



## INFORMATION MEMO

# Public Purpose Expenditures

*Understand the general criteria for a valid public expenditure,, such as having a public purpose and having direct or implied authority in law. Find a list of commonly analyzed expenditures, including an analysis of the types of factors relied upon to determine the validity or invalidity of donations to organizations, contributions toward economic development, expenditures on certain employee expenses, and more.*

### RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Const. art. X, § 1.](#)  
[Minn. Const. art. XI, § 2.](#)

[Minn. Const. art. XII, § 1.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.191.](#)

Handbook, *Community Development and Redevelopment.*

*Visina v. Freeman*, 252 Minn. 177, 89 N.W.2d 635 (1958).

## I. Criteria for valid public expenditures

In order for an expenditure of public funds to represent a lawful expenditure, it should meet both of the following standards:

- Public purpose. A public purpose for the expenditure must exist.
- Authority. Specific or implied authority for the expenditure must arise out of a statute or from the city’s charter. Specific authority usually is fairly clear. In contrast, whether a particular statute or charter provision implicitly provides authority for an expenditure often becomes subject to interpretation. Cities should consult with their city attorneys regarding whether implied authority for a specific expenditure exists.

The Minnesota Constitution allows taxation to further a public purpose, but generally prohibits the passing of any local or special ordinance or law authorizing taxation for a private purpose. Minnesota’s Constitution also generally prohibits giving or loaning the credit of the state to specifically aid an individual, an association, or a corporation. This does not mean, however, that a city can never make a contribution to an association or a corporation; but, in order to do so, the expenditure must further a public purpose and must be authorized by a statute or charter. For example, a specific state law allows cities to give donations (of up to \$50,000 per year) to any incorporated developmental society or organization. Also, various statutory economic development tools make it possible for cities to make certain contributions toward development and redevelopment. Again, cities should consult with their city attorneys or bond attorneys regarding allowable expenditures for development.

Since, as stated above, a public expenditure must always further a public purpose, analysis of what qualifies as a “public purpose” becomes crucial.

The meaning of “public purpose” constantly is evolving. The Minnesota Supreme Court has followed a liberal approach, generally finding a “public purpose” when the activity in question meets all of the following:

This material is provided as general information and is not a substitute for legal advice. Consult your attorney for advice concerning specific situations.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[R.E. Short Co. v. City of Minneapolis](#), 269 N.W.2d 331 (Minn. 1978).

[City of Pipestone v. Madsen](#), 287 Minn. 357, 178 N.W.2d 594 (1970).

[Abrahamson v. St. Louis Sch. Dist.](#), 802 N.W.2d 393 (Minn. App. 2011), affirmed in part and reversed in part in [Abrahamson v. St. Louis Cnty. Sch. Dist. 2142](#), 819 N.W.2d 129 (Minn. 2012).

[Walser Auto Sales v. City of Richfield](#), 635 N.W.2d 391 (Minn. App. 2001) (taxpayer lawsuit).

[See generally, State Auditor's Statements of Position.](#)

- The activity will benefit the community as a body.
- The activity directly relates to functions of government.
- The activity does not have, as its *primary objective*, the benefit of a private interest.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has recognized that an incidental benefit of the activity to a private interest does not, per se, deprive the activity of its public nature, if the primary purpose of the act is public.

The Minnesota Supreme Court further clarified that activities that promote the following objectives *for the benefit of all the city's residents* further a public purpose:

- Public health
- Safety
- General welfare
- Security
- Prosperity
- Contentment

By no coincidence, these interests also represent the foundation of all legitimate council actions. Councilmembers are elected or appointed to govern by and for these interests, acting as specialists on what best serves the local population. Therefore, a council's written determination of a valid public purpose based on reasonable findings of fact, along with the advice of the city attorney, should not be underestimated.

Attorney general (AG) opinions provide guidance in analyzing the validity of a public expenditure. However, the AG opinions are not legally binding, and courts make the final decision. Judicial review focuses on (1) whether the expenditure benefits the community as a whole; and (2) whether the expenditure relates to the functions of government.

A city could face the following problems when the validity of a city expenditure gets challenged:

- Taxpayer lawsuits. Depending on the outcome, a council may have to cover the expense of defending itself in a taxpayer lawsuit and, if the taxpayer wins, dealing with a court finding the expenditure in question illegal. Personal liability for the expenditure might also fall upon the individual councilmembers in some situations since they have a fiduciary responsibility to spend the public's money for a public purpose.
- Non-compliance finding by the state auditor. The state auditor has the authority to find that the city made an unauthorized expenditure of public funds. This could result in future special audits and embarrassment for the city.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

Appendix A, Public Purpose Expenditure Chart.

[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 410.33.](#)

- Public mistrust. The council could lose the trust of the people in the community.
- Changes in law. Substantial violations may prompt the adoption of more restrictive legislation on city expenditures.

A later section of this memo contains a checklist cities can use to make a preliminary determination of whether specific expenditures qualify as a proper use of public funds.

## II. Common questions on public spending

Common questions often arise from public officials regarding certain public expenditures. Please note this section does not represent an exhaustive list of all valid or invalid city expenditures.

Many statutes limit the authority to spend money by certain types of cities. For example, some statutes give particular spending authority only to statutory cities or only to home rule charter cities.

Also, many statutes give authority for certain expenditures only to cities of a certain class. Population determines a city's class and are classified as follows:

- First class cities. A first class city has a population over 100,000. (Cities do not generally lose first class status if their population drops below 100,000, unless the population drops more than a certain amount).
- Second class cities. A second class city has a population over 20,000, but not more than 100,000.
- Third class cities. A third class city has a population over 10,000, but not more than 20,000.
- Fourth class cities. A fourth class city has a population that is 10,000 or less.

The analyses of the expenditures in this section primarily apply to statutory cities since home rule charter cities may have additional authority for expenditures in their city charters. Home rule charter cities should check their charters for more details. Home rule charter cities rely upon the general law that applies to statutory cities as authority for an expenditure only when the following conditions exist:

- The city's charter is silent on the particular matter.
- No general law exists that prohibits a charter city from making the expenditure.
- No general law exists that expressly states a city's charter must prevail over general law on the particular matter.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. State Auditor, Statement of Position Public Expenditure: Donations and Dues.](#)

[A.G. Op. 59-a-3 \(Jan. 15, 1959\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.93.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 469.187-.189.](#)

[A.G. Op. \(Jan. 30, 1930\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.187.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.188.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.189.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

The attorney general and the state auditor have provided guidance for determining the validity of certain expenditures by distinguishing between the authority to spend money for a specific purpose and the authority to give money to an organization generally committed to that purpose. For example, the attorney general said that the authority to “appropriate money for purposes of historical preservation” allows a city to contract with a county historical society for specific services, but does not allow the city to donate funds to the society to spend at its own discretion.

### A. Advertising

City officials often ask if they may spend money on advertising. Generally, cities have statutory authority for advertising expenditures. In some instances, however, this authority may be limited to a particular kind of advertising for a particular purpose or also may vary based on the class of the city.

Councilmembers should carefully review these an expenditure beforehand to ensure the facts support that the expenditure qualifies as an advertising expenditure anticipated by the statutes. The attorney general has deemed a donation, under the guise of advertising, improper.

A city seeking to expend monies on advertising expenditures not outlined in this memo should contact the League for further information or consult its city attorney for a legal opinion.

#### 1. First class cities

Any first class city may levy a tax, and the council may direct the use of the proceeds for city publicity purposes. The council may establish and provide for a publicity board or bureau to administer the fund, subject to the conditions and limitations that the council prescribes by ordinance.

#### 2. Second and third class cities

Any second or third class city (whether a statutory or home rule charter city) may levy a tax for the purpose of advertising the following:

- Agricultural resources of the community.
- Industrial business of the community.
- All other resources of the community.

#### 3. Second, third, and fourth class cities

The governing body of any second, third, or fourth class statutory or home rule charter city may annually appropriate money to advertise the city and its resources and advantages. Limitations on the appropriations include using the money:

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 469.186.](#)  
Section II–GG, *Tourism*.

[Minn. Stat. § 360.032.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 360.043.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. §§ 360.011–.076.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 441.26.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 441.48.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. §§ 441.47–.55.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 458.02.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 458.03](#)

- To advertise the city.
- For cooperative programs of promotion for the area by more than one municipality and its resources and advantages.

## 4. Statutory cities

Any statutory city may spend money to create a bureau of information and publicity for the purpose of (1) furnishing tourists information; (2) for providing outdoor advertising and (3) for preparing, publishing, and circulating information and facts concerning the recreational facilities, business resources and industrial resources of the community.

### B. Airports

All cities, towns, and counties in Minnesota have the power to acquire, maintain, and operate airports. In addition, cities, towns, and counties may assist other municipalities in exercising the powers and authority those other municipalities have under the aeronautics code. This assistance may take the form of a gift or lease of real property, a donation or loan of personal property, or the appropriation of money.

### C. Bridges

All statutory cities may spend money to assist in the improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges outside the city limits, as long as they lead into the city. Fourth class home rule charter cities also have this authority.

All cities have the power to acquire, purchase, construct, maintain, and operate bridges and the bridges' approaches. In order to use this authority, however, a city must pass an ordinance determining to exercise powers granted by certain state statutes.

### D. Ports, Docks

All cities with a population from 4,000 to 50,000 may acquire land on a navigable stream in the city by purchase or condemnation. The city may, on this land or on a portion of this land, construct, erect, and maintain:

- Docks, quays, levees, wharves, landing places, railroads, and other transportation loading and unloading places.
- Water freight and passenger stations.
- Terminals and terminal buildings for carriers.
- Necessary equipment and appurtenances.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. Ch. 469.](#)  
Section II-K, *Economic development*

[Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development](#), 332 Minnesota Street, Suite E-200, St. Paul, MN 55101; (651) 259-7114 or (800) 657-3858.

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 9.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.84.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

LMC information memo,  
[Cemetery Regulations.](#)

[Minn. State Auditor, Statement of Position Public Expenditure: Donations and Dues.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 38.12.](#)

## E. Businesses

A number of statutes empower cities to provide money or real property for economic development purposes under various programs. Likewise, there is limited authority to provide low-cost land for housing redevelopment purposes.

These different programs are discussed briefly in a later section of this memo. For further information, contact the League or the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED).

## F. Cemeteries

Statutory cities may acquire, hold, and manage cemetery grounds. These cities may acquire cemeteries by purchase, gift, devise, condemnation, or otherwise.

Any statutory city, town, or fourth class home rule charter city may appropriate up to \$10,000 per year to any public or privately owned cemetery located within or outside the city's boundaries. The cemetery must be used for burial of the dead without restriction. The statute does not specify a particular use of the money by the cemetery. Alternatively, a city may enter into a joint powers agreement with another governmental entity for the operation of a cemetery. In addition to the joint powers agreement, neighboring cities and towns may enter into a joint agreement for maintenance of a cemetery, with the same \$10,000-per-year restriction for each.

## G. Community celebrations

City officials often ask if the city may hold a celebration for the community or contribute to an organization that will be holding a community celebration. Although no general authorization exists for festival expenditures, some statutory authority does support these type of expenditures in limited circumstances. The League cautions against spending money on celebrations outside of parameters set forth below and recommends consulting with city attorneys regarding expenditures on fairs or celebrations.

### 1. County fairs

Any city or town hosting fairs of county and district agricultural society or association, may appropriate money to the agricultural society or association if both:

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 465.50.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.93.](#)  
Section II-Q, *Historical*.

[Minn. Stat. § 471.935.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. §§ 471.15-.191.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 34.](#)

[A.G. Op. 59-a-22 \(Dec. 4, 1934\).](#)

[Minn. State Auditor, Statement of Position Public Expenditure: Donations and Dues.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.191.](#)

- The society or association is a member of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society; and
- The fair is held within the city's or town's corporate limits or close proximity to the corporate limits.

## 2. Memorial Day observances

All cities have the authority to spend money for Memorial Day observances in commemoration of the noble and valiant deeds of the nation's dead soldiers. Cities may spend up to \$300 annually for each 75,000 of population.

## 3. Centennial and historical celebrations

The statutes do not specifically authorize cities to spend money for city centennial celebrations.

An argument can be made, however, that cities may spend money on such local celebrations under a statute allowing cities to spend money to commemorate important historical events that occurred in the city. A later section of this memo discusses this authority in more detail.

## H. Community centers

Any city may appropriate money to support the facilities, programs, and services of a public or private nonprofit senior citizen or youth center. No specific authority expressly allows cities to finance other community centers, but many cities have done so through the state recreation statutes.

## I. Decorations

Statutory cities may spend money on decorations, signs, plaques, and attached accessories for public streets, buildings, and parks. Cities should use caution to ensure that decorations, such as those for the Christmas holidays, are not primarily religious in nature.

## J. Donations

Cities often get asked to make donations to organizations operating for good causes. Generally, without express authority by charter or statute, cities do not have authority to appropriate or give away public funds as donations to any person, corporation or private institution. . This does not mean, however, that a city can never make a contribution to an association or a corporation; but, in order to do so, the expenditure must further a public purpose and must be authorized by a statute or charter. Indeed, some statutes specifically allow support for certain organizations and causes.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

Handbook, *Community Development and Redevelopment*.

A.G. Op. 59-a-3 (May 21, 1948).  
A.G. Op. 218-r (Aug. 15, 1951).  
A.G. Op. 59-a-22 (Aug. 7, 1951).  
A.G. Op. 476-b-2 (Apr. 20, 1944).  
A.G. Op. 218-r (Feb. 10, 1942).  
A.G. Op. 476-b-2 (Apr. 29, 1954).

Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 2.  
Minn. Stat. § 349.213.

Minn. Stat. § 349.12.

Minn. Stat. § 471.941.

For example, a specific state law exists that allows cities to give donations (of up to \$50,000 per year) to any incorporated developmental society or organization. Also, various statutory economic development tools make it possible for cities to make certain contributions toward development and redevelopment. Again, cities should consult with their city attorneys or bond attorneys regarding allowable expenditures for development.

### 1. Nonprofit organizations in general

The attorney general, over the years, has considered the question of donating public funds to various groups and has found the following public expenditures improper since no specific authority to donate to these organizations existed:

- To support the Boy Scouts.
- To sponsor a local bowling team.
- To sponsor a local kittenball team (similar to softball).
- To help the American Legion build a Legion Hall.
- To help support the Red Cross.
- To support a campaign to stop expansion of a neighboring city airport.

Cities have other options to support nonprofits. For example, the city could use its contracting power to indirectly support nonprofits, such as contracting with a club to spend a Saturday cleaning up public grounds in exchange for money. Also, if a city maintains a fund created from gambling proceeds, those proceeds may be used for many types of charitable contributions that further a lawful purpose. The city should consult with its city attorney to ensure that the use of gambling proceeds complies with the statutory requirements of a lawful purpose expenditure.

### 2. Artistic organizations

Counties, cities, and townships may appropriate money to support artistic organizations. The governing body may divide the appropriation among multiple artistic organizations in proportions determined by the governing body.

An association, corporation, or other group that provides an opportunity for people to participate in the creation, performance, or appreciation of artistic activities qualifies as an “artistic organization”. The statute provides examples of “artistic activities” that cities can support; however, it, by no means, represents an exclusive list.



## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 469.191.](#)  
[A.G. Op. \(June 27, 1997\)](#)  
(informal letter opinion to Staples).  
Section II-J, *Dues*.

[Minn. Stat. § 465.039.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 465.037.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 469.191.](#)  
Sections II-R, *Hospitals and EMS* and II-K, *Economic development*.

[Minn. Stat. § 343.11.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.90.](#)

### **3. Incorporated development societies or organizations**

State law authorizes cities “to appropriate not more than \$50,000 annually to any incorporated development society or organization of the state for promoting, advertising, improving, or developing the economic and agricultural resources of the city.” With the statutory restrictions regarding the reasons for the donations, cities interested in donating up to \$50,000 in any given year to an incorporated development society or organization should consult their city attorney. For example, the attorney general’s office has opined that, while this authority allows a city to contribute up to \$50,000 annually to a chamber of commerce, it does not allow a city to become a member of the chamber of commerce, or to pay dues to it.

### **4. Community food shelves**

Any city or county may appropriate an amount to provide grants to nonprofit organizations that operate community food shelves and provide food to the needy without charge. Authority also exists to provide public money to support hospitals and certain economic development organizations. These circumstances are discussed in more detail in a later part of this memo.

### **5. Prevention of cruelty to animals**

If a city has a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals (“SPCA”), it may appropriate monies, not otherwise appropriated, for the maintenance and support of that SPCA “in the transaction of the work for which they are organized”.

However, no part of such an appropriation may go to payment of the salary of any officer of the society.

### **6. Solicitation of donations by firefighters**

In spite of any law or ordinance to the contrary, any city may, by resolution, allow full-time firefighters employed by the city and while on duty, or volunteer firefighters serving the city while not on duty, to solicit charitable contributions from motorists. A city that wishes to do this must follow certain strict requirements set forth in the statute, including restrictions on type of charitable organization, frequency and time frame of solicitations and proof of insurance.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Ch. 87, H.F. No. 1003 \(2016\)](#), to be codified in part as Minn. Stat. § 471.3459 (2016).

[LMC Model Policy, Donation of Surplus City Equipment to a Nonprofit Organization.](#)

[A.G. Op. \(June 27, 1997\) \(informal letter opinion to Staples\).](#)

[Minn. State Auditor, Statement of Position Public Expenditure: Donations and Dues.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.96.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.58.](#)

[Minn. Stat. Ch. 469.](#)

## 7. Surplus city equipment

In 2016, the Minnesota Legislature passed a new law authorizing a “local government,” including statutory and home rule charter cities, to donate “surplus equipment” to a “nonprofit organization.” Surplus equipment includes equipment used by a local government public works department, and also includes cellular phones and emergency medical and firefighting equipment no longer needed by the local government (because the phones or equipment no longer meet industry standards for emergency medical services, police, or fire departments; have minimal value; or have no resale value). Before donating surplus equipment, a city must adopt a policy on how it will determine what qualifies as surplus eligible for donation and how it will select nonprofit organizations eligible to receive donations. One caveat worth mentioning—the policy “must address the obligations of the local government to disclose to the nonprofit that the surplus equipment may be defective and cannot be relied upon for safety purposes.”

## K. Dues

According to the attorney general, cities cannot join or become members of “private” organizations, absent specific statutory authority—even if there is specific authority to contribute to the organization. Without authorization for membership, cities do not have authority to pay for membership. However, as noted previously, instead of paying dues, a council may contract and pay for services generally provided to an organization, if doing so achieves one of council’s powers.

All cities, counties, and towns may appropriate money for membership in county, regional, state, and national associations of a civic, educational, or governmental nature. The associations must have, as their purpose, the betterment and improvement of municipal governmental operations. This authorization also allows these public entities to participate in the meetings and activities of these associations.

All cities and urban towns in Minnesota may appropriate money to pay dues to become members of the League of Minnesota Cities.

## L. Economic development

A number of statutes empower cities to provide money or real property for economic development purposes under various programs, including up to \$50,000 to an incorporated development society or organization discussed in II(J)(3) above. An analysis of the economic development statutes and their requirements fall outside the scope of this memo; however, cities should know that, in certain circumstances, the statutes permit contributions for economic development.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 469.185.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 116J.993-.995.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.191.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 469.124-.134.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 469.090-.1082.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.192.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 469.1812-.1816.](#)

Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 332 Minnesota Street, Suite E-200, St. Paul, MN 55101; (651) 259-7114 or (800) 657-3858.

Handbook, *Community Development and Redevelopment*.

[A.G. Op. 472-o \(July 31, 1959\).](#) [A.G. Op. 185-b-2 \(June 28, 1962\).](#) [A.G. Op. 185-b-2 \(Apr. 6, 1962\).](#) LMC information memo, *City Special Elections*.

The following list provides a broad summary of some of the more common tools available:

- Conveyance of city-owned land for a nominal amount to encourage business and industry, under certain conditions.
- “Business subsidies,” including contributions of personal property, real property and/or infrastructure.
- Grants to certain economic development organizations.
- Creation of development districts.
- Economic Development Authority programs.
- Economic development loans.
- Tax abatement.

The League recommends consulting with city attorneys or city bond counsel when considering any of these tools. Also, for further information about economic development programs, contact the League or the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED). Finally, Chapter 14 of the *Handbook for Minnesota Cities*, entitled Community Development and Redevelopment, provides guidance on awarding business subsidies or utilizing various development tools.

## M. Elections

Cities can spend money to hold general and special elections authorized by law.

### 1. Special elections/advisory elections

Special elections, authorized by statutes or charter provisions, represent a valid public expenditure. In the alternative, elections on questions that the public has no authority to answer, either by statute or charter provision, constitute advisory elections, which are prohibited, and expenditures on these types of elections are not valid.

Many home rule charter cities have charters containing initiative and referendum provisions. These provisions give these charter cities additional powers with regard to the types of questions that can be put on the ballot at a special election. Voters in these cities often have the right to petition for special elections in certain circumstances.

### 2. Advocating/educating on a ballot question

A common question regarding ballot issues revolves around whether a city can spend money for advertisements encouraging voters to support the city’s position on a local ballot question, such as a “yes” vote for a special election to issue bonds or a “no” vote on a city charter issue.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[A.G. Op. 159-a-3 \(May 24, 1966\).](#)  
Office of the State Auditor,  
[Statement of Position:  
Expenditure of Public Funds  
on Ballot Issue Advocacy,](#)  
Apr. 2014.

[Abrahamson v. St. Louis  
Cnty. Sch. Dist. 2142,](#) 819  
N.W.2d 129 (Minn. 2012).

[A.G. Op. 442-a-20 \(July 10,  
1952\).](#)

[A.G. Op. \(June 30, 2006\)  
\(informal letter opinion\).](#)

A related question arises, as well, as to whether a city can spend money either to support or oppose a state constitutional amendment ballot initiative.

### **a. Local ballot initiatives**

Traditionally, case law and the attorney general have allowed local subdivisions to publish and distribute publications intended merely to inform the public of financial conditions and the potential effects of the passage or failure of a ballot question. However, cities generally have not been allowed to expend funds to promote or defeat passage of a local ballot question by presenting one-sided information on the issue.

The state auditor acknowledged an exception to this, stating elected officials may appear before citizens to orally advocate for a particular position, so long as no expenditure of public funds has occurred.

A 2012 Minnesota Supreme Court decision, however, questioned the extent to which a city either can inform its residents of a ballot measure or warn its citizens of the direct financial consequences that may occur should a ballot measure succeed or fail. While the court declined to say whether a city could legally spend money to promote a position on a ballot measure, the court cautioned that any such expenditures would be subject the city to campaign finance laws. Furthermore, the court stated any statement made by a city “with reckless disregard of whether it is false” could be punishable as a misdemeanor.

Given the uncertainty left by this decision, cities should consult their city attorney prior to any expenditures associated with efforts to inform voters about any ballot question.

### **b. State constitutional ballot initiatives**

Historically, the attorney general also has frowned upon expenditures made to support a position on a state constitutional ballot initiative. A 1952 opinion addressed a situation where a town wanted to spend money to advocate the adoption of a constitutional amendment. The attorney general found the expenditure illegal, stressing that use of taxpayer money to support one political position was improper since taxpayers can have differing opinions about almost any political question.

In a later opinion, however, the attorney general has recognized that, in limited circumstances, spending money to advocate a position could be proper.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

Office of the State Auditor,  
[Statement of Position:  
Expenditure of Public Funds  
on Ballot Issue Advocacy](#),  
Apr. 2014.

[Abrahamson v. St. Louis  
Cnty. Sch. Dist. 2142](#), 819  
N.W.2d 129 (Minn. 2012).

[Minn. Stat. § 297A.99, subd.  
1\(d\), \(e\).](#)

The attorney general and the state auditor both have stated that, where a state action or proposal could have a “direct and substantial effect” on the interests of a local governmental entity, that entity could spend public funds to protect or promote its interests—even by financially supporting one side of a ballot issue.

The attorney general and state auditor quickly point out, however, a city cannot spend public funds for advocacy of a position where the proposed measures’ effect would be “only indirect and in common with the public at large.”

The city council has the discretion to make findings as to whether or not a measure has a “direct and substantial effect.” Therefore, cities that wish to spend money to encourage a particular vote on a local ballot initiative should first consult with their city attorneys.

Lastly, in light of the 2012 Minnesota Supreme Court case, cities that spend any money to promote a position on a state constitutional amendment must do so in compliance with campaign finance and fair campaign practice laws.

### **c. Local sales tax**

State statutes currently ban cities from expending funds to promote or otherwise advertise a referendum to support special legislation imposing a local option sales tax. Cities can, however, expend money to:

- Conduct the referendum.
- Disseminate information included in the resolution and indicating the city council’s approval of the local sales tax.
- Provide notice of and conduct public forums at which both proponents and opponents of the referendum have equal time to express their opinions on the merits of the referendum.
- Provide facts and data on the impact of the proposed sales tax on consumer purchases.
- Provide facts and data related to the programs and projects to be funded with the sales tax.

### **N. Employees/staff/public officials**

Cities often ask about various employee costs. These include:

- Pay, expenses, and benefits.
- Miscellaneous items (bonds, recognition events, and flowers).

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 412.111.](#)

[A.G. Op. 270-d \(Aug. 12, 1977\).](#)  
[A.G. Op. 107-a-3 \(Jan. 22, 1980\).](#)

[A.G. Op. \(Feb. 6, 1998\)](#)  
(informal letter opinion to Champlin).

[Minn. State Auditor, Petition Report: City of Becker.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 1.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 2a.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 5.](#)

### 1. Pay, expenses, and benefits

Statutory cities may create departments and advisory boards and appoint officers, employees and agents as deemed necessary for the proper management and operation of city affairs. In doing so, the council may define the duties of its officers, employees and other staff, as well as fix the compensation for those positions.

#### a. Bonuses

The attorney general has said that a bonus for past services is void as a gratuity, in the absence of some type of agreement or understanding.

However, the attorney general discussed the possibility of paying a bonus to employees and opined that “an agreed monetary bonus might be provided as part of a salary plan to employees who meet performance or longevity standards.”

Based on this AG opinion, it seems reasonable to assume that, if the bonus arose from a prior agreement or understanding of how or when payment of the bonus would occur, then the bonus would be valid.

#### b. Discounted or free items or services from city-owned business

The state auditor has determined that no specific authority permits offering discounts to city employees because of their status as city employees on merchandise sold by city-owned businesses, such as discounts on clothes in a city-owned golf course pro shop. Discounts on merchandise to nonemployees or employees for reasons other than status of employees (like any season pass holder) may pass muster as long as the city’s council has approved a policy outlining the discounting practice.

#### c. Insurance benefits

Municipalities may insure or protect their officers and employees and their dependents under group health insurance, life insurance, and accident insurance. The city may pay all or any part of the premium or charges on the insurance or protection. Such a payment represents additional compensation paid to the officer or employee, but does not qualify as income for the purpose of determining contributions or benefits under a public pension or retirement system. Any city or town may insure or protect its retired officers and employees and their dependents under a group life, health, accident, medical and surgical benefits, or hospitalization insurance or benefits.

**RELEVANT LINKS:**

[Minn. Stat. § 471.665.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 15.46.](#)

[Office of the Minnesota State Auditor, Statement of Position: Employee Recognition Programs and Events, Feb. 2014.](#)

[Minn. State Auditor, Petition Report : City of Becker.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.54.](#)

[Minn. State Auditor, Petition Report : City of Becker.](#)

A city may also contract with an insurance company for the voluntary purchase of long-term care insurance by employees and their dependents.

**d. Mileage reimbursement**

Cities may pay a mileage reimbursement for staff who travel for city business and use their own vehicles. The city council sets the maximum amount to be reimbursed. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) sets the rate considered tax deductible for business use. If a city sets its rate higher than the IRS rate, any additional amounts represents income to the employee. In lieu of the mileage allowance, the council may pay a monthly or periodic allowance to any officer or employee for using his or her personal vehicle for city business. However, no allowance in lieu of mileage may be paid to councilmembers unless provided by special law or the city’s charter.

**e. Preventive health and employee recognition (plaques, dinners, parties)**

State law allows a statutory or home rule charter city to (1) establish and operate a program of preventive health and employee recognition services for its employees; (2) to provide necessary staff, equipment, and facilities and (3) to expend funds, as necessary, to achieve the objectives of the program. The state auditor has released a statement of position that narrowly interprets this statute, requiring the programs to be in writing and to state clear wellness and recognition objections. The city council must approve the program, with the council determining the amount necessary to achieve the objectives of the program. The state auditor also cautions that “in-kind” benefits to employees of statutory cities must have express authorizations by statute. Cities should consult with their city attorneys before offering in-kind benefits, such as employee privileges (like free rounds of golf) or discounts on items (like season passes) as part of wellness programs.

**f. Public officials’ expenses**

Statutory cities may pay the expenses incurred by councilmembers for their official duties relating to their city’s bureau of information and tourism. This does not include trips for lobbying purposes or for meetings and conventions not connected with specific municipal projects pending before the official making the trip. This also does not include paying for employees to participate in events, such as playing in golf tournaments.

**RELEVANT LINKS:**

[Minn. Stat. § 465.72.](#)

[LMC Research and Information Services](#) at (800) 925-1122 or (651) 281-1200.

[Minn. Stat. § 471.66.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 415.18.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.111.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.895.](#)

[LMC information memo, Official Conflict of Interest.](#)

**g. Severance pay**

Cities may pay severance pay to their employees, and adopt rules for the payment of severance pay to employees who leave employment. Severance pay cannot exceed the equivalent of one year of pay. Severance pay does not include compensation for accumulated sick leave or other payments in the form of contributions by an employer toward premiums for group insurance policies for former employee. The city must pay severance pay in a manner mutually agreeable to the employee and the employer, and must pay it over a period of not more than five years from retirement or termination. For more information regarding the requirements for these types of severance pay situations, contact the League.

**h. Vacation leave**

Any city council may grant paid or unpaid vacations to its regularly employed employees and officers. The city council may adopt vacation policies by ordinance or resolution, including determining the terms and conditions of vacations. No elected official may receive monetary compensation for unused vacation or sick leave accruals.

**2. Miscellaneous items**

Cities often ask if it is proper to spend money on the following miscellaneous items for their officers and staff:

**a. Official Performance Bonds**

City councils may pay to provide fidelity or faithful performance bonds for city officers and employees who, by statute, must furnish them.

**b. Flowers**

No specific authority exists for purchasing flowers for a staff member or city official who is ill or has lost a family member.

Additionally, even if employees contribute their own money towards flowers, potential problems could arise if purchased for a supervisor under the state's gift law.

The gift law prohibits a person from giving a gift to an elected or appointed official if the official has the power to make a decision that could impact a financial interest of the person giving the gift.



**RELEVANT LINKS:**

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 15.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.33.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 449.06.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 449.08.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 449.09.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 449.10.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 449.11.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 449.09.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 1.](#)

Since many city supervisors qualify as “appointed” officials and, those supervisors often give feedback that directly affects salary raises for the staff they manage, a potential violation of the gift law may result when staff members give the supervisor any gift beyond those authorized by law.

## **O. Entertainment (musical)**

Statutory city councils may spend money to provide free musical entertainment. Many home rule charter cities contain similar authority in their charters. If the city’s charter is silent on the matter, it may use the same statute as statutory cities.

Fourth class home rule charter cities may levy a tax for the purpose of providing musical entertainment to the public in public buildings or on public grounds. The maximum amount that may be spent in any year is \$3,500.

Any third class city may levy a tax to pay to provide free musical entertainment to the public. The annual expenditure is limited to \$3,000.

There also is a more general law that permits towns, statutory cities, and home rule charter cities of the second, third, and fourth class to levy a tax for funding a band, orchestra or chorus. In order to use this authority, the council must get permission from the city’s voters.

To put the question on the ballot, the city first must have received a petition signed by 10 percent of the voters proposing the funding. The statute provides the language of the ballot question. Once the city receives the petition, the council must put the question to the voters at the next general municipal election.

If the majority of voters who vote on the question approve it, the city levies the tax and the money must be kept in a special fund. The money may be used for maintenance, transportation and employment of a band, orchestra, or chorus for municipal purposes. If the musical group is discontinued or, by vote, the city decides not to employ a band, orchestra, or chorus, the governing body may transfer the sums already levied and collected to the general fund

## **P. Furniture and office supplies**

Statutory cities may purchase office supplies, such as furniture, equipment, and stationary supplies necessary for city purposes. Charters of home rule charter cities usually have similar authority.

**RELEVANT LINKS:**

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 22.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.33.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.93.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 16.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. §§ 447.05-.06.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 410.01.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 447.045.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.037.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 447.45.](#)

## **Q. Garbage**

Statutory cities may adopt ordinances to regulate or provide for the disposal of sewage, garbage, and other refuse.

Home rule charter cities often have similar authority in their charters. If their charter is silent on the matter, they may use the authority for statutory cities.

## **R. Historical**

All statutory cities and second, third, or fourth class home rule charter cities may appropriate money for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of any important and outstanding event in the city's history. This authority allows cities to spend money on the following:

- Collecting data and material pertaining to the history of the city.
- Preserving, storing, and housing data and material pertaining to the history of the city.
- Printing, publishing distributing and exhibiting data and material pertaining to the history of the city.
- Preserving historic data for future generations.

## **S. Hospitals and EMS**

All statutory cities may spend money to provide hospitals. Third and fourth class home rule charter cities may establish, acquire, and operate hospitals. These cities may also acquire property by gift, purchase, or condemnation for the location of a municipal hospital.

Cities with municipal liquor stores may spend money from the liquor dispensary fund to construct a community hospital. The dollar amounts vary depending upon the class and type of city and the type of liquor store. In some cases, a city must get voter approval before proceeding.

Any city or town may make grants for the use of a private, nonprofit or public hospital or to an emergency medical services agency that serves the city or town. The city council or town board must authorize the grant (after an affirmative vote of the town electors at the annual or special town meeting).

Cities may issue revenue bonds to finance the acquisition and betterment of nursing homes and related facilities. Cities may jointly create hospital districts with the power to own and operate hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. Ch. 462C.](#)

[LMC Research and Information Service](#) at (800) 925-1122 or (651) 281-1200.

[Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001-.047.](#) Section II-K, *Economic development.*

Part I, *Criteria for valid public expenditures.*

[Minn. Stat. § 435.193.](#) LMC information memo, *Special Assessment Toolkit.*

[Minn. Stat. §§ 469.1812-.1816.](#)

## T. Housing

Cities may adopt and develop municipal housing programs that can do the following:

- Make or purchase mortgage or rehabilitation loans to finance the acquisition or rehabilitation of single family housing for low- and moderate-income individuals and families.
- Make or purchase loans to finance multifamily housing developments or the rehabilitation of multifamily housing developments if the program is submitted for review.

Cities and participants in these programs must meet various criteria in order to qualify. Contact the League for more information. Housing and Redevelopment Authorities (HRAs) also have special authority to encourage the recovery and rehabilitation of blighted housing.

## U. Individuals and public entities

As a reminder, the basic principle of valid public expenditures requires spending public money to further a public purpose. As a result, it makes sense that public money may not generally be used for the benefit of an individual. Of course, some limited exceptions exist. This section discusses some of the more common questions city officials have asked about using city money to help individuals.

### 1. Forgiving property taxes and special assessments

Cities generally lack authority to forgive taxes or special assessments that have been levied to properties. However, state statutes allow for hardship assessment deferral in certain situations and permit cities to defer special assessments on property owned by persons 65 years of age or older, persons retired by virtue of permanent or total disability, or, in some instances, members of the National Guard or other military reserves called to active duty. To do so, the city must adopt an ordinance or resolution establishing standards and guidelines for determining the existence of a hardship and for determining the existence of a disability.

Property tax abatement is an economic development tool available to cities, counties, and school districts. Each taxing authority may abate its portion of taxes against a property identified for development for a limited number of years. Several criteria must be met in order to use this tool. For further information about property tax abatement, contact the League.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

Section II–I, *Donations to organizations*.

[A.G. Op. 218-r \(Feb. 10, 1942\)](#). [A.G. Op. 476-b-2 \(Oct. 11, 1946\)](#).

[Minn. Stat. § 12.02, subd. 1\(3\)](#).  
[Minn. Stat. § 12.37](#).

[Minn. Stat. § 12.331](#).

[Minn. Stat. § 12.03, subds. 2, 3](#).

[Minn. Stat. § 38.345](#).  
[Minn. Stat. § 38.331, subd. 2](#).

[Minn. Stat. § 465.035](#).

## 2. Aid to remedy emergency situations

No specific statutory authority permits cities to spend money to help individuals who may have suffered losses due to a natural disaster, such as a flood or tornado. As mentioned earlier, the attorney general has found that a city cannot donate money to the Red Cross or to similar organizations.

Although cities cannot provide direct financial assistance to individuals, the statutes allow cities to assist other cities recovering from natural disasters. The emergency management statutes provide for rendering of mutual aid among political subdivisions of the state. Also, under one of the emergency management statutes, a political subdivision may enter into contracts and incur obligations to combat disaster and provide emergency assistance to victims of disasters. In fact, in these situations, political subdivisions can provide this assistance without complying with the normal formalities, including those pertaining to the appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

The statutory authority for cities also permits cities to provide personnel, equipment and supplies to another political subdivision that requests assistance because of an emergency. “Emergency” is defined as an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action to prevent a disaster from developing or occurring. “Disaster” is defined as a situation that creates an actual or imminent serious threat to the health and safety of persons, or a situation that has resulted or is likely to result in catastrophic loss to property or the environment, and for which traditional sources of relief and assistance within the affected area are unable to repair or prevent the injury or loss.

## 3. Public entities

The council of any city may spend money on county extension work. The statute defines “county extension work” as “educational programs and services provided by extension educators in the areas of agriculture; agricultural finance; economic development; nutrition; youth leadership development (including 4-H programs); leadership; and environment and natural resources.”

Any public corporation may lease or convey its land for nominal consideration to the state of Minnesota or any government subdivision; to the U.S. government or any agency of the federal government; to another public corporation or to the Minnesota State Armory Building Commission. This authority also allows public land to be similarly conveyed without consideration or for an agreed upon amount.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 471.85.](#)

[A.G. Op. 904 \(June 27, 1963\).](#)  
[A.G. Op. 1011 \(Dec. 27, 1968\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 466.06.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 1.](#)  
Section II–M,  
*Employees/staff/public officials.*

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 5.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 465.13.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 466.08.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 466.09.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 466.07.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 465.76.](#)

[Douglas v. City of Minneapolis](#), 230 N.W.2d 577 (Minn. 1975).

Any city, town, county, or school district may transfer its personal property to another public corporation for public use. This transfer may occur without consideration or, in the alternative, for a nominal amount; but the governing body must authorize it first.

In a 1963 opinion, the attorney general concluded that this statute did not authorize the transfer of money between a county and a city. However in a subsequent 1968 opinion, the attorney general modified this position, opining that one public entity could, in fact, donate money to another public entity as long as the transferring entity considered other legal limitations, as well as, the purposes for which the money originally was obtained.

The 1968 opinion also cautioned against broadening the definition of “public purpose”, stressing that the planned use for the donated property must directly relate to the public purposes of the transferring governing body.

As with other donations, cities should first seek a legal opinion from their city attorneys or from the attorney general.

## V. Insurance

A governing body of any municipality may get insurance against liability of the municipality and its officers, employees, and agents for damages. Municipalities may insure in amounts above the liability limits imposed by statute.

Municipalities also may insure or protect their officers and employees and their dependents. This topic is discussed in more detail in another section of this memo.

## W. Legal

All cities have general authority to spend money on legal costs, including hiring attorneys, defending or prosecuting lawsuits, and paying court judgments or settlements.

All cities must pay to defend and indemnify for damages claimed or levied against their officers and employees if the damages resulted while the officer or employee acted in performance of the duties of his or her position and the officer or employee did not act with malfeasance, willful neglect, or bad faith. All cities may reimburse their officers and employees for legal costs incurred to defend them against criminal charges that arise out of the reasonable and lawful performance of their duties, including reasonable attorney’s fees. Certain conditions must be met before such costs may be paid.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 134.07.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 429.021.](#)  
LMC information memo,  
*Special Assessment Toolkit.*

[Minn. Stat. § 429.021, subd. 1\(8\).](#) LMC information memo, *Special Assessment Toolkit* and LMC Model Nuisance Ordinance.

[Minn. Stat. §§ 416.01-.06.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.50.](#)  
Section II-F, *Memorial Day observances.*

[Minn. Stat. § 412.491.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 471.15-.191.](#)

## X. Libraries

Any city or county may establish and maintain a library. The city may pass an ordinance or resolution setting aside public property for a library. All statutory cities and second, third, or fourth class home rule charter cities may levy an annual tax on all taxable property to establish a library fund.

## Y. Local improvements

Municipalities may spend money to make local improvements. Certain procedures must be followed, such as notice and public hearings, if funding the project with special assessments.

## Z. Nuisance abatement

Municipalities may spend money to abate public nuisances or to drain or fill swamps, marshes, and ponds. They also may recover the costs through special assessments to the property in question.

## AA. Memorials

All city councils may adopt an ordinance to spend money to erect buildings, monuments, and parks in recognition of those who served in the military. If necessary, council may acquire a site within the city for this purpose.

All cities may spend money for the purpose of aiding in the observance of Memorial Day in an annual commemoration to honor the noble deeds of the nation's dead soldiers. The dollar amount is limited to \$300 for each 75,000 in population.

## BB. Park and recreation

Statutory cities may spend money to establish, improve, ornament, maintain, and manage parks, parkways, and recreational facilities.

All cities, towns, counties, and school districts may spend money to operate public recreational facilities. The statutes also permit up to \$800 per year for awards and trophies as part of these programs. Cities, towns, counties, and school districts may also join to operate public recreational facilities and programs with other government entities, American Legions, incorporated veterans' organizations, or nonprofit organizations. The city may issue bonds to operate these recreational facilities.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[A.G. Op. 59-a-3 \(July 12, 1948\).](#)

[Minn. State Auditor, Statement of Position Public Expenditure: Donations and Dues.](#)

[A.G. Op. 218-r \(Aug. 15, 1951\). A.G. Op. 59-a-22 \(Aug. 7, 1951\). Section II-I, Donations to organizations.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 459.14.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 14.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 469.176, subd. 4g\(b\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 459.14.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 32.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.153.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.111.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 410.33.](#)

The attorney general has concluded that the above statutes do not permit a city to make donations to the Boy Scouts to assist with their private recreational programs.

The attorney general also has determined that cities cannot sponsor local sports teams, including bowling teams or kittenball teams (similar to softball).

## CC. Parking

All statutory cities and home rule charter cities of the second, third, and fourth class may spend money to acquire or build automobile parking facilities. Such facilities may be located inside or outside the city's corporate limits. Minneapolis and St. Paul have similar authority, but, for those two cities, the facilities must lie within these cities' corporate limits.

All statutory cities have the power to acquire, improve, and operate automobile parking facilities and tourist camps. Publicly owned parking facilities can be financed with tax increment revenues. The city also may acquire, by purchase or lease, parking meters or other parking or traffic-control devices.

## DD. Public safety

All statutory cities have the power to provide for the government and good order of the city, the suppression of vice and immorality, the prevention of crime, and the protection of public and private property.

Statutory cities may expend public funds to acquire or lease residential property for housing or otherwise provide housing assistance in the city for one or more volunteer firefighters or ambulance personnel. The expenditure may only be made to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary to ensure a city has timely public safety and related services. A city may approve the expenditure only after the need for the expenditure has been established and approved at a public hearing.

Statutory cities also may create, as the council deems necessary, such offices and employment positions for proper management and operation of the city. Presumably, this authority would permit statutory cities to create positions dealing with public safety.

Home rule charter cities may have similar authority in their charters. If the charter is silent on this issue, a city may use the same authority as statutory cities.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 436.05.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 436.06.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 17.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 438.11.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.476.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 21.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.69.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 3.](#)

### 1. Police

Any city, town, or county may contract for police services with another city, town, or county. Adjacent cities may establish, equip, and operate joint municipal police departments, unless located within a county that contains a first class city.

### 2. Fire

All statutory cities may establish fire departments and provide equipment and apparatus needed to prevent, control, or extinguish fires.

All cities may appropriate reasonable sums of money to defray the expenses of members of the city's fire department for attending:

- The state convention of the Minnesota State Fire Department Association.
- The Minnesota State Fire School.
- The meetings of regional firefighters' associations.

### 3. Ambulance

All cities, towns, hospital districts, and counties (except for Hennepin County) have the authority to provide ambulance services, either singly or jointly by agreement. In providing such service, the city may purchase, rent, or lease ambulances and related equipment and supplies; may contract for such service with any person, firm, corporation, or other political subdivision upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and may employ and train personnel for such service. The ambulance service authorized by this section may be provided both inside and outside the boundaries of the city and may be furnished to nonresidents as well as residents.

### 4. Animal pounds

All statutory cities have the authority to establish animal pounds.

### 5. School patrols

Statutory cities may pay for the cost of training school patrol members, including attendance at any authorized school patrol camp within Minnesota.

### EE. Real property

All statutory cities have the power to buy or lease land and buildings. Charter cities usually have similar powers in their city charters.



## RELEVANT LINKS:

LMC information memo,  
*Purchase and Sale of Real  
Property.*

[Minn. Stat. § 463.152.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.01.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. Ch. 117.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 463.02.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 471.631.](#)

[A.G. Op. 355-a \(Aug. 23,  
1972\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd.  
32.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd.  
6.](#)

To receive a copy of the LMC research information memo on city real estate transactions, contact the League.

State statute permits all cities, towns, and counties to spend money to acquire hazardous buildings and real estate using eminent domain. The statute specifically declares this action “a public purpose”.

Any city may acquire private property using eminent domain, whether located inside or outside the city limits, as long as the city acquires that property for the same purposes that the law otherwise would have allowed the city to purchase it or receive it as a gift. The city also may use eminent domain to acquire a right-of-way for sewer or drainage whether inside or outside the city limits. The procedure for condemnation shall follow the process prescribed by chapter 117, or that prescribed by the charter of such city.

Any city may acquire building line easements by purchase, grant, or condemnation.

## FF. Rewards

Any city may offer a reward for information leading to the apprehension, charging, or conviction of an individual who has committed a felony crime within the city’s limits. The statute also allows a city to fund the payment of a reward offered by a nonprofit organization for the same information. The statute does not set a dollar amount, giving the council the discretion to establish an appropriate amount.

A 1972 attorney general opinion stated a city had the authority to offer a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who had shot at animals in the city’s zoo. In this opinion, the attorney general concluded that the general welfare clause in the city’s charter permitted the city to take reasonable measures of self-protection to preserve its property due to threats.

In this attorney general opinion, the language of the city’s charter provision was similar to the general welfare clause in the statutory city code, making the Attorney General’s opinion arguably applicable to statutory cities. However, cities that wish to offer rewards for information regarding crimes should first contact their city attorneys.

## GG. Streets and sidewalks

Statutory cities have broad authority to establish, construct, alter, and maintain city streets, sidewalks, and sewers. Charter cities usually have similar authority in their charters.

**RELEVANT LINKS:**

[Minn. Stat. 412.221, Subd. 7.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 441.26.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 429.021.](#)  
LMC information memo,  
*Special Assessment Toolkit.*

[Minn. Stat. § 469.186.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 450.19.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 469.190.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 14.](#)

This authority includes providing for lighting on streets, buildings, or grounds by gas, electricity, or other means, and to contract with anyone engaged in the business of furnishing gas or electric service for the supply of such service to the city.

Statutory cities and fourth class home rule charter cities have the power to appropriate and spend reasonable sums of money to assist in improving or maintaining roads outside city limits that lead into the city.

The local improvement code also authorizes municipalities to undertake a variety of local improvements, including street and sidewalk improvements. Although municipalities may choose to pay for the cost of these improvements, they also may assess benefited properties for these costs. However, the assessment may not be more than the increase in market value of the benefited property due to the improvement.

## **HH. Tourism**

Any statutory city council may establish and maintain a bureau of information and publicity for the purpose of furnishing:

- Information for tourists.
- Outdoor advertising of tourist and city information.
- Preparing, publishing, and circulating information and facts concerning recreational facilities and business and industrial conditions of the community.

All cities and towns may establish and maintain public tourist campgrounds. The city may acquire land for these campgrounds either by lease, purchase or gift, and the campgrounds may lie inside or outside the city or town's corporate limits. The amount of money that may be spent per year for maintenance, improvement, or operation may not exceed 0.00806 percent of estimated market value.

Any city may impose a lodging tax of up to three percent on the gross receipts from staying at a hotel, motel, rooming house, tourist court or resort to fund a local convention or visitor's bureau for the purpose of marketing the city as a tourist or convention center. Any city, by ordinance, may also impose this tax on the camping site receipts of a municipal campground.

Also, statutory cities may spend money to acquire, improve, and operate parking facilities and tourist camps and, by ordinance, regulate those camps and parking facilities.

## RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 412.321.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 465.74.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 444.075.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 444.075.](#)  
[Minn. Stat. § 412.221, subd. 11.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 444.075.](#)

## II. Utilities

Any statutory city may own and operate any utility, including waterworks, district heating system or gas, light, power, or heat plant.

Specific statutory authority allows city operation of district heating systems under certain conditions and subject to certain restrictions based upon classification of city and, in one instance, number of inhabitants.

All towns and cities may build, construct, reconstruct, repair, enlarge, improve, or obtain the following types of water or sewer systems:

- Waterworks. This includes mains, valves, hydrants, service connections, wells, pumps, reservoirs, tanks, treatment plants, and other appurtenances of a waterworks system. In addition, statutory cities may also provide wells, cisterns, reservoirs, waterworks, and other means of water supplies.
- Sewer systems. This includes sewage treatment works, disposal systems, and other facilities for disposing of sewage, industrial waste, and other wastes.
- Storm sewer systems. This includes mains, holding areas and ponds, and other appurtenances and related facilities for the collection and disposal of storm water.

## III. Conclusion

Cities have broad authority to make a wide variety of expenditures. In order for these expenditures to qualify as lawful expenditures, they must further or promote a public purpose and have specific or implied statutory or charter authority. A city with questions about the validity of a specific public expenditure should contact the League for further information and seek a legal opinion from its city attorney or from the attorney general.

## Appendix A: Public purpose expenditure chart

This chart sets forth criteria to help determine the validity of a public expenditure. An expenditure that does not affirmatively meet all the following questions may not represent a proper public expenditure. In those instances, a city should consult its city attorney before authorizing the expenditure.

Also see Part I above for a discussion of the criteria for public purpose expenditures.

Test	Answer	Public expenditure <u>NOT</u> authorized	Public expenditure authorized
1. Does a statute or charter provision specifically or implicitly authorize the specific expenditure?	Yes		✓
	No	✓	
2. Does the expenditure benefit the community as a whole?	Yes		✓
	No	✓	
3. Is the expenditure directly related to the functions of government?	Yes		✓
	No	✓	
4. Does the expenditure have as its primary objective the benefit of a private interest?	Yes	✓	
	No		✓