



2010 Budget Summary

Budget Hearing
7:00 p.m. December 7, 2009
City Hall Council Chambers

4600 Victoria Street N
Shoreview, MN 55126
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www.shoreviewmn.gov

November 2009

Dear Citizens:

In preparing our 2010 operating Budget and Capital Improvement Program, the City Council is committed to maintaining the services, programs and facilities that make Shoreview one of the premier suburban communities in the Twin Cities Metropolitan area. Accomplishing this goal is even more difficult in these economic times. Despite the obvious challenges in the last year, Shoreview has managed to:

- Balance the General Fund budget despite a \$320,000 loss of state aid (market value homestead credit)
- Upgrade the City's bond rating to AA+ (the second highest rating possible)
- Preserve quality services and programs for our residents
- Develop 5-year operating goals and strategies

As we look to the future, the City must ensure that it uses our limited financial resources to provide services such as police and fire protection, maintenance and snowplowing of City streets, sewer and water services, and recreational programs and facilities (parks and trails) in an effective manner.

We hope you find the information included in this 2010 Budget Summary helpful in explaining how the City puts your tax dollars to work in our community. If you have questions about the City's budget, please contact us at 651-490-4600.

Sandy Martin
Mayor

Table of Contents

Budget Objectives	3
Executive Summary	4
Budget Process	5
Proposed Tax Levy	6-7
Distribution of Property Tax Bill	8
Property Tax Comparison	9-10
Ratio of Levy to Market Value	11
City Property Tax by Program	12-13
City Budget	14-23
What does this mean to my taxes?	24-25
Statistical Facts	26-27
City Directory	28

Budget Objectives

The budget and capital improvement program are developed considering resident feedback during the year, periodic community surveys, and City Council goals. Primary objectives for 2010 include:

- Balance the General Fund budget
- Address the loss of \$320,000 in state aid for 2010
- Maintain existing services and programs through efficient use of tax dollars, and within the levy limit
- Recover utility costs through user fees
- Meet debt obligations
- Replace infrastructure in a timely manner
- Continue long-term replacement planning
- Expand operating fund planning to 5 years
- Protect and enhance parks, lakes and open space areas
- Position the City to effectively address future challenges and opportunities (revitalize neighborhoods, encourage reinvestment, assist redevelopment opportunities, and utilize technology to improve services and communications)

Executive Summary

The following listing provides a summary of key information discussed in this document:

- No major service level changes for 2010 despite the loss of state aid and reduction of a maintenance worker position
- Proposed tax levy is \$139,700 lower than the preliminary levy (certified to Ramsey County in September) due to reductions by the City Council
- Total tax levy increases 4%
- Tax collected from property owners increases 3.1%
- Taxable value drops 5.8%
- Tax rate increases 9.8%
- City receives approximately 21% of the property taxes paid by all property owners in 2010
- City share of the tax bill ranks 4th lowest among comparison cities in 2009 (29% below the average)
- Levy per \$1,000 of market value is near levels from the mid 1980s (\$2.99 in 2010 compared to \$3.09 in 1987)
- Each City property tax dollar is used as follows:
 - 27 cents for public safety
 - 21 cents for parks, recreation and maintenance
 - 21 cents for replacement costs
 - 10 cents for general government
 - 8 cents for public works
 - 8 cents for debt service
 - 5 cents for all other costs
- General fund spending increases 2%
- Single-family home values decline for 2010 taxes
- Limited market values are fully phased out for 2010
- The change in an individual property tax bill varies depending on the change in value

Budget Process

The entire budget process covers nine months from the initial budget requests to preparation of the final budget document. Major steps in the process include:

- May—Departments prepare budget requests, considering:
 - New regulations
 - Rising supply costs (fuel and energy for example)
 - Reductions or enhancements to services
 - Changes in approach (where new technologies may improve efficiency)
 - Expected revenue changes (reduced permit revenue)
 - Council goals and anticipated capital projects
- June/July—City Manager and Finance Director review budget requests and analyze impact on levy and user fees
- August—Council reviews preliminary budget, CIP, and community benchmark data
- September—Council adopts preliminary tax levy (in support of the operating and capital budget)
- September 15—Staff certifies preliminary tax levy to County (per Minnesota law)
- October—State of Minnesota releases levy limit
- October/November—City Council and staff continue budget and CIP review, and Council-directed changes are incorporated (in preparation for the budget hearing)
- November—Ramsey County mails estimated tax statements (using preliminary levies for all taxing jurisdictions)
- December 7—Council holds budget hearing
- December 21—Council adopts budget, tax levy, CIP and utility rates
- December—Staff certifies levy and budget to State of Minnesota and Ramsey County
- January—Staff publishes and distributes final budget and CIP

Proposed Tax Levy

The table below provides a two-year comparison of the tax levy, fiscal disparities, taxable values, City tax rate and losses in market value homestead credit. The proposed tax levy is \$139,700 lower than the preliminary levy (certified to Ramsey County in September) due to reductions by the City Council.

- Taxes collected from property owners increase 3.1%
- Fiscal disparities contribution (the portion of Shoreview's tax paid by the metro-area pool) increases 11.4%
- Taxable values decrease 5.8% (to \$29.6 million for 2010) primarily due to a decline in residential values
- Tax rate increases 9.8% due to the combined impact of changes in the levy and decreasing taxable values

	2009	2010	Change	
	Adopted Levy	Proposed Levy	Dollars	Percent
General fund	\$6,030,625	\$6,230,000	\$199,375	
Debt funds	553,000	565,000	12,000	
Street Renewal fund	650,000	700,000	50,000	
General Asset Repl. fund	1,050,000	1,100,000	50,000	
Capital Improvement fund	80,000	90,000	10,000	
Total levy collections	\$8,363,625	\$8,685,000	\$321,375	3.8%
Fiscal disparities contribution	(747,308)	(832,802)	(85,494)	11.4%
Total tax collections				
from property owners	\$7,616,317	\$7,852,198	\$235,881	3.1%
Taxable value (millions)	\$ 31.424	\$ 29.612	\$ (1.811)	-5.8%
Tax rate	25.129	27.597	2.468	9.8%
Market value credit loss	293,035	320,000	\$ 26,965	9.2%

To put the change in Shoreview's levy into perspective, the total tax levy rises only slightly more than cuts in state aid. Shoreview will lose about \$320,000 in MVHC for 2010.

Shoreview began preparing for MVHC cuts early in 2009 through an amendment to the 2009 budget. The structural changes implemented continue to help to balance the 2010 budget. For instance, the full \$320,000 loss of MVHC occurs in the General Fund for 2010, yet the General Fund levy is scheduled to rise just under \$200,000 (\$120,000 less than the loss of state aid). This helps offset necessary changes in the debt and capital levies.

Some of the 2009 budget changes that continue to support a balanced 2010 budget include allocating a higher share of MSA dollars to street maintenance, revisions to utility fund transfers (as payments in lieu of taxes), revisions to rental licensing fees, elimination of a maintenance worker position through a staff retirement, reduced forestry plantings, associate staff reductions, contractual fees, elimination of the contingency allowance, and reduced support for recreation programs.

For 2010, the City expects continued losses in revenues from licenses, permits fees, and interest earnings. Revisions to inter-fund charges and cost reallocations (newsletter and staff support of the EDA/HRA) help offset expense increases for public safety costs (police and fire), equipment charges, health insurance premiums, the 2010 election, and a 1% wage adjustment for full-time staff not in the step program.

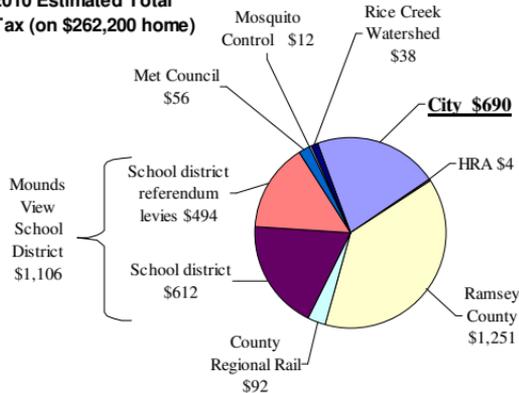
Changes in levies for other funds include \$12,000 more for debt retirement, \$50,000 more for the Street Renewal fund, \$50,000 more for the General Fixed Asset Replacement fund, and \$10,000 more for the Capital Improvement fund.

Distribution of Property Tax Bill

About 21% of the total property tax bill goes to Shoreview. In 2010, the total tax bill on a home valued at \$262,200 is about \$3,249, and Shoreview's share is \$690 (\$724 of tax, less \$34 for the allocated share of market value homestead credit).

The pie chart below shows the total tax bill by jurisdiction (using preliminary tax rates). The Mounds View school district share is shown in two segments because referendum levies are distributed differently (using market values rather than taxable values).

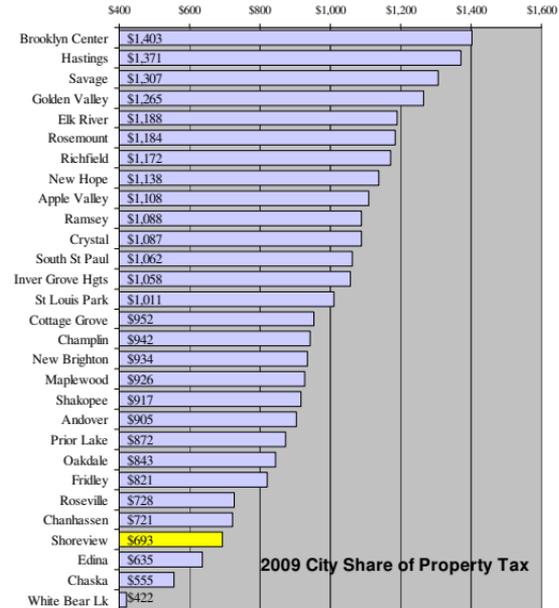
2010 Estimated Total Tax (on \$262,200 home)



The Roseville school district tax on a median home is \$857 (\$534 for referendum levies and \$323 for the regular levy), as compared to \$1,106 in the Mounds View district.

Property Tax Comparison

The graph below compares Shoreview's share of 2009 taxes, on a \$275,600 home, to the City share of 2009 taxes in 28 other metro-area cities (using population to select 14 cities larger and 14 cities smaller than Shoreview). Shoreview is the 4th lowest of these communities, and is 29% below the average of \$976. Note: These estimates do not include the allocation of market value homestead credits (\$30 for this home value in Shoreview) because allocation of the credit varies from city to city.



Over time, Shoreview's ranking in comparison to metro-area cities has improved. The table below presents data comparing the City portion of Shoreview tax bills to 28 metro-area cities for the years 2000 through 2009 (using Shoreview's median home value in each year). The allocated share of market value credits are not considered because the allocation varies from city to city.

Generally, Shoreview's deviation from the average has dropped during the 10-year period shown in the table below:

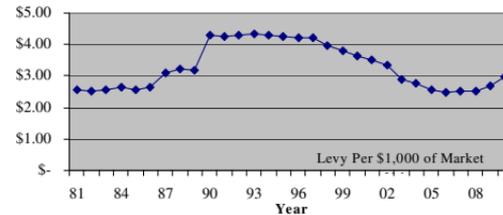
- In 2000 Shoreview's share of the property tax bill on a median home was \$362, compared to an average of \$467 for comparison cities. That put Shoreview 22.5% lower than the average (\$105 per year lower).
- In 2009 Shoreview's share of the property tax bill on a median home is \$693, compared to an average of \$976 for comparison cities. That puts Shoreview 29% lower than the average (\$284 per year lower).

Year	Average City Tax	Shoreview City Tax	Shoreview City Tax to Average	
			Dollars	Percent
2000	\$ 467	\$ 362	\$ (105)	-22.5%
2001	\$ 523	\$ 387	\$ (136)	-26.0%
2002	\$ 707	\$ 512	\$ (195)	-27.6%
2003	\$ 697	\$ 525	\$ (172)	-24.7%
2004	\$ 778	\$ 561	\$ (217)	-27.9%
2005	\$ 818	\$ 574	\$ (244)	-29.8%
2006	\$ 847	\$ 580	\$ (267)	-31.5%
2007	\$ 877	\$ 600	\$ (277)	-31.6%
2008	\$ 967	\$ 669	\$ (298)	-30.8%
2009	\$ 976	\$ 693	\$ (284)	-29.0%

Ratio of Levy to Market Value

Comparing the tax levy to market value over the long-term is useful because the gross tax levy provides the best measure of tax-related spending, and the market value represents the property served by City services. Shoreview's levy in relation to market value has declined sharply since the 1990s, and in recent years is beginning to trend back upward. For instance, the levy per \$1,000 of value in 2010 is 41-cents higher than it was in 2005, yet remains \$1.30 lower than it was in 1990.

Year	Market Value	Net Tax Levy	Tax Per \$1,000 of Value
1985	\$ 596,383,700	\$ 1,535,445	\$ 2.57
1990	\$ 931,523,600	\$ 3,994,153	\$ 4.29
1995	\$ 1,117,759,000	\$ 4,743,747	\$ 4.24
2000	\$ 1,455,709,140	\$ 5,295,680	\$ 3.64
2005	\$ 2,544,617,800	\$ 6,567,442	\$ 2.58
2010	\$ 3,016,312,400	\$ 9,005,000	\$ 2.99



The graph above shows this relationship for all years since 1981. From the mid-1990s through 2006 Shoreview's levy per \$1,000 of market value declined dramatically, meaning property values grew faster than the tax levy. The large increase in 1990 was the combined result of the park bond referendum and the loss of \$1 million in state aid.

City Property Tax by Program

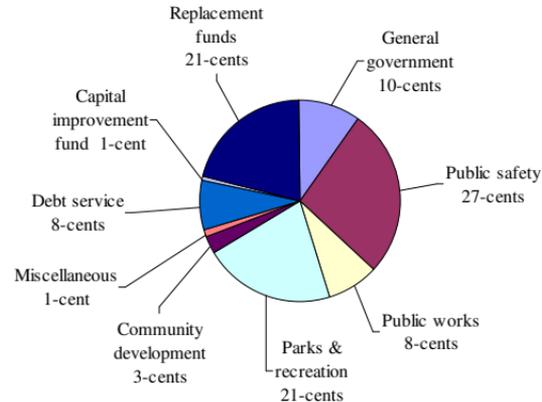
Shoreview's median home will pay about \$28 more in City property taxes in 2010 (assuming a 4.8% decrease in value). Because property taxes support a variety of City programs and services, the table below is presented to show tax support by program (on an annual basis).

The largest increase in cost by service is for replacement funds, followed by community development, park administration/maintenance and public safety.

Program	2009	2010	Change Dollars
	City Tax \$275,600 Home	City Tax \$262,200 Home	
General government	\$ 69.38	\$ 70.87	\$ 1.49
Public safety	184.04	188.35	4.31
Public works	51.50	52.81	1.31
Parks & recreation:			
Park admin & maint	118.03	122.38	4.35
Community center operation	18.14	18.27	0.13
Recreation programs	6.29	6.34	0.05
Community development	16.09	21.44	5.35
Miscellaneous	5.96	6.07	0.11
Debt service:			
Fire station impr. debt	11.52	11.51	(0.01)
Street rehabilitation debt	16.62	18.41	1.79
All other debt payments	23.57	22.89	(0.68)
Capital improvement fund	6.29	7.17	0.88
Replacement funds	134.58	142.93	8.35
Total City Taxes	\$ 662.01	\$ 689.44	\$ 27.43

The chart below illustrates (in a pie chart format) how the City will spend each tax dollar it receives in 2010, with the largest share going to public safety:

- 27 cents for public safety
- 21 cents for parks and recreation (including maintenance)
- 21 cents for replacement funds
- 10 cents for general government
- 8 cents for public works
- 8 cents for debt service
- 3 cents for community development
- 1 cent for capital improvements
- 1 cent for all miscellaneous combined



All Funds Combined

Shoreview prepares an annual budget for all operating and debt service funds. The table at right summarizes revenue and expense for the following funds combined:

- General fund
- Special Revenue funds
 - Recycling
 - Community Center
 - Recreation Programs
 - Cable Television
 - Economic Development Authority (and HRA)
 - Slice of Shoreview
- Debt funds
- Enterprise funds
 - Water
 - Sewer
 - Surface Water Management
 - Street Lighting
- Internal Service funds

The above list, and the table on the facing page includes funds that receive tax dollars as well as funds that receive no tax support. The table does not include budget estimates for the City's capital project funds, because these costs are planned for as part of the 5-year capital improvement program, and capital project costs are not considered operating costs.

Total operating and debt service costs for all funds are expected to increase 3% for 2010. The anticipated decrease in fund equity for 2009 and 2010 is primarily the result of expected utility fund losses. Please see pages 16 and 17 for a more detailed discussion of those funds.

	2008 Actual	2009 Amended Budget	2010 Proposed Budget
Revenue			
Property taxes	\$ 6,208,343	\$ 6,583,625	\$ 6,845,000
Special assessments	161,569	122,507	126,186
Licenses and permits	531,895	340,500	285,600
Intergovernmental	307,984	232,102	234,452
Charges for services	4,688,851	4,836,030	4,988,810
Fines and forfeits	55,814	47,000	47,000
Utility charges	5,766,037	6,113,946	6,626,779
Central garage charges	951,022	999,388	1,079,135
Interest earnings	478,933	414,200	322,000
Miscellaneous	98,861	74,253	63,140
General fixed assets	30,690	40,000	30,000
Interfund transfers	2,464,520	1,581,000	1,604,935
Debt proceeds	19,225	20,000	200,000
Total Revenue	\$ 21,763,744	\$ 21,404,551	\$ 22,453,037
Expense			
General government	\$ 1,936,235	\$ 2,105,380	\$ 2,075,641
Public safety	2,256,534	2,416,205	2,461,436
Public works	1,679,740	1,708,566	1,735,579
Parks and recreation	4,720,057	4,928,206	5,049,879
Community development	592,246	621,834	646,999
Utility operations	4,683,872	5,185,752	5,269,126
Central garage	555,396	577,694	595,752
Miscellaneous	252,350	174,110	176,662
Debt service	3,616,976	1,989,635	2,191,562
Depreciation	1,237,268	1,346,000	1,489,000
Interfund transfers	926,191	807,000	846,935
Total Expense	\$ 22,456,865	\$ 21,860,382	\$ 22,538,571
Net Change	\$ (693,121)	\$ (455,831)	\$ (85,534)

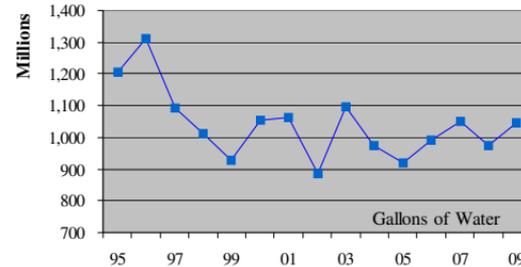
Utility Funds

The City operates four utility funds. These funds account for services that are supported primarily through quarterly utility fees designed to cover operating costs, debt service, depreciation expense and replacement costs. The table below shows the proposed 2010 budget for each of these funds.

	Water	Sewer	Surface Water	Street Lighting	Total Utility Budget
Revenue					
User charges	\$2,140,000	\$3,266,000	\$ 919,279	\$ 347,000	\$6,672,279
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earnings	100,000	53,000	28,000	3,000	184,000
Interfund transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	\$2,240,000	\$3,319,000	\$ 947,279	\$ 350,000	\$6,856,279
Expense					
Operations	\$1,340,320	\$1,155,970	\$ 707,108	\$245,878	3,449,276
Sewage treatment	-	1,757,600	-	-	1,757,600
Capital outlay	-	-	-	62,250	62,250
Debt service	200,000	60,400	118,200	-	378,600
Depreciation	566,000	278,000	177,000	36,000	1,057,000
Interfund transfers	145,000	121,000	40,000	6,000	312,000
Total Expense	\$2,251,320	\$3,372,970	\$1,042,308	\$ 350,128	\$7,016,726
Net Change	\$ (11,320)	\$ (53,970)	\$ (95,029)	\$ (128)	\$ (160,447)

Residential water consumption has generally declined in recent years, due in part to changing demographics (age and number of residents per home), changing usage patterns (lower household use), changing weather patterns (fewer gallons used for summer watering except during periods of drought), and the age of water meters (meters slow down and lose accuracy as they age). The decline in consumption can cause a drop in water revenues, despite an increase in rates. For instance, in 2005 water revenue declined 1.9% even though water rates increased 3.4%.

The graph below demonstrates the downward trend for total water consumption, by showing total gallons of water sold each year since 1994. Weather (drought in particular) is generally viewed as the cause for fluctuations in gallons of water sold.



Periods of lower consumption mean that the City maintains and operates the water system with less opportunity to recover costs because fewer gallons are being sold to customers. The budget information presented at left for the City's utility funds shows that utility fund losses are anticipated for 2010. The City is gradually adjusting utility rates over the next 3 years to close this gap. Specific items impacting the bottom line for utility operations include: depreciation of existing assets, water meter replacement program, sewer televising, sewage treatment costs, pond dredging costs, street light repairs, and energy costs.

More information about the City's utility funds is available in a separate document devoted entirely to utility operations.

Internal Service Funds

The City operates three internal service funds, as follows:

- Central Garage accounts for the operation, maintenance and replacement of the maintenance center facility, vehicles, heavy machinery and miscellaneous equipment. The primary source of revenue is inter-fund equipment and building charges designed to recover operating expense and to provide an allowance for future replacement costs.
- Short-term Disability is a self-insurance fund that accounts for premiums charged for short-term disability coverage and expense associated with disability claims.
- Liability Claims accounts for dividends received annually from the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust for the City's liability insurance coverage as well as losses not covered by the City's insurance (due to deductibles).

	Central Garage	Short-term Disability	Liability Claims	Total Internal Service
Revenue				
Interfund charges	\$ 1,034,135	\$ 7,400	\$ -	\$ 1,041,535
Interest earnings	15,000	1,700	3,000	19,700
Miscellaneous	30,000	-	20,000	50,000
Total Revenue	\$ 1,079,135	\$ 9,100	\$ 23,000	\$ 1,111,235
Expense				
Central garage	\$ 595,752	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 595,752
Miscellaneous	-	8,000	45,000	53,000
Depreciation	432,000	-	-	432,000
Interfund transfers	10,500	-	-	10,500
Total Expense	\$ 1,038,252	\$ 8,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 1,091,252
Net Change	\$ 40,883	\$ 1,100	\$ (22,000)	\$ 19,983

Debt Service Funds

The table below provides a summary of revenue and expense for debt service funds.

Revenue derived from the debt levy and special assessments provides about 38% of the funding needed for annual principal and interest payments in 2010. These revenues are legally restricted to the payment of the debt, and therefore are held within the corresponding debt fund until the debt issue is paid in full. The remainder of funding for debt payments is provided by internal sources (in the form of transfers from other funds), interest earnings, tax increment collections etc.

	G.O. Bonds & Capital Lease	TIF Bonds	G.O. Improvement Bonds	Total Debt Funds
Revenue				
Property taxes	\$ 377,000	\$ -	\$ 188,000	\$ 565,000
Special assessments	1,177	-	125,009	126,186
Interest earnings	18,000	-	6,300	24,300
Debt proceeds	200,000	-	-	200,000
Interfund transfers	471,000	416,000	935	887,935
Total Revenue	\$ 1,067,177	\$ 416,000	\$ 320,244	\$ 1,803,421
Expense				
Debt service	\$ 1,032,786	\$ 414,525	\$ 365,651	\$ 1,812,962
Interfund transfers	935	-	-	935
Total Expense	\$ 1,033,721	\$ 414,525	\$ 365,651	\$ 1,813,897
Net Change	\$ 33,456	\$ 1,475	\$ (45,407)	\$ (10,476)

The decrease in fund balance for G.O. Improvement debt is due to the use of fund balances that have been accumulated and held for the payment of debt.

Special Revenue Funds

The City operates six special revenue funds, as follows:

- Recycling accounts for the bi-weekly curbside program.
- Community Center accounts for operation/maintenance of the facility. About 71% of revenue is from admissions and memberships, and 26% is from rentals, concessions and other fees. Inter-fund transfers include \$230,000 from the General fund (to keep membership rates affordable and offset free or reduced room rental rates for community groups and organizations), and \$80,000 from the Recreation Programs fund for building use.
- Recreation Programs accounts for fee-based recreational and social programs. The fund receives \$80,000 from the General fund for playground and general program costs.

	Recycling	Community Center	Recreation Programs
Revenue			
Intergovernmental	\$ 59,000	\$ -	\$ -
User charges	374,500	2,115,100	1,115,150
Interest earnings	-	13,000	8,000
Interfund transfers	-	310,000	80,000
Total Income	\$ 433,500	\$ 2,438,100	\$ 1,203,150
Expense			
Public works	427,813	-	-
Parks and recreation	-	2,353,899	1,114,116
Interfund transfers	-	-	80,000
Total Expense	\$ 427,813	\$ 2,353,899	\$ 1,194,116
Net Change	\$ 5,687	\$ 84,201	\$ 9,034

- Cable Television accounts for cable communications via local access Channel 16 (through North Suburban Communications Commission). The primary source of revenue is cable franchise fees.
- Economic Development Authority accounts for the newly formed EDA/HRA. Economic development goals include preserving housing stock, maintaining quality neighborhoods, retaining key businesses, and redevelopment of industrial properties in an effort to strengthen the City's tax base.
- Slice of Shoreview accounts for costs, donations, sponsorships and fees associated with the Slice of Shoreview event. The General fund provides \$15,000 in support to help defray costs of the event.

	Cable Television	Econ Devel Authority		Slice of Shoreview
		EDA	HRA	
Revenue				
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -
User charges	270,000	-	-	\$ 15,000
Interest earnings	3,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,200	-	-	15,000
Interfund transfers	-	-	-	15,000
Total Income	\$ 274,200	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 45,000
Expense				
General government	265,016	-	-	44,200
Community devel	-	25,000	50,000	-
Interfund transfers	18,500	-	-	-
Total Expense	\$ 283,516	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 44,200
Net Change	\$ (9,316)	\$ (25,000)	\$ -	\$ 800

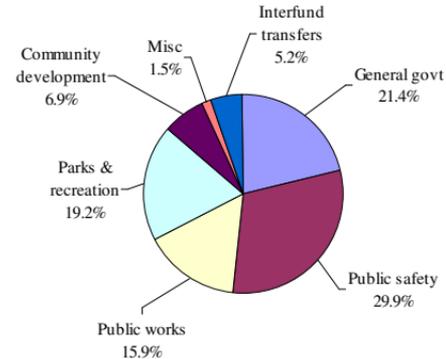
General Fund

The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. As such, it accounts for costs associated with basic government activities not already accounted for elsewhere, including: police and fire, street maintenance and snow plowing, community development, park and trail maintenance, city hall operations, and general government services.

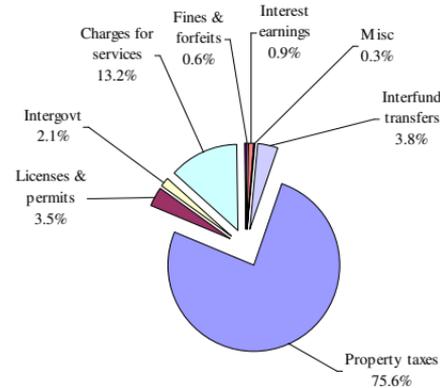
Property taxes represent 74% of General Fund revenue (excluding transfers in) for 2010. General Fund expense increases 2% (see page 7 for detail).

	2008 Actual	2009 Amended Budget	2010 Proposed Budget
Revenue			
Property taxes	\$5,619,188	\$6,030,625	\$6,230,000
Licenses and permits	531,895	340,500	285,600
Intergovernmental	200,602	172,602	175,452
Charges for services	1,163,897	1,064,160	1,091,160
Fines and forfeits	55,814	47,000	47,000
Interest earnings	126,932	80,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	35,524	30,853	26,940
Interfund transfers	240,000	273,000	312,000
Total Revenue	\$7,973,852	\$8,038,740	\$8,238,152
Expense			
General government	\$1,670,719	\$1,711,669	\$1,766,425
Public safety	2,256,534	2,416,205	2,461,436
Public works	1,276,321	1,292,400	1,307,766
Parks and recreation	1,461,716	1,534,028	1,581,864
Community development	592,246	571,834	571,999
Miscellaneous	117,609	121,110	123,662
Interfund transfers	437,000	425,000	425,000
Total Expense	\$7,812,145	\$8,072,246	\$8,238,152
Net Change	\$ 161,707	\$ (33,506)	\$ -

2010 General Fund Revenue



2010 General Fund Expense



What does this mean to my taxes?

Minnesota's property tax system uses market value to distribute tax burden (adopted levies) among property served.

Market Value Changes—Per the Ramsey County Assessor, about 17% of single-family homes in Shoreview will remain at the same value for 2010 taxes, 17 will increase in value, and the remaining single-family homes will decrease in value.

Despite these reductions in value, property taxes will likely increase for many property owners (because levies are distributed to property owners based on value).

Single-family Homes		
Value Change	Number of Homes	Percent of Total
Increase in value	17	0.3%
No change	1,142	17.7%
Decrease 0% to 4%	1,215	18.9%
Decrease 4% to 8%	1,754	27.2%
Decrease 8% to 10%	1,019	15.8%
Decrease 10% to 15%	1,079	16.7%
Decrease 15% to 20%	192	3.0%
Decrease 20% or more	24	0.4%
Total Parcels	6,442	100.0%

Change in City Tax—The table below shows how changes in value impact the City share of the tax bill for a median value Shoreview home (including the City's allocated share of MVHC). Each line assumes a different change in market value, and shows how value changes impact the change in tax.

Market Value			City Tax		Change in Tax	
2009	2010	Change in Value	2009	2010	Dollars	Percent
\$ 287,950	\$ 262,200	-8.9%	\$ 696	\$ 690	\$ (6)	-0.9%
285,000	262,200	-8.0%	688	690	2	0.3%
275,600	262,200	-4.9%	662	690	28	4.2%
269,000	262,200	-2.5%	644	690	46	7.1%
262,200	262,200	0.0%	625	690	65	10.4%

Change in Total Tax—The next table shows the same information for the total property tax bill (all jurisdictions).

Market Value			Total Tax		Change in Tax	
2009	2010	Change in Value	2009	2010	Dollars	Percent
\$ 287,950	\$ 262,200	-8.9%	\$ 3,369	\$ 3,249	\$ (120)	-3.6%
285,000	262,200	-8.0%	3,331	3,249	(82)	-2.5%
275,600	262,200	-4.9%	3,209	3,249	40	1.2%
269,000	262,200	-2.5%	3,123	3,249	126	4.0%
262,200	262,200	0.0%	3,034	3,249	215	7.1%

Tax Change for Various Home Values—The following table shows the anticipated change in the City share of the tax bill for homes of differing values (assuming a 4.9% drop in each home value). City taxes are expected to increase between \$15 and \$73 per year, depending on the value of the home (with higher increases for higher valued homes).

Market Value		City Tax		Change in City Tax	
Pay 2009	Pay 2010	2009	2010	Dollars	Percent
\$ 157,670	\$ 150,000	\$ 340	\$ 355	\$ 15	4.4%
183,940	175,000	411	429	18	4.4%
275,600	262,200	662	690	28	4.2%
315,330	300,000	771	802	31	4.0%
420,400	400,000	1,056	1,101	45	4.3%
525,550	500,000	1,337	1,380	43	3.2%
630,660	600,000	1,667	1,725	58	3.5%
735,770	700,000	1,997	2,070	73	3.7%

More information about property taxes is available on the Ramsey County website (co.ramsey.mn.us/home/index).

(Note: The tax estimates provided on these pages are based on preliminary 2010 tax rates as provided by Ramsey County, and include Shoreview's revisions to the preliminary levy).

Statistical Facts

Date of incorporation.....	1957
Form of government.....	Statutory plan B, Council/Manager
Population (source: Planning department, 2008).....	26,250
Area of City.....	12.2 square miles, or 8,108 acres
Land Use:	
Residential	39.9%
Commercial	1.7%
Industrial	2.6%
Institutional	3.9%
Regional open space	15.3%
Streets/lake.....	31.3%
City parks.....	2.6%
Vacant.....	2.7%
Major Employers:	
Wells Fargo, banking services	2,000
Medtronic, biomedical device manufacturer	1,200
Deluxe Corporation, forms and check printing	1,130
Empi Inc., biomedical manufacturing.....	721
Target Corporation, discount retail	325
TSI, Inc., electronics manufacturer	321
City of Shoreview (full-time equivalents/all staff).....	131
Par Systems, robotics systems	111
Kozlak's Royal Oak Restaurant.....	100
Rainbow Foods	84
City of Shoreview (full-time staff).....	78
Police protection	
Ramsey County Sheriff	
Police calls in 2008.....	6,719

Fire protection	Lake Johanna Fire Department
Fire calls in 2008.....	307
Parks and playgrounds	
Parks acreage	268
Park buildings	8
Picnic shelters	5
Buildings:	
Community center and city hall.....	111,000 square feet
Maintenance center.....	44,000 square feet
Trail and sidewalk miles.....	55
Street miles	88
Water system:	
Hydrants	1,318
Wells	6
Water towers, 1.5 million gallons each	2
Underground water reservoir, 1 million gallons.....	1
Water mains	103 miles
Sanitary sewer system:	
Sanitary sewer mains	108 miles
Sanitary sewer lift stations.....	17
Surface water management system:	
Storm water lift stations	4
Storm ponds	200
Street lights	694

City Directory



City Council

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Mark Maloney, Public Works Director
mmaloney@shoreviewmn.gov(651) 490-4651

Public SafetyIn an emergency, dial 911
Ramsey County Sheriff, non-emergency.....(651) 484-3366

Lake Johanna Fire Dept, non-emergency.....(651) 481-7024