

ITASCA COUNTY, MINNESOTA

**RE: ADOPTING A CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND
PROVIDING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL TO THE
ISSUANCE OF BONDS THEREUNDER**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 475, as amended, and Section 373.40, as amended (collectively, the “Act”), counties are authorized to adopt a capital improvement plan and carry out programs for the financing of capital improvements; and

WHEREAS, Itasca County, Minnesota (the “County”) held a public hearing on July 7, 2015 regarding the County’s 2015-2019 Capital Improvement Plan, which included reimbursement for projects commenced in 2014 (the “Prior Capital Improvement Plan”) and the County Board approved the Prior Capital Improvement Plan by resolution on May 24, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the County has caused to be prepared an amended and restated capital improvement plan for years 2014 through 2021 (the “Capital Improvement Plan”); and

WHEREAS, on the date hereof, the Board of Commissioners of the County (the “Board”) conducted a duly noticed public hearing regarding adoption of the Capital Improvement Plan pursuant to the requirements of the Act and the issuance of general obligation bonds thereunder in a maximum principal amount of \$9,000,000, to provide for the undertaking of certain capital improvements described in the Capital Improvement Plan, including but not limited to improvements to County buildings, airport and fairgrounds, security upgrades and technology upgrades, construction and equipping of a 911 dispatch center, and County garage and vehicle purchases; and

WHEREAS, in considering the Capital Improvement Plan, the Board has considered for each project and for the overall Capital Improvement Plan:

1. the condition of the County’s existing infrastructure, including the projected need for repair and replacement;
2. the likely demand for the improvement;
3. the estimated cost of the improvement;
4. the available public resources;
5. the level of overlapping debt in the County;
6. the relative benefits and costs of alternative uses of the funds;
7. operating costs of the proposed improvements; and
8. alternatives for providing services more efficiently through shared facilities with other local government units.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
ITASCA COUNTY, MINNESOTA:**

1. The Capital Improvement Plan is hereby approved.

2. County staff are hereby authorized to do all other things and take all other actions as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the Capital Improvement Plan in accordance with any applicable laws and regulations.

3. The County gives preliminary approval to the issuance of general obligation bonds in the maximum principal amount of \$9,000,000; provided, however, that if a petition requesting a vote on issuance of the bonds signed by voters equal to five percent (5%) of the votes cast in the County in the last County general election is filed with County Auditor/Treasurer by May 11, 2017, the County may issue the bonds only after obtaining approval of a majority of voters voting on the question of issuing the bonds at an election.



Capital Improvement Plan

Itasca County

(2017-2021)

2017 Board of Commissioners

District #1- Davin Tinquist

District #2- Terry Snyder

District #3- Leo Trunt

District #4- Burl Ives

District #5- Mark Mandich

Report prepared by:
Itasca County Administrator Brett Skyles

INTRODUCTION

The Itasca County Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a multi-year guide to the construction, improvement and maintenance needs of county facilities, including acquisition of equipment and technology. In general, a Capital Improvement Plan (Program), or CIP, is defined as a short-range plan, usually four to ten years in length, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing such plans.

In 1988, the Minnesota State Legislature passed Minnesota Statutes, Section 373.40 (the "Act"). This Act allows counties to plan for, and finance, the "acquisition and betterment of public lands, buildings, and other improvements within the county for the purpose of a county courthouse, administrative building, health and social services facility, correctional facility, jail, law enforcement center, hospital, morgue, park, qualified indoor ice arena and roads and bridges." This provides the authority for a county board to adopt a capital improvement plan.

PURPOSE

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is the County's document designed to outline major capital improvement projects, and to project the time schedule in which County funds will be spent on these projects. Essentially, the plan provides a link between a county's comprehensive and strategic plans and its annual budget. Through the preparation of this plan, the County is ensuring orderly maintenance of the County's facility and equipment needs. *Note that a CIP is intended as a planning tool and is not authorization of work or acquisition.*

A CIP provides many benefits including:

- A systematic evaluation of all potential projects at the same time.
- The ability to stabilize debt and consolidate projects to reduce borrowing costs.
- Serve as a public relations and economic development tool.
- Focuses on preserving our infrastructure while ensuring the efficient use of public funds.
- An opportunity to foster cooperation among departments, and an ability to inform other units of government of the county's priorities.

Planning for these major expenditures allows the County to finance projects and/or equipment in the most efficient and cost effective manner. A CIP also allows the matching of costs with anticipated revenues. As potential projects are reviewed, the County considers the benefits, costs, alternatives and impact of ongoing operating costs.

Capital expenditures and operating expenditures are primarily differentiated by two characteristics: dollar amount of the expenditure and the useful life of the asset acquired, constructed, or maintained.

In Itasca County, a capital improvement is defined as a major expenditure of County funds for the improvement or acquisition of physical facilities that would have a life of 5 years or more.

Capital expenditures enhance, acquire or extend the useful life of a county's assets.

Generally, land acquisition, feasibility studies, planning, design, construction, asset rehabilitation, enterprise technology acquisition, and project implementation, are activities associated with capital projects.

The CIP has also traditionally been the vehicle by which planning for technology capital investments occur. *Typically technology expenditures included in a CIP have an estimated cost in excess of \$25,000.* They include application systems, network design and implementation, telecommunications infrastructure, enterprise hardware and software systems, web design and implementation services, document imaging, data base design and development, consulting services (business process studies, requirements analysis or other studies), and technology associated with new construction and/or renovation and relocation projects. Also these projects have a minimum useful life of three years, significantly extend the useful life of an asset (i.e. not to include annual software and hardware maintenance and upgrade costs, warranty costs or other ongoing costs), provide

a significant enhancement to functionality, or represent a change of platform or underlying structure.

PROCESS

Itasca County believes that completing the CIP is an important element of responsible fiscal management. In 1989, the Itasca County Board adopted a Capital Improvement Planning Process and in 2003 approved its first CIP. The County has approved two additional capital improvement plans since that time.

The specific process utilized in developing a CIP includes:

- Taking Inventory of Existing Capital Assets
- Evaluating Previously Approved, Unimplemented or Incomplete Projects
- Assessing Financial Capacity
- Soliciting, Compiling and Evaluating New Project Requests
- Prioritizing Projects
- Developing a Financing Plan
- Adopting a Capital Improvements Program
- Monitoring and Managing Approved Projects within the CIP
- Updating Existing/Ongoing Capital Programs

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Since the CIP program provides a financing method that is exempt from certain borrowing requirements, the Legislature has identified certain factors under the Act that must be taken into consideration in drafting the CIP.

- (1) The condition of the county's existing infrastructure, including the projected need for repair or replacement;
- (2) The likely demand for the improvement;
- (3) The estimated cost of the improvement;
- (4) The available public resources;
- (5) The level of overlapping debt in the county;
- (6) The relative benefits and costs of alternative uses of the funds;
- (7) Operating costs of the proposed improvements; and
- (8) Alternatives for providing services more efficiently through shared facilities w/ other local government units.

Once the CIP is completed, the County must hold a public hearing on the plans in order to issue bonds to finance the project and/or equipment. Adoption of a CIP that meets the requirements of MN Statutes Section 374.40, exempts a county from referendum requirements when issuing bonds. However, the decision to issue capital improvement bonds is subject to a "reverse referendum." The County may issue the bonds unless a petition requesting a referendum is signed by voters equal to 5% of the votes cast in the most recent general election. This petition must be filed with the County auditor within 30 days of the public hearing.

The Itasca County Capital Improvement Plan, included herein, has been created in accordance with the guidelines of Minnesota Statutes, Section 373.40. The CIP covers all public improvement and building projects, with a useful life of five years or greater, currently anticipated to be undertaken by the county during the next five years.

While cost estimates and proposed funding sources are identified for each general improvement area, the CIP is not intended to provide a detailed or complete financing plan for each project. As the county prepares to undertake individual projects, the County Board will consider a specific finance program. The eight statutory factors described above have been taken into consideration in preparing the CIP, as reflected in the findings under "CIP Overview" and in the discussions of each project.

The CIP will be revised and updated on an annual basis as needed and used during the annual budget cycle. Revisions to the plan will only be done after a public hearing is held to take public comment. Changes to the priorities established in the plan should be expected. Changes can be caused by reductions in funding levels, opportunities for grants or other aids, delays in obtaining construction permits or necessary approvals, emergency needs or changes in community preferences.

LONG-TERM FINANCING OPTIONS FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

There are a number of long-term financing options provided to counties by the legislature to fund capital improvement projects. They include:

1. **General Obligation Bonds Authorized by Special Election: Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 475**
Under this statute, general obligation bonds to be issued for building purposes in an amount up to the county's debt limit. This requires a vote of the public and must be approved by one vote more than 50% of those voting. The tax levy for debt service is spread on the basis of market value (rather than net tax capacity, as all other options require).
2. **Courthouse Bonds: Minnesota Statutes, Section 375.18**
Under this statute, general obligation bonds can be issued for courthouse improvements without a hearing or election up to .004030 times market value.
3. **Capital Improvement Plan/Bonds: Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 373.40**
Under this statute, counties may issue general obligation bonds for purposes defined in the CIP. Once the CIP has been approved, the county must hold a public hearing on its plans to issue bonds. The County Board must approve a sale of Capital Improvement Bonds by a 3/5th majority. The decision to issue capital improvement bonds is subject to "reverse referendum". The county may issue the bonds unless a petition requesting a referendum signed by voters equal to 5% of the votes cast in the most recent general election is filed within the county auditor with 30 days following the public hearing.

The maximum annual debt service on all bonds issued under Section 373.40 cannot exceed .0012 times taxable market value. The taxable market value for Itasca County for the year 2015 is \$5,340,073,600 (2014 is \$5,228,162,800.) The annual service debt limit is 0.12 percent of this figure, or \$6,480,088. Compare this with our existing CIP annual debt payments of \$1,622,761.

4. **Jail Bonds: Minnesota Statutes, Section 641.23**
Under this statute, counties may issue general obligation bonds authorized by Board resolution with project approval by the Commissioner of Corrections. These bonds may be issued for jail and other law enforcement facilities.
5. **Annual Appropriations Lease-Purchase Financing (HRA Bonds)**
This form of financing requires a lease-purchase agreement between the county and the "lessor" who can be an HRA, and EDA, or other entity, which owns the facility during the time lease payments. At the end of the payments, the county becomes the owner of the facility.

This is considered "debt" for debt limit purposes if the principal amount is more than \$1,000,000, and does not require an election. Debt service levies are special levies under the category "bonds of another governmental unit" of an HRA or EDA is used. The bonds are not general obligations of the county but rather are subject to annual allocation.

6. **G.O. Capital Notes (M.S. Chapter 373)**
G.O. Capital Notes are used to finance road construction, public safety, medical, and data processing equipment.

7. State Aid Bonds (M.S. Chapter 162)

State aid payments can be pledged to retire general obligation bonds sold to finance state aid road improvements.

DEDICATED FUNDS

Additionally, counties have other funding from other sources, such as fees, that are statutorily dedicated for specific purposes that may be used to fund certain types of capital improvement projects or equipment.

1. Recorder's Technology Fund

The Recorder's technology fund is allowed by Minnesota Statute 357.18 Subd. 1. This fund receipts \$10.00 from each document recorded. (This fund was formerly called the Recorder's Equipment Fund). This fund is dedicated to the Recorder's Office and strictly for the Recorder's use and at the Recorder's discretion. It is for obtaining, maintaining, and updating current technology and equipment in order to provide recording services. Funds are used to purchase equipment, such as printers, computers, and office furniture for the Recorder's Office as well as pay for recording software package. The county is currently using MCIS & Tyler Technologies.

Per statute, the \$10 fee collected under subdivision 1, clause (1), is deposited in a technology fund for obtaining, maintaining, and updating current technology and equipment to provide services from the record system. The fund shall be disbursed at the county recorder's discretion to provide modern information services from the records system. The fund is a supplemental fund and shall not be construed to diminish the duty of the county governing body to furnish funding for expenses and personnel necessary in the performance of the duties of the office pursuant to section 386.015, subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (2), and to comply with the requirements of section 357.182.

2. Recorder's Compliance Fund

The Recorder's Compliance fund is allowed by Minnesota Statute – 357.182 Subd. 7. This money is available as authorized by the Board of County Commissioners for supporting enhancements to the recording process, including electronic recording, to fund compliance efforts specified in 357.182 Subd. 5, and for use in undertaking data integration and aggregation projects. Money remains in the account until expended for any of the authorized purposes set forth in this subdivision. This money must not be used to supplant the normal operating expenses for the office of county recorder or registrar of titles.

3. Building Fund and Cash Reserves

The county has two other funds that it may use to pay for capital improvement projects and equipment. One is called "reserves" which is money that has accumulated over time as a result of planned savings as required by statutes as well as other savings resulting from unexpected revenue or unspent annual budget appropriations. Additionally, a county may establish a "building fund" as a means to plan for upcoming capital projects and equipment needs.

STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT

Minnesota counties have a debt limit equal to 3% of the taxable market value (for obligations issued after June 30, 2008). This applies to general obligation bonds expected to be paid entirely from property taxes as opposed to bonds which may have special assessments and/or revenues pledged to their payment. It also applies to lease purchase financing which is more than \$1,000,000.

The calculation of Itasca County's debt limit is as follows: Taxable Market Value \$5,340,073,600 x 3% = Gross Debt Limit \$160,202,208.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FINDINGS OF FACT OVERVIEW MN STATUTE 373.40

In adopting the capital improvements program, the county finds:

1. Condition of County Infrastructure and Need for the Projects

The projects contained in the capital improvements plan are necessary to maintain the existing infrastructure of the county and to properly provide for the health, safety, and general well-being of its residents.

2. Demand for the Projects

Completion of the Projects will provide the County with more efficient building infrastructure to better meet the needs of all County residents. While the County is proposing to issue the Bonds to finance the Projects, which is a significant up-front cost, the County has taken steps to limit its financial exposure over time due to the guaranteed energy-savings contract mentioned above. The cumulative cost savings from the Projects will allow the County to more effectively redeploy funds previously used on inefficiencies.

3. The estimated cost

The total maximum amount of the projects included (the "Projects") is \$10,000,000. Of this amount, the County expects to issue bonds to finance up to 100% (the "Bonds").

4. Availability of Public Funds

The county has considered the costs of the projects and the available financial resources and has determined that the projects are within the financial ability of the county. Further, the county has determined that failure to undertake the CIP will create a greater financial burden through higher service cost alternatives and increase costs of future project options.

5. Level of Overlapping Debt in the County

The County does not expect to exceed either of the two statutory limits that apply. The debt the County will incur from the Projects, together with its other debt obligations subject to the debt limit, is projected to be approximately \$9,880,000 + the \$10,000,000 "Projects". This amount is well below the County's debt limit under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 475, which is 3% of the County's Taxable Market Value (\$163,179,751).

Projects included in the CIP will be funded from various sources, including grants, cash reserves, dedicated funds, and debt. For those projects utilizing debt, borrowing is needed to provide the improvement in a timely manner and to spread the financial impacts over a period of years. These objectives outweigh the increase in county or overlapping indebtedness.

6. The Relative Benefits And Costs Of Alternative Uses Of The Funds;

The County could make expenditures for other projects or activities in lieu of the projects in the CIP, however, due to increased pressure to pay for services at the property tax level there are no significant alternatives for the funds designated for the Projects that are as cost-efficient.

7. Operating Costs of the Projects

In preparing the CIP, the county has considered the impacts on operating costs. Increases in operating costs are balanced with the overall need to provide the improvement. Projects are designed to keep the increases in operating costs to a minimum. Many of the CIP projects are regular repair/replacement and maintenance projects. The public improvement projects will result in lower operating costs by avoiding maintenance expense and by providing public services in a cost effective manner. Replacing equipment on a scheduled basis also results in reduced maintenance costs of the old equipment and can provide enhanced performance due to new equipment technology. Completion of scheduled building maintenance improvements will extend the lives of the buildings. Providing funds for building improvements annually

enables capital improvements to be scheduled as needed, over time, rather than waiting for an emergency situation which generally increases cost.

8. Alternatives for providing services more efficiently through shared facilities with other counties or local government units.

The county has reviewed alternatives for undertaking the included applicable projects through shared facilities with other counties or units of government. All of the proposed public facilities are an integral part of the services provided by Itasca County. Itasca County will participate in shared facility options when such options are found to be either efficient or cost effective.

OVERSIGHT OF THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The CIP will be reviewed annually by the County Board. The Board will review proposed projects and may add or remove projects based on priority decisions or as the County needs change.

ITASCA COUNTY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT RATING FORM

DEPARTMENT _____ COMPLETED BY _____

PROJECT TITLE _____

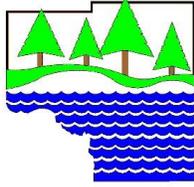
<u>CONSIDERATIONS</u>	<u>SCORE RANGE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
A. DEPARTMENT PRIORITY CLASSIFICATION		
a. Mandatory	10	
b. Maintenance	7	
c. Improve efficiency	5	
d. New Service	2	
B. DEPARTMENT PROJECT PRIORITY RANKING		
a. Very high	10	_____
b. High	7	
c. Medium	5	
d. Low	2	
C. EXPECTED USEFUL LIFE		
a. 20 or more years	10	_____
b. 10-19 years	7	
c. 5-9 years	5	
d. 0 – 4 years	2	
D. EFFECT ON OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS		
a. Reduce Cost	10	_____
b. Cost unchanged	5	
c. Increase cost	2	
E. EFFECT ON COUNTY REVENUE		
a. Increase revenue	10	_____
b. Revenues unchanged	5	
c. Decrease revenue	2	
F. PROJECT CAPTURES AVAILABILITY OF STATE/FEDERAL DOLLARS		
a. Yes	5	_____
b. No	0	
TOTAL SCORE		_____

The following evaluation criteria may be used as a guideline by the CIP to determine logical priorities and recommendations on Capital Projects.

Criteria		Possible Scores		
		0	1	2
1.	consistency with county goals and strategic plan	project is inconsistent with Itasca county's strategic plan or does nothing to advance the county's strategic goals	project is consistent the Itasca county's strategic plan but does little to advance the county's strategic goals	project is directly consistent with Itasca county's strategic plan and advances the strategic goals of the county
2.	public health and safety	project would have no impact on existing public health and/or safety status	project would increase public health and/or safety but is not an urgent, continual need or hazard	project addresses an immediate, continual safety hazard or public health and/or safety need
3.	legal requirements and/or regulations	project is not mandated or otherwise required by court order, judgment, or interlocal agreements	project would address anticipated mandates, other legal requirements, or interlocal agreements	project required by federal, state, or local laws and regulations, grants, court orders and judgments; required as part of interlocal agreements
4.	maintains or improves standard of service	project not related to maintaining an existing standard of service	project would maintain existing standard of service	project would address deficiencies or problems with existing services; would establish new service
5.	extent of benefit	projects would benefit only a small percentage of citizens or particular neighborhood or area	project would benefit a large percentage of citizens or many neighborhoods or areas	project would benefit all of the citizens, neighborhoods, or areas
6.	related to other projects	project is not related to other projects in the capital improvement plan already underway	project linked to other projects in the capital improvement plan already underway but not essential to their completion	project essential to the success of other projects identified in capital improvement plan already underway
7.	public perception of need	project has no public support or established voter appeal; is not identified by the citizenry as a need or public is unaware of need	project has been identified by the citizenry as a need in the community but lacks strong support	project has technical and strong political support, project was suggested by or even demanded by large number of citizens
8.	comparative costs (financially)	compared to best alternatives, project is significantly more expensive	compared to best alternatives, project is similar, or slightly less expensive	compared to best alternatives, project is fairly to significantly less expensive
9.	operation efficiency	project will negatively affect the efficiencies of department operational procedures.	project will slightly improve efficiencies of operational procedures.	project would result in significant improvements and efficiencies in the operational procedures
10.	feasibility of project	project is unable to proceed due to obstacles (land acquisition, easements, approval required)	minor obstacles exist, project is not entirely ready to proceed	project is entirely ready to proceed, no obstacles (land acquisition or easements, approvals required, etc.)
11.	opportunity cost	if deferred, the increase in project costs would be less than the rate of inflation	if deferred, the increase in project costs would be equal to inflation	if deferred, the increase in project costs would be greater than the rate of inflation
12.	operational budget impact	project would significantly increase debt service, installment payments, personnel or other operating costs or decrease revenues	project would neither increase or decrease debt service, installment payment, personnel or other operating costs or revenues	project would decrease debt service, installment payments, personnel or other operating costs or increase revenues

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS 2017-2021

DEPARTMENT NAME	FUND/DEPT #	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION	COST						FUNDING SOURCE				
					PROJECT COST	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL PROJECT COST	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND 37	TOTAL COUNTY BONDING	OTHER FUNDING	TOTAL BONDING PLUS OTHER FUNDING
AIRPORT															
	01-800	Runway Crack Sealing	Crack Sealing Runway 16-34 and Taxiway A	State repayment to Airport Fund has reduced match in 2015 from 90:10 to 95:5. That reduces City/County match to 2.5%. Taking advantage of additional funding in 2015 to get major projects done 180,000 FAA Funding/10,000 State/5000 city/5000 county	200,000	200,000					200,000	5,000	5,000	195,000	200,000
	01-800	Truck Replacement	AP74 Truck Replacement	180,000 FAA Funding/10,000 State/5000 city/5000 county	200,000	200,000					200,000	5,000	5,000	195,000	200,000
	01-800	Bathroom Upgrades	24/7 Pilot and Public Bathroom Facilities	Required ADA Upgrade 160,000 state/20,000 city/20,000 county	200,000	200,000					200,000	20,000	20,000	180,000	200,000
	01-800	Airport Master Plan	Update to Airport Master Plan	Required by FAA	300,000	300,000					300,000	7,500	7,500	292,500	300,000
	01-800	Apron Reconstruction	GA Apron Reconstruction	675,000 FAA/37,500 state/18750 City/18,750 County	750,000	750,000					750,000	18,750	18,750	731,250	750,000
COURTS FACILITIES															
	37-866	County Wide Security Upgrades	Security Committee Recommendations Non-Architectural	Includes cameras, card access controls, lighting, etc.	300,000		120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		300,000
	37-866	Courthouse FF&E	Courthouse carpeting/flooring replacement	Carpet is coming to the end of its useful life. New in 1998. Some safety concerns. Cost includes removal of old and moving of office fixtures to accommodate replacement	225,000			225,000			225,000	225,000	225,000		225,000
	37-866	Courthouse Parking Lot Resurface	Courthouse parking lot crack fill and seal coat	Normal maintenance. Extends life cycle to crack fill and seal coat.	35,000		35,000				35,000	35,000	35,000		35,000
	37-866	LEC Air Handler Unit 1	Replace LEC Air Handler Unit 1	Old HVAC System -- is a 24/7 system. DOC requirements	85,000	85,000					85,000	85,000	85,000		85,000
	37-866	LEC Air Handler Unit 1	Replace LEC Air Handler Unit 1	Old HVAC System.	70,000	70,000					70,000	70,000	70,000		70,000
	37-866	Probation and Vet Bids HVAC Upg	Probation and Vet Bids HVAC Upgrades	Both have residential systems that need to be upgraded	15,000	15,000					15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000
	37-866	Meeting Room Upgrades	Meeting Room Upgrades	Life cycle upgrade	15,000	15,000					15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000
	37-866	Courthouse and Probation Roof	Courthouse and Probation Roof	Life cycle replacements	60,000		30,000	30,000			60,000	60,000	60,000		60,000
	37-886	Second Floor Remodel	Remodel 2nd floor west end to gain space by eliminating Attorney/Records hallway	Itasca County is not looking to expand current structures or construct new office buildings for at least a decade, the CA's office is short one office. We could gain the needed office and encompass future planning.	500,000				500,000		500,000	500,000	500,000		500,000
	37-886	Jail Plumbing	Replace/Repair Jail Plumbing	The plumbing in the jail is failing and requiring constant repair, in addition to potentially failing state inspection.	75,000			75,000			75,000	75,000	75,000		75,000
LAND - Fair Grounds Park															
	Land/Gunn Park	Gunn Park Pavilion Roof Replacement	Replace Roof on Pavilion Building at Gunn Park building	The pavilion was constructed in 1965 by Blandin Paper Company. It is a 92 x 60 structure. The roof decking is 4x6 tongue and groove and the roof is covered with cedar shakes. The shakes have been leaking for several years. The shingles and now much of the roof structure needs to be replaced. There is concern about the structural integrity at this point. The cedar shingles would be replaced with metal simulated shacks. That cost is \$122,000. Roof repair is an additional \$44,000.	175,000		175,000				175,000	175,000	175,000		175,000
NURSING HOME															
TECHNOLOGY															
	60	Replace Fluke Network Analyzer	Replace Fluke Network Analyzer	Replacement of our outdated network analysis tool used County wide for troubleshooting network infrastructure issues.	40,000	40,000					40,000	40,000	40,000		40,000
	60	Backup System Update	Backup System Update	Replace the UPS backup systems throughout the County	69,000	69,000					69,000	69,000	69,000		69,000
	60	Implement Virtual Desktops	Implement Virtual Desktops	Replace full computer systems with Thin Clients where use is appropriate	200,000	200,000					200,000	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
	60	Network Infrastructure Upgrade	Network Infrastructure Upgrade	Replace the network switches and routers that run our County Local Area Networks (LANs) and Wide Area Networks (WANs)	185,000			185,000			185,000	185,000	185,000	0	185,000
SHERIFF Law Enforcement															
		Squad Car Technology Upgrade	Squad Car Mobile Computer Upgrades	End of life upgrades	400,000	200,000	200,000				400,000	400,000	400,000		400,000
TRANSPORTATION															
		Warba Garage Replacement	Warba Garage	Includes new county garage, salt shed and land purchase. The Warba Garage was the original garage considered for upgrade in 2000 when the conversation began to upgrade and consolidate	3,000,000		3,000,000				3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000
Broadband															
				Leverage 5.75 million in state, local, private sector, and IRRRB funding to expand broadband access to rural unserved and underserved Itasca County	6,000,000			250,000				250,000	250,000	5,750,000	6,000,000
TOTAL					13,099,000	2,344,000	3,560,000	575,000	560,000	60,000	7,099,000	5,755,250	5,755,250	7,343,750	13,099,000



**ITASCA COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**
Itasca County Courthouse
123 NE 4th Street
Grand Rapids, MN 55744

April 11, 2017
Regular Meeting

REQUEST FOR BOARD ACTION RES-2017-16

DEPARTMENT: Administrative Services

PRESENTER: Jeff Walker

TIME REQUIRED: 15 minutes

AGENDA ITEM:

Public Hearing Re: 2017-2021 Capital Improvement Plan

BOARD ACTION REQUESTED:

Hold a Public Hearing Re: 2017-2021 Capital Improvement Plan and adopt the Resolution Re: Adopting a Capital Improvement Plan and Providing Preliminary Approval to the Issuance of Bonds Thereunder.

BACKGROUND:

ITEM HISTORY:

COUNTY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION:

2017-2021 Capital Improvement Plan (PDF)
CIP for Board 4.11.17 (PDF)

RESULT: **ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]**

MOVER: Leo Trunt, District #3

SECONDER: Davin Tinquist, District #1

AYES: Tinquist, Snyder, Trunt, Ives, Mandich