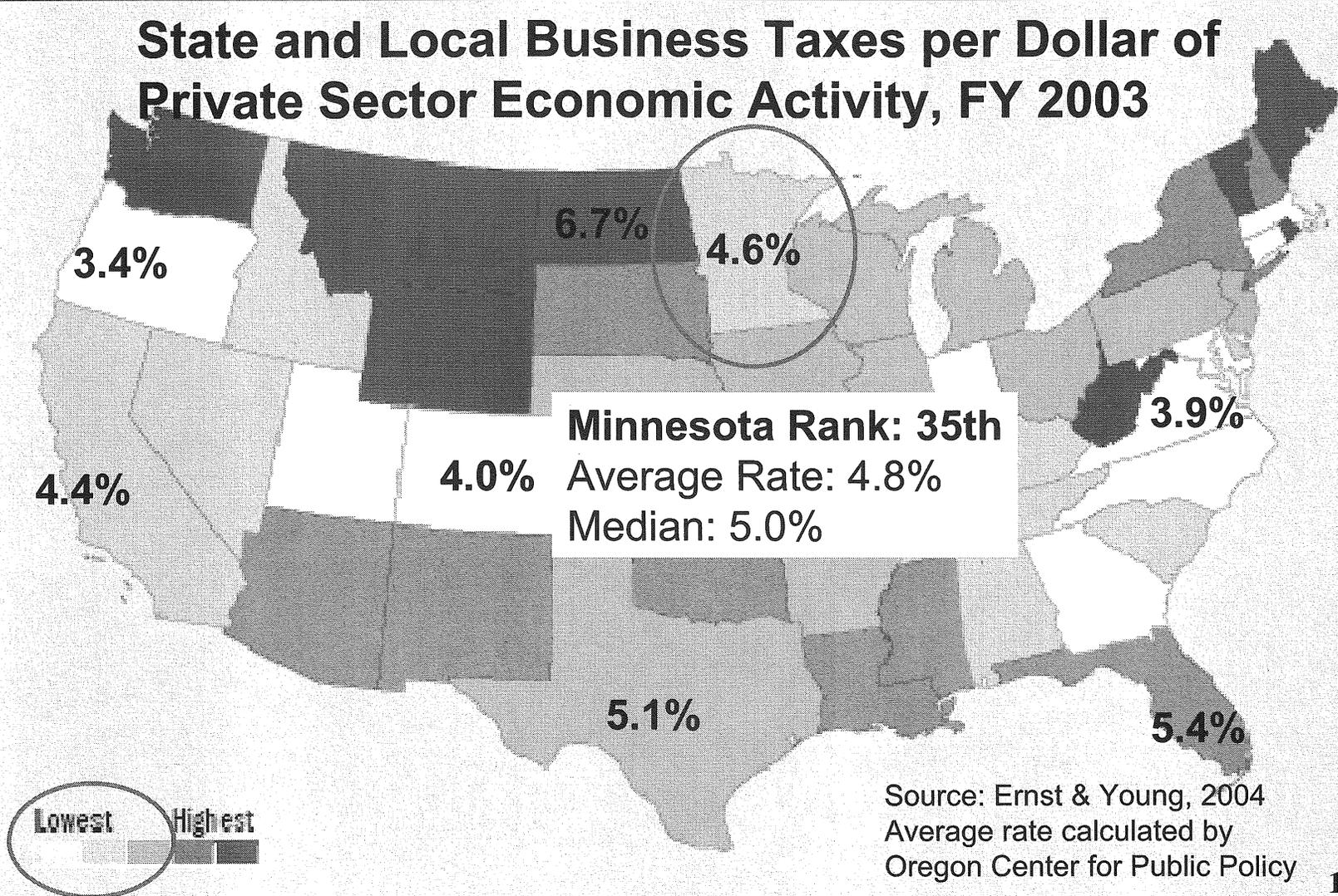
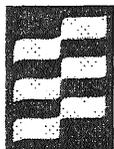


What's the Business Tax Reality?

State and Local Business Taxes per Dollar of Private Sector Economic Activity, FY 2003





Minnesota
Business
Partnership

3610 IDS Center
Minneapolis, MN 55402
612-370-0840
612-334-3086 (fax)
www.mnbp.com

MBP companies directly employ 370,000 people in Minnesota. MBP companies distribute more than \$14.8 billion a year in wages and benefits, purchase more than \$15 billion of Minnesota goods and services, pay more than \$1 billion in state taxes, and contribute well over \$300 million to Minnesota's charitable causes.

FAST FACTS – TAXES & SPENDING*

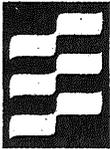
TAXES:

- Minnesota ranks 9th in per-capita personal income and 45th in the percent of per capita personal income remaining after paying state and local taxes.
- Minnesota ranks 6th in total tax collections per capita and 10th in total tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income.
- Minnesota ranks 15th in state and local property taxes per capita.
- Minnesota ranks 4th in personal income taxes per capita. (FY2003)
- Minnesota ranks 8th in corporate income tax collections per capita. (FY2003)
- Minnesota ranks 11th in general state sales tax per capita.
- Minnesota has the 6th heaviest overall state and local tax burden in the nation.
- Minnesota ranks 3rd in total state tax collections per capita in 2003 – up from 4th in 2000. (U.S. Census Bureau)
- Minnesota businesses have funded more than half of the tax increases in Minnesota since 2000. (Ernst & Young study for the Council on State Taxation)
- Minnesota businesses paid 38% of Minnesota's state and local taxes in FY03-up from 37% in 2000. (Ernst & Young study for the Council on State Taxation)
- Minnesota ranked 48th in a 2004 State Business Tax Climate Index. (Tax Foundation, October 2004)

SPENDING:

- Minnesota ranks 6th in state and local direct general expenditures per capita.
- Minnesota ranks 10th in state and local elementary and secondary education spending per capita.
- Minnesota ranks 5th in state and local public welfare spending per capita.
- Minnesota General Fund spending nearly doubles every 10 years. (*Department of Finance: "History of the General Fund Balance"*)
- Between the 1990-91 and 1998-99 biennia, Minnesota's general fund budget grew from \$13.4 billion to \$20.3 billion – an average of 13.3% every two years. (*Department of Finance: "History of the General Fund Balance"*)
- Between 2000-01 and the current 2004-05 biennia, Minnesota's general fund budget grew from \$24.2 billion to \$27.9 billion – an average of 7.4% every two years. (*Department of Finance: "History of the General Fund Balance" and the Consolidated Fund Statement, June 2004*)
- Without raising taxes, Minnesota general fund tax revenues are expected to grow \$2 billion during the 2006-07 biennium. (*Department of Finance: State Economic Forecast, November 2004*)
- Without any changes, general fund spending is projected to grow to grow \$2.1 billion during 2006-07 biennium. Rising health care costs account for more than two-thirds of that expected increase. (*Department of Finance: State Economic Forecast, November 2004*)

* All state rankings from the Minnesota Taxpayers Association for fiscal year 2002 unless otherwise noted.



Minnesota
Business
Partnership

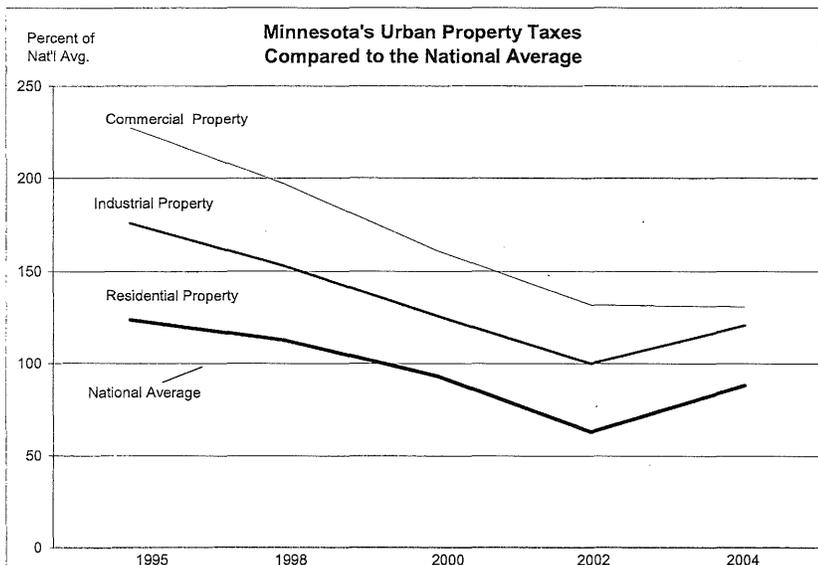
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50 State Property Tax Comparison Minnesota Taxpayers Association

A series of property tax reforms (1997-2001) advocated by the Minnesota Business Partnership and others succeeded in bringing Minnesota's business property taxes down from their number #1 ranking in 1995. At the same time, residential property taxes paid by Minnesotans have also fallen in comparison to other states, according to a recent study by the Minnesota Taxpayers Association. The goal of the reforms was to make Minnesota more attractive to business and increase local government accountability by aligning the cost of local services more closely with the taxes paid by the majority of voters, i.e. homeowners. Key findings from the study include:

Business property tax comparisons improve:

- Taxes on a \$1 million parcel of business property in urban Minnesota, which ranked highest in the nation in 1995, fell to 14th (commercial) and 18th (industrial) in 2004.

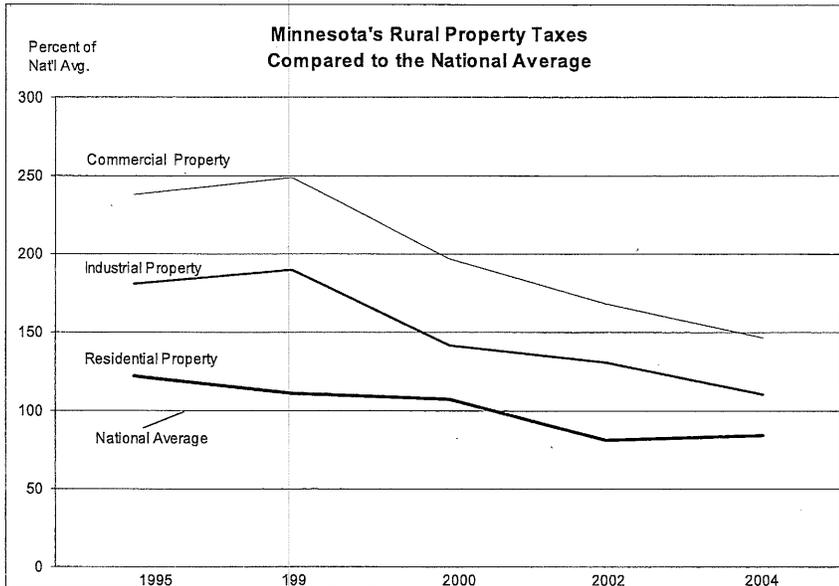


- Taxes on a \$25 million parcel of business property in urban Minnesota, which ranked 3rd highest (commercial) and 5th highest (industrial) in 1998, fell to 11th and 13th, respectively, in 2004.
- Taxes on rural commercial property remain stubbornly high. A \$1 million parcel of commercial property in rural Minnesota, which bore the 2nd heaviest property taxes in the nation in 1995, dropped to 7th in 2004.
- A \$25 million piece of commercial property in rural Minnesota still labors under the 5th heaviest tax burden, down from 2nd in 1998, the first year such a parcel was included in the study.
- Rural industrial property fared better, with the tax ranking on a \$1 million parcel falling from 3rd to 17th and a \$25 million parcel falling from 2nd to 16th.
- In all but a few cases, Minnesota's business property taxes remain above the national average.

(OVER)

Residential property tax comparisons improve:

- Residential property taxes, in comparison to other states, have also fallen over the past 10 years. A \$150,000 home shouldered the 14th highest (urban) or 18th highest (rural) property taxes in 1995. Both rankings dropped to 28th in 2004.



- On lower-valued homes (\$70,000), Minnesota's rankings dropped from 26th to 32nd in rural Minnesota and 27th to 37th in urban Minnesota.
- Property tax rankings on a \$300,000 home in Minnesota are 29th (urban) and 28th (rural). This was the first year for such a comparison.
- In all cases, property taxes on Minnesota homes remain 8 percent to 23 percent below the national average.

Businesses still pay more than homeowners:

- The effective tax rate on commercial property in Minnesota is still more than twice that of residential property. That represents the 11th largest disparity in the nation. (Include the statewide business property tax, and the ratio jumps to 3-1, the 8th highest in the nation.)
- Commercial/industrial property accounts for just over 12 percent of market value in Minnesota, yet paid 33 percent of property taxes in the state. Residential homesteads, on the other hand, account for 60 percent of the market value and pay 45 percent of the property taxes.
- Those attempting to undo property tax reform will point to 2002, when residential property taxes on urban homes ranked among the 10 lowest. However, this was immediately after the state assumed full funding of the general education levy, reducing property taxes 9 percent statewide. Many school districts and local governments took that opportunity to raise property tax rates the following year, which lifted our ranking back to 37th (\$70,000 home) and 27th (\$150,000 home) – still an improvement over 1995, 1998 and 2000.

Why residential property taxes are rising faster than business property taxes:

- Double-digit growth in home values coupled with modest growth in business property values are expected to continue in 2005. The statewide taxable market value for commercial-industrial property is projected to grow just 2.4 percent compared with 11.8 percent for existing residential homes. This trend is even more pronounced in the metro area, where the growth rates are 1.4 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively. (*House Research Simulation Report: Property Tax, December 29, 2004*)
- The median sale price of a home in the 13-county metropolitan area jump 42 percent between 2000 to 2004, rising from \$152,000 to \$215,900. (*Regional MLS of Minnesota Inc. transaction statistics*)
- Limiting market value increases in order to restrain property tax hikes sounds appealing. But existing caps (set to phase out by 2008) actually hurt more homeowners than they help. For example, eliminating caps on market value increases would cut property taxes on 950,000 homes next year -- twice the number that would benefit under the current cap. (*MN Department of Revenue*)

For more information, visit the Minnesota Taxpayers Association Website at www.mntax.org.

INSIDE THE NEWS

ECONOMIC VIEW

ANNA BERNASEK

Do Taxes Thwart Growth? Prove It

TAX reform, like a second marriage, is the triumph of hope over experience. The United States has just gone through the most sweeping tax cuts since the 1980's, but hardly anybody is satisfied. President Bush contends that we need still-lower taxes in order to prosper. Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, is suggesting a radical shift to a consumption tax. And the Republican Party has taken aim at the entire tax system.

At the heart of such antitax sentiment is this belief: Taxes are bad for the economy. And who would disagree, especially as April 15 nears?

There's just one problem, though. Despite the widespread notion that taxes harm the economy, no one has actually been able to back that up. It's not that taxes have no effect; they are a major part of the American economic system and affect planning and behavior in many ways. Taxes influence who wins and who loses in a competitive society. But over all, there is surprisingly little evidence that tax rates are an important factor in determining the nation's economic prosperity.

In theory, the issue seems simple enough. According to basic economic principles, a tax can have a negative effect on behavior by reducing the incentive to do whatever is taxed. Impose a tax on wages, and people may decide to work less.

That's the theory, anyway. In practice, how many Americans will work less if their taxes rise? With mortgage bills, college tuition and car payments looming, who can afford to work less? Relatively few have the option of cutting back without risking the loss of their jobs.

So just because taxes can discourage productive behavior doesn't mean that they do. Too many other factors are involved — like social pressures, financial needs and a job market that isn't entirely flexible.

And then there's the evidence. Over the last 30 years, economists have undertaken hundreds of studies to determine whether taxes hurt the economy. So far, they've turned up little to convict taxes of the charge. After reviewing the literature on the topic in 1993, two economists, William Easterly of New York University and Sergio Rebelo of Northwestern, concluded in a joint paper that "the evidence that tax rates matter for growth is disturbingly fragile."

A leading tax specialist today, Joel B. Slemrod of the University of Michigan, would agree. He notes that in the 20th century, a rising tax burden in the United States and other developed countries went hand in hand with rising prosperity.

In the book "Taxing Ourselves: A Citizen's Guide to the Debate Over Taxes," Professor Slemrod and Jon Bakija examine the relationship between the marginal income tax rate and the rate imposed on additional in-

come in a progressive tax system — and productivity. After all, if you reduce the rate of taxation on income, people should work harder. But the opposite turned out to be true. Looking at the data from 1950 to 2002, the authors found that periods of strong productivity growth actually occurred when the top tax rates were the highest. And they showed that, on average, high-tax countries are the most affluent countries.

That is not to suggest that high tax rates lead to growth. No economist will make that case, although many will say that some things financed by taxes, like education, research, health and infrastructure projects, can contribute to growth. But it does call into question why, if taxes are so bad for growth, their effect doesn't show up more prominently.

Researchers have tried different approaches to answer this question. Instead of taking a macro view, they have examined the impact of individual taxes on the labor supply, saving and investment. But even in isolated cases, the evidence that taxes discourage growth can be thin.

One important area of economic activity that does seem fairly responsive to tax rates is business investment. Some of that responsiveness may have more to do with changes in the timing of decisions than in shifts in the level of investment over the long haul. Consider the recent accelerated depreciation allowance. Economists noted a short-term uptick in spending in affected categories, but companies will ultimately need to see an increase in customer demand to continue investing.

In the case of individual savings and work, economists are closer to a consensus. After study of the tax cuts of the Reagan years, most economists agree that taxes don't play a big part in how hard Americans work. While the study of savings is less precise, large effects from tax incentives haven't been measured.

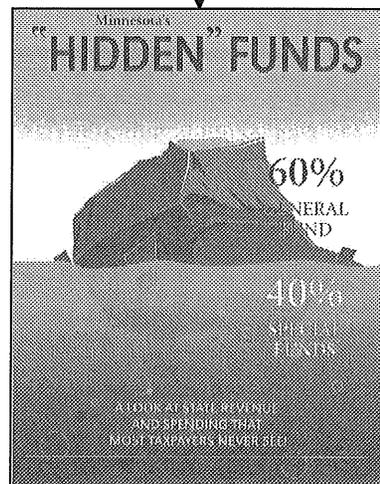
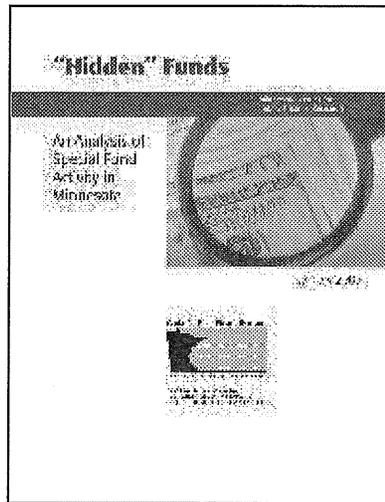
That's worth recalling when considering proposals like a flat tax or a consumption tax. With so much energy focused on minimizing rates, it's important to keep in mind that taxes are not antithetical to prosperity. None of this should suggest that change is unnecessary. Current tax laws have real problems, including unreasonable complexity.

But reform based on a notion that taxes are bad for the economy is just that: a notion not backed by strong evidence. And the costs of ignoring experience in favor of hope can be high: mounting deficits, decaying infrastructure, inadequate investment in public education and research.

So the next time that some proponent of tax reform promises king-size economic benefits, there's reason to be skeptical. Like a second marriage, a new tax system can't work miracles.

There's little evidence that tax rates play a big role in prosperity.

Presentation to Minnesota Senate Tax Committee



"Hidden" Funds

An Analysis of Special Fund Activity in Minnesota

Lynn Edward Reed

Executive Director

Minnesota Taxpayers Association

G-15 Capitol Building

Saint Paul, Minnesota

Thursday, April 14, 2005

MINNESOTA
TAXPAYERS
ASSOCIATION

Overview of Presentation

- ◆ **What is the Minnesota Center for Public Finance Research?** (Board: Hal Lofgreen, St. Cloud State U.; John Brandl, Humphrey Inst.; Bill Brooks; Jerry Geis; Dan Loritz, Hamline; Sandy Navin; Art Rolnick, Federal Reserve Bank; Renotta Young, Mayo Foundation; Lynn Reed, MTA)
- ◆ **Why This Study?**
- ◆ **Key Findings**
- ◆ **Recommendations**

*Senate Tax, 4/14/05,
www.mntax.org/cpfr*



Who is the Minnesota Center for Public Finance Research?

- ◆ 501(c)(3) supporting research and education arm of the Minnesota Taxpayers Association, created in 1982 as the Minnesota Tax Foundation
- ◆ Mission: To provide objective research and analysis on state and local tax and spending issues in support of effective, efficient, and accountable government.
- ◆ Funded by grants for specific projects and contributions
- ◆ “How Does MN Compare?”, “Understanding Your Property Taxes”, “Understanding Education Finance”, “State Spending Guide”, “Determining the Cost of an Adequate Education in Minnesota”—Best known publications

*Senate Tax, 4/14/05,
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Why This Study?

- ◆ Outgrowth of State Spending Guide (Feb. 2003)
- ◆ Concurrent with renewed interest in special funds due to budget shortfall in 2003
- ◆ Our understanding of these funds was limited
- ◆ Bring their existence more into the open, help us and others learn about them
- ◆ NAIOP, MN Chapter provided financial support

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Key Findings—Funds

(ooo's of dollars)

Fund # Fund Name	Actual FY 2004	2-05 Est FY 2005		
Actual and Estimated Resources				
Adjusted Balance Forward	3,480,492	2,420,161		
REVENUES:				
010 MINNESOTA TECHNOLOGY INC	1,111	0	19 300 FEDERAL	5,254,551 5,536,947
1 030 ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RES	42,298	28,816	20 315 FEDERAL TANF	280,560 279,629
2 130 MINNESOTA RESOURCES	100	40	21 320 WORKERS COMPENSATION SPECIAL	116,023 110,793
3 150 PETROLEUM TANK RELEASE	26,109	25,450	22 330 ENVIRONMENTAL	52,224 54,002
4 170 STATE GOVERNMENT SPECIAL REV	80,477	81,310	23 331 REMEDIATION FUND	13,286 23,726
5 180 NATURAL RESOURCES	35,515	40,577	24 341 METRO AREA TRANSIT	127,672 122,120
6 190 HEALTH CARE ACCESS	297,445	440,510	25 342 GREATER MN TRANSIT	8,492 8,122
7 200 SPECIAL REVENUE	490,481	515,229	360 METRO LANDFILL CONTINGENCY	0 0
8 208 AGRICULTURAL FUND	19,693	18,989	26 361 CLOSED LANDFILL INVESTMENT	2,230 2,197
9 210 ENDOWMENT SCHOOL	39,637	35,099	370 SOLID WASTE FUND	0 0
10 220 STATE AIRPORTS	18,059	18,260	27 400 DEBT SERVICE	37,448 33,916
11 230 GAME AND FISH FUND	82,561	86,423	28 510 MAXIMUM EFFORT SCHOOL LOAN	6,372 2,092
12 240 IRON RANGE RESOURCES & REHAB	18,728	24,002	29 561 MEDICAL EDUC & RESEARCH	76,154 80,376
13 245 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	32,068	40,000	562 TOBACCO USE PREVENTION	0 0
14 250 MUNICIPAL STATE AID STREET	2,644	2,645	30 580 ECONOMIC PROTECTION TRUST	3,387 1,960
15 260 COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAY	8,028	11,192	31 690 GIFT FUND	4,029 4,337
16 270 TRUNK HIGHWAY	380,459	439,865	32 850 ENDOWMENT FUND	1 1
17 272 TRUNK HIGHWAY BOND FUND	142,500	120,100	Total Revenues	\$9,032,785 \$9,507,500
18 280 HIGHWAY USERS TAX DISTRIBUTION	1,332,443	1,318,775	Interfund Transfers/Transactions	-1,421,634 -254,972
			Total Resources Available	\$11,091,643 \$11,672,689
			TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	\$8,646,329 \$9,450,324
			Balance Before Reserves	2,445,314 2,222,365
			Reserves / Appropri Carried Forward	1,538,562 1,434,963
			100 GENERAL FUND REVENUES	13,315,418 13,990,746
			100 GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	13,599,799 14,595,388

Source: Dep't. of Finance Feb. '05 forecast, MTA Calc.

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Key Findings—Fund Balances

Special Fund	Closing FY 2004 Budgetary Balance (000's)	Comments
1 Minnesota Technology	\$ 3	*
2 MN Environment and Natural Resources Trust	314,710	
3 Minnesota Future Resources	2,387	*
4 Petroleum Tank Release	14,680	*
5 State Government Special Revenue	35,461	
6 Natural Resources	22,088	
7 Health Care Access	136,774	*
8 Special Revenue	227,084	
9 Agricultural	11,202	
10 State Airports	8,148	
11 Game and Fish	25,667	
12 Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation	21,482	
13 Workforce Development	3,376	
14 Municipal State Aid Street	133,431	
15 County State Aid Highway	387,194	
16 Trunk Highway	51,510	
17 Trunk Highway Bond Fund	(31,471)	*
18 Highway User Tax Distribution	1,395	
19 Federal	-	
20 Federal TANF Reserve	40,885	
21 Workers' Compensation Special	20,384	
22 Environmental	39,500	
23 Remediation	30,766	*
24 Metropolitan Area Transit	-	
25 Greater Minnesota Transit	1,040	
26 Metro Landfill Contingent	-	*
27 Closed Landfill Investment	30,693	
28 Solid Waste	-	*
29 Maximum Effort School Loan	1,843	
30 Medical Education and Research	3,251	*
31 Tobacco Use Prevention	-	*
32 Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection	90,296	
33 Gift	5,163	
34 Endowment	61	
35 Endowment and Permanent School	539,224	
36 Debt Service	244,399	
Total	\$2,412,626	

Source: Consolidated Funds Statement, Minnesota Department of Finance November 2004 Forecast. The Consolidated Annual Funds Report does not include detail on all funds and uses a different accounting method resulting in a total of \$3.3 billion used in Figure 2.

***Notes on fund numbers:**

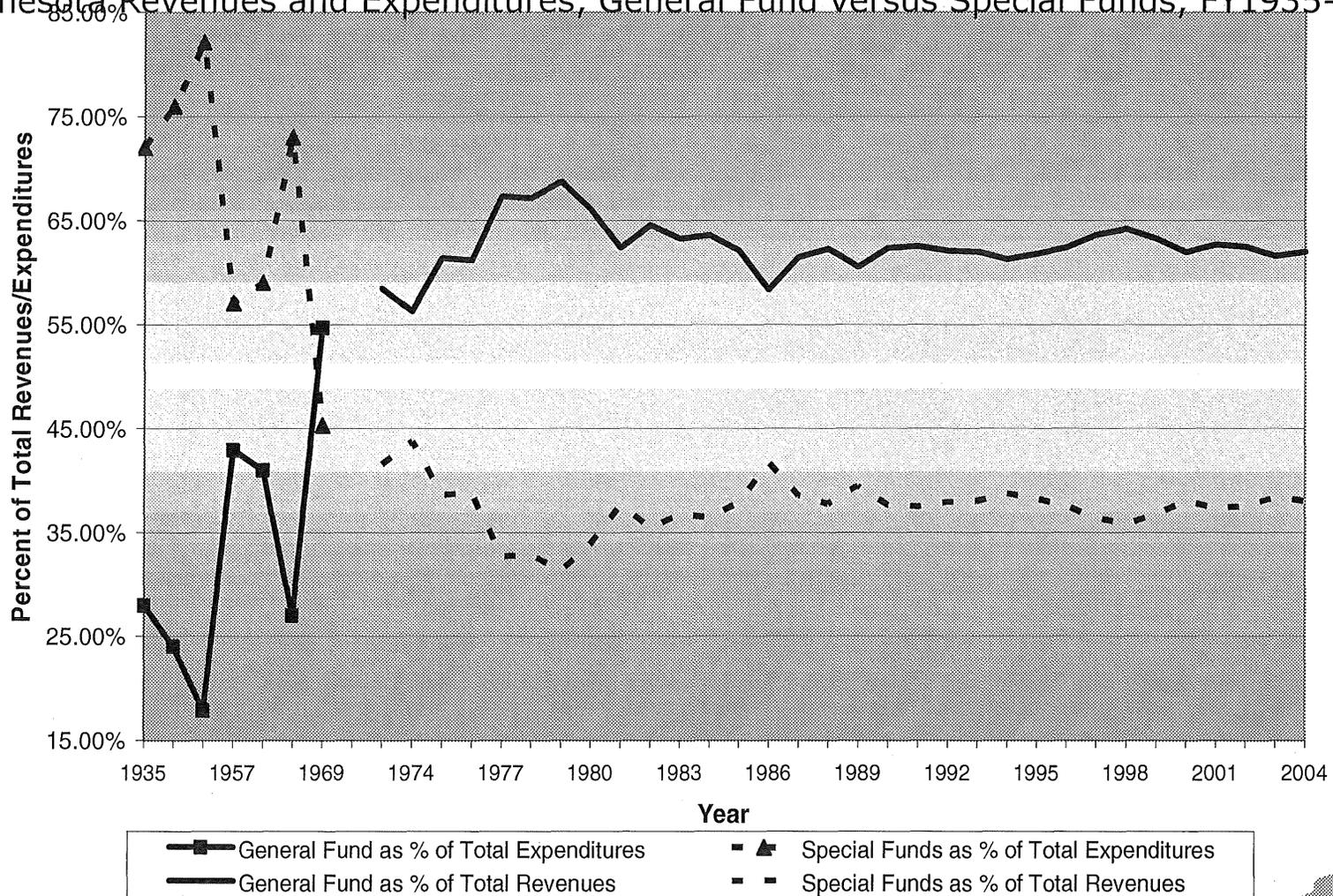
- 1: No activity in 2005 - 2009
- 3: 2003 legislation ended dedicated revenue source for fund
- 4: No activity or balance in 2008 - 2009
- 7: The governor has proposed to fold this fund into the General Fund
- 17: Fund was in deficit at the end of FY 2004
- 23: New for 2005
- 26: Folded into Remediation Fund. No activity or balance in 2005 - 2009
- 28: Folded into Remediation Fund. No activity or balance in 2005 - 2009
- 30: Was used to close budget deficit
- 31: Was used to close budget deficit—no activity or balance in 2005 - 2009

Source: Dep't. of Finance



Key Findings—Trends

Minnesota Revenues and Expenditures, General Fund versus Special Funds, FY1935-2004



Sources: Pre-1950 data from testimony of MTA directors before the Subcommittee of Taxation and Finance of the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota in 1948. Data after 1950-1978 are from the MTA's Fiscal Review, and data after 1978 from the Department of Finance's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports. Note: Expenditures are used before 1970 due to the lack of readily available revenue data for those years.

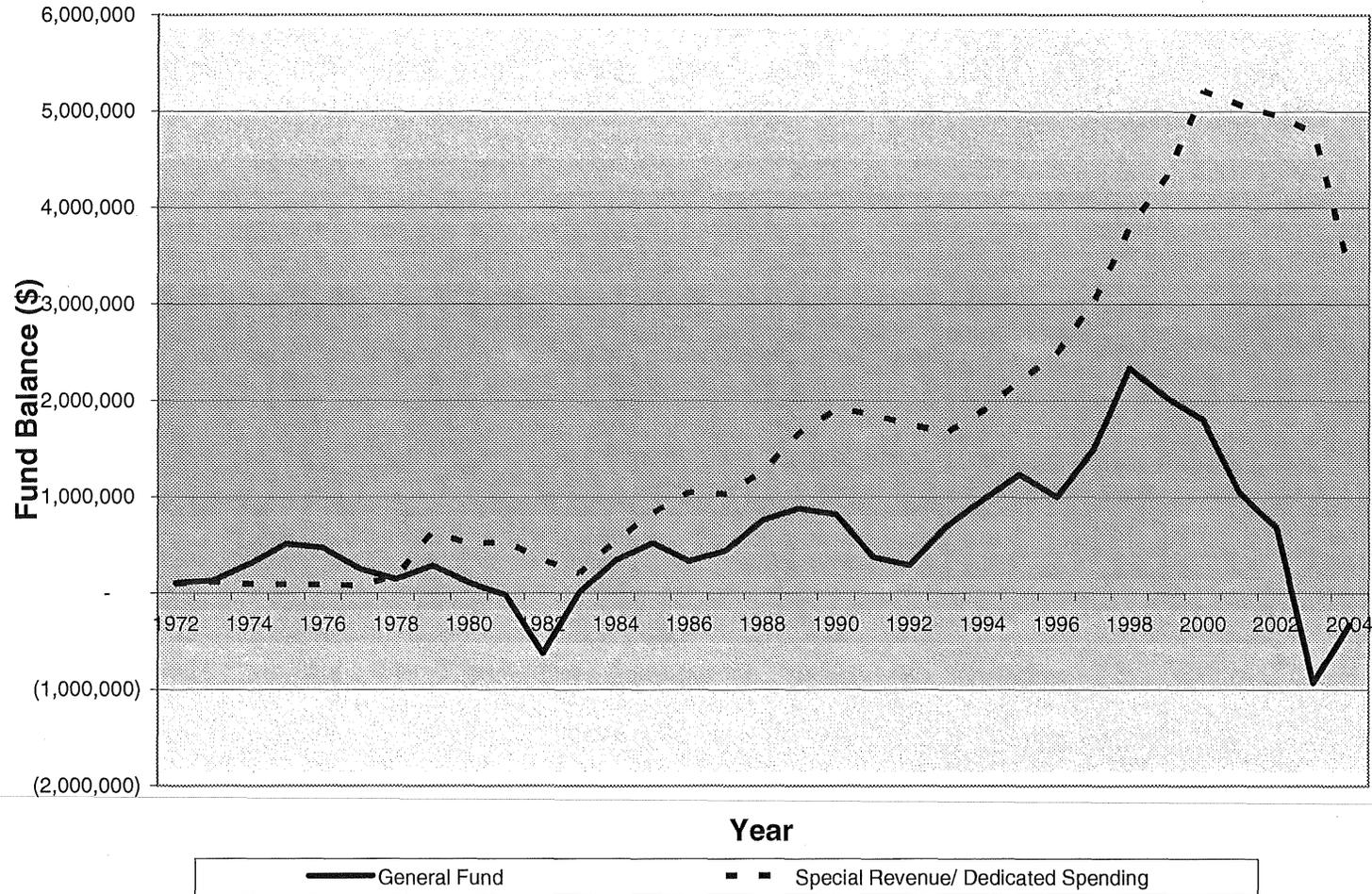
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 ASSOCIATION**

Key Findings—Trends

General and All Special Fund Balances: Fiscal Years 1972 to 2004



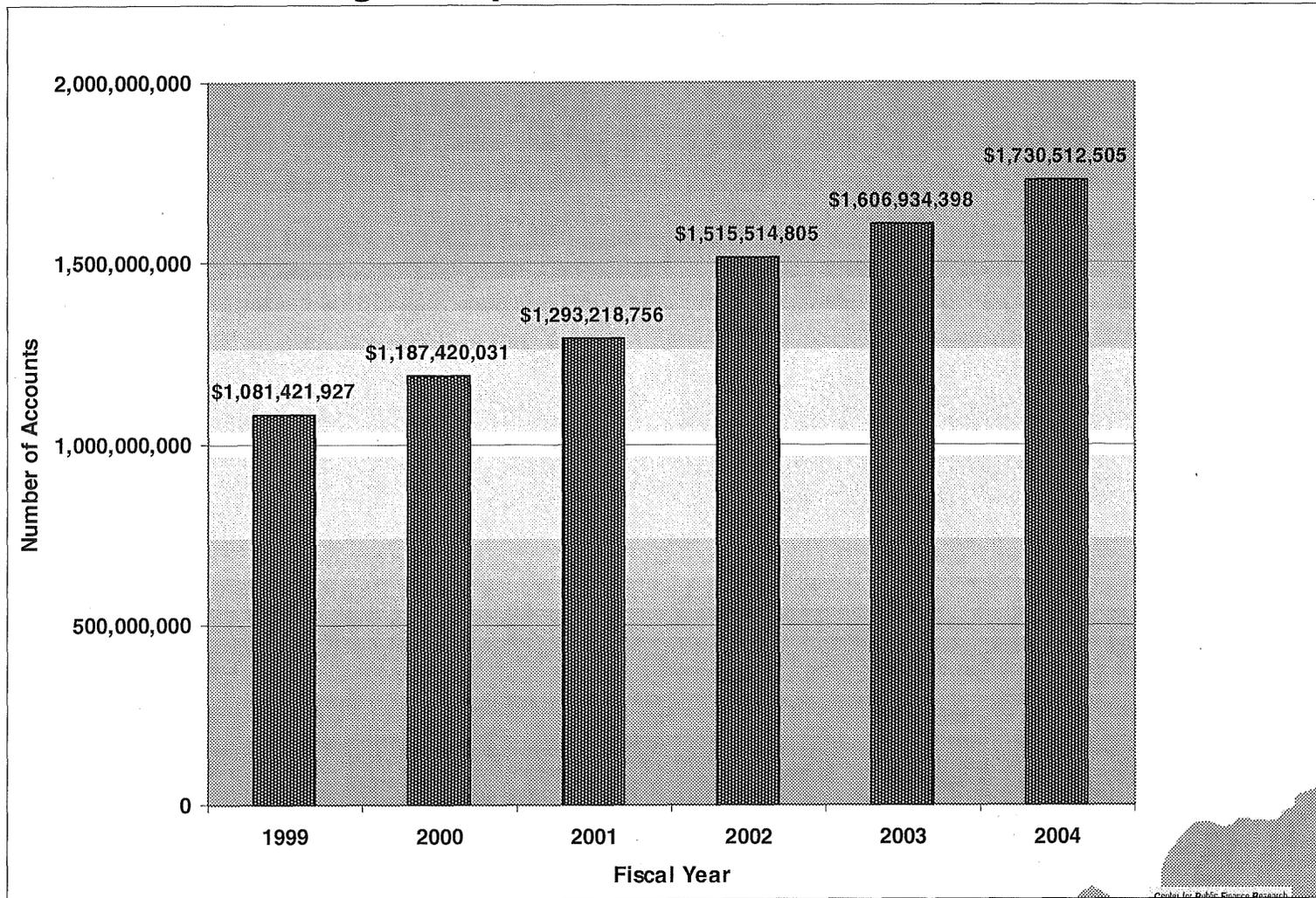
Sources: Department of Finance Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for specified years.

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Key Findings—Special Revenue Fund

Cash Flows through All Special Revenue Fund Accounts, FY1999-2004



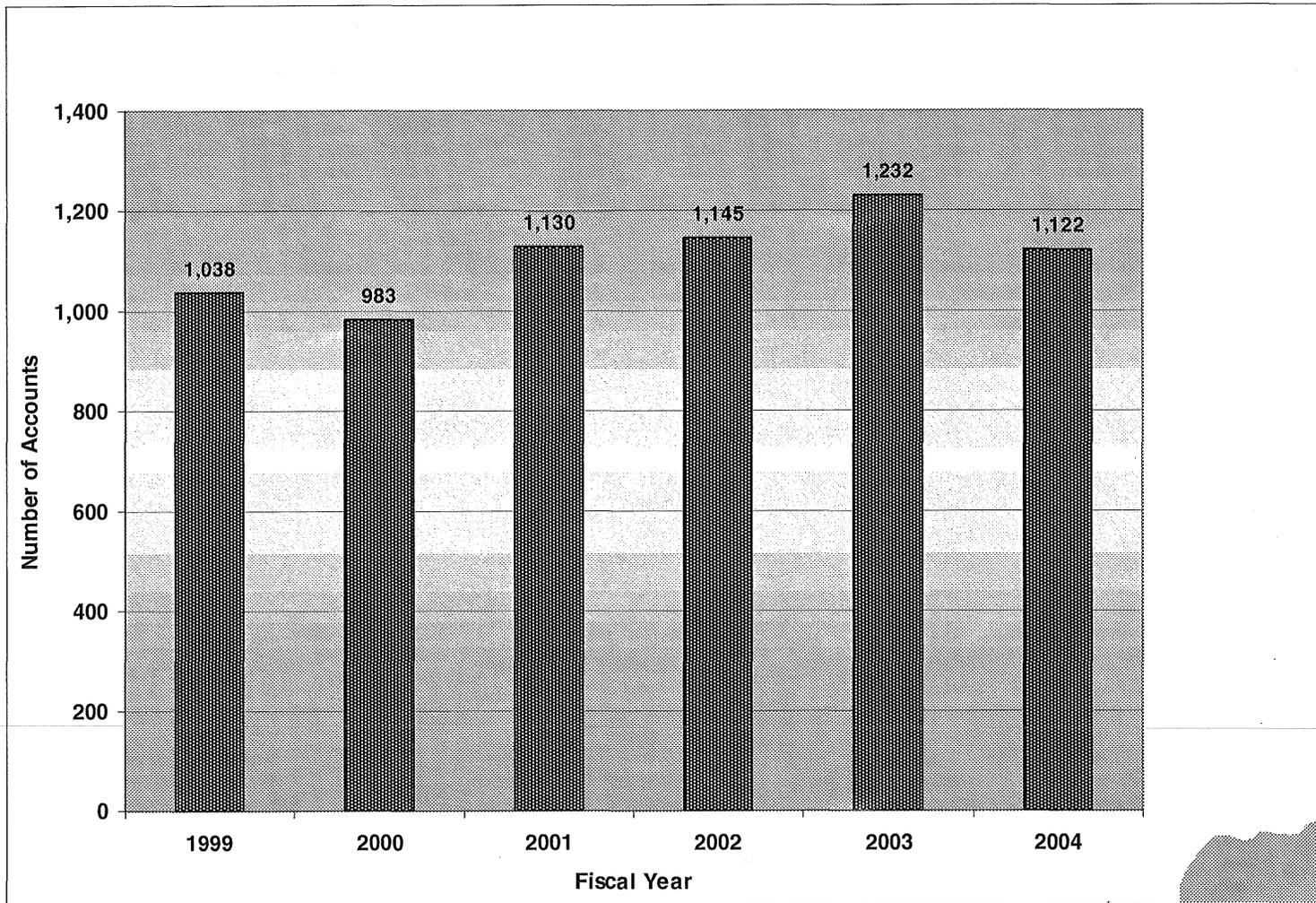
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Key Findings—Special Revenue Fund

Active Special Revenue Accounts, by Fiscal Year, 1999-2004



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Key Findings—Special Revenue Fund

Table 4. (from study) Percent of Cash Flows through Special Revenue Fund Accounts, By Revenue Source and Spending Purpose Combination, FY 2004

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Intergovernmental Contracts	E Intergovernmental Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	16.93	13.28	0.01	--	8.26	0.05	38.52
2. Investment Income	--	1.27	--	--	--	--	1.27
3. Borrowing	**	0.01	--	--	--	--	0.02
4. Local government	5.21	0.24	--	1.17	--	--	6.62
5. State government	10.47	6.80	4.48	0.60	0.04	--	22.39
6. Federal government	5.62	4.25	0.45	0.09	8.18	0.60	19.19
7. Non-profit or U of M	0.15	0.11	--	0.58	--	0.11	0.95
8. Gov't. not specified	0.42	0.48	**	2.55	--	--	3.45
9. Legislative appropriation	--	4.71	**	--	--	0.47	5.19
10. Other Source	0.04	1.01	--	--	0.43	0.03	1.51
11. Unknown	0.01	0.82	--	0.02	--	0.05	1.08
Spending Purpose Sum	38.86	32.98	4.93	5.01	16.91	1.30	100.00

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Key Findings—Special Revenue Fund

Cash Flow Increase (Decrease) by Revenue and Expenditure Categories
as Percent of Total Change in Special Revenue Fund Cash Flow,
FY1999 - FY2004

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Intergovernmental Contracts	E Intergovernmental Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	6.88	7.29	(0.01)	--	18.38	(0.38)	32.16
2. Investment Income	--	2.63	--	--	0.00	--	2.62
3. Borrowing	(0.04)	(0.36)	--	--	--	--	(0.39)
4. Local government	3.11	0.21	--	2.63	--	--	5.94
5. State government	9.20	8.98	5.39	1.07	--	--	24.64
6. Federal government	4.85	4.63	0.05	0.01	21.19	0.81	31.53
7. Non-profit or U of M	0.41	0.28	--	1.54	--	0.29	2.52
8. Gov't. not specified	0.54	(0.77)	0.00	0.70	--	--	0.47
9. Legislative approp.	--	(0.67)	--	0.00	--	0.48	(0.18)
10. Other source	0.05	1.31	--	--	1.15	--	2.51
11. Unknown	(0.06)	1.34	0.01	(0.22)	0.00	(2.90)	(1.82)
Spending Purpose Sum	24.94	24.88	5.43	5.72	40.71	(1.69)	100.00

Source: Department of Finance spreadsheets and MTA evaluation. Note: 100.00% = \$649,090,578 increase in cash flow between FY1999 and FY2004. "Cells" in bold indicate greater than 5% share of total cash flow increase from FY1999 to FY2004. -- shows no activity.

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Recommendations

(many already enacted in 2004 in HF2446, Chapter 284)

Concerning special (non-general) funds overall:

- ◆ The rationale for all special funds should be carefully reviewed to ensure a legitimate policy purpose for each fund. Consideration should be given to reducing the number of special funds
- ◆ Consideration should be given to a sunset clause for special funds
- ◆ Special fund balances should be more widely disseminated and publicized in the press.

Concerning the Special Revenue Fund in particular:

- ◆ Consideration should be given to renaming the Special Revenue Fund
- ◆ The rationale for accounts in the Special Revenue Fund should be carefully reviewed to ensure a legitimate policy purpose for each account. Consideration should be given to further reducing the number of accounts.
- ◆ Consideration should be given to a sunset clause for all accounts in the Special Revenue Fund.
- ◆ State government must provide more and better information about the cash flow of accounts in the Special Revenue Fund.

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**MINNESOTA
TAXPAYERS
ASSOCIATION**

Minnesota's

"HIDDEN" FUNDS

60%

GENERAL
FUND

40%

SPECIAL
FUNDS

A LOOK AT STATE REVENUE
AND SPENDING THAT
MOST TAXPAYERS NEVER SEE!

State Spending Out of the Public Eye?

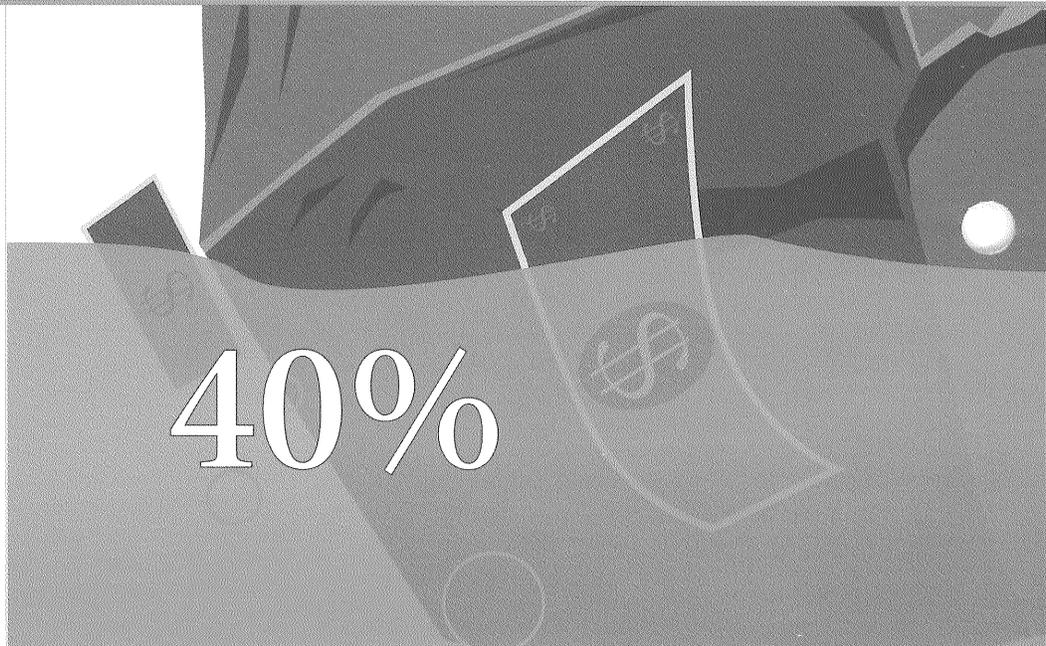
The budget debate, the spending debate and the taxation debate. Every day we hear and read about the discourse between Minnesota lawmakers and the public on the radio, on television and in newspapers.

Are you surprised to learn that 40% of total state spending—more than \$9 billion annually—is, for the most part, NOT talked about on the evening news or written about in the newspaper... in essence, out of the public eye and not debated in a public forum? It is essentially “hidden spending.”

“Special Funds” are accounts established by Minnesota statute, by state constitution, by federal law or for policy reasons and exist outside of the General Fund. These 36 Special Funds, most of which are “dedicated” to fulfilling a specific purpose, have dedicated revenue sources in the form of fees or governmental transfers and make expenditures largely out of the public eye. Together these 36 Special Funds represent 40% of all state resources. Many of them carry over significant unspent reserves and balances from year to year.

The underlying justification for the establishment of these Special Funds varies:

- Some were established by the state constitution (for example, the Permanent School Fund and Environment and



Natural Resources Fund).

- Some are required by federal law (to separate federal money from state money).
- Some were created for policy reasons (better control or to meet the concerns of interest groups affected by a related tax or fee).
- Some have been mandated by Minnesota statutes, which require a separate depository account—often within a larger fund—for each tax the state collects.

Since the early '80s, the number and kinds of Special Funds have expanded from 18 to 36, and the balances in them have grown, from \$206 million at the end of FY 1983 to \$3.3 billion at the end of FY 2004. This long-term growth trend indicates that for the past 20 years surplus revenue from the General Fund, as well as the creation of, or increase in, “hidden fees,” have been used to increase the number of Special Funds, their cash flows and cash balances.

Who's in Charge of the Money?

More than 70 state agencies or departments have spending authority over at least one of these Special Funds. The steady growth in their cash flows and the unspent balances they contain means that an increasingly large part of state revenue is spent every year with little legislative and almost no public scrutiny.

Although these funds are legitimate, and in some cases, are required for keeping track of government funds, wise public policy

suggests that there should be as few as possible. Each should have a clearly defined public policy purpose, operating with complete transparency to legislators and taxpayers alike in terms of their revenue sources and their spending. The accountable department or agency should be clearly identified, and each fund should have a predetermined “sunset,” at which time the fund’s purpose, activities and effectiveness are reviewed and the fund terminated.

Minnesota Has 36 "Special Funds"

Special Fund

Closing FY 2004 Budgetary Balance Before Reserves

1	Minnesota Technology	\$3,000 ¹
2	MN Environment and Natural Resources Trust	\$314,710,000
3	Minnesota Future Resources	\$2,387,000 ²
4	Petroleum Tank Cleanup	\$14,680,000 ³
5	State Government Special Revenue	\$35,461,000
6	Natural Resources	\$22,088,000
7	Health Care Access	\$136,774,000
8	Special Revenue	\$227,084,000
9	Agricultural	\$11,202,000
10	State Airports	\$8,148,000
11	Game and Fish	\$25,667,000
12	Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation	\$21,482,000
13	Workforce Development	\$3,376,000
14	Municipal State Aid Street	\$133,431,000
15	County State Aid Highway	\$387,194,000
16	Trunk Highway	\$51,510,000
17	Trunk Highway Bond Fund	(\$31,471,000)
18	Highway User Tax Distribution	\$1,395,000
19	Federal	-
20	Federal TANF Reserve	\$40,885,000
21	Workers' Compensation Special	\$20,384,000
22	Environmental	\$39,500,000
23	Remediation	\$30,766,000 ⁴
24	Metropolitan Area Transit	-
25	Greater Minnesota Transit	\$1,040,000
26	Metro Landfill Contingent	- ⁵
27	Closed Landfill Investment	\$30,693,000
28	Solid Waste	- ⁶
29	Maximum Effort School Loan	\$1,843,000
30	Medical Education and Research	\$3,251,000 ⁷
31	Tobacco Use Prevention	- ⁸
32	Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection	\$90,296,000
33	Gift	\$5,163,000
34	Endowment	\$61,000
35	Endowment and Permanent School	\$539,224,000
36	Debt Service	\$244,399,000
Total		\$2,412,626,000

Combined budgetary
balance before reserves at the end
of fiscal year 2004 ...

\$2.4 Billion

- 1 No activity in 2005-2009.
- 2 2003 legislation ended dedicated revenue source for fund.
- 3 No activity or balance in 2008-09.
- 4 New for 2005.
- 5 Folded into Remediation Fund. No activity or balance in 2005-2009.
- 6 Folded into Remediation Fund. No activity or balance in 2005-2009.
- 7 Used to close budget deficit.
- 8 Used to close budget deficit. No activity or balance in 2005-2009.

Source: Minnesota Department of Finance Forecast of Consolidated Funds Statement. The Consolidated Annual Funds Report does not include detail on all funds and uses a different accounting method resulting in a total of \$3.3 billion used in other portions of the report.

Here's a closer look at a single Special Fund and the 1,122 individual accounts it holds...

FUND #8:

The Special Revenue Fund

This "fund of funds" includes 1,122 currently active accounts.

A total of

\$1.731 Billion

flowed through these accounts in fiscal year 2004 (ending June 30, 2004)

a 60% INCREASE OVER 1999

The following separate accounts make up the "Special Revenue Fund" and are listed by the state agency accountable.

ADMINISTRATION DEPT

ARCHAEOLOGY CNFR
ASBESTOS RESTITUTION
ASBESTOS RESTITUTION ASSET SEMINARS
CAPITOL GROUP PARKING
CAPITOL GROUP PARKING
CAPITOL GROUP PARKING
CEDAR STREET PARKING RAMP
CEDAR STREET PARKING RAMP
COMMUTER VANS
COMMUTER VANS
CONFERENCES
DEV DISABILITY COUNCIL
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
ENV IMPACT STATEMENTS
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD
FACILITY REPAIR REPLACEMENT
FACILITY REPAIR REPLACEMENT
GEO INTEGRATOR
GREAT LAKES PROTECTION
HIGH LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE
INTERNAL COST ALLOCATIONS
LMIC SERVICE BUREAU
MN INFO POLICY COUNCIL
NCLUB COORDINATION
OT COLLABORATIONS
OT CONFERENCES
OT CONFERENCES
OT SIRMP
PARKING SURCHARGE
PIPELINE ROUTING PROJECT
POWER PLANT ASSESSMENT
PPS APPLICATION FEES
PUBLIC/PRIVATE COOP FUND
REMOTE SENSING APPL-CAYUGA
SMS MAINT
SMS MAINT
STATE ARCHAEOLOGY BURIAL
SUSTAINABLE BLDG GUIDELINES
SUSTAINABLE BLDG GUIDELINES
TECH RELATED ASSISTANCE
TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISE FUND
TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISE FUND
TEF - NORTH STAR PORTAL
TEF-NORTH STAR PORTAL
UTILITY REBATE
AGRICULTURE DEPT
ADVERTISING REVENUE
AG IMPROVMT LOAN RFA
BOND PRINCIPAL BALANC
EXTERNAL AUDITS
EZGOV TRANSACTION FEE
FAMILY FARM SECURITY
FANMAP SURVEYS
FEDERAL INDIRECT-COMM

FOOD SAFETY

FULDA SITE REMEDIATION
LIVSTK EXPANSN LOAN
MCE CLEARING ACCOUNT
MCE CLEARING ACCT
MKTING COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS
MN GROWN OPPORTUNITIES
NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
RESTRUCTURED LOAN ADMIN/ITC
RFA LOAN APPLICATION
SEMINAR & WORKSHOP
SEMINAR & WORKSHOP
SEMINARS & CONFERENCES AG DEV
SEMINARS & WORKSHOPS
SPEC REV INDIRECT-COMM
SPEC REV INDIRECT-IS
SUST AG LOAN-AG DEV
SUST AG LOAN-RFA
TRADE SHOWS AND EXHIBITS

ANIMAL HEALTH BOARD

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE RECEIP
PULLORUM TYPHOID WORKSHOP

ARTS BOARD

MISC RECEIPTS
ASIAN-PACIFIC COUNCIL
ASIAN PACIFIC CONFERENCES
ASIAN PACIFIC GRANTS
ATTORNEY GENERAL
AG-CLE REGISTRATION
AG-FORFEITURE/SPECIAL REVENUE
AG-INDIRECT COSTS
AWP/WAC LITIGATION
CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
BLACK MINNESOTANS COUNCIL
GRANTS-COBM

CAMPAIGN FINANCE BOARD

INDEPENDENCE
SPECIAL ELECTION
STATE ELEC FND - GRASSROOTS
STATE ELEC FND - LIB
STATE ELEC FND DEMOCRATIC
STATE ELEC FND RPM
STATE ELEC. FND GENERAL
STATE ELECT FD-GREEN PARTY MN
STATE ELECT FD-MN TAXPAYER
STATE ELECT FD-PROGRESSIVE MN

CAPITOL AREA ARCHITECT

ADVISORY FEES
CENTER FOR ARTS EDUCATION
ACTIVITY FEES
ANNOUNCEMENTS
ARTIST EDUCATION INSTITUTE
CAFETERIA
CAPS & GOWNS
CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING
COUNCIL OF CHIEF STATE SCH OFF
CTR FOR APPL RESEARCH & ED IMP

DANCE PERFORMANCES
DORM MAINTENANCE
GOLDEN VALLEY POND
LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
LISTEN UP GRANT
LITERARY ARTS
MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION
MEDIA ARTS
MIRRORS & WINDOWS
MISCELLANEOUS
MPLS ARTS DISSEMINATION GRANT
MUSIC PERFORMANCES
PDI/RACC PROGRAMS
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
COURS
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INST
RESIDENTIAL FEE
RINGS
SPACE RENTAL
ST PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS-ARTS 25
ST PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS-ARTS AB
STUDENT ACCEPTANCE FEE
SURDNA FOUNDATION GRANT
THEATER PERFORMANCES
VAN TRANSPORTATION
VEHICLE PARKING PERMITS
VISUAL ARTS
YEARBOOK

CHICANO LATINO AFFAIRS COUNCIL

CHICANO LATINO GRANT

COMMERCE DEPT

BLDG CONT RECOVERY FUND ITC
CONFERENCE ACCOUNT
ENERGY PLANNING & SYSTEMS
ENERGY STUDY
EXXON HOUSING FIN ITC
EXXON PUBLIC BLDGS ITC
FEDERAL INDIRECT
HMO REGULATION
INS EXAM REV FUND
INSURANCE FRAUD PREVENTION
MORTGAGE FLIPPING CAMPAIGN
MORTGAGE ORIG CONS EDUC-ITC
RE EDUC, RESEARCH, & RECOV ITC
RE FAIR HOUSING EDUC ITC
RESIDENTIAL PROPANE
SOLAR REBATE PROGRAM
TAM
TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION

CORRECTIONS DEPT

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AID
ADULT HEALTH CARE CO-PAY
AGENCY INDIRECT COSTS
AID TO VICTIMS OF CRIME CONTRL
CHILDREN'S ICTS -DHS
CO DEPOSIT CLEARING ACCOUNT
COMMUNITY SVCS SEMINAR FEES
DED REC-SPEC PROJ-COMM SVS
DED REC-SPEC PROJ-CONTROL
DED REC-SPEC PROJ-MGMT SVS
DED REV-SPRC PROJ-CORR INST
DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSESSMENTS
FAMILY SVCS COLLABORATIVE
HOUSING INMATES-MCF-RUSH CITY
ICWC PROGRAM-DEDICATED

ISS DEDICATED RECEIPTS

MANAGEMENT SERVICES SEMINAR FE
MCF - RW COMM SVC WORK CREW
MCF FRB COMM SVC WORK CREW
MCF LL VOC/WORK PROJECTS
MCF-FRB COS OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-FRB DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-FRB INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-FRB RENTAL INCOME
MCF-FRB SEMINAR FEES
MCF-FRB STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-FRB VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ
MCF-FRB/RTC SHARED SERV AGENT
MCF-LL COMM SVC WORK CREW
MCF-LL COS OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-LL DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-LL ICWC HOUSE CONSTR CE
MCF-LL ICWC HOUSE CONSTR SAL
MCF-LL INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-LL JUVENILE HOTLINE PROGRA
MCF-LL RENTAL INCOME
MCF-LL SSI PROGRAM CC
MCF-LL STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-LL WORK RELEASE PROGRAM
MCF-LL/ANOKA SERVICE AGREEMNT
MCF-ML COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-ML DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-ML INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-ML STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-ML VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ
MCF-ML/RTC SHARED SERV AGRMT
MCF-OPH COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-OPH DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-OPH INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-OPH STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-RC COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-RC DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-RC EAST CENTRAL ENERGY
MCF-RC INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-RC STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-RC VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ
MCF-RW CLIENT RESTITUTION
MCF-RW COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-RW DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-RW INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-RW STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-RW VOC/WORK PROJECTS
MCF-SCL COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-SCL DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-SCL INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-SCL RENTAL INCOME
MCF-SCL SEMINAR FEES
MCF-SCL STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-SCL VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ
MCF-SCR DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-SCR FEES FOR SERVICES
MCF-SCR FEES FOR SERVICES-EDUC
MCF-SCR INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-SHK COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-SHK DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-SHK INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-SHK RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
MCF-SHK ROOM & BOARD
MCF-SHK STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-SHK VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ

MCF-SHK/HENNEPIN TECH C AGRMT

MCF-STW COMM SVC WORK CREW
MCF-STW COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-STW DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-STW INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-STW STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-STW VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ
MCF-WR COST OF CONFINEMENT
MCF-WR DEDICATED RECEIPTS
MCF-WR INDIRECT COSTS
MCF-WR STAFF RENT & UTILITIES
MCF-WR STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
MCF-WR VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ
MINNCOR INDIRECT COST
OFFICE OF DIVERSITY SEMINAR FE
OUT-OF-STATE JUVENILE INSPECTN
RW PRE-DISPOSITION EVALUATION
SENTENCING TO SERVICE-DED RE
SEX OFFENDER SEMINAR FEES
TC DEDICATED RECEIPTS
TC INDIRECT COSTS
TC SPECIAL EDUCATION
TC STAFF/VISITORS MEALS
TC USE OF FACILITIES
TC UTILITIES & RENT DED RECEIP
TC VOC/WORK PROJECTS
TC WILDERNESS ENDEAVORS EDUC
TC WILDERNESS ENDEAVORS FEMALE
TC WILDERNESS ENDEAVORS PROG
THISLEDEW CIP COST OF CONFIN
TRAINING ACADEMY RECEIPTS
TRAINING RECEIPTS
VICTIM SERVICE RESOURCE RCPT
DISABILITY COUNCIL
WORKSHOP - SEMINAR
ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPT
BEP GENERAL SUPPORT
BEP ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS
BEP ESCROW FED COMMISSIONS
BEP ESCROW MDSE
CONTINGENCY P & I
EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT WDF
HIV EDUCATION
SSB COMMUNICATION CENTER
UI SPECIAL INTEREST ASSESSMENT
UI TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE
WDF DPH
ELECTRICITY BOARD
BOARD OF ELECTRICITY
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BD
EMS SEAT BELT GRANTS
MNSTAR INCOME
REQUEST FOR DATA - MISC RECEI
EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT
COMBINED CHARITIES ADMIN
CONFERENCE PLANNING
INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION
LABOR RELATIONS INVESTIGATIONS
LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE
ADMIN
PRE-TAX ADMINISTRATIO
TRNG & DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES
WC PREMIUM
WCMP ADMINISTRATION
WCMP STATE EMPLOYEES

...along with an examination of just one of those separate accounts.

The Building Contractors' Recovery Fund

The revenue source for the Building Contractors' Recovery Fund is an annual fee of \$100-\$200, collected by the state from all licensed residential building contractors operating in the state.

THIS ACCOUNT'S sole purpose is to compensate consumers who obtain a court judgment against any licensed residential contractor on such grounds as shoddy work, fraud or failure to perform. According to the statute establishing the account, money collected is supposed to be dedicated to reimbursing these consumers for their actual and direct out-of-pocket losses, up to a maximum of \$50,000.

FISCAL YEAR	BEGINNING BALANCE	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES	ENDING BALANCE
1999	2,822,231	1,177,026	773,218	3,226,039
2000	3,226,039	1,284,197	899,237	3,610,999
2001	3,610,999	1,391,460	1,023,285	3,979,174
2002	3,979,174	1,409,168	1,232,463	4,155,879
2003	4,155,879	1,497,822	1,832,118	3,821,583
2004	3,821,583	1,473,259	1,164,324	1,630,518 *

* After transfer out of \$2.5 million in excess funds.

This fund's revenues have exceeded expenditures for six years. In FY 2004, faced with a budget crisis,

\$2.5 Million

of its \$3.8 million in unspent funds

were identified as "in excess of need" and were transferred to the

GENERAL FUND

Unspent Funds at the End of FY 2003:

\$3.8 Million

Unspent Funds at the End of FY 2004:

\$1.6 Million

POST CLEARING
POST EDUCATION GRANTS
PHARMACY BOARD
ADMIN SERV UNIT - SP REV
POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY
ASHLAND AGREEMENT
BURNSVILLE LANDFILL EIS
CWP RECEIPTS ACCOUNT
CWP WORKSHOP RECEIPTS ACCT
DAKOTA COUNTY MONIT-KOCH
DRILL RIG REIMBURSEMENT
DUCKS UNLIM. INCOME AGREEMENT
EIS HANCOCK FEEDLOT
EIS US STEEL/OLMSTED CO
ELK RIVER EIS
EQUIP GRANT DOMESTIC PREPARE
EXPEDITED PERMIT-MULTI MEDIA
GENERAL SUPPORT-FED IDC
HW VPIC - PROP TRF - SP REV FD
LAKE SUPERIOR COASTAL PROG GR
LAKE SUPERIOR LAMP - GLP
MAC AIRPORT NOISE
MET COUNCIL PROJECT
MPCA EXTERNAL TRAINING ACCT
OLMSTED WASTE-TO-ENERGY EIS
PERS EXPOSURE METALS ANALYSIS
PERSONNEL TRAINING
RDO STIP AGREEMENT
RECEIPT CORRECTIONS
SIP AGREEMENT
SPEC URBAN BMP MANUAL
STATE IDC
TWIN CITY WATER QUALITY INITIA
VIC PILOT PROJECT REVOLVING

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT

18TH BIRTHDAY - DRIVERS LIC
911 ENHANCED SERVICE
95 + EQUIP SALE PROCEEDS
ADVERTISING REVENUES
AGE CONTINUING EDUCATION
AIR PATROL SERVICE
ALCOHOL & HWY SAFETY ED GRTS
ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT ACCT
AUTO THEFT PREVENTION PROG
AUTO THEFT PREVENTION PROGRAM
BCA ACCT-CONFIDENTIAL FUND
BCA ACCT-FORENSIC LAB
BCA CONFERENCES
BCA CONTINUING EDUC
BCA LABORATORY - AUTO THEFT GRT
BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION ACCT
BREATH/ALCOHOL TEST
CJDN CONFERENCE
CJIS MAFIN BILLINGS
CONFERENCES, ADMINISTRATION
CONTINGENT FORFEITURES
CONTINUING EDUC PATROL
CRIME ALERT NETWORK
CRIME ALERT NETWORK
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECT ACCT
CV CONFERENCE
DEPARTMENT WIDE ACTIVITY
DPS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCT
DPS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCT
DWI REINSTATEMENT-SP REV
ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER
EMERG MGMT CONFERENCE
ENTERED IN ERROR DO NOT USE
FEDERAL RESTITUTION/PENALTIES
FEDERAL RESTITUTION/PENALTIES
FIRE LIFE SAFETY AGREEMENT
FIRE MARSHAL CONFERENCES
FIRE MARSHAL INSPECTION
FIRE PROTECTION CERTIFICATION
FORFEITED PROPERTY
FORFEITED PROPERTY
FORFEITED PROPERTY CONTINGENT
FORFEITURE FED JUSTICE
FORFEITURE-FED TREASURY
FORFEITURES-FEDERAL JUSTICE
FORFEITURES-FEDERAL TREASURY
GAMBLING FORFEITURES
GAMBLING FOR-JUSTICE
GAMBLING FOR-TREASURY
GAMBLING SEMINARS
GANG STRIKE FORCE-AUTO THEFT
HOTEL FIRE SAFETY INSPECTION
INDIAN GAMING SP REV
INDIRECT COST/STATE & AGENCY
INMATE RESTITUTION
INVESTIGATION OSHA GRANT
JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER
LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS
METROPASS-PUBLIC SAFETY
MITO/DNA AGREEMENT
MITO/DNA AGREEMENT
MN CHILD RESTRAINT & EDUC
MOTORCYCLE SAFETY
MOTORCYCLE SAFETY ACCOUNT
MOTORCYCLE SAFETY-SP REV
MSP INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS
NON-CRIMINAL BACKGROUND
NON-FEDERAL IND COSTS
NUCLEAR PREPAREDNESS

PATROL SEMINARS
PEACE OFFICERS TRAINING
PIPELINE SAFETY-CONFERENCE
PIPELINE SAFETY
RESPONSIBLE PARTY REIMBURSEMENT
RESTITUTION & SUBROGATION
SCHOOL INSPECTION & PLAN REVIE
SEAT BELT EDUCATION
SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT PROJECTS
SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT PROJECTS
SSN CHECK - DHS
ST PATROL ESCORT SVC
TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FUND
UNCLAIMED RESTITUTION
VEHICLE FORFEITURE ACCT

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMM

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS
EXTENDED AREA SERVICE BALLOT
PUC SEMINAR FEES
TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE PLAN - IT
RACING COMMISSION
BREEDERS' FUND ADMINISTRATION
EQUINE RESEARCH-AFTER CHANGE
MRC-REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT
RACE TRACK INVESTGTRN REIMB
RACING & CARD PLAYING
RACING COMMISSION CONTROL
SMALL AGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE

REVENUE DEPT

CIGARETTE STAMP FUND
INCOME TAX REENGINEERING 912
LOCAL SALES TAX ADMIN
REVENUE RECAPTURE 110
SERVICE & RECOVERY SR

REVENUE INTERGOVT PAYMENTS

ACADEMIC HEALTH CENTER
GAMBLING CONTROL ACCOUNT
LIQUIFIED PETRO GAS FEE
MEDICAL ED & RESEARCH CNTR
MINN CONSERVATION FUN

SECRETARY OF STATE

DIRECT ACCESS
HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT ACCOUNT

SOCIAL WORK BOARD

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS
LICENSING EXAMINATION STUDY

STATE AUDITOR

ALL STAFF CONFERENCES
AUDIT WORKSHOPS
TIF CONFERENCE

SUPREME COURT

ALTER DISPUTE RESOLUTION
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
ATTORNEY REGIS OPERATIONS
ATTORNEY REGIST OPERATION
BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS
BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS
CIVIL LEGAL SERVICE-DED
CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES-DED
CLIENT SECURITY BD-ITC
CLIENT SECURITY BD-ITC
CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION BD
COPY COST REIMB
COPY COST REIMB
COURT SEMINARS
INTERPRETER
INTERPRETER
LAWYER ASSISTANCE
LAWYER ASSISTANCE
LAWYER PROF RESPSBLTY BD
LAWYERS PROF RESPONSIBILITY BD
LEGAL CERTIFICATION BD
LEGAL CERTIFICATION BD
PRISON PROJECT

TRANSPORTATION DEPT

17 LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 09
2001 SIGN SHEETING PTNR
27 LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-10
AA SHTO - NTPEP
AASH TO PARTNERSHIP
AASHTO -NTPEP - ADMIXTURE
AASHTO -NTPEP - CONCRETE CURING
AASHTO PAVEMENT MARKING PARTNR
AASHTO SIGN SHEETING PARTNR
AASHTO/NTPEP-PAVE JT SEAL
AASHTO-04 PAVE MARK
AASHTO-04 SIGN SHEET
AMTRAK PARTNERSHIP
ANOKA CITY STATE AID
ANOKA CTY/BLAINE ST AID
AURORA POOLED FUND
AURORA STUDY PARTNERSHIP
BIG STONE/TRAV PTSP
BIKE COORD & ADV CMTE
BLOOMINGTON STATE AID II
BLOOMINGTON STATE AID PARTNER
BRIDGE INSPECTION-BEMIDJI
BRIDGE INSPECTION-BRAINERD
BRIDGE INSPECTION-DETROIT LAKE
BRIDGE INSPECTION-DULUTH
BRIDGE INSPECTION-MANKATO
BRIDGE INSPECTION-METRO
BRIDGE INSPECTION-ROCHESTER

BRIDGE INSPECTION-WILLMAR
BRIDGE MN SCU PARTNERSHIP
BROOKLYN PARK ST AID PARTNR
CANNON FALLS CITY PARTNERSHIP
CANNON FALLS TWSHIP PARTNER
CARVER COUNTY PARTNR
CHISAGO CTY PTNRSH
CITY OF CLOQUET PARTNR
CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS PART
CITY OF HARMONY PARTNERSHIP
CITY OF HINCKLEY PARTNERSHIP
CITY OF INTERNATIONAL FALLS PK
CITY PARTNERSHIP BLANKET
CONF/SEMINAR EXP ACCT
COUNTIES PAVING PARTNR
COUNTY PARTNERSHIP BLANKET
CRYSTAL/G VALLEY ST AID
DAKOTA CTY - CSAH 46 & TH 52
DAKOTA CTY CSAH 60/I-35
DAKOTA STATE AID
DAKOTA STATE AID-II
DAMAGE RESTITUTIONS
DEPT OF ADMIN PARTNERSHIP
DEPT OF EDUC - E LEARNING
DIST 1 OSHA GRANT
DMIR - OLIVER BRIDGE
DNR - SPLIT ROCK OVERLOOK
DNR & PENNINGTON CTY
DNR PARTNERSHIP
DNR/DOT - PENNINGTON
DODGE CTY-CENTER ENG
FORD BRIDGE PARTNERSHIP
FORD MOTOR/DIST 2 PARTNER
FOREST PROD HAULER - LOCAL
GATEWAY TRAIL PARTNER
GEO SYNTEC CONSULT
GLENCOE SALT STORAGE
GLENWOOD/POPE CTY PART
GOODHUE COUNTY 2 PARTNR
GRANDMA'S MARATHON 2004
HENNEPIN CO PUBLIC WORKS
HENNEPIN CTY STORAGE PARTNER
HENNEPIN/BROOKLYN CTR STATE AI
HIBBING/ST LOUIS STORAGE PTNR
HI-SP RAIL 2 PRNT-WISC
HISTORICAL SOCIETY/STATE AID
HUMAN FIRST PROGRAM
I - 394 GARAGES - OPERATIONS
I - 394 GARAGE - MAJ MAINT
KANDIYOHI/WILLMAR PARTNR
KOOCHICHING CTY PARTNER
LLRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-21
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-33
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 06
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 07
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 17
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 18
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 24
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 28
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 29
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 30
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 31
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 39
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 40
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 41
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT - 68
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT #04
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT #05
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT #08
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 02
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 03
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 22
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 26
LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 34
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LRT-MET COUNCIL FUND AGRMNT 01
LYON/MARSHALL PARTNERSHIP
MAC MAINT. PARTNR
MAC/STATE AID PARTNERSHIP
MAC/STATE AID PARTNR II
MEEKER CTY LITCHFIELD TRK STH
MET COUNCIL - FARE BOX
MET-FAST/HOT TOLL LANE
METROPASS
MID-WEST RESEARCH PART
MIRTS PARTNERSHIP
MN ROAD / MICHELIN TIRES
MN ROAD / TOYO TIRES
MN/DOT- DULUTH SHARED DAC
MN/PASS FA-RECEIPTS
MN/SCU STATE AID PATNR
MOFIDY I 394 MN/PASS
MOORHEAD AIRPORT PARTNERSHIP
MPCA PARTNERSHIP
MPLS BRIDGE 27832
MPLS BRIDGE 99162 PARTNER
NORTH DAKOTA DOT
NORTH SHORE ONLINE MARATHON
NRTP - GITCHI GAMI TRAIL
NTPEP PARTNERSHIP
NTPEP PAVEMENT MARKING
NTPEP SIGN SHEETING PART
NTPEPII PARTNERSHIP
OSCEOLA CTY, IA
PARTNERSHIP AGREE DIS
PARTNERSHIP STATE OF WISCONSIN
PAVING RATING PARTNR
PINE COUNTY PARTNERSHIP
PINE CTY/CITY PARTNR.
RAIL BANK MAINTENANCE
RAIL SERV IMPROVEMENT
RAMSEY CITY/STATE AID
RAMSEY CTY BRIDGE 90413
RAMSEY STATE AID #2
RAMSEY STATE AID #3
RAMSEY STATE AID PART#4
RAMSEY STATE AID PARTNER
REGIONAL GROWTH PARTNERSHIP
REGIONAL GROWTH STUDY PRNR
RENEWABLE PROD PARTNER
REST AREA 371 PARTNR
ROCHESTER RAIL PARTNERSHIP
ROCHESTER/OLMSTED TH63&40TH
ST
SCOTT COUNTY - PHASE I
SCOTT CTY - MAINT ENG
SCSU SAFETY CENTER GRANTS
SHAPE RECYCLING PARTNR
SRF CONSULTING
ST CROIX BRIDGE PARTNERSHIP
ST LOUIS COUNTY PARTNR
ST PAUL PUBLIC WORKS-BRIDGE
ST. CLOUD ST U PTNR
STEELE COUNTY PART
TBTH 268 /TH75 PIPESTONE
TOLLROAD FACILITIES PARTNERSHP
WASHINGTON CITY STATE AID
WASHINGTON CTY STATE AID II
WI - ND - CANADA BRIDGE
WI - ND - CANADA BRIDGE
WI DOT - STILLWATER LIFT
WI/DOT - ST CROIX BRIDGE
WINONA BRIDGE PARTNER
WINONA CTY - CONTRACT ADM
WOODBURY STATE AID PARTNERSHIP
TREASURY - NON OPERATING
CHILD RESTRAINT
ELECTRONIC RE ABSTRACT
ELECTRONIC RE TORRENCE
K/T OFFENSES - POST BD
K/T OFFENSES-CRIM JUSTICE SPEC
MARRIAGE LIC FEE -DISPLACED HM
OFFICER TRAINING SURCHARGE
PUBLIC DEFENDER COPY
RE-INSTATED PUBLIC DEF CO-PAY
SEAT BELT FINES
TRIAL COURTS
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT-SEMINARS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ACADEMIC HEALTH CENTER
CAD HEALTH CARE PMAP
VETERANS AFFAIRS DEPT
CEM DEV & MAINT ACCT-INT-ITC
CEMETERY TRST INC.ACCT-INT-IT
SAA ADMIN EXPENSE
SMALL AGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE
VETERANS HOME BOARD
ASSET PRESERVATION & REPAIR
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FERGUS FALLS VETS HOME OPERATI
HASTINGS HUD RENT
HASTINGS VETERANS HOME OPERATI
LEASE SPACE/SERVICES - MPLS
LEASES-HASTINGS
LUVERNE VETERANS HOME
OPERATIO
MPLS VETERANS HOMES
OPERATIONS
MVH-OPERATIONS
SILVER BAY VETERANS HOME OPERA
WATER & SOIL RESOURCES BOARD
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COUNTY SOIL SURVEY
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DUCKS UNLIMITED PROJ
GRASS LAKE PRAIRIE WETLAND
GRAZING MANAGEMENT
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NORTHERN TALLGRASS PRAIRIE
NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLANS
PRAIRIE WETLAND HERITAGE II
RIM CONTRIBUTIONS
ROCK CO FEEDLOT
SEMINAR WORKSHOP FEES
WCA - APPEAL - FEE
ZOOLOGICAL BOARD
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE-ITC
STOREROOM/ITC
ZOO PURCHASING CARD

Additional facts about Minnesota's "Hidden" Funds

- The number of Special Funds has doubled since 1982 - from 18 to 36.
- Special Fund revenues have increased by 413% since 1982, from \$2 billion to \$8.26 billion in 2004.
- Spending by these Special Funds has increased by 382% since 1982, from \$2.38 billion to \$9.09 billion in 2004.
- In just one Special Fund—the Special Revenue Fund—total cash flow activity increased by nearly two-thirds of a billion dollars in just five years—from \$1.08 billion in FY 1999 to \$1.731 billion in FY 2004—or \$651 million.
- In many cases, fees collected in these Special Funds from business and industry as well as individual taxpayers have no nexus with a specific good or service provided in return, but are transferred into other accounts or the General Fund. Accounts operating in this way offer great opportunities to extract "hidden taxes" in the form of new or increased fees.
- From 1983 to 2000, end of year balances in Special Funds experienced almost uninterrupted growth, climbing from \$206.3 million to \$5.2 billion, an annualized growth rate of nearly 21%.
- Sixty percent of all revenue collected by the State of Minnesota is spent through the General Fund in the full light of day with legislative and taxpayer scrutiny.
- Forty cents of every dollar of state revenue collected is spent without taxpayer scrutiny.
- What little information is available on these funds is difficult for taxpayers to obtain and even more difficult to understand.

"Hidden" Funds drew the attention of legislators and taxpayers as early as the 1940s

"So today, the legislative sessions as they convene in St. Paul, can only with extreme difficulty balance one account against another. They cannot distribute funds on the basis of today's actual needs, but rather according to yesterday's custom..."

"Therefore, we believe that the people of this state would be infinitely better off financially if all state tax money were paid directly into the General Fund, allowing the State Legislature at each session to allocate the money back to purposes and departments on the basis of merit and need."

— James P. McDonnell, former president of the Minnesota's Taxpayers Association, testifying before the Sub-Committee on Taxation of the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota, 1948.

The proportion of dedicated funds in the state treasury used to be even higher than it is today. In fact, part of McDonnell's testimony revealed that in 1948, for every dollar coming into the state treasury, 82 cents (82%) were in dedicated funds that were part of Minnesota's constitution. Only 18 cents out of every dollar (18%) could be distributed based on needs and priorities as determined by elected legislators at the time.

It seems his testimony was effective. As a result of the Constitutional Commission's recommendations, the proportion of dedicated to non-dedicated funds decreased from a high of 82% in 1948 to 55% in 1957. Due to the strong economic growth of the time, non-dedicated funds (the General Fund) continued to increase, and dedicated funds decreased, with the proportion of non-dedicated funds finally surpassing dedicated funds sometime in the '60s.

This rough 60/40 ratio of non-dedicated funds to dedicated funds has remained so ever since.

Should taxpayers be concerned that 40 cents of every dollar in state revenue is spent with little or no taxpayer understanding or involvement?

What's the solution?

Action has already been taken by the 2004 Legislature that changes how the funds are managed...

In 2004, the legislature strengthened oversight of some of the Special Funds with respect to reporting, reviewing and making recommendations for eliminating certain funds or accounts.

- State agencies are now required to **annually submit a report** to the finance committees of the legislature and the Commissioner of Finance. The report must detail the number, purpose, and recent financial activity in those accounts.
- The Commissioner of Finance has the authority to **eliminate funds or accounts** whose purpose is not consistent with law.
- In the case of the "Special Revenue Fund" (referenced in this publication) the Commissioner of Finance is required, over the next four years, to **review reports** of each account it contains. The review must **categorize the accounts** by type, and it must include a **legislative history** of each account, a **financial history** of each account, and a **rationale for the continued existence** of the account under generally accepted accounting principles. The review must explain why the account **should not be in the General Fund**.

...But more can be done to make funds *more visible and accountable* to every Minnesota taxpayer

Increase Transparency and Accountability

Special Fund balances, funding sources, cash flows and spending should be widely disseminated annually and publicized in the press. Annual reports of financial activities should be provided to the governor, the legislature and to all Minnesota taxpayers to encourage greater control and oversight by taxpayers' elected representatives.

Increase Clarity

Special Funds, and any accounts they contain, should be re-named to provide taxpayers with a clear understanding of their purpose for existence, and provide readily available information on the agencies responsible for each of them.

...And even more can be done going forward with respect to how funds are *established and terminated*

Revise Public Policies

Revisions in policy should be considered that would curb the formation of additional new Special Funds and slow the trend that has seen their number nearly double in the past two decades.

Set Term Limits for Funds' Existence

A limit should be set for the active operating life of all Special Funds through "sunset" clauses that terminate their existence after a specified period of time. At that time, each fund should be evaluated and its re-establishment justified to the legislature. The goal of such "term limits" should ultimately be to reduce the overall number of Special Funds in existence and to make it more difficult to establish new Special Funds operating in this shadow world outside the state's General Fund.

Legislators need to be better educated about the 40% of state spending that is outside the General Fund.

Definitions

General Fund

The largest single fund in the state's treasury. State collections of individual income taxes, retail sales taxes, business and other taxes are deposited into this fund. Expenditures can be made for any authorized state activity subject to legislative appropriation limits.

Special Funds

Any of the other funds in the state's treasury. Less flexible than the General Fund, certain revenues are deposited into them that can only be spent for the specific purposes established in the state constitution or in state statutes.

Fund balance

The total amount of money, including reserves, remaining in a fund at the end of a fiscal year.
also called "budgetary balance before reserves"
also called "unspent funds"

Reserves

Money that has been restricted to a certain use.

Budgetary balance

Amount of money remaining in a fund at the end of a fiscal year which is not reserved or dedicated for some purpose.
also called "budgetary balance after reserves"
also called "surplus funds"



The information presented in this publication has been drawn from
"Hidden" Funds - An Analysis of Special Fund Activity in Minnesota

a study by

the MINNESOTA CENTER FOR PUBLIC FINANCE RESEARCH
the education and research arm of the MINNESOTA TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION
and is provided as a public service by the
Minnesota Chapter of the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties

Note: The scope of this study has been limited to the "Special Revenue Fund." MCPFR's task of inventorying each of the state's 36 Special Funds to shed light on their existence and purpose proved to be much larger than originally imagined. Several weeks into its research, MCPFR concluded that, of the 36 identified Special Funds and the various accounts that each contained, resources would allow examination of just one of the 36 – the so-called "Special Revenue Fund," which alone contains 1,122 individual accounts.

For additional copies of this publication call NAIOP at (952) 928-7461.

For a copy of the full 70-page study "Hidden" Funds - An Analysis of Special Fund Activity in Minnesota please visit www.mntax.org or www.naiopmn.org.

"Hidden" Funds



Minnesota Center for
Public Finance Research

An Analysis of Special Fund Activity in Minnesota



January 2005

Center for Public Finance Research



RESEARCH IN GOVERNMENT

a 501 c(3) research and education
organization supporting the educational
mission of the Minnesota Taxpayers Association

“Hidden” Funds

An Analysis of Special Fund Activity in Minnesota

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Minnesota Center for Public Finance Research

January, 2005

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Aaron Twait and Lynn Reed are the authors of this report. Questions about this study should be directed either to Aaron, who performed much of the initial analyses or Lynn, who summarized and edited.

About the Minnesota Center for Public Finance Research

The Minnesota Center for Public Finance Research, previously known as the Minnesota Tax Foundation, is the 501c3 supporting research and education organization for the Minnesota Taxpayers Association. The Center's mission is to provide objective research and analysis on state and local tax and spending issues in support of effective, efficient, and accountable government. The Center seeks to equip citizens to be influential voices for good government and sound fiscal policies by increasing public understanding of what government does. For access to this publication on line, visit our website at www.mntax.org/cpfr.

About the Minnesota Taxpayers Association

Since 1926 the Minnesota Taxpayers Association has been an independent voice for good government and sound tax policy. MTA is a non-profit, non-partisan organization and membership is statewide, open to all, and representative of every category of taxpayer. MTA provides state and local policy makers with objective non-partisan research about the impacts of tax and spending policies; and advocates for the adoption of rational public fiscal policy.

The Association is supported by membership dues. For information about membership call 651-224-7477 or visit our website at www.mntax.org.

Table of Contents

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
	Purpose and Objectives of the Study	i
	Methodology of the Study.....	ii
	Detailed Analyses	ii
	<i>Long-term Trends</i>	ii
	<i>Special Revenue Fund Detail</i>	ii
	Recommendations	iii
II.	BACKGROUND AND POLICY PROBLEM	1
	Policy Problem—Why This Study?	1
III.	METHODOLOGY	5
	Long-Term Trends	5
	Special Revenue Fund Detail	5
	Data Limitations.....	6
IV.	DETAILED ANALYSES	7
	Long-Term Trends, Revenues and Expenditures: General Fund versus Special Funds	7
	Long-Term Trend of General and Special Fund Balances	8
	<i>General Fund</i>	8
	<i>Special Funds</i>	9
	<i>Relationship of General Fund to Special Fund Spending</i>	10
	The Special Revenue Fund: An Inventory and Categorization of Accounts	10
	<i>Overview of the Special Revenue Fund</i>	10
	<i>Inventory by Size of Account</i>	11
	<i>Inventory by Controlling Agency</i>	12
	<i>Analysis of Special Revenue Fund Spending by Agency</i>	14
	<i>Inventory of Accounts by Categories of Revenues and Expenditures</i>	17
	<i>Spending Purpose Examples</i>	18
	<i>Analysis of Special Revenue Fund Accounts by Revenue Source and Spending Purpose</i>	19
	<i>Detailed Analysis of One Account—the Contractors Recovery Fund</i>	25
V.	SUMMARY ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	27
	General Fund versus Special Fund Revenues	27
	General Fund versus Special Fund Balances	27
	Number of Special Funds and Detailed Special Revenue Fund Activity.....	28
VI.	RECOMMENDATIONS	31
VII.	APPENDIX A: MINNESOTA STATE SPECIAL FUNDS AND FUND BALANCES, FY2004	33
VIII.	APPENDIX B: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE DATA SOURCES, BY FISCAL YEAR	34
IX.	APPENDIX D: PERCENTAGE OF CASH FLOWS THROUGH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS, BY FUNDING SOURCE AND ACCOUNT PURPOSE, FISCAL YEARS 1999 - 2003	35
X.	APPENDIX E: SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS WITH CASH FLOW OF >=\$100,000 IN FY2004	37

I. Executive Summary

Purpose and Objectives of the Study

With a projected \$4.2 billion general fund deficit for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 after the November 2002 forecast, and a governor-elect who had campaigned and won on a “no new taxes” platform, the constitutional requirement to balance the general fund biennial budget brought renewed interest in funds other than the general fund.

When the public considers state budget surpluses or deficits, they commonly focus on the state’s general fund, which represents general state taxes and most discretionary state spending. Less public attention is paid to other state funds that represent nearly 40 percent of total state revenues and spending. The revenues and spending that flow through these “special revenue” funds often dedicate certain revenue streams to specific purposes. For example, money from hunting and fishing licenses is dedicated to the environment, while gasoline taxes are dedicated to transportation projects.

Unused money that remains in some of these special funds at the end of each budget period are not cancelled, as with most accounts associated with the general fund. Rather, surpluses may be accumulated and carried forward from year to year. There is little public awareness, much less publicity, about balances in these accounts beyond knowledgeable legislators in individual committees. During the 2003 legislative session, these balances were viewed as potential (and actual) sources of revenue to balance the projected general fund shortfall.

Citizens hold the state far less accountable for the revenue sources for and resulting expenditures from these special funds than they have for the more visible tax system that provides the bulk of the revenues for the general fund. It is difficult to understand who pays monies into these special funds, for what reasons, and for what purposes the resources are used. With such a large percentage of resources being used by the state in this manner, any serious attempt to understand state revenues and resource usage must include an analysis of the state’s 36 special funds¹.

With this renewed interest in special funds, and as a follow-up to the State Spending Guide we published in February 2003, the Center for Public Finance Research felt a study of the special funds would be timely and appropriate. Given the overwhelming amount of detail available on the 36 funds, we felt it best to go from the general to the specific, to “drill down” from the big picture. We narrowed the purpose of this study to two primary objectives:

1. **Long-term trends:** to analyze state special fund and general fund revenue and expenditure² data to determine the trends of reliance on these two major sources over time; and
2. **Descriptive analysis of one special fund:** to analyze trends and provide descriptions of accounts by size and controlling agency, and to develop revenue and expenditure² categories for the accounts in one particular special fund, actually named the Special Revenue Fund, one of the largest of the 36 special funds in both cash flow and number of accounts. As part of the detail, we selected one particular account of interest to our

¹ The number of special funds is projected to fall to 32 by the close of Fiscal Year 2005.

² When referring to the special funds overall and the Special Revenue Fund in particular, “revenue” as used in this study includes transfers into accounts, while expenditures includes transfers out of accounts.

Background and Policy Problem

sponsor for a closer look at how these accounts function, the Contractor's Recovery Fund.

As part of the descriptive analysis of one special fund, we examined changes in the resources available to each category in the Special Revenue Fund over the last five fiscal years in order to determine their sources, how the resources were used, and in what ways those revenues and expenditures changed during that time period.

Methodology of the Study

Using data from historical MTA sources and the state's comprehensive annual financial reports, long-term trends for the general fund versus special funds were analyzed back to 1935. For the descriptive analysis of the Special Revenue Fund, no such long-term data was readily available. Rather, our staff developed revenue and expenditure categories based on data and descriptions of specific accounts in the Special Revenue Fund for the years 1999 through 2004 from the Department of Finance. Because these categories allow accounts to be grouped together based on common revenue and expenditure characteristics, they are helpful for examining the accounts in the Special Revenue Fund.

Detailed Analyses

Long-term Trends

After plummeting to a 20th century low of 17% in the late 1940s, the ratio of general-fund-to-special-fund revenues and general-fund-to-special-fund expenditures climbed steadily through the next three decades, before dropping back some and stabilizing. The ratio has varied little from the early 1980s. General fund revenues have accounted for 58 to 65% of total state revenues, and general fund expenditures have accounted for 55 to 62% of total state expenditures during this latter, more stable, period.

Although general fund balances are cyclical and experience gains and losses from year to year, aggregate special fund balances experienced almost uninterrupted growth from 1983 through 2000. End-of-year balances in the general fund ranged from a negative \$624 million at the end of fiscal year 1982 to more than a positive \$2.3 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 1998 back down to a negative \$932 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2003. Special fund balances, on the other hand, grew during this period from \$206 million at the end of Fiscal Year 1983 to over \$5.2 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2000, before dropping slightly to \$4.8 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2003 and again to \$3.3 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2004.³ It is logical to infer from the long-term trends that when available, general fund revenues that went unspent during biennia were used to increase both the total number of special funds and their balances.

Special Revenue Fund Detail

The amount of resources flowing through the Special Revenue Fund increased by over one-half between Fiscal Years 1999 and 2004. In Fiscal Year 1999, the Special Revenue Fund held 1,038 active accounts through which \$1.081 billion in resources flowed. In Fiscal Year 2004, the Special Revenue Fund held 1,122 active accounts (an increase of 8.1%) through which \$1.731 billion in resources flowed (an increase of 60.0%). Other findings from the descriptive analysis of the Special Revenue Fund are that:

³ General and special fund balances are from the state's yearly Comprehensive Annual Financial Report statements. Special fund balances include all funds not labeled as "General Fund".

- 75% to 85% of all cash activity over five years is concentrated in only 3-6% of the largest accounts with \$5 million or more cash flow.
- Around 300 accounts in both years had no cash flow activity at all
- 70 different agencies or boards had control over at least one account in the Special Revenue Fund
- All levels of government accounted for nearly 51% of the revenue sources in the Special Revenue Fund in FY2004, with state government the largest source of funds at 22.4%, followed by the federal government at 19.2% and local government at 6.6%.
- Fees were the second largest category of revenue sources for accounts, at 38.5% of all revenues flowing into the fund.
- Primary uses for money flowing through these accounts were cost recovery (39.9%) and program support (33%).
- Government sources of revenue comprised the largest share of the increase in cash flow from FY1999 to FY2004 (62.6%), while fees accounted for the second largest portion of the increase (32.2%).
- Intergovernmental transfers accounted for the largest share of the increased outflow from these accounts (40.7%) between those two years.

Recommendations

The use of special funds is a legitimate, and in some cases, required method of keeping track of government funds, but there should be as few funds as possible and the funds should have clearly defined purposes (see the discussion on the rationale for special funds on page 26). This caution on the number and purposes of funds directs our recommendations.

While MCPFR was developing this report and these recommendations, HF 2446 passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by the Governor on May 29, 2004, as Chapter 284 of Minnesota Statutes. To show the consistency of our original recommendations with the law that was passed, we have preserved them as they were written, with comments regarding the new requirements of HF2446 appearing in brackets.

Concerning special (non-general) funds overall:

- *The rationale for all special funds should be carefully reviewed to ensure a legitimate policy purpose for each fund. Consideration should be given to reducing the number of special funds.* This is because special fund balances and cash flow activity is not scrutinized nearly as closely by the public as the general fund, and because the number of special funds has increased from 18 to 36 over the last 20 years. Some consolidation and elimination occurred as part of the 2003 budget balancing, which is a good start.

[Note: Chapter 284 requires the Commissioner of Finance to review one-quarter of the accounts in the Special Revenue Fund each year, until all accounts are reviewed. Each account must be described and a rationale for its existence presented to the Legislature, with recommendations for elimination of any accounts that do not have sufficient rationale. This is a good first step toward carrying out this recommendation, but apparently applies only to the Special Revenue Fund. The review requirement should be expanded to all funds and accounts.]

- *Consideration should be given to a sunset clause for special funds.* In the absence of a clear rationale, or in case of political difficulties in agreeing on such a rationale,

Background and Policy Problem

sunsetting all new funds would force a periodic re-evaluation of why they exist and whether or not they are fulfilling a legitimate public policy purpose.

[Note: Chapter 284 requires partial sunseting of accounts in all special funds if receipts and transfers in any account that has existed at least four years averaged less than \$1,000 per year in the past four years, with balances averaging less than that amount, too. This, too, is a good first step toward implementing this recommendation. We would encourage further consideration for sunseting special funds, and not just accounts within funds. The review requirement mentioned above and the reporting requirement mentioned below may also help in terminating accounts and funds that should no longer be operating, acting as a kind of "soft" sunseting.]

- **Special fund balances should be more widely disseminated and publicized in the press.** The steady growth in the special fund balances from several hundred million dollars in the early 1980s to nearly \$5 billion now (even with a decline most recently as part of the budget balancing solution), means that a significant portion of state funds are spent outside the scrutiny of the general fund. In order to hold government accountable for the spending from these special funds, much more information is required to be much more readily available.

[Note: Chapter 284 requires all agencies with accounts in any special funds to report at least annually to the appropriate finance committees of the legislature on the number, purpose, and financial activity in the accounts. These required reports should be publicized as they are made available in order to facilitate a more general understanding of the special funds.]

Concerning the Special Revenue Fund in particular:

- **Consideration should be given to renaming the Special Revenue Fund.** It seems unnecessarily confusing to call one of 36 special revenue funds the "Special Revenue Fund." Perhaps something like the "Administrative Accounts" fund would be more indicative of what it is and how its accounts are used.
- **The rationale for accounts in the Special Revenue Fund should be carefully reviewed to ensure a legitimate policy purpose for each account. Consideration should be given to further reducing the number of accounts.** Again, because of the lack of public scrutiny, this process needs to take place. While the number of accounts in the fund did decrease by nearly 9% between FY2003 and FY2004, the continued increase in cash flows suggests the need for greater oversight. *[Note: This is now current law. See note on the previous page regarding Chapter 284]*
- **Consideration should be given to a sunset clause for all accounts in the Special Revenue Fund.** The logic is the same as for special funds above.
- **State government must provide more and better information about the cash flow of accounts in the Special Revenue Fund.** Currently, such information as is available is nearly invisible and difficult to understand. Minnesota's comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) provides only information about the Special Revenue Fund as a whole. Information is generally unavailable regarding individual accounts within the fund. Given the amount of money passing through the fund, more policy makers at least, and ideally more Minnesota's citizens, should be informed about the number of accounts in the fund and their purposes, revenue, expenditures and transfers. It is our understanding that when the "no tax" budget solution to the large projected shortfall was being put together for the 2003 legislative session, there was no single list of all accounts in the Special Revenue Fund that included a clear description of their history and purpose. Progress has been made and this study is

part of that progress. Information like parts of this study should be routinely available as part of budget considerations.

[Note: the provisions of Chapter 284 will go a long way toward beginning to make this information more available to the public.]

II. Background and Policy Problem

Background

In November 2002, the Department of Finance's economic forecast predicted a \$4.56 billion general fund budget deficit, driven primarily by increased health care costs, lower capital gains and lower income tax revenues. While \$356 million of the deficit applied to the then-current 2002-03 biennium; \$4.2 billion of the deficit, nearly 15 percent of the total state budget, applied to the 2004-05 biennium. Since the state constitution prohibits the state from borrowing for operating purposes beyond the end of a biennium, the deficit obligated the Legislature and the Governor to close the gap. This crisis prompted some involved in fiscal policy to closely scrutinize the state's funding mechanisms.

When the public considers state budget surpluses or deficits, they commonly focus on the state's general fund, which represents general state taxes and most discretionary state spending. Less public attention is paid to other state funds, which represent nearly 40 percent of total state revenues and spending. These "special" funds include 34 funds established in the state treasury in addition to a permanent endowment fund for schools and the debt service fund. (See Appendix A for a listing of these funds and their fund balances.) These 36 special funds have been established through constitutional or statutory authority, and most have specific purposes such as construction of roads and bridges, protection of the environment, and provision of workers' compensation.

Importantly, these funds have dedicated revenue sources, and many of them carry over unspent reserves and balances from year to year. Some special funds have reserve accounts to ensure the ability to meet future obligations such as constitutionally mandated distributions for the construction of highways, roads and bridges. However, unlike most accounts associated with the general fund, unused money that remains in these special funds at the end of each budget period are not cancelled. Rather, surpluses may be accumulated and carried forward from year to year. There is little public awareness, much less publicity, about balances in these accounts beyond knowledgeable legislators in individual committees.

Collectively, the special funds account for spending of over \$8 billion annually and according to the Consolidated Fund Statement accompanying the Department of Finance's November 2004 forecast, had balances before reserves of \$2.4 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2004.⁴

Policy Problem—Why This Study?

This study is primarily a cataloging of information about special funds overall and describing in more detail the kinds of activity in one particular fund called the Special Revenue Fund. The need for such a study came out of our compiling a state budget guide for the 2004-05 budget for the 2003 session.

⁴ This number differs from the CAFR number of \$3.3 billion given earlier. The Consolidated Fund Statement operates on a budgetary accounting basis, while the CAFR operates on either an accrual or a modified accrual basis. Hence, each report produces a different set of numbers. Unfortunately, the CAFR does not individually list each special fund, so we have been forced to use the Consolidated Fund Statement when presenting individual special fund fiscal year-end balances. Unless otherwise noted, the figures used in this report are accrual or modified accrual basis numbers from CAFR statements or in documentation provided by the Department of Finance.

Background and Policy Problem

During the 2003 legislative session, legislators closely examined the special funds to determine if any of their resources could be transferred to the general fund as part of a budget solution.

During the same time, the Minnesota Center for Public Finance Research (MCPFR) was concluding its study on state spending for the 2003-2005 biennium. One of the convictions we developed as a result of what was primarily a cataloging of state government spending, especially in the context of the hunt for budget balancing revenue, was that we should attempt to document the changes in the resources flowing through the general and special funds and investigate the degree to which one type of fund subsidizes the other. After our initial investigations, it became apparent to us that, given the complexity involved, we could focus on only one particular non-general fund, the one actually named the "Special Revenue Fund". As a way to give practical limits to the study and to be able to draw useful conclusions from our work, we decided to inventory and catalog all the accounts in the Special Revenue Fund and to document trends in their usage.

Such documentation is important. Citizens exercise fairly close oversight over the general fund through public debates, media coverage of the state budget, the dissemination of general fund revenue and expenditure figures, and through their elected representatives. However, while the Legislature also oversees the special funds, the fact of their very existence is often lost on the public and the media; except in those cases where an individual or group has an interest in a special fund.

Yet, these special funds contain far more statutory appropriations than does the general fund. Statutory appropriations differ from direct appropriations, which are the form of state spending with which the public is most familiar. Direct appropriations, which constitute the bulk of the general fund, are one-time appropriations which terminate with the end of each two-year budget cycle. However, nearly 6 percent of total state spending is authorized under statutory appropriations.⁵ Such appropriations are part of Minnesota law and do not require legislative review or biennial appropriation action. Any money collected for these purposes is automatically appropriated, with an open-ended spending limit. Given that the general fund contains very few statutory appropriations, roughly 15 percent of all spending out of the special funds is on "auto-pilot". Combined with the restrictions placed on assets by depositing them in certain funds, this funding system may hamper the state's ability to most efficiently allocate its resources.

Since many statutory appropriations do not contain a sunset provision, they require legislative action to change the level of funding or discontinue it entirely. Indeed, when the Legislature statutorily appropriated money, state agencies are given considerable latitude over spending and the Legislature loses direct control over those expenditures. Without close oversight, state agencies may choose to fund programs at levels that are not sustainable. During periods of high revenue growth, agencies may decide to expand services or widen the eligibility requirements for certain programs. This multiplies the effects of funding shortfalls and causes unnecessary pain when programs are reduced to their original parameters for a lack of funds.

⁵ Six percent figure from interviews with Department of Finance staff.

The amounts of money transferred between the special funds and the general fund also make it imperative that the public exercise greater oversight over the special funds. Over the past few years, Minnesota has solved its budget problems in part by raiding the special funds, including the accounts within the Special Revenue Fund. Many of the resources for these funds are provided by fees, fines or surcharges. While fees concerning access to government data are regulated to reasonably recover only the costs of providing that data, other fees are imposed at the will of the appropriate authority.⁶ Special fund accounts holding the revenues derived from these fees often amass large surpluses over time, and in many cases much of these surpluses have been transferred to the general fund in order to help close its deficit. Thus, such a funding structure provides the government with the opportunity to quietly impose "hidden taxes" on certain societal groups, requiring them to fund programs without public debate or scrutiny.

However, such oversight is difficult. While revenue and expenditures for each fund in the special funds are collectively accounted for on an annual basis, information on individual accounts within each fund has not been readily available to the public. In many cases, money is transferred from fund to fund, or between accounts within funds, further increasing the frustration of the citizen who attempts to understand the state's finances. Moreover, the lack of information on these accounts prevents effective public oversight of special fund revenues and expenditures, increasing the likelihood of inefficient or ineffective spending.

⁶ Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 13, Section 3, Subdivision 3.

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III. Methodology

Long-Term Trends

We first examined general fund and special fund revenues, expenditures and fund balances through the last half-century.⁷ Importantly, we excluded “Other Financing Sources” (mainly borrowing and operating transfers between funds) from these totals. Borrowing, through its nature of risk and repayment, is inherently different from other revenue streams. Since this portion of the study examines special funds as a whole, transfers between different special funds do not affect our results.

Although it is appropriate to track transfers between the general fund and special funds, time and resource constraints prevent us from doing so. However, we created a general proxy for fund transfers between the general and special funds by looking at the difference between the general-fund-to-special-fund revenue ratio and the general-fund-to-special-fund expenditure ratio and the changes in the fund balances of the general and special funds over time. This provides a simple method of tracking the long-term relationship between the general fund and special funds.

Special Revenue Fund Detail

The size and complexity of the special funds quickly became apparent to us. In fiscal year 2004, \$8.3 billion was appropriated, and \$9.1 billion was used. Although there are only 36 special funds, they contain numerous agency funds and other special accounts. Most notably, the Special Revenue Fund included (as of Fiscal Year 2004) 1,122 separate, generally unrelated accounts.⁸ Given the lack of public information available regarding these accounts, the opportunity for misuse of resources, and time and resource constraints, we focused our special fund efforts on studying the Special Revenue Fund.

We used Department of Finance documentation to inventory the accounts in the Special Revenue Fund and develop a two-part categorization system, based on revenues (where the money comes from) and expenditures (where the money goes). If an account had multiple revenue sources or expenditure destinations, the account was divided evenly between the different categories. However, if the statute authorizing the account dictated a formula for revenue sources or expenditures, we divided the account according to that formula.

We studied changes in resources flowing through each Special Revenue Fund account between Fiscal Years 1999 and 2004. To analyze these changes, we used Department of Finance data to create a “cash flow” for each account. We defined “cash flow” as the sum of revenues, expenditures, transfers in, and transfers out. We included both transfers in and out because for some Special Revenue Fund accounts the transfers are the only activity in the account. Although this results in some double counting in one year (if a sum is transferred out of one account and then expended from the second in the same year, for instance), it was felt that the relative changes over time in the amounts of money moving through the accounts were more important to document than a precise accounting of this movement that would require the elimination of the double counting. If an account had multiple revenue sources or expenditures, they were divided evenly or by formula as described above.

⁷ See Appendix B for data sources by fiscal year.

⁸ Department of Finance documentation.

Methodology

Data Limitations

- For years before 1970, expenditure data is used instead of revenue data, due to a lack of readily available revenue data for those years, with the following further limitations:
 - o For fiscal years 1935, 1946 and 1948, data is based on testimony by MTA members to the Legislature.
 - o For FY 1957, 1959, 1967 and 1969, data on allocation of appropriations have been substituted for expenditure data. Although an excellent proxy, money is often appropriated and not spent, and members of the executive branch have limited power to transfer appropriations for other purposes.
- For FY 1973 through 1976, cash receipt data has been substituted for revenue data. This data is comparable to data for following years, but is based on a cash-based rather than modified accrual accounting system.
- Out of 1,019 Special Revenue Fund accounts, the Finance Department provided purposes for only 815. We were able to determine revenue sources and resource usages for most of the remaining accounts by referring to statutory citations provided by Finance.
- For the detailed analysis of the Special Revenue Fund we used data provided from the end-of-year numbers for fiscal year 2004. Time did not permit updating this analysis using new information from the latest November 2004 forecast.

IV. Detailed Analyses

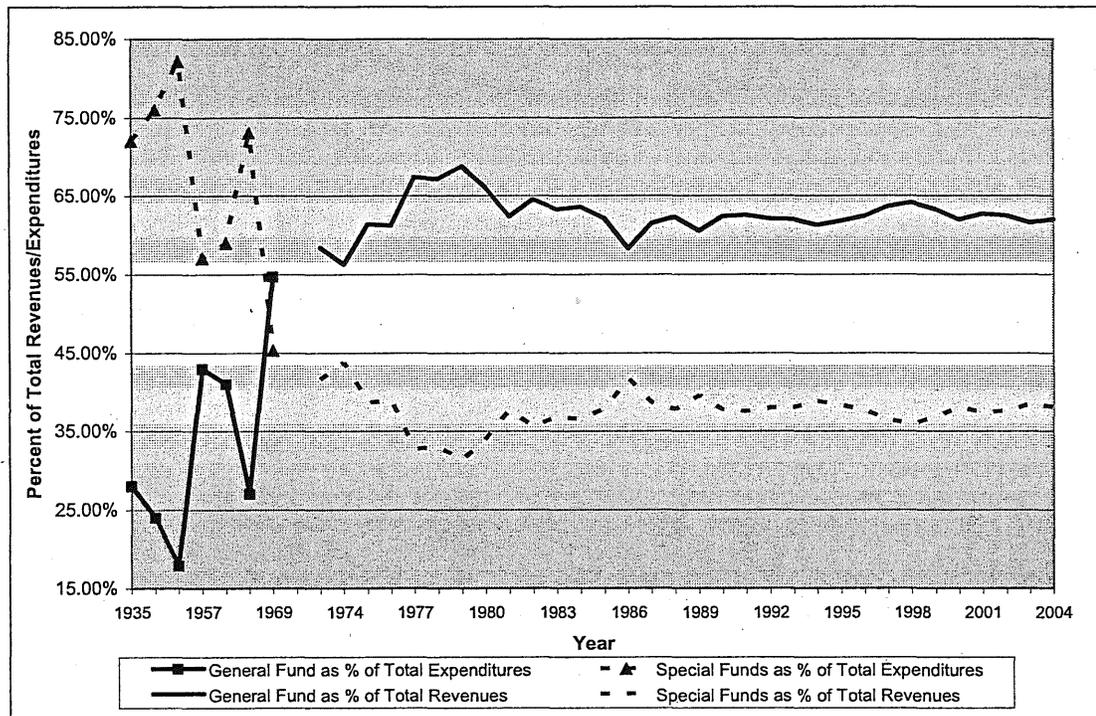
The findings of this study are reported in three main areas:

- First, regarding the long-term trend of general fund versus special fund spending and revenues.
- Second, as a subset of these long-term trends, we also report on the trend in the balances of the various funds, since these balances were of such interest in the 2003 legislative session as potential sources of revenue for balancing the budget.
- Finally, we examine in more detail the Special Revenue Fund, reporting an inventory of the many accounts in that particular fund according to categories that were developed as part of our investigation, and one account in particular, for purposes of illustration.

Long-Term Trends, Revenues and Expenditures: General Fund versus Special Funds

Dedicated revenues and spending from the special funds comprised a much higher portion of overall state revenues and expenditures before 1950 than they do today (See Figure 1 and the note in the sources for the figure below).

Figure 1. Minnesota Revenues and Expenditures, General Fund versus Special Funds, FY1935-2004



Sources: Pre-1950 data from testimony of MTA directors before the Subcommittee of Taxation and Finance of the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota in 1948. Data after 1950-1978 are from the MTA's Fiscal Review, and data after 1978 from the Department of Finance's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports. Note: Expenditures are used before 1970 due to the lack of readily available revenue data for those years.

At the time of the state's 1948 constitutional revision, MTA members were concerned about the implications of the state's elected officials having little control over such a high proportion of state spending. Then, as now, the MTA was concerned that the weak oversight of dedicated

Detailed Analyses

funds provided an incentive for government to spend inefficiently. Such thoughts occupied the minds of the MTA members who testified before the Subcommittee of Taxation and Finance of the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota in August of 1948. They urged the subcommittee to give the Legislature more control over government expenditures by eliminating dedicated funds from the state constitution.

J.P. McDonnell, then-President of the MTA, testified that the Legislature controlled only 28% of the state's annual revenue in 1935. By 1945, the amount of non-dedicated spending had dropped to 24%. By August of 1948, the figure had dropped still further, to 17.86%.⁹ This trend reversed somewhat during the decade of the 1950s, with general fund spending growing to 40% of spending in 1957 and 43% of spending in 1959. By 1967, the figure had again dropped to only 27% of total spending. In 1969 the Legislature eliminated the largest dedicated funds, folding the Income Tax School Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Boat and Water Safety Account and the Natural Resources Fund into the general fund, pushing general fund spending to over half of all spending for the first time in many years. This move to exert greater control over state spending was partially offset by increased federal spending (which was credited to the special funds) resulting from the Johnson Administration's Great Society initiatives.

The early 1970s saw the enactment of the so-called "Minnesota Miracle", and the ratio of general fund to special fund revenues has remained relatively stable since then. General fund revenues have ranged from 58 to 65 percent of total revenues. The special funds mirror this, with revenues at 35 to 42 percent of totals.

The exception to this stability occurred during the late 1970s, when general fund revenues approached 70% of total revenues. A possible explanation for this is high inflation combined with Minnesota's twelve narrow income tax brackets. The high inflation caused the incomes of Minnesota citizens to increase, pushing taxpayers into higher income tax brackets, which contributed to much of the state's revenue growth. Revenue growth was so high that the Governor and Legislature issued refunds to taxpayers to offset these inflation-based income tax increases. Such high revenue growth resulting in refunds rather than spending increases likely caused the ratio of general fund revenues to total revenues to increase during this period. As inflation moderated and Minnesota enacted indexing of income tax brackets, the revenue mix returned to more typical levels for the period since 1970.

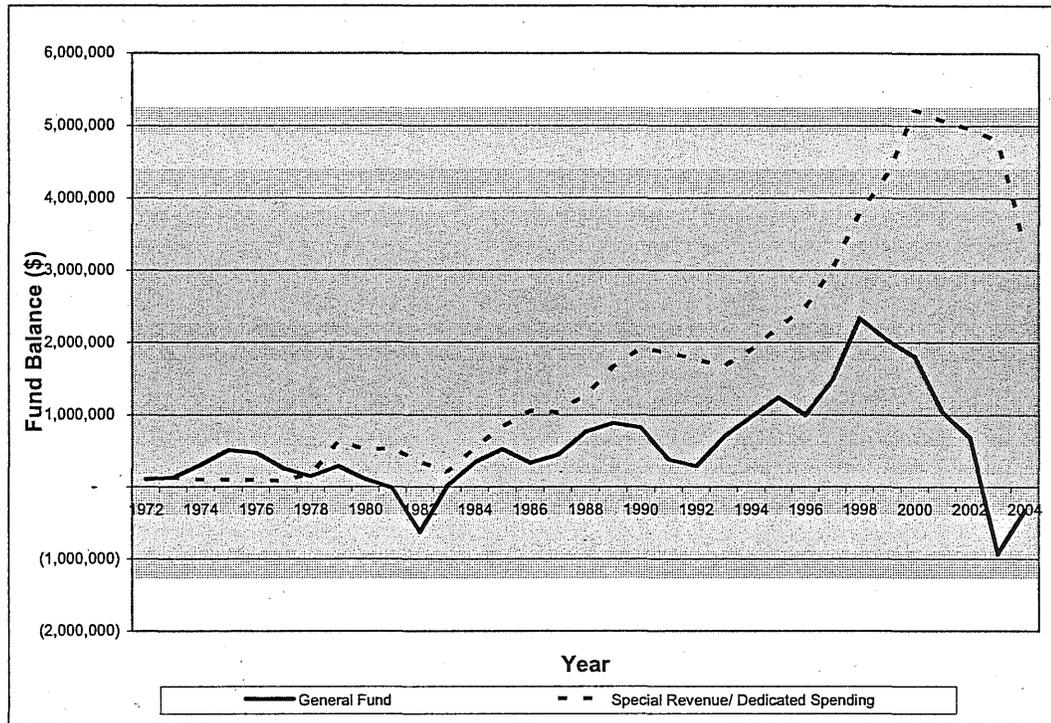
Long-Term Trend of General and Special Fund Balances

General Fund

End-of-fiscal year balances in the general fund and special funds have taken different trends over the last thirty years, as shown in Figure 2. General fund balances have generally remained under the one billion dollar mark, with some exceptions. The general fund balance declined sharply from just under \$400 million surplus at the end of Fiscal Year 1979 to a deficit of \$624.5 million at the end of Fiscal Year 1982 as the Governor and Legislature spent the fund down. In large part, this spending addressed budget shortfalls resulting from a national recession.

⁹ *Shall Dedicated Funds Be Removed From the Minnesota Constitution?: Testimony Favoring Removing As Given Before the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota at St. Paul, Minnesota Taxpayers Association (MTA), 1948.*

Figure 2: General and All Special Fund Balances: Fiscal Years 1972 to 2004



Sources: Department of Finance Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for specified years.

In 1983, the general fund balance was returned to surplus, and remained relatively stable until the late 1990s, when rapid economic growth brought significantly more revenue into the general fund than was expended. The fund balance reached a high point of \$2.3 billion in 1998, and the state then lowered a variety of taxes and issued refunds to citizens over the next three years, reducing the balance. The decline in tax revenue and increased government costs associated with another economic recession, especially from increased costs in the area of health care, contributed to the ending fiscal year 2003 deficit of \$932.1 million. By the end of fiscal year 2004, the state's general fund deficit had closed to just under \$328 million, and is projected to be positive by the end of 2005.

The long-term trend of general fund ending balances has generally followed the economic cycles of periodic expansions and recessions.

Special Funds

Special fund balances remained stable from 1972 through 1978, and experienced only mild fluctuations from 1979 through 1983. However, from 1983 to 2000, end-of-year balances in these dedicated funds have experienced almost uninterrupted growth, moving from \$206.3 million in 1983 to \$5.2 billion in 2000, an annualized growth rate of nearly 21%. The largest absolute increase came between 1999 and 2000, when the fund balance rose from \$4.3 to \$5.2 billion. Fund balances in the special funds have declined since then, to \$4.8 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2003, a much more moderate decline than that seen in the general fund, and then again, more sharply, to \$3.3 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2004. Of this \$1.5 billion decline, over \$1 billion was an endowment fund from Minnesota's settlement with the tobacco industry, which was used to close the general fund deficit.

Detailed Analyses

Unlike the general fund, there is no apparent connection between economic cycles and ending balances of special funds. From 1983 to 1999, there simply seemed to have been an increasing reliance on the use of special funds, with increasingly large ending balances.

Relationship of General Fund to Special Fund Spending

As a percentage of total revenues and expenditures, general fund and special fund revenues and expenditures have remained relatively constant since 1980.

In 1982, 1986, 1994, 1996 and 2003, revenues and expenditures in both general and special funds, as a percent of total, were nearly the same. However, for all other years, the general fund accounted for a higher percentage of total revenue than its share of total spending. Where was the extra revenue being used? Since the general fund year-end balance remained relatively stable during this period, it appears that general fund monies were used to set up additional special funds or to increase existing funds' available revenues for spending. (Some of the extra money could have been returned as tax rebates, as well.)

The number and size of new special funds over the past twenty years supports this conclusion. As of June 30, 1982, the state maintained ten special funds: State Airports, Game and Fish, Trunk Highway, Highway User Tax Distribution, Federal, Employment Services Administration, Historical Society, Special Workers Compensation, Unemployment Compensation and Miscellaneous Special Revenue. In addition, there were eight funds accounted for separately: the Debt Service Fund; the Capital Projects Fund; the nonexpendable Permanent School Fund (a trust fund); and five expendable trust funds: the Municipal State Aid Fund, County State Aid Fund, Endowment School Fund, Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection Fund and Rural Rehabilitation Fund.¹⁰

Under the current accounting system, these 18 funds would be considered "Special Funds". Twenty years later, the number of special funds has doubled to 36. Moreover, revenues in those funds increased 413% during that period, from \$2.0 billion in 1982 to \$8.26 billion in FY2004; while spending increased nearly 382% during the same period, from \$2.38 billion to \$9.09 billion. These funds have systematically spent more than they collect in revenue, indicating that general fund resources have been routinely diverted into these funds to increase the amount of resources available to them.

The Special Revenue Fund: An Inventory and Categorization of Accounts¹¹

As a way to help understand how special funds work, and to limit the scope of the report as mentioned previously, we have looked at account data in the Special Revenue Fund from several different perspectives: an overview, by size of accounts, by controlling agency, and by revenue and expenditure categories developed by our staff for one year and over the last five years. In addition, we detail one specific account's inflow and outflow of funds for five years, the Contractors Recovery Fund.

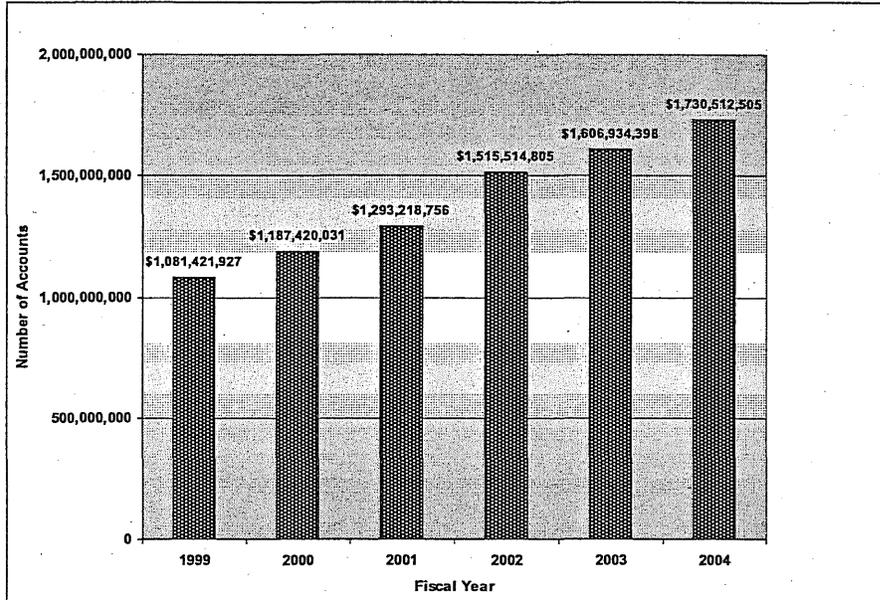
Overview of the Special Revenue Fund

Although fund balances in the Special Revenue Fund have grown over the long term (see Figure 3), the number of accounts have also proliferated, although at a slower rate of growth (Figure 4).

¹⁰ State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1982.

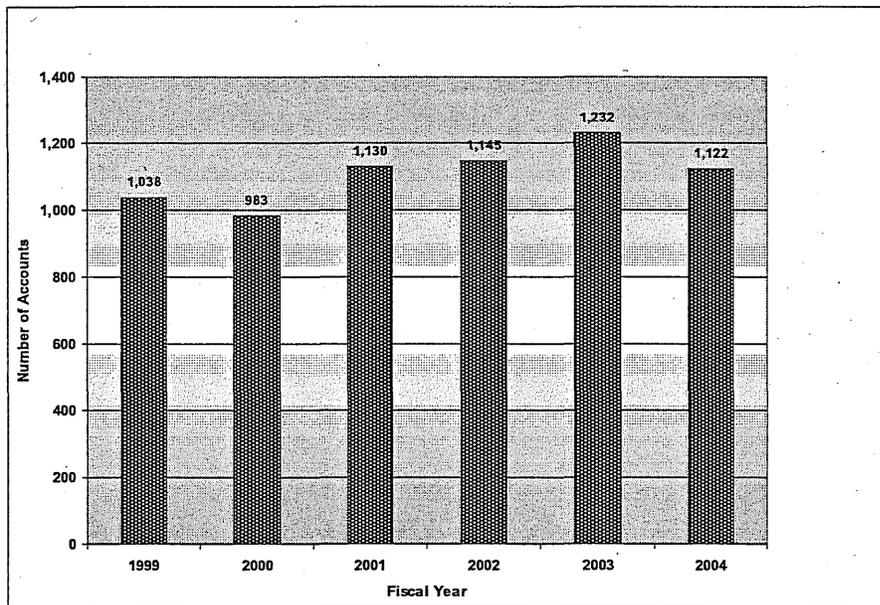
¹¹ As noted above, due to time constraints, all detailed analysis of the Special Revenue Fund uses data from the close of fiscal year 2004 June 30, 2004, and not from the latest November 2004 forecast.

Figure 3: Cash Flows through All Special Revenue Fund Accounts, FY1999-2004



As Figure 4 indicates, the number of active accounts in the Special Revenue Fund grew by almost 20% from Fiscal Year 1999 to Fiscal Year 2003, rising from 1,038 to 1,232, before falling in Fiscal Year 2004 to 1,122 accounts. However, cash flow through these accounts increased by over sixty percent during the same period, rising from \$1.08 billion to almost \$1.75 billion.

Figure 4: Active Special Revenue Accounts, by Fiscal Year, 1999-2004



Inventory by Size of Account

To help identify what types of accounts are experiencing growth in number and cash flow activity, Table 1 provides an overview of the growth in the number of accounts in the Special Revenue Fund by the size of cash flow activity.

Detailed Analyses

Table 1: Number of Accounts and Amount of Total Cash Flow in the Special Revenue Fund by Size of Cash Flow, Fiscal Years 1999 and 2004

Size of Cash Flow	FY1999				FY2004			
	Number of Accounts	% of Total	Total Cash Flow	% of Total	Number of Accounts	% of Total	Total Cash Flow	% of Total
No cash flow activity	315	30.3%	\$0	0.0%	296	26.4%	\$0	0.0%
\$ 0 - \$ 100,000	390	37.6%	\$10,587,221	1.0%	384	34.2%	\$10,567,801	0.6%
\$ 100,000 - \$ 1,000,000	216	20.8%	\$73,770,824	6.8%	263	23.4%	\$93,335,878	5.4%
\$ 1,000,000 - \$ 5,000,000	82	7.9%	\$190,322,948	17.6%	116	10.3%	\$253,292,580	14.6%
\$ 5,000,000 - \$50,000,000	30	2.9%	\$410,552,152	38.0%	56	5.0%	\$769,672,818	44.5%
\$50,000,000+	5	0.5%	\$396,188,782	36.6%	7	0.6%	\$603,643,427	34.9%
Totals	1038	100.0%	\$1,081,421,927	100.0%	1122	100.0%	\$1,730,512,505	100.0%

It is readily apparent from Table 1 that even though the number of accounts in the Special Revenue Fund has increased over the last several years, the cash flow activity in those accounts is concentrated in a relatively small number of larger accounts. However, growth in the number of accounts and cash flow activity has occurred across all account sizes with a yearly cash flow of above \$100,000.

The distribution of both the number of accounts and amount of cash flow by size remained remarkably similar for the two years, except for the decrease in the number of accounts with no activity from 1999 to 2004. The decrease in "no activity" accounts can be attributed to the elimination of accounts which are no longer active.

Inventory by Controlling Agency

Another way of analyzing the growth of cash flow activity in the Special Revenue Fund is to examine the changes in cash flow of accounts by the state agency or board that controls the accounts. Table 2 documents the changes in cash flow by agency through the accounts in the Special Revenue Fund, with comments regarding observed reasons for the particularly large percentage increases in cash flows. The table is sorted by size of cash flow in FY 2004, to show the agencies with the most activity in the fund.

Table 2: Special Revenue Fund Cash Flow (\$) by Agency, FY 1999 to FY 2004
(Sorted by size of cash flow in 2004)

Agency	1999 Flow	2004 Flow	% Chg.	Apparent Reasons for Change in Flow
Human Services	\$366,922,752	\$525,057,692	43%	State apps. & fed. money for pgms, treatment fees
Transportation	11,849,979	176,474,060	1,389%	Primarily federal funds for light rail.
Veterans Home Board	87,038,665	118,429,878	36%	General fund appropriations.
Health	73,773,105	106,738,893	45%	Indirect costs, health facility cert. fees & cig. taxes.
Natural Resources	75,573,300	102,217,552	35%	State and local sources. No other information.
Employee Relations	52,983,163	93,361,587	76%	Internal cost recovery for technology, workers comp.
Revenue	4,648,831	74,381,089	1,500%	Accounts transferring cigarette tax proceeds.
Employment & Econ Development	10,254,205	73,774,607	619%	Workforce development fees, interest income.
Public Safety (c)	51,740,303	72,856,644	41%	Surcharges, DWI penalties and federal funds.
University of Minnesota	0	56,418,252	*	Cigarette tax revenues for academic health center.
Commerce (d)	29,271,323	40,682,595	39%	Phone, contractor and utility surcharges.
Administration (a)	10,387,944	39,083,548	276%	Facility repair. Source not clear.
Finance (b)	11,880,870	33,060,199	178%	Fees chgd. by DOF for comp. system upgrades.

Agency	1999 Flow	2004 Flow	% Chg.	Apparent Reasons for Change in Flow
Corrections	22,157,266	32,340,194	46%	Transfer from DOE and cost recovery.
Education	9,396,994	25,556,110	172%	USDA school lunch pilot program, account transfer.
Supreme Court	9,222,247	23,601,412	156%	Lawyer license fee increases.
Pollution Control Agency	27,144,490	23,579,952	-13%	Indirect cost rise, drop in contactor permit fees.
Peace Officers Board (POST)	16,498,394	21,342,858	29%	Ded. portion of surcharge on traf., crime fines.
Electricity Board	13,474,888	20,286,114	51%	Fee increases for enforcement.
Zoological Board	17,849,591	17,645,784	-1%	Various small enterprise accounts eliminated.
Gambling Control Board	0	10,632,045	*	Fees generated by Gambling Control Board.
Agriculture	53,998,093	6,932,468	-87%	Accounts for inspection and regulation fees lapsed.
Secretary of State	780,123	5,287,482	578%	Fed. funds for Help America Vote Act.
Public Utilities Commission	4,729,863	3,363,573	-29%	Telephone assistance plan decrease.
Faribault Academies	226,619	3,141,853	1,286%	New acct. for students' home district tuition.
Racing Commission	500,133	2,909,076	482%	Racing Cmsn fees, industry reimbursements.
Labor and Industry	907,758	2,840,761	213%	Indirect costs.
Economic Security	91,372,687	2,472,166	-97%	Dislocated worker fund moved out of agency.
Center for Arts Education	1,310,807	2,243,648	71%	McKnight Foundation grant.
Emergency Medical Services Board	1,579,252	2,014,519	28%	Seat belt violation fines.
Legislature	0	1,912,333	*	Surcharges for the Elec. Real Est. Rec. Task Force
Historical Society	1,445,737	1,861,986	29%	Deposits (admission fees) from state-owned sites.
Water & Soil Resources Board	444,016	1,719,840	287%	New accts. to cooperate with DNR, feds, and local.
Military Affairs	794,460	1,317,492	66%	From local shares of maintenance of armories.
Indian Affairs Council	356,200	1,282,216	260%	Loans for Native-owned bus., from mineral tax.
Attorney General	628,443	597,489	-5%	Decline in contributions to insurance fraud account.
Higher Education Services Office	352,051	586,780	67%	Special programs & indirect costs.
Governor's Office	0	466,000	*	Money for Washington D.C. office.
Human Rights	\$3,898	\$454,245	11,553%	Conferences, costs of admin law hearings.
Campaign Finance Board	8,216,336	351,985	-96%	Decrease in tax return checkoffs.
Veterans Affairs	54,258	312,504	476%	Money from state agency reorganization, burial fees.
Environmental Assistance	319,247	263,186	-18%	Drop in interagency grants, rise in conferences.
Ombudsperson for Families	168,461	144,600	-14%	Drop in outflows from DHS funds.
Pharmacy Board	83,893	138,052	65%	Reimbursements for services to other agencies.
Black Minnesotans Council	0	135,292	*	Grants.
Asian-Pacific Council	0	57,670	*	Grants and conference fees.
State Auditor	23,654	55,276	134%	Increase in workshops or seminars.
Animal Health Board	0	47,201	*	Fees for chronic wasting disease inspection.
Social Work Board	73,467	37,820	-49%	Decrease in applicant fees for criminal bkgrd. checks.
Arts Board	0	27,232	*	Receipts from sales of publications.
Capitol Area Architect	0	11,299	*	Advisory fees from agencies.
Mediation Services	382,655	5,396	-99%	Account billing Dept of Human Rights closed.
Chicano Latino Affairs Council	0	0	*	No change.
Judicial Standards Board	0	0	*	No change.
Nursing Board	0	0	*	No change.
Medical Practice Board	338	0	-100%	Reduction in workshops.
Disability Council	3,985	0	-100%	Reduction in fees for workshops.
Podiatry Board	5,600	0	-100%	Account in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.
Nursing Home Admin. Board	8,500	0	-100%	Account in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.
Minnesota Office of Technology	8,808	0	-100%	Account eliminated, possibly transferred to Admin.
Trial Courts	15,366	0	-100%	Reduction in workshops.
Marriage & Family Therapy Board	25,935	0	-100%	Reduction in applicants fees for standardized tests.
Veterinary Medicine Board	60,240	0	-100%	Account in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.
Psychology Board	83,100	0	-100%	Account in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.
Ombudsperson for Mental Health	98,782	0	-100%	Account in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.
Agriculture Utilization	400,000	0	-100%	Account in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.
Minnesota Technology, Inc.	830,065	0	-100%	Accounts in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.

Detailed Analyses

Agency	1999 Flow	2004 Flow	% Chg.	Apparent Reasons for Change in Flow
Education Aids	1,044,639	0	-100%	Accounts in Special Revenue Fund eliminated
World Trade Center Board	1,189,118	0	-100%	Board eliminated by Legislature.
MN State Colleges and Universities	6,827,031	0	-100%	Accounts in Special Revenue Fund eliminated.
Totals	\$1,081,421,928	\$1,730,512,505	60%	

*Percent increase is not meaningful due to division by zero.

(a) Includes FY 1999 cash flow for Strategic and Long Range Planning

(b) Includes FY 1999 cash flow then controlled by the State Treasurer

(c) Includes FY 1999 cash flow for the Crime Victims Services Center, the Crime Victims Ombudsman and the Automobile Theft Prevention Board

(d) Includes 1999 cash flow for the Public Service Department

The 10 agencies with the most cash flow in accounts under their control accounted for nearly 81% or \$1.4 billion of the \$1.7 billion in total cash flow in the Special Revenue Fund for FY2004. The same 10 agencies controlled accounts in the fund with about 68%, or \$735 million, of the total cash flow of \$1.1 billion in the fund in FY1999. The 10 agencies' accounts had increases in cash flow of over 90% between FY1999 and FY2004, so not only are they the agencies with the most cash flow, their share is increasing relative to other agencies' accounts in the fund.

The comments in Table 2 are the result of our best judgment, based on available information, for why the cash flow of the accounts under the agencies and boards listed in the table have changed over the six years from 1999 to 2004. There are increases in federal funds, transfers out of funds for use in budget balancing, and accounts set up to receive general fund appropriations. Another reason, however, for changes in cash flow, especially for increases, could be an increased use of fees, fines, and surcharges to compensate for cuts in general tax revenues appropriated by the Legislature.

Analysis of Special Revenue Fund Spending by Agency

Although numerous agencies control accounts in the Special Revenue Fund, only nine control accounts which had a cash flow of at least \$60 million in FY2004. Those nine agencies are (in order of greatest to least FY2004 cash flow): the Department of Human Services, Department of Transportation, Veterans Home Board, Department of Health, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Employee Relations, Department of Revenue, Department of Employment and Economic Development and the Department of Public Safety. The bulk of each agency's spending can be detailed as follows:

Human Services

Human Services controls by far the single greatest cash flow through the Special Revenue Fund, with \$525,057,692 in FY2004. However, we can account for over 84% of that spending in six accounts. Human Services operates an account linked to a chemical dependency treatment program through which over \$171 million flowed in 2004. The Department of Finance indicates that those funds come from either patients or others who contribute to the account to pay for the services. Although the "others" who contribute to the account are not specified, we assume that they are caregivers to the patient and directly benefit from the treatment program. Therefore, we have classified that account as IA (cost recovery through departmental earnings, fees, fines, et cetera).

Six of the other seven accounts controlled by Human Services are related. Each has the following notation from the Department of Finance: "The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food

support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care." These accounts, dealing with computer systems, accounted for over \$256 million in cash flow in FY2004. The statutory reference for this account indicates that it draws resources from three places: the federal government, counties, and the state. Therefore, we have divided most of these categories evenly among 4A (cost recovery from counties), 5A (cost recovery from the state) and 6B (federal financing). One account is dedicated to development costs, and was divided between 5A and 6B since the state is prohibited from charging counties for costs. One additional account contained federal and various special revenue funds.

Transportation

Accounts controlled by the Department of Transportation totaled \$176.5 million in cash flow through the Special Revenue Fund in 2003. However, nearly 60% of that, \$104.7 million, flowed through one account, a holding account which transfers federal light rail transit dollars from the federal government through the Department of Transportation to the Metropolitan Council for light rail. Spending on light rail has been mostly responsible for the rapid growth in Special Revenue Fund cash flow controlled by the Department of Transportation.

Veterans Homes Board

Minnesota operates five veterans' homes which are licensed as skilled nursing facilities and/or boarding care facilities. The homes are located in Minneapolis, Silver Bay, Fergus Falls, Laverne and Hastings. The Veterans Homes Board controlled \$118,429,878 of the cash flowing through the Special Revenue Fund in 2004. Each facility has an account which receives money from the general fund and from the federal government, and so these five accounts are classified as both 9B (program funding provided by the general fund) and 6B (program funding provided by the federal government). In FY2004, just over \$114 million flowed through these five accounts, some 96% of the total controlled by the board.

Health

The Department of Health oversaw \$106,738,893 of cash flowing through the Special Revenue Fund in 2004. Over 86% of that cash flow moved through the six largest accounts controlled by the department. The largest account, with \$30.9 million in cash flow, is an internal indirect cost account used to cover a number of services that cross divisions. Two of the next largest accounts, with a combined \$34.5 million cash flow, are grant contracts to provide required information or service. It is unclear with whom the department has contracted for these services, and the services provided are also vague. We have only the titles of the accounts: "Health Facility Certification" and "Case Mix Review Title XIX" to describe the services provided with the funds in those two accounts. The third-largest account, with a \$14.7 million cash flow, received dedicated payments from cigarette taxes and is used for program support. Another account is a reimbursement account, which collects payment for services provided by the health labs for other divisions within the department and others outside the agency. \$5.6 million flowed through it in FY2004. Lastly, one account as set up to receive money from the liquidation of the tobacco endowment, and \$5.5 million flowed through it as a result.

Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources controlled accounts in the Special Revenue Fund through which \$102,217,552 flowed in fiscal year 2004. The six largest accounts comprised two-thirds of that total, some \$68.4 million. Four of these seven accounts were internal revolving accounts, which the department used to charge divisions or business units for: vehicle purchases,

Detailed Analyses

reforestation activities, professional support services and capital equipment. Another account, through which \$10.7 million flowed in FY2004, concerns revenue received by the department for the use of county lands. Half of the revenues raised are transferred to affected counties, while the rest is deposited in the state's general fund. The other largest single account was created through the commissioner's power to enter into contracts with public or private entities to provide services. It appears that the department has contracted with a non-state party to provide emergency and fire services on department properties, and \$8.6 million flowed through the account in 2004.

Employee Relations

The Department of Employee Relations controlled accounts in the Special Revenue Fund through which \$93,361,587 flowed in fiscal year 2004. Three workers compensation accounts comprised \$88.2 million, or 94.4% of the total. These accounts took in workers compensation payments for state employees (cash flow of \$58.5 million), an administrative fee charged to state agencies for the workers compensation program (\$20.5 million cash flow) and a contingency reserve (\$9.2 million cash flow).

Revenue

The Revenue Department oversaw \$74,381,089 of cash flowing through the Special Revenue Fund in 2004. 86.8% of that total, or \$64.5 million, flowed through two accounts. Both accounts resulted from 2003 legislation, and both are interagency transfer accounts. The largest account transferred \$46.6 million in cigarette tax collections to the University of Minnesota's Academic Health Center, and the other transferred \$17.9 million to the Department of Health's Medical Education and Research Center.

Employment and Economic Development

The Department of Employment and Economic Development controlled accounts in the Special Revenue Fund through which \$73,856,644 flowed in FY2004. The department's four largest accounts in the fund comprised \$56,886,254 in cash flow, or 77.1% of its FY2004 total. Revenue in all four accounts is derived from employer-paid fees. The largest account is the workforce development fund, with a 2004 cash flow of \$22.8 million. The next largest account, with \$16.3 million in cash flow, comes from the unemployment insurance trust fund, and is used to pay federal interest charges on unemployment insurance payments in excess of the unemployment insurance trust fund balance. The revenue source for the third-largest accounts is the workforce enhancement fee, and the money is used to replace old unemployment insurance computer systems. This account generated \$11.6 million in cash flow in FY2004. Finally, a contingency fund generated \$6.2 million in cash flow in 2004. This account raises money from employer-paid unemployment insurance fees. The first \$2 million raised is transferred to the workforce development fund, and the remainder raised is transferred to the state's general fund.

Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety managed \$72,856,644 of cash flowing through the Special Revenue Fund in 2004. This department is the only one of the top eight whose cash flow cannot be explained by using a small number of accounts. However, seven of the eight largest accounts are fee-based and generated \$47.1 million in cash flow, some 64.7% of the 2003 total. Those fees included: \$19.8 million from the reinstatement of a drivers license after a DWI conviction, for various purposes; \$10.2 million from vehicle transfer fees, mostly for State Patrol vehicle purchases; \$6.2 million from vehicle fees, for the automobile theft prevention program; \$4.8 million from the general fund and user fees, for access to criminal history data, \$2.8 million from quarterly assessments on the owners of nuclear power plants or dry cask storage facilities to cover

the cost of emergency response programs, \$1.7 million from fees on motorcycle licenses for motorcycle safety programs and \$1.7 million from a tax on fuel pipeline owners for pipeline safety inspections and programs. The eighth account is a revolving fund which receives restitution monies directed to the state by the federal courts.

Inventory of Accounts by Categories of Revenues and Expenditures

In order to further evaluate the reasons for the large increases in both the amount of money flowing through accounts in the Special Revenue Fund, and to better describe the activity in this fund, we developed a two-part categorization for these accounts: revenue source and spending purpose (keeping in mind that by “spending” we mean cash flowing out of the special accounts, including transfers). By assigning each account within the fund both a number and letter designation, we can determine where the money in each account comes from and where the money in each account goes. The table below shows the revenue sources and spending purposes we used to categorize the flow of funds in the Special Revenue Fund. These were developed using documentation from the Department of Finance, or when that documentation was missing, our own judgment from research in Minnesota statutes.

Table 3: Categories of Revenue Sources and Spending Purposes for Accounts in Special Revenue Fund

Revenue Sources	Purposes of Spending
<i>Proceeds from Activities</i>	Cost recovery of goods or services provided (includes losses, administrative costs, and loan repayments)
1. Department earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	A.
2. Investment income	B. Additional program support
3. Borrowing	C. Provide for indirect program costs
<i>Government or Non-Profit Payments</i>	D. Provide money to fulfill cooperative agreements or contract services
4. Local government units (municipalities, counties, towns and schools)	E. Clearing accounts (transfers to gov't.)
5. Minnesota state-level units of government ¹²	F. Unknown
6. Federal government units	
7. Non-profit or University of Minnesota	
8. Non-specified level of government	
<i>Government Operated Funds</i>	
9. Legislative appropriation (general or special fund)	
<i>Other or Unknown Sources</i>	
10. Other source	
11. Unknown	
<i>Sources: Categories developed from Department of Finance comments on use of accounts and MTA's research in Minnesota statutes.</i>	

Revenue sources include four major categories, summarized in bold italics in Table 3 above:

- Proceeds from activities (numbers 1-3)
- Payments from units of government or non-profit organizations (numbers 4-8)
- Government-operated funds (number 9)
- Other or unknown sources (numbers 10-11).

Spending purposes include six major categories:

- Cost recovery (A)
- Program funding (B)
- Indirect costs (C)

¹² Includes one account receiving funds from other states.

Detailed Analyses

- Contract accounting (D)
- Clearing accounts (E)
- Unknown sources (F).

We assigned each account in the fund a number (1-11) and letter (A-F) designating the source and usages of its funding. Certain accounts were deemed to have multiple sources of funding and/or multiple uses. In those cases, we divided the cash flow in the account equally among each revenue source-usage combination, resulting in categories with fractional totals.

Spending Purpose Examples

The revenue source categories are fairly straightforward and easy to understand, but the spending purpose categories require further explanation. The following examples of spending purposes are provided as an aid to understanding the spending purpose categories we developed for this study.

Category A: Cost Recovery

Accounts in category "A" are categorized as cost recovery accounts. Citizens pay into this category of accounts when making co-payments for public defenders, purchasing publications from state agencies such as the Department of Natural Resources, or paying admission fees to the Minnesota Zoo. Industries pay into this category of accounts when paying for the cost of inspections or are being charged for industry-specific projects, such as the fee which pipeline owners pay for pipeline safety. The state also uses such accounts to recover the costs of services provided, such as seminars, workshops, or requests for information.

Category B: Program Funding

Category "B" designates accounts whose funds pay for programs, rather than recovering the cost of a good or service provided. One instance of citizen payment into this category of accounts occurs when a Minnesota resident pays the fees and surcharges (currently \$680) associated with the reinstatement of a driver's license after a DWI conviction. These fees are not used to compensate the Department of Public Safety for the cost of reinstating the license. Rather, the fees are deposited into accounts which transfer them to the trunk highway fund, the General Fund, the vehicle forfeiture account, an account to pay for laboratory and other costs of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, an account funding research into traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries and the remote electronic alcohol-monitoring program account.

Industries also pay into category "B" accounts. Proceeds from the 2 a.m. bar closing fees are credited to a public safety account. License fees from real estate agents and brokers are used to provide educational programs to the industry. The Environmental Quality Board assesses larger energy utility companies an amount which it uses to finance its work. In all these cases, entities pay money to the state without the expectation that the payment will result in the entity receiving a specific good or service in return.

By and large, society may justify such accounts by arguing that these persons or businesses should be charged for the risk associated with their activities. However, these groups are being asked to shoulder the burden for programs from which many "free riders" may derive direct, tangible benefits. As such, accounts in this category could be classified as "hidden taxes".

Category C: Indirect Costs

Category "C" designates accounts used to pay for indirect costs. "Indirect cost" is an accounting mechanism which allows a department to charge another organizational unit for the costs of

providing services to that unit that cannot be directly billed as a direct part of the service provided, such as overhead costs.

Category D: Contract Accounting

In some circumstances, state-level units of government enter into cooperative or contractual agreements with other organizations. These are primarily local units of government, but can also include the federal government and other state-level government units. The partnering units agree to fund certain programs, and accounts such as those in Category "D" are created to track spending.

Parties to these agreements often use such accounts because they allow the partnering organizations to conveniently pool the appropriate funds, allow for joint spending authority and provide accountability through a transparent spending mechanism. Most often, these agreements include partnerships between counties and the Department of Transportation for work on roads or bridges.

Agreements between state-level units of government include a contract which obligates the Department of Human Services to conduct background studies for a number of nursing-related licensures for the Department of Health. The Board of Soil and Water Resources contracts with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a federal agency, for services provided.

Category E: Clearing Accounts

Category "E" accounts transfer resources from its account into another government-operated fund. Such funds include the general fund, another special fund or account in the Special Revenue Fund, or into a fund operated by another unit of government. One example is a clearing account for the collection and distribution of seat belt fines. Ninety percent of funds collected are transferred to the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board; while the remaining ten percent are transferred to a Public Safety account for traffic safety education. The clearing account is needed in order to divide the fine payments proportionally amongst agencies, based on the formula set by rule or by statute. Another example includes accounts which are set up by the Department of Transportation to receive money from the federal government for light rail construction projects, and transfer that money to the Metropolitan Council to be used for the actual work.

Category F: Unknown

Category "F" accounts require additional study. Included in this category are accounts whose legal citation or authority has been repealed or which contained a one-time appropriation that has been spent. The category also includes accounts whose purposes we were simply unable to determine given the information available. With enough resources, this category could be eliminated completely.

*Analysis of Special Revenue Fund Accounts by Revenue Source and Spending Purpose
Shares of Total Cash Flow Activity by Category*

The matrix shown in Table 4 summarizes the percentage of cash flowing through the Special Revenue Fund accounts for Fiscal Year 2004. This provides a helpful overview for understanding how monies come into it and where those monies are distributed.

Detailed Analyses

**Table 4: Percent of Cash Flows through Special Revenue Fund Accounts,
By Revenue Source and Spending Purpose Combination, FY 2004**

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Intergovernmental Contracts	E Intergovernmental Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	16.93	13.28	0.01	--	8.26	0.05	38.52
2. Investment Income	--	1.27	--	--	--	--	1.27
3. Borrowing	**	0.01	--	--	--	--	0.02
4. Local government	5.21	0.24	--	1.17	--	--	6.62
5. State government	10.47	6.80	4.48	0.60	0.04	--	22.39
6. Federal government	5.62	4.25	0.45	0.09	8.18	0.60	19.19
7. Non-profit or U of M	0.15	0.11	--	0.58	--	0.11	0.95
8. Gov't. not specified	0.42	0.48	**	2.55	--	--	3.45
9. Legislative appropriation	--	4.71	**	--	--	0.47	5.19
10. Other Source	0.04	1.01	--	--	0.43	0.03	1.51
11. Unknown	0.01	0.82	--	0.02	--	0.05	1.08
Spending Purpose Sum	38.86	32.98	4.93	5.01	16.91	1.30	100.00

** Less than 0.01%. – No cash flow shown.

Note: \$1,730,512,505 in total cash flow. Cells in bold account for more than 5% of total cash flow.

Source: Department of Finance spreadsheets on cash flows of accounts in Special Revenue Fund. Analysis by MTA.

Using a five percent threshold of the nearly \$1.75 billion in cash flow as a minimum requirement for further investigation, we found only four revenue source categories comprised at least 5% of the total cash flow activity in the Special Revenue Fund in FY2004. These four categories accounted for over 86% of the cash flow into the 1,122 accounts of the Special Revenue Fund in FY2004. These categories are (with their corresponding number):

1. Fees (department earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes), accounting for 38.5%;
4. Local government (monies from local governments), accounting for 6.6%;
5. State government (monies from state-level units of government), accounting for 22.4%, and;
6. Federal government monies, accounting for 19.2%.

Combining "Government not specified" with the specific government sources listed shows that nearly 51% of the revenues coming into accounts in the Special Revenue Source had some level of government as their source of funds.

There are also four spending purpose categories that accounted for at least 5% of total resource distribution. These are (with their corresponding letter):

- A. Cost recovery, for 38.9%;
- B. Additional program support, for 33.0%;
- D. Contracts, for 5.0%; and
- E. Clearing accounts or transfers to other units of government, for 16.9%.

These four spending purpose categories accounted for nearly 94% of the cash flow out of the 1,122 accounts of the Special Revenue Fund in FY2004.

There are eight revenue source-spending purpose combinations in Table 4 above that account for at least 5% each of the total cash flow in the Special Revenue Fund in FY2004, and these eight "cells" total just under 75 percent of the total cash flow for that year. Their shares of total cash flow are shown for all six years as a tool for examining trends.

Table 5: Categories in Table 4 Comprising 5% or More of Total Cash Flow in the Special Revenue Fund, FY1999-2004

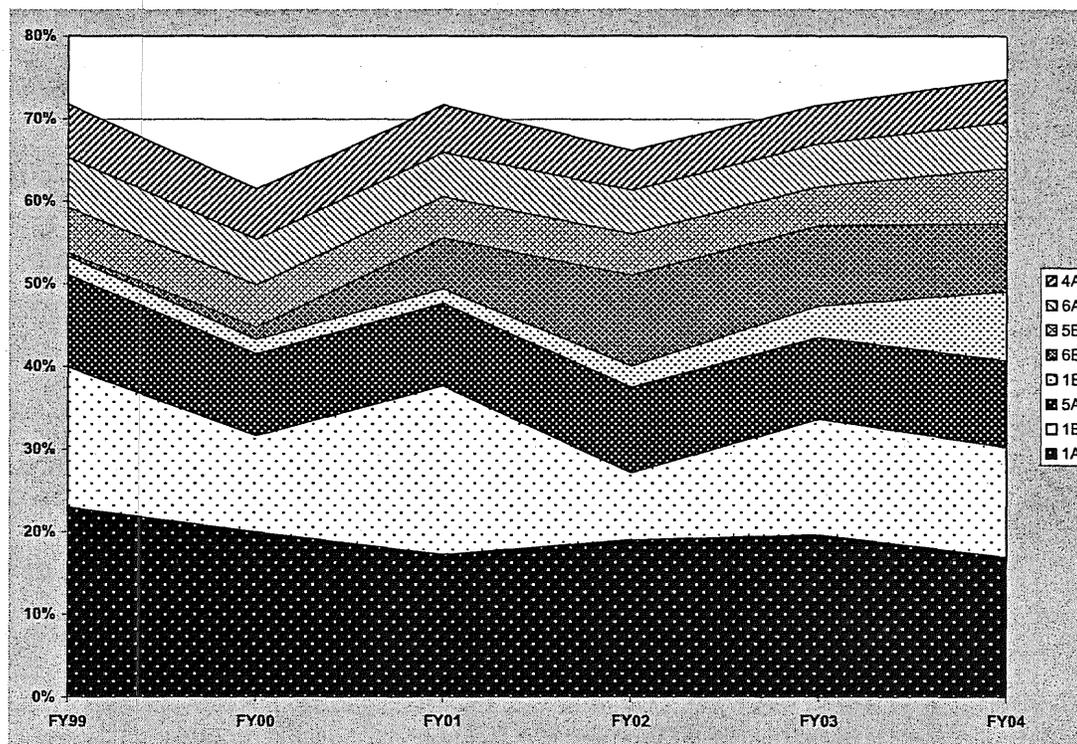
"Cell" in Table 4	Description	Portion of Total Cash Flow in Special Revenue Fund					
		FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
1A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to citizens or businesses and funded by departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	23.0%	20.0%	17.2%	19.0%	19.6%	16.9%
1B	Departmental earnings, fees, fines, surcharges or excise taxes to provide additional funding for programs not related to the cost of providing the program.	16.9%	11.6%	20.4%	8.1%	14.0%	13.3%
5A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to state-level units of government and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	11.2%	9.9%	10.0%	10.4%	9.9%	10.5%
1E	Departmental earnings, fees, fines, surcharges or excise taxes collected and transferred to other funds or units of government.	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	2.5%	3.8%	8.3%
6E	Money transferred from the federal government to other funds or units of government	0.4%	1.5%	6.2%	11.0%	9.7%	8.2%
5B	State funding of programs	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	6.8%
6A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to the federal government and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	6.1%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.6%
4A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to local units of government and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	6.5%	6.2%	5.8%	4.9%	4.7%	5.2%
Total		71.8%	61.5%	71.7%	66.2%	71.7%	74.8%

Source: Department of Finance documentation and MTA evaluation.

Table 5 shows that over the six years of FY1999 through FY2004, the share of the Special Revenue Fund cash flow activity attributed to these seven combinations of revenue sources and spending purposes has fluctuated somewhat, with the total share of these seven "cells" varying from about 62% to 75% of all cash flow activity in the Special Revenue Fund. The result is shown graphically on the next page.

Detailed Analyses

Figure 5. "Cells" in Table 4 Comprising 5% or More of Total Cash Flow in the Special Revenue Fund, FY1999-2004



Source: Department of Finance documentation and MTA evaluation. This is essentially Table 5 in graphic form.

Two "cells" from Table 4 showed the most increase in terms of share of cash flow activity. The first was cell 1E (transfers of collected fees, fines, etc., which increased from 2.2% of cash flow in FY1999 to 8.3% in FY 2004, primarily as a result of cigarette tax money flowing through accounts controlled by the Department of Revenue. The second was cell 6E (money transferred from the federal government to other governments), which increased from just 0.4% in FY1999 to 8.2% in FY2004, mostly as the result of federal light rail funding.

Two additional cells from Table 4 showed the biggest decline in share of cash flow activity, namely; cell 1A (cost recovery from citizens or businesses), and cell 1B (additional funding for programs from departmental earnings, fees, fines, surcharges or excise taxes). The cost recovery cell (1A) declined from 23% of all cash flow activity in FY1999 to only 17% in FY2004, while additional program funding from fees (1B) declined from nearly 17% of all cash flow activity in FY1999 to 13.3% of such in FY2004.

Shares of Change in Cash Flow Activity by Category

One final method of analyzing trends in the various accounts of the Special Revenue Fund is to examine what each category's share is of the total increase in cash flow activity in that fund by the same revenue source-spending purpose combinations used in Table 5.

As stated earlier, total cash flow activity increased from \$1.08 billion in FY1999 to nearly \$1.75 billion in FY2004, an increase of \$649.1 million. Table 6 shows by revenue source-spending purpose combination exactly where those increases occurred over those six years.

**Table 6: Cash Flow Increase (Decrease) by Revenue and Expenditure Categories
as Percent of Total Change in Special Revenue Fund Cash Flow,
FY1999 - FY2004**

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Intergovernmental Contracts	E Intergovernmental Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	6.88	7.29	(0.01)	--	18.38	(0.38)	32.16
2. Investment Income	--	2.63	--	--	0.00	--	2.62
3. Borrowing	(0.04)	(0.36)	--	--	--	--	(0.39)
4. Local government	3.11	0.21	--	2.63	--	--	5.94
5. State government	9.20	8.98	5.39	1.07	--	--	24.64
6. Federal government	4.85	4.63	0.05	0.01	21.19	0.81	31.53
7. Non-profit or U of M	0.41	0.28	--	1.54	--	0.29	2.52
8. Gov't. not specified	0.54	(0.77)	0.00	0.70	--	--	0.47
9. Legislative approp.	--	(0.67)	--	0.00	--	0.48	(0.18)
10. Other source	0.05	1.31	--	--	1.15	--	2.51
11. Unknown	(0.06)	1.34	0.01	(0.22)	0.00	(2.90)	(1.82)
Spending Purpose Sum	24.94	24.88	5.43	5.72	40.71	(1.69)	100.00

Source: Department of Finance spreadsheets and MTA evaluation. Note: 100.00% = \$649,090,578 increase in cash flow between FY1999 and FY2004. "Cells" in bold indicate greater than 5% share of total cash flow increase from FY1999 to FY2004. -- shows no activity.

Again, using a five percent share of the \$649.1 million in cash flow increase as a minimum threshold for further investigation, there are only four revenue source categories that comprised at least five percent of the cash flow increase in the Special Revenue Fund between FY1999 and FY2004. These categories are (with their corresponding share of the increase):

1. Fees (department earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes), for 32.2% of the increase;
4. Local government (monies from local governments), for 5.9%;
5. State government (monies from state-level units of government, accounting for 24.6%, and;
6. Federal government monies, accounting for 31.5%.

These four revenue source categories accounted for over 94% of the \$662 million increase in cash flow in the accounts of the Special Revenue Fund between these two fiscal years, with government sources alone comprising nearly 64% of the increase.

All five spending purpose categories besides "Unknown" accounted for at least five percent of the \$649 million increase in cash flow activity for those two years, but the category with the largest share of the increase was Intergovernmental Transfers (category E) with a 40.7% share of the increase in cash flow activity.

There are seven revenue source-spending purpose combinations in Table 6 above that account for at least five percent each of the cash flow increase of \$649 million in the Special Revenue Fund from FY1999 to FY2004, and these seven "cells" account for over 77 percent of the increase in cash flow between those two years. Their shares of the \$649 million of cash flow increase are shown in Table 7.

Detailed Analyses

Table 7: Categories in Table 6 Comprising 5% or More of Total Cash Flow in the Special Revenue Fund, FY1999-2004

"Cell" in Table 6	Description	Share of \$649 Million Increase in Cash Flow in Special Revenue Fund from FY1999-FY2004
6E	Money transferred from the federal government to other funds or units of government	21.2%
1E	Departmental earnings, fees, fines, surcharges or excise taxes collected and transferred to other funds or units of government	18.4%
5A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to state-level units of government and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	9.2%
5B	State funding for programs	9.0%
1B	Program support provided through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes paid by citizens or businesses	7.3%
1A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to citizens or businesses and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	6.9%
5C	Indirect program costs charged to state-level units of government	5.4%
Total		77.4%

Source: Department of Finance documentation and MTA evaluation.

Over one-fifth (21.2%) of the \$649 million increase in cash flow activity in the Special Revenue Fund between FY1999 and FY2004 can be attributed to category 6E, money transferred from the federal government to other funds or units of government. As mentioned previously, the majority of this increase is due to federal funds for light rail transit, with money being transferred from the federal government to Minnesota's Department of Transportation, then transferred again to the Metropolitan Council, the government unit responsible for overseeing the light rail development as part of Metro Transit.

Putting Table 6 and Table 7 together provides a final overview of what categories of accounts in the Special Revenue Fund comprise the most cash flow activity and account for most of the increase in cash flow over the period 1999-2004.

**Table 8: Categories Comprising 5% or More of Total Cash Flow
And Increase in Cash Flow in the Special Revenue Fund, FY1999-2004**

"Cell" in Tables 4 and 6	Description	Portion of Total Cash Flow in Special Revenue Fund FY2004 (Table 4)	Share of \$649 Million Increase in Cash Flow in Special Revenue Fund from FY1999-FY2004 (Table 6)
1A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to citizens or businesses and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	16.9%	6.9%
1B	Departmental earnings, fees, fines, surcharges or excise taxes to provide additional funding for programs	13.3%	7.3%
1E	Departmental earnings, fees, fines, surcharges or excise taxes collected and transferred to other funds or units of government	8.3%	18.4%
4A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to local units of government and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	5.2%	3.1%
5A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to state-level units of government and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	10.5%	9.2%
5B	State funding of programs	6.8%	9.0%
6A	Cost recovery for goods or services provided to the federal of government and paid for through departmental earnings, fines, fees, surcharges or excise taxes	5.6%	4.9%
6E	Money transferred from the federal government to other funds or units of government	8.2%	21.2%
Total		74.8%	79.9%

Source: Department of Finance documentation and MTA evaluation.

Detailed Analysis of One Account—the Contractors Recovery Fund

As an illustration of how accounts in the Special Revenue Fund are used, we examined the Contractors Recovery Fund, an account of particular interest to the sponsor of this report. This fund is administered by the Department of Commerce. The primary revenue source for this fund is a state-imposed fee of \$100 to \$200 on each licensed residential building contractor in the state, depending on the contractor's business income. The state uses the revenues raised by this fee to reimburse consumers who obtain a court judgment against any licensed contractor on the grounds of "fraudulent, deceptive or dishonest practices, conversion of funds, or failure of performance"¹³. In such cases, persons may appeal to the Department of Commerce for reimbursement of actual and direct out-of-pocket losses suffered through transactions with the contractor, up to a maximum of \$50,000.

Table 9. Receipts and Expenditures for the Contractors Recovery Fund, FY1999-FY2004

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Expenditures	"Surplus"	Ending Balance
1999	\$1,177,026	\$773,218	\$403,808	\$3,226,039
2000	1,284,197	899,237	384,960	3,610,999
2001	1,391,460	1,023,285	368,175	3,979,174
2002	1,409,168	1,232,463	176,705	4,155,879
2003	1,497,822	1,832,118	-334,296	3,821,583
2004	1,473,259	1,164,324	308,935	1,630,518
Total (or final)	\$8,232,932	\$6,924,645	\$1,308,287	\$1,630,518

¹³ Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 326, Section 975, Subdivision 1

Detailed Analyses

Revenue generated by the licensing is spent through the Department of Commerce's Market Assurance Program. That program is charged broadly with investigating complaints against regulated businesses or individuals (including residential contractors), and regulating insurance forms to ensure compliance with Minnesota statutes regarding insurance rates, capital rules, and self-insurers. Using management reports available on the Department of Finance web sites yields no additional information on how the \$1.1 million reported as expenditures for FY2004 was used, other than for investigating complaints and reimbursing consumers for out-of-pocket losses due to fraud by contractors.

The fund's revenues have exceeded expenditures over five of the last six years, resulting in a \$3.8 million surplus at the end of Fiscal Year 2003. In Fiscal Year 2004, \$2.5 million of that surplus was identified as "in excess of need" and was transferred by the Legislature to the General Fund for state operations. This explains the large drop in ending balance shown in Table 9 from FY2003 and FY2004.

V. Summary Analysis and Interpretation

This report has examined the issue of special funds from several different perspectives regarding the change over time in:

- Revenues (and expenditures when necessary) for the general fund versus special funds
- General fund balances versus special fund balances
- The number of special funds and their balances and the number of accounts and cash flow activity in one particular special fund, the Special Revenue Fund, along with an examination of one particular account, the Contractors Recovery Fund

General Fund versus Special Fund Revenues

Minnesota's history includes an era of unusually high reliance on special, primarily dedicated, funds in the operation of state government. That era came to an end during the 1960s, with some reversals in the 1970s, after which time the balance between the general fund and special fund revenues stabilized in and around a 60/40 split.

The history is important, in that it shows the danger of allowing the use of dedicated and special funds to become the dominant means of state spending, but it seems that Minnesota has settled on a mix that has remained fairly constant in the last two decades.

General Fund versus Special Fund Balances and Expenditures

While the split between general and special fund revenues has remained fairly constant in recent decades, the fund balances have not. The general fund balances have generally risen and fallen with the economy. This is most likely due to the amount of scrutiny the general fund receives. There is a great deal of attention paid to this fund and its balance as part of the political process. If there are large surpluses or deficits, the general public is aware of the headlines, and there is political pressure (as well as a constitutional mandate regarding deficits) to "do something" about the situation.

The special fund balances rose steadily and fairly rapidly from 1983 to 2000, and have declined since then, notably in the last year. It seems likely that some of the general fund surpluses over the years have been used, in fact, to increase both the number of special funds and their balances. The question could be asked: why has this happened when the general fund has fluctuated with the economy? The most obvious explanation is that these special funds do not receive the public scrutiny the general fund does.

Once money is appropriated or dedicated to a special fund, many of the rules that govern the general fund still apply. Consistent with the constitutional requirement for the general fund, a special fund cannot end a biennium with a negative balance. Many are carefully reviewed every two years, and for the largest part monies cannot be spent without specific legislative action (direct appropriation) every two years. However, nearly 6 percent of total state spending occurs automatically, approved in statute and which does not require legislative review or biennial appropriation action. Any money collected for these statutory appropriations is automatically appropriated, with an open ended spending limit.

There is also little awareness, much less publicity, about any accumulation of surplus funds beyond knowledgeable legislators in individual committees. Unused funds do not cancel at the

Summary Analysis and Interpretation

end of each budget period, as they do in most state accounts. Surpluses may be accumulated and carried forward from year to year. Large recent state budget deficits have reversed the growth in the number of special accounts - as limits on tax increases have forced the Governor and legislature to look elsewhere, including unused balances in special funds, for available balances or additional revenues.

Number of Special Funds and Detailed Special Revenue Fund Activity

This report shows that the number of special funds has nearly doubled in the last 20 years, and the increase in the number of special funds has been paralleled in the cash flow activity in one particular fund, the Special Revenue Fund. The question naturally arises as to whether there is any cause for alarm in the proliferation of such funds, or accounts within a fund.

In 1999, the Legislature passed a requirement that special funds and the proliferation of accounts within them be studied. In the final report to the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy, staff from the Fiscal Analysis Department in the House, The Office of Fiscal Policy Analysis in the Senate, and the Department of Finance proposed "Guidelines for Creating and Evaluating Funds and Accounts". The guidelines, which were adopted by the Commission in December 2002, include a rationale for separating state assets into funds other than the general fund. The guidelines recommend as a general rule that there should be as few funds as possible and the funds should have clearly defined purposes. The report to the Commission gives three reasons for creating funds:

Constitutional—the state constitution establishes separate funds, which controls the actions of the Legislature. The several transportation funds, the Permanent School Fund, the Permanent University Fund, and the Environment and Natural Resources Fund are examples of constitutionally established funds.

Federal Requirements—there may be requirements under federal law to segregate resources from the federal government into a separate fund. The Federal Fund is an example of this federally-mandated fund.

Policy Reasons—there may be policy reasons to establish a separate fund. One may be to improve control and oversight. A separate fund may enhance the Legislature's ability to maintain proper oversight. A second reason may be to address the concerns of interest groups affected by a related tax or fee increase. A third reason may be that the new spending activity is significantly different from general fund spending so that a new fund is required.¹⁴

The rationale for creating multiple accounts within funds can include any of the above reasons. Moreover, Minnesota statute requires the creation of a separate depository account for each tax¹⁵, and many other accounts have been created through statutory law. Accounts may also be created in the special funds if an agency will need to control funds, especially for construction projects, for a number of years. Since no legislative approval is needed to carry funds forward from one biennium to the next in the special funds (as it is with the general fund), agencies use these accounts to know with more certainty what resources are available as projects continue. Finally, commissioners are empowered by statute with broad administrative powers over their

¹⁴ Budget Principle and Review: A Final Report to the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy, February 2003, p. 9.

¹⁵ Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 16A, Section 26

departments, which they have used to create accounts within the Special Revenue Fund to facilitate the work of the department.

In 2004, the state enacted legislation concerning oversight of the special funds. This legislation requires state agencies to report to the legislature the number, purpose, and recent financial activity of accounts that they control on the Special Revenue Fund. Chapter 284 also requires the Department of Finance to review every account in the Special Revenue Fund over a four-year period, beginning in fiscal year 2005. This review must include:

- a categorization of accounts by type,
- a legislative history of each account,
- a financial history of each account,
- a rationale for the existence of the account under generally accepted accounting principles; and
- an explanation of why the account should not be in the general fund.

Finally, the legislation provides three criteria for eliminating accounts within all of the special funds:

- receipts to the accounts and transfers into the account average less than \$1,000 per year in the last four years;
- year-end balanced in the past four years average less than \$1,000 per year; and
- the account has been in existence for at least four years.

In our investigation of special funds, we can account for some of the increase in the number of special funds due to constitutional changes (the lottery) and due to federal requirements. In the Special Revenue Fund, there are also obviously increases in the number of accounts and cash flow activity in them due to federal requirements.

We are not able to determine definitively from this study is whether the rest of the increases are due to legitimate policy reasons or not.

We are concerned about the large portion of the cash flow activity in the Special Revenue Fund that is attributed to cost recovery and to providing additional program support (spending categories A and B in Table 4 on page 20). In FY2004, nearly 72% of the Special Revenue Fund cash flow was used to recover costs or provide additional program support. If Intergovernmental Transfers (category E on that table) are likewise considered to be additional program support or cost recovery, this amount increases to over 80% of the cash flowing through the Special Revenue Fund, and nearly 70% of the increase in cash flow from FY1999 to FY2004.

Revenues coming into the Special Revenue Fund that are used to offset costs of services or enhance programs can be considered a kind of fee, since general taxes for these spending purposes would be deposited into and spent from the general fund.

When individuals and businesses are asked to pay fees, surcharges, fines, and so forth, especially when these are outside the general fund, there should be a solid rationale for why these kinds of charges are used rather than a more general tax and appropriations from the general fund. The rationale typically used to justify a fee is threefold:

1. Fees are charged for particular governmental services that benefit the parties paying the fees.
2. Fees are paid by choice, in that one can forego the service and thereby avoid the charge.

Summary Analysis and Interpretation

3. Fees are collected not to raise revenues but to compensate the governmental entity providing the service for its expenses. Expenses may be broadly construed, including "all expenses imposed upon [the government] by the business" being regulated, including, for example, administrative and enforcement costs.¹⁶

The fact that cash flow activity in the Special Revenue Fund has grown so dramatically, primarily in the areas of cost recovery and program support, raises the question of whether the activities being supported by this cash flow are most appropriately outside the scrutiny of the general fund.

Similar issues can be raised for charges among different levels of government. We do not have enough information at this point to know whether these charges and transfer have a solid rationale behind them. It seems at the very least that the intergovernmental transfers occurring through the Special Revenue Fund are obscuring the scope and magnitude of state and local spending to some extent.

A good case in point is provided by the Contractors Recovery Fund illustrated in this study. Data from the Finance Department showed that in five of the last six years (FY1999 through FY2004), this fund (which is actually an "account" in the Special Revenue Fund, which shows that terminology is another confusing aspect of the non-general fund spending) took in more revenues than it spent, with the surplus totaling over \$1.3 billion over those five years. \$2.5 million of the accumulated \$3.8 million in surplus money was identified as "in excess of need" and transferred to the general fund as part of the 2003 balancing of the budget, but this was only after a fiscal crisis of significant magnitude.

The existence of such a surplus does not automatically mean this fund is not appropriate, but it does raise questions about what would have happened to the surplus in the absence of the 2003 fiscal deficit. Would programs have been developed just to spend the surplus? Since the fund is not part of the general fund budget, use of the surplus would not have had to compete in the normal budget process in the absence of the severe fiscal crisis at the time.

¹⁶ Emerson College v. City of Boston, 391 Mass. 415, 424-425, 462 N.E.2d 1098, 1105 (1984), quoted in Administrative Bulletin A&F 6 from the State of Massachusetts Administration and Finance Agency. Available at <http://www.mass.gov/eoaf/administrativebulletin6.doc>.

VI. Recommendations

The use of special funds is a legitimate, and in some cases, required method of keeping track of government funds, but there should be as few funds as possible and the funds should have clearly defined purposes (see the discussion on the rationale for special funds on page 26). This caution on the number and purposes of funds directs our recommendations.

While MCPFR was developing this report and these recommendations, HF 2446 passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by the Governor on May 29, 2004, as Chapter 284 of Minnesota Statutes. To show the consistency of our original recommendations with the law that was passed, we have preserved them as they were written, with comments regarding the new requirements of HF2446 appearing in brackets.

Concerning special (non-general) funds overall:

- ***The rationale for all special funds should be carefully reviewed to ensure a legitimate policy purpose for each fund. Consideration should be given to reducing the number of special funds.*** This is because special fund balances and cash flow activity is not scrutinized nearly as closely by the public as the general fund, and because the number of special funds has increased from 18 to 35 over the last 20 years. Some consolidation and elimination occurred as part of the 2003 budget balancing, which is a good start.

[Note: Chapter 284 requires the Commissioner of Finance to review one-quarter of the accounts in the Special Revenue Fund each year, until all accounts are reviewed. Each account must be described and a rationale for its existence presented to the Legislature, with recommendations for elimination of any accounts that do not have sufficient rationale. This is a good first step toward carrying out this recommendation, but apparently applies only to the Special Revenue Fund. The review requirement should be expanded to all funds and accounts.]

- ***Consideration should be given to a sunset clause for special funds.*** In the absence of a clear rationale, or in case of political difficulties in agreeing on such a rationale, sunsetting all new funds would force a periodic re-evaluation of why they exist and whether or not they are fulfilling a legitimate public policy purpose.

[Note: Chapter 284 requires partial sunseting of accounts in all special funds if receipts and transfers in any account that has existed at least four years averaged less than \$1,000 per year in the past four years, with balances averaging less than that amount, too. This, too, is a good first step toward implementing this recommendation. We would encourage further consideration for sunseting special funds, and not just accounts within funds. The review requirement mentioned above and the reporting requirement mentioned below may also help in terminating accounts and funds that should no longer be operating, acting as a kind of "soft" sunseting.]

- ***Special fund balances should be more widely disseminated and publicized in the press.*** The steady growth in the special fund balances from several hundred million dollars in the early 1980s to nearly \$5 billion now (even with a decline most recently as part of the budget balancing solution), means that a significant portion of state funds are spent outside the scrutiny of the general fund. In order to hold government accountable for the spending from these special funds, much more information is required to be much more readily available.

Recommendations

[Note: Chapter 284 requires all agencies with accounts in any special funds to report at least annually to the appropriate finance committees of the legislature on the number, purpose, and financial activity in the accounts. These required reports should be publicized as they are made available in order to facilitate a more general understanding of the special funds.]

Concerning the Special Revenue Fund in particular:

- **Consideration should be given to renaming the Special Revenue Fund.** It seems unnecessarily confusing to call on of 33 special revenue funds the “Special Revenue Fund.” Perhaps something like the “Administrative Accounts” fund would be more indicative of what it is and how its accounts are used.
- **The rationale for accounts in the Special Revenue Fund should be carefully reviewed to ensure a legitimate policy purpose for each account. Consideration should be given to further reducing the number of accounts.** Again, because of the lack of public scrutiny, this process needs to take place. While the number of accounts in the fund did decrease by nearly 9% between FY2003 and FY2004, the continued increase in cash flows suggests the need for greater oversight. *[Note: This is now current law. See note on the previous page regarding Chapter 284]*
- **Consideration should be given to a sunset clause for all accounts in the Special Revenue Fund.** The logic is the same as for special funds above.
- **State government must provide more and better information about the cash flow of accounts in the Special Revenue Fund.** Currently, such information as is available is nearly invisible and difficult to understand. Minnesota’s comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) provides only information about the Special Revenue Fund as a whole. Information is generally unavailable regarding individual accounts within the fund. Given the amount of money passing through the fund, more policy makers at least, and ideally more Minnesota’s citizens, should be informed about the number of accounts in the fund and their purposes, revenue, expenditures and transfers. It is our understanding that when the “no tax” budget solution to the large projected shortfall was being put together for the 2003 legislative session, there was no single list of all accounts in the Special Revenue Fund that included a clear description of their history and purpose. Progress has been made and this study is part of that progress. Information like parts of this study should be routinely available as part of budget considerations.

[Note: the provisions of Chapter 284 will go a long way toward beginning to make this information more available to the public.]

VII. Appendix A: Minnesota State Special Funds and Fund Balances, FY2004

Special Fund	Closing FY 2004 Budgetary Balance (000's)	Comments
1 Minnesota Technology	\$ 3	*
2 MN Environment and Natural Resources Trust	314,710	
3 Minnesota Future Resources	2,387	*
4 Petroleum Tank Release	14,680	*
5 State Government Special Revenue	35,461	
6 Natural Resources	22,088	
7 Health Care Access	136,774	*
8 Special Revenue	227,084	
9 Agricultural	11,202	
10 State Airports	8,148	
11 Game and Fish	25,667	
12 Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation	21,482	
13 Workforce Development	3,376	
14 Municipal State Aid Street	133,431	
15 County State Aid Highway	387,194	
16 Trunk Highway	51,510	
17 Trunk Highway Bond Fund	(31,471)	*
18 Highway User Tax Distribution	1,395	
19 Federal	-	
20 Federal TANF Reserve	40,885	
21 Workers' Compensation Special	20,384	
22 Environmental	39,500	
23 Remediation	30,766	*
24 Metropolitan Area Transit	-	
25 Greater Minnesota Transit	1,040	
26 Metro Landfill Contingent	-	*
27 Closed Landfill Investment	30,693	
28 Solid Waste	-	*
29 Maximum Effort School Loan	1,843	
30 Medical Education and Research	3,251	*
31 Tobacco Use Prevention	-	*
32 Northeast Minnesota Economic Protection	90,296	
33 Gift	5,163	
34 Endowment	61	
35 Endowment and Permanent School	539,224	
36 Debt Service	244,399	
Total	\$2,412,626	

Source: Consolidated Funds Statement, Minnesota Department of Finance November 2004 Forecast. The Consolidated Annual Funds Report does not include detail on all funds and uses a different accounting method resulting in a total of \$3.3 billion used in Figure 2.

***Notes on fund numbers:**

- 1 No activity in 2005 - 2009
- 3 2003 legislation ended dedicated revenue source for fund
- 4 No activity or balance in 2008 - 2009
- 7 The governor has proposed to fold this fund into the General Fund
- 17 Fund was in deficit at the end of FY 2004
- 23 New for 2005
- 26 Folded into Remediation Fund. No activity or balance in 2005 - 2009
- 28 Folded into Remediation Fund. No activity or balance in 2005 - 2009
- 30 Was used to close budget deficit 31 Was used to close budget deficit—no activity or balance in 2005 - 2009

Appendices

VIII. Appendix B: Revenue, Expenditure and Fund Balance Data Sources, by Fiscal Year

- 1935 *Shall Dedicated Find Be Removed From the Minnesota Constitution?: Testimony Favoring Removing As Given Before the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota at St. Paul, Minnesota Taxpayers Association (MTA), 1948*
- 1946 *Shall Dedicated Find Be Removed From the Minnesota Constitution?: Testimony Favoring Removing As Given Before the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota at St. Paul, Minnesota Taxpayers Association (MTA), 1948*
- 1948 *Shall Dedicated Find Be Removed From the Minnesota Constitution?: Testimony Favoring Removing As Given Before the Constitutional Commission of Minnesota at St. Paul, Minnesota Taxpayers Association (MTA), 1948*
- 1957, 59 *Research Bulletin No. 42, Financial and Administrative Review, 1959 Minnesota State Legislature, Minnesota Taxpayers Association (MTA)*
- 1967, 69 *Research Bulletin No. 47, Where the money comes from and Where it goes, A Fiscal Review of the 1969 Minnesota Legislative Session, MTA*
- 1973 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1973, Minnesota Department of Finance (DOF)*
- 1974 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1974, DOF*
- 1975 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1975, DOF*
- 1976 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1976, DOF*
- 1977 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1977, DOF*
- 1978 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1978, DOF*
- 1979 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1979, DOF*
- 1980 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1980, DOF*
- 1981 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1981, DOF*
- 1982 *State of Minnesota Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1982, DOF*
- 1983 *Comp. Annual Financial Report (CAFR), State of MN, for the year ended 6/30/83, DOF*
- 1984 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1984, DOF*
- 1985 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1985, DOF*
- 1986 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1986, DOF*
- 1987 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1987, DOF*
- 1988 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1988, DOF*
- 1989 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1989, DOF*
- 1990 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1990, DOF*
- 1991 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1991, DOF*
- 1992 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1992, DOF*
- 1993 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1993, DOF*
- 1994 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1994, DOF*
- 1995 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1995, DOF*
- 1996 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1996, DOF*
- 1997 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1997, DOF*
- 1998 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1998, DOF*
- 1999 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 1999, DOF*
- 2000 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 2000, DOF*
- 2001 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 2001, DOF*
- 2002 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 2002, DOF*
- 2003 *CAFR, State of Minnesota, for the year ended June 30, 2003, DOF*

IX. Appendix D: Percentage of Cash Flows through Special Revenue Fund Accounts, by Funding Source and Account Purpose, Fiscal Years 1999 - 2003

Fiscal Year 1999

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Contracts	E Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	22.97	16.87	0.01	--	2.18	0.30	42.34
2. Investment Income	--	0.45	--	--	**	--	0.45
3. Borrowing	0.03	0.24	--	--	--	--	0.27
4. Local government	6.48	0.25	--	0.30	--	--	7.03
5. State government	11.23	5.49	3.93	0.32	0.06	--	21.03
6. Federal government	6.08	4.02	0.69	0.15	0.38	0.47	11.78
7. Non-profit or U of M	--	**	--	**	--	--	**
8. Gov't. not specified	0.35	1.23	**	3.66	--	--	5.24
9. Legislative approp.	--	7.94	--	--	--	0.47	8.41
10. Other source	0.04	0.19	--	--	**	--	0.22
11. Unknown	0.05	1.15	**	0.16	--	1.86	3.22
Spending Purpose Sum	47.22	37.84	4.63	4.59	2.62	3.10	100.00

** Less than 0.01%

Note: \$1,081,421,926.98 in total cash flow.

Fiscal Year 2000

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Contracts	E Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	19.98	11.57	0.01	--	1.74	0.55	33.86
2. Investment Income	--	1.79	--	--	**	--	1.79
3. Borrowing	0.02	0.12	--	--	--	--	0.14
4. Local government	6.17	0.46	--	0.48	--	--	7.11
5. State government	9.94	5.10	4.13	0.26	0.06	--	19.48
6. Federal government	5.54	4.21	0.77	0.05	1.45	0.43	12.46
7. Non-profit or U of M	--	0.02	--	**	--	0.15	0.18
8. Gov't. not specified	0.63	0.87	**	3.40	--	**	4.90
9. Legislative approp.	--	16.94	--	--	--	0.43	17.38
10. Other source	0.03	0.19	--	--	0.01	--	0.22
11. Unknown	0.05	0.86	**	0.24	--	1.33	2.48
Spending Purpose Sum	42.34	42.15	4.93	4.42	3.26	2.90	100.00

** Less than 0.01%

Note: \$1,187,420,031 in total cash flow.

Appendices

Fiscal Year 2001

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Contracts	E Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	17.18	20.44	0.01	--	1.72	0.43	39.78
2. Investment Income	--	1.69	--	--	**	--	1.69
3. Borrowing	0.02	0.02	--	--	--	--	0.04
4. Local government	5.84	0.26	--	0.60	--	--	6.71
5. State government	10.02	5.01	4.06	0.42	0.05	--	19.55
6. Federal government	5.44	4.12	0.41	0.17	6.20	0.43	16.77
7. Non-profit or U of M	--	0.07	--	0.01	--	0.17	0.25
8. Gov't. not specified	1.58	0.98	0.01	3.44	--	**	6.01
9. Legislative approp.	--	4.80	--	0.14	--	0.34	5.27
10. Other source	0.02	1.75	--	0.17	**	--	1.77
11. Unknown	0.04	1.75	**	0.07	--	0.30	2.17
Spending Purpose Sum	40.14	40.89	4.50	4.84	7.97	1.66	100.00

** Less than 0.01%

Note: \$1,293,218,755.76 in total cash flow.

Fiscal Year 2002

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Contracts	E Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	18.98	8.12	0.01	--	2.45	0.07	29.63
2. Investment Income	--	1.20	--	--	**	--	1.20
3. Borrowing	0.01	0.13	--	--	--	--	0.15
4. Local government	4.94	0.25	--	0.67	--	--	5.86
5. State government	10.41	4.58	4.71	0.63	0.04	--	20.37
6. Federal government	5.30	5.00	0.52	0.14	11.00	0.47	22.43
7. Non-profit or U of M	0.18	0.09	--	**	--	0.07	0.34
8. Gov't. not specified	0.90	0.69	**	2.79	--	**	4.39
9. Legislative approp.	**	11.35	**	0.07	--	0.32	11.74
10. Other source	0.03	0.23	--	--	0.45	--	0.71
11. Unknown	0.01	2.95	--	0.01	--	0.19	3.16
Spending Purpose Sum	40.77	34.60	5.25	4.31	13.94	1.13	100.00

** Less than 0.01%

Note: \$1,515,514,804.79 in total cash flow.

Fiscal Year 2003

Revenue Source	Spending Purpose						Revenue Source Sum
	A Cost Recovery	B Pgm. Support	C Indirect Costs	D Contracts	E Transfers	F Unknown	
1. Fees	19.59	14.01	0.01	--	3.77	0.10	37.47
2. Investment Income	--	2.11	--	--	**	--	2.11
3. Borrowing	0.03	0.02	--	--	--	--	0.05
4. Local government	4.73	0.24	--	0.61	--	--	5.58
5. State government	9.92	4.93	4.95	0.88	0.04	--	20.73
6. Federal government	5.24	4.84	0.60	0.13	9.70	0.47	20.99
7. Non-profit or U of M	0.15	0.04	--	**	--	0.22	0.41
8. Gov't. not specified	0.68	0.45	0.01	2.90	--	--	4.03
9. Legislative approp.	**	5.78	**	0.06	--	0.32	6.16
10. Other source	0.01	0.20	--	--	0.45	--	0.67
11. Unknown	0.01	1.69	--	**	--	0.10	1.81
Spending Purpose Sum	40.36	34.31	5.58	4.59	13.96	1.20	100.00

** Less than 0.01%

Note: \$1,606,934,397.76 in total cash flow.

X. Appendix E: Special Revenue Fund Accounts with Cash Flow of \geq \$100,000 in FY FY2004

Explanation of Terms Appendix E Table Column Headings

The following explain the column headings in the table that follows on the next page.

- AGENCY NAME:** Name of state department or agency responsible for Special Revenue Fund account.
- ACCOUNT NAME:** Name given by Department of Finance to Special Revenue Fund account.
- LEGAL CITATION:** Statute or legislative act authorizing Special Revenue Fund account.
- PURPOSE OF ACCOUNT:** Describes from whom the monies in the fund are collected, and for what purposes they are used. Many were provided by the Department of Finance, while some were compiled by MTA.
- MCPFR Developed Revenue & Spending Codes:** Revenue Source-Account Purpose categories devised by MCPFR. These categories match each account's revenue streams with the uses those monies are put toward. Some accounts have multiple Revenue Source-Account Purpose categories. We assumed that the cash flow in accounts with multiple Revenue Source-Account Purpose categories is divided equally among each category, unless statute dictates otherwise. In those cases, the percentage of cash flow credited to each category is indicated by a fraction in parentheses after the letter-number category designation.
- 2004 Cash Flow:** Amount of cash flowing through the Special Revenue Fund account during Fiscal Year 2004. It includes receipts, expenditures, transfers in and transfers out.

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP. NM	LEGAL CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
B04	AGRICULTURE DEPT	B04 200 6800 105	SUST AG LOAN-RFA	MS 017 115 004	A shared savings loan program that provides loans that enable farmers to adopt best management practices.	1A	1B	3A	3B	330,202
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 821	FOS FACILITY RENT & MAINT	MS 084 153	Authorizes DNR commissioner to lease state land/buildings. Money may go to cover maintenance and purchase costs, or to support other programs.	1A	1B			147,755
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 204 0000 401	PARKS WORK CAP RESOURCE MGT	MS 085 22 02A	Internal revolving account. Funds from park sales and billings to business units are used to pay park operating costs. Excess funds are appropriated to the Commissioner for providing Interpretive services.	1A	1B			393,617
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 500	CROSS COUNTRY SKI TRAILS	MS 085 43	Funds originate from fees charged for cross-country ski passes. Funds are appropriated to the Commissioner for local government grants-in-aid for trail acquisition and development and for use by DNR to maintain state-owned trails.	1A	1B			439,178
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 204 0000 402	PARKS WORK CAP INTERPRETATION	MS 085 22 02A	Internal revolving fund. Funds originate from revenue generated by park businesses including gift shops, restaurants, Douglas Lodge, etc. Funds are used to pay operating costs of each business unit. Any remaining profit is appropriated to the Commissioner for Interpretive services provided to the public.	1A	1B			805,592
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 148	MN AG & ECON DVLPI/ITC	MS 041A 05 001	Revolving loan account. Used for salary and operating costs of the loan program. The account is used for fees to defray costs of conferences and workshops conducted by the department and for receipts and payments from public and nonprofit private agencies for cooperative endeavors involving education activities.	1A	3A			256,293
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 204	ED CONFERENCE FEES	MS 121 162 002	The account is used for fees necessary to recover all expenditures related to the operation of the Minnesota career information system. Grants and other legislative funds may be accepted and used for the improvement or operation of the system.	1A	8A			767,119
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 217	MCIS SERVICE FEES	MS 126 67 008	Fees for the dormitory and food services for residential students. The fees primarily cover the cost of food services and the General Fund appropriation subsidizes the costs of the dormitory.	1A	8A			1,019,612
E25	CENTER FOR ARTS EDUCATION	E25 200 0000 RES	RESIDENTIAL FEE	MS 128A 09 001	Revolving account for production of publications.	1A	9B			436,969
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 E01	ECO SVCS PUBLICATIONS	MS 084 0855	Funding source is fees collected for training, testing, registering, and certifying court interpreters. Funds are used for these purposes. Established in 1999.	1A				101,520
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 INT	INTERPRETER	MS 480 175 002	Inmates must pay co-pay for health care services provided in the correctional facilities. Funds received are appropriated to pay for these services.	1A				107,257
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 Q59	ADULT HEALTH CARE CO-PAY	MS 243 212	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				108,483
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 318	BCA CONFERENCES	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				109,074
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R01	DHS WORKSHOP ACCOUNT	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				115,979
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 D55	MCF-SHK COST OF CONFINEMENT	MS 243 23	Authorizes Corrections Department to charge inmates for all of the costs of their confinement or a portion thereof. This references the Shakopee Institution.	1A				134,924
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 306	PEACE OFFICERS TRAINING	MS 299C 23	The commissioner of public safety may charge tuition to cover the cost of continuing education courses provided by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension when money available to the commissioner for this purpose is not adequate to pay these costs. The tuition fees collected are appropriated to the commissioner.	1A				138,614
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 2000 209	EMERG MGMT CONFERENCE	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				140,721
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 T71	OUT-OF-STATE JUVENILE INSPECTN	MS 260B 198 011	The commissioner of corrections may charge a fee for inspection of out-of-state juvenile facilities where Minnesota juveniles may be committed.	1A				141,098
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 302	FOR SVS TO PRIV LANDOWNERS	MS 088 79	Funds originate from payments made by private land-owners for forest management services provided by the DNR. Funds are used to assist private land-owners in appropriately harvesting and preserving Minnesota's forestland. Money comes through fees paid for inspections by the fire marshal. A local fire code inspector or the state fire marshal may recover the cost of these inspections through a fee of no more than \$50 per inspection charged to the applicant or license holder. The fees collected by the state fire marshal under this section are appropriated to the commissioner of public safety for the purpose of conducting the inspections.	1A				141,821
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 4000 411	FIRE MARSHAL INSPECTION	02 375 01 017 000 200	Allows the commissioner to spend money on training of corrections personnel or treatment of those in the corrections system. This appears to be a mechanism through which fees are credited to a fund which pays the costs of this program.	1A				145,847
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 H76	TC WILDERNESS ENDEAVORS EDUC	MS 241 01 05A	Authorizes Corrections Department to charge inmates for all of the costs of their confinement or a portion thereof. This references the Moose Lake campus of the Willow River Institution.	1A				162,452
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 F55	MCF-ML COST OF CONFINEMENT	MS 243 23	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				166,126
R18	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE	R18 200 0000 CON	OEA CONFERENCES	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				166,398
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 L55	MCF-RC COST OF CONFINEMENT	MS 243 23	Authorizes Corrections Department to charge inmates for all of the costs of their confinement or a portion thereof. This references the Rush City Institution.	1A				167,899
H75	VETERANS AFFAIRS DEPT	H75 200 0000 CDM	CEM DEV & MAINT ACCT-INT-ITC	MS 197 236	Burial and other fees generated by the State Veterans Cemetery in Little Falls are dedicated to perpetual maintenance of the cemetery.	1A				171,775
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 7000 703	ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER	MS 016A 626	Fees are charged for payment by electronic funds (credit/debit cards, etc.) to pay for the processing of those charges by the processing agency.	1A				173,423
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 A55	MCF-FRB COST OF CONFINEMENT	MS 243 23	Authorizes Corrections Department to charge inmates for all of the costs of their confinement or a portion thereof. This references the Faribault Institution.	1A				189,461

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 322	BREATH/ALCOHOL TEST	MS 299C 23	"The commissioner of public safety may charge tuition to cover the cost of continuing education courses provided by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension when money available to the commissioner for this purpose is not adequate to pay these costs. The tuition fees collected are appropriated to the commissioner." The only thing I can think of is that there is a course offered on how to administer these tests, and staff pay tuition to take it. May be an error in entering data.	1A				197,477
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 3DE3 318	DED SRVS-LEASE INCOME BRAINERD	MS 245 037	Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, money collected as rent under section 16B.24, subdivision 5, for state property at any of the regional treatment centers or state nursing home facilities administered by the commissioner of human services is dedicated to the regional treatment center or state nursing home from which it is generated. Any balance remaining at the end of the fiscal year shall not cancel and is available until expended.	1A				221,748
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R16	COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS	MS 256 01	Fund used to collect fees for setting up video conferencing within the agency. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	1A				225,514
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 C55	MCF-LL COST OF CONFINEMENT	MS 243 23	Authorizes Corrections Department to charge inmates for all of the costs of their confinement or a portion thereof. This references the Lino Lakes Institution.	1A				231,893
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 H17	HW VPIC - PROP.TRF - SP REV FD	MS 115C 03 09	The PCA may collect fees involved in assessment of petroleum tank leaks.	1A				246,948
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 7000 702	ADVERTISING REVENUES	MS 299A 01B	"The commissioner of (Public Safety) may accept paid advertising for departmental publications, media productions, or other informational materials. Advertising revenues received are appropriated to the commissioner to be used to defray costs of publications, media productions, or other informational materials. The commissioner may not accept paid advertising from an elected official or candidate for elective office."	1A				262,012
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 6CRS 697	DD CSS SEMINAR/WORKSHOPS	MS 016A 721 002	State-operated services shall include regional treatment centers, specialized inpatient or outpatient treatment programs, enterprise services, community-based services and programs, community preparation services, consultative services, and other services consistent with the mission of DHS. These services include crisis beds. These accounts allow negative cash flow with reimbursement coming at a later date.	1A				271,001
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 WT4	EIS US STEEL/OLMSTED CO	MS 116D 045 003	An account is established in which money received by PCA for work producing environmental impact statements must be credited to a special account and is appropriated to the agency to cover the assessed costs incurred.	1A				294,479
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 508	AIR PATROL SERVICE	MS 299D 09	Fees charged for escort services provided by the State Patrol are annually appropriated to the commissioner of public safety to administer and provide these services. Appears to be a fee-based cost-recovery account.	1A				354,975
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 9DE3 918	DED SRVS-LEASE INCOME(WILLMAR)	MS 245 037	Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, money collected as rent under section 16B.24, subdivision 5, for state property at any of the regional treatment centers or state nursing home facilities administered by the commissioner of human services is dedicated to the regional treatment center or state nursing home from which it is generated. Any balance remaining at the end of the fiscal year shall not cancel and is available until expended.	1A				356,369
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 6DE3 618	DED SRVS-LEASE INCOME (FF)	MS 245 037	Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, money collected as rent under section 16B.24, subdivision 5, for state property at any of the regional treatment centers or state nursing home facilities administered by the commissioner of human services is dedicated to the regional treatment center or state nursing home from which it is generated. Any balance remaining at the end of the fiscal year shall not cancel and is available until expended.	1A				357,423
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 9CRS 997	DD CSS SEMINAR/WORKSHOPS	MS 016A 721 002	State-operated services shall include regional treatment centers, specialized inpatient or outpatient treatment programs, enterprise services, community-based services and programs, community preparation services, consultative services, and other services consistent with the mission of DHS. These services include crisis beds. These accounts allow negative cash flow with reimbursement coming at a later date.	1A				446,528
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 G30	VIC PILOT PROJECT REVOLVING	MS 115 06 002	The agency may receive and accept money, property, or services from any person or from any agency described in subdivision 1 or from any other source for any purpose within the scope of its functions under this chapter, chapter 116, or 116F, and all money so received are hereby appropriated for such purposes in like manner and subject to like provisions of law as the corresponding appropriations of state funds. Probably used to cover costs of training.	1A				466,027
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 D06	WILDLIFE BELTRAMI ISLAND CONS	MS 084 155 006	Revenues come from sale of timber, hay and permits; funds are used to cover land management costs of Beltrami Island. Current receipts exceed expenditures but land management costs will likely use unexpended funds in the coming years.	1A				571,599
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 023	CONF/SEMINAR EXP ACCT	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account. Balances carried forward that are not spent in subsequent year will be cancelled per existing 16A.721 policy.	1A				726,465
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 3CRS 397	DD CSS SEMINAR/WORKSHOPS	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				784,994
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 H79	TC WILDERNESS ENDEAVORS PROG	MS 241 01 05A	Allows the commissioner to spend money on training of corrections personnel or treatment of those in the corrections system. This appears to be a mechanism through which fees are credited to a fund which pays the costs of this program.	1A				795,091
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 4000 412	HOTEL FIRE SAFETY INSPECTION	031 002 04 012 004 200	Hotel/motel and resort inspections were changed from \$750,000 GF to a fee in 2003 session. But small resorts/hotels exempted. Fees will only bring in \$185,000 (est.) Task force now looking at options for session.	1A				858,919

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT.#	APPROP. NM	LEGAL CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 305	FORESTRY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	MS 084 0855	Revenues come from sale of aerial photographs to outside entities (public, government agencies, etc.). Funds are used to support program costs.	1A				1,059,284
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 7CRS 797	DD-CSS - MOOSE LAKE - FUND 200	MS 246 014	State-operated services shall include regional treatment centers, specialized inpatient or outpatient treatment programs, enterprise services, community-based services and programs, community preparation services, consultative services, and other services consistent with the mission of DHS. These services include crisis beds. These accounts allow negative cash flow with reimbursement coming at a later date.	1A				1,142,919
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9400 940	PIPELINE SAFETY	031 019 01 004 006 200	This appropriation is from the pipeline safety account in the special revenue fund. Money comes from tax on pipeline owners.	1A				1,672,493
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R47	CDTF ADMINISTRATION	MS 254B 02 001	Funds used in the treatment of people with chemical dependency. It appears that patients or others contribute to the account to pay for the services.	1A				1,929,798
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 H61	TC USE OF FACILITIES	MS 241 01 05A	Fund revenues are from gifts, grants or subsidies from various sources for the training of corrections officers. Fund monies are appropriated annually to the commissioner of corrections and are spent according to statutory limits.	1A				3,239,647
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 4CRS 497	DD CSS SEM/WORKSHOP	MS 016A 721 002	State-operated services shall include regional treatment centers, specialized inpatient or outpatient treatment programs, enterprise services, community-based services and programs, community preparation services, consultative services, and other services consistent with the mission of DHS. These services include crisis beds. These accounts allow negative cash flow with reimbursement coming at a later date.	1A				3,245,924
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R80	TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE	MS 237 701 002	Funds from the Public Utilities Commission to help administer the telephone assistance program.	1A				3,542,606
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 205 0000 400	DOUGLAS LODGE	MS 085 22 02A	Funds originate from sales of merchandise and facility rental of Douglas Lodge. Funds are credited to the State Parks Working Capital Account and are used for purchase and payment of expenses for the operation of Douglas Lodge.	1A				3,543,197
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 323	NON-CRIMINAL BACKGROUND	95 226 04 011 000 200	2002-03 budget initiative by Gov anticipated more spending in 2002-3 that would be recovered over four years by \$5 internet access fee. Leg sunsetted fee at end of 05. Initiative indicated that four year revenue v cost would break even. Would need full earnings analysis to assess how structural costs v. revenues compare after sunset. See http://www.budget.state.mn.us/budget/operating/200203/gov_rec/125432.pdf	1A				4,753,550
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 543	DAMAGE RESTITUTIONS	MS 016A 722	Mn/DOT uses this account to deposit reimbursement amounts it gets back from insurance companies re damage to TH property. Mn/DOT districts are then to be reimbursed for the expenses they had to repair the damage the claim relates to. These reimbursements were not happening very fast a year or so ago but Mn/DOT has been working to streamline the process (hence lower FY03 BF than FY02).	1A				6,216,021
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R42	CONSOLIDATED CD TREAT	MS 254B 02 001	Funds used in the treatment of people with chemical dependency. It appears that patients or others contribute to the account to pay for the services.	1A				171,574,185
E25	CENTER FOR ARTS EDUCATION	E25 200 0000 ACT	ACTIVITY FEES	MS 129C 10 003	Fees paid by students to support special events and activities.	1A				109,801
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 217	WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				142,759
B04	AGRICULTURE DEPT	B04 200 2300 113	ADVERTISING REVENUE	MS 017 03 010	The commissioner may charge a fee for reports, publications, or other promotional or informational material produced by the Department of Agriculture. The commissioner may solicit and accept advertising revenue for any departmental publications or promotional materials.	1A				156,075
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 LTC	LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE ADMIN	MS 043A 318 002	Collects and expends administrative dollars used to support the optional long-term care insurance offered to state employees. Participant premiums include this administrative charge.	1A				163,872
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 218	AWWA SDW TRAINING	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				181,104
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 100	BCD FEES	MS 116J 035	User fees for cost recovery of conference and seminars.	1A				182,416
B42	LABOR AND INDUSTRY DEPT	B42 200 0000 SEM	LABOR AND INDUSTRY-SEMINARS	MS 016A 721 002	Conference, seminar or workshop account.	1A				197,113
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 SERV 721	COMMUTER VANS	MS 016B 54 008	The funds are used to provide a commuter van pool program to state employees whose primary employment location is the St. Paul area. All costs for the program are user-financed by state employees in the program.	1A				200,661
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 405	EXPLORE MINNESOTA USA	MS 116J 63 004	Revenue from sale of merchandise at MOA store, for operation of the store.	1A				206,492
B21	ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPT	B21 200 0000 016	BEP ESCROW MDSE	MS 248 07 008	Continues revolving fund (established in 1947) for the Department of Economic Security. It is to be used for the purchase of equipment and supplies for establishing and operating of vending stands by blind persons.	1A				258,567
B21	ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPT	B21 200 0000 017	BEP ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS	MS 248 07 008	Continues revolving fund (established in 1947) for the Department of Economic Security. It is to be used for the purchase of equipment and supplies for establishing and operating of vending stands by blind persons.	1A				264,966
B82	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMM	B82 200 0000 ALJ	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS	MS 216B 62	Any amounts billed to the commission or the department by the Office of Administrative Hearings for public utility contested case hearings shall be assessed by the commission or the department against the public utility.	1A				307,295
B21	ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPT	B21 200 0000 480	SSB COMMUNICATION CENTER	MS 248 07 008	Continues revolving fund (established in 1947) for the Department of Economic Security. It is to be used for the purchase of equipment and supplies for establishing and operating of vending stands by blind persons.	1A				360,485
E44	FARIBAULT ACADEMIES	E44 200 0000 202	FARIBAULT ACAD SEMINR-CONFR	MS 128A 09 002	Fees for conferences and instructional material is designated for a revolving fund to defray the expenses associated with those types of activities.	1A				363,652
B21	ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPT	B21 200 0000 015	BEP GENERAL SUPPORT	MS 248 07 008	Continues revolving fund (established in 1947) for the Department of Economic Security. It is to be used for the purchase of equipment and supplies for establishing and operating of vending stands by blind persons.	1A				400,092

Agency No	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
G67	REVENUE DEPT	G67 200 0000 103	SERVICE & RECOVERY SR	MS 270 059	The service and recovery special revenue fund is created for recovering the costs of furnishing public government data and related services or products. The department does have authority to charge for large or unique publications and information provided to practitioners or stakeholders.	1A				414,502
B42	LABOR AND INDUSTRY DEPT	B42 200 0000 FEE	APPRENTICESHIP REGISTRATION	03 128 11 007 000 200	Created in the '03 session, this account is in its first year of operation. Revenues are license fees for apprentices.	1A				558,478
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 SERV 730	PPS APPLICATION FEES	MS 116C 69 002	The Environmental Quality Board charges fees to electric utility companies proposing new power plants and transmission line routes. The funds are used by board to evaluate the proposals and issue permits.	1A				558,800
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 480	SSB COMMUNICATION CENTER	MS 248 07 008	Revolving account. Charges fees for Braille or other translation services to other states. Used to pay for providing service.	1A				675,104
G05	RACING COMMISSION	G05 200 0000 RMB	MRC REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT	MS 240 155 001	Commission is permitted to be reimbursed by racing industry for certain expenses. These include horse drug testing and medical services, investigations, etc.	1A				973,648
G67	REVENUE DEPT	G67 200 0000 110	REVENUE RECAPTURE	011 010 02 072 001 200	This was created by a law enacted in 2001. It moved cost recovery of non-tax debt collection to a fee rather than general fund. The fee was reset in 2003 legislation.	1A				1,203,172
G53	SECRETARY OF STATE	G53 200 0000 DIR	DIRECT ACCESS	MS 336 9 413	To recover the costs of providing access to, providing information from, and maintaining information contained in the central filing system of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) as well as other computerized records administered and maintained by the Secretary of State. Sources of the funds are fees not expressly set by statute that are charged by the Secretary of State to offset these costs.	1A				1,568,442
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 SERV 727	LMIC SERVICE BUREAU	MS 004A 05	The Planning Office uses the funds to operate the Land Management Information Center (LMIC), which fosters integration of environmental information and provides services in computer mapping and graphics, environmental analysis, and small systems development. Receipts to the account are charges to persons, agencies, and organizations who purchase such products and services from the center.	1A				1,594,132
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 E21	ENERGY PLANNING & SYSTEMS	MS 216C 052 002	Revenue source is direct billing to utility companies based on actual costs. Can only bill actual cost of funding a "Reliability Administrator".	1A				1,801,747
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 208	ASSESSMENT - LEA OPTION	MS 126 67 008	Account used for payments from private schools and nonprofit education service providers to score the basic skills and comprehensive assessment student achievement tests.	1A				1,867,817
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 T02	TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION	MS 237 30	Revenues from phone companies to pay for AGO and Commerce to conduct investigations of telephone companies.	1A				3,624,325
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 2300 237	FACILITY REPAIR REPLACEMENT	MS 016B 24 05E	See G02 200 FACL 222. Per laws of 2003, the Facility Repair and Replacement account must transfer \$2,050,000 in FY04 and \$2,050,000 in FY05 to the General fund.	1A				4,079,887
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 FACL 220	CAPITOL GROUP PARKING	MS 016B 58 005	Admin uses the funds to operate and maintain parking facilities for state buildings under the department's custodial care. Money collected by the commissioner of Administration as rents, charges, or fees in connection with and for the use of a parking lot or facility is appropriated to the commissioner for the purpose of operating, maintaining, improving, and replacing parking lots or facilities owned or operated by the state, including providing necessary and suitable uniforms for employees.	1A				4,878,558
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 R13	INS EXAM REV FUND	MS 060A 03 001	Revenues from insurance companies for audit work. All revenues in excess of \$25K at the end of the year go to the general fund.	1A				10,594,984
E77	ZOOLOGICAL BOARD	E77 200 0000 A05	ADMISSION & OTHER RECEIPTS-ITC	99 999	All receipts from parking and admission to the Minnesota zoological garden shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to an account in the special revenue fund, and are annually appropriated to the board for operations and maintenance.	1A				17,595,603
B7A	ELECTRICITY BOARD	B7A 200 0000 EBR	BOARD OF ELECTRICITY	MS 326 241 003	All fees collected under the provisions of sections 326.241 to 326.248 are to be credited to a special account in the state treasury. Money in the account is appropriated to the Board of Electricity to administer and enforce sections 326.241 to 326.248.	1A				20,286,114
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9100 913	INDIAN GAMING SP REV	MS 299L 02 007	The director of the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement shall deposit in a separate account in the state treasury all money received from Indian tribal governments for charges for investigations and background checks under compacts negotiated under section 3.9221, except for \$7 from each charge that shall be deposited in the general fund. Money in the account is appropriated to the director for the purpose of carrying out the director's powers and duties under those compacts.	1B	1E			692,228
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 699	CONTINGENCY P & I	02 220 12 012 000 200	Revenue is from employer paid UI fees. First \$2M gets transferred to the WDF, balance goes to General fund.	1B	1E			6,183,321
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 325	EMPLOYER ASSOC INVESTIGATION	MS 268 196 003	Contingency fund for unemployment insurance and the job service.	1B	2B	3B		206,516
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R50	CHILD SUPPORT RECOUPMENT	97 203 01 002 010 200	The commissioner of human services may establish a revolving account to cover funds issued in error due to insufficient funds or other reasons.	1B	2B			210,772
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 157	RURAL REHABILITATION/ITC	MS 116J 955	Original funding from USDA. Revolving loan program for rural development.	1B	2B			130,950
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 121	21ST CENTURY/ITC	MS 116J 423	Loans for mineral development and mining industry improvements.	1B	2B			158,437
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 108	CHALL URBAN	MS 116M 18	Revolving loan and grant program for non-profits in low income areas.	1B	2B			1,685,969
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 900	I&E SALES REVENUE	MS 084 0855	Revenue comes from DNR list sales (in cooperation with the Dept. of Administration) and are used for marketing and communications.	1B				116,334
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 7000 701	BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION ACCT	MS 168C 04 002	Money collected is from bicycle registration fees. Half goes for bike lanes, trails, etc. Half goes for bicycle safety programs.	1B				137,493
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 LCB	LEGAL CERTIFICATION BD	MS 481 01	Lawyer license fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This board regulates organizations that certify lawyers as specialists.	1B				138,104
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 ADR	ALTER DISPUTE RESOLUTION	MS 481 01	Funds collected by the Supreme Court for the regulation of law, including dispute resolution practices.	1B				141,130

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9200 924	ALCOHOL & HWY SAFETY ED GRTS	011 008 02 048 000 200	Money comes from fees paid by persons to have a revoked driver's license reinstated. Account funded the Minnesota highway safety center at St. Cloud State University for programs relating to alcohol and highway safety education in elementary and secondary schools. It also went to the commissioner of public safety for grants for programs relating to alcohol and highway safety education in elementary and secondary schools.	1B				155,003
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9100 918	DPS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCT	MS 299A 70	Fees are paid by auto owners getting original title or transferring title to new owner. Money is used to pay for motor vehicles for the DPS.	1B				176,889
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 D01	WILDLIFE PUBLICATIONS	MS 084 0855	Fees come from sales of wildlife publications and services and are used for marketing and communications.	1B				201,005
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 ARF	ATTORNEY REGIS OPERATIONS	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This activity is the specific registration of attorneys.	1B				211,719
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 F01	FISHERIES PUBLICATIONS	MS 084 0855	Funds originate from sale of Fisheries publications, items and services.	1B				212,937
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9500 950	UNCLAIMED RESTITUTION	MS 345 48 001	This appears to be holding account for unclaimed restitution amounts. If not claimed, money goes to the crime victim and witness account.	1B				216,671
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 I55	MCF-STW COST OF CONFINEMENT	MS 243 23	Money comes from earnings of inmates at the Still water institution and is used to cover certain portions of their room and board.	1B				217,364
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 J55	MCF-SCL COST OF CONFINEMENT	MS 243 23	Money comes from earnings of inmates at the St. Cloud institution and is used to cover certain portions of their room and board.	1B				252,085
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 586	VEHICLE FORFEITURE ACCT	031 019 02 040 000 200	Five percent of fees paid by citizens to reinstate a revoked drivers license must be credited to a separate account to be known as the vehicle forfeiture account, which is created in the special revenue fund. The money in the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner for costs of handling vehicle forfeitures.	1B				261,563
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 204 0000 403	PK WK CAP FORT SNELLING LEASE	MS 085 34 004	Funds from lease of Fort Snelling state park	1B				285,603
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9100 917	GAMBLING FORF-JUSTICE	MS 609 762 004	609.762 Forfeiture of gambling devices, prizes and proceeds. Subd. 4. Procedures. Property must be forfeited after a conviction for a gambling violation according to the following procedure: (c) If after conviction the court finds the property, or any part of it, was used in violation as specified in the complaint, it shall order that the property be sold or retained by the law enforcement agency for official use. Proceeds from the sale of forfeited property may be retained for official use and shared equally between the law enforcement agency investigating the offense involved in the forfeiture and the prosecuting agency that prosecuted the offense involved in the forfeiture and handled the forfeiture proceedings.	1B				288,372
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 1100 M11	LEASE SPACE/SERVICES - MPLS	MS 198 003 004	Money received by the board under subdivision 3 must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to a veterans homes resources account in the special revenue fund. Money in the account is appropriated to the board to operate, maintain, and make repairs at the campus used under subdivision 3, including payment of associated legal fees and expenses. Subdivision 3 allows other groups to use excess space in the homes.	1B				289,966
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 450A LAP	LAWYER ASSISTANCE	MS 481 01	Lawyer license fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This program directs lawyers who are suffering from chemical and substance or emotional distress to appropriate treatment.	1B				309,093
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R27	NURSING HOME ADV COUN	MS 144A 33 004	\$5 per bed of the license application or renewal fee for nursing homes and boarding care homes is to fund the development and education of resident and family advisory councils. These funds are collected by the commissioner of health and credited to the Minnesota Board on Aging.	1B				373,100
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 400A CLE	CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION BD	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This Board certifies programs for continuing legal education of lawyers and monitors each lawyer's compliance with continuing education regulations.	1B				437,630
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 X74	AID TO VICTIMS OF CRIME CONTRL	MS 241 26 005	A portion of inmate earnings are dedicated to programs to aid victims of crime. These funds are transferred to the Department of Public Safety's Office of Justice Programs.	1B				441,999
P01	MILITARY AFFAIRS DEPT	P01 200 0000 010	ARMORY SALES	MS 193 36 003	Adjutant General has authority to sell property owned by the Department of Military Affairs. This appropriation is used to collect and expend proceeds from the sale of armory property.	1B				516,626
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 6000 69R	CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECT ACCT	011 008 07 014 001 200	Account set up to have \$3 from surcharge on fines that 2003 legislature directed to go to GF from FY04 on. This BF is what is left from FY03 when the surcharge went into this account. Spending authority on the money ended on June 30 2003. DPS has proposal	1B				577,712
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9500 952	RESTITUTION & SUBROGATION	MS 611A 612	Holding account for restitution paid by criminals to victims.	1B				625,965
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 LAP	LAWYER ASSISTANCE	MS 481 01	Lawyer license fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This program directs lawyers who are suffering from chemical and substance or emotional distress to appropriate treatment.	1B				704,651
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9100 91A	ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT ACCT	031 019 01 004 007 200	This account is for the proceeds of the 2am bar closing fees. The original revenue estimate was 2,499,000 per year, of which 150,000 was appropriated for administration. The not allotted amount of 2,349,000 is misleading as the current revenue projection is about 400,000 in total. Any funds over 150,000 will go to the TH fund.	1B				1,005,089
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 2910 H11	LEASES-HASTINGS	MS 198 003 004	Money received by the board under subdivision 3 must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to a veterans homes resources account in the special revenue fund. Money in the account is appropriated to the board to operate, maintain, and make repairs at the campus used under subdivision 3, including payment of associated legal fees and expenses. Subdivision 3 allows other groups to use excess space in the homes.	1B				1,050,473
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 330	DRS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCT	97 159 02 042 000 200	This fund is used to purchase and equip DPS vehicles. The money comes from certificate of title fees.	1B				1,117,630

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 500A LPR	LAWYERS PROF RESPONSIBILITY BD	MS 481 01	Lawyer license fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This board investigates complaints of unprofessional conduct against lawyers and recommends discipline when appropriate.	1B				1,123,906
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 600A BLE	BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This board reviews the credentials of applicants for admission to the practice of law and administers the bar examination.	1B				1,210,523
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 CLE	CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This Board certifies programs for continuing legal education of lawyers and monitors each lawyer's compliance with continuing education regulations.	1B				1,233,812
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 303	STATE FOREST ROAD ACCOUNT	MS 089 70	Revenue comes from .116% of unrefunded gas tax and is used for road maintenance on forest lands.	1B				1,523,276
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 503	95 + EQUIP SALE PROCEEDS	MS 016C 03 006	This account is for proceeds from sale of DPS vehicles. Statute is an Admin one: " Subd. 6. Lease and installment purchases. The commissioner is authorized to enter into lease purchases or installment purchases for periods not exceeding the anticipated useful life of the items acquired unless otherwise prohibited by law."	1B				1,585,456
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 4CCL 498	COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINICS	MS 246 18 006	Except for state-operated programs funded through a direct appropriation from the legislature, any state-operated program or service established and operated as an enterprise activity shall retain the revenues earned in an interest-bearing account.	1B				1,735,037
P7T	PEACE OFFICERS BOARD (POST)	P7T 200 0000 100	PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS & TRA	031 002 01 010 000 200	Used for direct appropriated administrative expenditures of the POST Bd. Funding source is a dedicated portion of the surcharge on traffic and criminal fines.	1B				2,032,090
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 CLD	CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES-DED	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. These funds are used to supplement state funds and other funding sources for civil legal services.	1B				2,166,611
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 700A CSB	CLIENT SECURITY BD-ITC	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This account is used for the Client Security Bd., which reimburses clients who have experienced monetary loss because of attorney dishonesty.	1B				2,803,256
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 2000 201	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT-SP REV	93 266 00 005 006	A person in the business of owning or operating a nuclear power plant or dry cask storage facility located in Minnesota, shall pay quarterly assessments to cover the cost of nuclear power plant emergency response programs necessary to deal with incidents resulting from either facility. The assessment collected must be credited to the nuclear safety preparedness account in the special revenue fund.	1B				2,837,668
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 BVH1 B10	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	MS 198 003 004	Money received by the board under subdivision 3 must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to a veterans homes resources account in the special revenue fund. Money in the account is appropriated to the board to operate, maintain, and make repairs at the campus used under subdivision 3, including payment of associated legal fees and expenses. Subdivision 3 allows other groups to use excess space in the homes.	1B				2,978,500
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 BLE	BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This board reviews the credentials of applicants for admission to the practice of law and administers the bar examination.	1B				3,177,693
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 CSB	CLIENT SECURITY BD-ITC	MS 481 01	Lawyer fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This account is used for the Client Security Bd., which reimburses clients who have experienced monetary loss because of attorney dishonesty.	1B				4,002,455
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 204 0000 011	ST PRKS WORKING CAPITAL	MS 085 22 02A	Revolving fund resulting from profits made gift shops, restaurants, etc. All profits made are appropriated to the commissioner for interpretive services.	1B				4,108,936
J65	SUPREME COURT	J65 200 0000 LPR	LAWYER PROF RESPSBLTY BD	MS 481 01	Lawyer license fees collected by the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law. This board investigates complaints of unprofessional conduct against lawyers and recommends discipline when appropriate.	1B				5,633,769
P7T	PEACE OFFICERS BOARD (POST)	P7T 200 0000 101	POST EDUCATION GRANTS	031 002 01 010 000 200	Used for direct appropriated grant expenditures by the POST Bd. Funding source is a dedicated portion of the surcharge on traffic and criminal fines.	1B				5,818,000
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 6000 69H	AUTO THEFT PREVENTION PROG	00 488 04 005 005 200	Money comes from the automobile theft prevention special revenue account. Used to develop plans, programs and strategies to combat auto theft in Minnesota. Promotes education and organizations designed to reduce theft. Money also supports local and state law enforcement efforts to prevent theft and apprehend thieves.	1B				6,249,691
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 680	MOFIDY I 394 MN/PASS	MS 161 1231 008	For deposit of funds from I394 parking ramps: "Fees collected by the commissioner under this section must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to a special account. Money in the account is appropriated to the commissioner to operate, repair, and maintain the parking facilities and the high-occupancy vehicle lanes on I-394."	1B				10,014,480
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 505	TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FUND	MS 161 041 001	\$4.7m per year comes in from \$3.50 for each vehicle transfer fee. Used to buy vehicles for State Patrol (mainly but also alcohol and gambling and BCA). Legal cite is out of date: should be " 299A.70 Public safety motor vehicle account. The public safety motor vehicle account is created in the special revenue fund, consisting of the fees collected under section 168A.29, subdivision 1, paragraph (b). Money in the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner for purchasing and equipping department vehicles."	1B				10,032,707
G9J	CAMPAIGN FINANCE BOARD	G9J 200 0000 DFL	STATE ELEC FND DEMOCRATIC	MS 010A 31 010	Source is Income tax checkoff. Taxpayer indicates the major political party to which the money goes. This goes into a fund for DFL candidates.	1B				120,000
G9J	CAMPAIGN FINANCE BOARD	G9J 200 0000 IRM	STATE ELEC FND RPM	MS 010A 31 010	Source is Income tax checkoff. Taxpayer indicates the major political party to which the money goes. This goes into a fund for the Republican Party of Minnesota candidates.	1B				120,000

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP. NM	LEGAL CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 206	AG PRESERVATION	MS 040A 151 002	School district adjustment related to the ag land preservation program. Funds are collected by the Department of Revenue. Money comes from fees on recording mortgages and deeds in certain counties (see 040A.152 as a secondary citation).	1B				130,160
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 016	BEP ESCROW MDSE	MS 248 07 008	Blind Enterprise Program - Account required under federal requirements. Revenue from blind persons vendor stands, used to finance equipment purchase and maintenance.	1B				324,746
G67	REVENUE DEPT	G67 200 0000 102	CIGARETTE STAMP FUND	99 250 01 092 000 200	This is a simple revolving fund used to facilitate the purchase of State of Minnesota cigarette tax stamps which are applied to each pack (or carton) sold in Minnesota. Revenue must do the initial purchase of the stamps, but then they are reimbursed by the product wholesalers.	1B				359,231
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 790	DISPLACED HMKRS FEE	03 128 10 002 007 200	\$10 from each marriage license fee gets deposited here. Pays for grants to service providers for programs to assist persons not employed outside the home who have lost their spouses.	1B				388,605
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 2300 333	CEDAR STREET PARKING RAMP	MS 016B 58 005	See G02 200 FACL 224.	1B				500,000
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 E05	EXXON PUBLIC BLDGS ITC	88 686 01 038 000 200	Oil overcharge money. Started with \$36M, only part of it goes here. US DOE must approve all expenditures. This acct. used for energy improvements to state buildings.	1B				516,929
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 2300 233	CAPITOL GROUP PARKING	MS 016B 58 005	See G02 200 FACL 220.	1B				614,548
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 EL5	RE EDUC, RESEARCH, & RECOV ITC	MS 082 34 005	Revenues from real estate agents and brokers license fees. Used to provide educational programs to the industry.	1B				638,417
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 FACL 224	CEDAR STREET PARKING RAMP	MS 016B 58 005	Funding is a holding account for state building parking contract receipts that will be used to pay the lease-purchase costs and debt service to the St. Paul Port Authority associated with a new parking ramp being built as part of the new state building at Cedar and 11th Streets in downtown St. Paul. Per the contract with the Port Authority, the state must have secured funds equivalent to biennial costs for these purposes upon completion of construction and occupation of the facility.	1B				830,000
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 015	BEP GENERAL SUPPORT	MS 248 07 008	Blind Enterprise Program - Receipts are from the operations of vending stands by blind persons. Funds used to buy and maintain equipment.	1B				856,170
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 017	BEP ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS	MS 248 07 008	Blind Enterprise Program - Account required under federal requirements. Revenue from blind persons vendor stands, used to finance equipment purchase and maintenance.	1B				909,063
G90	REVENUE INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	G90 200 0000 146	LIQUIFIED PETRO GAS FEE	MS 239 785 006	This law was enacted to force propane dealers to invest in residential conservation programs much like fuel oil, natural gas and electricity provides. These fees are collect along with petroleum tax and transferred to the Department of Economic Security (or Commerce). No balance accumulates.	1B				972,386
G90	REVENUE INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	G90 200 0000 102	MINN CONSERVATION FUN	MS 040A 151 002	Protect agricultural land from development in the metro area. DOR pays money to schools and counties that have property tax losses because agricultural property is enrolled in ag preservation programs rather than developed. In 2002, half of the revenue source for this fund was redirected to the general fund after many years of over collection and tapping the balance. Program still over collects. Revenue source (\$5 surcharge on mortgages and deeds) still strong but expenditures decreasing because less land is being protected in metro.	1B				1,015,472
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 SERV 729	POWER PLANT ASSESSMENT	MS 116C 69 003	The Environmental Quality Board (EQB) quarterly assesses larger energy utility companies an amount derived under a statutory formula that is relative to each company's sales. The board uses the funds to finance its work related to power plant sighting, including baseline studies, general environmental studies, development of criteria, inventory preparation, monitoring of conditions placed on site and route permits and all other work, other than specific site and route designation.	1B				1,225,379
G19	INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL	G19 200 0000 003	INDIAN BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM	MS 116J 64 006	Startup loans for Native American owned businesses. Money comes from tax on mineral interests. Legislature moved to DTED in the '03 session.	1B				1,282,216
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 WX3	RESIDENTIAL PROPANE	011 004 03 002 002 200	Money is appropriated to the commissioner of education to improve the energy efficiency of residential liquefied petroleum gas heating equipment in low-income households, and to provide weatherization services to the homes.	1B				1,364,620
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 109	INDIAN BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM	03 128 15 007 000 200	Revolving loans to Native American owned businesses. Transferred to DEED in the '03 session.	1B				1,572,485
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 404	TOURISM PROMOTIONAL REVENUE	MS 116J 63 004	Revenues from a variety of tourism related fees. Used for MOT promotional costs.	1B				1,799,869
E40	HISTORICAL SOCIETY	E40 200 0000 ADM	STATE SITE ADMISSION	MS 138 65	Deposit receipts from state owned sites, spend the entire amount each year. (Statute appears to have been repealed).	1B				1,861,986
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 110	MINN INVESTMENT FUND-REVOLVING	03 128 13 018 005 200	Revenues are from repayments of loans from the MN Investment Fund. Used to make loans for the same purpose as the MN Investment Fund.	1B				2,253,697
B82	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMM	B82 200 0000 TAP	TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE PLAN - IT	MS 237 701 002	The telephone assistance plan may provide for telephone assistance credits to eligible households up to the amounts available under the federal matching plan. Contractor's recovery fund. Revenue from contractors license fees reimburse homeowners for shoddy work. Took \$2.5M in the '03 session, identified as amount in excess of need.	1B				3,025,852
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 EL4	BLDG CONT RECOVERY FUND ITC	MS 326 975 003	Revenue is from the Workforce Enhancement Fee. Used to replace old UI computer systems.	1B				5,137,583
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 213	UI TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE	011 004 02 032 003 200	Telecommunications Access Minnesota fund. Funds operation of the Message Relay Center, which is a translation service for deaf people to talk over regular phone lines. Also subsidizes telecom equipment for disabled citizens. Surcharge raised this calendar year (PUC approved).	1B				11,563,331
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 C01	TACIP	MS 237 5		1B				14,764,538

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 FACL 222	FACILITY REPAIR REPLACEMENT	MS 016B 24 05E	Fifty percent of the money credited to the account each fiscal year must be transferred to the General Fund. The remaining money is appropriated to the Commissioner of Administration for asset preservation projects as determined by him/her. Source of the funds is money collected as rent to recover depreciation costs of buildings funded from the State Bond Proceeds fund and to recover capital expenditures from capital assess preservation and replacement appropriations (CAPRA) and statewide building access appropriations. Per laws of 2003, the Facility Repair and Replacement account must transfer \$2,050,000 in FY04 and \$2,050,000 in FY05 to the General fund.	1B				17,602,592
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 320	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	MS 268 022 001	Workforce Development Fund	1B				22,818,560
E81	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	E81 200 0000 AHC	ACADEMIC HEALTH CENTER	031 021 09 010 001 200	The revenue produced by 3.25 mills of the tax on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds a thousand and 6.5 mills of the tax on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds a thousand must be credited to the academic health center special revenue fund hereby created and is annually appropriated to the board of regents at the University of Minnesota for academic health center funding at the University of Minnesota.	1B				46,617,266
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 523	FORFEITURE FED JUSTICE	MS 609 5315 005	609.5315 Disposition of forfeited property. Subd. 5. Distribution of money. The money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be distributed as follows: (1) 70 percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement;	1B (7/10)	1E (3/10)			101,588
G06	ATTORNEY GENERAL	G06 200 0000 201	AG-FORFEITURE/SPECIAL REVENUE	MS 609 5315 005	Appropriation is used for collection and distribution of property forfeited as a result of a legal action or criminal violation.	1B (7/10)	1E (3/10)			192,660
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 325	FORFEITURES-FEDERAL JUSTICE	MS 609 5315 005	609.5315 Disposition of forfeited property. Subd. 5. Distribution of money. The money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be distributed as follows: (1) 70 percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement;	1B (7/10)	1E (3/10)			373,894
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 501	STATE PATROL -FORFEITED PROPER	MS 609 5315 005	609.5315 Disposition of forfeited property. Subd. 5. Distribution of money. The money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be distributed as follows: (1) 70 percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement;	1B (7/10)	1E (3/10)			400,869
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 521	FORFEITED PROPERTY CONTINGENT	MS 609 5315 005	609.5315 Disposition of forfeited property. Subd. 5. Distribution of money. The money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be distributed as follows: (1) 70 percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement;	1B (7/10)	1E (3/10)			426,813
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 023	VOLSTEAD LANDS	MS 089 035	"All income which may be received from lands acquired by the state heretofore or hereafter for state forest purposes by gift, purchase or eminent domain and tax-forfeited lands to which the county has relinquished its equity to the state for state forest purposes shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund except where the conveyance to and acceptance by the state of lands for state forest purposes provides for other disposition of receipts."	1E				103,478
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 022	CONSUL CONSERVATION AREAS	MS 084A 51 002	Funds originate from revenue received by DNR for use of county lands. Affected counties receive 50% of revenue realized; the remainder cancels to the state General Fund.	1E				10,670,627
P7T	PEACE OFFICERS BOARD (POST)	P7T 200 0000 500	POST CLEARING	031 002 01 010 000 200	Used as control account for POST Bd. Funds. Funding source is a dedicated portion of the surcharge on traffic and criminal fines.	1E				13,492,768
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 7000 706	DWI REINSTATEMENT-SP REV	MS 171 29 002	People pay fees before their drivers license can be reinstated after a DWI. The monies are collected in this account and then transferred to other accounts in accordance with the statutory reference.	1E				19,841,312
G9T	TREASURY - NON OPERATING	G9T 200 1002 401	MARRIAGE LIC FEE -DISPLACED HM	03 128 12 004 000 200	Clearing account for collection and distribution of marriage license fees. Funds are dedicated Displaced Homemaker Program at DEED.	1E				388,605
G9T	TREASURY - NON OPERATING	G9T 200 1002 322	ELECTRONIC RE TORRENCE	MS 508 82 001	Clearing account for collection and distribution of surcharge of real estate recording. Funds are dedicated to the Electronic Real Estate Recording Task Force being administered by the Legislative Coordinating Commission.	1E				593,335
G05	RACING COMMISSION	G05 200 0000 RCC	RACING COMMISSION CONTROL	MS 240 15 006	Established in FY04 to accept fees generated by the Racing Commission. Legislature directly appropriates from this account to the Commission for its operations. (Linked to Racing & Card Playing account).	1E				866,547
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 168	TOURISM LOANS/ITC	MS 116J 617	Made loans to small businesses in the tourism industry. Revolving loan program. Loan proceeds now go to general fund.	1E				868,000
G9T	TREASURY - NON OPERATING	G9T 200 1002 223	K/T OFFENSES-CRIM JUSTICE SPEC	011 009 18 016 000 200	Clearing account for collection and distribution of criminal/traffic fines. Funds are dedicated to Public Safety for grants to local law enforcement agencies.	1E				1,155,424
G9T	TREASURY - NON OPERATING	G9T 200 1002 222	ELECTRONIC RE ABSTRACT	MS 357 18 003	Clearing account for collection and distribution of surcharge of real estate recording. Funds are dedicated to the Electronic Real Estate Recording Task Force being administered by the Legislative Coordinating Commission.	1E				1,947,684

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT.#	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
G9T	TREASURY - NON OPERATING	G9T 200 1002 216	SEAT BELT FINES	MS 169 686 003	Clearing account for collection and distribution of seat belt fines. Ninety percent of funds go to Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board; ten percent go to Public Safety for traffic safety education.	1E				2,264,029
G90	REVENUE INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	G90 200 0000 001	GAMBLING CONTROL ACCOUNT	031 001 02 097 000 200	This fund was created in 2003 legislation as a vehicle to reserve a portion of the state lawful gambling tax to fund some of the operations at the gambling control board. All money collected is transferred and no balance accumulates at Revenue.	1E				2,584,897
G09	GAMBLING CONTROL BOARD	G09 200 0000 001	GAMBLING CONTROL ACCT	MS 349 151 004	Established in FY04 to accept fees generated by the GCB. Legislature directly appropriates from this account to the Board for its operations. Linked to GCE Expenditure Account.	1E				5,801,204
G9T	TREASURY - NON OPERATING	G9T 200 1002 204	K/T OFFENSES - POST BD	MS 357 021 007	Clearing account for collection and distribution of criminal/traffic fines. Funds are dedicated to Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Board. This surcharge replaces the Officer Training Surcharge collected in Appropriation Unit 213.	1E				13,436,035
G90	REVENUE INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	G90 200 0000 MER	MEDICAL ED & RESEARCH CNTR	031 021 09 010 001 200	This fund was created in 2003 legislation as a vehicle to reserve a portion of the cigarette tax to fund programs at the Dept of Health's medical education and research center. All money collected is transferred and no balance accumulates at Revenue.	1E				17,929,718
G90	REVENUE INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	G90 200 0000 AHC	ACADEMIC HEALTH CENTER	031 021 09 010 001 200	This fund was created in 2003 legislation as a vehicle to reserve a portion of the cigarette tax to fund programs at the UofM's Academic Health center. All money collected is transferred and no balance accumulates at Revenue.	1E				46,617,266
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 102	MINING RENT AND ROYALTIES	MS 093 22 01C	Revenue comes from rent and royalty payments from mines owned by the state.	1F				656,492
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 269	MDH PRODUCT SALES&ROYALTY PAYM	MS 144 074	Sale of products produced by MDH. Eg: Home Safety Checklist.	1F				130,830
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 119	RURAL ENDOWMENT/ ITC	97 200 01 002 002 200	Originally a general fund approp. Receipts are from interest. Used for the construction of the UofM's Rural Policy Development Center. No obligations yet.	2B				365,156
B21	ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPT	B21 200 0000 212	U1 SPECIAL INTEREST ASSESSMENT	02 380 01 001 008 200	Interest earnings on borrowed federal funds. Used to keep UI trust fund solvent.	2B				858,004
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R90	DCFL-CHILD TRUST FUND SPEC REV	MS 119A 12 001	This is part of the transfer of child care programs from the Department of Education. DHS receives funding to in the children's trust fund for the prevention of child abuse.	2B				3,114,357
B22	EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELPMT	B22 200 0000 212	U1 SPECIAL INTEREST ASSESSMENT	02 380 01 001 008 200	Revenue from UI trust fund. Used to pay federal interest charges on UI payments in excess of UI trust fund balance.	2B				16,321,043
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R58	MAJOR SYSTEMS-ITS OVERHEAD	MS 256 014 002	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care.	4A	5A	6A		6,803,839
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R36	MINNESOTA CARE AUTOMATION	MS 256 014 002	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care.	4A	5A	6A		11,994,258
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R30	SOC SERV INFORMATION SYSTEM	MS 256 014 002	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care.	4A	5A	6A		12,835,900
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R52	CSSES OPERATING COSTS	MS 256 014 002	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care.	4A	5A	6A		51,478,827
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R35	MAXIS GEN/ADMIN	MS 256 01	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care.	4A	5A	6A		72,283,441

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
H55 R9P	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT WATER & SOIL RESOURCES BOARD	H55 200 0000 R04 R9P 200 0000 CSS	MMIS II OPERATIONS COUNTY SOIL SURVEY	MS 256 014 002 MS 103B 101 009	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care. Reimbursements from local units of government for county soil surveys.	4A 4A	5A	6A		83,894,490 251,455
P01	MILITARY AFFAIRS DEPT	P01 200 0000 009	MAINT MILITARY FACILITIES-MISC	MS 190 16 002	Adjutant General has authority to accept funds for maintenance and operation of armory facilities. This account is used to accept and expend local share of these costs.	4A				800,866
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R89	COUNTY MERIT SYSTEM OPERATIONS	031 014 06 048 002 200	The commissioner of DHS promulgates rules for personnel standards based on a merit system for all employees of county boards engaged in the administration of community social services or income maintenance programs. Merit system operational costs are paid by counties and other entities. The state fire marshal develops a plan to inspect schools. The fire marshal charges school districts \$0.014 per square foot for each school building inspected and charges charter schools \$100 for each school building inspected. Followup inspections are charged at the rates of \$0.005 per square foot and \$50 per building for schools district buildings or charter school buildings, respectively. Money received by the state fire marshal division for this program must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to a state fire marshal school inspection dedicated account in the special revenue fund. All money in the state fire marshal school inspection account is annually appropriated to the commissioner of public safety for purposes of operating and administering this program.	4A				1,044,084
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 4000 403	SCHOOL INSPECTION & PLAN REVIE	031 002 04 013 003 200	Counties may contract with the state to operate sentencing for service workcrews. It is more efficient for the state to operate these than for some of the counties. These are county funds used to reimburse state costs.	4A				1,124,577
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 T78	ICWC PROGRAM-DEDICATED	98 367 09 009 000 200		4A				1,161,460
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R56	EIS-OPERATIONS	MS 256 014 002	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care.	4A				1,789,938
E44	FARIBAULT ACADEMIES	E44 200 0000 203	MANAGEMENT AID/TUITION	MS 125A 65	This account hold the money that the Academies receive from enrolled students' district of residence (home district). The resident district is responsible for the cost of one-to-one instructional aids that are required by some students' IEPs.	4A				2,723,955
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 T70	SENT TO SERVICE-DEDICATED RCPT	MS 471 59 001	Counties pay state for costs to provide sentencing to service programs to them as authorized by statute.	4A				4,123,173
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 202	STREAM PROTECT & IMP FUND ITC	MS 103G 705 002	Funds originate from loan repayments made by local governments to DNR for stream protection and improvement loans issued in prior years. Loans are repaid without interest over a period not to exceed 10 years.	4B				217,724
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 C79	MCF LL ICWC HOUSE CONSTR CE	MS 241 278	"The commissioner of corrections, in the interest of inmate rehabilitation, may enter into interagency agreements with state, county, or municipal agencies, or contract with nonprofit agencies to fund or partially fund the cost of programs that use state or county jail inmates as a work force. The commissioner is authorized to receive funds via these agreements and these funds are appropriated to the commissioner for community service programming."	4B				292,903
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 C77	MCF LL ICWC HOUSE CONSTR SAL	MS 241 278	"The commissioner of corrections, in the interest of inmate rehabilitation, may enter into interagency agreements with state, county, or municipal agencies, or contract with nonprofit agencies to fund or partially fund the cost of programs that use state or county jail inmates as a work force. The commissioner is authorized to receive funds via these agreements and these funds are appropriated to the commissioner for community service programming."	4B				980,670
G67 E37	REVENUE DEPT MN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	G67 200 0000 101 E37 200 0000 259	LOCAL SALES TAX ADMIN STILLWATER AGREEMENT	MS 270 059 MS 127A 07	This account allows the department of revenue to pay administrative costs associated with coordinating the collection and distribution of local option sales taxes. By law, actual costs up to ___% of the local option collections can be retained by revenue Shared service agreement.	4B 4D	5D			3,284,444 167,408
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 400	PARKS COOP AGREEMENT	MS 084 26	Revenues come from agreements with other state agencies (MNDOT, MHS) and local units of government. Funds are used for projects such as establishing prairie on roadways and maintenance of adjacent areas (MHS and county sites). Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 requiring commonality of powers between parties to any agreement, the governing body of any governmental unit as defined in subdivision 1 may enter into agreements with any other governmental unit to perform on behalf of that unit any service or function which the governmental unit providing the service or function is authorized to provide for itself.	4D	5D			890,533
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 382	MITO/DNA AGREEMENT	MS 471 59 010		4D	5D			1,010,160

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT.#	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 4000 404	FIRE LIFE SAFETY AGREEMENT	MS 471 59 010	Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 requiring commonality of powers between parties to any agreement, the governing body of any governmental unit as defined in subdivision 1 may enter into agreements with any other governmental unit to perform on behalf of that unit any service or function which the governmental unit providing the service or function is authorized to provide for itself.	4D	5D			1,145,564
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 628	SCOTT CTY - MAINT ENG	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				106,345
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 305	PAVING RATING PARTNR	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				109,431
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 1000 102	METROPASS-PUBLIC SAFETY	MS 473 409	Allows Met Council to enter into agreement with another government unit to encourage the use of transit.	4D				129,693
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 429	AURORA STUDY PARTNERSHIP	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				130,526
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 457	GLENCOE SALT STORAGE	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				200,000
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 678	ST PAUL PUBLIC WORKS-BRIDGE	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				209,811
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 590	ANOKA CTY/BLAINE ST AID	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				291,167
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 682	DAKOTA CTY CSAH 60/I-35	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				310,069
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 624	MN/DOT- DULUTH SHARED OAC	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				363,000
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 618	WI - ND - CANADA BRIDGE	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				487,511
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 553	DNR PARTNERSHIP	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				602,534
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 627	DAKOTA CTY - CSAH 46 & TH 52	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				627,000
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 594	SHAFER RECYCLING PARTNR	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				755,125
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 622	WI/DOT - ST CROIX BRIDGE	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				1,013,720
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 626	NORTH DAKOTA DOT	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				1,716,293
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 630	COUNTY PARTNERSHIP BLANKET	MS 174 02 006	Partnership with local govt to achieve specific purpose. Funds relate to actual expenditures agreed by both parties.	4D				2,151,581
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 320	EMERGENCY FIRE NON STATE	MS 084 26	General language authorizing DNR commissioner to enter into contracts with public or private entities to provide services.	4D				8,631,615
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R02	HOME COMM BASED NAT	MS 016A 721 002	The commissioner of human services shall establish and enhance computer systems necessary for the efficient operation of the programs the commissioner supervises, including: (1) management and administration of the food stamp, food support, and income maintenance programs, including the electronic distribution of benefits; (2) management and administration of the child support enforcement program; and (3) administration of medical assistance and general assistance medical care.	5A	6A			23,622,269
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 201 0000 804	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MS 084 0856	Internal revolving fund. Funds are collected from each of DNR's business units for centralized purchase/maintenance of office equipment.	5A				104,047
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R80	TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE	MS 237 701 002	Funds from the Public Utilities Commission to help administer the telephone assistance program.	5A				117,847
H7D	PHARMACY BOARD	H7D 200 0000 017	ADMIN SERV UNIT - SP REV	97 203 01 005 010 200	The administrative services unit may receive and expend reimbursements for services performed for other agencies.	5A				138,052
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 206 0000 813	FIELD SERVICES SIGN SHOP	MS 16A 055	Internal revolving account. Business units of DNR are charged for construction and shipping of signage for state facilities, parks, etc. Funds are used to pay costs of signage.	5A				288,350
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 296	DISTRICT OFFICE	MS 016A 55	District offices do work related to many different divisions. They do periodic time studies and this account is used to collect funds from the various divisions as reimbursement.	5A				301,229
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 LRI	LABOR RELATIONS INVESTIGATIONS	MS 043A 04 001	Certain grievances and labor disputes require investigation before they can be arbitrated or settled. When this need arises, state agencies pay into this appropriation and DOER and/or its contractors investigate the matter.	5A				301,477
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 HM1	HMO REGULATION	MS 471 59 001	Interagency agreement with Health Dept. Cost reimbursement for actuarial work.	5A				505,999
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 201 0000 700	ENFORCEMENT AIRCRAFT	MS 084 0856	Internal fleet management revolving account. Fees are paid by DNR division to cover the costs of acquisition, licensing, insurance, maintenance and repair of enforcement aircraft.	5A				670,384
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 635	MET COUNCIL - FARE BOX	MS 174 02 006	Northstar Commuter coach operated by Mn/DOT until Sept 2003. Riders paid fares with cash and with Met Council cards. This account used to deposit cash from Met Council for the fares provided. Funds will be transferred, per 2003 session law, up to \$350,000	5A				673,270
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 206 0000 800	FIELD SVS WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT	MS 16A 055	Internal revolving fund. Business units of DNR pay costs for centralized bulk procurement of equipment and supplies.	5A				703,781
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 206	DUPLICATING	MS 016A 055	Employees must enter a code when making copies. This information is collected and divisions are charged back for usage.	5A				995,594
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 205	POSTAGE BY PHONE	MS 144 074	Mail is completed centrally and this is the mechanism to charge back the costs to individual divisions.	5A				1,041,688

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT.#	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 512	STATE PATROL ESCORT SERVICES	MS 299D 09	State Patrol charges, amongst others, Mn/DOT to provide overtime Troopers on highway construction zones; 299D.09 Escort service; appropriation; receipts. Fees charged for escort services provided by the State Patrol are annually appropriated to the commissioner of public safety to administer and provide these services.	5A				1,487,272
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 201 0000 801	RADIO MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	MS 084 0856	Internal revolving account. Divisions are assessed fees for purchase, maintenance and repair of radios used in the field. Funds are used to keep field radios operational and maintain an appropriate equipment inventory.	5A				1,778,592
L10	LEGISLATURE	L10 200 L5DC ERE	ELECT REAL ESTATE RECORDING	011 010 02 077 003 200	Surcharges on abstract and torrens real estate filings are collected by the Treasury Division and transferred to this account. These funds are administered by the LCC and dedicated to the Electronic Real Estate Recording Task Force. The task force expires on June 30, 2004, but the funding remains dedicated. LCC will likely seek legislative authority to extend the task force.	5A				1,912,333
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 297	EH DIVISION SVCS	MS 016A 055	Reimbursement for services performed by the Environmental Health Division.	5A				2,648,449
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 202 0000 800	DNR PROFESSIONAL SVCS	MS 084 025 009	Internal revolving fund. Costs of providing professional support services to the Lands and Minerals Division is billed by central administration. Funds are used to support Lands & Minerals in tracking all parcels of state-owned land.	5A				3,205,009
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 202 0000 815	DNR PROFESSIONAL SVS - FOS	MS 084 025 009	Internal revolving account. Business units are charged for engineering services provided for maintenance of approximately 2,000 state-owned buildings. Receipts are credited to a special account in the state treasury and are appropriated to the commissioner to pay the costs for which the billings were made.	5A				4,458,240
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 203 0000 300	FORESTRY NURSERIES ACCOUNT	MS 089 37 004	Internal revolving account. DNR units are charged for the cost of growing seedlings for reforestation activities. Seedlings are also sold to local units of government. Revenues are used to reimburse costs of DNR nursery activities.	5A				4,738,874
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 Q70	ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AID	011 003 03 009 005 200	These ABE reimbursements are received from the Department of Education for this program.	5A				5,465,656
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 212	LAB REIMBURSEMENT	MS 016A 055	The health labs performs services for other divisions within MDH and for others outside the agency. This account collects payment for those services.	5A				5,600,162
G10	FINANCE DEPT	G10 200 4000 042	STATEWIDE SYSTEMS BILLING	011 010 02 022 002 200	Appropriation is used to collect and expend statewide systems fee charged by DOF. Funds are used to offset the costs of providing MAPS, SEMA4, BIS, etc. to all state agencies.	5A				12,276,992
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 201 0000 803	EQUIPMENT LOAN	MS 084 0856	Internal account. Funds are paid by individual divisions within DNR and are used for the acquisition, licensing, insurance, maintenance, repair and other direct costs of capital equipment.	5A				12,530,266
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 201 0000 800	FLEET MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	MS 084 0856	Internal revolving funds collected from business units within the department. Funds are used for vehicle purchases, maintenance and record keeping. Divisions pay for vehicles in monthly installments over a long period of time to manage cash flow for division programs.	5A				27,383,652
G05	RACING COMMISSION	G05 200 0000 EQA	EQUINE RESEARCH-AFTER CHANGE	MS 240 18 001	A portion of the Breeders' Fund is dedicated to equine research. This appropriation is used to collect and distribute those resources to eligible activities. (Linked to Breeders' Fund Administration account).	5B				107,572
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9200 923	MN CHILD RESTRAINT & EDUC	MS 169 685	Linked to Child Restraint account in Treasury (Clearing account for collection and distribution of child passenger restraint fines). Funds are used by Public Safety for education and to purchase child passenger restraints for needy families.	5B				122,442
H75	VETERANS AFFAIRS DEPT	H75 200 0000 SAA	SAA ADMIN EXPENSE	MS 016B 37	Monies are from reorganization of state agencies.	5B				135,364
G92	OMBUDSPERSON FOR FAMILIES	G92 200 0000 200	OMBUDSPERSON FOR FAMILIES	MS 257 0769	Receipt of funding from DHS.	5B				144,600
G10	FINANCE DEPT	G10 200 4000 047	SEMA4 INTERAGENCY	MS 471 59	Appropriation is used to accept payments from DOER under an Interagency agreement. Funds are being used to complete an upgrade of the SEMA4 system.	5B				166,277
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R82	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	MS 012 013 003	DHS receives funds from the emergency preparedness division at Public Safety. These funds can be used to "provide necessary assistance to other state agencies and political subdivisions to improve the state's nuclear power plant emergency response capacity.	5B				182,702
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 308	BCA ACCT-CONFIDENTIAL FUND	95 226 01 007 004 200	\$135,000 each year from the bureau of criminal apprehension account in the special revenue fund is for grants to local officials for the cooperative investigation of cross-jurisdictional criminal activity. Any unencumbered balance remaining in the first year does not cancel but is available for the second year.	5B				185,476
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 506	SEAT BELT EDUCATION	MS 169 689 003	Money comes from the Seat Belt Fines account in Treasury (clearing account for collection and distribution of seat belt fines). Funds are used by Public Safety for the expenses of traffic safety educational programs conducted by State Patrol troopers.	5B				185,928
B04	AGRICULTURE DEPT	B04 200 6900 137	NUCLEAR POWER PLANT	MS 012 013 003	The director emergency response shall provide necessary assistance to other state agencies and political subdivisions to improve the state's nuclear power plant emergency response capacity.	5B				233,420
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 286	MERC ADMIN	031 021 09 001 004 200	Receipt of cigarette tax dedication. Funds deposited by revenue and transferred to MDH for the MERC program. This account is for admin costs only.	5B				268,958
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 226	DHS CASE MANAGEMENT	MS 144 074	The health labs performs services for other divisions within MDH and for others outside the agency. This account collects payment of an 8% equipment maintenance or replacement surcharge.	5B				329,851
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9500 951	CV WAC DOC GRANT	MS 243 23	Money is used to compensate inmates for work undertaken while incarcerated. Compensation levels set by correction commissioner and chief executive officer.	5B				351,716

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 1000 104	MOTORCYCLE SAFETY ACCOUNT	MS 126 115 003	Linked to Motorcycle Safety Special Revenue. Contains money appropriated out of special fund to pay for safety programs.	5B				494,418
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R74	COMP GAMBLE INDIAN GAME	98 407 08 011 000 200	\$340,000 is appropriated annually from the Minnesota lottery prize fund to the Indian gaming revolving account in Laws 1994, chapter 633, article 7, section 3, and transferred to the commissioner of human services for the compulsive gambling program.	5B				692,232
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 EC5	INSURANCE FRAUD PREVENTION	MS 045 0135 006	Money is from legislative appropriations and funds Insurance fraud prevention efforts.	5B				720,700
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 305	BCA ACCT-FORENSIC LAB	95 226 01 007 004 200	Money comes from the \$500,000 bureau of criminal apprehension account in the special revenue fund and is appropriated for laboratory activities.	5B				816,943
G05	RACING COMMISSION	G05 200 0000 RCP	RACING & CARD PLAYING	MS 240 15 006	Established in FY04 as an expenditure account for the Racing Commission. Legislature directly appropriates funds to the Commission. Those funds are transferred from the control account to this appropriation so they can be spent. (Linked to Racing Commission Control account).	5B				829,838
R9P	WATER & SOIL RESOURCES BOARD	R9P 200 0000 DNR	DNR/WD GRANTS	MS 103B 101 009	Appropriation originates with DNR. BWSR administers a grant program for Watershed Districts to develop WD plans.	5B				913,601
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 FACL 321	SUSTAINABLE BLDG GUIDELINES	MS 216C 052 003	Admin is appropriated up to \$500,000 annually from Commerce assessments to utilities. Admin uses the funds to develop sustainable energy building design guidelines for new state buildings and energy building benchmarks for existing state buildings.	5B				999,034
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9200 922	MOTORCYCLE SAFETY	MS 126 115 003	Linked to Motorcycle Safety Special Revenue. Contains money appropriated out of special fund to pay for safety programs.	5B				1,733,867
H7S	EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BD	H7S 200 1000 003	EMS SEAT BELT GRANTS	MS 169 686 003	The fines collected for a violation of subdivision 1 must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to a special account to be known as the emergency medical services relief account. (Money is transferred in from Treasury, and does not come directly from fines.)	5B				1,993,010
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 219	BRAIN INJURY/TRAUMA REGISTRY	MS 171 29 002	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	5B				2,193,271
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R37	MNCARE OUTREACH GRANT	011 009 17 010 002 200	Reference allows positions, salary money and nonsalary money to be transferred within DHS, the Health Department, and programs operated by the veteran nursing home board. Written in general language. Advance approval of commissioner of finance required; chairs of House Health and Human Services Finance Committee and Senate Health, Human Services and Corrections budget division are notified quarterly of transfers. No mention made of MNCare grant in legislative reference.	5B				2,393,838
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R25	COMMUNICATION-IMPAIRE	MS 256 01	DHS receives monthly payments from Commerce for the TAM program. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	5B				2,832,269
G09	GAMBLING CONTROL BOARD	G09 200 0000 002	GCE EXPENDITURE ACCT	MS 349 151 004	Established in FY04 as an expenditure account for the GCB. Legislature directly appropriates funds from the control account to the Board for its operations. Those funds are transferred to this account where they are spent. Linked to Gambling Control Account.	5B				4,830,842
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 WCR	WC CONTINGENCY RESERVE	MS 176 611 006	This appropriation was established when \$3,437,690 GF was appropriated to the state employee Workers Compensation program to provide cash flow for the pooled agency billing initiative. A portion of that total (\$500,000) was passed on to agencies as a discount. The balance was transferred to WKR to serve as cash flow. DOER intends to utilize this appropriation for pooled agency premiums beginning later in FY 04.	5B				9,154,230
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 287	CIGARETTE TAX (MERC)	031 021 09 010 001 200	Receipt of cigarette tax dedication. Funds deposited by revenue and transferred to MDH for the MERC program.	5B				14,738,574
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 WCA	WCOMP ADMINISTRATION	MS 176 603	DOER charges both pooled and stand-alone agencies an administrative fee for the state employee Workers Compensation program. These fees are transferred into this appropriation and used for salaries and other expenses of operating the program. The amount DOER collects within this appropriation was reduced by approximately 15% beginning in FY 04 to relieve pressure on agency budgets.	5B				20,534,053
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 WKR	WCOMP STATE EMPLOYEES	MS 176 611 006	This appropriation currently receives all pooled and stand-alone agency Workers Compensation payments for state employees. Later in FY 04, pooled agency premiums will flow to WCR. WKR will then receive only stand-alone agency payments.	5B				58,491,257
G06	ATTORNEY GENERAL	G06 200 0000 200	AG-INDIRECT COSTS	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				370,918
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 A03	FEDERAL INDIRECT	MS 216C 02 002	Reimbursement of agency indirect costs.	5C				488,142
B04	AGRICULTURE DEPT	B04 200 6900 109	FEDERAL INDIRECT-COMM	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				566,652
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 1000 107	INDIRECT COST/SPECIAL REV.	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				635,846
B04	AGRICULTURE DEPT	B04 200 6700 128	SPEC REV INDIRECT-IS	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				969,125
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 X51	AGENCY INDIRECT COSTS	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account. Authorized under statute and federal indirect cost plan to spend for agency indirect costs.	5C				1,144,785
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 E03	ECO SVCS INDIRECT COST PLAN	MS 016A 055	Agency indirect costs.	5C				1,184,388
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R92	DCFL-FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ADMN	MS 256 01	Agency indirect cost account. The account is new to DHS in FY2004 with the transfer of the child care programs. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	5C				1,269,122
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 1000 105	INDIRECT COST/STATE & AGENCY	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				1,456,277
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 ISD	INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION	MS 043A 04 001	This is an internal indirect cost account that DOER uses to recover information technology expenses. All units within DOER must contribute to this account.	5C				1,933,436
B42	LABOR AND INDUSTRY DEPT	B42 200 0000 GSI	GENERAL SUPPORT-INDIRECT COST	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				2,067,992
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 800	REGIONAL INDIRECT COSTS ACCT	MS 016A 055	Indirect costs account.	5C				2,099,574
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 Z51	MINNCOR INDIRECT COST	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				2,947,188
B04	AGRICULTURE DEPT	B04 200 6900 128	SPEC REV INDIRECT-COMM	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				4,406,391

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 AALL 120	INTERNAL COST ALLOCATIONS	MS 016B 04 004	Admin assesses internal divisions within the agency, including revolving fund businesses, for a prorated portion of the department's costs for indirect, central management services. Such costs include accounting, planning, rent, etc.	5C				4,911,152
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 202	EDUC-IDC-SPECIAL	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				6,407,290
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 P52	STATE IDC	MS 016A 127 03B	Indirect costs account.	5C				12,829,314
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 203	INDIRECT COST	MS 144 074	Internal indirect cost account. This account is used to cover a number of services that cross division.	5C				30,945,946
R9P	WATER & SOIL RESOURCES BOARD	R9P 200 0000 PCA	MPCA COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT	MS 103B 101 009	General language authorizing BWSR to enter into contracts, work with other units of government and spend money for the purposes for which it is given.	5D				143,476
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9300 933	JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTERS	MS 471 59 010	Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 requiring commonality of powers between parties to any agreement, the governing body of any governmental unit as defined in subdivision 1 may enter into agreements with any other governmental unit to perform on behalf of that unit any service or function which the governmental unit providing the service or function is authorized to provide for itself.	5D				196,074
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 852	MCC COOP AGREEMENTS	MS 084 98 006	Revenue comes from cooperative service agreements. These funds will be forwarded to a new non-profit organization that is no longer part of DNR. (Statute appears to have been repealed.)	5D				250,648
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 207	EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	MS 116J 035	Statute outlines general powers and duties of commissioner. Very vague and general language found in all departments.	5D				310,597
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 404	PARKS SOUDAN MINOS	MS 084 026	The purpose of this fund is to maintain a mine shaft used by the University of Minnesota.	5D				412,764
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 3000 321	CJIS MAFIN BILLINGS	MS 471 59 010	Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 requiring commonality of powers between parties to any agreement, the governing body of any governmental unit as defined in subdivision 1 may enter into agreements with any other governmental unit to perform on behalf of that unit any service or function which the governmental unit providing the service or function is authorized to provide for itself. (CJIS = Criminal Justice Information Systems, MAFIN = Midwest Automated Fingerprint Identification Network.)	5D				446,020
G39	GOVERNORS OFFICE	G39 200 0000 DCO	MN WASHINGTON OFFICE	MS 471 59 003	Authorizes two or more governmental units to enter into agreement and exercise powers jointly. "The parties to such agreement may provide for disbursements from public funds to carry out the purposes of the agreement. Funds may be paid to and disbursed by such agency as may be agreed upon, but the method of disbursement shall agree as far as practicable with the method provided by law for the disbursement of funds by the parties to the agreement. Contracts let and purchases made under the agreement shall conform to the requirements applicable to contracts and purchases of any one of the parties, as specified in the agreement. Strict accountability of all funds and report of all receipts and disbursements shall be provided for."	5D				466,000
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 5000 510	MSP/DNR INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT	MS 471 59 010	Mn/DOT has advanced funds to DPS to fund Traffic Operations Control Centers (TOCCs) in Mn/DOT district headquarters. These funds are for equipment purchases that have been agreed to by a contract. This is a one-time occurrence in that Mn/DOT advanced all the funds ahead of the purchases.	5D				870,668
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 809	REGIONAL ADMIN COLOCATED OFF	MS 084 0856	Lists some of the commissioner of Finance's duties. This is vague and general, like that found for other departments. I assume that the commissioner set up this account using this discretionary authority in conjunction with the DNR, making it a cooperative agreement.	5D				2,382,058
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R81	LICENSING BACKGROUND STUDIES	MS 144 057 001	MDH contracts with DHS to conduct background studies for a number of nursing related licensures.	5D				3,103,021
G9R	FINANCE NON-OPERATING	G9R 200 5000 525	INDIAN GAMING REV ACCT	98 407 08 011 000 200	A portion of the funds in the State Lottery prize account must be transferred to this account annually. The funds are then transferred to DHS to fund compulsive gambling programs.	5E				680,000
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 039	DISASTER 1333 FY00 EXP REIM	MS 084 085 001	Receipts are federal disaster reimbursements for costs incurred in prior years. Expenses are current year operating costs transferred here. Net effect allows programs to be "made whole" for disaster expenses they incurred in prior years.	6A				172,094
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R88	PATERNITY EDUCATION GRANT	MS 256 01	Funds received from federal fund accounts as an internal, direct cost reimbursement. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6A				263,703
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R11	SUPT FAM-WELFARE REF IMPLEMENT	MS 256 01	Funds received monthly from federal account 300-H55-0000-F07 as an internal, direct cost reimbursement. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6A				416,716
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R62	LOCAL COLLABORATIVES TIME STDY	MS 256 01	Funds received from a couple of federal fund accounts as an internal, direct cost reimbursement. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6A				572,005
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R12	SCHOOL IEP HEALTH SERV	99 245 04 004 003 200	Account tracks school districts as they enroll as medical assistance providers or subcontractors and bill the Department of Human Services under the medical assistance fee for service claims processing system for special education services.	6A				860,816
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R07	LONG TERM CARE OPTIONS PROJECT	MS 256 01	Funds received from federal fund accounts as an internal, direct cost reimbursement and also from the general fund as a transfer. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6A				1,047,228
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 X76	HOUSING INMATES - MCF - RC	99 216 01 013 002 200	Additional legal citation Laws of 2003, 1st Special Session, Chapter 2, Art 1, Sec. 13, subd. 2 allows agency to expend these funds for correctional purposes without a direct appropriation. Purpose is to recover costs of housing inmates at Rush City pris	6A				1,956,411
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R17	CUSTOMER SURVEY/PMQI	MS 256 01	DHS receives payments from the account 300-H55-0000-F07 named Medical Assistance Admin Aid and transfers from the 190 fund and the 100 fund. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6B	9B			1,841,705

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT.#	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	RevPurp1	RevPurp2	RevPurp3	RevPurp4	2004 Cash Flow
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 HVH1 H10	HASTINGS VETERANS HOME OPERATI	MS 198 34	The general fund appropriations made to the board may be transferred to a veterans homes special revenue account in the special revenue fund in the same manner as other receipts are deposited according to Minnesota Statutes, section 198.34, and are appropriated to the board or the operation of board facilities and programs.	6B	9B			12,234,159
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 FVH1 F10	FERGUS FALLS VETS HOME OPERATI	MS 198 34	The general fund appropriations made to the board may be transferred to a veterans homes special revenue account in the special revenue fund in the same manner as other receipts are deposited according to Minnesota Statutes, section 198.34, and are appropriated to the board or the operation of board facilities and programs.	6B	9B			13,304,623
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 SVH1 S10	SILVER BAY VETERANS HOME OPERA	MS 198 34	The general fund appropriations made to the board may be transferred to a veterans homes special revenue account in the special revenue fund in the same manner as other receipts are deposited according to Minnesota Statutes, section 198.34, and are appropriated to the board or the operation of board facilities and programs.	6B	9B			13,538,452
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 LVH1 L10	LUVERNE VETERANS HOME OPERATIO	MS 198 34	The general fund appropriations made to the board may be transferred to a veterans homes special revenue account in the special revenue fund in the same manner as other receipts are deposited according to Minnesota Statutes, section 198.34, and are appropriated to the board or the operation of board facilities and programs.	6B	9B			13,742,593
H76	VETERANS HOME BOARD	H76 200 MVH1 M10	MPLS VETERANS HOMES OPERATIONS	MS 198 34	The general fund appropriations made to the board may be transferred to a veterans homes special revenue account in the special revenue fund in the same manner as other receipts are deposited according to Minnesota Statutes, section 198.34, and are appropriated to the board or the operation of board facilities and programs.	6B	9B			61,266,777
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 203	VETERANS INST TRNG	MS 124 625	The account was set up in FY 2004 to allow funds to be transferred into a 300 fund. These are federal funds that appear to have been set up in a 200 fund in error. This has been corrected in FY 2004.	6B				156,945
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R75	CSE-FATHER PROJECT-FORD	MS 256 01	DHS receives payments from the account 300-H55-0000-F12 named Child Support IV-D Admin. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6B				190,513
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 C78	MCF-LL COMM SVC WORK CREW	MS 241 01 05A	Money comes from fund used for development of more effective treatment programs directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of persons found delinquent or guilty of crimes, and of more effective delinquency prevention. This funds a work crew from the Lino Lakes Institution. This is general language referenced in several different accounts.	6B				570,954
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R48	FOOD STAMP ENHANCED	99 245 01 002 011 200	Funds transferred into the account from federal account 300-H55-0000-F48. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6B				3,113,974
G53	SECRETARY OF STATE	G53 200 0000 HAV	HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT ACCOUNT	031 007 00 003 000 200	For expenditures required under the federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA), Public Law 107-252, including funding for improving the administration of elections, reporting and administration under the act, and developing and instituting a procedure for the review of voters' complaints. Sources of the funding include federal funds, interest from the account, and any General Fund appropriations passed by the legislature to meet matching requirements.	6B				3,719,040
P07	PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT	P07 200 9500 954	FEDERAL RESTITUTION/PENALTIES	031 002 08 001 000 200	Revolving account. State agencies may accept funds as directed by a federal court for any restitution or monetary penalty under United States Code, title 18, section 3663(a)(3) or United States Code, title 18, section 3663A(a)(3). Funds received must be deposited in a special revenue account and are appropriated to the commissioner of the agency for the purpose as directed by the federal court.	6B				3,859,701
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R65	PROFESSIONAL REVIEW ORG CONTRT	011 009 17 002 003 200	Enhanced federal match available for the use of a professional review organization for prior authorization and inpatient admission certification shall be dedicated to the commissioner for these purposes. A portion of these funds must be used for activities to decrease unnecessary pharmaceutical costs in medical assistance. Language also included in the Laws of 2003, 1st Special Session, Chapter 14.	6B				4,811,953
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 B51	MCF-RW FEDERAL INDIRECT COST	MS 241 01 05A	Indirect cost account.	6C				103,755
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 C51	MCF LL FEDERAL INDIRECT COST	MS 241 01 05A	Indirect cost account.	6C				164,778
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 901	INDIRECT COST RECOVER	MS 116J 035	Indirect cost account. Recovers federal funds, restricted use.	6C				242,339
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 H51	TC FEDERAL INDIRECT COST	MS 241 01 05A	Indirect cost account.	6C				304,163
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 P02	GENERAL SUPPORT-FED IDC	MS 116 03	Federal indirect costs account.	6C				7,509,268
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 315	FORESTRY NRCS COOP AGMT	MS 084 026	Funds originate from an agreement with the Dept. of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service for planning and providing various conservation services.	6D				1,497,981
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 911	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-11	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				162,000
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 965	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 65	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				202,000
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 910	27 LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-10	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				213,770
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 956	LRT METCOUNCIL AGMT 56	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				297,456
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 943	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-43	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				385,741
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 921	LLRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-21	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				393,067
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 958	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 58	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				664,128
T79	TRANSPORTATION	T79 200 0000 933	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-33	MS 174	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				700,000

Agency No	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 957	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 57	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				701,869
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 960	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 60	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				1,132,000
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 954	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-54	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				1,396,237
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 945	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-45	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				1,799,849
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 934	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 34	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				3,672,431
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 966	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT 66	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				25,036,984
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 914	LRT MET COUNCIL AGMT-14	MS 174 02 006	Holding accounts to transfer Federal LRT funding from Federal govt through Mn/DOT to Met Council.	6E				104,654,450
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R19	IMPROV ENROLL MEDICARE SAVING	MS 256 01	Funds include a mixture of private grants and federal funds. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6F	7F			461,386
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R59	SHARED MASTER INDEX	MS 256 01	Account contains a mix of federal, TANF and special revenue funds. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6F	9F			1,944,915
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R03	REVENUE MAXIMIZATION	MS 256 01	Account contains federal funds and special revenue funds. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	6F	9F			14,426,876
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R60	HENN CO TITLE 1 CASE MGMT	MS 256 01	Funds received from a grantee. The legal citation is very general DHS language. Reference is to general powers of the board. The appropriation name indicated that the money comes from the McKnight Foundation, and I assume it is used for program support.	6F				1,863,935
E25	CENTER FOR ARTS EDUCATION	E25 200 0000 MCK	MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION	MS 129C 10 003	Statute refers to DHS commissioner's broad powers. I assume it is a grant contract with McKnight.	7B				1,208,667
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R70	MCKNIGHT FFN STUDY	MS 256 01	Subdivision of statutes refers to definitions used throughout the statute. May be a typo. However, this appears to be some sort of an agreement with the University of Minnesota.	7D				110,000
E81	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	E81 200 0000 PMA	CAD HEALTH CARE PMAP	MS 062J 692 001	Funds from a grant with the McKnight foundation. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	7D				9,800,986
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R57	MCKNIGHT - ALT RESPONSE MODEL	MS 256 01	Used as direct appropriated account for community services funded by dedicated receipts collected for housing inmates from other jurisdictions at correctional facilities other than Rush City (those receipts don't have to be direct appropriated). Funds are appropriated in the biennial budget for correctional purposes, as provided for under M.S. 243.51, subd. 5, a secondary citation for this appropriation.	7F				1,677,048
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 T77	DED REC-SPEC PROJ-COMM SVS	99 216 01 013 004 100	Account was set up in FY 2004 to allow balances to be swept per legislation in the 2003 session.	8A				156,205
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 214	ITEM BANK REVOLVING	MS 126 67 006	This is a revolving account used to support training and employee development activities that DOER offers throughout state government.	8A				160,000
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 HRD	TRNG & DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES	MS 043A 21 004	Account was set up in FY 2004 to allow balances to be swept per legislation in the 2003 session.	8A				236,928
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 213	EDUC COURSEWARE DEV	MS 129B 40		8A				237,000
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 9DE4 919	DED SRVS-SHARED SRVS (WILLMAR)	MS 246 57 001	The commissioner of human services may authorize any state-operated services to enter into agreement with other governmental entities and both nonprofit and for-profit organizations for participation in shared service agreements. All receipts for shared services may be retained by the state-operated service that provided the services. Accounts are established for many of the treatment centers and the agreements can be for a variety of shared services.	8A				-268,396
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 6DE2 617	DED SRVS-DENTAL SRVS (FF)	MS 246 57 001	The commissioner of human services may authorize any state-operated services to enter into agreement with other governmental entities and both nonprofit and for-profit organizations for participation in shared service agreements. All receipts for shared services may be retained by the state-operated service that provided the services. Accounts are established for many of the treatment centers and the agreements can be for a variety of shared services.	8A				323,844
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 V77	DED REC-SPEC PROJ-MGMT SVS	99 216 01 013 006 100	Used as direct appropriated account for management services funded by dedicated receipts collected for housing inmates from other jurisdictions at correctional facilities other than Rush City (those receipts don't have to be direct appropriated). Funds are appropriated in the biennial budget for correctional purposes, as provided for under M.S. 243.51, subd. 5, a secondary citation for this appropriation.	8A				495,740
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 8DE1 807	DED SRVS-OUTPATIENT (ST.PETER)	MS 246 57 001	The commissioner of human services may authorize any state-operated services to enter into agreement with other governmental entities and both nonprofit and for-profit organizations for participation in shared service agreements. All receipts for shared services may be retained by the state-operated service that provided the services. Accounts are established for many of the treatment centers and the agreements can be for a variety of shared services.	8A				542,548
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 2DE4 219	DED SRVS-SHARED SRVS (ANOKA)	MS 246 57 001	The commissioner of human services may authorize any state-operated services to enter into agreement with other governmental entities and both nonprofit and for-profit organizations for participation in shared service agreements. All receipts for shared services may be retained by the state-operated service that provided the services. Accounts are established for many of the treatment centers and the agreements can be for a variety of shared services.	8A				645,631

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT.#	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 Q77	DED REC-SPEC PROJ-CORR INST	99 216 01 013 002 100	Used as direct appropriated account for correctional institutions funded by dedicated receipts collected for housing inmates from other jurisdictions at correctional facilities other than Rush City (those receipts don't have to be direct appropriated). Funds are appropriated in the biennial budget for correctional purposes, as provided for under M.S. 243.51, subd. 5, a secondary citation for this appropriation.	8A				813,475
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 3DE4 319	DED SRVS-SHARED SRVS(BRAINERD)	MS 246 57 001	The commissioner of human services may authorize any state-operated services to enter into agreement with other governmental entities and both nonprofit and for-profit organizations for participation in shared service agreements. All receipts for shared services may be retained by the state-operated service that provided the services. Accounts are established for many of the treatment centers and the agreements can be for a variety of shared services.	8A				1,194,158
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 X77	DED REC-SPEC PROJ-CONTROL	99 216 01 013 001 200	Used as control account for dedicated receipts collected for housing inmates from other jurisdictions at correctional facilities other than Rush City (those receipts don't have to be direct appropriated). Funds are appropriated in the biennial budget for correctional purposes, as provided for under M.S. 243.51, subd. 5, a secondary citation for this appropriation.	8A				1,491,289
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 WR2	COASTAL PROGRAM-NORTH SHORE	MS 115 06 002	The agency may receive and accept money, property, or services from any person or from any agency described in subdivision 1 or from any other source for any purpose within the scope of its functions under this chapter, chapter 116, or 116F, and all money	8B				113,100
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 I52	MCF-STW VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ	MS 241 01 05A	Source of revenues unknown government, use is probably program support.	8B				125,971
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 A52	MCF-FRB VOCATIONAL WORK PROJ	MS 241 01 05A	Source of revenues unknown government, use is probably program support.	8B				126,562
G9L	BLACK MINNESOTANS COUNCIL	G9L 200 0000 200	GRANTS-COBM	MS 003 9225 005	The Council on Black Minnesotans may apply for, receive, and expend in its own name grants and gifts of money consistent with the power and duties specified in this section.	8B				135,292
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 A14	DAKOTA COUNTY MONIT-KOCH	MS 115 06 002	The agency may receive and accept money, property, or services from any person or from any agency described in subdivision 1 or from any other source for any purpose within the scope of its functions under this chapter, chapter 116, or 116F, and all money so received are hereby appropriated for such purposes in like manner and subject to like provisions of law as the corresponding appropriations of state funds.	8B				211,685
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 H62	TC SPECIAL EDUCATION	MS 241 01 05A	Assumed to be program funding for special education, revenue source is unknown government.	8B				1,247,295
R32	POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY	R32 200 0000 C01	MPCA EXTERNAL TRAINING ACCT	MS 115 06 002	The agency may receive and accept money, property, or services from any person or from any agency described in subdivision 1 or from any other source for any purpose within the scope of its functions under this chapter, chapter 116, or 116F, and all money so received are hereby appropriated for such purposes in like manner and subject to like provisions of law as the corresponding appropriations of state funds.	8B				1,298,637
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R08	ADAP REBATES	MS 256 01	Drug rebate grant. The legal citation is very general DHS language.	8B				3,721,315
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 F20	FISHERIES COOP AGREEMENT	MS 084 026	Funds originate from cooperative agreements with other government units or private organizations for provision of DNR services.	8D				125,191
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 D21	WILDLIFE COOP AGREEMENT	MS 084 026	Cooperative income agreement with government units and organizations.	8D				141,576
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 252	HEALTH CARE COST INFORMATION	MS 144 702	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				148,480
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 A65	MCF-FRB/RTC SHARED SERV AGENT	MS 241 01 05A	Shared services agreement	8D				149,056
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 E22	ECO SVS COOP AGREEMENT	MS 084 026	Funds originate from a cooperative income agreement with governmental units or other organizations for ecological services provided/received.	8D				169,399
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 200	WATERS COOP AGREEMENTS	MS 084 26	General language authorizing DNR commissioner to enter into contracts with public or private entities to provide services.	8D				169,802
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 216	NUCLEAR SAFETY	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				176,718
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 266	RYAN WHITE	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				191,717
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 258	RWJ TURNING POINT	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				191,814
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 270	FOODBORNE BACTERIAL PATHOGENS	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				209,374
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 208	WIC FARMER AGREEMENT AG	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				224,580
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 242	RWJ-NEW CENTURY IN PUB HLTH	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				236,254
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 268	TB EPI STUDY	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				254,515
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 265	RACE FOR THE CURE	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				257,604
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 251	DHS PARENT RECOGNITION	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				259,360
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 249	MEDICA IMMUN REGISTRY	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				293,388
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 300	FORESTRY COOP AGREEMENT	MS 084 26	Funds originate from contractual agreements with local governments, private entities, etc. for provision of forestry services. This account currently funds an agreement between the MN Interagency Fire Center and selected governmental units.	8D				318,020
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 220	MQSA INSPECTIONS	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				335,836
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 237	CHILD AND TEEN CHECK UP	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				338,710
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 503	T&W COOPERATIVE AGREE	MS 084 26	Revenues come from payments for services rendered to governmental units. Funds are used for such projects as fishing pier and dock installation.	8D				452,858
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 254	DHS REFUGEE HEALTH ASSESSMENT	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				524,259
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 201	VS CONTRACTS	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				1,049,394
P78	CORRECTIONS DEPT	P78 200 0000 C64	MCF-LLJANOKA SERVICE AGREEMNT	MS 241 01 05A	Shared services agreement	8D				1,103,262
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 202	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	MS 144 074	Contract to provide required information or service.	8D				1,147,517
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 214	CASE MIX REVIEW TITLE XIX	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				6,140,214
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 213	HEALTH FACILITY CERTIFICATION	MS 144 074	Grant contract to provide required information or service.	8D				28,485,080

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
R9P	WATER & SOIL RESOURCES BOARD	R9P 200 0000 LWP	LOCAL WATER PLANNING	03 128 01 009 07A 200	Money comes from the Natural Resources Trust Fund and the Great Lakes protection account to the board of water and soil resources to accelerate the local water planning challenge grant program under Minnesota Statutes, sections 103B.3361 to 103B.3369, through matching grants to implement high-priority activities in comprehensive water management plans, plan development guidance, and regional resource assessments. For the purposes of this paragraph, the match must be a nonstate contribution, but may be either cash or qualifying in-kind. This appropriation is available until June 30, 2006, at which time the project must be completed and final products delivered, unless an earlier date is specified in the work program.	9B				112,000
B21	ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPT	B21 200 0000 475	EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT WDF	011 004 01 004 003 200		9B				268,286
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 131	PATHWAYS WFD	99 231 00 002 002 200		9B				303,378
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 322	PATHWAYS - WFD	99 223 01 002 002 100		9B				303,378
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 130	JOB SKILLS PARTNERSHIP WFD	99 231 00 002 002 200	Used for job skills partnership program.	9B				1,147,529
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R91	DCFL-CHILD CARE SUPT FD SPEC R	031 014 13C 010 003 200	Funds are authorized and appropriated in session laws for the basic sliding fee child care program. This program moved to DHS in FY04 and is tied to 200-H55-0000-R93.	9B				10,887,130
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 FACL 223	SMS MAINT	MS 016B 32	Funding in the account is used to implement projects that improve the energy efficiency of state-owned and wholly state-leased buildings. Receipts to the account are savings generated by energy efficiency improvements up to the costs of those improvements.	10A				150,579
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 2300 235	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	MS 016B 16	See G02 200 FACL 221.	10A				246,143
G02	ADMINISTRATION DEPT	G02 200 FACL 221	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	MS 016B 32	Funding in the account is used to implement projects that improve the energy efficiency of state-owned and wholly state-leased buildings. Receipts to the account are savings generated by energy efficiency improvements up to the costs of those improvements.	10A				343,483
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 288	TOBACCO PREV ADMN	031 014 13C 003 002 200	Receipt of remaining appropriation from the tobacco endowment. Endowment was liquidated and these funds were transferred from the 562 fund account for expenditure.	10B				171,528
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 233	TOBACCO - PREVENTION - HLTH	MS 127A 07	Tobacco prevention activities supported by the tobacco endowment.	10B				224,262
R29	NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT	R29 200 0000 100	MINERALS COOP AGREEMENT	MS 084 26	Revenues are matching monies received from taconite companies to support Iron Ore Cooperative Research.	10B				281,551
B13	COMMERCE DEPT	B13 200 0000 E22	SOLAR REBATE PROGRAM	MS 216C 02 001	Revenue from Excel Energy for citizen rebates on solar equipment purchases.	10B				317,889
B22	TRADE & ECON DEVELOPMENT DEPT	B22 200 0000 321	JOB SKILLS PARTNERSHIP - WFD	99 223 01 002 002 100	Revenue is state payroll taxes. Used for job skills partnership program.	10B				1,417,197
G24	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPT	G24 200 0000 PRE	PRE-TAX ADMINISTRATIO	MS 043A 48	Collects and expends administrative dollars used to support the optional pre-tax deductions offered to state employees. FICA savings and forfeited balances fund this appropriation.	10B				2,493,469
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 289	TOBACCO PREV GRNTS	031 014 13C 003 002 200	Receipt of remaining appropriation from the tobacco endowment. Endowment was liquidated and these funds were transferred from the 562 fund account for expenditure.	10B				5,521,245
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 229	STORAGE REVOLVING	MS 124D 113	Used by a pilot program with the USDA as a revolving fund to allow schools to utilize the commodity entitlement with commercial food service products available through their food service distributor. Schools place orders for commercial products, the state converts the order into truckloads of commodities and diverts the commodities to a manufacturer on behalf of schools. The manufacturer pays the state agency for the value of the commodities and then the state agency provides rebates to schools for approved commercial products purchased from the distributor.	10E				7,471,586
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 4DE6 429	DED SRVS-WORK ACTIVITY (METO)	MS 246 56 002	The work activity are planned and designed exclusively to provide therapeutic activities for handicapped workers whose physical or mental impairment is so severe as to make productive capacity inconsequential. The commissioner has the authority to create a work activity center revolving fund for the purpose of receiving and expending money in the operation of the programs.	11B				102,833
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 7DE6 729	DED SRVS-WORK SCTIVITY (ML)	MS 246 56 002	The work activity are planned and designed exclusively to provide therapeutic activities for handicapped workers whose physical or mental impairment is so severe as to make productive capacity inconsequential. The commissioner has the authority to create a work activity center revolving fund for the purpose of receiving and expending money in the operation of the programs.	11B				200,521
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 8DE6 829	DED SRVS-WORK ACTIVITY (SP)	MS 246 56 002	The work activity are planned and designed exclusively to provide therapeutic activities for handicapped workers whose physical or mental impairment is so severe as to make productive capacity inconsequential. The commissioner has the authority to create a work activity center revolving fund for the purpose of receiving and expending money in the operation of the programs.	11B				648,568
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 222	CHILD TRUST FUND SPEC REV	MS 119A 12 001	Related to Children's Trust Fund - now with DHS. Money comes from various, known sources and is used for program support.	11B				1,383,129
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 7DE9 759	SOS GRANT PROGRAMS	MS 246 18 006	Except for state-operated programs funded through a direct appropriation from the legislature, any state-operated program or service established and operated as an enterprise activity shall retain the revenues earned in an interest-bearing account.	11B				5,796,776

Agency No.	AGENCY NAME	ACCT #	APPROP_NM	LEGAL_CITATION_TXT	Purpose	Rev/Purp1	Rev/Purp2	Rev/Purp3	Rev/Purp4	2004 Cash Flow
T79	TRANSPORTATION DEPT	T79 200 0000 018	RAIL SERV IMPROVEMENT	MS 222 49 007	Revolving account for loans to smaller railroads to rehabilitate or improve rail track to support rail shippers' needs. 2003 Legislature transferred \$6.4M of the balance in this account to GF during the 2004-05 biennium. Hence \$5.3M FY03 BF is already taken, as well as some of the anticipated FY04-05 repayments. Program will have about \$2M left after GF transfers are made. *The commissioner shall deposit in this account all money appropriated to or received by the department for the purpose of rail service improvement, including bond proceeds as authorized by article XI, section 5, clause (l) of the Minnesota Constitution. All money so deposited is appropriated to the department for expenditure for rail service improvement in accordance with applicable state and federal law. This appropriation shall not lapse but shall be available until the purpose for which it was appropriated has been accomplished.	11B				7,341,334
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 247	WNBA/SEARS/NABCO BREAST HLT	MS 144 074	Appears to be grant contract or co-operative agreement	11D				208,141
H55	HUMAN SERVICES DEPT	H55 200 0000 R31	MEDICAID DE-LINK (1931)	99 245 01 002 011 200	No receipts since FY2001 and no revenue projected for FY2004.	11F				118,851
H12	HEALTH DEPT	H12 200 0000 298	FOOD,BEV,LODGING REIMB	MS 016A 055	Account is used to fund the salary and expenses of one employee. Very general language.	11F				269,470
G17	HUMAN RIGHTS DEPT	G17 200 0000 OBF	OTTO BREMER FOUNDATION	MS 363 05 001	Statute refers to general powers of Human Rights Commissioner. No basis for assuming where the money comes from or where it is spent.	11F				295,598
E60	HIGHER ED SERVICES OFFICE	E60 200 0000 021	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	MS 136A 20	REPEALED 1983 c 258 s 72	12F				487,125
E37	CHILDREN, FAMILIES, & LEARNING	E37 200 0000 224	CHILD CARE SUPPORT FUND	97 245 03 005 004 200	Account transferred to the Department of Human Services at the end of FY 2003. Was set up in FY 2004 only to assist in close.	12F				5,443,585

Center for Public Finance Research



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1 following final enactment.

MINNESOTA REVENUE

VARIOUS TAXES

Definition of Tax

April 13, 2005

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

Department of Revenue
 Analysis of H.F. 2178 (Krinkie) / S.F. 2206 (Pogemiller)

Fund Impact

	<u>F.Y. 2006</u>	<u>F.Y. 2007</u>	<u>F.Y. 2008</u>	<u>F.Y. 2009</u>
	(000's)			
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Effective the day following final enactment.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The bill creates a definition for the term "tax" in Chapter 645, Interpretation of Statutes and Rules. Tax means any fee, charge, exaction, or assessment imposed by a governmental entity on an individual, person, entity, transaction, good, service, or other thing. It excludes the price an individual or entity chooses to voluntarily pay for receipt of goods or services provided by a governmental entity. A fee or charge that meets the functional requirements of a tax must be treated as a tax for all purposes, regardless of whether the statute or law refers to it as a tax.

REVENUE ANALYSIS DETAIL

- The bill would have no impact on any state funds.

Number of Taxpayers: None.

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

hf2178(sf2206)_1/nrg