



S A I N T
LOUIS ❖
COUNTY
M I N N E S O T A

Understanding Your County Government



Your County Commissioners



The County Structure

The County Budget

customer service
accountability
transparency



Your Property Taxes

Pictured are Saint Louis County Courthouses located in Duluth, Virginia, and Hibbing, Minnesota

Understanding Your County Government

customer service • accountability • transparency

Your County Commissioners

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From the County Administrator

St. Louis County provides essential services to all of its citizens, many of which are required by the State of Minnesota. These services and accompanying resources are even more in demand during times of economic downturn. With this in mind, the County Board of Commissioners developed the following objectives as a guide to preparing the 2013 budget:

- Commitment to balancing the budget and positioning the county for future fiscal challenges.
- Sensitivity to economic pressures facing citizens, businesses, and our region.
- Continued emphasis on innovation, productivity, and service to our citizens.

The county's 2013 budget reflects pragmatic decisions brought about by constrained resources due to economic conditions and the lingering effects of state budget problems. Recognizing the economic pressures on our citizens, commissioners challenged county department heads to prepare fiscally prudent budgets. This is evidenced by the fourth consecutive year of property tax levies established below the rate of inflation.

Looking to future budgetary challenges, we will explore opportunities for further restructuring and redesign of service delivery models, emphasizing technology and communications with a focus on business planning.

The County Board continues to analyze services which should receive priority for funding and those which could be curtailed. Resident feedback received in the 2011 and 2013 Citizen Surveys has been essential in helping to make these decisions. A special thank you is extended to all of our citizens who took the time to respond.

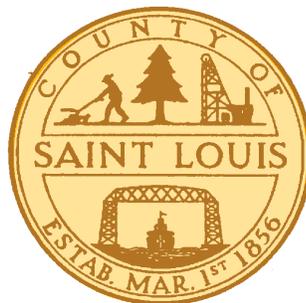
An effort is also underway to place this budget in a longer-term context by developing fiscal projections through 2016. With continued focus on workforce performance levels, productivity, and scrutiny of spending decisions, the county is well positioned to respond to future budgetary issues.

The following values serve to focus St. Louis County in providing quality cost-effective services:

- Customer Service** - improving efficiency for our customers and focusing spending on core services.
- Accountability** - maintaining fiscal discipline and budgetary sustainability.
- Transparency** - open allocation of resources in accord with County Board priorities.

These values are a reflection of our commitment to serve our citizens, yet there is no question that St. Louis County's greatest resource is its employees. Their skills and efforts are our assurance the county will meet and overcome any challenge we may face.

Kevin Z. Gray
County Administrator



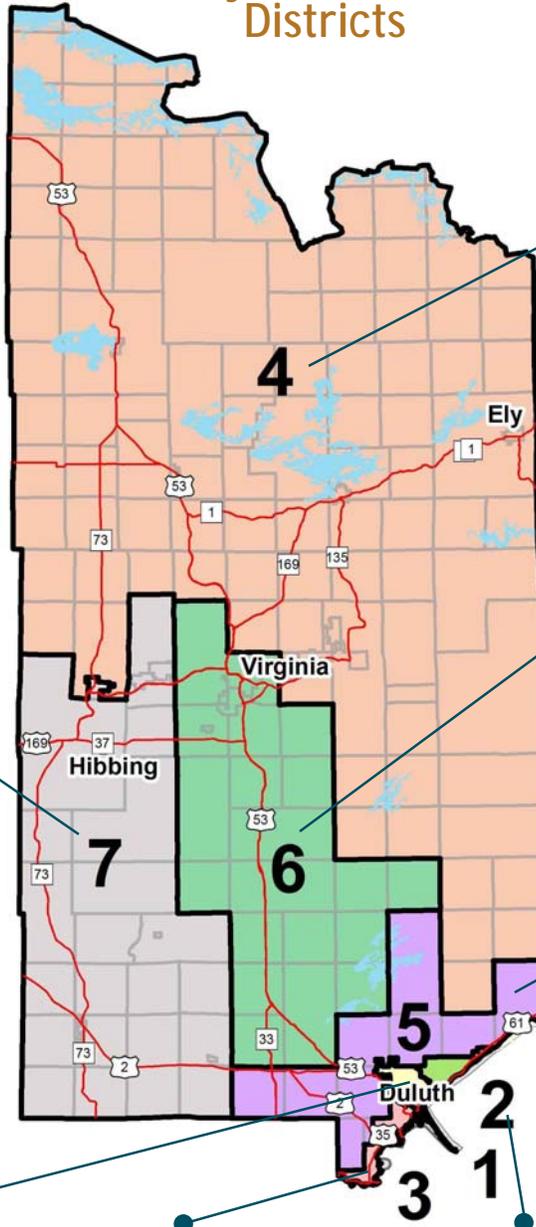
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2013 Saint Louis County Board

St. Louis County serves 200,226 people across a land mass of more than 7,000 square miles. It is the largest county east of the Mississippi River by geography, and is even larger than three states (Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware).

Most Minnesota counties have five elected commissioners, but, since St. Louis County's population is over 100,000, it is permitted to have seven commissioners. Each one represents approximately 28,600 people, or one-seventh of the county's population.

County Commissioner Districts



Mike Forsman, 4th District
Northern half of county and eastern townships
(218) 365-8200
forsmanm@stlouiscountymn.gov



Keith Nelson, 6th District
Virginia area and south central townships
(218) 749-7108
nelsonk@stlouiscountymn.gov



Pete Stauber, 5th District
Hermantown/Proctor area and southeast townships
(218) 726-2450
sweeneyp@stlouiscountymn.gov



Steve Raukar, 7th District
Hibbing area and southwest townships
(218) 262-0201
rauvars@stlouiscountymn.gov



Frank Jewell, 1st District
Central Duluth
(218) 726-2450
jewelf@stlouiscountymn.gov



Chris Dahlberg, 3rd District
Western Duluth
(218) 726-2562
dahlbergc@stlouiscountymn.gov



Steve O'Neil, 2nd District
Eastern Duluth
(218) 726-2359
oneils@stlouiscountymn.gov



Duties of a County Commissioner

County commissioners are elected officials who oversee county activities and work to ensure that citizen concerns are met, federal and state requirements are fulfilled, and county operations run smoothly. County commissioners spend a lot of time working with and representing people. They attend regular meetings of the county board as well as meetings of board subcommittees and county-related boards and commissions. They represent county concerns before local, state and national groups, including school boards, city councils, township boards, and state and federal offices. County commissioners also work with their constituents and respond to constituent concerns.

While no minimum education or prior experience is required for becoming a county commissioner, individual backgrounds and personalities can enhance effectiveness in the office. Useful experiences include operating a business; service on township and school boards or city councils; involvement in community activities; and management experience. Personal traits that can benefit county commissioners include a sense of humor, an open mind, a vision of where county government should go, an ability to compromise, and an ability to delegate. Effective communication and negotiation skills are also important.

Commissioners' terms are set at four years and are staggered among the board members, so that not all are elected at the same time. Newly elected commissioners take office the first Monday in January following their election. County board chairs are elected at the board's first meeting in early January. County commissioners' salaries vary, because they are set by individual county boards at the beginning of each year. In recent years commissioner salaries in Minnesota have ranged from \$5,600 to nearly \$100,000 annually.

The office of St. Louis County commissioner is considered to be a full-time position with a 2013 annual salary of \$56,409. The chair of the board receives an additional \$1,000 per year; the vice-chair, \$500. As elected officials, commissioners do not accrue and are not charged for vacation, sick leave, personal leave, compensatory time, or holidays.

County Management: Administration

County commissioners have administrative duties, as well as financial and legislative responsibilities. Following is a partial list of these duties and responsibilities:

- Establish policies and procedures for central administration and county departments to meet county goals.
- Authorize the maximum number of county employees, approve a county benefit schedule, negotiate and approve labor agreements, approve the recruitment and employment of key county employees, and oversee the implementation of the county pay equity plan and the county affirmative action/equal opportunity plan.
- Review liability issues and take appropriate measures to protect county employees and county property.
- Adopt and oversee the process for purchase of equipment and supplies for use by the county.
- Establish a plan for the review and evaluation of county services and programs.

Duties of a County Commissioner (continued)

County Management: Taxation/Finance

- Review, adjust and adopt the annual county operating budget and programs, as presented by county administration or county departments.

- Authorize the maximum property tax levy and the collection of county-wide property taxes.

- Serve as, or appoint, a board of equalization to resolve disputes regarding appraised property values for taxing purposes.

- Authorize the application for and/or receipt of funds from federal and state governments and approve their use within the county budget.

- Adopt and participate in the implementation of fiscal management policies in areas such as investments, reserve policy, short-term borrowing, use of bonds and risk management/insurance.

- Monitor the county's overall fiscal health through regular reports of the auditor, treasurer and finance departments.

- Establish a process for approving the payment of expenses incurred by the county.

- Develop and adopt a capital improvement program and operating budget covering major county expenditures over a series of years.

County Management: Other Functions

- Adopt appropriate ordinances for the enforcement of county-wide actions.

- Ratify, modify or deny the actions of commissions and boards which are advisory to the county board.

- Approve county participation in joint powers agreements with other governmental units.

- Represent the county on administrative/ advisory boards and commissions which provide direct and indirect county or county-related services. These may include airports, libraries, community corrections, local public health boards, community action agencies, mental health centers, developmental achievement centers, extension services, regional development commissions, social services agencies, joint solid waste commissions, and planning commissions.

- Make decisions regarding participation in optional federal or state programs.

- Communicate county actions and concerns to the public through school groups, business groups, civic organizations, the press, and other public forums.

- Participate in both district and statewide meetings of the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC), including the annual meeting and the legislative conference.

- Participate in activities of the National Association of Counties (NACo). Attend conferences, meetings, trainings and other education programs, as approved by the board, which relate to county activities.

- Other duties and responsibilities that may be enacted by the federal government, state legislature and governor.

County Government Structure

History of County Government

Minnesota's 87 counties are rapidly changing from a purely quasi-municipal corporation of the state, to a general purpose form of government which, for many counties, has necessitated a change in the way services are delivered and, sometimes, the structure of the county itself. In their infancy, counties were organized to be the administrative arm of the state. But, now counties provide services to citizens which are far beyond the original scope of county government.

Traditionally, counties performed state mandated duties including assessment of property, keeping property records and vital statistics, maintenance rural roads, administration of elections and judicial functions, keeping the peace in rural areas, and providing relief for the poor. Today, counties have moved into other areas of government support, such as public health and human services, corrections, child protection, library services, planning and zoning, economic development, parks and recreation, water quality, and solid waste management. Relief for the poor is now generally provided by the federal and state governments through their income maintenance programs.

County Boards of Commissioners

County boards are elected by voters of a specific geographic district, serve a four-year term, and are responsible for the operation of the county and its delivery of services. The number of commissioners on a county board in Minnesota is usually five, but counties with a population of over 100,000 may, by board resolution, increase the size of the board from five to seven members. Six counties - Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Olmsted, Ramsey, and St. Louis - have boards consisting of seven members.

Election and Appointment of Other County Officials

Beginning with President Andrew Jackson's administration (1829-1837) and afterwards, it became a common practice to increase the number of elective county offices. Appointed positions were changed to elected ones, and new elective offices were created. This caused the list of elected county officials to grow from a few, such as the coroner and the sheriff, to many, including the auditor, recorder, treasurer, surveyor, clerk of court, watershed district directors, judge of probate, assessors, and county attorneys.



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County Government Structure (continued)

Fifty Years of County Reform

Since the mid-1960s, Minnesota counties have gradually reduced the number of elective county offices. Hennepin and Ramsey counties were the first to benefit from special organizational reform legislation. Today, the list includes Anoka, Blue Earth, Scott, and Washington. In those counties, the positions of county auditor, treasurer and recorder are no longer elective positions, but the county sheriff, county attorney, and watershed district directors continue to be elected. In addition, Dakota, Olmsted, and St. Louis Counties appoint the position of county recorder, but the county auditor/treasurer continues to be elected. In recent years, twenty-nine Minnesota counties have combined the position of county auditor and county treasurer into one elected position.

1973 saw the passage of the "*Optional Forms of County Government*" legislation. While this offered several major options for the modernization of county government, most counties have instead made structural changes by seeking special legislation. For example, in 1987 enabling legislation was passed to allow Ramsey County to become a "home rule charter" county. With this authority, Ramsey County now operates under the guidance of that charter, and is the only home rule charter county in Minnesota.

Professional County Management

Over the last 30 years, county boards across the state have recognized the need to expand into a professional management model for their counties, mostly as a result of increasing demands for the delivery of services.

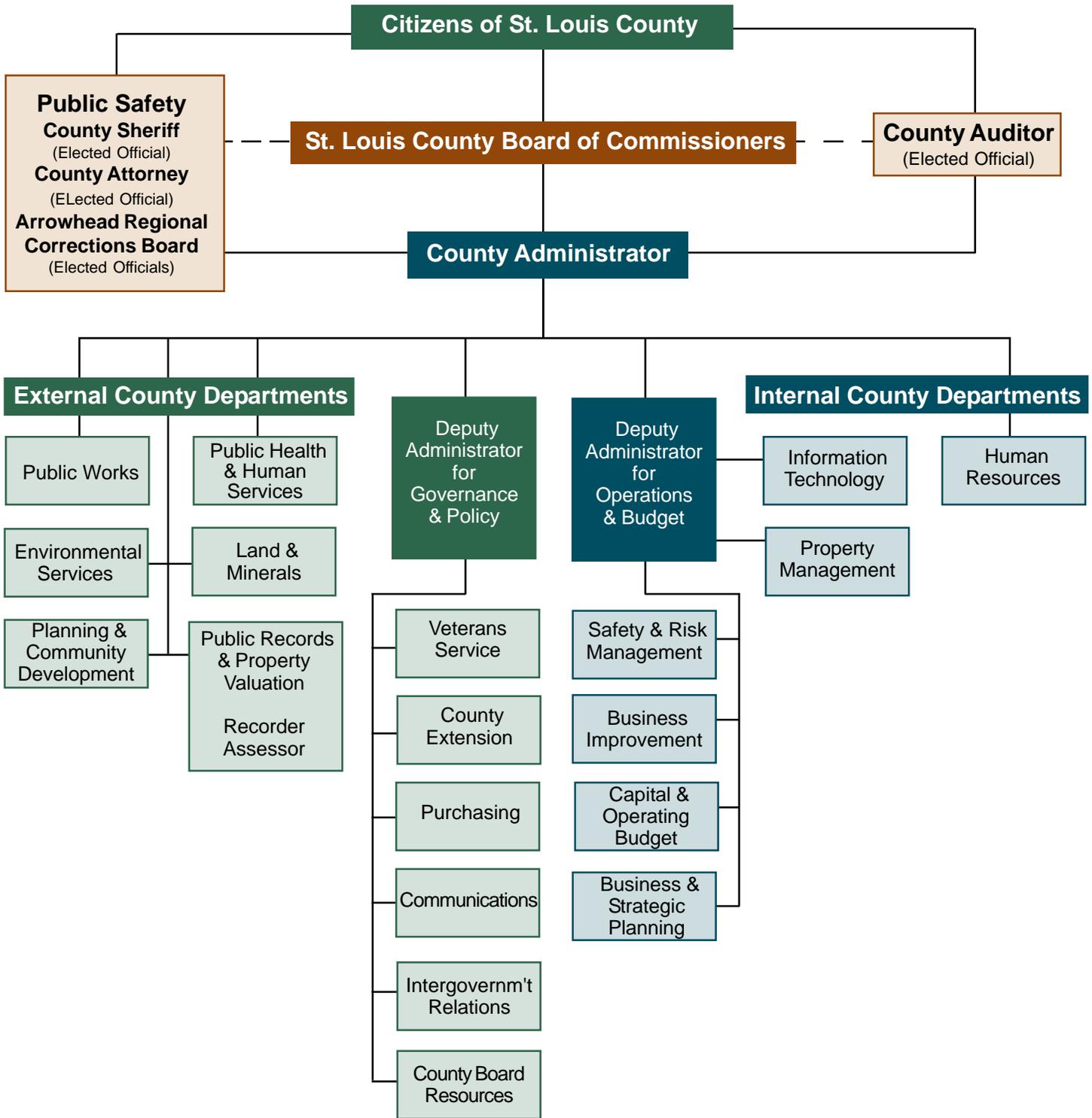
St. Louis County adopted a "county administrator plan" for the professional management of the county in 1987. Under this plan of government, an administrator is appointed by the County Board to serve as the head of the county, managing all county affairs placed in the administrator's charge. If required by the County Board, the administrator acts as the supervisor of all county institutions, departments, and agencies, and of all non-elected department heads.

The administrator is also responsible for the preparation and execution of the county budget, including a long range capital expenditure plan, and may also serve as the purchasing agent for the county. Currently, nearly sixty Minnesota counties have established the position of county administrator or coordinator. (Ramsey County uses the title of county manager.) The county administrator serves at the pleasure of the County Board, and is the only employee hired directly by county commissioners.

Association of Minnesota Counties



Saint Louis County Organizational Summary



Main Office Locations and Personnel Summary



2013 Personnel Summary

FULL TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
2,010	1,982	1,918	1,702	1,697	1,697	1715

St. Louis County employs nearly 1,700 people whose duties are performed in four main population centers. Courthouses are found in Duluth, Hibbing, and Virginia, and a Government Services Center is located in Ely. Each of these cities also has several other facilities which are owned or rented by the county. Employees are located in over 60 different worksites throughout the county's 7,092 square miles.

Approximate percentage of employees located in each major population area:

Duluth	62%
Virginia	26%
Hibbing	9%
Ely	3%
	100 %

*Since 2002 total number of employees has been decreased by 549 full time equivalents.

Saint Louis County Administrative Officials

ADMINISTRATOR

Kevin Z. Gray, County Administrator
218-726-2448, fax: 218-726-2469

ATTORNEY

Mark S. Rubin, County Attorney
218-726-2323, fax: 218-726-2332

AUDITOR/TREASURER

Don Dicklich, Auditor
218-726-2380

CORRECTIONS/PROBATION

Arrowhead Regional Corrections
Kay Arola, Director
218-726-2633, fax 218-726-2638

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, GOVERNANCE & POLICY

Gary E. Eckenberg
218-726-2447, fax: 218-726-2469

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, BUDGET & OPERATIONS

Linnea Betzler Mirsch
218-733-2747, fax: 218-726-2469

***EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS (9-1-1)**

Marcus Bruning (Sheriff's Office)
218-336-4340, fax: 218-625-3965

***ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

Ted Troolin, Director
218-749-9703

EXTENSION OFFICE (Administration)

Patty Swedberg, County Extension Administrator
218-733-2879, fax: 218-733-2888

HUMAN RESOURCES

James R. Gottschald, Director
218-726-2422, fax: 218-726-2332

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

John Ongaro, Director (Administration)
218-726-2455, fax: 218-726-2469

***LAND & MINERALS**

Robert Krepps, Land Commissioner
218-726-2606

***INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Martin Buscombe, Director
218-726-2019

***PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Barbara Hayden, Director
218-725-5008

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Tony Mancuso, Director
218-725-5085

***PUBLIC HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Ann M. Busche, Director
218-726-2097, fax: 218-726-2093

PUBLIC INFORMATION (Administration)

Dana Kazel, Communications Manager
218-725-5049, fax: 218-726-2469

PUBLIC RECORDS & PROPERTY VALUATION

Mark Monacelli, County Recorder
218-726-2677
David Sipila, County Assessor
218-749-7100

***PUBLIC WORKS**

James T. Foldesi, Public Works Director/
County Highway Engineer
218-625-3840, fax: 218-625-3888

***PURCHASING DIVISION (Administration)**

Donna Viskoe, Senior Buyer
218-726-2667

***SAFETY & RISK MANAGEMENT (Administration)**

Joe Austin, Safety & Risk Management Administrator
218-726-2139

***SHERIFF'S OFFICE/CIVIL DEFENSE**

Ross Litman, Sheriff
218-726-2341

***VETERANS SERVICES OFFICE (Administration)**

Sherry Rodriguez, County Veterans Service Officer
218-725-5285

*Location other than St. Louis County Courthouse, Duluth, MN

Revised July, 2012

Summary of 2013 Budget

Bringing state programs to the local level

St. Louis County, located at the western tip of Lake Superior and stretching to the Canadian border, is the largest county geographically east of the Mississippi River. The county encompasses over 7,000 square miles and is larger than three states (Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware) and the District of Columbia. Minnesota is one of a minority of states whose form of government is state managed and county administered. This means that many government services are provided by the counties rather than the state.

The St. Louis County's 2013 budget process has been one of ongoing adjustments and realignments to reflect a lower level of intergovernmental assistance and reductions in overall revenues. It is the goal of the County Board of Commissioners to identify and prioritize services that cannot be provided by other agencies.

Funding community essentials

As an example In past years, this resulted in the leasing of Chris Jensen Health & Rehabilitation Center to a private provider of long-term care. This transfer of the Chris Jensen facility is expected to result in major infrastructure and building improvements on its Duluth site, providing an increased array of programs for area residents in need of long-term care and rehabilitation services.

The county operating budget of \$311,563,514 is the basis for providing adequate funding for high-priority expenditures such as public safety, corrections, public works infrastructure covering over 3,000 miles of county roads, and care and protection for the most needy and vulnerable in our county.

The 2013 approved budget continues the county's partnership with four other northern Minnesota counties to provide corrections services through the Arrowhead Regional Corrections Joint Powers Agreement, and continuation of the Gravel Road Investment Program to address the integrity of the county's 1,600 miles of rural gravel roads. To cover these initiatives, the property tax levy for 2013 grew by 1.5% over 2012, but was again under the annual rate of inflation, which was at 2.6%.

Keeping property taxes down, will require careful evaluation of future revenue potential and determination of necessary services by the County Board. St. Louis County will need to make difficult decisions in the future to maintain its fiscal health in light of reduced state and federal support and increasing program costs. Clearly, revenue diversification will continue to be a priority to avoid increased reliance upon local property taxes.



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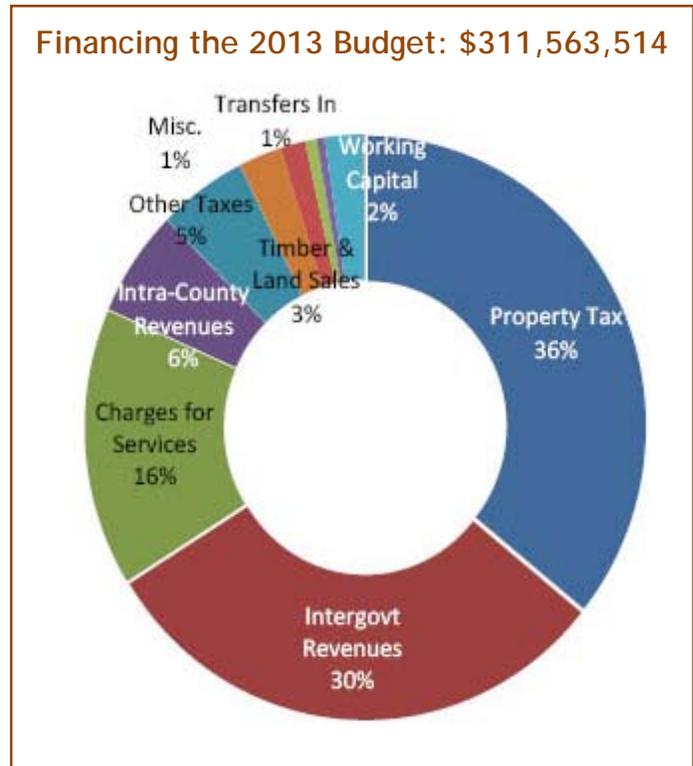
2013 Budget Process

The budget process provides the County Board and its management staff an opportunity to annually re-examine the services provided within the county. The process begins with a series of meetings where department heads present their goals and objectives for 2013. This allows the County Board to approve the strategic direction of individual departments, ensuring a fit into the county's overall strategic plan.

Based on these goals and objectives, the department directors then prepare their detailed budgets. In recent years, the emphasis has been to provide core services in the most economical and efficient manner possible. A major direction from the County Board is balancing service level needs in the community with the financial resources available to provide those needs.

Each year, counties must set the maximum property tax levy by September 15. On September 11, 2012, the County Board approved a maximum property tax levy for 2013. The property tax portion of the 2013 budget is \$111,669,173, representing a 1.5% increase over 2012. The final budget was approved on December 11, 2012.

The "Proposed Property Tax Statements" that homeowners and businesses receive in November of each year contain estimates of the following year's property taxes, based on property values which were established as of January 1st of the previous year, and the preliminary levy set in September. The final amount homeowners pay is often less than this amount, but it cannot be more.



A large portion of the financing for the St. Louis County 2013 budget is made up of state and federal funds and fees and service charges. The total budget is \$ 311,563,514 with \$94,310,771 (30.3%) coming as intergovernmental aid from the state and federal governments; \$48,218,111 (15.5%) from charges for services; and \$111,669,173 (35.8%) from local property taxes. The remaining portion of the budget is funded from the sources identified in the above graphic.

Frequently Asked Questions about the Budget

When is the budget prepared?

The budget for 2013 follows guidelines set by state law and County Board policy. 2013 is the second year of a two-year budget process. Key dates for the 2013 budget are:

- *September 11, 2012: Board adopts preliminary budget for 2013 and sets maximum property tax levy*
- *September-December: Ongoing budget discussions and revisions to the 2013 budget*
- *December 11, 2012: County Board adopts final 2012 budget and property tax levy*
- *January-September, 2013: Evaluation and development of modifications for 2013 budget.*

How can I have input on the budget?

The St. Louis County Board of Commissioners meets regularly on most Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m., rotating between Duluth and Iron Range cities. Schedules are found on the county website, www.stlouiscountymn.gov, or by calling County Administration at (218) 726-2450. A time is set aside at every meeting for citizens to discuss issues of concern, including budget matters. Budget discussions for the 2014 budget begin in the spring of 2013.

Why is my tax increasing?

There are only three reasons why your property tax will increase next year:

1. Your market value went up;
2. A state law change affected how your taxes are calculated; OR
3. Your city, township, school, county or special taxing district raised their property tax levy.

The county certified a 1.5% increase in the property tax levy for 2013, but your share of the total county tax bill may have increased more if your market value went up, or state laws changed.

Doesn't the county use increasing market values to collect more property tax?

No. The county cannot use market value increases to raise more property tax dollars. The state requires the County Board to set a total dollar figure for tax collections each year; any increase in YOUR market value does NOT bring in more tax dollars; it only increases your share of the total property tax approved by commissioners.

Want to find out more?

Visit the county's website at:
www.stlouiscountymn.gov
or, contact County Administration at
726-2450, or write to St. Louis County
Administration, 100 N. 5th Ave. W.
Room 202, Duluth, MN 55802

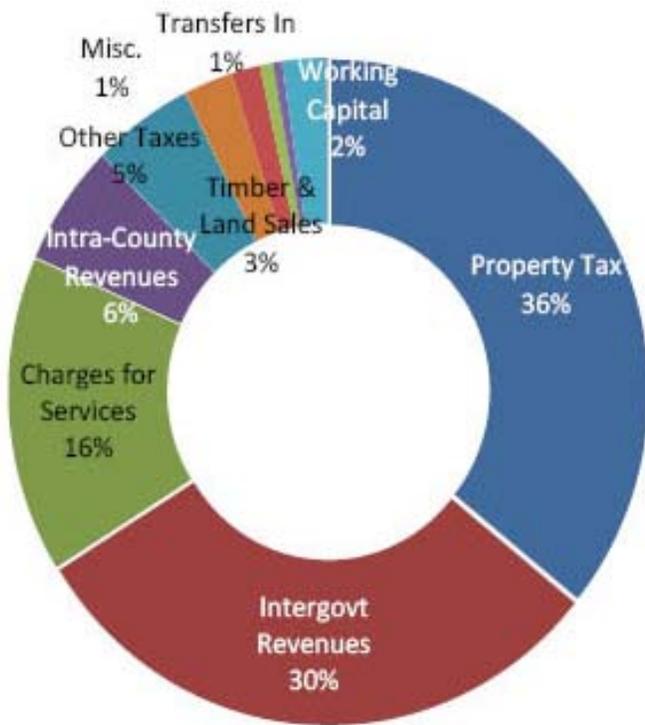
My value went up. What can I do about it?

Market values shown on your "Proposed Statement of Property Taxes Payable" sent from the County Auditor's Office in November are final and cannot be adjusted. If your market value has increased, you were notified of this change by mail during the prior spring. Contact the Assessor's Office to learn how to appeal this value for next year's taxes.

How does the county spend its budget?

County services include: 9-1-1 Emergency Communications, Services to Families with Children, Financial Assistance Programs, Services to Vulnerable Adults/Elderly, and Mentally Ill, Crime Prosecution, Highways and Bridges, Correctional System, County Extension, Sheriff's Patrol, Jail, Surveying, Property Assessing, Recording of Public Records, Land and Minerals Management, Public Health, Environmental Services, Motor Vehicle Licensing, Services to Chemically Dependent and Developmentally Disabled, Land Use Planning & Community Development.

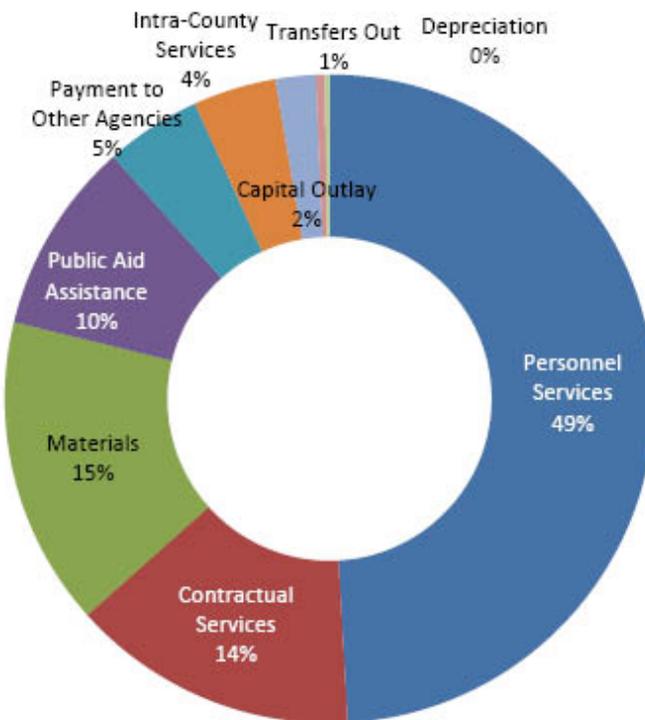
2013 Revenue and Expenditure Summary



Revenue

Source	2013 Adopted Revenue
Property Taxes	\$111,669,173 (35.8%)
Intergovernmental Revenues	94,310,771 (30.3%)
Charges for Services	48,218,111 (15.5%)
Intra-County Revenues	18,454,771 (5.9%)
Other Taxes	15,943,484 (5.1%)
Timber and Land Sales	7,705,000 (2.5%)
Working Capital	6,921,482 (2.2%)
Miscellaneous	4,556,113 (1.5%)
Transfers In	2,037,059 (0.7%)
Investment Earnings	1,408,850 (0.5%)
Fines and Forfeitures	179,250 (0.1%)
Licenses and Permits	151,150 (0.0%)
Gifts and Contributions	8,300 (0.0%)
TOTAL	\$311,563,514

Total Adopted 2013 Budget: \$311,563,514



Expenditures

Activity	2013 Adopted Expenses
Personnel Services	\$153,035,942 (49.1%)
Materials	48,007,652 (15.4%)
Contractual Services	44,500,615 (14.3%)
Public Aid Assistance	29,937,206 (9.6%)
Payment to Other Agencies	14,919,799 (4.8%)
Intra-County Services	12,870,886 (4.1%)
Capital Outlay	6,244,075 (2.0%)
Transfers Out	1,357,839 (0.4%)
Depreciation	687,000 (0.2%)
Loss/Gain Asset Disposal	2,500 (0.0%)
TOTAL	\$311,563,514

More budget information is available on the web: www.stlouiscountymn.gov/budget

Budget and Levy Comparisons for 2012 and 2013

One of the main functions of the St. Louis County Board is to set a budget that delivers services to county residents at the lowest possible price. The total 2013 county revenue budget, made up of state and federal revenues, fees, licenses, and property tax dollars, is \$311,563,514. Of this amount, \$111,669,173 comes from local property tax dollars. To maintain the current level of services and still

keep the cost of these services affordable, the 2013 property tax levy reflects a 1.5% increase. The fastest growing categories of spending are Public Safety (Sheriff, 9-1-1 Emergency Communications, and Attorney), Public Works, and Human Services. Many of the services performed by these departments are both mandated and underfunded by the federal government and the State of Minnesota.

2012 Approved Budget*
\$308,416,003

2012 Approved Levy
\$110,018,889

2013 Approved Budget*
\$311,563,514

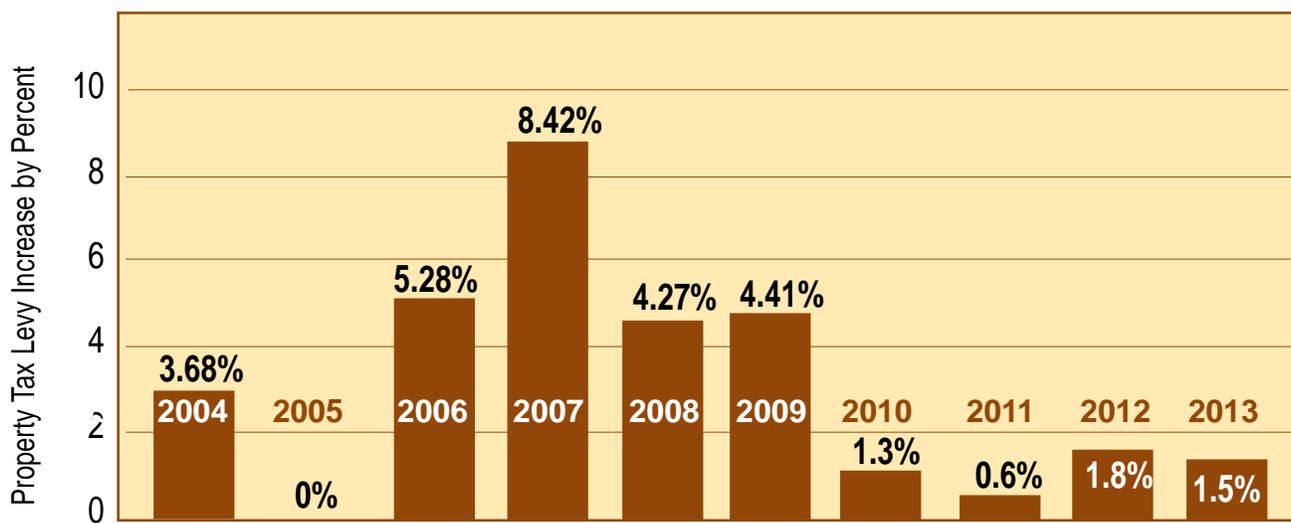
2013 Property Tax Levy
\$111,669,173

2013 Tax Levy

= 1.5% increase

*Approved Revenue Budget

Saint Louis County Ten Year Tax Levy Percentage Increases (3.1% average annual increase)



Source: St. Louis County Administration

Understanding Your Property Taxes

Funding your local communities

As Mark Twain once said, nothing is as sure as death and taxes. Most of us would agree that some form of taxation is necessary to provide services which protect and maintain our communities. In Minnesota, property taxes are the main way local governments raise revenues for this purpose. In fact, local governments need special authorization from the legislature to raise funds any other way. Property taxes are raised and spent locally, so your dollars benefit your community, as well as your neighboring communities.

It is important to note, when you receive your annual property tax statement from the St. Louis County Auditor's Office, that not all of your taxes are based on St. Louis County's tax levy. Your local school and city or township taxes are also listed on your tax statement.

How are your taxes figured?

The State of Minnesota requires each home or business to be classified and appraised at least once every five years through an on-site inspection. This process helps maintain equitable assessment levels from one jurisdiction to another. During other years, property values must be adjusted for market changes in the area. In St. Louis County, most properties, including those in the city of Duluth, are assessed by the County Assessor's Office. In some areas independent assessors contract with local cities and townships to provide this function, but their assessments are overseen by the County Assessor.

The accuracy of St. Louis County's assessments are checked by the state annually. The state will order an "across-the-board" percentage change in a jurisdiction where the difference between what property is assessed for and what it actually has sold for falls outside an allowable range. If you disagree with the county's assessment of the value of your property, you have the option of filing a claim with your local Board of Review and, if you are still not satisfied, you can appeal to the St. Louis County Board of Equalization.

How big is your piece of the pie?

To understand how the county portion of your property tax is figured, imagine a big pie. The tax levy set by the County Board each year (the lowest amount of money that will bring the highest level of services) is divided by the total value of all property in the county to create the tax rate. In other words, the levy figure determines how big the pie is. Your property's estimated market value, multiplied by the class rate and the tax rate, establishes your property tax payment; that is, how big your slice of the pie will be. The pie is recalculated each year, based on the county's levy and reassessments.

For more information about classification and valuations, call the County Assessor's Office: 726-2304 in Duluth, or 749-7147 in Virginia. For information about tax rates, levies and special taxing districts, call the County Auditor: 726-2380. You can also reach St. Louis County offices toll free at 1-800-450-9777.



Proposed Property Tax Statements

In November 2012, the St. Louis County Auditor distributed "Proposed 2013 Property Tax" statements to all county property owners. The notices informed each taxpayer about the proposed levies certified by their city or township, their school district, and St. Louis County, and how these proposed

levies could impact the property owner's 2013 taxes. These taxes were based on the maximum proposed levy established by these jurisdictions in September.

The following factors may account for increases or decreases in your property taxes:

Change in Market Value:

The assessed value of your property may have increased or decreased due to new construction, improvements to your property, or the Minnesota Statutory requirement to visit and re-appraise your property once every 5 years, based on a review of actual verified sales in your local real estate market.

Across the Board Increases:

Every year the Minnesota Department of Revenue monitors all arms-length real estate sales and compares each sale price to the Assessor's Market Value to determine the "sales ratio" or the accuracy of the Assessor's valuations. If the resulting ratio does not meet the Statutory requirements, the state can order an across-the-board value increase or decrease in your community to more accurately reflect the actual market values.

Levy Increases:

Your city, township, county, or school district sets their yearly budgets. They then set a dollar levy to generate the revenue to support that budget. The levied amount is sent to the County Auditor's Office which collects the tax levies, distributes the taxes to all these governmental jurisdictions accordingly.

Changes in Minnesota's Tax Law:

Over the last several years, the Minnesota Legislature has reduced state financial aid to local units of government which causes a larger portion of the cost of providing services to be generated from the property tax. In 2011 the Legislature eliminated the Homestead Credit Program, replacing it with the Homestead Market Value Exclusion. This was a dramatic departure from previous tax policy that affected all property types. Simply stated, state money is no longer helping to reduce your tax bill. (See page 17)

Changes in Your Property Taxes

Property tax reform

Over a decade ago, the Minnesota Legislature's property tax reforms were designed to shift taxes from apartments and businesses to residential properties. Higher priced homes also benefited from tax reform, with many of St. Louis County's lower-priced residences picking up the difference. In addition to these increases, homeowners may have seen increased property tax bills if the value of their property increased. Each property is required to be assessed at least once every five years to determine its true market value.

Phase-out of Limited Market Value

In the past, increases in market value were phased in over a series of years at a maximum of 8.5% per year to spare homeowners large jumps in value and property taxes. However, this Limited Market Value law was eventually eliminated in 2009, so taxes payable in 2010 were based on the actual appraised value of the property, rather than a value which had been kept artificially low in previous years.

Homestead Credit eliminated

As part of the plan to balance the State's budget and end the government shutdown in 2011, Minnesota lawmakers eliminated the Homestead Credit program. For decades, this program allowed home-owners to pay a reduced property tax to cities, counties, and school districts with the State making up the difference. This State tax decision was beyond the county's control.

The Homestead Credit was replaced with the "Homestead Market Value Exclusion." This change will save the State \$261 million per year. However, Minnesota home owners, seasonal owners, apartment owners, and business property owners will be paying the difference. Specifically, with overall homestead taxable market values reduced (or excluded) by the new law, other property types and homes of higher value must now pay a larger share of the total property tax bill.

Total tax determined by many jurisdictions

Finally, property owners may see tax increases if their local units of government increased their levies. St. Louis County approved a 1.5% levy increase for 2013. Other factors which might impact your specific property tax may include a market value increase, or increased city, township, or school district levies in your area. Voters in your school district may have approved excess school operating levy referendums, as well. The actions of these separate jurisdictions could all impact your total property tax bill.

Relief may be available

There is some relief offered to Minnesota homeowners in the form of property tax refunds. New income guidelines and a higher refund amount mean more taxpayers will qualify, and may receive larger property tax refunds. For more information, visit the state's website at: www.taxes.state.mn.us or call its tax help line at (651) 296-3781.



Where Does Your Property Tax Dollar Go?

St. Louis County provides services to its citizens such as road and bridge construction and maintenance, 9-1-1 emergency dispatch coverage, crime prevention and prosecution, public records and property transactions recording, property assessment, immunizations, veterans services, planning and community development, environmental services, and support and protection for children, the elderly, and the vulnerable.

These services are an important part of keeping families and communities strong and healthy. The graphic below illustrates the relative cost of providing these services by category, as funded through each of your 2013 property tax dollars.

	General Services 14¢	Administration, Auditor, Human Resources, Planning & Community Development, Extension, Purchasing, Veterans Services, Information Technology, Assessor, Recorder
	Public Safety 33¢	Arrowhead Regional Corrections, County Attorney's Office, County Jail, 9-1-1 Emergency Communications, Sheriff's Office, Law Enforcement
	Public Works 19¢	Administration & Engineering, Road Maintenance, Equipment & Materials, Road Construction, Road Overlay, Bridge Projects, Right of Way
	Health & Human Services 29¢	Administration, Public Health, Child Support Collection, Child Protective Services, Services to Adults, the Elderly, Families with Children, Mentally Ill, Developmentally Disabled, and the Chemically Dependent
	Debt 5¢	Payoff of bonds for capital projects

Source: Adopted 2013 Property Tax Levy