



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For February 5, 2024, CDC Meeting

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1. 2024 Fund Distribution Plan Questions

Effect of Proposed 2024 Changes

One-Step Scoring Process for LCDA, Objective/Subjective Factors

Please share a description of all the changes that are proposed.

What is the reason for recommending a one-step vs. a two-step process? What is subjective and objective in the scoring factors?

See the Fund Distribution Plan business item ([2024-41](#)) for more background on the feedback that staff has incorporated into the proposed changes, and more detailed description of the changes that are proposed.

The two-step scoring process has been in place for more than a decade; it was originally designed, in part, to manage very high application volume and reduce the burden on volunteer external reviewers. While the program has continued to be competitive, the proposed approach is intended to make more efficient use of reviewers' time by having them score on more focused, objective criteria. The previous Step Two scores (see red-lined comparison in [materials](#) from Jan. 16 CDC discussion), proposed for elimination, were largely more subjective than the Step One criteria.

Scattered-Site Site Investigation/Pilot Approach

Please share a description of all the changes that are proposed.

Will the pilot be discontinued if it is not successful?

See the Fund Distribution Plan business item ([2024-41](#)) for more background on the feedback that staff has incorporated into the proposed changes for Site Investigation and other programs, and more detailed description of the changes that are proposed.

As with all LCA Programs described in the annual Fund Distribution Plan, the Council has the opportunity to make changes each year to programs and can work with staff to evaluate specific questions over time.

Staff intends to evaluate demand for the Site Investigation program over the first year of the pilot, and over any subsequent years when it is offered, to determine whether there is sufficient demand for and continued value in offering funds in this format.

Equity points sections for LCDA and TOD: Rationale and Impact of Proposed Scoring

Please share a description of all the changes that are proposed.

What is the impact of increasing the maximum points for equity?

What are each of the equity sections meant to differentiate?

See the Attachment 1, "Evaluation Explanations," for a description of each of the equity points, with added reference to the Council direction that each equity consideration relates to (e.g. Thrive 2040, Strategic Plan)

The rationale for increasing the points available for equity in the proposed one-step scoring rubric is related to the elimination of Step Two scoring. Previously, Step Two scores were primarily equity-focused criteria, although there was not a specified minimum for Step Two review. The 2023 scoring rubric also included scoring for project team, which duplicated other scoring criteria.

In the new rubric, a minimum equity score (22% of total points, vs. 24% in 2023) and a minimum overall score (59% of total points, vs. 60% in 2023) are still required. See Table 1, below.

The Step Two criteria have been integrated into the equity criteria in the proposed single step scoring process and redundant Teams criteria were eliminated, which together account for the equity point change.

Since implementing the equity minimum score in 2021, no projects have met the minimum equity score and *not* met the *overall* minimum score. In the event a project met the minimum equity score and not the minimum overall score, the project would not be eligible for funding; projects are required to meet both the minimum equity score and the minimum overall score to be eligible for funding.

The intention of the proposed 2024 change is solely to streamline the process for applicants and reviewers alike, while incentivizing the same program goals/outcomes as in 2023.

Table 1. Equity Scoring Comparison for LCDA

	Single-Step Proposal for 2024	Step One in 2023	Step Two in 2023
Further equity outcomes in housing access	3	2	4
Further equity outcomes in access to economic opportunity	3	2	4
Further equitable access to transit, services, and amenities	3	2	4
Further equity outcomes in environmental impact and resilience	3	2	4
The project reflects the culture and needs of the community it is intending to serve	8	5	4
The City is taking steps toward addressing inequities at the local level, especially efforts to implement equitable development practices	3	3	-
Team	-	5 (of which 2 were equity points)	5
Total Equity Possible	23	18	-
Equity Minimum	12	12	-
Equity Percent Required for Eligibility	52%	67%	
Total Points Possible	54	55	25
Total Score Minimum	32	33	-
Total Percent Required for Eligibility	59%	60%	-

2. General Questions about LCA Programs

Geographic Distribution

Historical Data Showing Projects Awarded, by Program

Please share data on each of the LCA programs that provides a historical look at who has received grants – a listing and a map showing cities.

See the attached “All LCA Grants” table (in Excel) showing key information about LCA grants received, by applicant, since program inception in 1996. Information includes:

- Grantee name
- Whether the community is at/below the median Net Tax Capacity per Capita for the region
- The last year a grant was awarded
- Awarded amount per household (cumulative)
- Grant awards by fund (LCDA, TBRA, TOD, or LHIA – note that the programs offered have changed over the years, e.g. TOD was added 10 years ago).

Several findings jump out from a staff review of this table, including:

- Sorting by “Awarded amount per household,” the cumulative data shows that communities of various sizes and designations in the region have benefited from LCA programs (e.g. the top ten recipients of grants, in order adjusted for population by household, are Hopkins, Falcon Heights, Maple Plain, Minneapolis, St Paul, Long Lake, St Louis Park, Lauderdale, Brooklyn Center, and City of Ramsey).
- LCDA programs have reached more communities, overall, than either LHIA or TBRA.

For detailed information about awards, including descriptions of projects funded and a map showing the awards throughout the region each year, please click to download Annual Reports submitted to the legislature:

[2022 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2021 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2020 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2019 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2018 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2017 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2016 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

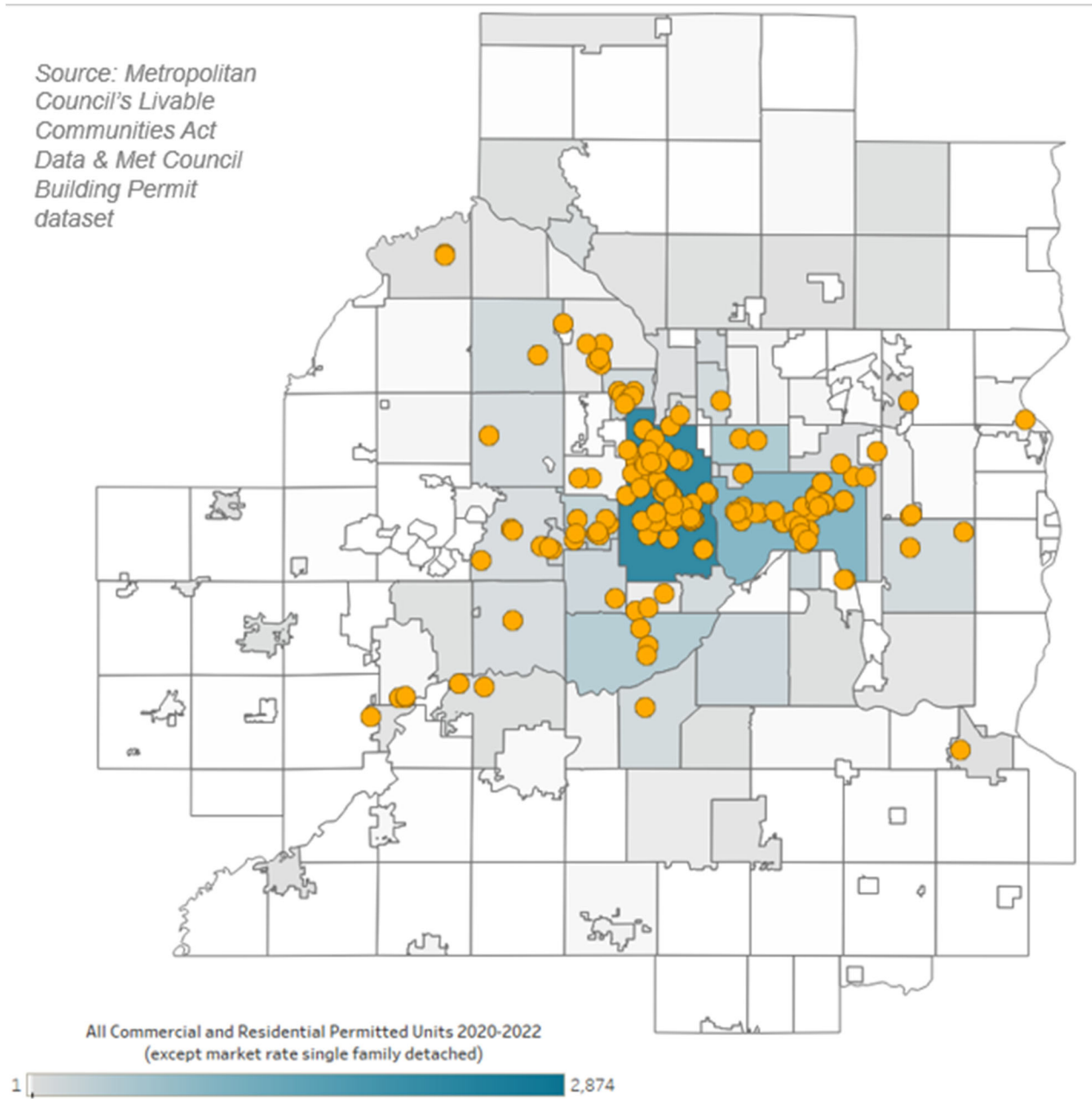
[2015 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2014 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

[2013 Livable Communities Act Annual Report](#)

The following map shows the 173 LCA awards in more than 30 communities between 2020-2023, mapped with building permit activity. In general, awards map closely with levels of commercial and multifamily development activity across the region.

Figure 1: Awarded LCA Grants 2020-2023, with Building Permit Activity



Options for Increasing Geographic Distribution

What flexibility is there for piloting new efforts or earmarking funds for communities that have not (recently) received grants? Can we partner with counties?

By [statute](#), the Council “shall prepare an annual plan for distribution of the fund based on the criteria for project and applicant selection.” The Council can propose new approaches subject to the statutory guidelines for each LCA account.

Staff has been working in recent years with Council Members and with input from communities and project teams to implement new approaches and programs for which smaller communities or those with less large-scale development activity are more competitive. This has included launching new programs: Recent examples include policy development grants for communities to improve market/policy conditions

for development and direct affordable homeownership grants to increase opportunity for small-scale developers and households of all incomes in all communities.

Counties are frequent applicants to our grant programs on behalf of communities, through EDA/CDA/HRAs, and also often co-fund projects due to the many layers of funding typically required to advance community projects.

Funding in Broader Context

What do we anticipate with the new housing funding and how it will impact our work?

LCA programs are designed to incentivize development that advances program goals and the goals of the regional development guide. Twenty-nine million dollars (\$29 million) per year represents a very small portion of the region's development market each year - it is an incentive for, but not a solution to, addressing regional policy goals. With inflation and a rise in construction costs, the relative impact of LCA grant funds has become less over time, in terms of real dollars.

New housing funds approved by the legislature in 2023, including the new metro-area sales tax for housing, will give communities more resources to advance their local housing policy goals to better meet the Need for affordable housing in all communities in the region. Housing policy and local planning assistance staff at the Council anticipate opportunities to offer more technical assistance to communities to support them in identifying programs and projects to invest these new resources in that can advance our shared regional housing goals. We also hope that having a steady stream of housing funds will position communities to write and implement strong housing policy plans in the upcoming 2050 cycle. We will be monitoring the use of these funds to build an understanding of the impacts across the region

Effectiveness of Current Approach

Results and program evaluation approach

Do our grants result in successful completion of the project? Are the projects continuing to contribute to the goals of the Livable Communities Act? Are the grants making a long-term difference for the good?

For details on grants awarded through LCA since program inception, see **“Historical Data Showing Projects Awarded, by Program,”** above.

Metrics

LCA tracks metrics including affordable housing units, total housing units, and jobs created or retained by grants over time, based on application materials submitted to the program. While these are estimates, they indicate that LCA programs are meeting the goals set forth in statute and in Council policy at a meaningful scale. For example, the anticipated benefits of the 56 grants made in 2022 alone are to help: create or retain over 1,300 jobs; create or preserve over 1,100 affordable housing units; create over 1,200 market rate housing units; increase the regional tax base by over \$5 million annually; and clean over 160 contaminated acres.

For Tax Base Revitalization Account (environmental investigation and clean-up) projects, we track post-redevelopment tax capacity data. For projects for which we have data in the last 10 years, we found that on average, projects funded through the TBRA programs increase existing net tax capacity by almost six-fold (590%) after redevelopment.

- This increase does not take into consideration any adjustment for inflation, which means that this number is most likely an underestimation of the tax capacity increase.

- The range of net tax capacity increase for projects funded in the past ten years is 63%-4000% (adjusted to remove big outliers such as the occasional Minneapolis skyscraper project).
- We track and calculate this number based on a simplified measure of tax base that can be compared across different jurisdictions (taking out the variation in city/county/school district/etc.)

The LCA and grants administration team closely monitors grant draws and receives reports from grantees throughout the course of each grant term. However, once deliverables are complete and/or the grant is closed, we do not have any ongoing mechanism for monitoring longer-term performance and impact.

Continuous Improvement

LCA program staff regularly incorporate feedback from applicant teams – including cities/towns, public development entities, and private/nonprofit development partners. For example, an annual Program Survey is distributed to all applicant teams. The 2022 survey had 73 respondents and provided insight on application materials, eligible uses, the experience of completing an application, resources available for applicants, experiences interacting with staff and using orientation materials, and experience with our web application interface. Findings from this survey, along with other sources of information such as in-depth one-on-one interviews conducted in 2023 and ongoing technical assistance interactions with program staff, are used each year to inform proposed changes to the Fund Distribution Plan and other aspects of program design and operations.

Future Evaluation

Over the course of the working discussions with Community Development Committee members in 2023, staff has been working with the committee to better define goals for LCA program impact, so that a more nuanced evaluation of program impact can be conducted alongside any future program changes. In parallel, staff has been working to improve internal systems, adding more information to our program database and working with the grants administration team to better incorporate ongoing reporting data into program development conversations. A new Business Analyst position, to be hired in early 2024, will provide increased staff capacity to organize, analyze, and report on program data.

Role of communities in designing program criteria

Who is involved in shaping guidelines for grants? Are communities involved?

LCA program criteria are approved each year by the Community Development Committee and the full Council. Staff typically bring suggested changes for the Committee and Council to review.

Program design changes are typically developed based on three main sources of input: 1. Direction from council members, including ongoing direction as well as overall Council policy documents such as Thrive 2040; 2. Feedback from applicants and potential applicants, including via organizations such as Metro Cities; 3. Suggestions from staff who directly manage each grant program.

As described above in the “**Results and program evaluation approach/Continuous improvement**” section, staff is regularly engaged in continuous improvement efforts, and applicants to the program are a key source of information about what works well and what could be improved. Additionally, staff has set a goal of continuing outreach to communities who are not (yet) LCA participants in the current decade, and to communities who rarely apply or who have not been successful in recent applications, to ensure that their perspectives are represented. Council direction to LCA staff has long been clear that it is important to ensure that as many eligible communities as possible in the region are actively participating in and able to access LCA grant programs.

Relinquished funds and reserve balances

What projects turned back money recently and why? Why are reserve balances higher this year?

Staff reviewed data from 304 grants that were closed out in the last 5 years - where we know the final outcomes - and found that more than 80% of the funds the Council approved were expended. This is encouraging, considering that this includes a period of major disruption to the development market in 2020 and 2021, and painfully increasing costs since then.

- We noticed that pre-development and TBRA awards – earlier-stage support - are more likely to partially but not fully spend down their grant balances. This makes sense, because at the early stages of development, plans are not as clear and budgets may need to change as the development team refines its concept.
- We also observed that for the 56 grants in this time period that simply did not move forward (where grants are unspent or relinquished), there is a mix of programs, grantees, and project types. Staff will continue to monitor, but there is no obvious trend in the data, especially considering that this time period includes a number of projects that were affected by the COVID pandemic - either work stoppage, general re-prioritizing, increased materials costs, or increased cost of capital.

There is a balance to strike in development funding; our mission, mandate, and goals direct us to invest in projects that will have a meaningful impact. This means that our funding incentivizes projects that go above and beyond, that are stretching to make a meaningful difference. It is not realistic to assume that all projects will move forward exactly as planned, given changing global factors and the earlier-stage support.

Funds that had been reserved for grants that do not move forward are reallocated each year from our program reserves. Finance staff at the Council has made extra effort to identify and more speedily redeploy these fund balances in recent years, as part of their Stewardship commitment. Additionally, a favorable interest environment has increased income to these reserves.

Vetting of project costs for Affordable Homeownership

What vetting is done on the project costs?

For one Affordable Homeownership project this year, there was a mistake in eligible cost determination that was eventually caught by staff (with the help of CDC members), but it was discovered late in the process. We plan to revamp the process this year to catch any mistakes earlier by:

- Implementing clearer guidance on project costs that are eligible for an award
- Updating Homeownership program materials to make them easier for applicants to interpret
- Adding another layer of review to these applications internally

Results of initial (2022) Affordable Homeownership grant round

Have applicants from the first round of homeownership grants filled any units yet?

Staff sent an inquiry last week to our 2022 homeownership grant recipients, asking for an update on their project progress. The grant performance period is still active and we would not yet expect all units to be completed, given the need to assemble financing from multiple sources and the fact that awards went out just one year ago. So far, we have heard from Bloomington, Chaska, Eden Prairie, Golden Valley, Roseville, and Washington County CDA, that their developments are in progress - either completed, under construction, or with financing in place.

We are not aware of any issues with selling affordable homes that have been developed, although we know that the changing interest rate environment has put pressure on some financial assumptions for home buyers and home sellers alike.

Attachments:

1. Equity Explanations for LCDA
2. Table: LCA Grants since 1996

Attachment 1:

Equity Explanations for LCDA Scoring + Council Guidance for Equity Priorities

	Criterion	Evaluation Explanations for Applicants and Reviewers	Staff Comments on Differentiating Purpose	Reference to Council Direction
Housing	Further equity outcomes in housing access*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is primarily being served through the housing portion of the project? • How is the project helping to reduce disparities in housing? • How is the development designed to meet specific needs of the future residents? • How is the project supporting community building or maintaining existing community relationships? • How has the design, programming, and services planning been responsive to the needs of future residents? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional points to projects that are building homes for residents in the region who are the most cost burdened or have fewer housing options, like people with physical or intellectual disabilities. • Support consideration of connection to community and meeting specific needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizing 30% area median income or lower: Council Strategic Plan, One Minnesota Plan, Economic Framework, Thrive 2040 • Eliminate racial disparities through measurable impact for Black, Indigenous, Latinx/Hispanic, Asian, and all people of color communities, through our operations, investments, and planning in the region: Strategic Plan, One Minnesota Plan • Displacement prevention: Economic Framework • Work with our partners and stakeholders to identify indicators used to measure how projects, supported with Council resources, advance equity, including helping residents of Areas of Concentrated Poverty and Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty, lower-income households, or people with disabilities: Thrive 2040 • Priority for ownership options: Strategic Plan, One Minnesota Plan, Council Member Workshop Conversations

<p style="text-align: center;">Economic Opportunity</p>	<p>Further equity outcomes in access to economic opportunity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the jobs and/or training opportunities be accessible and available to underrepresented or underemployed people? • Is the business model going to support wealth building for residents from communities who have experienced historic wealth extraction? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional points to projects that are creating jobs or training opportunities for residents who have the most barriers to finding employment. • Additional points for projects that will help to sustain long-term economic stability for residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development institutions that nurture BIPOC economic enterprises and entrepreneurs: Economic Framework, Council Member Workshop Conversations • Support the development and expansion of city, county, and non-profit efforts related to business technical assistance, economic gardening, commercial land trusts, business district improvement, brownfield cleanup, and corridor/district planning: Economic Framework, Council Member Workshop Conversations
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Compact, Connected Development	Further equity outcomes in access to services and amenities*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the project better connecting residents in divested areas with needed and/or desired services and amenities? • How is the project including the needs of people who will spend time in and around the project? • How is the project increasing access to parks or greenspaces for residents who have historically faced barriers to access? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional points for projects that are intentional about the design of their project site and consider a variety of mobility and interaction needs. • Additional points for projects that are improving access to amenities like shops or greenspaces in areas where access has been a challenge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging adoption of Complete Streets solutions by local communities where appropriate: Thrive 2040 • Eliminate racial disparities through measurable impact for Black, Indigenous, Latinx/Hispanic, Asian, and all people of color communities, through our operations, investments, and planning in the region: Strategic Plan, One Minnesota Plan, Imagine 2050, Economic Framework • Encourage the use of flexible or universal design principles in projects funded through the Livable Communities Act and review how the Livable Communities Act scoring criteria incent projects serving people with disabilities: Transportation Policy Plan, Thrive 2040, Council Member Workshop Conversations
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<p style="text-align: center;">Environment & Livability</p>	<p>Further equity outcomes in equity outcomes in environmental impact and resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the project team prioritizing sites that have the most to gain, from an equity standpoint, for redevelopment? • Does the project team understand environmental issues in the project area and how the project will impact those issues? • Has the project and its team developed building or site solutions with residents, workers, or organizations in the area related to climate change and/or past environmental harms? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional points for projects that are prioritizing environmental sustainability in areas with the most negative environmental impacts • Additional points for projects that are increasing the resilience of communities that are currently at the greatest risk for negative impacts from climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with local governments to center equity and environmental justice principles for communities most impacted by climate change: One Minnesota Plan • We have mitigated greenhouse gas emissions and have adapted to ensure our communities and systems are resilient to climate impacts: One Minnesota Plan, Imagine 2050 • We protect, integrate, and restore natural systems to protect habitat and ensure a high quality of life for the people of our region: Transportation Policy Plan, Imagine 2050, thrive 2040
<p style="text-align: center;">Process</p>	<p>The project reflects the culture and needs of the community it is intending to serve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will benefit from the project, now and in the future? • How will public engagement plans include those historically left out of community engagement (e.g., communities of color, first generation immigrants, non-English speaking residents, persons with disabilities) and give those participants power in the process? • How is the plan responding to community demographics in the area? • How is the project team understanding development history of the project area and previous engagement work that has been done? • Does the project team have a direct connection to the project area, or the community being served by the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional points for projects being designed by teams that have perspective of those being served by the project represented in the decision making. For example, the development team creating housing with HPH units, the project team includes at least one person who has experienced or is experiencing homelessness. • Additional points to project teams with a demonstrated investment in the community or that are prioritizing community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate racial disparities through measurable impact for Black, Indigenous, Latinx/Hispanic, Asian, and all people of color communities, through our operations, investments, and planning in the region: Strategic Plan, One Minnesota Plan, Imagine 2050, Economic Framework • We are dedicated to creating systems, policies, and programs that repair and heal past harm, foster an equitable future, and eliminate disparities. Communities that have been marginalized in the past will be at the center of this work in leadership roles: Imagine 2050 • Emphasis on who is involved in the project planning process and what kind of community engagement is done: Council Member Workshop Conversations

	The City is taking steps toward addressing inequities at the local level, especially efforts to implement equitable development practices*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the city taken steps to define and understand local disparities? • Has the city adopted policies that are intended to mitigate disparities and/ or create more equitable development outcomes? • Is the city taking tangible actions to integrate equitable development practices? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional points to cities that are trying to address disparities in their city, regardless of how far along in the process they are. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate racial disparities through measurable impact for Black, Indigenous, Latinx/Hispanic, Asian, and all people of color communities, through our operations, investments, and planning in the region: Strategic Plan, One Minnesota Plan, Imagine 2050
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Project Data Profiles

The Project Data Profile mapping tool is available to help applicants gather information about the census tract their project is located in. Applicants can use this information to address scoring criteria that asks about community-specific details.

<https://arcgis.metc.state.mn.us/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6a09c0f72603433faa297dacad1221c78>

Screenshot of a portion of the data available through the tool

Tract Data Profile

For the LHIA Affordable Homeownership Application questions, please scroll to the bottom.

This parcel is located in a Census Tract with the following characteristics:

Tract: 27053008500
 Zip Code: 55407
 City: Minneapolis
 Population: 5,215
 Total Housing Units: 1,656
 Total # of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 612
 Total # of Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 961
 Median Year Home-Owners Moved in: 2006
 Median Year Renters Moved in: 2015
 Total Number of Jobs: 1,009
 Unemployment Rate for Tract (5YR Estimate from ACS): 6.5%
 Unemployment Rate for City (5YR Estimate from ACS): 3.50%
 Unemployment Rate for Region (June 2022 from DEED): 2.0%

Tract Average Income 75% or less of regional average: Yes
 Area of Environmental Justice Concern: Yes
 Opportunity Zone: No

Affordable Housing Allocation for City (2021-2030)

< 30% AMI (Units)	31-50% AMI (Units)	51-80% AMI (Units)
1,551	494	1,454

2021 Fair Market Rents by Zip Code (HUD)

Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom
\$920	\$1,060	\$1,310	\$1,810	\$2,110

Attachment 2

Livable Communities Act Grants awarded from 1996-2023

Report generated February 1, 2023

Grantee Name	All program applicants who have received at least one grant since 1996
Median Net Tax Capacity per Capita	Whether the community is at/below the median Net Tax Capacity per Capita for the region using most recent data
Last Year Awarded	The most recent year in which a community received a grant
Awarded Amount per household	Total awards, adjusted for population on a per-household basis
Total Awarded Amount	Total awards, since 1996, by grant recipient
LCDA	Livable Communities Demonstration Account
LHIA	Local Housing Incentives Account
TOD	Transit-Oriented Development (LCDA)
TBRA	Tax Base Revitalization Account

Grantee Name	Median Net Tax Capacity per Capita	Last Year Awarded	Awarded Amount per household	Total Awarded Amount	LCDA	LHIA	TOD	TBRA
ANOKA	at or below median NTC per capita	2011	\$212	\$1,623,370	\$1,145,000		\$22,500	\$455,870
ANOKA COUNTY	-	2002	--	\$70,000	\$70,000			
APPLE VALLEY	at or below median NTC per capita	2016	\$324	\$6,944,517	\$5,713,517	\$330,000	\$901,000	
ARDEN HILLS		2006	\$87	\$275,000	\$75,000			\$200,000
BLAINE	at or below median NTC per capita	2015	\$75	\$1,947,170	\$720,000	\$711,000		\$516,170
BLOOMINGTON /BLOOMINGTON HRA		2023	\$311	\$12,222,397	\$5,866,250	\$1,514,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,542,147
BROOKLYN CENTER / BROOKLYN CENTER EDA	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$797	\$9,176,667	\$3,990,000	\$400,000	\$2,060,000	\$2,726,667
BROOKLYN PARK/ BROOKLYN PARK EDA	at or below median NTC per capita	2021	\$291	\$8,346,300	\$6,289,400	\$40,000	\$1,185,600	\$831,300
BURNSVILLE	at or below median NTC per capita	2021	\$184	\$4,763,917	\$4,182,317	\$100,000	\$60,000	\$421,600
CARVER	at or below median NTC per capita	2014	\$580	\$1,190,000	\$1,190,000			
CARVER COUNTY/ CARVER COUNTY CDA	-	2023	--	\$1,749,153	\$708,153	\$1,041,000		
CENTERVILLE	at or below median NTC per capita	2008	\$533	\$763,100	\$763,100			
CHAMPLIN	at or below median NTC per capita	2012	\$173	\$1,567,372	\$1,060,000			\$507,372
CHANHASSEN		2005	\$103	\$1,000,500	\$500,500	\$500,000		
CHASKA	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$629	\$6,708,645	\$4,843,736	\$1,394,000		\$470,909
CIRCLE PINES	at or below median NTC per capita	1998	\$15	\$30,000	\$30,000			
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	at or below median NTC per capita	2021	\$427	\$3,712,778	\$2,760,155	\$120,000		\$832,623
COON RAPIDS	at or below median NTC per capita	2018	\$61	\$1,499,781		\$350,000	\$1,025,000	\$124,781
COTTAGE GROVE	at or below median NTC per capita	1999	\$20	\$275,000	\$150,000	\$125,000		
CRYSTAL	at or below median NTC per capita	2012	\$85	\$802,000	\$602,000			\$200,000
DAKOTA CO CDA	-	2021	--	\$5,403,017	\$1,800,000	\$3,140,900		\$462,117
DAYTON	at or below median NTC per capita	2001	\$14	\$44,000	\$44,000			
EDEN PRAIRIE		2022	\$157	\$3,951,935	\$2,636,935	\$460,000	\$855,000	
EDINA		2023	\$535	\$12,140,979	\$5,497,065	\$3,062,714	\$900,000	\$2,681,200
EXCELSIOR		2023	\$279	\$320,300	\$70,000			\$250,300
FALCON HEIGHTS	at or below median NTC per capita	2020	\$1,110	\$2,486,973	\$1,000,000	\$450,000		\$1,036,973
FARMINGTON	at or below median NTC per capita	2003	\$135	\$1,080,030	\$995,000			\$85,030
FOREST LAKE	at or below median NTC per capita	2010	\$183	\$1,525,000	\$1,200,000	\$325,000		
FRIDLEY / FRIDLEY HRA	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$336	\$4,004,848	\$15,000		\$100,000	\$3,889,848
GOLDEN VALLEY		2023	\$266	\$2,620,550	\$510,000	\$1,322,000		\$788,550
HASTINGS	at or below median NTC per capita	2019	\$502	\$4,613,867	\$3,260,391	\$297,600		\$1,055,876
HENNEPIN COUNTY/ HENNEPIN COUNTY HRA	-	2021	--	\$2,733,042	\$675,000	\$1,055,000		\$1,003,042
HILLTOP	at or below median NTC per capita	2004	\$74	\$28,500	\$28,500			
HOPKINS	at or below median NTC per capita	2021	\$1,490	\$13,449,835	\$2,790,000		\$5,227,000	\$5,432,835
HUGO	at or below median NTC per capita	2011	\$19	\$118,000	\$118,000			
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	at or below median NTC per capita	2010	\$3	\$48,000	\$48,000			
JORDAN	at or below median NTC per capita	2006	\$169	\$400,000		\$400,000		
LAKEVILLE	at or below median NTC per capita	2002	\$18	\$461,000		\$461,000		
LAUDERDALE	at or below median NTC per capita	2003	\$800	\$934,450	\$20,000			\$914,450
LEXINGTON	at or below median NTC per capita	2008	\$89	\$100,000		\$100,000		
LINO LAKES	at or below median NTC per capita	2004	\$227	\$1,645,000	\$1,420,000	\$225,000		
LONG LAKE		2006	\$884	\$645,000	\$645,000			
LORETTO	at or below median NTC per capita	2010	\$612	\$163,945	\$51,940			\$112,005
MAHTOMEDI		2022	\$14	\$44,000	\$44,000			
MAPLE GROVE		2020	\$92	\$2,529,900	\$150,000	\$1,700,000		\$679,900
MAPLE PLAIN	at or below median NTC per capita	2012	\$1,028	\$895,766	\$895,766			
MAPLEWOOD	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$474	\$7,582,000	\$5,008,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,000,000	\$374,000
MENDOTA HEIGHTS		2003	\$317	\$1,523,400	\$1,323,400	\$200,000		
MINNEAPOLIS	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$906	\$175,470,544	\$61,207,982	\$17,394,759	\$28,630,948	\$68,236,855
MINNETONKA		2023	\$399	\$9,738,134	\$1,050,000	\$3,913,634	\$3,976,500	\$798,000
MOUND		2015	\$425	\$1,771,000	\$1,150,000	\$400,000		\$221,000
MOUNDS VIEW	at or below median NTC per capita	2017	\$97	\$500,000		\$500,000		
NEW BRIGHTON	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$365	\$3,518,650	\$218,650			\$3,300,000
NEW HOPE	at or below median NTC per capita	2013	\$114	\$1,023,650	\$55,500	\$325,000		\$643,150
NEWPORT	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$170	\$300,550	\$69,350			\$231,200
NORTH ST PAUL	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$223	\$1,095,300	\$700,000	\$25,000		\$370,300
NORWOOD YOUNG AMERICA	at or below median NTC per capita	2006	\$215	\$350,000	\$350,000			
OAKDALE	at or below median NTC per capita	2021	\$247	\$2,778,566	\$1,736,566	\$1,042,000		
ORONO		2000	\$10	\$32,000		\$32,000		
OSSEO	at or below median NTC per capita	2010	\$568	\$724,573	\$626,000			\$98,573
PLYMOUTH		2021	\$105	\$3,387,900	\$850,000	\$1,570,000		\$967,900
PRIOR LAKE	at or below median NTC per capita	2002	\$19	\$200,000		\$200,000		
RAMSEY	at or below median NTC per capita	2019	\$631	\$6,352,067	\$3,373,756	\$435,000	\$1,330,369	\$1,212,942
RAMSEY COUNTY	-	2022	--	\$907,717		\$732,467		\$175,250
RICHFIELD	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$554	\$8,884,000	\$5,842,000	\$542,000	\$2,500,000	
ROBBINSDALE	at or below median NTC per capita	2018	\$409	\$2,676,159	\$780,000	\$200,000		\$1,696,159
ROGERS		2022	\$532	\$2,673,900	\$942,500	\$1,500,000		\$231,400
ROSEMOUNT	at or below median NTC per capita	2013	\$336	\$3,187,500	\$3,042,500	\$145,000		
ROSEVILLE /ROSEVILLE EDA		2022	\$593	\$9,536,682	\$4,707,256	\$1,150,000		\$3,679,426
SAVAGE	at or below median NTC per capita	2010	\$26	\$300,000		\$300,000		
SCOTT COUNTY / SCOTT COUNTY CDA	-	2022	--	\$407,100		\$350,000		\$57,100
SHAKOPEE	at or below median NTC per capita	2020	\$56	\$878,600		\$420,000		\$458,600
SHOREVIEW	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$141	\$1,617,000	\$695,000	\$205,000		\$717,000
SOUTH ST PAUL /EDA	at or below median NTC per capita	2021	\$349	\$2,941,000	\$143,620	\$100,000		\$2,697,380
ST ANTHONY	at or below median NTC per capita	2003	\$263	\$585,600				\$585,600
ST FRANCIS	at or below median NTC per capita	2004	\$124	\$366,704		\$206,400		\$160,304
ST LOUIS PARK / ST LOUIS PARK EDA		2023	\$883	\$21,423,893	\$9,444,073	\$610,904	\$5,543,741	\$5,825,175
ST PAUL / ST PAUL PORT AUTHORITY	at or below median NTC per capita	2023	\$887	\$108,356,607	\$31,516,828	\$8,242,522	\$22,567,960	\$46,029,297
STILLWATER	at or below median NTC per capita	2004	\$87	\$683,287	\$50,000	\$60,000		\$573,287
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	at or below median NTC per capita	2016	\$119	\$671,200		\$565,000		\$106,200
VICTORIA		2010	\$7	\$25,200	\$25,200			
WACONIA	at or below median NTC per capita	2012	\$46	\$226,806		\$211,806		\$15,000
WASHINGTON CO CDA /HRA	-	2022	--	\$4,469,600	\$2,090,000	\$2,335,000		\$44,600
WATERTOWN	at or below median NTC per capita	2011	\$336	\$607,005	\$607,005			
WAYZATA		2011	\$388	\$861,500		\$600,000		\$261,500
WEST ST PAUL	at or below median NTC per capita	2002	\$163	\$1,514,500	\$1,115,000	\$75,000		\$324,500
WHITE BEAR LAKE	at or below median NTC per capita	2014	\$219	\$2,256,336	\$1,836,036	\$300,000		\$120,300
WHITE BEAR TOWNSHIP	at or below median NTC per capita	2011	\$16	\$71,900				\$71,900
WOODBURY	at or below median NTC per capita	2020	\$90	\$2,559,572	\$1,038,572	\$1,521,000		
				\$522,093,306	\$206,168,519	\$67,233,706	\$79,185,618	\$169,505,463

Livable Communities Act Grants awarded from 1996-2023; report generated February 1, 2023