

2000-2005 MINNESOTA STRATEGIC CAPITAL BUDGET PLAN

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Grants to Political Subdivisions

Presented by Governor Jesse Ventura
to the 81st Legislature

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2000-2005 MINNESOTA STRATEGIC CAPITAL BUDGET PLAN

GRANTS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

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MINNESOTA STRATEGIC CAPITAL BUDGET PLAN 2000-2005

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POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Grants to Political Subdivisions

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The 2000-2005 Minnesota Strategic Capital Budget Plan **Executive Summary** and **Requests for Each Agency** can be viewed at the Department of Finance's web site at: <http://www.finance.state.mn.us/cb>

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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Title	2000 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Requests for State Funds (\$ by Session)				Statewide Strategic Score	Governor's Recommendation 2000	Governor's Planning Estimate	
		2000	2002	2004	Total			2002	2004
Ada Outdoor Recreation Complex	ADA-1	\$69	\$0	\$0	\$69		\$0	\$0	\$0
Anoka County Courthouse Repair	ANO-1	394	0	0	394		0	0	0
Austin Area Activity Center	AUS-1	919	0	0	919		0	0	0
Historic Paramount Atmospheric Theater - Austin	AUS-2	550	0	0	550		0	0	0
Bayport Storm Sewer Reconstruction	BAY-1	3,800	0	0	3,800		0	0	0
Headwaters Science Center -- Bemidji	BEM-1	7,929	0	0	7,929		0	0	0
Dawson Nursing Home	DAW-1	2,500	0	0	2,500		0	0	0
Duluth Sports Recreational Complex	DUL-1	13,233	0	0	13,233		0	0	0
Spirit Mountain Improvements	DUL-2	3,900	0	0	3,900		0	0	0
Fisher Government Center and School	FIS-1	4,742	0	0	4,742		0	0	0
Floodwood Business Park Land & Infrastructure	FLD-1	985	0	0	985		0	0	0
Fort Snelling International Hostel	FRT-1	4,425	0	0	4,425		0	0	0
Grand Meadow K-12 School	GMD-1	2,500	0	0	2,500		0	0	0
Greenway Area Schools Communications 2000	GRN-1	357	0	0	357		0	0	0
Grimm Farmstead, Carver Park Reserve	HP-1	466	0	0	466		0	0	0
Itasca County Fairground Trailhead	ITA-1	150	0	0	150		0	0	0
Regional Jail Facilities	JAL-1	67,293	0	0	67,293		0	0	0
Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center	KOO-1	7,257	0	0	7,257		0	0	0
International Falls Voyageur Interpretive Center	KOO-2	4,064	0	0	4,064		0	0	0
Landfall HRA Retaining Walls	LAN-1	750	0	0	750		0	0	0
Lakeville Area Arts Center	LKV-1	560	0	0	560		0	0	0
Carnegie Cultural Center ADA	LUV-1	100	0	0	100		0	0	0
Madison Historic Downtown Renovation Project	MAD-1	1,440	0	0	1,440		0	0	0
Mahtomedi Transportation Improvements	MAH-1	265	0	0	265		0	0	0
Maple Grove Law Enforcement Training Facility	MG-1	3,222	0	0	3,222		0	0	0
NE Regional Water Park -- Minneapolis	MPB-1	3,000	0	0	3,000		0	0	0
Ballfield Development -- Minneapolis	MPB-2	7,510	0	0	7,510		0	0	0
Upper Riverfront Park Acquisition -- Minneapolis	MPB-3	5,500	0	0	5,500		0	0	0
Lake of the Isles Regional Park -- Minneapolis	MPB-4	6,600	0	0	6,600		0	0	0
Minneapolis Empowerment Zone Projects	MPL-1	9,000	0	0	9,000		0	0	0
New Minneapolis Central Library	MPL-2	3,000	22,000	0	25,000		0	0	0
Shubert Theater -- Minneapolis	MPS-1	8,000	0	0	8,000		0	0	0

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
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Project Title	2000 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Requests for State Funds (\$ by Session)				Statewide Strategic Score	Governor's Recommendation 2000	Governor's Planning Estimate	
		2000	2002	2004	Total			2002	2004
D.R.I. Water and Sewer Extension	NAS-1	4,000	0	0	4,000		0	0	0
Park Academy -- Staples	NCS-1	5,000	0	0	5,000		0	0	0
Big Bear Country Education Center -- Northome	NOR-1	3,941	0	0	3,941		0	0	0
Pelican Rapids Library	PEL-1	500	0	0	500		0	0	0
Law Enforcement Campus -- Ramsey County	RAM-1	15,000	0	0	15,000		0	0	0
East Metro Regional Public Safety Training Center	RAM-2	5,000	0	0	5,000		0	0	0
Ramsey County Soccer Fields	RAM-3	5,000	0	0	5,000		0	0	0
Gibbs Farm Museum -- Ramsey County	RAM-4	1,500	0	0	1,500		0	0	0
Gillette Children's Hospital	RAM-5	15,000	0	0	15,000		0	0	0
Mill Towns Trail -- Rice County	RIC-1	350	0	0	350		0	0	0
Minnesota River Tourism Initiative	RIV-1	4,248	0	0	4,248		0	0	0
FairRidge Trail -- Renville County	RNV-1	200	0	0	200		0	0	0
DM&E Railroad Corridor Project	ROC-1	16,666	33,334	0	50,000		0	0	0
SE MN Regional Training Center	ROC-2	20,194	0	0	20,194		0	0	0
Blue Mounds Trail -- Rock County	ROK-1	50	0	0	50		0	0	0
South Metro Law Enforcement Training Facility	SM-1	3,100	0	0	3,100		0	0	0
Maxson-Dale Brownfield Road Access -- St. Paul	SPP-1	2,371	0	0	2,371		0	0	0
St. Paul Public School Improvement Projects	SPS-1	39,003	33,511	0	72,514		0	0	0
Como Park Education Resource Center, Phase 2	STP-1	21,000	0	0	21,000		0	0	0
St. Paul Transportation Improvement Projects	STP-2	14,000	0	0	14,000		0	0	0
Rooftop Perspectives, MN Children's Museum	STP-3	1,240	0	0	1,240		0	0	0
Central MN Events Center - St. Cloud	ST-1	18,900	0	0	18,900		0	0	0
Central Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails	STC-1	4,984	503	545	6,032		0	0	0
National Eagle Center -- Wabasha	WAB-1	1,611	0	0	1,611		0	0	0
Great River Ridge Trail -- Wabasha	WAC-1	2,917	0	0	2,917		0	0	0
Watsonwan County Library Expansion	WAT-1	1,011	0	0	1,011		0	0	0
Willernie City Hall Renovation	WIL-1	74	0	0	74		0	0	0
Farmamerica Safety & Accessibility Improvements	ZZZ-1	472	0	0	472		0	0	0
Guthrie Theater Complex	ZZZ-2	25,000	0	0	25,000		0	0	0
Camp Heartland Renovation and Expansion	ZZZ-3	650	0	0	650		0	0	0
Total Project Requests		\$407,462	\$89,348	\$545	\$497,355		\$0	\$0	\$0

DESCRIPTION OF THIS "GRANTS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS" SECTION OF THE CAPITAL BUDGET:

The Department of Finance (DOF) has received preliminary requests from a variety of political subdivisions and associated local organizations throughout the state, as provided in the following pages. These requests have been collectively grouped into this section of the capital budget, "Grants to Political Subdivisions." These are local requests that cannot be processed through statewide grant programs as currently offered or proposed by state agencies.

Applications received by DOF for projects that are eligible for existing state grant programs have been referred to the appropriate state agency for funding consideration. Such requests may appear in other sections of the capital budget as state agency requests.

EVALUATION OF LOCAL PROJECTS:

Pursuant to Laws of Minnesota 1999, Chapter 192, all requests from political subdivisions must be evaluated by DOF based on 8 criteria. The department conducted these evaluations during the fall of 1999, notified the applicants, and is now forwarding the evaluations to the Governor and Legislature for their consideration during the 2000 bonding bill process.

The department has evaluated requests from political subdivisions based on whether:

- The political subdivision has provided significant matching funds.
- The project fulfills an important state mission.
- The project is of regional or statewide significance.
- The project will not require new or additional state operating subsidies.
- The project will not expand the state's role in a new policy area.
- State funding for the project will not create significant inequities among local jurisdictions.
- The project will not adversely compete with similar projects; and
- The governing bodies of the affected jurisdictions have passed resolutions of support for the project.

In addition, the 1999 law suggests that state funding for the project be limited to no more than 50% of total capital costs (with the exception of school projects and requests resulting from natural disasters).

Finally, the departments of Finance and Administration strongly recommend that local governments complete a predesign study to more fully describe their project requests.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ANALYSIS:

In the following request forms, DOF comments are provided for a number of local projects that address the issue of local match funding. Recognizing the interest of state decision-makers to occasionally form funding partnerships and provide state financing for various local projects, many of which involve significant state funding, the department wishes to outline a series of recommendations regarding state funding for these local projects.

Recognizing that local project requests are quickly becoming more prevalent in the state capital budget process, a number of public policy issues arise. First, the department is concerned that state funding for local projects has the effect of displacing resources otherwise intended for state agencies. Second, the department is concerned that state funding for local projects has produced a situation in which local governments now have a strong incentive to avoid prioritizing and financing requests at the local level and avoid reordering local budgets accordingly. Third, the process of providing state funds to local governments for predesign and design activities which in turn produce additional requests for state construction funds seems to be a curious incentive for the state to offer, given that requests typically outpace funding capacity by a significant margin.

In recent bonding bills, many local projects have received state funding based on various non-state matching requirements. These ratios have been inconsistent. Other projects have received appropriations with no local matching requirements at all. The rationale for local matching requirements are obvious -- match requirements recognize the local benefit of such projects, allow limited state funds to extend to additional projects to the extent supplemented by local funds, require local governments to have a greater stake in the success of the project, and enable local projects to be funded at a higher level due to infusion of state resources.

Building on these concepts, the DOF offers the following recommendations for state funding of local capital projects:

- Political subdivisions should fund local projects to the fullest extent possible before requesting state assistance for capital costs.
- Requests for state assistance should be limited to projects with statewide significance.
- Whenever possible, local units of government should prepare and finance predesign documents to sufficiently explain the project purpose, scope, cost and schedule *prior to* submitting capital budget requests. After predesign completion, requests should be submitted through the official capital budget process. This will improve the integrity of project cost estimates.

- In the interest of forming true state-local partnerships, local governments should be willing to provide substantial non-state funds as a condition of receiving state bond appropriations. These local match requirements are expected to provide at least 50% non-state funding for project design and construction costs. Requests that do not contain significant local matching funds are perceived as lacking strong local support.
- To avoid overly-optimistic expectations among local governments, the state should not provide partial appropriations for design funds in any given year unless the state is prepared to provide subsequent construction funds. Design funds should not be appropriated for the exclusive purpose of buying time, mollifying project proponents or pushing project construction tails into future legislative sessions.
- Political subdivisions should develop a detailed operating plan that ensures local funding of project operating expenses, without state financial assistance.

REQUESTS REFERRED TO STATE AGENCIES:

The following requests were received by DOF and forwarded to the appropriate state agencies for consideration in existing or proposed state grant programs. These requests may appear in other sections of the capital budget. Questions regarding these requests and their grant eligibility should be directed to the state agencies listed below:

- Lewis and Clark Rural Water System (\$4 million) to Public Facilities Authority (water/wastewater grant program)
- City of Maynard Water System (\$416 thousand) to Public Facilities Authority (water/wastewater grant program)
- City of Clarissa Water System (\$785 thousand) to Public Facilities Authority (water/wastewater grant program)
- City of Eagle Bend Wastewater System (\$1.4 million) to Public Facilities Authority (water/wastewater grant program)
- City of Granite Falls Flood Wall (\$181 thousand) to Department of Natural Resources (flood mitigation grant program)
- Pipestone County History Museum Elevator (\$125 thousand) to Minnesota Historical Society (local historic preservation grants)
- Willow River Public Schools (\$275 thousand) to the Department of Children, Families and Learning (Early Childhood Learning and Child Protection Facility grant program).
- Parking and Ballfields – Grant, MN (\$203 thousand) to Department of Natural Resources (Outdoor Recreation Grant Program).

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM PRIVATE AND NON-PROFIT GROUPS:

The 1999 law sets forth the process by which local governments may apply for state capital funds (Chapter 192). However, this law is silent regarding how private and non-profit organizations may apply – or whether they're allowed to apply at all.

The Minnesota Constitution requires that state general obligation bonds may only be used for capital projects with public ownership and a public purpose. Therefore, it is the position of the DOF that projects from private and non-profit groups must be submitted by a public entity in order to be considered in the state capital budget process, and such projects must follow all requirements of the Minnesota Constitution and state statutes.

The following projects were submitted by private and non-profit groups without sponsorship from a local government or political subdivision:

- Farmamerica Safety and Accessibility Improvements (\$472 thousand)
- Guthrie Theater Complex (\$25 million)
- Camp Heartland Renovation and Expansion (\$650 thousand)
- Fort Snelling International Hostel (\$4.425 million)

THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WERE RECEIVED AFTER THE APPLICATION DEADLINE HAD CLOSED:

These projects were submitted to DOF after the 9-15-99 application deadline or contained insufficient information to process the requests:

- Parkers Prairie Infrastructure Improvements (\$320 thousand)
- St. Paul Regional Trails (\$5.43 million)

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$69

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Ada)

PROJECT LOCATION: Ada

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city of Ada is requesting state funds to develop an Outdoor Recreation Complex that would include 2 basketball courts, 2 sand volleyball courts, a playground area, an ice skating rink and a hockey rink. In addition, this area would have a gazebo in the center of the complex, sidewalks connecting the gazebo with other access ways and activity areas and hedges bordering the west and south edge of the complex to act as a deterrent to balls and little children going onto the street.

The skating rink and hockey rink are currently located on another block to the northeast. These would be relocated, along with the warming house and light poles/lights, so that the majority of the city's recreation would be in a single area. In addition, the base of the current skating rinks is not conducive to a good ice surface nor is there sufficient lighting. By relocating the skating and hockey rinks and other items, the city of Ada would benefit from centralizing recreation components into one main location, offering easier access to these areas.

Currently, the areas surrounding the proposed Outdoor Recreation Complex is bordered by a softball diamond to the west, a baseball field to the northwest and the Dekko Community Center to the east. The Dekko Community Center is also a multi-purpose facility, housing a heated indoor junior Olympic-size swimming pool, whirlpool, steam bath, 2 racquetball courts and an exercise room featuring 16 pieces of Nautilus weight lifting equipment as well as aerobic machines. The Ada Public Library, an elevated walking track surrounding the perimeter of the swimming pool and a community meeting room are also part of the Dekko Community Center.

The site being proposed to develop into a recreation complex is the site of the former Ada-Borup high school. Due to the spring flood of 1997, the school was destroyed and subsequently was rebuilt on the west edge of town, along state highway 200. While there are outdoor basketball courts available, the children on the central and east side of town must cross state highway 9 to get to the school. This highway is a major transportation route of sugar beet trucks and could pose a serious risk for younger children. As a result, we feel that the Outdoor Recreation Complex would compliment existing facilities such as the Dekko Community Center and the ball diamonds as well as serving as a practical location for recreation, as it ties together multiple areas of activity both indoor and out.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

Annual maintenance costs of the recreation complex will be provided by the city.

Maintenance and operating expenses for the proposed Outdoor Recreation Complex would be reflected in the summer recreation and the skating rink budgets.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The Predesign and Design stages were developed by Erik Ness, Dekko Community Center and Summer and Winter Recreation Director, with final approval given by the Dekko Community Center Committee (which also oversees summer and winter recreation development for the city of Ada) and the Ada City Council. There were no fees associated with these stages. According to the Recreation Access Advisory Committee's Recommendations for Accessibility Guidelines: Recreational Facilities and Outdoor Developed Areas, the proposed Outdoor Recreation Complex design meets all of the committee's recommendations.

A majority of the labor costs are being absorbed by volunteer service groups and volunteer organizations. As a result, the project management is being shared among the Dekko Community Center Committee members and Ness. Again, there are no fees associated with this stage. It should be noted that one of the committee members, Jim Ellefson, is in the landscaping business and as a result, is familiar with blading, slopping, grading, sighting, staking individual recreation sites, etc. In addition, he brings experience in topsoil grade, amount, grass seed (type), trees, shrubs, etc.

A summary note on total cost of the proposed Outdoor Recreation Complex. The price tag of \$69 thousand does not include the enormous amount of volunteer labor offered by the various groups in Ada, including young Mr. Tim Opheim, who has done a fantastic job in securing grants for his Eagle Scout project. Nor does it include the generous donation of a 300 x 400 area of land from the Ada-Borup School District. The \$69 thousand that is being requested by the city of Ada is primarily for supplies and also for professional services, such as laying concrete for sidewalks, that would be required for a quality finish.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Erik Ness
Dekko Community Center Director
City of Ada
PO Box 32
Ada, MN 56510
Phone: (218) 784-7665

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						04/1998	05/1998
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management						08/1999	
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						08/1999	
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	69	0	0	69		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	69	0	0	69		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$69	\$0	\$0	\$69		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	69	0	0	69
State Funds Subtotal	0	69	0	0	69
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	69	0	0	69

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	69	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/99

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding projects of this type is unclear. Although it is a small request, equity issues could naturally arise if this local project is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding and have to rely exclusively on local financing.

This project is fairly typically of requests submitted to DNR for funding through their Outdoor Recreation Grant program. According to DNR, this request was submitted to them last spring and ranked #72 out of 97 applications. Perhaps this request should be redirected to DNR for consideration during the next round of funding through the Outdoor Recreation Program Grants.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No state matching funds are being contributed. However, local community members are contributing in-kind services to offset total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding projects of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would expand the state role in a new policy area. In the past, the state has already provided funding for projects of this kind through the DNR Outdoor Recreation Grant Program.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The city and project is located in the 1997 flood zone.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of Ada is 562 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$394

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Anoka County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Anoka County West Courthouse

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is to replace exterior brick on the West Courthouse building caused by deterioration of steel shelf angles which support the brick. Scaffolding installed on an emergency basis when deterioration reached the point where brick and stone crumbled and fell on pedestrian sidewalk at the 100% corner in downtown Anoka. Building constructed with county funds in early 1970s. Recent (mid-90s) improvements of \$1.5 million of county funds to provide courtrooms (4), judges chambers, judges support staff and various county offices including Sheriff, Elections and Corrections.

The total estimated construction cost including fees, etc., is \$800 thousand. Anoka County borrowed these funds from another project, which has been delayed, and intends to replace the funds in our Capital Projects fund with the proceeds of the Capital Bonds. 49% of the cost of construction (\$394 thousand) is requested from the state, and Anoka County will provide the remainder (\$406 thousand) from its capital projects account.

Providing for fair and impartial trials in appropriate courtrooms for state residents is a responsibility shared by the state and county governments. The 1999 Legislature recognized that some local projects do merit some state participation. Minnesota statutes were amended by chapter 192, relating to capital improvements, providing standards for assistance to capital improvement projects of political subdivisions.

We recognize the concern that funding this project might open a "Pandora's box" for future courthouse requests from other counties. Perhaps you would want to distinguish this request by the fact that this building is a west wing attached to the courthouse, and that more than half of the space is currently occupied by state employees or county employees working in state mandated programs. This building has been planned to be the future expansion space for the state courts system. The building houses an Emergency Operations Center, and the state Auditor's office maintains office space on a year round basis. If bonding proceeds are not received, the county would likely increase the square foot charge for the space, and the state, when it takes over court funding, would pay higher future rents. It also represents a situation in which the public safety of residents was threatened if we failed to act and the threat become known after the adoption of the 1999 Budget and Capital Improvements Plan with no funding provided for the repair.

As home of the state of Minnesota 10th Judicial District Court Administrator and his staff, which serves eight (8) counties in the region, the building does have regional

significance. It houses several state of Minnesota elected judges and their support staff, as well as the State Auditors servicing this region of the state. Our 911 Emergency Dispatch Center is also the answering point for all law enforcement, fire and emergency medical personnel for all cities and towns in the county and for tow cities outside the county limits.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

This request is believed to reduce local expenses, in that the project will include replacing insulation, resulting in reduced energy consumption. Also, the replacement extends the useful life of the building and protects the investment made in the mid-1990s. All operating cost will be borne by Anoka County Property Management.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Building houses the offices of the 10th Judicial District Court Administrator, which serves Anoka, Washington, Pine, Isanti, Kanabec, Sherburne, Wright and Chisago Counties. Additionally, the building houses the Anoka County 911 Emergency dispatch center which dispatches police, fire and emergency medical personnel for all cities and towns within Anoka County.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Terry L. Johnson, Division Manager
Anoka County Finance and Central Services Division
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	52	0	0	52	07/1999	10/1999
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	52	0	0	52		
4. Project Management						07/1999	12/1999
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	12	0	0	12		
SUBTOTAL	0	12	0	0	12		
5. Construction Costs						12/1998	11/1999
Site & Building Preparation	0	15	0	0	15		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	600	0	0	600		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	6	0	0	6		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	93	0	0	93		
SUBTOTAL	0	714	0	0	714		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other						10/1998	01/1999
SUBTOTAL	0	22	0	0	22		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$800		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	394	0	0	394
State Funds Subtotal	0	394	0	0	394
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	406	0	0	406
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	800	0	0	800

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	394	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This project is viewed as being in competition for funding of similar state projects. Given the current estimate of \$1.5 billion in deferred maintenance for state buildings and the state's difficulty in funding asset preservation at a sufficient level for repair of state facilities, it seems problematic to begin funding repairs to county courthouses.

Also, the proposal to use state general obligation bonds as reimbursement for local expenses will have to be evaluated in regards to federal tax code reimbursement regulations. It may be advisable to seek clarification on this matter with the state's bond counsel.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$800 thousand, with \$394 thousand requested from state funds (49%) and \$406 thousand contributed from non-state sources (51%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding projects of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Although the courthouse also serves the district court administration and state auditors, this request for exterior repair to the building seems nominal and is viewed as a local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other counties would inevitably seek similar state funding for courthouse projects.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support for the project have been received from the Anoka County Board, State District Court Judges chambered in the building, and the Anoka County Bar Association.
9.	Pre-design completed? A pre-design study is not needed for an infrastructure improvement project of this type.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Anoka County is 52 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$919

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 2 (Austin)

PROJECT LOCATION: Austin

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This project is to remodel and expand Austin's present Riverside Arena into an area activity center serving the broader Austin area community. The total project cost of the renovated Austin Area Activity Center is \$1.839 million, of which \$919 thousand (50%) is requested in state funds from the 2000 bonding bill. When completed the activity center will provide children's services, exercise facilities and space for civic events and meetings. Austin's population is 22,100, but its local trade area encompasses 40,000 people.

The present Riverside Arena is an 18,000-square-foot facility built in the early 1970s. The arena has been primarily used for ice skating and hockey programs, and provides space for a single sheet of ice. The arena seats 2,500 people. High school and community college graduations, local business meetings, trade shows, and other occasional events also utilize the facility on a limited basis, including the Miss Minnesota Pageant until 1997. Austin-based Hormel Company and Freeborn-Mower Electric Cooperative from Albert Lea use the facility for employee and customer appreciation functions.

The impetus for the city of Austin to renovate the arena comes from Mower County's decision to build a new multipurpose facility in Austin. The new Mower County facility will include 2 sheets of ice, thereby allowing the city of Austin to transfer the hockey and skating programs to the county facility. The removal of the ice sheet from the city's Riverside Arena will allow the facility to be renovated to serve a broader public function as the Austin Area Activity Center. Given this opportunity, the city Council and Park Board identified the improvements and expansion necessary for Riverside Arena to be remodeled into the Austin Area Activity Center. The plans for improvements form the basis of the city of Austin's request for \$919 thousand in state bonding.

The Austin Area Activity Center will not duplicate the offerings of the Mower County facility, but instead address presently underserved needs of the area. Needs presently underserved include children's services, adult recreation, and senior center support. The city supports the Mower County project and will donate \$218 thousand worth of ice-related equipment for the new county ice sheets.

The renovated Activity Center will address the need for children's services and civic events, recreational and meeting facilities, and park and recreation office space. Children's services will utilize the largest portion of the renovated and expanded

meeting room space. The remodeled main floor will accommodate 3 basketball courts that can be converted to 4 volleyball courts, and include a walking track around the perimeter. The main floor will be utilized by the city's recreation programs and the general public for a variety of recreational activities. Significant use of the walking track by area seniors is expected, owing to the senior center's location across the street from the Activity Center. A fitness room will feature exercise equipment for individualized use.

The Activity Center will also include meeting space and a computer lab. The meeting space will meet the need for quality public meeting space in the downtown area, as demonstrated by consistent daily booking of meeting rooms in the nearby public library. The computer lab will provide easy access to technology for facility users and especially youth. Finally, the renovated center will include new space for the Austin Park and Recreation Department. The department is presently housed in an inadequate 1950s-vintage structure that, following construction of new space at the Activity Center, will be donated to the Austin Area Arts Association for use as handicapped-accessible restroom facilities for the Historic Paramount Atmospheric Theater.

The excellent location of the renovated Activity Center is integral to downtown redevelopment efforts. The downtown core area that includes the Activity Center also includes important public and cultural attractions within easy walking distance. The public library and the senior citizen center are across the street from the Activity center, the city hall is next door, and the municipal pool is within 3 blocks. The Horace Austin park with Cedar River mill pond and walking trail provide welcome green space in the downtown, while the Historic Paramount Atmospheric Theater - only one of 4 remaining in Minnesota adds a unique cultural element to the mix. Area residents and tourists will be able to enjoy all of these amenities in a convenient location, adding to the city's appeal and growing economic base.

The renovated Activity Center will benefit both the state of Minnesota and the broader Austin area through downtown revitalization, enhanced public facilities and meeting the needs of citizens of all ages. The state has a long-demonstrated interest in strong local economies and healthy communities in Greater Minnesota. The renovation of the Center will increase the downtown area's appeal and attract area residents and visitors. The local economy will benefit from tourism and the economic growth associated with increased use of the entire downtown area. Finally, Austin and its surrounding communities will benefit from a facility used for youth and senior involvement, access to technology, recreation and exercise, and hosting civic events and meetings.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are being requested for this project.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The occupancy costs comprise equipment for the renovated facility. Specifically included are court dividers, volleyball equipment, climbing wall, wrestling mats, score and message boards, and basketball goals. A security system is also included.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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City of Austin
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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						01/1972	01/1973
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	15	0	0	15	07/2000	01/2001
Design Development	0	20	0	0	20	07/2000	01/2001
Contract Documents	0	40	0	0	40	07/2000	01/2001
Construction Administration	0	25	0	0	25	07/2000	01/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	100	0	0	100		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						07/2000	01/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	1,401	0	0	1,401		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	106	0	0	106		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,507	0	0	1,507		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	216	0	0	216	07/2000	01/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	16	0	0	16	07/2000	01/2001
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	232	0	0	232		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$1,839	\$0	\$0	\$1,839		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	919	0	0	919
State Funds Subtotal	0	919	0	0	919
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	920	0	0	920
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,839	0	0	1,839

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	919	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Design fee is 6.6% which is below the guidelines of 7-13%, please justify
Occupancy of 15.4% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding local community centers is unclear.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? 50% in non-state matching funds (\$920 thousand) is pledged with this request.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local community centers is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? With the exception of occasional grant funding through the Amateur Sports Commission, funding for local community centers has largely been viewed as a local responsibility. The applicant should contact the Amateur Sports Commission to see if their request is eligible for any current or proposed grant funding.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The project is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities in that area of the state.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support was received from the City of Austin. The City of Austin has prioritized this project as their Number 1 request (of 2 requests).
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should query the Department of Administration as to whether a pre-design is needed for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Austin is 285 out of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$550

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 2 (Austin)

PROJECT LOCATION: Downtown Austin

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This request is to complete the renovation of the Historic Paramount Atmospheric Theater in downtown Austin. The city of Austin requests \$550 thousand in state bonding for the \$1.47 million project. To date, \$371 thousand has been spent by the Austin Area Commission for the Arts on the project, and \$1.1 million is still needed.

The AACCA began restoring the dilapidated Paramount Theater in 1990. AACCA is a nonprofit 501 (c) (3) organization dedicated to the promotion and development of the arts and the preservation, ongoing maintenance and operation of the Paramount Theater. The city of Austin, by council resolution, has stated its intent to purchase the Paramount from the AACCA. The city intends to enter into a lease agreement with the AACCA to operate a public program as established by the city of Austin and with oversight by the city of Austin, pursuant to statutory and Department of Finance guidelines. When the renovation is completed, the Paramount Theatre will be operated as a performing arts and film center serving the Austin area and southern Minnesota.

The Paramount Theater is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, owing to its unique architectural characteristics. The inside of the Paramount Theater is an "atmospheric theater," which creates the atmosphere of a Spanish abode village. The Spanish colonial revival style of the interior was popular in the 1920s. The ceiling includes 65 twinkling stars that give the illusion of an open sky, and a cloud machine once projected circling clouds onto the ceiling across the stars. The Paramount Theater was described as a "magic showhouse" and "keeping with the best movie houses of the day" when it was nominated for the National Registry. The Paramount "set the mood of the audience by taking them away from the familiar scenes and setting them down in a small Spanish town under a sky filled with moving clouds and twinkling stars." From its construction in 1929 until 1975, the Paramount Theater served as a "first run" movie house featuring live stage performances.

Atmospheric theatres are becoming increasingly rare in the United States and Minnesota. The Paramount Theater is only 1 of 4 atmospheric theaters still standing in Minnesota, according to the Minnesota Historical Society. One theater has already been turned into a Barnes and Noble Bookstore, while the fates of the Suburban and Uptown theaters in Minneapolis remain uncertain. Austin and the state of Minnesota are fortunate to enjoy such a treasure, and state assistance in the Paramount's renovation will add to Minnesota's collection of historical structures.

Through private funds and the significant efforts of local volunteers, the AACCA renovated the theater auditorium and resumed programming in 1998. The original 1929 stenciling in the auditorium was restored, approximately 400 seats have been installed, and many small projects have been completed including new leaded glass arched windows, removal of asbestos, plaster work, and tuckpointing the outside of the building. However, the theater operates in a very "rustic" state with only basic amenities. The theater has only temporary heat, public restrooms are very limited while the dressing room restrooms do not work at all, and rental groups must bring in their own theatrical lighting. The stage house has limited workable space and no workable rigging. The AACCA continues to move forward on renovating the Paramount with plans that include: repairing the backstage, adding restrooms, theatrical lighting, and a sound and film projection system, installing heating, air conditioning and ventilation, electrical work, reproduction of the original marquee, and several other projects.

The renovated Paramount Theater will stimulate economic development in downtown Austin and bring tourists from throughout the region and out-of-state. The theater will further enhance the cultural/education corridor being developed in the downtown. The Paramount will not compete with other existing facilities because it will fulfill a specialty performance venue that currently does not exist in Austin or anywhere in Minnesota outside Minneapolis.

The city of Austin believes that state bonding is an appropriate source of funds for the project. The state of Minnesota has a clear mission to preserve historical structures, increase tourism and stimulate economic development. Additionally, the Paramount theater has pursued a wide variety of funds for the renovation project including private funds, funding from the city of Austin, and the countless hours spent by local volunteers restoring the theater. AACCA also sponsors charitable gambling for the theater's benefit that raises \$60 thousand annually. The operating budget will increase through the greater number of ticket sales expected following renovation.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

The Historic Paramount Atmospheric Theater operates in a rustic state while funds are raised to complete the renovation. When the renovation is completed, the Paramount will enjoy constant scheduling and more flexibility in programming, which will create a larger operating budget. Charitable gambling revenue is expected to continue at approximately \$60 thousand annually into the future.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The AACCA presently owns the Paramount Theater. The city of Austin, by council resolution, has stated its intent to purchase the Paramount from the AACCA. The city

intends to enter into a lease agreement with the AACA to operate a public program as established by the city of Austin and with oversight by the city of Austin, pursuant to statutory and Department of Finance guidelines.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Historic Paramount Atmospheric Theater - Austin

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						01/1990	04/1990
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	47	0	0	0	47		
SUBTOTAL	47	0	0	0	47		
2. Predesign						02/1998	10/1999
SUBTOTAL	53	9	0	0	62		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	13	0	0	13	07/2000	08/2000
Design Development	2	16	0	0	18	08/2000	09/2000
Contract Documents	0	35	0	0	35	09/2000	11/2000
Construction Administration	0	12	0	0	12	12/2000	06/2001
SUBTOTAL	2	76	0	0	78		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						12/2000	06/2001
Site & Building Preparation	10	0	0	0	10		
Demolition/Decommissioning	3	47	0	0	50		
Construction	177	750	0	0	927		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	3	0	0	0	3		
Hazardous Material Abatement	23	0	0	0	23		
Construction Contingency	0	96	0	0	96		
SUBTOTAL	216	893	0	0	1,109		
6. Art						12/2000	06/2001
SUBTOTAL	50	29	0	0	79		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	3	80	0	0	83	12/2000	06/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	13	0	0	13	02/2001	06/2001
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	3	93	0	0	96		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$371	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$1,471		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	550	0	0	550
State Funds Subtotal	0	550	0	0	550
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	215	275	0	0	490
Private Funds	112	0	0	0	112
Other	44	275	0	0	319
TOTAL	371	1,100	0	0	1,471

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	550	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14//1999

Although the design fee falls within the guidelines, the nature of the work would suggest a greater fee than the 7% indicated.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed primarily as a local benefit project. The ongoing state role in funding local performing arts centers is unclear.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? Non-state matching funds of 50% of capital project costs (\$550 thousand) are included with this request.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding for this type of performing arts center is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Some level of funding for local performing arts centers has occasionally been provided by the state. In recent bonding bills, St. Cloud, Hopkins and St. Louis Park have received state assistance. The future state role in this policy area is unclear.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities in that area of the state.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support was received from the City of Austin. This request is Priority #2 of 2 requests from the City of Austin.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should query the Department of Administration as to whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Austin is 285 of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$3,800

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Bayport)

PROJECT LOCATION: Oak Park Heights & Bayport

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city of Bayport is requesting \$3.8 million for the state of Minnesota Storm Sewer Reconstruction Project. The proposed Storm Sewer Reconstruction Project is designed to replace an existing state of Minnesota storm sewer which provides storm water drainage to the Minnesota Correctional Facility located in Bayport and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Pond, 83-310P/Prison Pond (DNR/Prison Pond), located within the city of Oak Park Heights, west of County Road No. 21. The project involves replacing the following storm sewer components:

- Replace an existing 24" storm sewer that conveys storm water from the Minnesota Correctional Facility and the DNR/Prison Pond to the St. Croix River. The storm sewer must be replaced because portions of the storm sewer have completely collapsed rendering the storm sewer non-functional and because the existing storm sewer is significantly undersized to accommodate storm water run-off from the Minnesota Correctional Facility.
- Construct a new storm water outlet on the north portion of the DNR/Prison Pond. The new outlet is needed to replace an aging 18" vitrified clay pipe which draws off water overflow for the DNR/Prison Pond during the winter months. The 18" vitrified pipe conveys water from the pond to the state Storm Sewer ultimately dumping the water into the St. Croix River.

Background Information:

In 1907, the state of Minnesota constructed a 24" storm sewer from the Minnesota Correctional Facility (Stillwater Prison) to the St. Croix River. The storm sewer was designed to collect storm water on the Minnesota Correctional Facility site and convey it to the St. Croix River.

At the same time in 1907, the state of Minnesota determined the state needed a reliable water source at its Stillwater Prison site and hired consulting engineers Claussen and Pillsbury to identify a reliable water source for the prison. Consulting engineers Claussen and Pillsbury determined that construction of a dam and underground reservoir across Perro Creek just west of Point Douglas Road (now called County State Aid Road 21) along with an intricate piping system which would transport the water into the prison, best met the present and future water needs of the Prison. Consequently, a dam was constructed to create what is now called the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Pond 82-310P/Prison Pond (DNR/Prison Pond) located west of County State Aid Road 21. The pond is spring fed and the prison captured large amounts of water which was delivered to various locations within the confines of the facility on a year round basis.

As water quality standards evolved, water from the DNR/Prison Pond no longer met drinking standard requirements. As a consequence, the state of Minnesota constructed a well and elevated tank to meet demand for a reliable domestic water source. However, the prison continued to use water from the DNR/Prison Pond as source to cool boilers within the prison. It is estimated the prison used one-half million or more gallons a day to accomplish this task.

Identified Problems with the State of Minnesota Storm Sewer System:

The following outlines significant problems with the existing storm water conveyance system which services the Minnesota Correctional Facility in Bayport and the DNR/Prison Pond:

- Storm sewer system from the Minnesota Correctional Facility in Bayport to the St. Croix River.

The existing 24" diameter storm sewer serving the Minnesota Correctional Facility has a storm sewer alignment of approximately of 5,100 feet. An evaluation of the existing storm sewer was conducted by Short-Elliott-Hendrickson in 1998. The report indicated a substantial amount of the existing clay storm sewer is cracked because the system is stressed beyond its load capacity. Essentially, this means the existing storm sewer is undersized to handle the amount of storm water run-off generated by the Minnesota Correctional Facility. In addition, about 350 feet of the existing storm sewer just west of the Union Pacific Railroad has completely collapsed preventing storm sewer water from traveling to the St. Croix River. The collapsed storm sewer forces storm water to continuously flow out of a storm sewer manhole, discharging onto property which the Andersen Corporation uses as a lumber storage area. Water flows across the lumber storage area into a series of ditches until it dumps into a small drainage pond known as the Andersen Pond. In order to control erosion and flooding in the Andersen lumber storage area, the city in 1997 was forced to construct a rip-rap ditch around the manhole to channel water through a series of ditches and culverts into the Andersen Pond.

The Short-Elliott-Hendrickson Storm Sewer Report also indicated the easterly 500 feet of the storm sewer and its outlet are submerged below the St. Croix River. The storm sewer was constructed to the St. Croix River in 1907. In the early 1930s a dam was constructed at Hastings, which effectively raised the St. Croix River pool elevation above the outlet of the storm sewer. Consequently, 400 to 500 lineal feet of the existing storm sewer line is flooded with river water and is non-functional.

- Storm sewer evaluation for the DNR/Prison Pond.

In 1907, the state of Minnesota dammed off Perro Creek and created what is now termed the DNR/Prison Pond. The purpose of damming off Perro Creek and creating a pond was to provide a reservoir of water for domestic and non-domestic use by the prison facility. The DNR/Prison Pond accumulates water from storm water run-off and from an underground spring. The underground

spring generates 550,000 gallons of water per day and is located near the center of the pond. The prison stopped using water from the pond for domestic purposes sometime in the 1940s. In 1987, the prison was able to acquire heat for its facility from steam generated by the Allen S. King Plant. Consequently, in 1987 the prison also stopped using water from the pond to cool its boilers.

The DNR/Prison Pond has an outlet which allows water to flow into Perro Creek during the summer months when the pond acquires additional water from storm water run-off. The outlet is on the south end of the DNR/Prison Pond and when the DNR/Prison Pond reaches a certain height, water spills over the outlet into Perro Creek. Perro Creek flows through the city of Bayport into the St. Croix River. The creek is extremely shallow with a depth of as little as 1 to 2 feet in many places throughout the city.

As long as the prison used water from the DNR/Prison Pond to cool its boilers, the amount of water coming into the pond during the wintertime equaled the amount used by the prison. Consequently, during the coldest months of the winter from December through February, there is no excess water from the DNR/Prison Pond to flow into Perro Creek. However, the prison stopped using water to cool its boilers when it acquired heat for its facility from the Allen S. King Plant in 1987. To insure that water would not flow down into Perro Creek during the winter months, the prison agreed to continue to operate a pump which drew off the excess water from the DNR/Prison Pond during the winter months and dumped it into a storm sewer in the prison which flowed to the St. Croix River.

It is imperative that water from the DNR/Prison Pond not be allowed to flow into Perro Creek during the cold winter months of December through February. Because the creek is extremely shallow and has very little drop in many places, water in the creek freezes causing water from the creek to overflow its banks and flood residential properties and structures. In 1994, the pump located in the prison which drew off the excess water from the DNR/Prison Pond during the winter failed. As a consequence, the city was forced to construct a dam across County Road No. 21 to prevent the DNR/Prison Pond from overflowing and dumping into Perro Creek causing significant flooding of residential and business property in downtown Bayport.

After considerable research, during the winter months city and prison officials were able to initiate gravity flow of water from the DNR/Prison Pond into a storm sewer located on the prison property. An 18" vitrified clay pipe conveys the DNR/Prison Pond water during the winter months to a cistern on the prison grounds. The cistern has 10" overflow outlet which allows the DNR/Prison Pond water to flow directly into the storm sewer traveling to the St. Croix River. The concern the city has is that the 18" vitrified clay pipe which allows water to drain off the pond during the winter time is approximately 800 feet in length of which 400 to 500 feet of the pipe has prison buildings constructed over it since installation of the pipe. Consequently, should the pipe fail during the winter in a section which is currently under the Correctional Facility building, there would be

no way to repair the pipe. If the pipe failed there would be no outlet for water which enters the pond through a spring at a rate of 550,000 gallons a day. Without an outlet for water in the winter, the DNR/Prison Pond would continue to rise until it would undermine or over top County State Aid Highway 21 causing massive flooding in down stream Bayport.

The city is requesting the project include construction of a new DNR/Prison Pond Outlet on the north end of the pond. Constructing storm sewer outlet on the north end of the pond would allow regular maintenance of the outlet in addition to giving it the advantage of connecting with the proposed reconstructed storm sewer. Without the new DNR/Prison Pond outlet there will be no way to prevent flooding in Bayport should the 1907 clay pipe fail preventing water to be drawn off the pond during the winter months.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

To date the city of Bayport, city of Oak Park Heights, Baytown Township and Stillwater have spent approximately \$180 thousand directly associated with this project. Funds have been spent on replacing the outlet structure on the DNR/Prison Pond. The outlet structure controls the water level of the DNR/Prison Pond during the summer. Additionally, significant amounts of money have been spent on televising the existing storm sewer and having an engineering company generate a report assessing the condition of the existing storm sewer. The engineering study also identified the most feasible route for a storm sewer reconstruction project. That route was used by Short-Elliott-Hendrickson to generate a 1999 state legislature mandated state of Minnesota Storm Sewer Pre-construction and Engineering Study completed on 1-5-99.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Kenneth H. Hartung, City Administrator
City of Bayport
294 North 3rd Street
Bayport, MN 55003-1027
Phone: (651) 439-2530

Grants to Political Subdivisions
 Bayport Storm Sewer Reconstruction

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
 Fiscal Years 2000-2005
 Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$70	\$0	\$0	\$70		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	70	0	0	70		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	180	0	0	0	180		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	180	0	0	0	180		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	3,080	0	0	3,080		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	180	0	0	0	180		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	507	0	0	507		
SUBTOTAL	180	3,587	0	0	3,767		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$360	\$3,657	\$0	\$0	\$4,017		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	650	3,800	0	0	4,450
State Funds Subtotal	650	3,800	0	0	4,450
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	180	0	0	0	180
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	830	3,800	0	0	4,630

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
1998 Bonding Bill	650

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,800	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

Although the state originally constructed storm water and pond improvements for the Stillwater correctional facility, the state's on-going role in the maintenance of these improvements is unclear, particularly given the state's discontinuance in use of these improvements. Similarly, the amount of benefit to adjacent property owners and the city as a whole is unclear, although they would appear to be the clear beneficiaries.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Cost information should be completed and synchronized on the project detail and cost forms, and should include start and end dates of significant project activities.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Instead, the Governor recommends that the City of Bayport study the distribution of benefits to *all* affected landowners in the watershed area, if this project were to be completed. The purpose of this evaluation would be to assess costs to *all* benefiting properties. Any potential costs assigned to the state by this study as a special assessment should be discussed as a potential operating budget item of the Department of Corrections in the 2001 legislative session.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$3.657 million, with \$3.657 million requested from state funds (100%) and \$0 contributed from non-state sources (0 %). The city should clarify costs that are inconsistently shown on the project detail and cost pages.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding stormwater projects is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for stormwater improvement projects is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Although the stormwater and pond improvements were initially constructed to be benefit the Stillwater state correctional facility, the state's current responsibility in maintaining these improvements, and the implication for benefits to adjacent property owners is unclear.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities might also seek state funding for stormwater-related projects.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? A pre-design/feasibility study has already been completed for this project (from state funding in the 1998 bonding bill).
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of Bayport is 314 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$7,929

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Bemidji)

PROJECT LOCATION: Between Lakes Irving and Bemidji, in the city of Bemidji

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The 52,211 square foot building will be constructed to provide space for exhibits, teaching activities and programs, laboratories, collections, administrative offices, and a science store for Headwaters Science Center (HSC). Total project cost is \$14.681 million. It will be built on land donated by the city of Bemidji. The land and building will be owned by the city, with a use agreement with the HSC for operations of the public program. It will be a major centerpiece of the city's "Rediscover Downtown" project, along with the James J. Hill depot now undergoing renovation. The site is highly visible from and accessible to motor vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, and watercraft traffic. The predesign study for the project was done by TSP One of Excelsior.

This project is to support and further the mission of HSC by providing a building for exhibits, programs, and other activities. The mission statement follows:

The HSCs mission is to provide intellectual stimulation and enjoyment for all children and adults in its northern Minnesota service area with scientific and technological interactive displays, exhibits, and programs otherwise unavailable in the region. The Center will work with regional educational organizations and relevant community entities to assure that exhibits and activities will enhance and supplement educational programs.

Science centers are unique entities and should be clearly recognized as being different from environmental learning centers (ELCs) or children's museums. ELCs specialize in providing information about the natural environment and children's museums are designed to serve young children. A science center must have a critical mass of involved individuals who are educated and/or employed in science, and the overriding goal of the endeavor must be to promote the public understanding of science and its relation to everyday life. Though entertainment may be part of learning, a science center has a serious role to play and relies on the involvement of persons who are comfortable with their involvement in science and have a desire to share it with other people of all ages through exhibits and/or programs. These human resources are prerequisites for developing a science center. Bemidji has an active medical community; a state university with strong science offerings; DNR, DOT and US Forest Service headquarters; and an increasing assortment of retirees, many of whom were formerly employed as working scientists.

Intellectual resources available for public use are sparse in northern Minnesota; other than those associated with formal education and libraries. HSC was established in a

former J.C. Penney building almost 6 years ago and numerous anecdotal comments from visitors indicates that it is widely and deeply appreciated. HSC enriches and expands formal science educational offerings and provides visitors with enjoyable and interesting learning experiences. Located in the resource-poor corridor between Winnipeg, Manitoba and St. Cloud, Minnesota, HSC is open 7 days a week. Distance obviates use of the Science Museum of Minnesota by most of the northwest and north central population. Between 9 and 14 thousand people have visited the exhibit floor during each of the past 5 years and many thousands more have been served by HSC's off-site programs (at fairs, schools, camps, special events), in the store, and in the free entry area, which contains an impressive assortment of animals and minor hands-on exhibits.

Major programs and services provided by HSC include:

- Exhibit Hall with over 100 hands-on and animal exhibits
- Computer exhibits with educational programs and Internet access for visitors
- Saturday Science and other programs for adults and youngsters year around
- "At risk" youth science club funded through Family Services Collaborative
- Starlab portable planetarium and outdoor astronomy programs with telescopes
- River Watch and other water testing programs in water laboratory, including Lake Bemidji study during summer, 1999 in cooperation with Bemidji State University
- Headwaters Environmental Learning Center: self-supporting residential program which uses Concordia Language Villages residential facilities
- Store offers science-based books, materials, puzzles and curriculum materials for teachers
- Staff offers science information services and references to regional citizens and visitors
- Teacher workshops, including GEMS (Great Explorations in Math and Science from Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California, Berkeley), Project WET, Project Wild, Aquatic Wild, PLT, and other science and environmentally-related topics
- Special events for adults and families; site for special meetings and birthday parties
- Newsletter, *The Headwaters Current*, presently published 4 times during the year

- Memberships, costing \$40 for families and \$25 for individuals, provide access to the exhibit floor, reduced prices for programs and store purchases, the newsletter, and free access to over 230 other science centers nationwide through a reciprocal admission program

The Center receives calls from over 200 miles away relating to offerings in the store, teachers' workshops and other programs. It provides paid employment for 6 persons and internships are often available for other college and university students majoring in science, education, industrial arts, and public relations/mass media. Two full-time volunteers provide administration and over 70 other volunteers provide assistance in various HSC activities. Science fair, Eagle Scout projects, and Boy and Girl Scout badge work have been completed at HSC.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating cost are requested with this project.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Though Bemidji is sound financially, the city does not have large financial reserves, nor are there large local corporations or other access to the large financial resources required for a project of this magnitude. Raising necessary funds locally for this project would be extraordinarily difficult or impossible. HSC serves a much larger area than the city of Bemidji: it serves large portions of northwest and north central Minnesota. That HSC exists at all is a tribute to hundreds of generous people who have given of their time, energies, talents, and finances to bring the Center into being and to make it work. This is a one-time request to the state on behalf of many thousands of northern Minnesotans.

HSC serves the state of Minnesota. The region served by HSC includes some of Minnesota's most economically depressed populations. Though it is impossible to determine the communities from which most of our visitors come, a survey of recorded groups which have used HSC since 1996 shows that 10,125 people came from Bemidji and 14,468 came from outside the community. Many of the local and regional families who frequent HSC have never been in another museum. HSC's service area extends over a radius of more than 100 miles from Bemidji and groups have come from about 65 communities from Aitkin to Devils Lake (ND), and International Falls and Badger to Lakefield. HSC hosts boy and girl scout troops, 4-H, HeadStart, Early Childhood and Family Education (ECFE), home schoolers, and many others. Present school groups size ranges up to 150 people. School groups and individuals from 3 nearby Indian reservations, Leech Lake, Red Lake, and White Earth, frequently visit, and tourists from all over the world have visited HSC. Foreign youth groups, such as Russian hockey teams, usually visit when they are in town.

The new HSC building is important to the state of Minnesota because it will make badly needed informal science education resources available to residents (potentially over 300,000) and visitors in a large segment of Minnesota far from the Metro area. Non-metro populations need more available resources to help acquaint adults and youngsters with the great changes taking place in science and technology. Though some communities are able to bus students to the Twin Cities to visit culturally and educationally important resources, a one-time visit to a science center is inadequate to accomplish the tasks science centers set out to do for their service areas, and does little for adult populations.

"Science" has been misunderstood by much of the public as an elitist endeavor, when, in truth, scientific thought processes should be recognized as "common sense" approaches to problem solving. Rural populations cannot afford to miss out on important concepts in science and technology in a world whose citizens are increasingly expected to understand the concepts that are guiding humanity into the future. Science centers provide excellent opportunities for promoting such knowledge. Some of our members have told us that they never used to visit museums when in the Twin Cities, but now, with the reciprocal admission program, they do go to the Science Museum of Minnesota.

All aspects of HSC programs and services will be improved by the new facility. Major improvements include the following:

- Staffing will increase: presently, staffing is inadequate and facilities do not provide spaces for activities and programs that will be directed by new staff members
- All spaces will be accessible to persons with mobility impairments
- The building will be sprinkled and have sufficient exits to accommodate more visitors
- Air quality will be significantly improved
- Youngsters will have safe access from buses: presently, school youngsters are discharged from, and picked up by, buses stopped in the midst of a busy downtown street
- Drinking fountains, adequate rest rooms and visitor coat, boot, and lunch storage
- Animal handling will be more sanitary with nearby hand-washing facilities
- Interactive television (ITV) access in auditorium and classrooms
- Space for needed museum conservation facilities

- Space for outdoor astronomy programs with telescopes
- Improved space in store will allow better displays and more science-related merchandise
- Appropriate facilities for teacher workshops and for special events for adults and families
- Improved space for preparation of publications and advertisements
- Appropriate office space for staff and accommodations for volunteers
- Vastly improved exhibits will increase interest in visitation and longer stays

Bemidji, Minnesota 56601
Phone: (218) 759-3566
Fax: (218) 759-3590
Email: depmayor@paulbunyan.net

About \$3.932 million will be needed for exhibit design, exhibits and FF&E for the new building. Science exhibits are very expensive to design and build for the hard use to which they are subjected. HSC shall seek aid from appropriate foundations and agencies, industries, and individuals to add to exhibits. Limited space and accessibility problems make such requests impractical at this time, although HSC's exhibits are being boosted somewhat by additions from the Science Museum of Minnesota's move to new quarters.

The present facility has been an excellent building to start the science center, but it cannot support growth of exhibits, programs and staff necessary to meet regional needs. It limits the Center's ability to increase its operating budget, and will also limit the Center's ability to attract and hold the new staff needed for its advancement. Continual repairs and replacement of outdated plumbing and electrical fixtures drain operating budgets. Lack of accessibility for the mobility impaired has hurt us in some fund raising. The status of the present facility has the effect of immobilizing progress because there are so many problems to be overcome, and it would be unwise to seek foundation funding for projects which would not bring about sufficiently meaningful improvements.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Adela S. ("Laddie") Elwell, Ph.D.
Executive Director of Headwaters Science Center
413 Beltrami Avenue NW
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601
Phone: (218) 751-1110
FAX: (218) 751-8855
E-Mail: oishsc@northernnet.sci

Douglas Peterson, Mayor, City of Bemidji
City Hall, 317 4th Street NW

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						10/1998	06/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$250		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	250	0	0	250		
2. Predesign	29	0	0	0	29	08/1997	08/1998
SUBTOTAL	29	0	0	0	29		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	78	51	0	0	129	09/1999	12/1999
Design Development	79	52	0	0	131	12/1999	04/2000
Contract Documents	0	262	0	0	262	08/2000	02/2001
Construction Administration	0	163	0	0	163	02/2001	08/2002
SUBTOTAL	157	528	0	0	685		
4. Project Management						08/2000	08/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	356	0	0	356		
SUBTOTAL	0	356	0	0	356		
5. Construction Costs						02/2001	08/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	528	0	0	528		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	6,824	0	0	6,824		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	221	0	0	221		
SUBTOTAL	0	7,573	0	0	7,573		
6. Art	0	76	0	0	76	08/2000	08/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	76	0	0	76		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	3,932	0	0	3,932	09/1999	08/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	126	0	0	126	09/1999	08/2002
Security Equipment	0	63	0	0	63	09/1999	08/2002
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	4,121	0	0	4,121		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		11/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		11.50%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		1,484	0	0	1,484		
SUBTOTAL		1,484	0	0	1,484		
9. Other	25	61	0	0	86	08/1998	08/2002
SUBTOTAL	25	61	0	0	86		
GRAND TOTAL	\$211	\$14,449	\$0	\$0	\$14,660		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	200	7,868	0	0	8,068
General Fund Projects	0	61	0	0	61
State Funds Subtotal	200	7,929	0	0	8,129
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	270	0	0	270
Private Funds	11	6,250	0	0	6,261
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	211	14,449	0	0	14,660

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Laws of Minnesota, 1998, Chapter 404, Section 23, Subdivision 28	200

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	7,868	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Soft costs Of 42.1% above guidelines of 20-25%, please justify.
Occupancy of 54.4% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The project cost is \$14.449 million, with \$7.929 million requested from state funds (55 %) and \$6.520 million contributed from non-state sources (45 %). The city should consider funding a local match of at least at 50% of total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a having potential for regional significance. Currently, approximately 3/5 of group attendance is from people living outside of Bemidji.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities in that part of the state.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the City of Bemidji has been received for this project.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Bemidji is 267 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$2,500

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Dawson)

PROJECT LOCATION: Dawson, Lac qui Parle County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is to construct assisted living units, renovate the nursing home and add adult and child care services.

Changes in services to the elderly require a collaborative approach from communities, senior citizens and providers of healthcare services. Over the past several years the Dawson community has created a long range approach to these services which include multiple options. A study completed by the Citizens League and the Minnesota Department of Human Services (MDH), "Baby Steps to 2030", clearly identifies a multiple concept approach dealing with functional wellness and self care for the elderly. Additionally, the study charges the department to look at innovative approaches to resolving the potential problem associated with an expanded elderly population.

The city of Dawson recently funded a housing demand analysis (Marfield Research Inc.) which identified a need for additional senior housing. Through a continued review of services provided to senior citizens the Board of Trustees of the Dawson Area Hospital District also listed housing as a high priority, and stated that renovating the nursing home to create an environment which maintain privacy and independence is critical.

To this end the city of Dawson and Dawson Area Hospital District have jointly developed a concept to add 15 to 20 assisted living housing units, renovate the nursing home spaces, and add adult day care and child care services to the continuum of services available to our senior citizens and children.

This proposal establishes a collaborative approach to meeting these needs by utilizing city and state resources. We will maintain the required match through the cities essential function bonding capability. Payment of the bonds will be through revenue generated from the assisted living apartments and fees associated with adult day and child care. The renovation of nursing home spaces will require state assistance.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

The city bonds will be paid through rents and fees. Other expenses related to the project are covered by the ongoing operation of health care facility.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Fax: (320) 769-2858
E-Mail: dave@dawsonmn.com

Vern Silvernale
Dawson Area Hospital District Administrator
1282 Walnut Street
Dawson, MN 56232
Phone: (320) 769-4323
Fax: (320) 769-2972
Email: jmadm@frontiernet.net

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	58	0	0	58		
Design Development	0	77	0	0	77		
Contract Documents	0	174	0	0	174		
Construction Administration	0	77	0	0	77		
SUBTOTAL	0	386	0	0	386		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						08/2000	12/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	200	0	0	200		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	68	0	0	68		
Construction	0	3,942	0	0	3,942		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	50	0	0	50		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	429	0	0	429		
SUBTOTAL	0	4,689	0	0	4,689		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	30	0	0	30		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	30	0	0	30		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	43	0	0	43		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$5,148	\$0	\$0	\$5,148		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	2,500	0	0	2,500
State Funds Subtotal	0	2,500	0	0	2,500
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	2,648	0	0	2,648
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	5,148	0	0	5,148

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	2,500	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Soft costs Of 8.1% below guidelines of 20-25%, please justify.
Occupancy % of 0.6% below guidelines of 5-10%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed primarily as a local benefit project. It is unclear that the state has an additional role to fund capital improvements for nursing facilities when such a mechanism exists through the Medical Assistance (MA) reimbursement system that the state uses to pay for services in nursing facilities. Under MA, each facility has a maximum replacement cost limit that constrains how much the reimbursement rates will include for additional property costs. Because of other recent improvements, this facility has limited capacity to draw additional reimbursement under this mechanism. The costs of this project would cause the "allowable appraised value" of this facility to exceed its current limit by roughly \$2.4 million. Sixty-three percent of this facility's patient days are funded by public programs.

It should further be noted that the state has a moratorium exception process that nursing facilities may use to obtain higher MA rates in order to help fund capital improvements. This facility did not compete with other facilities and similar projects in the most recent round of proposals for such funding.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? 51% of this project is pledged to be paid by non-state sources (\$2.6 million).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state has had a role in financing of capital improvements for nursing facilities, though it has generally been done through reimbursement rates for nursing facility residents who are on Medical Assistance (MA). However, the amount of additional capital improvement that could be added to this facility's rates is limited. It is not clear that the state has an important role to play in funding this type of renovation outside of the MA reimbursement system.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? While the state has used MA reimbursement to finance capital improvements in nursing facilities, it would be an expansion into a new policy area to fund the construction of assisted living facilities. It is unclear whether the state should serve as the financing source for significant capital improvements for nursing facilities or assisted living facilities.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The request is viewed as primarily a local benefit project, serving to help address the long term care needs of Lac qui Parle County.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are being requested, but a small portion of the costs of these improvements would be allowed under MA, thus increasing state spending for MA.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would create inequities among local jurisdictions. Other facilities would likely seek similar funding for capital improvements. There are 434 nursing facilities in Minnesota.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Funding of capital projects in any nursing facility would likely create competitive advantages for the recipient facility.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? The City of Dawson has forwarded a resolution in support of this project.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should consult with the Department of Administration to determine if a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Dawson is 397 of 854 communities (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$13,233

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 2 (City of Duluth)

PROJECT LOCATION: One of three sites in Duluth

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Construct a multi-sports recreational facility incorporating the following components:

- Multi-sport Building. 80,000 sq. ft. activity building housing 5 basketball/volleyball courts utilizing a multi-sports surface material acceptable for both sports and an elevated perimeter track. The other side of this building will house a 50-meter competition/recreation pool with spectator seating. A fitness center is also included in this building. These facilities would be supported by locker facilities, administrative offices, vending machines, etc.
- Tennis Courts. Eight outdoor lighted tennis courts with perimeter fencing.
- Baseball Field. One baseball diamond with a field sized to be adaptable for high school baseball, little league baseball, and softball. This area would include seating for 400 spectators.
- Speed Skating/Hockey Oval. One 400 meter skating oval to be used in the winter for speed skating with the center portion of the oval used for recreational skating, broom ball, and figure skating. This ice surface would be artificial ice. During the summer months this same oval will be used for an in-line skating track. The center area could be used for a roller hockey league and a skateboard park.
- Multi-purpose Field. One field will be constructed with artificial turf and will be lighted for night events. Bleacher style seating will be provided for 400 spectators. The field will be surrounded by a 400-meter track. This area will be used for junior football, major event soccer and track and field meets.
- Parking. will be provided for 530 automobiles. All of these facilities will be located on approximately 40 acres, which will be landscaped and graded.

These components are individual in nature. The Independent School District (ISD) 709 Duluth School District currently has a referendum scheduled for November 1999 for the 8 tennis courts, ballfields and track at a highly desirable site. The referendum results will help to determine the availability of and citizen support for a local match toward the project. In addition, a private party is reviewing the feasibility for the speed skating oval.

Should the school district or the private party be successful in constructing one or more of the above components, then the request would be modified, resulting in a lower project cost and state request. Since these facilities are individual in nature, it may not be necessary or desirable to locate them all on one site, and additional study may be needed to explore this alternative. The project is still in progress until the above elements are resolved, which is anticipated to be known by year end 1999.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are being requested with this project. The complex's operating costs would be paid for from user fees and operating subsidies from the local partners as such. There will be no future requests to the state for operating or maintenance costs.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The facility's components and uses has been determined through a multi-year effort between the city of Duluth and the following multi-jurisdiction and recreation partners:

Duluth School District, ISD 709
Lake Superior College
YMCA Youth Swimming
U.S. Swimming Association – North Shore Branch
Duluth Amateur Hockey Association
Duluth Youth Basketball League
Duluth Friends of Tennis
Arrowhead Youth Soccer Association
Duluth Youth Volleyball League
Lakeside/Lesterpark Youth Coalition
University of Minnesota Duluth Recreation Sports Office
Duluth Speed Skating Club

These organizations agree that the most urgent unmet need in this area is for a competition/recreational pool facility. Apparently no facility of this type exists north of the 7-county metro area. A competitive pool would be constructed and be utilized not only by Duluth, Hermantown, and Proctor school districts, but by range area schools as well. Duluth and its surrounding area suffers from a general lack of available space for aquatic and open gymnasium uses. The facilities proposed in this request will serve a broad range of age groups from youth to seniors. This would be the only facility of its type in northeastern Minnesota and would be utilized by people from throughout the region.

It is anticipated that the city will own and be primarily responsible for the facility's operations. The listed groups have indicated a willingness to assist to provide revenues for the facility's operating costs through lease arrangements and user fees. In addition, they have agreed to facilitate working arrangements with local and regional users to ensure the facility's maximum use.

It is the city's goal to maximize the facility's use year round. We envision the facility to be in all day use both weekdays and weekends through program arrangements with the listed users. On a given day, there may be several user groups sharing the pool or sport courts. We will need to be creative and flexible to accomplish the

programming elements. We do not rule out using a non-profit organization such as the YMCA for managing the facility.

The \$13.233 million request represents 50% of the total project costs with the remaining balance to be generated between the local partners and potential private donations.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Gary L. Doty, Mayor, City of Duluth
403 City Hall
411 West First Street
Duluth, MN 55802-1199
Phone: (218) 723-3295
Fax: (218) 723-3611
Email: gdoty@state.ci.duluth.mn.us

Todd Torvinen, Finance Director
City of Duluth
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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Duluth Sports Recreational Complex

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						05/2000	07/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	1,500	0	0	1,500		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,500	0	0	1,500		
2. Predesign	0	25	0	0	25	07/2000	07/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	25	0	0	25		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	400	0	0	400	07/2000	10/2000
Design Development	0	400	0	0	400	01/2000	01/2001
Contract Documents	0	800	0	0	800	01/2001	07/2001
Construction Administration	0	400	0	0	400		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,000	0	0	2,000		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						09/2001	07/2003
Site & Building Preparation	0	1,000	0	0	1,000		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	14,884	0	0	14,884		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	2,000	0	0	2,000		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	893	0	0	893		
SUBTOTAL	0	18,777	0	0	18,777		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	1,250	0	0	1,250	05/2003	09/2003
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	50	0	0	50	05/2003	09/2003
Security Equipment	0	25	0	0	25	05/2003	09/2003
Commissioning	0	25	0	0	25	05/2003	09/2003
SUBTOTAL	0	1,350	0	0	1,350		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		12/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		11.90%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		2,815	0	0	2,815		
SUBTOTAL		2,815	0	0	2,815		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$26,467	\$0	\$0	\$26,467		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	13,233	0	0	13,233
State Funds Subtotal	0	13,233	0	0	13,233
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	13,234	0	0	13,234
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	26,467	0	0	26,467

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	13,233	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Construction contingency of 5% is above the expected guideline of 2-4%.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The request is viewed as having local or regional benefit, but not statewide benefit. The state role in funding local recreation facilities is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded in by the state, while others receive only local funding.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? 50% in non-state matching funds (\$13.234 million) is pledged for this project.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local recreation centers is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for local recreation facilities is typically viewed as a local, not state responsibility. With the exception of some previous Amateur Sports Commission grants, this request would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, with potential for regional significance if the facility can be made available for users from a larger geographic area.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies would be required.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The complex is not intended to compete with any public or private facilities in the area. The design has purposely omitted any fitness or workout centers except for a small weight warm-up area for swimming or court sports.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of the local governing body has not been received with application information. The city has notified DOF that the resolution will be forthcoming soon.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should query the Department of Administration as to whether a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Duluth is 309 out of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$3,900

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 2 (City of Duluth)

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Duluth

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Spirit Mountain Recreation Area (SMRA) expansion and upgrading.

The improvements include a new 6-place chair lift, a relocation of the existing "Spirit Express" chair lift, an expansion of 5 new runs, renovation and expansion of snow making system, remodeling of the chalet and banquet facilities, including landscaping and creation of a path from the hotel to the chalet banquet facilities.

The purpose of SMRA, as defined by the enabling legislation, "Laws of Minnesota for 1973, chapter 327, H.F. No. 1969 section 1: The purpose of this act is to facilitate the development of a land area with the following objectives: 1. The development of wide-range recreational facilities available to both local residents and tourists; 2. The aiding of the economy of northeastern Minnesota by encouraging private enterprise efforts in conjunction with the recreation facilities; and 3. The preservation of the environment in the area by a timely and intelligent plan of development."

In the 1992 study done by Jerrold Peterson of UMD, Spirit Mountain was responsible for direct tourist spending of \$7.7 million annually. Spirit Mountain has a payroll of \$1 million annually and a total annual impact of \$12.7 million annually. Also, Spirit Mountain hosts the world's largest on-snow snowmobile race that, by DCVB estimates, generates an additional \$4-\$5 million annually.

The financial contributions are only part of what Spirit Mountain has accomplished. Spirit Mountain teaches over 5,000 children a year to ski through its school programs. We provide an annual recreational experience for 20,000 youth, church, and school groups from throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. In cooperation with Courage Duluth, the Challenge Center, Special Olympics, Bold Program, Boys and Girls club, YMCA, and the Park and Recreation Department, we provide a recreational opportunity for the physically, mentally, and financially challenged.

In addition, Spirit Mountain provides a positive environment for youth and their families (62.3% from Minneapolis/St. Paul and 9.2% from outside of Minnesota) to participate in life sports of alpine, cross country, and snow boarding. Four thousand of our season pass holders are 18 years old or younger. We are a leader in the ski industry in developing terrain features for young people in snow boarding and freestyle skiing. In addition, Spirit Mountain's success in attracting skiers has played a major role in the growth of Duluth's tourism industry and supported the development of additional hotels and restaurants. The \$15 million private

development of a hotel/golf resort at Spirit Mountain will further enhance our regional economy and grow the tax base in northeastern Minnesota.

The largest segment of Spirit Mountain's business is beginner and lower intermediate skiers and boarders. The most popular trails are subject to crowding, and the Spirit Express lift servicing these trails is at capacity. We need to expand the uphill capacity and number of trails to safely service additional customers. The snowmaking expansion and upgrade is necessary to effectively permit us to cover the additional trails with snow in a timely manner. The upgrade would also add a month to the front end of the ski season, permitting us to expand all of our programs and service customers for an additional month. This would generate new business for the community during a time of low tourism activity. The remodeling, upgrading and landscaping of the chalet in support of the \$15 million hotel/golf private development will provide the banquet and meeting facilities for the new convention business attracted by the championship golf course in the summer and ski in/ski out lodging in the winter. The current elevator will also be rebuilt to comply with current ADA codes.

Even though skier visits have been stagnant, the industry anticipates that large numbers of affluent and active baby boomers will be retiring and returning to skiing in the near future. In addition, their children, the echo boomers with similar numbers, will increase the demand for winter recreation.

In summary, Spirit Mountain is fulfilling its purpose. This plan will allow Spirit Mountain to not only continue to fulfill its purpose, but will allow it to expand its role with further positive results on the development of the tourism industry in north eastern Minnesota and the well being of the families and youth of Minnesota with resulting increases in tax revenue.

The previous funding for Spirit Mountain is as follows:

1973 Original Funding:	
Economic Development Administration	\$600 thousand
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$550 thousand
Upper Great Lakes Regional	\$250 thousand
Minnesota Resources Commission	\$450 thousand
City of Duluth General Obligation Bonds	\$1 million
City of Duluth Utility Bonds	\$800 thousand
Spirit Mountain Revenue Bonds	\$2 million
City Contribution to Land and City Structures	\$200 thousand
Private Development	\$700 thousand
TOTAL	\$6 million
City of Duluth Gross Revenue Recreation Facility Bonds dated 8-1-92	\$4.7 million

Planned funding for the expansion project:
City of Duluth Gross Revenue Recreation Facility Bonds \$3 million

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Gary L. Doty, Mayor, City of Duluth
403 City Hall
Duluth, MN 55802-1199
Phone: (218) 723-3295
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Email: gdoty@state.ci.duluth.mn.us

Todd Torvinen, Finance Director
City of Duluth
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Duluth, MN 55802-1199
(218) 723-3356
Email: ttorvinen@ci.duluth.mn.us

Grants to Political Subdivisions
Spirit Mountain Improvements

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	185	0	0	185	06/2000	04/2001
Contract Documents	0	1	0	0	1	06/2000	04/2001
Construction Administration	0	4	0	0	4	06/2000	04/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	190	0	0	190		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						05/2001	11/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	50	0	0	50		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	6,827	0	0	6,827		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	6,877	0	0	6,877		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	115	0	0	115	05/2001	11/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	115	0	0	115		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		8.60%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		618	0	0	618		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$7,800	\$0	\$0	\$7,800		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	3,900	0	0	3,900
State Funds Subtotal	0	3,900	0	0	3,900
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	3,900	0	0	3,900
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	7,800	0	0	7,800

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,900	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed primarily as a local or regional benefit project. The continued state role in funding this facility is unclear: Spirit Mountain should be a self-sufficient operation after more than 25 years since its inception.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? This project costs \$7.8 million, with \$3.9 million (50%) to be provided from non-state funds.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? It appears that the state fulfilled its initial mission when Spirit Mountain was funded in 1973. The key question now is whether the state continues to have an on-going role in this project and whether the goal of the original enabling statute is still important to the state.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state has not provided funding for Spirit Mountain since its inception. According to their estimates, the city has provided approximately \$4.5 million of improvements since its inception. The city's concern about the facility's competitiveness with out-of-state ski areas does not seem to warrant an automatic state interest in funding this project.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This project is viewed as having local, regional and statewide benefit. For example, a recent survey indicates that 62% of ticket purchasers and 49% of group sales were skiers from the Twin Cities. However, this also implies that Spirit Mountain is in competition with other Minnesota ski facilities.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek funding for similar ski facilities or other recreational sites throughout the state.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? See Item #4. Due to the attendance statistics provided by the City of Duluth, this site is considered to be in competition with other Minnesota ski facilities for metro and outstate skiers. However, project advocates would argue that this facility keeps Minnesota skiers from leaving the state.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of the local governing body was not received with the application information. The city has informed DOF that their resolution will be forthcoming soon.
9.	Pre-design completed? Pre-design has not been included in this project's budget although it appears to be required for the chalet and banquet facility remodeling.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the City of Duluth is 309 out of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$4,842

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Fisher)

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Fisher, Pop:450

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is for \$4.8 million to construct a community center and school which would house all city government, health facilities, city police, ECFE programs, Head Start, Nursing Services, water treatment offices and classroom space for school. It would be funded by the district and managed by the governing board of the joint government entities through lease agreements.

The project is primarily a district project with a county need. We will be leasing room for Polk County Sheriff/City Police department, Polk County. Head Start will use the building and Polk County Nursing will use the facility for the community.

The district purchases its vocational education time from a neighboring school. Consolidation discussions have taken place many times with our own public and some neighboring schools. The district does not want to pursue this option. The district has studied options of sharing classes with neighboring districts but chooses to remain independent. This project is not necessarily building a new school. We will replace 3 classrooms and build a facility for the public to be used forever. If the school must reduce or dissolve because of declining enrollment or funding to a K-8 or K-6, the building is till a community center.

We have a huge need for this because this district cannot pay for it. A Bond Referendum from the agricultural economy would be the primary funding resource, but the farmer is very sensitive to any extra funding of school or community projects at this time. The district will be asking for legislative help on this project. The city is small and has been mandated to complete a water/sewer project totaling approximately \$2 million. The city is on high ground with a population of 450 and a school district of 144 square miles. Fisher is located between East Grand Forks and Crookston on State Highway #2.

Because of the high location our city was used during the flood, and for post flood cleanup headquarters, with the National Guard utilizing the school and patrons needing a place to live. Our city tripled over night with 150 more students entering the school, for instruction, the remainder of the school year. With the farm crisis, high land values, and major city utility improvements needed it is evident the district needs help.

The district would replace the 1918 school building with the new structure. The district has hired Johnson Controls to give a complete Utility Evaluation of the School

Buildings. The district has also asked for a structural engineer to give their opinion of the present building. Fifteen years ago the wood floors in the building were leveled and braced with supports, as a study was done at that time. Our present boiler system located in the 1918 structure is 80 years old and needs to be replaced. The district closed off the 3rd floor permanently in 1996 because of ADA and Fire Marshall updates. The first and second floors need new windows, floor structure improvements, IAQ concerns, asbestos removal, mold concerns and a new roof.

Our district has new apartment complexes built in 1996 and is building another townhouse complex in the city. There are no single-family homes available and the minute a homeowner decides to sell their home, it sells immediately. Housing in Fisher is a huge concern. Because of the sewer and water update, new building permits can not be issued.

Fisher has a joint concern of the Snake River joining Crookston and the Red River in Grand Forks. We sand bagged this river during the flood but were high enough so the city escaped the flood. This small bank has been modified greatly since the flood. Our 1918 building was used extensively for emergency operations but should not be used for any type of school activities or civil activity to be safe. We need the space of a city center to assist all operations of the city and school.

Our city officials, community and school board have met numerous times to plan as a joint relationship to diversify the workings, of our community and district and construct a community center, replacing the old 1918 school building. During discussions we have listed priority needs and reasons for this community center:

- More classroom space is needed because we would replace the space of the 1918 building. Enrollment increases in the school would be a factor in the addition.
- The 1918, 3 story school building is deteriorating and not safe for students. Fire code, ADA concerns, major repair of an old roof, IAQ concerns, mold and floors sagging.
- Shortage of space for city government. Presently a 12 x 12 room with no window. Fire and OSHA hazards.
- Fire Department needs more expansion because of an increase in population, and building in the community.
- The city has been placed on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency list to update the water and sewer systems costing approximately \$2 million.

- Community health and recreation has become very important to families, and the present school is used from 7 am to 11 p.m.
- A huge need for our senior citizen interests with accessibility.
- Because the district building is on high ground we want to be accessible for Civil Operations and available to our neighbors if needed, knowing the Red River is near the district.

Who will pay for the costs?

The city has 140 households + businesses. 28.5% of these households are retired patrons. There are fewer farm families today (over 30% decrease since 1992). Fifty-nine active farmers in 1992, compared to 45 active farmers in 1998. Because of the present farm conditions we will experience another decrease of approximately 5% in active farmers in the Fisher District.

Farm grain prices are at an all time low, along with beet prices very low. Beets are a major commodity in this district, so farmland has a high value. Very little state aid to this district.

Our city has a great need and is 162 on the MPCA list to improve the water and sewer systems of the town. The cost will exceed \$2 million. Space needed for the city, utilities, school, fire department and patrons will be served by this community center. Our school has increased the last 6 years by 85 students and we no longer have any room. The school community center project will be built and used by the whole district of Fisher. Our city is small and cannot bear the costs of \$2 million of utility and a \$4.5 million center. With the farm economy like it is with a number of farmers selling out and grain and beet prices at an all time low, we cannot afford to do any of these projects without your help. The timing is right and these needs will have to be done soon so the costs do not escalate to unaffordable costs.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Our school and community are very unique. First, we are between 2 large cities with new schools. We are located on a major highway, so transportation between cities is adequate. Parents choose to live in Fisher because it is small and we have little if no violence and crime. Secondly, students open-enroll to our school because of the size of the school, small class population, harassment of other students, strict education, individual care, and they feel safe. The district carries a powerful message to parents of a "genuine concern for each student" and that means all of the things just stated. Our district makes a difference in kids. Thirdly, we have many options available for

kids. Besides the basic curriculum, UMC of Crookston and EGF College are available through the PESO programs, we run a bus for vocational technical students to EGF.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Randy Bruer, Superintendent
Fisher Public Schools, District No. 600
313 Park Avenue
Fisher, MN 56723
Phone: (218) 891-4105
Fax: (218) 891-4251

Grants to Political Subdivisions
Fisher Government Center and School

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management						08/2000	11/2000
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	191	0	0	191		
SUBTOTAL	0	191	0	0	191		
5. Construction Costs						08/2000	11/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	100	0	0	100		
Construction	0	3,340	0	0	3,340		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	334	0	0	334		
SUBTOTAL	0	3,774	0	0	3,774		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	08/2000	12/2003
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$3,965	\$0	\$0	\$3,965		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	4,842	0	0	4,842
State Funds Subtotal	0	4,842	0	0	4,842
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4,842	0	0	4,842

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,842	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

No Design fee
No Occupancy Costs

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local-benefit project.

Although some of the items referenced in the justification seem to be eligible for existing state aid and grant programs, it is not clear what funding options have been explored. Specifically, the district should explore programs through the Public Facilities Authority to determine if assistance is available for the water and sewer project that is creating a financial strain on the city. The school district also may be eligible for health and safety aid through the Department of Children, Families and Learning program for its current facilities.

Is the city unable to pay for any portions of project costs? What happens if state funds are not forthcoming?

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No matching funds are pledged with this project.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding this local project is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding this project outside of the existing grant and loan programs would be an expansion of the state's role in building local government facilities.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The project is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The facility does not appear to compete with other private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution from the local governing body was not received with the application information.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration if a predesign is needed for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? Although the project is not located in a disaster area, the city was used during the flood as the post-flood cleanup headquarters. The school district has received some additional students from East Grand Forks.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the city of Fisher is 681 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$985

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Floodwood)

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Floodwood, St. Louis County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

To plan, design and construct a business park within the city of Floodwood including; land acquisition, land subdivision (platting) and infrastructure construction that would include; gas distribution, electric power supply, telephone service, sanitary sewer collection, water distribution, drainage and streets.

During the past 8 years, the city of Floodwood has developed a set of long-term goals and vision to help shape their community including physical, social and economic environments. By progressively addressing their needs, the city of Floodwood improved their city's infrastructure, which included failing water and sewer systems. Other improvements realized in the community include housing stock, business rehabilitation, commitment to the community and promotion of economic development. Benefits to the city of Floodwood have been realized following by through with the long term goals and vision.

The next step in the city's long-term goals and vision is to provide the necessary land and infrastructure to develop a business park. Currently, developable land is limited within the city of Floodwood. A business park located within the city would be an economic benefit to Floodwood, the state of Minnesota and the region surrounding the city of Floodwood.

Preliminary predesign studies have been completed showing that a project of this nature is feasible from economic and engineering perspectives. Undeveloped land without infrastructure exists on the fringes of the city of Floodwood. Developers have approached the city frequently asking if there is developable land within the necessary infrastructure available. Floodwood's location is southwest St. Louis County along U.S. Highway 2 at the intersection of Minnesota Truck Highway 73, make it the hub of south St. Louis County. Floodwood's proximity to the Duluth metropolitan area (40 miles southeast) and the rural nature of the area make it a desirable location for businesses to locate.

The project consist of extension of utilities to a 40 acres parcel of undeveloped land, construction of utilities, roadways and land development within the 40 acres and construction of all weather roadways leading to the site and within the site from U.S. Highway 2.

Vacant, undeveloped land is proposed to be purchased from private individuals to develop the business park.

The city of Floodwood is centrally located in Northeast Minnesota with excellent access along U.S. Highway 2 and Minnesota Trunk Highway 73. The centralized location would develop a regional benefit by providing the necessary locations for businesses to develop.

Businesses desiring to locate in southwest St. Louis County and the city of Floodwood have been turned down because there is not a location for them to build their facilities.

The city of Floodwood would like to capture this development for thie city as well as the region. Without a business park in this area of the region, businesses will move to other parts of the state.

The Arrowhead Regional Development Commission/the Northspan Group, the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development, and Minnesota Power Economic Development will assist the city of Floodwood in promotion of the business park to attract businesses to this portion of the region.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

The city of Floodwood would own and operate the proposed water main, sanitary sewer and roadways located within the business park. Private utility companies would own and operate other utilities including; gas, electric power, telephone and cable television. Subdivided lands within the business park would eventually be owned by private businesses in the future.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The city of Floodwood is a low-to-moderate income community. Funding of this type of project with no dollar figure given for local matching funds for construction of the facility, the city of Floodwood will undoubtedly expend some financial resources during the planning and development of a business park. The city will research and, if eligible, apply to other sources of financial assistance to complete this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

David DeNoyer, Mayor, City of Floodwood
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						01/2000	07/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$25		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	25	0	0	25		
2. Predesign						01/2000	02/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	9	0	0	9		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	12	0	0	12	03/2000	04/2000
Design Development	0	36	0	0	36	04/2000	06/2000
Contract Documents	0	10	0	0	10	05/2000	06/2000
Construction Administration	0	14	0	0	14	07/2000	12/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	72	0	0	72		
4. Project Management						07/2000	12/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	43	0	0	43		
SUBTOTAL	0	43	0	0	43		
5. Construction Costs						07/2000	12/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	300	0	0	300		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	54	0	0	54		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	400	0	0	400		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	22	0	0	22		
SUBTOTAL	0	776	0	0	776		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		11/2000					
Inflation Multiplier		6.50%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		60	0	0	60		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$985	\$0	\$0	\$985		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	985	0	0	985
State Funds Subtotal	0	985	0	0	985
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	985	0	0	985

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	985	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. State economic development grants are typically targeted to project-specific businesses (based upon job creation and other factors), rather than for funding of business parks. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$985 thousand, of which 100% is requested from the state. No additional funding sources are indicated.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Ongoing state economic development programs do not finance industrial parks. The existing strategy is to work directly with specific businesses to address their specific expansion needs, ensuring that state dollars are spent on projects that create or retain living wage jobs in Minnesota.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding for local economic development projects.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities in the area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for the project has been received from the City of Floodwood.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Floodwood is 731 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$4,425

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Fort Snelling International Hostel)

PROJECT LOCATION: Historic Fort Snelling

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This project represents a funding request for adaptive reuse of a Fort Snelling building to become an international youth hostel. The Fort Snelling International Hostel will:

- Restore a state owned historic building preserving a link to Minnesota's past.
- Become an educational program center to support multiple group use.
- Provide quality, low-cost overnight accommodations for up to 150 guests.
- Provide classroom and meeting space for the community.
- Provide bike rental to encourage and support area trail use.
- Become a welcome center for international and out-state travelers to the Twin Cities.

The building selected for adaptive reuse is currently and will always be owned by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS). Hostelling International will lease the facility from MHS, keeping the building ownership in state hands. Any state bonds appropriated to this project should go directly to MHS. No state funds for future operation or maintenance will be requested.

This public/private partnership creates a critical link to expand educational programs with both MHS and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The hostel will sit within the boundaries of Fort Snelling State Park, attracting many additional users to MHS and DNR educational and recreational programs. In addition, other Twin Cities educational sites (i.e., the Science Museum and Minnesota Zoo) will further benefit from the hostel's presence.

Hostelling International-Minnesota AYH (HI-MN) is a nonprofit membership organization founded in 1934 to promote international understanding through educational travel via a network of nearly 5,000 hostels in 70 countries around the world. Hostels offer safe, low-cost overnight accommodations along with educational programs connecting the visitor to the local community.

With the support of the Minnesota Historical Society and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), HI-MN has identified building #17 as the site for the Fort Snelling International Hostel. Originally built as a cavalry barracks in 1904, building #17 is adjacent to Historic Fort Snelling, within the boundaries of the state park and overlooks the Mississippi River.

HI-MN's objective is establishing a hostel in the Twin Cities to provide years of affordable overnight service to schools, youth, families and seniors. Currently, no operation exists to meet these needs in the 5 state area. In addition, with over 4 million world-wide members, the hostel will attract thousands of international visitors to the Twin Cities area.

Hostelling International-Minnesota AYH

"Our mission is to help people of all ages gain a greater understanding of the world, locally and internationally, through educational programs, cultural connections, recreational activities, and positive hostelling experiences."

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

This project will require no additional state funds for the operating budget of either the Minnesota Historical Society or DNR. The funding request is purely for renovation and restoration of Building #17. Hostelling International's operation of the Fort Snelling Hostel will cover all start-up, operational and maintenance costs once the renovation is complete.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

HI-MN operates the Mississippi Headwaters Hostel within Itasca State Park. The renovation of the old-superintendent's cabin in 1992 to this 32-bed facility was due to an LCMR grant of \$285 thousand the year prior. Since its opening, this hostel provides lodging to over 4,000 annual visitors. The Mississippi Headwaters Hostel is recognized as one of the finest hostels in the US network. The success of this public/private partnership with the DNR and Minnesota Historical Society has led HI-MN to propose the Fort Snelling site for a year-round Twin Cities hostel.

In 1996, HI-MN and the DNR began discussing the evaluation and utilization of historic buildings at Fort Snelling State Park's Upper Bluff Area. Together that year they submitted an LCMR proposal to the legislature seeking funds to develop a conceptual utilization plan for the upper bluff and identify a building for future hostel use. The LCMR project was approved for funding in 1997. Early in the project's evaluation process, Building #17 was identified as the preferred site and an additional cooperative partnership was established with the building's owner, the Minnesota Historical Society.

The Fort Snelling Hostel will be designed to compliment the programs of both the Historical Society and DNR. Displays within the hostel and ties to the daily programs at Historic Fort Snelling will serve to bring "history to life" for students and travelers alike. In addition, food service at the hostel will provide a benefit to the over 150,000 visitors that currently visit the Historic Fort.

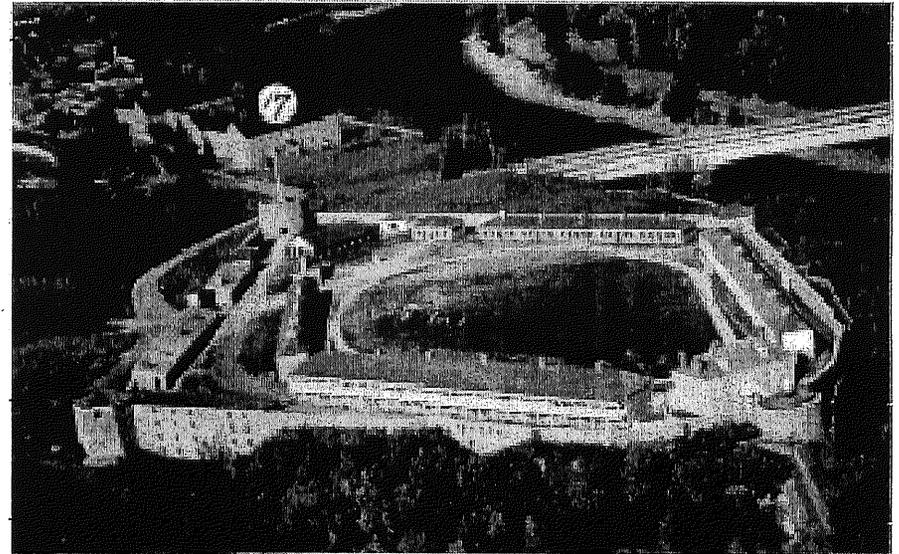
Within a 10-minute walk of the hostel is the Thomas Savage Visitor Center. Operated by Fort Snelling State Park, this nature center provides educational programs on major river ecosystems, Native Americans, and flora and fauna of the region. HI-MN will work to link these DNR programs into the daily hostel experience for school groups and overnight visitors. This park attracts over 1 million annual visitors, currently ranking it number one in state park use. Over 7 major bike trails link the park with the surrounding suburbs.

Across America urban hostels are thriving. Hostels in the gateway cities of New York, Boston, Miami, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego all operate at over 90% occupancy. A 500-bed hostel in Chicago, 3rd largest in the world, is now under construction with a grand opening planned for the summer of 2000. In addition, all hostels of 60-beds or more are financially successful in the United States. Fort Snelling, with its planned 150-beds, is being designed with the expertise and support of our National Organization.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Proposed Fort Snelling International Hostel



Cavalry barracks (Building #7) adjacent to Historic Fort Snelling

Grants to Political Subdivisions
Fort Snelling International Hostel

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	30	0	0	0	30	11/1997	01/1998
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	50	0	0	0	50	10/1999	06/2000
Design Development	67	0	0	0	67	10/1999	06/2000
Contract Documents	151	0	0	0	151	10/1999	06/2000
Construction Administration	67	0	0	0	67	10/1999	06/2000
SUBTOTAL	335	0	0	0	335		
4. Project Management						04/2000	10/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	70	0	0	70		
Construction Management	0	130	0	0	130		
SUBTOTAL	0	200	0	0	200		
5. Construction Costs						09/2000	09/2001
Site & Building Preparation	90	0	0	0	90		
Demolition/Decommissioning	340	0	0	0	340		
Construction	0	3,350	0	0	3,350		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	335	0	0	335		
SUBTOTAL	430	3,685	0	0	4,115		
6. Art	0	35	0	0	35	09/2000	09/2000
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	140	0	0	140	06/2001	09/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	10	0	0	10	06/2001	09/2001
Security Equipment	0	35	0	0	35	06/2001	09/2001
Commissioning	0	115	0	0	115	09/2001	09/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	300	0	0	300		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		11.50%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		485	0	0	485		
SUBTOTAL		485	0	0	485		
9. Other	0	20	0	0	20		
SUBTOTAL	0	20	0	0	20		
GRAND TOTAL	\$795	\$4,725	\$0	\$0	\$5,520		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	775	4,425	0	0	5,200
State Funds Subtotal	775	4,425	0	0	5,200
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	20	300	0	0	320
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	795	4,725	0	0	5,520

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
1998 Chapter 404, Section 25, subd. 6	600
1997 Chapter 216, Section 15, Subd. 5(A) -- LCMR	175

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,425	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

No deviations from the guidelines.

Department of Finance Analysis:

It can be argued that this project would increase tourism in the state of Minnesota and the Twin Cities area, which is a state mission. Project sponsors also point to the adaptive reuse of a historic building to support education programs of multiple state agencies. Nonetheless, boarding of tourists has traditionally been a private responsibility. Funding of this request would expand the state's role in a new policy area.

This project would require public ownership and a public program before it could be funded from state general obligation bonds. Towards that end, Hostelling International seeks to partner with the Minnesota Historical Society, with ownership of the facility by MHS. MHS has agreed to own the facility and enter into a use agreement with Hostelling International for its operation should an appropriation be granted for the project, but has not prioritized the project as part of their MHS request package. MHS apparently fears that this project may be in competition for limited funding with other high-priority MHS projects at various historic sites.

Recent news articles have described a proposal for a youth school academy at the Fort Snelling site. Are these proposals complimentary or in competition for the site?

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, local governments and non-profit organizations is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$4.725 million, with \$4.425 million (94%) requested from state funds and \$300 thousand (6%) to be contributed from private funding.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local or private, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Although the facility would be a one-of-a-kind facility in the metro area, the request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public facilities. Competition with private lodging establishments may exist.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? No local governing body is currently associated with this project. Neither the Minnesota Historical Society nor the Department of Natural Resources has chosen to carry this project in their request package.
9.	Pre-design completed? Pre-design is required and included in this proposal.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Hennepin County is 8 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$1,421

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Grand Meadow Public Schools)

PROJECT LOCATION: Grand Meadow

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This project introduces the state of Minnesota to an innovative, efficient and improved K-12 school facility using the process known as Monolithic Concrete Dome construction. The facility, built on a new 40-acre site, consists of 5 domes, each approximately 150 feet in diameter. The individual domes house various related programs and are connected together to form one building, a structure capable of serving approximately 500 K-12 students. Such a school would be the first of its kind in the 5-state (MN, IA, WI, ND, SD) area, and would serve as a prototype for other schools wishing to investigate the advantages of such construction. Its presence would signal an important step in finding solutions to the critical facility problems facing Minnesota schools.

The construction of a new K-12 monolithic concrete dome school is the most cost effective solution to the multiple facility issues currently facing the Grand Meadow school system. The current facility consists of 4 different sections:

- The original 1916 building
- A 1951 Addition (locker rooms, gymnasium, classrooms, offices)
- A 1957 Addition (cafeteria/kitchen, music, classrooms)
- A 1970 Addition (library, classrooms, offices)

The combination of these sections creates numerous problems. An incredibly complicated Handicapped Accessibility issue exists, as there are 10 different levels within these combined sections. A 1997 estimate for only this issue came to over \$1 million. Educational dollars are wasted due to very poor energy efficiency, especially in the 1916 structure where mechanical systems are badly outdated and only marginally repairable, and where high ceilings, numerous stairwells and excessive hall spaces exist. Inadequate educational areas include the media center, science rooms, and gymnasium. The locker rooms are clearly unsalvageable. Many classrooms are also too small. The current facility is a maze of halls, ramps, and stairs, causing poor spatial proximity between programs. Indoor Air Quality problems also exist, and are only partially solvable with existing equipment.

The facility also raises future safety concerns, such as the entire wall of slate chalkboard which recently fell to the floor in an elementary classroom of the 1916 structure. In another location, a wall is visibly separating from its connecting corner. Time will only increase these types of problems in an 80+ year old building. The district has spent, and will continue to spend, far too many educational dollars on this

facility. On top of all this, the current site has very limited outdoor space and is virtually "land-locked." Relocation is a significant part of the overall issue.

The unique construction process begins with a ringed concrete floor and an outer "air form" which remains as the eventual outer covering of the structure. From this air form, all construction takes place inside, first with a layer of foam insulation, then a tightly patterned steel rebar application, and completed with liquid concrete sprayed in layers to a thickness of several inches at the top and up to 18 inches at the base. The resulting structure is incredibly energy efficient and extremely strong and durable. Current users of these structures (schools, churches, warehouses, etc.) report savings in the areas of construction (24-35%), energy usage (50-75%) and maintenance (savings vary greatly). Our savings estimates are based on our situation and studies, comparing construction estimates to conventional construction, and energy and maintenance savings to our current facility. Our savings estimates are conservative, and very much in the median range of savings reports we have received from current users. It also provides a quick surface escape for Minnesota's rain, snow and ice, preventing the naturally harmful effect that these elements have on conventional roof systems. This structure is resistant to all of Minnesota's weather effects, and will provide the safest building in the community in the event of a tornado.

This is not an exclusively warm weather facility. Although we visited 3 schools in Arizona, they neither originated, nor only perform, in that climate. These types of buildings have been built internationally in all climates for 40 years, and seem most advantageous in the colder northern climates. (It should be noted that the Arizona schools are in the upper elevations of the state, where temperatures range from below 0 to 100 degrees.) We simply went there to see some variety of schools in a close proximity to one another. Additional schools are currently operating in Idaho and Missouri, with another under construction in Michigan.

Our mechanical engineer has done a summary paper of the studies he performed relative to the effects of climate on this structure. In that summary he describes his examination of heat loss, air conditioning, moisture permeability and indoor air quality, and details his findings. His closing paragraph includes the following: "The conclusion we have drawn from this analysis is that this dome structure is well adapted to Minnesota climate conditions." (This report is available upon request from the Grand Meadow School District.)

While windows can be included if so desired, the primary source of light is a skylight located at the peak of the dome, allowing natural light to enter the entire circumference of the dome through interior windows to each classroom. Heat loss and wind effects on energy usage are nearly eliminated with this concept, allowing each dome to be fully heated and air-conditioned with conservatively sized mechanical systems which are far less expensive and much more efficient than master systems used in most schools. When certain domes face a reduced usage

during school vacation times, these units can be individually controlled to further enhance energy efficiency.

The design of this school contains many educational advantages. Staff members are in close proximity to one another for necessary collaboration, while hall space is greatly reduced for enhanced student movement and supervision. While this is a K-12 facility, specifically aged and activity based programs are strategically placed in the various domes to provide necessary separation. Shared locations such as administrative offices, the media center, and computer labs are centrally located for efficient space usage and quick access by all students. In the event of any crisis situation similar to those recently occurring in various schools around the US, the separation of any one dome is simple and immediate, protecting most locations within seconds of a reported incident.

It is the intention of the Grand Meadow school district to make this a fully utilized community-wide facility. The individualized nature of each dome allows convenient and widespread use of the facilities by both school and community members and programs. Activities such as athletic events, ECFE and other Community Education classes, student groups (SADD, FFA, 4-H, Boy Scouts, etc.) and community groups (Jaycees, American Legion, etc.) can all occur at common times without disruption. Domes not in use can immediately be closed off for improved supervision, while each can be entered from a separate location to increase accessibility to all users.

In summary, officials will notice 6 key advantages over conventional new schools:

- Improved use of space with reduced halls and improved access between classrooms,
- Flexibility in facility usage, accessibility and supervision of various activities,
- Improved safety features for severe weather and crisis situations,
- Reduced construction costs, currently estimated at 20% below conventional new construction,
- Improved structure durability, as the building material is located inside the insulating material,
- Reduced operating and maintenance costs (estimated at \$100 PPU annually for Grand Meadow).

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No additional state operating funds are requested with this project.

This project would have a very positive impact on the Grand Meadow School operating budget. Such a facility offers significant reduction (30-50%) over conventional new construction in energy consumption, and would provide even greater savings over the inefficient facilities currently used by the Grand Meadow School District. The design also eliminates the need for ongoing roof repair and replacement, with the outer surface only needing occasional treatment to maintain it's performance.

Because district voters have already authorized an \$8.0 million bond issue, a local 30-year levy, combined with this state bonding request, would provide the necessary funds for construction, preventing any need to access operating funds for the purpose of construction.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Many schools in Minnesota face a facility dilemma, saddled with 80-year-old buildings too outdated and inefficient to repair, yet facing replacement costs beyond their means. This project can serve as an important step in the process of improving school facilities all across Minnesota. The construction of this school would provide construction and operating data to help other school districts examine an alternative to the frequent renovation projects occurring in most districts, projects which provide solutions to immediate problems, but leave the potential for further problems to address, often before the expiration of the current bond issue.

The Grand Meadow school district has already invested \$25 thousand in research on this project, employing the use of special architects, authorizing additional engineering studies, and traveling to sites in Arizona on 3 separate occasions with local board members, representatives of the district's architect and engineer firm, and 2 state senators. To prevent other schools from being required to take these same steps, Grand Meadow would host visits for state and school district officials, create a summarizing video tape, and provide detailed data for use by the state of Minnesota and its corresponding agencies.

The residents of the Grand Meadow school district have taken a bold and challenging step in offering to participate with the state of Minnesota in examining such a potentially advantageous form of school construction. They have offered, with state involvement, their willingness to support innovation that will benefit not only their school and community, but pave the way for other districts to have affordable, efficient and up-to-date schools for their children.

It is no small decision for the district to choose such a course, and the state's financial endorsement is necessary to initiate this project. In visiting with other school officials, it is clear that there is strong interest in this concept, and that "getting the first one built" is the next necessary step to sustain that interest. When Minnesota data can be provided, I have no question that others will follow, each

saving local and state costs while providing a long-term, safe, state-of-the-art school for students in Minnesota.

While that decision is not definitely determined, a \$7 million renovation project has been developed, which would address some of the issues above, but still leave the facility with some 50-year old portions that would retain certain problems and create another need in 20-30 years. It is the district's intention to break that cycle and solve their facility problems the way good businesses do, "when a facility clearly needs to be replaced, then replace it, because that is the most cost-effective way to operate."

A clear message from many of our community members, as well as members of surrounding communities who were displeased with their school renovation results, was to spend taxpayer dollars in a way that makes good long-term sense. That is what many school districts know is best to do, and this type of structure makes it affordable.

There are likely to be further questions and information needed in the consideration of this request. We would be surprised to hear a new question that hasn't already been raised by local residents, other school officials, and legislators. We have answered them many times, and would be most willing to address any aspect of the project or process for anyone involved in this process.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						06/2000	07/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$125		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	125	0	0	125		
2. Predesign	25	25	0	0	50		05/2000
SUBTOTAL	25	25	0	0	50		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	130	0	0	130	05/2000	07/2000
Design Development	0	130	0	0	130	07/2000	09/2000
Contract Documents	0	225	0	0	225	09/2000	01/2001
Construction Administration	0	39	71	0	110	10/2000	09/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	524	71	0	595		
4. Project Management						05/2000	09/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	209	191	0	400		
SUBTOTAL	0	209	191	0	400		
5. Construction Costs						10/2000	06/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	205	354	0	559		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	4,445	3,235	0	7,680		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	91	0	0	91		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	123	178	0	301		
SUBTOTAL	0	4,864	3,767	0	8,631		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	150	0	150	01/2002	07/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	150	0	150	01/2002	07/2002
Security Equipment	0	25	25	0	50	01/2002	07/2002
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	25	325	0	350		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		8.30%	8.50%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		479	370	0	849		
SUBTOTAL		479	370	0	849		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$25	\$6,251	\$4,724	\$0	\$11,000		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	1,421	1,079	0	2,500
State Funds Subtotal	0	1,421	1,079	0	2,500
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	25	4,830	3,645	0	8,500
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	6,251	4,724	0	11,000

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Other Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	1,421	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Soft Costs of 15% are below the expected guideline of 20-25%, please justify.
Occupancy of 4.1% below expected guidelines of 5-8%.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request could provide information to the state of Minnesota on the applicability of this construction method for other small districts. If the projected savings are realized, this type of construction could provide local districts with a cost-effective option for replacing deteriorating facilities, which may result, ultimately, in savings to local taxpayers. However, some questions remain unanswered. Have these savings been realized in other schools of this type? Is this method transferable to a colder climate?

The need for a new facility is not discussed. Please provide additional information describing the current facilities. Why do those facilities need replacement? Adding a clear one-sentence project description before discussing the rationale would be helpful. What happens if state funding is not forthcoming?

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local governments far exceeds the governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? Grand Meadow will fund 77% of the total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? As the first school of its kind in the five-state area, this project could provide information to the state on an alternative construction method. This construction technique claims significant cost savings over conventional schools.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? With the exception of funding through the maximum effort loan and debt service equalization programs, funding for schools has been viewed as a local responsibility.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? If the savings claimed are realized, this project could have statewide significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? If this project is funded, other school districts may view funding this facility as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other school districts may seek funding for similar projects.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility does not compete with other, private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? The district voters have authorized an \$8 million bond issue, contingent on receiving state funds.
9.	Predesign completed? The district is working with the Department of Administration to complete the necessary predesign requirements.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The city of Grand Meadow's tax capacity rank is 622 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$357

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Greenway Public Schools # 316)

PROJECT LOCATION: Greenway Schools -- Coleraine

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Greenway Area Communications 2000 (GAC2000) is the provision of communications infrastructure and includes the cabling of 120 classroom and support rooms, to provide 2 data ports, a voice port and video port. In Phase One of GAC2000, the 120 classrooms will be wired to a "Metro" area server computer, and thence to the Quad County ATM system, providing Internet access and access to Arrowhead Library system. The 120 classrooms will have telephone service through an upgraded phone system, which connects all the classrooms within Quad County schools. The configuration design includes Internet access as well as access to the Student/Schedule management system.

State and regional role: This project will provide infrastructure for communications within and between 120 classrooms, connecting these classrooms to all the classrooms in Quad County ATM system. GAC2000 is a pilot, demonstrating interconnectivity within Minnesota's first ATM system. (Quad County ATM will be equivalent to 400 T1 lines.)

In Phase Two, the video system will be upgraded to provide public access programming direct from the high school daily to 4 local cable systems and the 120 classrooms in the district, and to add a Video Production class to the high school program. Phase Two production equipment is included in the District's Long-Range Facilities plan.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No additional state operating funds are requested with this project.

There is no impact on operating budgets. The district has hired a Technology Director and technology improvements with staff development are funded from General Fund dollars. The additional costs of Network supervision/maintenance will be funded from the General (Operating) Fund.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Greenway schools will receive \$406 thousand of Erate funds from this project (by federal rule, this project does not include equipment, only infrastructure). Erate, established by congress, funds internal connections projects with Erate funds going to public schools with the highest percentage of free and reduced meals. Greenway qualified for Erate in 1999 at the 68% funding level.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	5	0	0	5	01/1999	04/1999
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	4	0	0	4	02/1999	05/1999
Design Development	0	5	0	0	5	02/1999	05/1999
Contract Documents	0	11	0	0	11	02/1999	06/1999
Construction Administration	0	4	0	0	4	07/1999	06/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	24	0	0	24		
4. Project Management						07/1999	06/2000
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	92	0	0	92		
SUBTOTAL	0	92	0	0	92		
5. Construction Costs						07/1999	06/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	95	0	0	95		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	5	0	0	5		
SUBTOTAL	0	100	0	0	100		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	542	0	0	542	07/1999	06/2000
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	542	0	0	542		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$763	\$0	\$0	\$763		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
General Fund Projects	0	357	0	0	357
State Funds Subtotal	0	357	0	0	357
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	406	0	0	406
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	763	0	0	763

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	0	0%
User Financing	0	0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

Design fee is 24% which is above the guidelines of 7-13%, please justify. Soft costs are 86.9% which are above the guidelines of 20-25%, please justify. Occupancy costs are 542% which are above the guidelines of 5-7%, please justify. Without a breakdown of construction cost further analysis is not possible.

Department of Finance Analysis:

Although connectivity would be achieved with a number of other schools, this request is viewed as a primarily local-benefit project. This appears to be a request for funding of equipment, which is not eligible for general obligation bond financing. The district should review the criteria for bond-eligible expenses and modify the request accordingly.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? A 53% non-state match is pledged with this request.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? . The state mission is unclear. K-12 aid already is provided to schools for such purposes.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? This request expands the state's current role in funding technology infrastructure projects for localities. This type of project is not bond-eligible.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The project is viewed as a local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? None. The district has hired a Technology Director and other maintenance costs through General Fund dollars.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this request would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would seek similar funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility does not compete with other, private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? No formal resolution was provided. However, the community approved a local annual levy of \$65 thousand per year in November, 1998, for technology improvements.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration if a pre-design is needed for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank for the city of Coleraine is 435 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$466

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District)

PROJECT LOCATION: Laketown Township, Carver County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Build a program support facility for the Grimm Farmstead site. Constructed as a historic barn, in appearance, the facility would house a classroom, display space, restrooms, storage and support space.

The Grimm farm is located 30 miles west of Minneapolis in between rural Minnesota and the suburban Twin Cities. It is ideally situated to educate urban and suburban school children about contemporary agricultural issues as well as Minnesota's agricultural heritage.

A plan was adopted by Hennepin Parks leading to complete restoration of the brick farmhouse and enhancement of the adjacent 20 acres. Stabilization and restoration work was identified in 3 phases:

Phase I - repair and stabilization of the stone foundation, repairing and repointing of the exterior masonry and brickwork, reroofing, and replacement of the exterior porches and windows and doors.

Phase II - repair, restore and/or replace components of the farmhouse interior including: plaster walls and ceilings, wood flooring, doors, windows, and trim, to their original appearance. Once restored the first floor of the farmhouse will be furnished to allow public access for interpretive programs.

Phase III - a rustic barn/visitor center is proposed to provide space for public programming and exhibits to interpret the Grimm alfalfa story and provide public education pertaining to Minnesota's agricultural heritage.

In 1997, an allocation of \$75 thousand from the state legislature, and a state-bond funded grant of \$40 thousand from the Minnesota Historical Society allowed Phase I restoration to begin. Matching funds for these 2 funding sources were identified by the Hennepin Parks Board of Commissioners and a private donation of \$54 thousand.

In 1998, the Hennepin Parks Board of Commissioners allocated an additional \$90 thousand to complete Phase I. In December 1998, the Minnesota Historical Society awarded a Local Preservation grant of \$35 thousand to Hennepin Parks to initiate Phase II restoration. Hennepin Parks Board of Commissioners allocated the required matching funds.

An estimated \$211 thousand is needed to finalize the farmhouse restoration (Phase II). At this point, the farmhouse will be restored and furnished to a condition that will accommodate public education tours and activities, and the primary farmhouse amenities including kitchen gardens, fence lines, and orchards will be complete.

Phase III includes construction of a rustic staging building, which will recall the granary building from Grimm's original farm. In addition to storing farm artifacts and equipment, the structure will provide restrooms and program space for visiting school children to conduct agricultural education activities. The projected cost for this amenity is \$350 thousand.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

The project will be staffed and maintained for the most part by current staff. Programming would be by Lowry Nature Center and maintenance by Carver Park Reserve staff. Some seasonal help might be employed. Expected additional operating budget costs would about \$50 thousand for the next 6 years.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The Wendelin Grimm Farm can justifiably be called the "birthplace of the Dairy Belt." Grimm's development of the first winter-hardy alfalfa in North America was a critical component in the Upper Midwest developing its substantial dairy industry. In 1993 the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) identified this National Register site as the highest priority for funding from the National Register Grants Program because of its importance as a historical agriculture site. A survey completed by the MHS in the early 1990s indicated that Minnesota has a scarcity of historical sites that reflect the state's agricultural heritage. This project is somewhat unique in that it is owned by a natural resources-based park system committed to public education.

This is the only such project in the southwest metropolitan area to combine agricultural history and environmental education in an authentic setting.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District (Hennepin Parks)
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	10	0	0	0	10		
Contract Documents	10	10	0	0	20	10/2000	01/2001
Construction Administration	20	28	0	0	48		
SUBTOTAL	40	38	0	0	78		
4. Project Management						05/2001	10/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	10	10	0	0	20		
SUBTOTAL	10	10	0	0	20		
5. Construction Costs						05/2001	10/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	435	325	0	0	760		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	5	0	0	0	5		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	40	33	0	0	73		
SUBTOTAL	480	358	0	0	838		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	10	45	0	0	55	10/2001	11/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	15	0	0	15	05/2001	10/2001
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	10	60	0	0	70		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$540	\$466	\$0	\$0	\$1,006		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	300	466	0	0	766
State Funds Subtotal	300	466	0	0	766
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	186	0	0	0	186
Private Funds	54	0	0	0	54
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	540	466	0	0	1,006

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
MN Laws 1999 Chapt. 223, Article 1, Section 2, Sub 2, Line 6, 16	150
MN Laws 1998 Chapt. 404, Section 25, MN Historical Society	35
MN Laws 1997 Chapt. 200, Article 1, Section 18, Sub 5 (j)	75
MN Laws 1996 Chapt. 463 Chapt. 463, Section 22	40

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	466	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is proposed as a regional benefit project.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? There is a statement that regional and private funds have been "allocated" to the project but the amount is unclear. Therefore, it is difficult to quantify the total scope of the project. This should be explicitly stated.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? This project helps fulfill a regional mission for park development.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state role in funding local interpretive centers is unclear.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This project would enhance a regional park's facilities and cultural appeal.
5.	State operation subsidies required? Operational costs would be borne by the Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Any funding for county park improvements will inevitably bring similar requests from other jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This is the only project of this type in the southwest metro area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? The ownership of the project and the Park is not stated in the request. If the project is to be owned and operated by Hennepin Parks it should be stated in the narrative.
9.	Pre-design completed? There is no indication on the submission that a pre-design of the project was completed.
10.	Project is disaster related? No.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Hennepin county is 8 of 87 counties in Minnesota. (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$150

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Itasca County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Trail Head of the Mesabi Regional Bike Trail, Itasca County Fairgrounds

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

To construct a multi-purpose Trailhead Building for Mesabi bike trail, major snowmobile trails and a central plaza building for county fair operations. Numerous local and regional organizations would also utilize building under supervision of Itasca County Agricultural Association (Fair Board).

This cooperative proposal is for the development of a trail head building/trail information center to be located at the Itasca County fairgrounds in the city of Grand Rapids Minnesota.

The Itasca County fairgrounds have been operated at this location for over 100 years. This site has become the starting/ending point for several well known and popular public recreational trails. This area is now recognized as a main trail head for :

- The state Taconite Corridor Snowmobile Trail running from Grand Rapids to Ely (170 miles) connecting hundreds of miles of snowmobile trail.
- The Itasca County bike trail running north to Gunn Park connecting to Highway 38 National Scenic Byway.
- The Mesabi Bike Trail (bituminous) currently being developed from Grand Rapids to Ely, connecting Iron Range communities (132 miles) separated from the Taconite Trail.

As the popularity of these trails has risen, the community which has shown great support for them has recognized the need for a facility at this location that would be multi purpose in nature and provide both community and detailed trail information and amenities that trail users both need and desire (i.e., restrooms, maps, phones). As a result of this need, a planning group was formed to develop this proposal. This group is made up of various local units of government including Itasca County, the city of Grand Rapids, the Itasca County Fair Board, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and Grand Rapids Township. It also includes users such as Mesabi Trail work group, Itasca County Snowmobile Alliance, and the Itasca County Trails Task Force.

This planning group working with a consultant has developed the enclosed detailed construction plans for a trail head facility that we believe is desirable for trail activities now occurring at this site, and for anticipated growth in these trail uses.

The proposed facility would be approximately 2,872 sf in size and is designed to function as a multi purpose trail user information center to include external and internal kiosks, a contact station, handicapped accessible restrooms, a multi purpose meeting room for trail activities, user groups, training needs, etc. and some office space for staffing needs.

This request is for funding that could be used in the construction of the new trail head facility. Construction will proceed as soon as funding can be secured and plans completed. This proposal offers a unique opportunity to provide multitude of services and enhancements to trail users accessing these public recreational trail facilities in this park like setting (Itasca County Fairgrounds).

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

This project will not require any state operating funds. Itasca County will own and the Itasca County Agricultural Association (a 501c3 non-profit organization) will operate the facility. All other construction and development costs are already secured from other funding sources.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Significant state funds have been spent in the development of the 132 mile Regional Bike trail from Grand Rapids to Ely (LCMR, State Bonding).

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign						01/1999	05/1999
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0	11/1999	12/1999
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0	11/1999	02/2000
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0	01/2000	02/2000
Construction Administration	0	20	0	0	20	03/2000	08/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	20	0	0	20		
4. Project Management						05/2000	07/2000
State Staff Project Management	17	0	0	0	17		
Construction Management	0	12	0	0	12		
SUBTOTAL	17	12	0	0	29		
5. Construction Costs						05/2000	07/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	36	0	0	36		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	4	0	0	4		
Construction	0	362	0	0	362		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	20	0	0	20		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	20	0	0	20		
SUBTOTAL	0	442	0	0	442		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	8	0	0	8	07/2000	08/2000
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	1	0	0	1	07/2000	08/2000
Security Equipment	0	6	0	0	6	07/2000	08/2000
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	15	0	0	15		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		5.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		24	0	0	24		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$17	\$513	\$0	\$0	\$530		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	150	0	0	150
State Funds Subtotal	0	150	0	0	150
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	90	0	0	90
Local Government Funds	17	83	0	0	100
Private Funds	0	190	0	0	190
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	17	513	0	0	530

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	150	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, with potential for regional significance due to its proximity to regional trails. It does not qualify for the Outdoor Recreation Grants program. The state has had no past role in funding local trailhead facilities. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the FY2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

As an alternative, an application for funding of this project could be made through the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR).

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$513 thousand, with \$150 thousand requested from state funds (29%) and \$380 thousand contributed from non-state sources (71%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear. It does not qualify for the Outdoor Recreation Grants program.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. Although past state funding has occasionally been provided for state and regional trails, DOF is not aware of any broad-based state funding for trailhead buildings. This would expand the state's role in funding local trail projects.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, with potential for regional significance due to its proximity to regional trails.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities in the area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support have been received from Itasca County, City of Grand Rapids, and the St. Louis and Lake County Regional Railroad Authority.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of Itasca County is 14 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high). The tax capacity of the City of Grand Rapids is 120 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$67,293

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Regional Jail Proposals)

PROJECT LOCATION: 7 Locations Statewide

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

DOF comments: This request is a combination of individual proposals received from various applicants for county and regional jail facilities. Rather than forwarding these projects as multiple individual requests, DOF has collapsed them all into this single request, so decision-makers have access to all project information in one place. Projects are not listed in order of priority.

State bond funds are requested for construction of regional adult detention facilities. \$67.293 million is requested for 7 jail projects throughout the state.

This request is in support of Senate File 1130, introduced by Senator Randy Kelly during the 1999 legislative session, that would provide \$70 million in bond funds. The facilities would be owned and operated by a county, a group of counties, or a joint powers board comprised of a number of local government units. The County Regional Jail Act, Minnesota Statutes 641.261 to 641.266, provides an outline for the establishment and operation of regional jail facilities.

The 1999 Omnibus Crime Prevention funding bill provided \$1 million in grants to counties for planning and pre-design work for regional facilities. Seven groups were awarded grants in July, and 2-3 additional groups are expected to receive planning grants during September. While Senate File 1130 envisions a statewide competitive bid process for the bond funds, these proposals are intended only to give you an idea of the types of projects being planned:

Project 1 - Polk County (\$6.5M total -- \$3.25M state and \$3.25M local)

Norman, Polk and Red Lake counties have been working on a regional jail planning process for approximately 3 years. The 3 counties received a Regional Jail Planning Grant as a separate entity after participating with 7 other counties in a pre-planning initiative for jail space during 1998 and up to the summer of 1999. The decision to continue separately from the 7 counties reflected the long-standing history of the 3 counties as partners in operation of the only regional jail since 1976. Additionally, the counties chose a comprehensive local criminal justice strategy, which would include involvement of the courts, county attorneys, public defenders and corrections in an over-all study of local systems. Jail construction would be one strategy in meeting the increased needs of the local criminal justice community. Alternative sentencing practices, day programming, electronic monitoring and other strategies will be included in the planning process as important options for local courts.

The Regional Corrections Board for Norman, Polk and Red Lake counties are proposing construction of an additional Regional Jail Facility. The proposed facility will be constructed in Crookston, owned by Polk County, but operated under the Regional Jails Act by the 3 counties as an existing joint-powers administered sub-unit of local government.

Current jail facilities for the 3 counties are the Northwest Regional Corrections Center and Annex buildings, which jointly include 81 licensed inmate beds. Existing facilities were constructed in 1976 and 1905. (The annex building, a remodeled tuberculosis sanitarium, was remodeled in 1985 as a minimum-security jail annex now licensed at 49 beds).

Experts from the Department of Corrections estimate current jail construction costs at \$200 to \$250 per square foot. With a rough estimate of 84 new beds to be constructed, we project 60 maximum to medium security classified beds and 24 minimum security beds. We estimate 25,000 square feet of secure construction in order to meet the needs of the 84 new beds. Cost could range from \$5 to \$6.5 million. Note: These very rough estimates are provided in order to meet the timetable set by the Department of Finance. Because the planning process is only beginning for the project, the estimates on bed space, construction footage and design costs are only intended as a very rough projection, which is likely to change considerably over the completion of the planning process.

Project 2 - Regional Jail Facility in Northwestern Minnesota (\$21.5M total -- \$10.75M state and \$10.75M local)

The counties of Clay, Becker, Clearwater, Mahnomen and Hubbard have agreed to participate in the construction planning process.

The White Earth Indian Reservation, which encompasses all of Mahnomen County and a large portion of Becker and Clearwater counties, has been a part of the planning process, but recently proposed to construct a facility of its own. At this time the parties have agreed to continue planning, while including each other in the process. The Tribal council will be included in the planning process.

In early 1997, a group of counties agreed that the great shortage of jail services in the region could be significantly reduced by a cooperative regional effort. It was generally agreed that one or more regional jail facilities was a viable alternative to continuing to spend dollars on a number of individual county facilities.

A 7-county group (Becker, Mahnomen, Polk, Red Lake, Norman, Wadena and Clearwater) agreed to submit a Cooperative Planning Grant Application to the Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation. The request was for funding to conduct a feasibility study and planning process intending to bring conclusions

relating to constructing a joint jail. The application was successful in obtaining \$47.5 thousand with a local match of at least \$10 thousand in staff and committee time and other incidental costs. An RFP was issued with many interested consultants. Members of the Joint Jail Committee interviewed 5 qualified teams of consultants, and selected the team of Lightowler Johnson Associates (LJA), CSG Consultant (CSG), and Phillips Swager Associates (PSA) to assist with the regional planning effort.

The planning process started in October of 1998. After beginning the planning process, Hubbard County, Clay County, and the White Earth Tribal Council were added to the group. The Regional Joint Jail Committee meets monthly to review data and discuss pertinent topics. A final report is due in September.

It was agreed at the onset of the feasibility study that more than one facility for a 9-county region may be appropriate. One reason is the area is geographically too large. Since the near completion of that planning process, it has become clear that there are needs that cannot be met with one facility serving the 9-county area. The counties of Polk, Red Lake and Norman, which are currently in ownership of a joint jail, decided to pursue an expansion of its existing facility. Wadena County chose to pursue plans in another cooperative effort. The White Earth Reservation has proposed constructing a facility, but not jointly owned. The counties of Becker, Clearwater, Clay, Hubbard and Mahanomen are represented in this application. As stated earlier, the White Earth Indian Reservation encompasses all of Mahanomen County and significant portions of Becker and Clearwater counties.

Each county has already dedicated significant staff and governing body time to this planning project. The \$10 thousand match in staff and governing body time demonstrates the commitment. Each entity has committed staff and government body time to continue the project in its resolution of support. Each entity has provided a resolution of support from its governing body and a letter of commitment from the sheriff.

Without doubt, jail and dispatching services are among the most expensive to construct and operate in county government. Costs for each individual county to build separate jail services are viewed in rural areas as increasingly difficult to support by county boards. Some counties labor with poorly constructed facilities, and some are under pressure from the state Department of Corrections to provide new jail facilities because of the physical problems of their current buildings. Still others are faced with a shortage of bed space, a growing jail population and a decreasing base of levying tax dollars to support additional facility costs. This proposal is based on the belief that considerable tax dollars can be saved in a joint construction and operations jail and dispatch project. There is economy of scale in building a larger institution over building separate facilities. Not only can costs be contained, but also building one combined facility enhances offender programming, public safety, and jail management.

The group envisions a 288-318 bed (130,000 square feet) jail facility with the capability of more programming for the offenders than can be provided in smaller facilities. The construction costs of such a facility is estimated at \$21.5 million. The annual operating costs are estimated at \$5.5 to \$6.2 million per year.

Project 3 – White Earth Regional Jail and Juvenile Learning Center (\$35.506M – state vs. local funding split is unclear)

The White Earth Indian Reservation is researching the feasibility of constructing up to a 400-bed jail/detention/treatment facility and juvenile learning center on the Reservation. This facility could be utilized by tribal, county, federal, state agencies and other Indian reservations that do not have access to such a facility or programs and activities as being considered by the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa.

This facility will be designed to provide programs, services and activities for inmates and their families. Upon admission to the facility, the intake process will include a psychological analysis profile and employment/job analysis profile. Treatment would be provided during incarceration and aftercare provided after release from the facility. The programs, services and activities will be designed to be sensitive to the American Indian culture so inmates can retain or regain their cultural identity. The programs, services and activities will be age appropriate for adult and juvenile detainees and for male and female inmates. The programs, services and activities will be provided in-house and on contract with outside agencies when required.

Rehabilitation and educational services would be provided for the offenders so they can become productive members of society upon completion of their sentence. By rehabilitating the offenders while they are incarcerated, the recidivism rate is reduced. The result of this rehabilitation will be the offender's need for alcohol and drugs will be replaced with responsibility for oneself, one's family and one's community.

The facility would create many jobs for the Reservation. Rehabilitated inmates would be offered jobs that they were doing during their incarceration period after they have completed their sentence and are ready to leave the facility for society. At least 5% of the jobs in the facility will be offered to inmates successfully completing their incarceration and treatment programs.

The facility would not only meet the need of having a place to house sentenced offenders, it would serve as an economic development project due to the large number of jobs it would provide. Often, the county law enforcement agencies have to transport offenders many miles for open jail space. At times this has left areas of the counties without police coverage, or minimal police coverage due to officers doing transport, and off-duty officers are working the entire county by themselves.

This "state of the art" facility would contain separate areas to house federal prisoners, county, state, tribal prisoners and minimum security offenders. A detached separate unit would be utilized for the housing of juvenile offenders. The facility will be constructed to standards that meet or exceed state and federal requirements. The facility will be certified by state and federal agencies.

Project 4 - Ramsey County (\$51 million total -- \$15M state and \$36M local)

\$15 million is requested in state bonds to assist with financing the new Ramsey County Law Enforcement Campus. The new facility will not only address our crisis of substantial jail overcrowding, it will replace the existing river bluff Adult Detention Center and the Jail Annex located at the Saint Paul Police headquarters. This will enable private development of the existing Adult Detention Center for a non-criminal justice use consistent with the initiatives to redevelop the riverfront in Saint Paul.

The cost of the Law Enforcement Campus project is estimated to be at least \$51 million. Ramsey County would therefore be matching the state bond dollars by more than 2 to 1. The \$51 million estimate is a County staff estimate for a facility that provides significant improvements to the criminal justice system. However, detailed discussions about co-locating additional agencies, such as offices for Public Defenders and court staff are continuing and could increase the size of the project. The total project cost will not be clear until the criminal justice planners hired by the county have completed the systems analysis and prepared recommendations.

This project is an expansion of Ramsey County's original plan to build a \$29 million facility to provide additional adult, pretrial beds and a new booking center, while retaining the Adult Detention Center. The original project would have only addressed the sheriff's basic needs. However, further discussions indicated that long-run, efficient operations of the criminal justice system will be better served by a facility that houses all Ramsey County adult, pretrial detention prisoners on one site and provides enough space to accommodate improved access for other criminal justice agencies involved in the pretrial process. This includes state, county and municipal agencies. Expanding the scope of the project will provide more efficient operations in the long run even though initial capital costs will be higher. Ramsey County has committed to a significant expansion of its Law Enforcement Center Campus project but the full project, especially if additional agencies are co-located there, will place an undue burden on local property taxpayers.

State capital bond funding is being requested because the benefits from the expanded project will be felt well beyond the direct benefits to county residents.

State funded agencies will be major beneficiaries of improved efficiency and reductions in the rate of growth of operating costs. The county's planning efforts and discussions with criminal justice system experts have consistently found that co-location of criminal justice related activities with a jail improves operations throughout

the system. This includes state staff, such as judges, and state funded activities such as public defenders and court staff. The benefits from co-location will assist in addressing the state's criminal justice related mission by making the Ramsey County portion of the system more effective and by helping to reduce the rate of growth of state expenses in this area. Unless the state participates in funding the Law Enforcement Campus, the benefits to state agencies will not produce direct financial benefits to Ramsey County residents. The benefits will be spread over all state taxpayers.

Crime in central cities of major metropolitan areas is at least a regional issue and is probably a statewide issue. The impact of crime on central cities has long been considered one of the negatives associated with being a central place. Criminal activity, like other economic activity, tends to be drawn there. Residents and business *flee* the impact by moving to other cities and counties. This dynamic leaves central area residents and businesses to pay for activities, such as law enforcement and jails, that benefit a much wider area. This pattern is apparent in the MN Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's *Minnesota Crime Information 1998* which is prepared as part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. According to the "Urban-Rural Crime Comparison by Offense" there are six Part I offenses in urban areas for each one in rural Minnesota. In 1998 the statewide Part I crime index was 4,113 per 100,000 inhabitants. For Twin Cities metropolitan area counties, the Part I crime rates were:

Anoka	4,733
Carver	2,104
Dakota	3,559
Hennepin	6,015
Ramsey	5,936
Scott	2,945
Washington	3,196

The state has made significant investments in Shepard Road, Wabasha Bridge, Harriet Island Park, the Science Museum, Chestnut Road, and the regional trail system, which will make Saint Paul's riverfront areas more attractive to visitors and state residents. The proposed LEC will enhance these efforts significantly.

One of the major concerns raised about riverfront development has been the presence of the Adult Detention Center (ADC) on the river. Although the building itself is attractive, the presence of inmates can be unsettling and inmate behavior can be offensive. In addition, the ADC building acts as a visual keystone on the bluffs. Its central location and proximity to Wabasha Bridge focus attention on it. The county has been asked by other jurisdictions and private sector entities to move the ADC operations for many years. The state's investment in this project will assist in making the move possible.

State policies *are currently* the most significant policy factors in the planning, development and operations of local jails. For example, the sizes of cells, the minimum staff levels, amount of natural light, and medical services available are among the conditions determined by the state. The state is one of the major determinants of county costs for jails. State funding will provide a one-time commitment which will partially fund services it mandates.

This is a unique opportunity to redesign the criminal justice system. Jail operations are closely connected to operations of other criminal justice agencies, including state agencies. These include the public defenders, the second judicial district, state troopers, county attorneys, police investigation, patrol officers, etc. Improved jail design and operations will significantly improve the whole system; increase the effectiveness of existing staff and slow growth in the need for more resources.

Jail facilities place an undue burden on county budgets because county policy makers have limited control over policies that determine jail size. As the county examined the pretrial detention bed issue, several factors became clear. The following patterns are true for most jails, but their impact is especially strong in urban counties with central cities that attract offenders from other areas.

- The number of people arrested and held in a pretrial facility depends primarily on the decisions of other jurisdictions. Municipal police make most of the arrest decisions. Legislation determines which activities are crimes and whether they are misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies. Courts determine the conditions for bail and conditional release; these affect a number of people in jail and the beds needed.

For example, an increase in the number of patrol officers in a jurisdiction tends to increase the number of jail beds needed by a community. Federal, state and municipal efforts to increase patrol efforts have led to larger jail populations.

- The criminal justice system activities are growing much faster much than county population. Ramsey County population grew by 2.5% between 1990 and 1998. During the same time bookings at the jail increased by 10%.
- Gang activity has also increased significantly in the county. In the past 10 years gang membership has increased from 500 to over 3,500.
- Approximately 10% of the adults in Ramsey County's pretrial detention are from outside the county.
- As the county develops alternatives to reduce the jail population, the risk to public safety begins to increase.
- There are constant, immediate concerns about the safety of inmates and staff, and the county's legal liability. Department of Corrections (MNDOC) and the National Institute of Corrections funded consultants have identified significant safety and liability concerns at the county's 2 adult pretrial facilities (Jail Annex

and Adult Detention Center). Both the facilities are seriously overcrowded and the Jail Annex's design and structure are antiquated, inadequate and inefficient. MNDOC has told the county that significant improvements are necessary.

The project will enhance east-metro economic development because the county's existing Adult Detention Center, which is located on a prime river-side location in downtown Saint Paul, will become available for private development once the Law Enforcement Center opens. This will be a major building block for Saint Paul riverfront development efforts and will complement the significant public investments occurring adjacent to this site. Shepard Road realignment, the Science Museum, Harriet Island, the Wabasha Bridge, new street and sidewalk designs and the Lawson Software building.

This is a rare opportunity to make a major improvement in criminal justice operations. After a difficult site search, Ramsey County has identified a larger than anticipated site in a very accessible location in a non-residential area. Given Ramsey County's high population density, such sites are almost impossible to locate. The project is supported by private and public entities that are affected: East Side Area Business Association, Phalen Corridor Initiative, Riverfront Development Corporation, The Design Center, Second Judicial District and Public Defender.

The project will be located on an approximately 7-acre site near the intersection of Lafayette Road and Grove Street in Saint Paul, a commercial and industrial area. The site was selected after an exhaustive, multi-year search. During the search process, the county reviewed possibilities for using publicly owned property including county, municipal and state property. In addition, economic development agencies were contacted and assisted in the search process. Most of the existing structures will be removed to allow new construction. One building appears to be appropriate for re-use and will be retained and renovated.

Project 5 - Yellow Medicine County Facility (\$3.533M total -- \$1.758M state and \$1.775M local)

Yellow Medicine County is proposing to construct a 36 bed regional adult detention facility to serve Yellow Medicine County as well as the counties of Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle, and Renville. This facility will consist of 16 hard beds and 20 soft beds (huber). The estimated cost of this facility is \$3.533 million. Yellow Medicine County has committed \$1.775 million for this facility and is requesting \$1.758 million from the state bond construction funds allocated for local regional jail facilities. The Yellow Medicine County regional adult detention facility will significantly benefit the regional area, requires no state operating support, will not compete with other facilities and create no inequities among other local jurisdictions. The counties primarily benefiting from this project have passed resolutions or written letters of support for this project.

Project 6 – Lincoln County Facility (\$2.063M total – \$1.029M state and \$1.034M local)

This request is to construct a new jail facility with sufficient space to meet the needs of Lincoln County. This includes an up-to-date dispatch area, sheriff's office, Huber cells, 5-bed hard cell area, temporary holding for females and juveniles, secure garage, records storage and added garage space.

The present jail was built in 1904 as a holding facility and sheriff's residence. It is outdated, in need of major repairs and is not handicap accessible. A new facility will meet the needs of our dispatchers and our county citizens by housing our prisoners locally rather than transporting on the road or requiring the use of state facilities which are already overburdened. We have a definite need and will need some financial assistance.

Project 7 – Cass County (project costs unknown)

The Department of Finance did not receive a formal application for this project, but did receive a letter notifying us of the interest of 6 counties (Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, and Wadena) in collaborating on a joint corrections facility. No additional information has been received by DOF regarding this project.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with these projects.

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	1,000	120,102	0	0	121,102		
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,000	\$120,102	\$0	\$0	\$121,102		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	67,293	0	0	67,293
General Fund Projects	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
State Funds Subtotal	1,000	67,293	0	0	68,293
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	52,809	0	0	52,809
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,000	120,102	0	0	121,102

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
1999 Omnibus Crime Prevention Bill	1,000

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS <small>(for bond-financed projects)</small>	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	67,293	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Without cost information for the individual sites further analysis is not possible.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request consists primarily of projects with regional benefits. The state role in funding these types of facilities is unclear. New funding would significantly expand the state role in this policy area.

It is also unclear whether the state has sufficient resources to fund regional jail facilities to the extent desired by project proponents, and to the extent that would distribute benefits to all areas of the state. Equity issues will naturally arise if some regional facilities are funded by the state, while others receive no state funding.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Expected state and local funding for the White Earth project should be clarified. Legal issues with providing state general obligation bonding to a non-state entity will also need to be addressed with this project.

Readers should note that the Ramsey County law enforcement center project has also been submitted separately as part of the Ramsey County request package, as contained elsewhere in this capital budget.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? Total project costs are \$119.051 million, with \$67.293 million (57%) requested from state funds and \$51.758 million (43%) contributed from non-state sources. There is variability among projects in local match funding. Most projects propose no more than 50% state funding, while one appears to have no local match funding.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding regional jail facilities is unclear. While the state sets sentencing and parole guidelines and funds state correctional facilities, local jurisdictions are expected to fund local jail facilities. However, the incarceration of prisoners at the local level may relieve the state of significant incarceration costs.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? These projects are typically viewed as local, rather than a state responsibility. This would expand the state role in this policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The individual projects are viewed as having regional significance. If the program were expanded to fund all regional jail facilities throughout the state, beyond just those projects contained in this request, the program could be viewed as having statewide significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for these types of projects could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities and regional areas would inevitably seek similar state funding. The state costs of funding all regional jail facilities would be substantial.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Because demand for bed space is generally outpacing supply, these projects are not in competition with other facilities in the area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support for portions of the request have been received from the counties of Cass, Mahnommen, Becker, Clearwater, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln and Ramsey, and from the Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Council.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicants should ask the Department of Administration whether pre-designs are needed for the projects.
10.	Project is disaster related? The projects are not known to be located in disaster areas.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of each county, within 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high): Project 1: Polk (lead) 54; Norman 31; Red Lake 74. Project 2: Becker 49; Mahnommen 79; Clay 82; Hubbard 13; Clearwater 25. Project 3: White Earth/Becker 49. Project 4: Ramsey 43. Project 5: Yellow Medicine (lead)46; Chippewa 33; Lac Qui Parle 36; Renville 11. Project 6: Lincoln 34. Project 7: Cass 3.

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$7,257

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 2 (Koochiching County)

PROJECT LOCATION:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is from Koochiching County to establish the Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center near International Falls. The request is supported by the city of International Falls. The proposed project is \$7.257 million, which includes \$3.6285 million in state bonding and a \$3.6285 million loan to be repaid through revenues from the facility and guaranteed by the city and county. The project would construct a state-of-the-art cold weather testing facility that would attract automotive and other transportation testers to Minnesota from throughout the nation and world.

Background on the Cold-Weather Testing Industry in Minnesota

Minnesota's long and extreme winters provide the perfect "real world" laboratory to challenge the durability of machines and products. As a result, Minnesota has enjoyed a reputation as a good location for cold-weather testing of automotive and transportation products.

Automotive groups conducted cold-weather testing in Minnesota as far back as the 1940s. Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler groups all made trips to Minnesota to test a variety of systems in a low-temperature environment. These early visits were generally short in duration, and the groups made their own arrangements through car dealerships or available private garages. Testing was conducted on frozen lakes. The scale of cold-weather testing grew in the 1970s as technological evolution and competitive pressures from overseas drove automakers and suppliers to increase the scale of their low-temperature programs. The need for land-based testing, rather than frozen lake testing, became increasingly clear.

The testing industry's impact on the Minnesota economy grew correspondingly as the programs grew in size and duration. The test groups stimulated the economy in the host cities in the hospitality area (motels, restaurants), fuel, auto parts, etc., and occasionally provided jobs to locals who provided support for their programs. Bemidji, International Falls, and Hibbing were the primary destinations in the early period of testing. The state of Minnesota recognized the impact of the testing industry in the 1980s by commissioning a blue-ribbon task force to explore it further. As a result, the Minnesota Cold Weather Resource Center was created in 1990 with the mission to develop Minnesota's cold weather testing industry.

The Cold-Weather Testing Market

Three locations provide the most suitable locations for cold-weather testing: Canada, the upper peninsula of Michigan, and Minnesota. Minnesota is the ideal location because of its long test season without excessive snowfall and lack of customs difficulties associated with crossing an international border. Increasingly, other communities are stepping up their efforts to attract cold-weather testing clients. Unfortunately, Minnesota has lost test clients to both the Upper Peninsula and Canada in the last several years for a number of reasons. A major tester left International Falls in 1995, while Ford moved its testing operations out of Bemidji in 1999.

The Economic Benefit to Minnesota

The cold-weather testing industry provides economic benefits to the host communities and the state of Minnesota. According to the Minnesota Cold Weather Resource Center's conservative estimates, the economic impact of the testing industry has shown marked growth from \$3.2 million in 1990 to over \$6.2 million in 1998-99, except for a dip in 1995 due to the loss of a major tester from International Falls. Most activity has been focused in Bemidji, Brainerd, International Falls and Baudette. The economic impact reflects direct expenditures, does not take into account any multiplier effects, and represents dollars that are new to the state of Minnesota. Testers using Minnesota facilities come from across the nation and throughout the world, including Germany, Italy, Korea and Japan. The testing industry created 413 part-time jobs in Minnesota in 1998-1999.

The project is an excellent means of economic development for the local governments, northern Minnesota, and the entire state of Minnesota. Testing related income from the proposed facility is estimated conservatively at \$2 million annually: 90% of testing related income will go directly to the facility and be used to repay the state loan, and 10% will go to the lake, airport, or other test sites within the city of International Falls. Occupancy is expected at 25% in year 1, increasing to 70% in year 6 with a testing season of 180 test days.

The Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center will be the most sophisticated and only ISO 9000 certified testing facility in the state. Presently, 5 other testing facilities of differing capacities operate in Minnesota: 3 are owned by private industry testing groups and thus unavailable to other testers, a private facility operates in Baudette, and International Falls conducts some testing at its airport. Existing facilities are not expected to lose a significant number of users to the new project. The proposed facility will focus its tester recruitment efforts at clients not presently served in Minnesota. The project will enhance Minnesota's reputation as a cold weather testing leader in the nation and attract increasing numbers of testers to Minnesota.

Facility Design

The proposed facility design consists of 3 buildings and several test surfaces. The shop and support building includes an area for vehicle parts replacement, repairs, and maintenance with adjacent technician work areas and support facilities. The building contains 8 vehicle bays, work benches and hydraulic hoists, a multi-use conference room, and office workstations. The second building is the "cold box," a structure intended to artificially provide -20 degree Fahrenheit temperatures during the winter season. The cold box is used when outdoor conditions are insufficient for testing purposes. The building also provides space for various sized vehicles including a semi-tractor/trailer. The third building is the maintenance vehicle storage building. The storage building stores vehicles and equipment utilized for project maintenance, snow plowing, grading, and ice-making. A 30-vehicle storage yard is adjacent to the shop/support building.

The facility design includes 5 testing surfaces. Each test area is spaced and separated from the others for privacy and safety.

Two Mile Oval

Level track, cleared, graded and stabilized for suitable future bituminous paving.

Two Mile Auto Cross

Meandering roadways, 2 miles minimum, cleared rough graded, stabilized and snow packed.

Straight-a-Way/Skid Pad

Two tracks spaced for safety, level, cleared, graded and stabilized including paved skid pad suitable for icing.

Vehicle Dynamics Pad

Level area, cleared, rough graded and snow-packed. Shape and size may vary.

Traction Control Hills

Three hills, sloped as indicated graded and stabilized for future paving.

When completed, the Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center will help establish Minnesota's leadership in the cold weather testing field. The facility will generate economic activity by serving the \$198 billion domestic automotive industry in addition to overseas companies. Aside from weather, probably no other asset is more important in siting a test group than quality facilities, according to the Minnesota Cold Weather Resource Center. The proposed facility can accommodate a range of tester requirements, ranging from a minimal-need testing team of 2 heated stalls and office space to groups requiring large garage, office facilities, and specialized driving surfaces.

Currently, the state of Minnesota provides \$100 thousand in operating support to the non-profit Minnesota Cold Weather Research Center, as a pas through grant from Minnesota Technology, Inc. The Research Center, also located in International Falls,

promotes Minnesota as testing location and refers testers to appropriate testing facilities in Minnesota. The Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center will work collaboratively with the Minnesota Cold Weather Research Center to expand the scope of testing in Minnesota. A positive, close working relationship between the two entities is envisioned, with the Testing Center enjoying the promotional and referral services of the Research Center and the Testing Center adding a state-of-the-art testing facility to the Research Center's menu of options available for the testing industry.

IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTES):

No state operating funds are contained in this request.

The proposed project is \$7.257 million. The city and county request \$3.6285 million in state bonding and a \$3.6285 million loan to be repaid through revenues from the facility. The city of International Falls and Koochiching County will repay the \$3.6285 million loan, without interest, to the state of Minnesota within 20 years of substantial completion of the testing center. The city and county guarantee loan repayment with revenues generated by the testing facility on local taxing powers.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center is expected to be operational in the 2001-2002 winter testing season. When completed, the testing center will be operated by the Koochiching Community Development Commission, a board in the process of being established by Koochiching County and the city of International Falls. The Koochiching Community Development Commission will implement a public program for the testing center as determined by Koochiching County in consultation with the city of International Falls.

The request includes \$3.45 million for site and building preparation, which is building for 5 testing surfaces. The test surfaces include a 2-mile oval, 2 mile auto cross, a straight-away skid pad, vehicle dynamics pad, and traction control hills. The testing surfaces are essential features of the Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center.

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Minnesota Cold Weather Testing Center

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$200		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	200	0	0	200		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	50	0	0	50	07/2000	09/2000
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	74	0	0	74	09/2000	10/2000
Design Development	0	98	0	0	98	10/2000	11/2000
Contract Documents	0	248	0	0	248	11/2000	02/2001
Construction Administration	0	75	0	0	75	04/2001	11/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	495	0	0	495		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	3,450	0	0	3,450	04/2001	11/2001
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	50	0	0	50		
Construction	0	1,149	0	0	1,149		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	650	0	0	650		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	219	0	0	219		
SUBTOTAL	0	5,518	0	0	5,518		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	56	0	0	56	04/2001	11/2001
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	125	0	0	125	04/2001	11/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	100	0	0	100	04/2001	11/2001
Security Equipment	0	50	0	0	50	04/2001	11/2001
Commissioning	0	15	0	0	15	04/2001	11/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	290	0	0	290		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		07/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		9.80%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		648	0	0	648		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$7,257	\$0	\$0	\$7,257		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	7,257	0	0	7,257
General	0	0	0	0	0
State Funds Subtotal	0	7,257	0	0	7,257
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	7,257	0	0	7,257

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,629	50.0%
User Financing	3,628	50.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

All information falls within the guidelines.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local economic development project of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Finally, the 1% for art cost item in this request may not be necessary for a local government project of this type.

Is this request eligible for IRRRB funding?

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$7.257 million, of which 50% would be provided as a state loan. The \$3.629 million loan would be repaid by the City of International Falls and Koochiching County from operating revenues of the facility through an interest-free, 20-year loan. The city and county will guarantee loan repayment with revenues generated by the testing facility and local taxing powers.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? There is a non profit organization in International Falls called the Minnesota Cold Weather Research Center. This group promotes Minnesota as a place for industry to conduct cold weather testing, and makes referrals to appropriate existing facilities in Minnesota. This non profit organization receives \$100 thousand per year in operating support from the State of Minnesota as a pass through grant from Minnesota Technology Inc.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as local economic development project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? The relationship between the facility and the non-profit organization noted in #3 is discussed in the proposal. Essentially, the cold weather testing facility, as proposed, will receive referrals from the existing research center.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding for local economic development projects.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support for the request has been received from Koochiching County and the City of International Falls. This is priority #1 (of 2 requests) from Koochiching County.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Koochiching County is 69 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high). The tax capacity rank of International Falls is 141 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$4,064

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 2 (Koochiching County)

PROJECT LOCATION: International Falls

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This request is to design and construct a \$7.55 million Voyageur Interpretive Center in International Falls. State funds of \$4.3 million are requested.

The Voyageur Interpretive Center is to support and expand the tourism and commerce base of the International Falls region. The center will draw upon the millions of visitors who visit this region of Minnesota each year.

The center will have a 2-fold mission:

- To provide a highly interactive experience of the history of the Voyageur to visitors, educational entities and local residences.
- To reinforce and expand the economic growth and development of Koochiching County attainable through expanded tourism, spin off growth and community use.

The promise of expanded economic development through the formation of Voyageurs National Park has never materialized. The presence of the park does not draw visitors as originally projected. Studies indicate that one million visitors pass through the city of International Falls on an annual basis. These visitors are either passing through the border on the way to Canada, or, are visiting area lakes, resorts and campgrounds. International Falls has always had a vision to provide the method and means to draw and retain these visitors who now pass through the area. The creation of the Voyageur Interpretive Center is imperative to meeting this goal.

It is envisioned that the facility will do 2 things: first, be a destination spot for visitors; second, lure visitors from the main thoroughfares to visit the site and surrounding areas. The concept is for the Center to act as a catalyst to spur new businesses and enhance existing businesses catering to visitors, tourists, sportsmen and educators located around the Interpretive Center site. The site for the project will be easily accessible from main thoroughfares and will also have strong connections to existing retail and commercial businesses.

This development has been used very successfully in the region of the state of Minnesota:

- International Wolf Center, Ely, Minnesota

- Gooseberry Visitor Center, North Shore Lake Superior, Minnesota

These sites are proof that if you give visitors a high quality destination spot, they will stop in great numbers. Once at the site, they will spend additional time at surrounding businesses and attractions. Both of these sites have had remarkable growth and usage of the regions surrounding these attractions.

The facility will be a new 27,598 gsf interpretive center showcasing the history and culture of the Voyageur. The facility is designed as one unified structure that will share common building services, infrastructure and maintenance. The new Interpretive Center will house an interactive, computerized experience of the history and regional importance of the Voyageur. The Interpretive Center will complement other regional museums and exhibits that depict the culture and history of this area. The story of the Voyageur will be told both in interior and exterior exhibits. The Interpretive Center will contain multi use classroom/conference space to be used for the educational mission of the facility.

The project has been a high priority item for the city of International Falls for many years. The first major step forward for the project was the award of the \$250 thousand, 1997 state appropriation to begin predesign of the project. A marketing firm, JLC Marketing Associates, and an architectural firm, Damberg, Scott, Gerzina, Wagner Architects Inc., were retained by the city to study both the feasibility of the project and the design criteria. This process was completed during the first week of October 1997. JLC Marketing Associates concluded:

"A successful Voyageurs Interpretive Center can represent significant economic activity in the International Falls Area. Facilities such as the one proposed typically do not generate sufficient cash to cover debt service, and in fact typically incur an operating deficit. The quantifiable economic benefits to a community, the ability of the facility to revitalize the region, the opportunity to bring new visitors to the area, and the importance of the facility for community use, therefore, are considered by communities when evaluating the overall feasibility of such a project."

Project Needs: The needs of the facility were determined through 2 different means: a feasibility study as conducted by JLC Marketing Associates, and a community visioning program conducted by Damberg, Scott, Gerzina, Wagner Architects. The visioning process was conducted to determine the goals, needs, outcomes and sentiment of the proposed project as perceived by the citizens of International Falls, Minnesota.

The outcome of this visioning process were the following 6 goals:

- The facility shall portray a positive image of International Falls by embracing the Voyageur image and shedding the perceived industrial image.
- The facility shall support, complement and expand existing businesses, community and educational entities.
- The Voyageur image shall be reinforced both inside and outside.
- The facility shall offer or portray the sense of "soft adventure" for visitors and guests.
- The facility shall be "high tech" and "hands on".
- The project shall support and expand on the economy of the region.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

It is the intent of the city of International Falls to have the facility owned and operated by a state agency. The operation costs of the facility will be partially covered through revenue generated through user fees and admission fees to the facility. The balance of funds needed to cover operation costs will be encumbered through the state agency responsible for operating the facility. Also, it is anticipated that the economic benefit to the region will far offset the operation costs of the facility.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

This project is an initiative from the city of International Falls as well as other local and state officials. The project will consist of the construction of an interpretive center that will tell the story of the Voyageur. It is anticipated that state bonding dollars, as well as federal funding resources will be utilized. The result will be an enhancement to the area in terms of both facilities and attractions to better capitalize on Voyageur's National Park and the tourism industry.

The architectural program reflects the mission of the facility by providing the necessary exhibit and education spaces and infrastructure necessary for the successful operation of the building. The program makes extensive use of co-location and sharing of common space and services.

The City of International Falls is exploring a plan to create an endowment fund as a means to maintain the building. Such funding would be separate from this request and would be a local effort.

In reaction to DOF comments contained in subsequent capital budget request forms, it should be noted that a site close to the Voyageurs National Park site was explored

during planning, but was rejected because of its remote location. The success of an interpretive center is directly tied to access from major traffic routes. It is imperative that the Voyageur Center be located adjacent to a major traffic route.

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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						07/2000	08/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	200	0	0	200		
SUBTOTAL	0	200	0	0	200		
2. Predesign	145	0	0	0	145	08/1997	08/1999
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	65	0	0	0	65	07/1999	11/1999
Design Development	40	41	0	0	81	05/2000	08/2000
Contract Documents	0	183	0	0	183	08/2000	12/2000
Construction Administration	0	81	0	0	81	04/2001	10/2002
SUBTOTAL	105	305	0	0	410		
4. Project Management						06/2000	10/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	90	0	0	90		
Construction Management	0	210	0	0	210		
SUBTOTAL	0	300	0	0	300		
5. Construction Costs						04/2001	08/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	98	0	0	98		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	3,490	0	0	3,490		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	405	0	0	405		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	125	0	0	125		
Other Costs	0	100	0	0	100		
SUBTOTAL	0	4,218	0	0	4,218		
6. Art	0	42	0	0	42	01/2002	10/2002
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	150	0	0	150	05/2002	08/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	85	0	0	85	06/2002	08/2002
Security Equipment	0	25	0	0	25	06/2002	08/2002
Commissioning	0	15	0	0	15	08/2002	09/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	275	0	0	275		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		13.10%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		700	0	0	700		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,024	0	0	1,024	06/2002	10/2002
9. Other							
GRAND TOTAL	\$250	\$7,064	\$0	\$0	\$7,314		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	250	4,064	0	0	4,314
State Funds Subtotal	250	4,064	0	0	4,314
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	250	7,064	0	0	7,314

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	90	180	180
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	30	65	65
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	120	245	245
Revenue Offsets	0	0	<80>	<160>	<160>
TOTAL	0	0	40	85	85
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	40	85	85
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Laws of MN 1997, Chapter 202, Article 1, Section 12, Subdividison 3, C	250

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,064	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

All information falls within the guidelines.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The federal match for this project is less than the suggested 50% in non-state funding. No local dollars are being contributed with this request. In addition, a small state operating subsidy is requested.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

To accomplish the same purpose, perhaps an equally viable but less expensive alternative to constructing a new voyageur center would be to redirect the anticipated federal funding to improve the *existing* voyager center at nearby Voyageurs National Park.

The 1% for art cost item in this request may not be necessary for a local government project of this type.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? \$4.064 million in state funds (57%) and \$3 million in federal funds (43% of total project costs) is sought for this project. This is less than the suggested 50% non-state match. Perhaps the existing hotel, which is immediately adjacent to the proposed site and stands to reap an economic benefit if the project were developed, may wish to contribute towards some portion of project costs. If the city is unable to provide a local contribution towards project costs, perhaps the county or the Me
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Past funding for some history interpretive centers around the state has been requested by and provided to the Minnesota Historical Society. However, MHS has neither requested nor prioritized this project as part of their 2000 capital budget request package.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? This request is viewed as expanding the state's role in funding local tourism projects. It may be duplicative of the existing Voyageur Center at nearby Voyageurs National Park, and the new MHS Northwest Company Fur Post in Pine City.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Although the project may have some statewide interest, the request is viewed primarily as a local benefit project, as it has been presented as a tool for local economic development.
5.	State operation subsidies required? State ownership and operation of this facility is requested by the applicant, which would require an ongoing state operating subsidy. Facility revenues may offset a portion of total operating costs.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Development of the International Wolf Center and the Gooseberry Visitor Center serve as a model for this request. Similarly, it is likely that this project might spur similar requests in other cities.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility may be in competition with or serve as a replacement to the existing voyager interpretive center at nearby Voyageurs National Park.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for this project has been provided by the Koochiching County Board. Koochiching County has also requested funds for a Cold Weather Testing Facility as their Number 1 priority.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should query the Department of Administration as to whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of International Falls is 141 out of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$750

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Landfall HRA)

PROJECT LOCATION: Landfall

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is to remove and reconstruct 2 retaining walls that effect 77 low cost housing units. These walls have been declared structurally unsound and may collapse at anytime.

The property is owned by the Landfall Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) HRA which operates the Landfall Terrace Manufactured home park. In 1998 Landfall HRA share of the profits was \$10 thousand. All profits are shared equally with the County of Washington and the Washington County HRA. The city of Landfall's net tax capacity for 1999 is \$108 thousand.

There are 77 low cost housing units that are in jeopardy if and when the walls will fail. The Washington County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and Washington County issued bonds to transfer the ownership and management to the Landfall HRA in November, 1997. Part of the cost to operate the Landfall Terrace Park is a requirement that the park have loss of rent insurance. This means any calamity hitting the park which would result in loss of rents that the insurance would kick in so the income revenue would not decrease. So when the walls fail there would be no loss of revenue to the Landfall HRA.

However, most of the homes next to these 2 walls are either too long or too old to move to other parks. These owners, some of retirement age, would have no place to move, even if the Landfall HRA had money to reconstruct the walls, which it does not have.

In case either or both walls were to fail, the Landfall HRA would have to replace them with internal staff and an annual budget of less that \$50 thousand which is the budget for capital improvements for the entire park per year.

The statewide or regional significance of this problem is: when the walls fail, those low-income homes involved would have to relocate outside Landfall. (Note: the state Department of Health has jurisdiction over all manufactures home parks. When one other wall failed the department ordered all homes moved. At that time, there were lot variances in the park and they were moved to those vacant lots. There are no vacant lots in the park now.

It is possible for the HRA to divert \$30 thousand to \$40 thousand from other capital improvements to this project. But with the limitations placed on the HRA by the

contracts with Washington County and the Washington County HRA there are no other funds. The city of Landfall, with a total tax capacity of \$108 thousand, has no extra funds.

As part of the agreement between the Landfall HRA and Washington County and the Washington County HRA, the Landfall HRA had to sign an agreement with the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency that Landfall Terrace, who's boundaries are the Landfall HRA, would only be used as a "Manufactured Home Park within the meaning of M.S. 327C.01, restricted to current residents or for affordable housing, all in accordance with M.S. 462A.206 (1996) and Laws Minnesota 1997, Chapter 200, Article 1, Section 6 for 30 years from 11-26-97. Any funds the Landfall HRA receives during the next 30 years will be used to provide affordable housing. I do not believe there is another political subdivision of the state of Minnesota that is that dedicated to affordable housing, which according to the Landfall HRA agreement means "housing eligible under the guidelines established by the Metropolitan Council for the local housing incentive account established pursuant to the M.S. 473.254 (1996)."

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

City of Landfall HRA has not and does not have the financial resources to correct the problem.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Seldon H. Caswell, City of Landfall HRA Attorney
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6070 50th Street North,
Oakdale, MN 55128
Phone: (651) 779-0233
Fax: (651) 779-0236

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						04/2001	09/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	136	0	0	136		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	345	0	0	0	345		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	614	0	0	614		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	345	750	0	0	1,095		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	15	0	0	0	15		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	15	0	0	0	15		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$360	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$1,110		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	750	0	0	750
State Funds Subtotal	0	750	0	0	750
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	360	0	0	0	360
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	360	750	0	0	1,110

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	750	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local improvement project of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

DOF wonders whether there is some sort of public or private funding available to deal with this problem – private foundations, the County, or the Metropolitan Council. We are not convinced that it is a state funding responsibility.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$750 thousand, with 100% requested from the state. If the city is unable to provide a local contribution towards project costs, perhaps the county or the Met Council could provide some non-state assistance.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities may seek similar state funding for local infrastructure improvements.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for the project has been received from the City of Landfall Village.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of Landfall Village is 853 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$560

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Lakeville)

PROJECT LOCATION: Howland Avenue, Lakeville

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is for acquisition and improvement of All Saints Campus including the church, rectory and school for the purpose of providing a Lakeville Area Arts Center.

Historically the city of Lakeville has taken a proactive approach when opportunities arise in the community. In the past, the city and the community have worked together to develop innovative ways to turn these opportunities into reality and thus enhance the quality of life of Lakeville residents. Examples include the Land of Amazement community playground; Lakeville Ames Arena; Juno Trailway and the acquisition of the Christian property along Lake Marion; the Quigley-Sime Youth Baseball Complex and building; the Senior Center; and the Winsor Plaza senior citizen housing project. These collaborative efforts between public and private entities, many of which included generous donations of land, funds and/or labor, exemplify the very essence of the community.

Another exciting opportunity exists today for local communities, school districts and art associations to work together to expand the cultural offerings in the region. It involves creating an arts center that would help meet educational and performance needs in the areas of drama, dance, music and visual arts.

On 10-18-99, the city of Lakeville and All Saints Catholic Church executed a purchase agreement for the All Saints South Campus in downtown Lakeville that includes the church, rectory and school. Prior to the execution of the purchase agreement, the city commissioned a study to determine the interest in exploring the feasibility of renovating the original All Saints Church, now known as Hart Hall, into an arts center. Many south metro residents have embraced the arts center concept as one of great potential and benefit to the community. During the past 12 months, 4 focus group meetings have been held to help measure community interest and discuss the idea of converting the original All Saints Church (Hart Hall) into a facility that could offer Dakota and Scott County residents the opportunities for performances, art shows, classes, seminars, workshops, special events, large group meetings and more.

According to a preliminary design presentation by Grooters Leapaldt Tideman Architects, which includes site plans, building plans, building images and cost estimates, Hart Hall would require renovations estimated to cost \$909 thousand for conversion to an Arts Center. The city of Lakeville is paying for 100% of the pre-design and design fees and is not requesting any funding from the state for the soft costs of furniture, fixtures and equipment.

The main floor's design lends itself naturally to conversion into a performance theater. Seating, either flexible or permanent, could be installed in the former sanctuary area, with the former altar area serving as the stage. The balcony could be utilized for a sound and light booth or additional seating, and the wing areas on each side of the altar area could be used for set storage and cast entrances and exits. The performance area could host music, theater or dance performances and serve as the staging area for special events, public speakers and press conferences. The former sanctuary area could seat an estimated 350 to 400.

The downstairs could remain open with the option of dividing the existing large room into smaller rooms for concurrent use, provided fire and building codes are maintained. The kitchen area could be modified to act as a catering service for food preparation for meetings, dinner theater, concessions or event catering opportunities. Some auxiliary area such as the former bridal dressing room and former sacristy could serve as dressing, makeup and storage areas.

To meet the needs of Independent School District 194, the city and school district will enter into a unique partnership for the continued use of the school on-site. The city and school district will execute a Lease/Purchase Agreement that will result in a "turn key" of the facility to Independent School District 194. Independent School District 194 will convert the school into an Adult Learning Center which includes a child care facility.

The rectory, as mentioned earlier, could be used for office space to accommodate the Lakeville Area Historical Society, community theater and other arts-related organizations, along with a facility coordinator. Office space could be made available on a lease basis.

Lakeville's city council will also be appointing an Arts Center Advisory Board to make recommendations regarding the operation of the Area Arts Center facility.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

The city of Lakeville will provide appropriations from its General Fund for the annual operations and maintenance of the facility. Annual operating costs are estimated to be approximately \$96 thousand annually.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The Lakeville Area Arts Center will provide the opportunity for theatre productions, dance recitals, music classes and a visual arts facility. The Arts Center will not only serve and benefit Lakeville and Dakota County residents but more specifically, Lakeville's Historical Society, the Dakota County Arts Community (i.e., Little House

Art Guild, Minnesota Valley Academy for the Arts, Giant Step Theatre, etc.), the School Districts of Lakeville #194, Farmington #192, Rosemount #196 and Burnsville #191. The Arts Center will also compliment the ongoing development of the historical downtown and benefit existing businesses located in this area. The Arts Center will also benefit residents living downtown Lakeville, especially seniors living at Fairfield Terrace Apartments, Winsor Plaza and the proposed senior housing complex to be constructed in early 2000.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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City of Lakeville
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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Lakeville Area Arts Center

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						09/2000	03/2001
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	1,225	0	0	0	1,225		
SUBTOTAL	1,225	0	0	0	1,225		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	20	0	0	0	20	02/2000	04/2000
Design Development	0	100	0	0	100	04/2000	05/2000
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0	05/2000	05/2000
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0	09/2000	03/2001
SUBTOTAL	20	100	0	0	120		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						09/2000	03/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	20	0	0	20		
Construction	0	909	0	0	909		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	91	0	0	91		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,020	0	0	1,020		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0	09/2000	03/2001
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	440	0	0	440	01/2001	03/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	440	0	0	440		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,245	\$1,560	\$0	\$0	\$2,805		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	560	0	0	560
State Funds Subtotal	0	560	0	0	560
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	845	560	0	0	1,405
Private Funds	0	440	0	0	440
Other	400	0	0	0	400
TOTAL	1,245	1,560	0	0	2,805

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	560	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

0% for Predesign, has predesign been done?
Design fees of 11.8% above guidelines for new of 6-10%.
Soft costs of 63.6% above guidelines of 20-25%, please justify.
Occupancy of 43.1% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.
Construction contingency of 9.8% above expected guidelines for new facility of 2 - 4%.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$1.56 million, with \$560 thousand requested from state funds (36%) and \$1 million contributed from non-state sources (64%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Because programming and services provided within the facility are viewed as being community-based in scope, this request is deemed to be a primarily local-benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding. For example, this request was prompted, in part, with knowledge of \$500 thousand in state funding in 1994 for the Hopkins Performing Arts Center. Other requests are likely to follow if this type of state funding is expanded to this or other local arts projects.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Due to its emphasis on community-based programming, this project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for this project has been received from the local governing body.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Lakeville is 96 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$100

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Luverne)

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Luverne

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The project requests \$100 thousand of matching funds for the \$200 thousand project designed to make the Carnegie Cultural Center in compliance with the American With Disabilities Act (ADA). That project concludes the installation of an elevator, and remodeling of a stairway and bathrooms for ADA compliance. In addition, project includes the cost of replacing wood columns at the front entrance of the building which has sustained significant damage from water-related rotting.

The building itself has been owned by the City of Luverne since it was constructed in the early 1900's with the assistance of funds from Andrew Carnegie. The building was used as a public library until the early 1990's. At that time the City of Luverne moved the public library to a different location and leased the building to CAHRC to use as a cultural center. The city provides electricity, water and sewer through its municipal utilities. However, CAHRC provides all other operating expenses, including the cost of staffing and programming in the building.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

Compliance with ADA requirements is a condition for eligibility for local, regional, state and federal grant monies. The Council for Arts and Humanities in Rock County could not operate its facility or provide arts and cultural programming to Rock County and the rest of southwest Minnesota without those grant monies. Therefore, the project is critical to the survival of CAHRC and the Carnegie Cultural Center.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

This project has garnered significant support locally and regionally, and is consistent with policies of regional and statewide arts organizations such as the southwest Minnesota Arts and Humanities Council (SMAHC) and the Minnesota State Arts Board.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management						10/2000	03/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	4	4	0	0	8		
SUBTOTAL	4	4	0	0	8		
5. Construction Costs						10/2000	03/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	10	0	0	10		
Construction	0	76	0	0	76		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	20	0	0	20		
SUBTOTAL	0	106	0	0	106		
6. Art						10/2000	03/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	2	0	0	2		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	68	0	0	68	10/2000	03/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	68	0	0	68		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		01/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		10.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		18	0	0	18		
SUBTOTAL		18	0	0	18		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$4	\$198	\$0	\$0	\$202		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	100	0	0	100
State Funds Subtotal	0	100	0	0	100
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	50	0	0	50
Private Funds	0	50	0	0	50
Other	4	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	4	200	0	0	204

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	100	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. In addition, equity issues will arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

The one percent for art cost item as shown in this request may not be necessary for a local government project of this type. In addition, total project costs do not equal total funding sources.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$200 thousand, with \$100 thousand requested from state funds (50%) and \$100 thousand contributed from non-state sources (50%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the City of Luverne was received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? No pre-design is needed for an infrastructure improvement project of this type.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Luverne is 339 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$1,440

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Madison)

PROJECT LOCATION: Downtown Madison

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city of Madison requests state funding for 4 downtown renovation projects. They are, in priority order:

1). Central Business District Renovation (\$819 thousand)

Madison's central business district is the core of the community and serves many area people with goods and services vital to their existence. The public facilities that serve the central business district are in need of replacement. A storm water system that serves the area is failing and has caused an extreme safety hazard by allowing soil from under the street to be washed away through broken pipe causing a large undetected void to form under the street. This void was detected prior to any injuries, but the repair indicated a near total failure of the remaining pipe. The water main is aged and inadequate to serve fire protection needs of the area. The street lights are in need of replacement and do not reflect the historic nature of the downtown. Much of the street has an old steam tunnel that served the area for many years with cost effective area steam heat, but is another safety hazard due to the possibility of structural failure and the fact that there are hazardous materials that need to be removed. Sidewalks, streets, curb and gutter are in need of replacement by virtue of their condition and the fact that the facilities under them need to be replaced.

The extensive work that is needed to replace these facilities will exhaust the resources of the area businesses and the city. The city has assumed over \$4 million in debt during the past 2 years replacing failed and inadequate water facilities, storm sewers, sanitary sewers and streets. The additional burden of this project is beyond the current capability of both the private and public sectors. Failure to complete this project will place a high demand on yearly maintenance and will continue to consume valuable resources.

Local funding of these facilities will use up private dollars that could be used to enhance the restoration of the historic nature of the private buildings in the downtown. The city has completed a plan, that when fully enacted, will provide guidance and assistance with the historic renovation of the buildings. The massive financial burden that would be imposed on the businesses would likely cause additional businesses to close.

2). Carnegie Library Renovation/Addition (\$333 thousand)

Madison Carnegie Library was also built shortly after the turn of the century and has continued to this day as a library that serves much of Lac Qui Parle County. It is also on the National Register of Historic Places and is a building that we are committed to keeping functional and in good repair. A major renovation/addition project is required to comply with the mandated laws and provide usable space to continue its function as a library. In summary the project includes the following:

- Restore exterior of existing building, including the roof, brick restoration and window replacement.
- Interior refurbishing to repair water damage due to leaking roof and restore main parts of the interior to near original condition.
- Replace all mechanical and electrical within the building.
- Install ADA compliant rest rooms, elevator and other ADA compliant items.
- Add approximately 2,000 square feet of ground level building for library purposes.

The city of Madison is not financially in the position to maintain both, the historic nature of the Carnegie building and functional library space. Assistance with this project is critical to maintaining both, the facility and the use. Modern construction materials and methods will reduce the cost of heat and cool this building dramatically. The annual maintenance needs of the building will be reduced to a level where the annual needs of the building can be met. The local share of the project costs will come from donations and general revenues of the city.

This building is 1 of 3 remaining buildings in the city that are on the National Register of Historic Places and this project is necessary to ensure its future use as a functional and historic building. Accessibility is a key issue with the library and compliance with ADA will reduce usable space in the existing building to a level where it is unusable as a library and the addition is critical for the continued use of the building as a library.

3). City Hall/Theater Renovation (\$243 thousand)

The Madison City Hall/Theater building was build shortly after the turn of the century and enjoyed many years of intense use for its intended purpose and is currently on the National Register of Historic Places. It still continues as the City Hall, Ambulance Hall, a gathering place for a variety of special events, public meetings, senior dining and other senior and youth activities. Years of use, mandated laws and safety considerations require that a substantial renovation project be undertaken. Last year a new roof was contracted for a cost of \$38 thousand. This year we are converting an old boiler system of heat to a forced air system for safety and efficiency at an estimated cost of \$25 thousand. In addition to these improvements that have been paid 100% from local funds, we still need to complete the following items:

- Make the building ADA compliant.
- Restore exterior brick and steps.
- Mechanical and electrical upgrade.
- Interior restoration of auditorium.
- Restore/remodel front offices.
- Restore/remodel Fire Hall portion of the building.
- Second floor restoration.

This facility is owned entirely by the city of Madison and because of its historical significance and critical use this building must be renovated and kept from deteriorating further. The most critical items have been dealt with last year and this year. The other items are either necessary for the continued use of the building or is mandated by state/federal law and must be expended from the general revenues of the city in the near future. In conclusion, increases in the property tax to complete this project would be prohibitive and the necessary work would not be done. Completion of the project would reduce the impact on yearly maintenance for many years. The city has reserve dollars sufficient to fund half of this project.

This building is 1 of 3 remaining buildings in the city that are on the National Register of Historic Places and this project is necessary to ensure its future use as a functional and historic building. Many of our residents are seniors and find it more and more difficult to use the building because it is not accessible to them.

4). Municipal Movie Theater Renovation (\$45 thousand)

The city of Madison owns and maintains the movie theater located in the Central Business District and leases it to a private individual that operates the business. The city replaced the roof last year and are renovating the rear and side exterior walls this year at a cost of approximately \$28 thousand. The additional items that are in the proposed project are:

- Front exterior restoration.
- Interior restoration.
- Mechanical/Electrical renovation.

Past and current expenditures are exceeding reserved dollars for maintenance of this building and the needs described above exceed our ability to re-appropriate funds from other sources. Economic Development Authority funds and donations will be used to supplement the assistance received.

The theater provides needed entertainment to a growing area due to more and more area theaters going out of business. The city sees this as a service to the public and

one more reason that Madison continues to be a service center for the area. This theater has very good public support as demonstrated by \$12 thousand in donations received and the many volunteers that helped to install them. The front exterior of the building will be a safety hazard in the near future because of the deterioration of the back plaster that covers the building.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Madison Historic Downtown Renovation Project

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						05/2001	10/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	2,880	0	0	2,880		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,880	0	0	2,880		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$2,880	\$0	\$0	\$2,880		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	1,440	0	0	1,440
State Funds Subtotal	0	1,440	0	0	1,440
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	4	1,440	0	0	1,444
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	2,880	0	0	2,884

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	1,440	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Although the nature of the projects would not require predesign the cost form is missing any detail that would explain the overall project costs.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if local projects of this type are funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$2.88 million, with 50% requested from state funds (\$1.44 million).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities and projects of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Madison is 699 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$265

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Mahtomedi)

PROJECT LOCATION: Mahtomedi

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city is requesting state funds for 3 transportation projects (in priority order):

- Intersection modifications at Trunk Highway (T.H.) 120 and Woodland Drive (\$200 thousand)

To modify the existing intersection at T.H. 120 and Woodland Drive, and install new signals to control increased traffic volumes. Proposed improvements to this intersection are required to safely control north and south bound traffic on T.H. 120, as well as east and west bound traffic entering the highway. The existing community college complex, Century College, is developing a plan to revise internal parking lot, traffic flow patterns, and propose to align their new access with the city of Mahtomedi's Woodland Drive access location. This modification to the community college facility, in addition to recent subdivision work within the city of Mahtomedi has created a strong need to modify the existing intersection to include signalization as well as dimensional changes to the existing section of highway. We have discussed these modifications with the appropriate college officials and have received their full support.

- New Signal at T.H. 244 and Wedgewood Drive (\$65 thousand)

To modify the existing intersection at T.H. 244 and Wedgewood Drive by installing new signals to control and convey traffic flow in a safe manner. Proposed improvements to this intersection are required to safely control east and west bound traffic on T.H. 244, as well as north and south bound traffic on Wedgewood Drive attempting to enter the highway. This intersection modification is required as a direct result of major subdivision work occurring on both the north and south sides of T.H. 244. Without this improvement a hazardous condition will continue to exist and will become a greater risk in the near future as new subdivisions begin to fill with new homes.

- Reconstruct T.H. 244 from Stillwater Road to Tamarack Street (\$1.205 million -- requested in 2004)

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

Not requesting state funds for operation costs.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Kirk Roessler, City Engineer
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	13	0	0	13	01/2000	02/2000
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	49	0	0	49	03/2000	04/2000
Contract Documents	0	4	0	0	4	05/2000	06/2000
Construction Administration	0	17	0	0	17	08/2000	10/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	70	0	0	70		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						08/2000	10/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	251	0	0	251		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	251	0	0	251		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		10.60%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		35	0	0	35		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$369	\$0	\$0	\$369		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	265	0	0	265
State Funds Subtotal	0	265	0	0	265
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	104	0	0	104
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	369	0	0	369

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	265	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as having regional benefits. However, the state role in funding facilities of this type through the capital budget is unusual. The future request for reconstruction of T.H. 244 appears to be Mn/DOT's responsibility. Highway needs should be directed to Mn/DOT. If either of the 2 projects involve Trunk Highway improvements, G.O. bonds could not be used to finance the projects. Trunk highway improvements would need to be funded either directly from Trunk Highway funds or Trunk Highway bonds. The city should discuss its needs and funding source alternatives with the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$369, with \$265 requested from state funds (72%) and \$104 contributed from non-state sources (28 %).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state has an interest in funding projects these types of projects, but typically not through the capital budget.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? This would expand the state role for G.O. bonding into areas that are usually funded by trunk highway funds or municipal or county highway funds.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as providing both local benefit and regional benefit since it serves to convey traffic through the area and serves communities such as Maplewood, White Bear Lake, Willernie, Birchwood, Dellwood, and Grant.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? State pre-design requirements do not apply to these type of projects.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of Mahtomedi is 75 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$3,222

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Maple Grove)

PROJECT LOCATION: Maple Grove

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city of Maple Grove and the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office propose to expand their existing training facility to better accommodate other public service agencies not having resources to train their own police officers and firefighters. This expansion would allow more agencies to use the facility to meet the training mandated by the state of Minnesota and federal government. In order to meet the training needs of these agencies far into the future, the facility would house a multitude of training scenarios that all federal, state, and local agencies would utilize.

Background Information:

In 1993 Maple Grove and Hennepin County put a joint training facility into operation which has successfully incorporated the training needs of both agencies. It is a state-of-the-art center that minimizes the cost of training and maximizes the training experience. In addition, the facility has provided training space to 18 other federal, state and local agencies since it began operations. The 16,300 square foot building houses a 12-position shooting range, a F.A.T.S. system/training room, a 1,200 square foot multi-purpose training room, a weapons cleaning room, and an armorer's room. The facility is owned and operated by the city of Maple Grove and the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office has a 25 year lease with the city. Both agencies share the operational costs of running the facility including the salary for a full-time Range Coordinator who is responsible for managing the Training Facility. It is governed by a Users Advisory Board and a Budget Advisory Board consisting of staff members from both agencies. The Training Facility rents the range and the training rooms to outside agencies, and the income received is used to offset the additional cost for operating the building.

Proposed Expansion:

The proposal for the expansion of the training facility for other agencies would incorporate our same philosophy of cooperation, but on a larger scale. Currently 18 agencies regularly use the facility. This expansion would allow more agencies, including fire departments to use the facility to meet their training mandates. The federal government and the state of Minnesota require specific training for all public safety officers. The federal government requires officers to be trained in Hazardous Materials and Blood/Air-borne Pathogens. Minnesota Statute 626.8452 mandates that officers be trained in the Use of Force, which includes firearms, defensive tactics, baton and mace training. Most of this training must be provided at a minimum of at

least annually. Many departments, especially the smaller ones, do not have a physical location to conduct this training, nor do they have personnel within their department to train their officers. The proposed expansion would include a large training room in which defensive tactics or multi-police and/or fire training could be held, a small decision training range, and simulation training rooms for simulating tactical scenarios such as building searches or fire rescue.

Financial Support:

Maple Grove and Hennepin County have already committed \$3.6 million on its current facility. This includes the building, equipment and furnishings, land the facility sits on, and the land directly adjacent to the facility which would accommodate the proposed expansion. Both agencies stand behind the project because they feel the need is so great. Therefore, they have committed to an expected \$250 thousand annual operating budget.

Benefits from the Expansion:

Training is essential to ensure the safety of citizens, as well as police and fire officers. Comprehensive public safety training at a multi-jurisdictional facility with state-of-the-art equipment and outstanding training opportunities will maximize the safety of public safety personnel and the services delivered to citizens in emergency situations.

The Northwest Public Safety Training Facility will offer participants a higher quality of training at a lower cost to each community than what we are currently able to provide to them, including increased availability of all space.

While not limiting those departments interested in using the facility, our focus would be on those agencies in the northern and western suburbs. Therefore, personnel can train while on duty and be called back to their agencies quickly in case of an emergency.

Through leveraged resources, the Northwest Public Safety Training Facility will be able to invite experts to teach seminars locally rather than incurring personnel expenses for distant seminars.

Standardized training will reduce the need for each community to develop individual curricula, thereby saving personnel hours and eliminating the need to employ individuals with this specialized background.

The training facility would be available for training 24 hours a day to accommodate training around the busy schedule and work shifts of our public safety officers.

The training facility will include the latest technological advances in training equipment to better depict what public safety officers can expect in the field.

Cooperative training will provide more effective response to multi-agency incidents. The relationships and learning opportunities among personnel of other departments will be greatly enhanced.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating costs are being requested for this project.

The annual operating budget for the facility is projected at about \$250 thousand. The operating cost will be shared by the city of Maple Grove and the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office. Any outside revenue will be used to offset the additional cost of running the facility.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Currently, the state of Minnesota requires a certain amount of training for its public safety officers, both police and fire personnel. Most departments do not have the facilities or personnel to train their officers to meet these mandates. While our facility has made some significant strides in helping these departments, we are overwhelmed with requests we cannot fill. We firmly believe that if we expand the space and services that we now provide, numerous departments in our region will benefit by not having to build their own facilities or retain the instructors on staff to do the training. This cooperative venture will improve not only the quality of training received, it will also make it more accessible to more agencies without duplicating services.

Without state funding, neither the city of Maple Grove nor Hennepin County has the resources to move ahead with this plan. Without state funding, many agencies, especially the smaller ones, will be hard pressed to meet the training mandated by the state of Minnesota. There are not enough facilities available at the present time to accommodate the current training needs of these agencies.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Gerald E. Boespflug, Range Coordinator
City of Maple Grove Law Enforcement Training Facility
11370 89th Ave. No.
Maple Grove, MN 55369-9790
Phone: (612) 424-2316
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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Maple Grove Law Enforcement Training Facility

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						10/2000	09/2001
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	3,600	0	0	0	3,600		
SUBTOTAL	3,600	0	0	0	3,600		
2. Predesign	18	0	0	0	18	10/2000	09/2001
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	25	0	0	25	10/2000	09/2001
Design Development	0	35	0	0	35	10/2000	09/2001
Contract Documents	0	87	0	0	87	10/2000	09/2001
Construction Administration	0	35	0	0	35	10/2000	09/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	182	0	0	182		
4. Project Management						10/2000	09/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	78	0	0	78		
SUBTOTAL	0	78	0	0	78		
5. Construction Costs						10/2000	09/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	210	0	0	210		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	2,240	0	0	2,240		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	170	0	0	170		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,620	0	0	2,620		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	80	0	0	80	10/2000	09/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	25	0	0	25	10/2000	09/2001
Security Equipment	0	20	0	0	20	10/2000	09/2001
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	125	0	0	125		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		7.22%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		217	0	0	217		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,618	\$3,222	\$0	\$0	\$6,840		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	3,222	0	0	3,222
State Funds Subtotal	0	3,222	0	0	3,222
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	3,618	0	0	0	3,618
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,618	3,222	0	0	6,840

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
	0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,222	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

New facility has \$101.82/sq. ft. which is below the guidelines for this type of facility, expect in range of \$130 to \$140/sq. ft.

Soft Costs of 60.4% above expected guideline of 20-25% please justify.

Occupancy % of 4.8% below guidelines of 5-10% please justify.

Construction contingency of 6.9% above expected guidelines for new facility of 2 - 4%.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The legislature directed the commissioner of Public Safety to reconvene the task force that developed the statewide master plan for fire and law enforcement training facilities. Its purpose is to develop specific recommendations on siting, financing and use of these training facilities. The commissioner's report is due to the legislature by January 15, 2000. Given the timing of the report, the Governor may not have an opportunity to review the report prior to making his budget recommendations. For future Law Enforcement Training Facility requests, the Commissioner of Public Safety may wish to coordinate the requests through his department and make recommendations to the Governor regarding funding needs.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? There are no local matching funds for this phase of the planned expansion.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Adequate training for public safety personnel is a shared state/local mission. Providing and ensuring adequate training for public safety personnel has been a shared state mission for a number of years. In addition, MN POST Board sets and regulates training.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state legislature has moved into this policy area with the legislative reports on public safety facilities requested of the Department of Public Safety.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This project would serve mainly the northern and western suburbs of the Twin Cities, but may be a part of a statewide strategy for regional training centers.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Requests should be coordinated through the Department of Public Safety once the facility study has been completed and adopted by the legislature. Opportunities for using existing law enforcement training space at Camp Ripley must also be explored.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This is a collaborative effort that includes all organizations interested in law enforcement training in this area. No other proposals are expected for this type of facility in this area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support has been provided from the City of Maple Grove. In addition, a letter of support has been received from the Chair of the Hennepin County Board, who has indicated his support for two projects in the 2000 legislative session -- the Maple Grove Law Enforcement Training Facility Expansion and construction of the new Southwest Metro Public Safety Training Facility.
9.	Pre-design completed? The project cost detail sheet indicates the pre-design has been conducted for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not intended to address the results of a previous disaster. However, the training provided may assist in responses to future disasters.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Maple Grove is 73 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$3,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 4 (Minneapolis Park Board)

PROJECT LOCATION: 17th and Johnson St., NE Minneapolis

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The project proposes to rehabilitate the current locker rooms, demolish the old pool, and construct a new state of the art Water Park. Features would include zero depth, waterslides, and other recreational/play features. A lap pool would also be included for instructional programs (swimming lessons, lifeguard training). Associated landscaping and site furnishings (picnic tables, benches, etc.) would also be included.

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB) was created by an act of the Minnesota legislature in 1883. Its purpose is to establish, acquire, develop, and maintain parks, wildlife sanctuaries, forests, and playgrounds. In addition, the MPRB provides public access to and maintains historic sites, lakes, streams, rivers, trails, and other natural habitat. Since its inception, the MPRB has grown from a few city parks to a nationally renowned park system of over 6,000 acres of land and water.

The MPRB's mission is to strive to permanently preserve, protect, maintain, improve, and enhance the city's parkland and recreational opportunities on behalf of all current and future citizens of the city of Minneapolis.

The popularity of the traditional 40 meter rectangular swimming pool has generally fallen out of favor. The current trend in municipal swimming pools favors water parks; i.e., facilities with features that may include zero depth access, splash pools with drop slides, and interactive play features that encourage family recreation, as well as various other water sports (basketball, volleyball).

The current pool serving the NE Region was built in the late 1960s and is well beyond its years of functionality and efficiency. The diving pool was closed in 1996 because of major structural failure and safety concerns. The pool still in service requires total replacement of its chlorination/filtration systems, and other major infrastructure failure signals that the pool may not last through another summer season.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

Agency operating budget should not be greatly impacted as the cost efficiency of new pool mechanicals, etc., should make up for the increase in size.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Robert Mattson, Assistant Superintendent for Planning
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board
200 Grain Exchange, 400 South 4th St.
Phone: (612) 661-4800
Email: Robert.Mattson@ci.minneapolis.mn.us

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	29	0	0	29	08/2000	
Design Development	0	73	0	0	73		11/2000
Contract Documents	0	43	0	0	43	12/2000	03/2001
Construction Administration	0	60	12	0	72	06/2001	06/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	205	12	0	217		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	75	0	75		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	75	0	75		
5. Construction Costs						06/2001	07/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	50	0	0	50		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	2,033	50	0	2,083		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	250	0	0	250		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	100	45	0	145		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,433	95	0	2,528		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	70	80	0	150		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	10	0	0	10		
Security Equipment	0	20	0	0	20		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	100	80	0	180		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$2,738	\$262	\$0	\$3,000		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	3,000	0	0	3,000

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

At minimum, the applicant should consider providing an equal share of non-state matching funds.

Although the applicant seeks state funding for all project costs in the 2000 legislative session, information regarding the project schedule and cash flow suggests that project appropriations could be phased into 2002.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds are being contributed with this request. The applicant should consider funding at least 50% of total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$7,510

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 4 (Minneapolis Park Board)

PROJECT LOCATION: Ballfields at various Minneapolis Parks

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The project has several components: the revamping of 4 baseball diamonds (Van Cleve, Bossen, North Commons, Folwell), including re-seeding of grass areas, replacement of ag lime infields, irrigation, new fencing and lighting. Also included: new backstops, dugouts, and scoreboards.

At Northeast (\$5.8 million) the project includes land acquisition and the development of a first-class sports complex with multiple baseball and softball fields (for youth and adults), youth soccer fields, outdoor ice rink, and batting cages.

The Valleyview project segment is for the construction of 2 new full-size soccer fields.

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB) was created by an act of the Minnesota legislature in 1883. Its purpose is to establish, acquire, develop, and maintain parks, wildlife sanctuaries, forests, and playgrounds. In addition, the MPRB provides public access to and maintains historic sites, lakes, streams, rivers, trails, and other natural habitat. Since its inception, the MPRB has grown from a few city parks to a nationally renowned park system of over 6,000 acres of land and water.

The MPRB's mission is to strive to permanently preserve, protect, maintain, improve, and enhance the city's parkland and recreational opportunities on behalf of all current and future citizens of the city of Minneapolis.

The MPRB Board of Commissioners has identified the improvement of the city's ball fields (athletic facilities) as one of its major priorities.

State of the art facilities, now available for use in the suburbs, are seen as a highly desirable feature for future generations' use in the city of Minneapolis.

The current condition of ball fields in Minneapolis is very poor. After years of multiple use for baseball, softball, soccer, football, etc, as well as major soil compaction from having ice sheets during skating season, the fields are very worn and in need of rehabilitation.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Robert Mattson, Assistant Superintendent for Planning
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board
200 Grain Exchange, 400 South 4th St.
Minneapolis, MN
Phone: (612) 661-4800
Email: Robert.Mattson@ci.minneapolis.mn.us

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	885	0	0	885		
SUBTOTAL	0	885	0	0	885		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	60	0	0	60		
Design Development	0	150	0	0	150	08/2000	11/2000
Contract Documents	0	91	0	0	91	12/2000	03/2001
Construction Administration	0	100	50	0	150	05/2001	07/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	401	50	0	451		
4. Project Management						05/2001	07/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	188	0	188		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	188	0	188		
5. Construction Costs						06/2001	07/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	50	0	0	50		
Construction	0	4,849	150	0	4,999		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	650	0	0	650		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	287	0	0	287		
SUBTOTAL	0	5,836	150	0	5,986		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	08/2000	07/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$7,122	\$388	\$0	\$7,510		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	7,510	0	0	7,510
State Funds Subtotal	0	7,510	0	0	7,510
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	7,510	0	0	7,510

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	7,510	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

At minimum, the applicant should consider providing at least 50% in non-state matching funds. Some portions of project costs may be eligible for funding from DNR's Outdoor Recreation Grant Program.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds are being contributed with this request. The applicant should consider funding at least 50% of total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$5,500

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 3 of 4 (Minneapolis Park Board)

PROJECT LOCATION: West Bank of Mississippi River, South of Lowry Avenue Bridge

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Acquisition and demolition of vacant industrial buildings, park improvements, and riverbank restoration work.

The park board's mission is to strive to permanently preserve, protect, maintain, improve, and enhance the city's parkland and recreational opportunities on behalf of all current and future citizens of the city of Minneapolis.

Overall crowding and overuse of the city's regional parks is driving the need to create new and expanded park and recreational resource areas. The chain of lakes in South Minneapolis is an example of the high demand for new facilities.

The structures to be acquired are currently vacant and for sale. The business owner has moved his business out of Minneapolis. Improvements to the riverfront will address the lack of facilities and shoreline erosion problems.

The park board and city have prepared a master plan for future land use of the upper river, north of the Plymouth Avenue bridge. The Upper River Master Plan calls for an estimated private investment of \$500 million and a public investment of about \$200 million over the next 25 to 30 years.

This segment of the river is in the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA) and has been designated as a National Heritage River. Therefore, the significance of this investment reaches further than the local level to impact state, regional and national priorities. This acquisition would be a step toward implementation of the plan and preserves the open space and park development opportunities in the upper river project area.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

This project is significant in that it will be cost-effective to buy vacant property without relocation expenses, and it will preserve opportunity to extend the Central Riverfront

Regional Park System. It will extend bike and pedestrian trail to an under-served area of the city.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Judd Rietkerk, Senior Park Planner
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB)
400 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55415
(612) 661-4824

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						08/2000	02/2001
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	838	3,000	0	0	3,838		
SUBTOTAL	838	3,000	0	0	3,838		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	600	100	0	0	700	08/2000	10/2002
Design Development	0	100	0	0	100	10/2000	01/2001
Contract Documents	17	200	0	0	217	01/2001	03/2001
Construction Administration	0	200	0	0	200	04/2001	11/2001
SUBTOTAL	617	600	0	0	1,217		
4. Project Management						04/2001	11/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	11	0	0	0	11		
SUBTOTAL	11	0	0	0	11		
5. Construction Costs						03/2001	11/2001
Site & Building Preparation	76	0	0	0	76		
Demolition/Decommissioning	157	500	0	0	657		
Construction	0	1,000	0	0	1,000		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	300	0	0	300		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	100	0	0	100		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	233	1,900	0	0	2,133		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,699	\$5,500	\$0	\$0	\$7,199		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	5,500	0	0	5,500
Minnesota Resources	1,125	0	0	0	1,125
DNR - Prof Services	234	0	0	0	234
State Funds Subtotal	1,359	5,500	0	0	6,859
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	340	0	0	0	340
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,699	5,500	0	0	7,199

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
LCMR - Upper River Master Plan (1997, Ch216,sec15,9e)	300
DNR (1996, Ch463, sub 10) -- part of \$700 thousand	234
LCMR - Grain Belt 1995	500
LCMR - Edgewater 1993	325

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	5,500	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, with potential for greater significance if future investment in the area is forthcoming as desired by project proponents. The state role in funding local recreational areas is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

As an alternative, perhaps the project may be eligible for funding from the Metropolitan Council, or additional funding from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) as has been the case in the past. Portions of project costs may be eligible for DNR's Outdoor Recreation Grant Program.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds are being contributed with this request. The applicant should consider funding at least 50% of total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request for \$5.5 million is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. However, if this natural recreation area were to receive the full \$700 million level of public and private investment over the next 25-30 years as desired by project sponsors, the project area would obviously have a much greater significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$6,600

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 4 of 4 (Minneapolis Park Board)

PROJECT LOCATION: Lake of the Isles, Minneapolis

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

To rejuvenate Lake of the Isles Regional Park through flood control, shoreline stabilization, replanting, and circulation improvements.

Flood Control. The 1997 flood of Lake of the Isles Regional Park damaged trees, shoreline vegetation, soils and paths. Implementation of a gravity flow system between Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet will greatly reduce the duration of flooding at Isles.

Shoreline Stabilization. Shorelines will be stabilized using both bioengineering techniques and some hard edges, such as retaining walls. Shoreline work will include reshaping, some excavation and filling, and the reestablishment of native emergent vegetation.

Replanting. The concept plan calls for the planting of native wetland vegetation (grasses, wild flowers) and upland plants (trees, shrubs, turf, prairie grasses and flowers). Shoreline species will be chosen to endure bouts of flooding. The character of the landscape will compliment the appearance of the surrounding neighborhoods.

Circulation Improvements. The separated walking and biking paths will be greatly improved by reconstructing the trails on stable soils, reducing conflicts between users, reducing conflict between motor vehicles and other park users, and by providing connections to the Kenilworth Trail and the 29th Street Midtown Greenway.

The project would begin with general lake shore improvements. Initial target areas will be those that have the most stable soils, highest upland areas, and the most stable shorelines (this is the most cost-efficient place to begin the rejuvenation of Lake of the Isles). Shorelines will be stabilized using bioengineering techniques, revegetation will focus on the introduction of desirable emergent plants, native grasses, and forbes. Pathways and lighting will also be improved. Historic retaining walls will be replaced with appropriate improvements to the adjacent areas.

The east lagoon will be improved through shoreline reshaping, installation of low profile storm water outlets, the removal of invasive, exotic plant species, the reestablishment of native species, as well as better lighting, benches.

Other major areas of improvement will be the west bay and the north arm. The west bay provides an opportunity to create compensatory water storage through excavation, shoreline reshaping, and filling of low areas. The north arm will also be improved through shoreline reshaping, excavation, expansion, construction of retaining walls, removal of undesirable vegetation and the reestablishment of native species.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

In general, operating costs will be reduced as a result of rejuvenating Lake of the Isles. The degree to which these savings occur will be dependent on what percentage of the concept plan is implemented.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Sandra Welsh, Landscape Architect and Project Manager
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board
200 Grain Exchange
400 S. 4th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55415-1400
Phone: (612) 661-4800
Fax: (612) 661-4777
Email: sandra.a.welsh@ci.minneapolis.mn.us

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	30	0	0	30		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	160	0	0	160	07/2000	07/2000
Design Development	0	130	0	0	130		
Contract Documents	0	160	0	0	160		
Construction Administration	0	130	0	0	130		
SUBTOTAL	0	580	0	0	580		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	90	0	0	90		
SUBTOTAL	0	90	0	0	90		
5. Construction Costs						05/2000	10/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	200	0	0	200		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	150	0	0	150		
Construction	0	3,750	0	0	3,750		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	1,000	0	0	1,000		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	800	0	0	800		
SUBTOTAL	0	5,900	0	0	5,900		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$6,600	\$0	\$0	\$6,600		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	6,600	0	0	6,600
State Funds Subtotal	0	6,600	0	0	6,600
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	6,600	0	0	6,600

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	6,600	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

As an alternative, this project may be eligible for funding from the Metropolitan Council or the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). Portions of project costs may be eligible for DNR's Cooperatively Trails Grant Program or Conservation Partners Grant Program.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds are being contributed with this request. The applicant should consider funding at least 50% of total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$9,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 2 (City of Minneapolis)

PROJECT LOCATION: Minneapolis

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city of Minneapolis is submitting a \$9 million state bonding request for the Minneapolis Empowerment Zone (EZ). This request includes 3 sub projects or elements for which the city is asking \$3 million each. The elements are the Job Creation Area – SEMI – Project, the Great Lake Center, and the Near Northside Redevelopment Project. In each project/element, bond funds would be used for certain infrastructure improvements. Each project/element is further described in the following narratives, cost summaries and detail summaries.

In late 1998, the city of Minneapolis was awarded 1 of only 15 EZ designations by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The city had to compete with 135 applicants for the designation. Minneapolis was the only city in Minnesota to apply for designation.

Receipt of state bond funding will enable the newly designated EZ to implement its overall Strategic Plan and to take advantage of numerous commitments of foundation, private and other public resources. These resources are contingent upon public investment in infrastructure to first occur.

The federally approved EZ Strategic Plan emphasized the 3 elements or projects as “demonstration projects” in the EZ application because it was envisioned that they could, when implemented, significantly impact the state. Given the high rates of poverty and unemployment in the EZ, the initiative needs to concentrate on the creation of new jobs. The state bonding request would be a step toward creating thousands of new EZ jobs, making the EZ neighborhoods and residents self sufficient, expanding the tax base, providing jobs for the unemployed, creating affordable housing and laying the foundations of a sustainable community.

In other cities with newly designated federal EZ areas, the states have provided a variety of assistance and matching resources. For example, the state of New York has pledged a dollar for dollar match of federal funds pledged. The state of Florida has provided funding for a tax refund program up to \$3 thousand per employee hired from the EZ, a quick response training program and an infrastructure program which will provide up to \$2 million for public transportation improvements to companies expanding in the EZ. In addition, Minneapolis’ EZ application included a letter from the Governor of Minnesota, then Governor Carlson, pledging support from the state of Minnesota should Minneapolis be designated an EZ.

The 3 EZ demonstration projects achieve many statewide goals and will have a positive impact on the state and the region. Governor Ventura outlines many goals in “The big Plan” that will be achieved by the implementation of the EZ demonstration projects.

Supporting Healthy, Vital Communities

Growing Smart in Minnesota.

By reusing vacant and underutilized land in SEMI and redeveloping the former Sears Warehouse, Minnesota is sustaining existing economic development. New transit connections to these sites, including multi modal greenways and enhanced transit connections help families to live, work and invest in their community.

Partnerships for Affordable Housing

“Local economies won’t be healthy or vital without the availability of affordable housing for every citizen.” The Near North Redevelopment is a collaborative effort of developers, the public sector, churches, employers and residents working to create a healthy mixed use, mixed income community of 450 – 750 new homes. The new housing is strategically located only blocks from expanding North Washington Jobs Park.

Multimodal Transportation to Get People and Goods around Statewide

“Minnesota’s economic competitiveness is dependent on how successful we are at moving people and products around with the least hassle.” The strategic location of SEMI, the Great Lake Center and Near North to existing highways and high-density development provides a tremendous opportunity to move goods in and out of the region efficiently. State support of EZ infrastructure will address the need to move products and people efficiently throughout the region and the state.

Transitioning from Welfare to Self-Sufficiency

“We need to ensure that all players needed to help people move out of poverty are working together to accomplish that goal.” The EZ effort is unique because it is approaching economic development holistically. As an example, the Great Lake Center will contain a job-training center that will focus on basic skill training coupled with a mentoring program. The program will work with employers in the Great Lake Center by providing company specific skill training and then working with peer mentors to help keep employees on the job. For Minnesota to continue to grow, it will need to work with residents transitioning off of welfare and those who are traditionally difficult to employ.

Developing the Workforce of Tomorrow

Minnesota faces a workforce shortage, which makes the state less competitive in the global marketplace. Rebuilding our inner city communities and training the unemployed will help the state remain competitive. The EZ communities have an unemployment rate of 17%. They may be the last untapped market for new employees in the state.

Acting as a Catalyst for Private Investment

State funding will leverage more than \$200 million dollars in additional investment. Later in the narrative, a brief summary of the total project investments in the 3 demonstration projects are listed. However, other investments in regional and state wide significant properties such as Abbot Northwestern hospital and the soon to be vacant Honeywell headquarters are not included. Both of these businesses are of statewide significance and their corporate investment decisions will be greatly influenced by the commitment the state and city makes in the surrounding neighborhoods.

The State Shares in the Success of the EZ

Both the Near North and Great Lake Center demonstration projects have received much national attention. Their success will be reflected as a success for the state of Minnesota.

Southeast Minneapolis Industrial Area – SEMI Industrial Park (\$3 million)

Redevelopment of this 700 acres will significantly increase the city's tax base and result in the creation of approximately 1,000 new jobs for EZ residents.

As part of the federal EZ designation process, the city was required to identify a "job creation acre" of up to 2,000 acres that could utilize various federal incentives to create new jobs in the EZ area. The city of Minneapolis designated SEMI as a major part of the "job creation area" and identified a budget of \$7.5 million in infrastructure improvements.

SEMI, in existence since 1994, has an approved Master Plan. The area has been developed incrementally and is now at a point where a significant investment in basic infrastructure is needed to leverage further development. The federal EZ designation included only a cash grant award of \$3 million rather than the anticipated \$10 million a year for a 10 year period. Therefore, the EZ job creation area, SEMI, is still in need of resources to fund basic infrastructure. The proposed project needs are roadway construction and related costs as well as a storm water management system. The SEMI Master Plan calls for a major east/west roadway to be constructed through the center of this industrial park. The road will provide access to the center of the park,

making it accessible for redevelopment. Estimated tax increment financing is insufficient to build this roadway because of the extent of acquisition, demolition and relocation costs that must be incurred and time delays before tax increment could be realized.

With the state's assistance, a new road can be constructed which will open up access to a 30 acre track of developable land. This 30 acre track of land will provide the opportunity to build approximately 300,000 sq. ft. of commercial/industrial space and create 300 to 400 jobs. Because of SEMI's midway location, employees from around the region will have easy access to the newly created jobs. In 2 prior phases of development, new road construction has lead to 42 acres being redeveloped with 650,000 sq. ft. of commercial/industrial space creating 650+ new jobs.

Great Lakes Center Zone (\$3 million)

The Goals of the Great Lakes Center include:

- generating the maximum number of livable wage jobs, while concentrating on growth with the community;
- revitalizing the property itself, the surrounding business community and stimulate business and neighborhood revitalization along the Lake Street Corridor;
- becoming a major growth center supporting a high density of mixed-uses, a highly concentrated workforce, transit access and a high level of transit services, and a pedestrian-orientated design;
- creating safe, vibrant, and healthy streets.

The redevelopment of the vacant Sears Retail, Distribution, and Mail Order Center on Lake Street in South Minneapolis will transform an abandoned retail complex into a major economic growth center – the Great Lake Center. The impact of this development will create a synergy of reinvestment in South Minneapolis. The redevelopment of the 1.9 million sq. ft. building and surrounding 17.64 acres is the largest redevelopment project in the country and its success or failure will be of national attention. As a partner in the project the state of Minnesota will receive national attention as a leader in job creation and reuse of vacant inner city property.

Allina Health Systems is a proactive partner in the redevelopment of the former Sears site. As Abbott Northwestern Hospital, Allina has been expanding its physical presence in the neighborhood and securing its interest in the community as a major medical center to the region. Their continuing support in the community demonstrates their commitment to the community and the state.

In addition, as the anchor property in South Minneapolis, the Great Lake Center will be the catalyst for further redevelopment along the Lake Street Corridor and reuse of the former Honeywell headquarters.

The Great Lake Center will consist of retail, office, and light industrial uses along with a daycare facility, job training center and transit hub. The goal of supporting mixed uses along Lake Street is consistent with both the city's Comprehensive Plan, the Minneapolis Plan, and both neighborhood plans, Lake Street at the Crossroads and the Phillips/Central/Powderhorn Park Small Area Plan.

The Minneapolis Plan identified the site where the Great Lake Center sits as an existing growth center. According to the plan, one of the components to being a growth center is to have a high density of jobs located in proximity to each other. Therefore, the plan calls for the developers of the Great Lake Center to consider pedestrian-oriented features. The center will fulfill these objectives with a transit hub, on-site daycare, a public greenway, and a mix of street level retail and entertainment.

Minnesota Diversified Industries (MDI), a light assembly, distribution, packaging, and warehousing center, occupies the newest of 3 buildings of the Great Lake Center. MDI employees approximately 200 to 300 employees and leases approximately 450,000 sq. ft., while sub-leasing out 225,000 to another employer, DDS. MDI has committed itself to training and hiring employees from the Phillips, Powderhorn Park, and immediate surrounding neighborhoods, resulting in millions of dollars in wages and additional taxes that are being generated by those currently unemployed.

The state investment in this project will be used for construction costs of the city of Minneapolis owned parking ramp. A minimal charge will be assessed to users to pay only the costs associated with operating the ramp. There is need to keep the costs of parking very low to be competitive with other commercial/industrial locations.

The following is the estimate 5 year redevelopment budget for the Great Lake Center:

<u>Uses</u>	<u>(\$ in Million's)</u>
Pollution Clean up	\$4.2
Rehab	\$52
Parking Ramps *	\$25.42
Daycare Center	\$1.167
Job Training Center	\$.5
Total	\$83.287
* Three ramps built in phases	
 <u>Sources</u>	 <u>(\$ in Millions)</u>
Met Council	\$4.2

EZ	\$1.425
MCDA	\$2
HUD Sec. 108	\$2
State Bonding	\$3
TIF	\$8.815
Private	\$61.847
Total	\$83.287

Near Northside Redevelopment Project (\$3 million)

Rebuild a mixed income, mixed use, amenity rich neighborhood of 450 – 750 new homes

State bonding will complete public infrastructure components for the 7-acre superblock phase of the 73-acre Near Northside Redevelopment Project. The total project includes construction of 450 – 750 mixed-income homes, commercial development, cleanup activities, creation of natural amenities, multi-modal transit access and improved connections to existing and planned employment centers, education, services, and parkways. The new streets will re-connect to the city's grid, adding to the existing street system for improved circulation and neighborhood integration.

The superblock redevelopment is part of a larger Near Northside Redevelopment Project that began as a result of the 1997 Hollman vs. Cisneros consent decree. The settlement required that low-income housing be disbursed throughout the metropolitan area and others areas of the city. The proposed plans for the area resulted from the work of a community-based focus group that formulated recommendations for the site's re-use. These recommendations will guide the transformation of the neighborhood. A master planning process is now underway to take the general recommendations, combine them with recommendations from numerous community members and groups, and define them in a specific development plan. This effort is being lead by McCormick Baron Associates of St. Louis, Missouri.

- Replacement of public housing units in north Minneapolis with well-connected, mixed-income neighborhoods with extensive public amenities and a wide range of housing types and community services.
- Creation of a vital, diverse community with public housing units interspersed with mixed-income housing units.
- Improved use of a location in heart of the city and close to major transportation routes.
- Visionary connections to the Near Northside, connections that will re-link the site to adjacent residential neighborhoods and the region.

- Implementation of a new parkway/greenway that will link the area to the existing parkway system, downtown, and recreational and cultural resources.
- Development of a higher density neighborhood that is close to transit, bike trails, schools, job training and job-generating activities.
- Leveraged Public investment, which will stabilize the community and bring about investor confidence (homeowners, businesses).
- A local and national model for mixed-income community development.
- A strengthened urban core project is consistent with state and regional Smart Growth, and anti-sprawl efforts.

The superblock will be an early phase of the overall project and will contain both public housing and market-rate housing. It will also include an innovative storm water management system in the form of ponds and a wetland on areas with soils poorly suited to housing development. The wetland will be the focal point of a new 36-acre park surrounded by new housing. The new streets and enhanced street system will re-connect the community and improve access to housing, jobs and services.

The following is the estimated budget for the Near North Redevelopment Project:

<u>Uses</u>	<u>(\$ in Million's)</u>
Land Assembly	\$12.321
Infrastructure Design	\$22.901
Open Space Design	\$11.835
Public Housing Development	\$31.475
Market Rate Housing	\$54.462
Other Costs	<u>\$1.628</u>
Total	\$134.622
<u>Sources</u>	<u>(\$ in Million's)</u>
Hollman Settlement Funds	\$15.280
Public Housing Funds	\$26.646
Hennepin Community Works	\$7.000
Tax Increment Financing	\$12.936
Watershed Districts	\$6.000
Empowerment Zone	\$1.500
McKnight Foundation	\$.2
MCDCA	\$.364
Metro Airports Commission	\$1.001

Metro Council	\$.100
Private Funds	\$54.613
State Bond Financing	\$3.000
Funding Gap	<u>\$5.982</u>
Total	\$134.622

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with these projects.

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
 Minneapolis Empowerment Zone Projects

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
 Fiscal Years 2000-2005
 Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$1,500		
Buildings and Land	7,127	0	0	0	7,127		
SUBTOTAL	7,127	1,500	0	0	8,627		
2. Predesign	115	25	0	0	140		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	20	0	0	20		
Design Development	948	807	0	0	1,755		
Contract Documents	0	50	0	0	50		
Construction Administration	0	261	0	0	261		
SUBTOTAL	948	1,138	0	0	2,086		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	10	50	0	0	60		
Construction Management	558	189	0	0	747		
SUBTOTAL	568	239	0	0	807		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	425	0	0	425		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	2,000	0	0	2,000		
Construction	600	7,778	0	0	8,378		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	900	4,320	0	0	5,220		
Hazardous Material Abatement	4,235	100	0	0	4,335		
Construction Contingency	0	1,110	0	0	1,110		
SUBTOTAL	5,735	15,733	0	0	21,468		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	616	0	0	616		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	32	0	0	32		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	648	0	0	648		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.52%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		100	0	0	100		
SUBTOTAL		100	0	0	100		
9. Other	0	1,000	0	0	1,000		
GRAND TOTAL	\$14,493	\$20,383	\$0	\$0	\$34,876		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	9,000	0	0	9,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	9,000	0	0	9,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	729	2,100	0	0	2,829
Local Government Funds	3,225	6,715	0	0	9,940
Private Funds	6,303	2,135	0	0	8,438
Other	4,236	433	0	0	4,669
TOTAL	14,493	20,383	0	0	34,876

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	9,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. However, to the extent that the applicant can integrate other statewide interests in housing, employment and transportation into the proposal, the project might be viewed as having regional or statewide significance.

The city of Minneapolis should prioritize their local capital budget requests, as have other cities. Although it may seem difficult for Minneapolis officials to prioritize among competing requests, it is likely to be even more difficult for decision-makers at the Capitol to do so.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The FY 2000-01 project cost is \$20.383 million, of which \$10.95 million (\$54%) would come from non-state sources. The city is seeking \$9 million in state general obligation bonding and \$433 thousand as a DTED grant.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding major redevelopment projects of this type is unclear. Although project sponsors point to other economic development projects that were funded in the 1998 bonding bill as examples of an identifiable state role, funding for these 1998 projects are viewed by DOF as exceptions rather than the rule.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for most redevelopment projects is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request, as currently submitted is deemed to be a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding for their development/redevelopment needs. Other communities already likely covet Minneapolis' federal empowerment zone designation and receipt of federal funds (as the only such-designated city in Minnesota).
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The elements of the project are not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for this project has been received from the City of Minneapolis. Clarification is needed from the city regarding their desired prioritization of the redevelopment request and library request (to date, the city has been unwilling to prioritize their two requests). The city has informed DOF that it will NOT serve as fiscal agent for any other local requests (this presumably includes the Guthrie and Shubert theater projects).
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a predesign is needed for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$3,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 2 (City of Minneapolis)

PROJECT LOCATION: Downtown Minneapolis

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The Minneapolis Library Board and city of Minneapolis jointly request funding for the New Minneapolis Central Library. The board and city are requesting \$3 million from the 2000 State Bonding Bill for preliminary project activities and anticipate requesting \$22 million from the 2002 Bonding Bill for construction.

The New Minneapolis Central Library will enable the Minneapolis Public Library to continue to preserve and make accessible the Library's current 2.3 millions state of Minnesota. The Central Library will also provide increased educational support through additional electronic resources and access to the Internet, specialized study facilities and increased children's collections and programming.

Total project costs are estimated to be approximately \$126 million. Eighty percent of the funding will come from local sources, including general obligation bonds authorized by referendum, donations from individuals, corporations and foundations, and tax increment financing through a partnership with a private developer. The city and board are requesting the state to contribute 20% of the funding.

As the state's largest public library, the Minneapolis Central Library serves a statewide customer base in addition to the people of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Public Library was created by an act of the Minnesota Legislature for the purpose of making collections and information available to all within the community. People throughout the state use the Central Library's collections because of their breadth, historic and unique nature.

Over the past 10 years alone, the Minneapolis Central Library has provided over 200,000 items, or 10% of its collections, to libraries outside of the metropolitan area. In 1998, the Central Library provided 17,000 books and other collection items to libraries in greater Minnesota. In addition, the Planetarium is a popular educational attraction for visitors from the metropolitan area and greater Minnesota.

Examples of collections used by outstate patrons includes the Children's Historic and Folklore Collection, periodicals (the Central Library contains many popular titles unavailable elsewhere), and the Special Collections, e.g., Kittleson World War II collection, North American Indian collection, 19th Century American Studies collection, etc.

The Minnesota Office of Library Development and Services which administers state and federal funds for libraries, in its guidelines identifies the Minneapolis Central Library as an example of "libraries serving a statewide audience."

A new Minneapolis Central Library will fulfill an important state mission.

The state, through its Office of Library Development and Services, currently administers grant programs targeted towards improving resource sharing among public libraries, interlibrary cooperation, and extension of library services to rural areas.

By continuing to preserve, store and share the resources that are unique to the state, a new Minneapolis Central Library will eliminate the need for other libraries in greater Minnesota to acquire and store these same resources.

The state-funded MINITEX Library Information Network, which facilitates resource sharing among libraries uses and depends upon the Minneapolis Central Library on a daily basis. In June of 1999, MINNITEX began using the Minneapolis Central Library as the first public library of choice in filling greater Minnesota public library requests for materials.

The existing Minneapolis Central Library is too small, functionally inefficient and requires significant investment to correct critical life safety deficiencies.

The existing Central Library opened in 1960 and is 295,000 square feet in size. Originally constructed to hold 1.6 million volumes, the Central Library is currently crammed with 2.3 million items, with 85% deposited in stacks located in the basement of the building that are inaccessible to the public and lack proper environmental controls.

The buildings electrical and mechanical systems are at the end of their useful life and will need to be replaced. The need for fire sprinkler systems, secondary exits and other fire code and ADA requirements require major renovation and investment.

The cost to just replace the mechanical/electrical systems and correct critical life safety deficiencies has been estimated to be around \$40 million. Investing \$40 million still will not correct space shortages or functional deficiencies.

Without a new facility, the Minneapolis Central Library will be less able to provide efficient and quantitative information services to the public.

People from Minneapolis and all over the state will continue to rely on the public library for free access to information and reading materials.

Recent local and national surveys have indicated a continued need and increasing expectations from the general public for public library services, including:

- Continued need for convenient access to a repository of printed materials. (The print publishing industry continues to grow at 6% per year.)
- Access to computers and other technological resources for those who can't otherwise afford them or do not know how to use them to access information.
- Assistance by professional staff to help in accessing information both printed and electronic.
- A public space accessible to people at all ages and income levels for research and educational purposes.

A new Minneapolis Central Library will not compete with other public libraries and is supported by State Library Associations.

Continued preservation and sharing of the unique and special collections eliminates the need for other public libraries to spend public funds to purchase these resources.

The New Minneapolis Central Library is supported by the Minnesota Library Association, MINETIX, the University of Minnesota, Cooperating Libraries in Consortium as well as the Duluth Public Library (see attached letters of support).

Under this proposal, the state would make a partial contribution to capital costs of the New Minneapolis Central Library.

The Minneapolis Library Board and city of Minneapolis are proposing to fund 80% of the cost of the Central Library through a combination of general obligation bonds authorized by referendum, tax increment financing and contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations.

The Project is also proposed to be part of a multi-block public/private mixed use development with housing, retail and office development all within minutes of a future light rail transit station.

The city and board are requesting the state to contribute the remaining 20% or \$25 million. This 20% contribution is requested because of the role the Central Library and Planetarium fill at the state level. \$3 million is being requested in the 2000 State Bonding Bill to assist in preliminary project activities with the remaining \$22 million to be requested in the 2002 State Bonding Bill for construction.

Public Libraries have traditionally relied upon a mix of local and state funding in order to fulfill their missions as established by the state.

In Minnesota, local governments provide 87% of the revenues for public library construction and operations with the state providing another 7% for operations.

Up to 1995, the state administered over \$8.7 million in federal funds for public library construction.

More recently, the Minnesota Legislature, in 1998, provided 20% of the costs for the Grand Rapids Public Library and 20% for the Little Falls Public Library.

The experience in other major cities during the 1990s has been that a new or renovated central library correlates with a large increase in use.

Over the past 10 years, central libraries in Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Antonio, Salt Lake City, Chicago, Cleveland, Vancouver, Nashville, Portland and Seattle have been either rebuilt or renovated, or have had funding approved.

Those cities that have completed their library upgrades have experienced doubling and even tripling of library visitors.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Given the growth in communications technology, won't everyone eventually have access to information and materials via the Internet thereby making libraries obsolete?

Public libraries will still provide an essential role because of the following factors:

- The ability of libraries to digitize and scan paper documents will be limited by cost. Recent data have indicated that it costs approximately \$46.00 to digitize a book of average size including the cost of refreshing the storage medium every 10 years, and digitizing and scanning will likely remain labor intensive.
- U. S. Copyright law prohibits the large-scale transfer of copyrighted works from one medium to another. Permission to digitize these materials will need to be obtained from individual publishers and/or authors.
- Everyone will not have the economic means to own a computer nor access the Internet. Public libraries provide this service to the public.
- Print will remain a preferred format in the foreseeable future.

Does the Minneapolis Central Library duplicate services available at other public libraries or at the University Libraries?

The collection policies of the University Libraries and greater Minnesota public libraries differ from the Minneapolis Central Library resulting in an "information and collection gap" that the Minneapolis Central Library has been able to fill.

The University Library structures its collections around its curriculum and research needs. Greater Minnesota libraries, with limited size and budgets, focus their collections on more recent and popular items and are less able to preserve older materials.

Because the Minneapolis Central Library has been acquiring and preserving materials that are unique (fall within this gap), other libraries throughout the state rely on the Minneapolis Library for items not available locally or at the University. Over 50% of the Minneapolis book collection is unique in the state.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are being requested with this project.

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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						06/2001	06/2002
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$13,645	\$0	\$0	\$13,645		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	13,645	0	0	13,645		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	1,360	0	1,360	01/2002	06/2002
Design Development	0	0	1,360	0	1,360	07/2002	12/2002
Contract Documents	0	0	2,720	0	2,720	09/2002	09/2003
Construction Administration	0	0	680	680	1,360	03/2003	03/2005
SUBTOTAL	0	0	6,120	680	6,800		
4. Project Management						03/2003	03/2005
State Staff Project Management	0	0	1,300	1,300	2,600		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	1,300	1,300	2,600		
5. Construction Costs						03/2003	03/2005
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	32,648	32,648	65,296		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	1,632	1,633	3,265		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	34,280	34,281	68,561		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	9,870	9,870	01/2005	03/2005
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	9,870	9,870		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	43.98%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	20,288	20,288		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	20,288	20,288		
9. Other	0	0	0	4,263	4,263	06/2001	03/2005
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$13,645	\$41,700	\$70,682	\$126,027		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	3,000	22,000	0	25,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	3,000	22,000	0	25,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	44,000	42,000	0	86,000
Private Funds	0	0	15,027	0	15,027
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	47,000	79,027	0	126,027

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Soft costs Of 32.4% above guidelines of 20-25%, please justify.
Occupancy of 14.4% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.
Construction contingency of 0% below guidelines of 2-4%, please modify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local-benefit project, with potential for broader significance depending on the amount of information that can be made available to other libraries around the state and general library users. Although the library contains some materials that are unique in the state, funding for this project would expand the state's current role in funding library facilities.

Please provide additional information regarding whether the county been approached as a funding source.

Finally, the city of Minneapolis should prioritize their local capital budget requests as have other communities. Although it may seem difficult for Minneapolis officials to prioritize among competing requests, it is likely to be even more difficult for decision-makers at the Capitol to do so.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The city and the Library Board will contribute 70% of the project costs. 10% of the costs are expected to be raised from the business community and private sector. The remaining 20% of total project costs (\$3 million in 2000 and \$22 million in 2002) is requested from the state.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local libraries is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Although the request notes that the Legislature provided some funding for the Grand Rapids and Little Falls libraries, most libraries around the state are funded entirely by local jurisdictions.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Because project proponents inform us that only 10% of the collections of the Minneapolis Central Library have been shared with libraries outside of the metro are, this request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No information has been supplied to DOF that would indicate that state operating subsidies will be required for this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Presumably, the other approximately 360 public libraries in the state would seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Information supplied by the applicant shows support for the project from other libraries in Minnesota (particularly in regards to its depository for unique collections and shared distribution of other materials). Thus, the project is viewed as being complimentary to other public libraries around the state.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for this project has been received from the City of Minneapolis. The city should prioritize the redevelopment request and library request (to date, the city has been unwilling to prioritize their two requests). The city has informed DOF that will NOT serve as fiscal agent for any other local requests (this presumably includes the Guthrie and Shubert theaters).
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should work with the Department of Administration to complete the necessary predesign work needed for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the city of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$8,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Mpls Public Schools/Artspace Projects)

PROJECT LOCATION: 5th and Hennepin, Minneapolis

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is for the renovation of the Historic Shubert Theater. This project will serve a statewide purpose by providing small and midsize arts organizations from across the state a professional, high profile venue located in the heart of one of the state's major marketplaces. The theater will allow these organizations to broaden participation in their educational, outreach, and performance programs, strengthen their missions and build public awareness of their missions. Artspace Projects is in discussions with a potential public partner who will own the Shubert, Minneapolis Public School District #1. The School District already coordinates a number of its arts programs with several of the organizations housed in the Hennepin Center for the Arts (HCA), and would be a natural partner for this expansion of educational programming. Part of this mission would be to expand arts programming statewide through inter-district communication and activity.

Schools across the state are putting into place initiatives to have young people have opportunities to see music and theater. The Shubert will provide a statewide opportunity for kids to participate in and to view performances. Educators throughout the state will be encouraged to participate in student matinee performances, Shubert outreach activities and interactive communication programs.

HCA currently houses 17 arts organizations whose educational programs reach tens of thousands of students throughout the state each year. The renovated Shubert will provide a home for many of these activities and serve as a regional center for arts education activities available through direct participation and state-of-the-art communications systems. The center will provide the highest professional level of technical production, customer service, and full ticketing services support, as well as supplementary marketing assistance to all groups that perform there.

Artspace Projects is a statewide resource directly serving communities throughout Minnesota. In Duluth, Artspace developed a community center and artists live/work project. In Rochester, it provided development counsel to the Mayo Foundation regarding feasibility of arts-related reuse of historic Mayo properties. In Waseca, Artspace advised the Prairie Lake Regional Arts Council on rebuilding strategies for arts organizations located in the part of tornadoes, and in St. Cloud served in an advisory role in the Paramount Theater restoration. Artspace also worked with Main Steer Willmar on the restoration of historic Main Street buildings and in International Falls provided guidance to the local school district on the restoration of a historic schoolhouse. In addition, Artspace has provided consulting assistance and direct development support to arts-related projects in Fergus Falls, Lanesboro, Grand

Marais, Little Falls, Virginia, Ely, Aurora, Hackensack, Mora, St. Louis Park, Eagan, Plymouth, Two Harbors, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Artspace is conducting a major capital campaign to raise matching funds for the project with more than \$1 million in private fund already committed. Campaign leadership is being provided by a Steering Committee comprised of Educational, Artistic and Philanthropic leaders in conjunction with Artspace staff and plans are well underway to generate the additional private funds required.

The location of the Shubert, adjacent to the Hennepin Center for the Arts (HCA), offers the potential to minimize overall operational and management expenses while maximizing access with a connecting atrium space that will provide public space for both buildings. The city of Minneapolis has invested \$4.2 million to move the Shubert and place it on a new foundation next to HCA creating the potential for a dynamic future for 2 of the state's most historic and architecturally significant buildings.

Artspace Projects was created in 1979 by the Minneapolis Arts Commission to serve as an advocate for the space needs of artists in the wake of gentrification of the city's downtown Warehouse District. Since that time, the scope of Artspace's work has grown dramatically. Artspace now serves organizations and communities throughout Minnesota and is a nationally recognized leader in the field of artists' affordable housing and facility development.

When the Shubert opened its doors in 1910, it was heralded as the "handsomest and safest building in the west." As a playhouse the Shubert was managed by an actor/director who went on to become mayor of Minneapolis. At one time a pipe organ accompanied silent films at the Shubert, and in 1915 the theater presented the Midwest premier of D.W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation* with a 40-piece orchestra in the pit. During World War II, risqué entertainment replaced dramatic actors and films, and the theater was home to "America's finest burlesque."

In 1953 burlesque gave way to evangelism and Oral Roberts was the first to take the stage. In the late fifties the theater was remodeled into the city's premier cinema and opened with *Around the World in Eighty Days* which played to packed houses for nearly a year. As a "movie palace" the theater featured many of Hollywood's greatest 70mm epics including *Ben Hur* and *Doctor Zhivago*. In 1964, legitimate theater returned briefly with a visit by Britain's Royal Shakespeare Company. The Shubert finally closed its doors in 1983 as Minneapolis struggled to keep downtown alive.

The Shubert's history is testimony to the vitality that a theater can bring to a community and state, and as one of the few remaining pieces of turn of the century architecture in the state, the Shubert merits investment in its future.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this proposal.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

As developers of successful arts-related projects all across the country, Artspace Projects, Inc. recognizes the importance of careful due diligence in all areas when establishing the feasibility of a project. Careful analysis of all capital expenditures related to the project, as well as reasonable expectations for community support, are critical to the successful completion of a major development project such as the Shubert. In addition to cost analysis for the restoration of the Shubert theater and new construction of related space by architects and engineers, Artspace has conducted extensive research into performing arts center development projects around the country. A contingency of 10% has been added to all hard construction costs, and realistic expenditures are projected for fully equipping the completed project with state-of-the-art theatrical and communications systems that will allow the theater to provide educational programming to educators throughout Minnesota.

Matching public funds with private investment is critical to the success of the Shubert project. The request for \$8 million in bonding support from the state of Minnesota is arrived at by considering the capacity of Artspace Projects to solicit private charitable funds in support and recognizing the need for public investment in order to allow the Shubert to fulfill its role as a world-class educational and performing arts center dedicated to serving the needs of resident arts organizations throughout the state.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Thomas Nordyke
Artspace Projects, Inc.
528 Hennepin Avenue, Suite 404
Minneapolis, MN 55403-1802
Phone: (612) 333-9012
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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						08/1998	10/2001
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$810	\$239	\$0	\$0	\$1,049		
Buildings and Land	0	1,695	0	0	1,695		
SUBTOTAL	810	1,934	0	0	2,744		
2. Predesign	205	0	0	0	205	08/1998	08/1999
SUBTOTAL	205	0	0	0	205		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	190	0	0	0	190	10/1999	04/2000
Design Development	0	260	0	0	260	01/2001	06/2001
Contract Documents	0	520	0	0	520	06/2001	12/2001
Construction Administration	0	165	165	0	330	12/2001	04/2003
SUBTOTAL	190	945	165	0	1,300		
4. Project Management						12/2001	04/2003
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	60	65	0	125		
SUBTOTAL	0	60	65	0	125		
5. Construction Costs						12/2001	04/2003
Site & Building Preparation	3,938	0	0	0	3,938		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	6,500	6,500	0	13,000		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	600	1,000	0	1,600		
SUBTOTAL	3,938	7,100	7,500	0	18,538		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	2,550	0	2,550	01/2003	04/2003
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	350	0	350	01/2003	04/2003
Security Equipment	0	0	100	0	100	01/2003	04/2003
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	3,000	0	3,000		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,143	\$10,039	\$10,730	\$0	\$25,912		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	8,000	0	0	8,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	8,000	0	0	8,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	4,216	0	0	0	4,216
Private Funds	927	2,039	10,730	0	13,696
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,143	10,039	10,730	0	25,912

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	8,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Design fees of 7.0% is at the low end of the guidelines for remodel of 7-13%.
Soft Costs of 28.5% above expected guideline of 20-25%, please justify.
Occupancy of 16.2% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

The Minneapolis Public School District has sent a letter to DOF indicating their interest in exploring a potential partnership with Artspace, Inc. for development of this project, but is encouraged to provide a more firm commitment to the project. A resolution of support has not yet been received from the School Board.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? State funding of \$8 million is requested in the 2000 legislative session, with a private match of \$2.039 million. The proposal anticipates an additional \$10.73 million private match in 2002-03.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local theaters is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, although a broader significance may apply if the facility is able to provide outreach services to other art and theater groups around the state.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding. Theater projects in Hopkins and St. Cloud have recently received modest state capital assistance, which has caught the attention of project sponsors in Minneapolis. Other cities will likely follow if this project receives state financial assistance.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Depending on the type of productions held at this theater, the project could be in competition with other local theaters.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? An official resolution of support from the board of the Minneapolis School District has not been received with the application. However, a letter from the school superintendent has been received which indicates their interest in exploring a potential partnership opportunity with the Art Space group.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the City of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$4,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Nashwauk)

PROJECT LOCATION: Near Nashwauk in Eastern Itasca County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Minnesota Iron and Steel Company (MIS) proposes to construct a direct reduced iron facility to process iron ore and produce finished steel. The proposed site is near the city of Nashwauk in eastern Itasca County. In response to the proposed facility, the city of Nashwauk proposed to construct a potable water supply system and wastewater collection system to provide these services for MIS. The close proximity of MIS to Nashwauk makes this a clearly viable alternative for providing these necessary services for domestic use. The proposed MIS facility is scheduled to begin operation in the year 2001 and is expected to employ 1,000 people. One thousand employees will need access to potable water for domestic uses through their daily activities.

The other component of the project includes expansion of the existing Nashwauk Wastewater Treatment facility to address the need of the impact additional residential and commercial development would have on wastewater treatment needs.

Legislation enacted in 1999 provided the funding necessary to complete preliminary engineering to determine the feasibility of providing water service and wastewater collection/treatment of domestic usage at the proposed MIS facility and the impact additional development would have on existing infrastructure systems in the city of Nashwauk. Pre-design of these facilities was completed in September 1999 and provided review of various alternatives. Following review of alternatives, the Nashwauk alternative was chosen for extension of potable water supply and sanitary sewer collection. Pre-design included a complete review of the project including data collection, evaluation of the needs for potable water at the D.R.I. facility, pipeline route options, evaluation of the city of Nashwauk's infrastructure, and identifying right-of-way/easement issues. A report was completed that identified alternatives, all project costs, methods of implementation, time schedules, and other project relation issues applicable to the proposed sewer and water extension. Pre-design and report preparation included definition of essential project components and requirements for the proposed design and construction stages of the project.

The regional and statewide significance of this project is spectacular. Once completed, the D.R.I. project will require supporting industry as well as spawn spin-off businesses in the Nashwauk area. The city of Nashwauk will need to provide water and sewer extensions for these additional businesses which would create and/or retain high skilled employment on the Iron Range of Minnesota. Supporting infrastructure for these businesses would be necessary.

Fifty thousand dollars of pre-engineering was spent on developing a facility plan/report to extend water and sewer service to the proposed D.R.I. facility and the anticipated expansion of industrial businesses in the area supporting M.I.S. The \$50,000 is part of \$1 million dollars appropriated to Itasca County for pre-engineering; however, funds have not been released and it is undetermined if they will be.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

A potable water supply and sanitary sewer collection system extension to the proposed D.R.I. facility would provide the facility with the necessary utilities for domestic usage at the facility. The city of Nashwauk would continue to own and operate the existing water and sanitary sewer system and the proposed extension. MIS would purchase water and pay for sanitary sewer collection and treatment from the city of Nashwauk. Completion of these services in this manner would eliminate the need for construction of a new domestic water supply system and sanitary sewer treatment systems at the proposed D.R.I. facility.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Robert Fragnito, Mayor, City of Nashwauk
301 Central Avenue
Nashwauk, MN 55769-1131
Phone: (218) 885-1210
Fax: (218) 885-1305
Email: nashwauk@uslink.net
Web page: www.uslink.net/~nashwauk

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	50	0	0	0	50	08/1999	12/1999
SUBTOTAL	50	0	0	0	50		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	53	0	0	53	03/2000	04/2000
Design Development	0	187	0	0	187	04/2000	07/2000
Contract Documents	0	18	0	0	18	06/2000	07/2000
Construction Administration	0	49	0	0	49	07/2000	12/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	307	0	0	307		
4. Project Management						07/2000	12/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	210	0	0	210		
SUBTOTAL	0	210	0	0	210		
5. Construction Costs						08/2000	11/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	500	0	0	500		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	1,526	0	0	1,526		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	1,200	0	0	1,200		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	59	0	0	59		
SUBTOTAL	0	3,285	0	0	3,285		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		08/2000					
Inflation Multiplier		5.20%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		198	0	0	198		
SUBTOTAL		198	0	0	198		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$50	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,050		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	50	4,000	0	0	4,050
State Funds Subtotal	50	4,000	0	0	4,050
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50	4,000	0	0	4,050

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
The Legislature has appropriated \$20 million into the 21st Century Mining Fund, but has not designated it for MIS and it is available for any mining companies that may qualify.	1,000
	0
	0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

The state of Minnesota has already committed \$50 million to help finance a direct reduction iron facility in Minnesota, including but not limited to, the Minnesota Iron and Steel project being contemplated for Nashwauk. At this point in time, MIS is continuing to arrange private sector financing, form partnerships with appropriate strategic partners in the steel industry, and begin required environmental permitting. Agencies within the Administration are pleased with the progress Minnesota Iron and Steel has made so far, and look forward to continuing to work with them on this project. Until other important pieces of the proposed project come together, it may not be appropriate to commit additional resources for this specific project.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? There are not any matching funds identified in the document. This infrastructure would be part of a much larger infrastructure and economic development project.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? There are state/federal programs to finance wastewater systems and drinking water that need upgrading for health and safety reasons. This would be an extension of the existing system to serve a single industrial user, and isn't eligible for these programs.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The Minnesota Iron and Steel/Direct Reduction Iron project, when it comes to fruition, would have regional/state economic development implications. The water/sewer extension, in and of itself, would have only local impact.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities might seek similar state funding for economic development initiatives in their area.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The new company would compete with other U.S. and international steel producers.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for the project has been received from the City of Nashwauk.
9.	Pre-design completed? In the 1999 bonding bill, \$1 million was appropriated to Itasca County via the Department of Administration for pre-design of the infrastructure for this facility, including but not limited to the wastewater and drinking water systems.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Nashwauk is 623 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$5,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (North Central Service Cooperative)

PROJECT LOCATION: ISD #83-924, Staples

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The North Central Service Cooperative (NCSC) and its many partnering organizations seek a one-time appropriation of \$4.8 million in capital and \$193 thousand start-up costs in an ambitious effort to provide a state-of-the-art program and facility for our resident students.

We plan to build a brand new facility, unique in design and function, near a sacred historical site. As such, our academy will begin operations on 9-4-2001. We will begin serving 75 students in grades 4 through 10 at that time. By the end of our third year of operation we will graduate our first senior class.

The purpose of Wa De Nah Historical Environmental Learning Park (WHELP) is to provide students with solid academic opportunities, supportive learning environments, and stable residential experiences. The Park will maximize its students' potential for personal, academic, social, and economic success. We will willingly and openly serve those students who demonstrate an interest in learning, a potential for academic achievement, and who may perform or are at risk of performing below the academic performance level for students of the same age or ability. We will target students who have experienced homelessness or an unstable home environment.

The Park's core focus will be the best interests of each of our students. We will be sensitive to racial and cultural diversity, we will employ only competent people, and we will train staff in diversity, multi-cultural awareness, and anti-bias behavior.

In Year One of operation, the Park Academy will enroll an equal number of Grade 4 to Grade 10 students. In Year Two, we will add students at the Grade 4 level and serve Grades 4 to 11. In Year Three, we again add to Grade 4 and serve Grades 4 to 12. Our first graduation will take place at the end of Year Three (2003-04). Park Academy will continue to serve Grade 4 to 12 in subsequent years.

There will be no direct ongoing costs to the state. After the initial construction and start-up costs are funded, our budget will be based on revenues received for the instructional and the residential programs. As a school district, General Educational Revenues will cover instructional, school capital facility, food service and transportation expenses. As a Residential Placement Facility, resident county social service revenues will cover the residential portion of the project. We have revised the \$5 million bonding request to \$4.8 million to reflect staff and passenger van costs.

The educational component of the Park Academy needs further clarification. We propose to serve as a new home and as a new school setting for our students. All course work will be taught to all grade levels on-site by our own professional staff. As indicated in our proposal, our real classroom will be the world and our universe. We will provide experiences ranging from recreating the Renaissance Festival as our own "Wah De Nah Rendezvous" for 10 weekends throughout each summer to taking "virtual field trips" on the internet. Our primary mode of instruction will be through modeling and simulation. Our tourist attraction will support our learning environment. We plan to work with local volunteers to recreate an "Old Fort William" type of attraction, including Red River Ox Cart rides along the original trail, Voyager canoe rides up and down the historic Crow Wing River, a visit to a 12,000 year old Indian village, a reenactment of the 1782 Battle between the Anishinabe and Lakota, and a chance to become a resident of the student-built, re-recreated 1857 Town of Wadena.

In addition to the hands-on experiences of building buildings and raising livestock, students will be allowed to participate in the many Community Education and local Staples/Motley Public School co-curricular activities. With 75 students in Grades 4 to 12, we will have 8 or 9 students per grade, taught by our in-house staff. We have agreements in place with Staples/Motley public school for part-time upper-level science and math instructors, and with Freshwater Education District for Special Needs Instruction.

Again, the Northern and Central parts of Minnesota need a Residential Academy, too. As a regional facility we can be more accessible to parents/guardians, who need to be important players in the success of their program. The Park Academy will take applications statewide, and when it is in the students and parents' best interest to locate close to home, we will work with the other Minnesota Residential Academies to provide the best placement.

The NCSC board of directors will serve as the overall governing board for the Park Academy and will own and operate the proposed project. Our board is a public entity and is elected, as defined in M.S. 123A.21 and the NCSC by-laws. Six of our 8 members are elected, 2 from each of 3 sub-regions representing all 25 of our member public school districts. The other 2 board members are elected from our county, city, and other government agency members.

All NCSC board members must be currently elected to their local school board, county commissioner board, or city council in order to serve on the regional NCSC board. As such, NCSC has 8 of the highest quality board members from across the entire region we serve. NCSC employs a certified superintendent of schools as its executive director. Gary Nytes will also serve as the superintendent/principal of the Park Academy.

All of our students at the Park Academy will have agreed in advance, by contract, to be responsible for themselves and the spaces they occupy. Every student admitted

will indeed be allowed to start their life over. They will have a new set of loving house parents, a brand-new home, a brand-new family of peers, and a completely erased background. Except for health records, whatever is in their past will stay in the past.

Parents/guardians, where appropriate, will be required under the admission contract to remain closely involved with their child's new life. Regular in-house and/or home visits will be scheduled, and parent/guardians will be regularly informed as to the progress of their children. The entire state of Minnesota will be served by NCSC's Park Academy.

Background:

In the 1998 Legislative Session, 3 Minnesota Residential Academies were funded. One of the 3 successful applicants ultimately rejected the funding, the other 2 are in the metro area. NCSC was one of the original applicants. We are geographically located in the North Central part of the state. We believe parents/guardians need access to their children attending the academies. Our location provides a better option for residents of Northern and Central Minnesota than the 2 present sites. We welcome CFL's involvement in planning and evaluation. NCSC fully intends for this residential academy to become the third state-approved Academy, subject to all the CFL Rules and Regulations established for Minnesota Residential Academies.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

The project seeks \$193 thousand from the state general fund for salary and operational/start-up costs in addition to this capital request.

No on-going state operating subsidies are anticipated after the project begins operation.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Park Academy -- Staples

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						06/2000	06/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	200	0	0	200		
SUBTOTAL	0	200	0	0	200		
2. Predesign	0	17	0	0	17	06/2000	07/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	17	0	0	17		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0	07/1998	08/1998
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0	06/2000	07/2000
Contract Documents	0	205	0	0	205	06/2000	07/2000
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0	07/2000	08/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	205	0	0	205		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						08/2000	08/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	33	0	0	33		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	3,621	0	0	3,621		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	30	0	0	30		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	109	0	0	109		
SUBTOTAL	0	3,793	0	0	3,793		
6. Art	0	50	0	0	50	04/2001	08/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	50	0	0	50		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	445	0	0	445	04/2001	07/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	83	0	0	83	02/2001	07/2001
Security Equipment	0	14	0	0	14	02/2001	07/2001
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0	08/2001	08/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	542	0	0	542		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$4,807	\$0	\$0	\$4,807		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	4,807	0	0	4,807
General Fund Projects	0	0	0	0	0
State Funds Subtotal	0	4,807	0	0	4,807
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4,807	0	0	4,807

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	193	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	193	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	193	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		193	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,807	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Design fees of 5.4% are below the guidelines of 6-10%, please justify.
Occupancy costs are 14.3% which is above the guideline of 5-7%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request should be considered in the context of the residential academies that have already been funded. As such, this proposal should be reviewed through the Department of Children, Families & Learning's evaluation process. Funding an additional residential academy at this time may not be advisable until results have been measured from the existing state-funded academies.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? None. The total project cost is \$4.8 million, with \$4.8 million requested from state funds (100%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Although the state has an interest in this type of proposal, it should be considered and evaluated in the context of the overall residential academies programs to determine its role in the state's mission.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state has funded two similar academies, but has not completed its evaluation of these types of facilities at this time.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The concept is of statewide significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? The project seeks \$193 thousand in state operating subsidies.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding this proposal outside of the CFL process may create inequities among local jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The project does not seem to compete with other, private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A formal resolution of support has not been received from the board of the North Central Service Cooperative. However, 29 local public officials and community leaders have signed a letter of support for this request.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant is working with the Department of Administration on the predesign requirements for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The project is proposed by a service cooperative, so the exact per-capita tax capacity cannot be determined. The tax capacity rank for Cass County is 3 out of 87 counties (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$3,941

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Northome)

PROJECT LOCATION: Northome

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city of Northome requests Minnesota Capital Budgeting for the 21,000 sq. ft. Big Bear Country Education Center for the F.Y. 2000. This request is for design and construction funding and the Science Museum of Minnesota's "Bears: Imagination and Reality" exhibit for the facility. This is a statewide and regional economic development project that will tap into the tourism resources of north central Minnesota and will be a dynamic educational center. The predesign, 41 acre wooded site in town, cash and inkind matches, and a local natural resource exhibit have already been acquired or committed. Additional local matches will be provided for site preparation, construction contingencies, site utilities and amenities, furnishings, computers, artwork, and the local historical/cultural exhibit.

The city of Northome has passed a resolution to house the Big Bear Education Center. Northome will be integrally involved in the design, construction, and operation of the facility. The city of Northome will lease out the building to a regional 501(c)(3) nonprofit, Big Bear Country, Inc. for the educational activities, fund raising, and marketing of the Center. Big Bear Country, Inc. has been and will utilize its private/public fundraising programs: user fees; annual and capital campaigns consisting of direct mailings, membership drives, and events; merchandise sales; planned giving, corporate giving programs; foundation grants; and federal/local government grants.

Because there are no other bear centers in Minnesota, Northome will not be competing with other Minnesota facilities and will not create inequities among local jurisdictions. This is a regional project with official support from the communities in north central Minnesota, and Koochiching, Beltrami, and Itasca counties. Additionally, this program will not expand the state's role in a new policy area, nor will Northome seek additional state funding for the facility after receiving this budget request.

The Big Bear Country Education Center will hold the Science Museum of Minnesota's exhibit, "Bears: Imagination and Reality" (an approximate selling value of almost \$1 million) and the local and natural resource exhibits. The figures on the Project Cost form show a very large entry under "Occupancy - Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment." This figure relates to these exhibit costs. The expense of these permanent fixtures increases occupancy expenses, and thus, soft costs, of this project. The basis of the Big Bear Country Education Center is to hold the Science Museum exhibit, an exhibit that has been showcased very successfully nationwide and should stay within Minnesota for the benefit of Minnesota tourism. As with the International Wolf Center, this project has regional and statewide tourism impact, as well as international potential.

Rationale: The need for statewide and regional tourism expansion, education, and bear research rationalizes this capital budget request.

Economic development and tourism: A University of Minnesota geography department study reports that, since the 1950s, tourism has been a rapidly growing contributor to economic development, and it will soon be the world's largest industry. The Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) states, "Travel and tourism pump \$25 million into Minnesota's economy every day." However, Minnesota ranks 40 in the nation regarding travel expenditures per capita. Tourism is an area where the state can expand. This budget request is a means for the Minnesota tourism potential in north central Minnesota to grow.

The Northome area can be and desires to become part of the tourism industry. The Big Bear Country Education Center will be an "ecocenter" initiating expanded state tourism in north central Minnesota.

Martha Hovey ("Ecotourism and Sustainable Development") states, "Ecotourism has become the most rapidly growing and most dynamic sector or the tourism market." There is an "increasing public interest in the environment (and) the growth of "ecocenters." The Big Bear Country Education Center will be just this. North central Minnesota is a prime place to locate a new ecocenter to assist the Minnesota tourism economy. The bear center especially reflects the community pride in bear resources. The area recorded the largest bear in Minnesota history (weighing 687 lbs.), celebrates an annual Bear Fest, and set up the nonprofit corporation, Big Bear Country, Inc., in 1990 to organize events around the area's bear resources. North central Minnesota also has the Chippewa National Forest that has large bear populations, the highest population of nesting bald eagles in the lower 48 states, and has over 60 species of threatened/endangered and sensitive flora/fauna.

More importantly, according to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT), an average 1,600 vehicles pass through the Northome area each day. The reason for this activity is people traveling to and from Lake of the Woods and Canada. A recent Minnesota Office of Tourism article read, "Why Lake of the Woods? Easy. Because no other body of water in Minnesota consistently puts out the number of walleye (and pike) that this giant lake on the Canadian border does...while nearly everyone who ventures north to Lake of the Woods comes to fish, catching fish is not the only adventure here." Another reason for the traffic are the good transportation systems. Northome is located at the intersection of Hwy 71, which goes north to International Falls and south to Bemidji, Hwy 1, which goes north to 72 to Canada and east through the Iron Range to Ely, and Hwy 46, a Scenic Byway, which goes to Grand Rapids (see map).

This ecocenter would not have to attract additional people to the area (although it will). For the center to be self-supporting, projections show that only 10% of the

MnDOT figures are needed to stop at the center. Not only will this build statewide tourism, but it will also have a large impact on the local economy. A source of support is a study that was done on the International Wolf Center (IWC) by David Shaller of the University of Minnesota geography department. The study stated that the 50,000 Ely tourists who visited the IWC in 1995 fell below predictions. However, it states, "Elsewhere in rural Minnesota, of course, the economic impact of 50,000 visitors to an ecocenter would be considerable." The Northome area's main goal is to try to stop the already large amount of passing visitors.

In addition, this facility will likely produce spin-off businesses and more jobs. Northome is also planning with the Upper Red Lake Association to reopen the Lost River Road, which would be a shorter link between Northome and Waskish. Also, a bog interpretive center is being planned in Waskish, right off of Hwy72.

Another plan for this area is a Red Lake Band casino. Great opportunities exist to capture the market segment that goes through north central Minnesota.

Minnesota needs to look at all of its resources and find new areas to open up the tourism market. Currently there are no tourist information offices in north central Minnesota (according to the Minnesota Office of Tourism maps) nor wayside rests to help assist the area in tourism. (Northome did create its own wayside rest, Triangle Park.)

North central Minnesota is disadvantaged and desires this economic activity. Northome does not benefit from Minnesota's 10 largest population centers (Duluth-Superior/St. Louis County, Grand Forks, Fargo-Moorhead, St. Cloud, Minneapolis/Saint Paul, Rochester, Mankato, Owatonna, Austin, and Winona.) Northome is also located in Kochiching County, which has a decreasing population rate. However, its adjacent counties are experiencing growth with the largest growth rate category for Hubbard, Cass, Aitkin, and Lake of the Woods counties (south and adjacent to Koochiching) Population growth is 4% to 8% in Beltrami and Itasca counties (adjacent to Kochiching), whereas Koochiching has a declining population rate. This data is from DTED and Minnesota Planning sources.

Northome is also disadvantaged regarding its wellbeing indicator of income per capita as defined by census bureau reports. Even though Minnesota has the highest per capita personal income among the Plains states and its income per capita is slightly over the national average of \$25,298, north central Minnesota counties are significantly below this (\$17,025 - \$18,595). A Minnesota Planning document states, "Historically, per capita incomes have been highest in the Twin City and Rochester areas and lowest in the forest and lake counties of north central Minnesota." This shows how the Northome area is in need of economic development. Additionally, because Northome has a very low average net tax capacity, Northome is seeking a budget request greater than 50% of project costs.

State dollars in rural areas are becoming wise investments. According to Minnesota

Planning and census data reports, development is occurring in rural areas. Overall, Minnesota's suburban and rural areas are growing, and the state is the 20th most populated in the nation as seen in DTED reports. With internet/computer technologies, more bedroom communities will be created. This center can attract people to visit and to move to Northome

One additional tourist attraction for Northome will be Big Bear Country Education Center's showcase, the Science Museum Bear exhibit. Even though the center will not solely be a museum, the School of Travel Industry Management (TIM) has produced fascinating research (TIM is recognized as a leading educational institution in hotel, restaurant, tourism, and transportation management). According to a TIM report, Hawaii's museums represent a vital part of the state's economy and are a major asset to tourism. "Museums are clearly a terrific asset to the state in revitalizing (the) tourism image and product... (and) museums are largely self-supporting. Eamed income is the single largest source of museum revenue." Dted reports that Hawaiian museums are vital even with Hawaii being number 1 in the nation for tourism with the highest travel expenditures (per capita).

Education: This facility will bring an integrated educational program of cultural and history subjects, natural resource conservation, and sustainable development. Because the Science Museum bear exhibit concentrates on bears and Native American culture relating to the bear, the Northome area is perfect for such an exhibit. Northome is situated next to Leech Lake and Red Lake reservations with Nett Lake Reservation to the northeast (see map).

Regarding K-12 education, north central Minnesota has been disadvantaged. It is not possible for the Northome district school students to attend any of the Regional Environmental Learning Centers (RELC). The closest RELCs are 92, 127, and 134 miles away. However, Northome is not seeking a budget request for an RELC, but a diverse educational center offering indoor/outdoor day programs involving natural resource, history, humanities, math, and science activities with the integration of the use of Internet technologies.

Many wonder why there is a need for instructional time off the school premises. For natural resource specialists, an outdoor learning lab can provide easy, direct, hands-on activities. Outdoor/offsite classroom (versus school classroom) events have a larger impact on students for appreciating their environment. Supporting off-site education, U.S. Department of Education research studies show, whatever the topic being taught (e.g., conservation, math, history, sciences), off-site activities enhance student learning.

This center also fits well with the 1990 Environmental Education Act and the Minnesota Environmental Education Advisory (MEAA) Board. In conjunction with MEAA Board goals, this facility will engage multiple state and federal agencies, organizations, and environmental educators to "provide access to culturally sensitive and audience appropriate environmental education programs for all

Minnesotans." Programs will "draw from the rich traditions and the life experiences of our culturally-diverse populations." This center also suits federal educational initiatives, since cultural education is a national focus for educational efforts. (U.S. Department of Education)

Northome will work with other similar educational centers with national/state importance and a mission to provide off-site, cultural and conservation curriculum, such as North American Association for Environmental Education, National Outdoor and Leadership School, Leave No Trace, and the Minnesota RELCs.

Not only K-12 education will be offered at the center. Northome has the committed support of Bemidji State University. Additional community colleges and technical colleges under MnSCU are located in Grand Rapids and International Falls. These institutions will be invited to explore diverse educational programs and internships, including bear research.

Research: An adjoining bear research center will be constructed adjoining the center in a later phase (with non-state funding). Northome will lease out this portion of the building to the research agency/agencies. Bemidji State University, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and/or Minnesota Department of Natural Resources will assist in this research. Northome desires and welcomes local bear specialists to be involved in the bear center and its research. Bear research is needed in regards to understanding bear habitat and characteristics, bear population management, nuisance and dangerous bears, and human coexistence with bears.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are being requested. The city of Northome will own the facility and lease it out to Big Bear Country, Incorporated. Big Bear Country, Inc. in conjunction with the city of Northome, will plan and implement educational programs, events, and activities at the facility. Northome will integrally contribute to the functioning and success of the Big Bear Country Education Center.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

This project has a multitude of partners: Big Bear Country, Inc., USFS - Chippewa National Forest, Bemidji State University (History/Humanities, Indian Studies, Environmental Studies and other departments), Mizpah, Gemmell, Squaw Lake, Littlefork, Kelliher, Big Fork, Big Falls, Waskish, Bemidji, International Falls, Grand Rapids, Ranier, Baudette, Blackduck, VFW, Ruffed Grouse Society, Lions Club, area residents, area resorts, Kochiching County, Itasca County, Beltrami County, Hubbard County, Lake of the Woods County, Upper Red Lake Association, Northern Itasca Joint Powers Board, North Country Recreation, Island Lake Area Association, and many others.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						06/1999	10/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$10		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	10	0	0	10		
2. Predesign						01/1999	09/1999
SUBTOTAL	10	0	0	0	10		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	62	0	0	62	10/2000	11/2000
Design Development	0	103	0	0	103	10/2000	11/2000
Contract Documents	0	143	0	0	143	11/2000	03/2001
Construction Administration	0	77	0	0	77	03/2001	04/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	385	0	0	385		
4. Project Management						03/2001	05/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						05/2001	07/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	500	0	0	500		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	2,625	0	0	2,625		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	175	0	0	175		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	132	0	0	132		
SUBTOTAL	0	3,432	0	0	3,432		
6. Art						04/1990	07/2002
SUBTOTAL	40	17	0	0	57		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	1,483	0	0	1,483	08/1999	07/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,483	0	0	1,483		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		08/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		10.20%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		543	0	0	543		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$50	\$5,870	\$0	\$0	\$5,920		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	3,941	0	0	3,941
State Funds Subtotal	0	3,941	0	0	3,941
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	400	0	0	400
Local Government Funds	20	300	0	0	320
Private Funds	30	1,229	0	0	1,259
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50	5,870	0	0	5,920

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,941	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Soft costs Of 36.2% above guidelines of 20-25%, please justify.
Occupancy of 43.2% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, with potential for regional significance.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project is presented as costing \$5.8 million with the state support sought at \$3.941 million. The balance of the funding would be derived from local, federal and private funds. Private funds are expected to exceed \$1 million.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? This project appears to primarily develop and capitalize on a local resource.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state role in funding local interpretive centers is unclear.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Although the request would have statewide interest as a one-of-a-kind facility, the project is viewed as having local economic benefit only.
5.	State operation subsidies required? Funding application documents state that Northome will not seek additional state funding for the facility after receiving this budget request.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Although several communities and groups support this effort in the Northome area, other communities around the state will inevitably seek similar funding for their version of a local interpretive center.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is to be one-of-a-kind.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? No.
9.	Pre-design completed? It appears that a pre-design has been completed.
10.	Project is disaster related? No.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? Because Northome has a very low tax capacity rank (808 of 854 cities in Minnesota), it is seeking a budget request greater than 50% of project costs.

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$500

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Pelican Rapids)

PROJECT LOCATION: Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

\$500 thousand is requested for expansion and renovation of the Pelican Rapids Public Library in order to better serve its growing, and demographically changing clientele.

The mission of the Pelican Rapids Public Library is to enrich individual and community life and serve as a community resource through materials, programs, and service for all people throughout their lives.

The Pelican Rapids Public Library Board is committed to ensuring access through technology. In this technological age, access to digital information is fundamental for supporting continuous lifelong learning, to pursue knowledge, and to obtain a higher quality of life. It is the vision of the Pelican Rapids Public Library Board and staff to provide new formats and tools to increase the efficiency and depth of materials and services offered and to carry out its long standing mission of providing information to the citizenry.

Pelican Rapids planned, built and opened its first public library in 1988 – 1989. This effort resulted in an attractive, functional facility of 3,100 sq. ft., which is well located and easily found in the downtown area of the community. The Pelican Rapids Public Library serves a regional community including the city of Pelican Rapids and the Townships of Dunn, Erhards Grove, Lida, Maplewood, Norwegian Grove, Pelican, Scambler, Trondhjem, Dora (part), and Star Lake (part). Overall, the region has experienced gradual population growth since 1970. According to population estimates from the state demographer, the 1997 population of this service area was approximately 6,326 persons. Based on past growth trends, it is anticipated that the library will be required to serve a population of 7,000 people in the years 2010 – 2015. The 2 largest population segments in the city profile are those in the 0 to 15 age bracket and those in the 25 to 44 category. Such an age distribution can be an indicator of higher than average library use. During the summer months, library usage greatly increases as people move to seasonal homes on are lakes and people visit the many area resorts or stay with friends and family.

In its brief history, the library has become an important resource within the community, providing both traditional and new library services, and, also a high level of programming activity utilizing the library's meeting room. Pertinent information concerning the use and growth of the library is:

- Materials checkout rate (charged circulation) increased from 30,800 items in 1990 to 59,012 items in 1996, an increase of 91.6% over the 7-year period.
- Total collection size grew from 8,925 items in 1990 to 23,796 in 1996 and 20,132 item in 1997, a growth rate of 125.6% over 7 years. Due in part to space constraints in the building, a substantial weeding of the collection occurred in 1996/1997.
- By the end of 1997, it was estimated that there would be 2,750 library cardholders at the Pelican Rapids Public Library. This figure represents 44% of the estimated 1997 service area population.
- The library's meeting room is heavily used for library sponsored programs, other community events and displays. In 1990, the room was used 121 times with 1,768 people attending the various activities. By 1996, usage had grown to 237 scheduled events with 4,227 people in attendance.
- In addition to providing regular library services, the library has attempted to keep pace with the availability of new services provided by technology.

The library has also been active in supplying information and reading resources for an expanding minority population. During the 1998 school year, the local school district had 13% minority enrollment that had 8 language groups: Bosnian, Chilean, English, Laotian, Spanish, Sudanese, Somalians, and Vietnamese. Since that time, a group of Kosovar refugees have also relocated to the community. These immigrant students and their families have greatly impacted the demand for services and use of the library. It is important to the library, and the community, that these minority families be acclimated into the social, cultural and educational fabric of the area. One vital manner in which this can be accomplished is for the public library to better serve their needs in terms of facility, collection items and services.

Progressive library programming, steady increases in public use of resources and services, a changing character of the demographic make-up of library users, and the growing need to incorporate and expand technology for services and operations have resulted in the need to plan for the expansion of the Pelican Rapids Public Library. As a result of this need, the Library Board contracted with Ron McGriff, Consulting Librarian, and Jeff Behr of Architecture One to work on the development of a library building program study that looked at library space needs, expansion alternatives and to evaluate the spatial layouts and capacities within the preferred expansion option. In terms of the building and its impact on programmatic issues, the facility plan identified the following general conditions:

- The library is well situated in the downtown area of Pelican Rapids that provides for good visibility and access, however, it has congested parking.
- Facility has congested public service areas due to growing collections, increasing levels of use, a changing demographic character due to the influx of minority families, and expansion of technology resources and equipment.
- There is inadequate space for staff work functions.

- The library meeting room draws heavy use for library/community purposes, however, the room's size is limited on use and permanent library expansion.
- The open interior design and building systems of the present facility have served well except for the need to increase lighting in the collection area.
- There are 24 seats available in the library, but no room for expansion or the provision of special use areas, such as, quiet study areas or a computer area.
- Population demographics combine with strong library programming and services to create high daily use of the facility.
- There are accessibility problems that limit the use of the facility and its programs. Necessary accessibility improvements include the provision of additional space, improvements/modifications to the technology areas, improved shelving, handicapped restrooms, handicapped parking/signage, provision for a handicapped computer workstation and other equipment, and telephones with TDY access.
- The collection had to be reduced in size in 1996-97 partially because of space constraints.

It is necessary to better address the user needs of the growing minority population, many of whom do not have English as a primary language.

The facility plan that was developed as a result of this local planning effort sets forth a plan that both remodels the existing library and provides for an expansion to the facility. This remodeling/expansion is necessitated as a result of the increased demand on the library and its programs, and, to insure that all library programs and services are accessible to all patrons, both those with disabilities and those for whom English is not a first language.

Proposed program design:

Objectives or intended outcomes of the project: The general intent of this project is to both expand and remodel the Pelican Rapids Public Library in order to provide for a higher level of services to area library patrons. In terms of physical improvements to the facility, the following will occur:

- A remodeled and expanded library with a total of 10,100 square feet of gross space of which 7,575 sq. ft. is functional, usable space.
- The facility will be handicapped accessible and in compliance with all codes.
- The library will have 25 off-street parking spaces with the opportunity for additional spaces near the river.
- The library will have the capacity to contain an expected 30,000 volumes in the year 2015.
- Public seating will increase to 52 seats of various types – lounge, study and environment.

- New special use areas will be available, including, technology area, study area, audio-visual stations, and periodical lounge.
- Access to meeting room with the capacity of 60 to 75 seats for library functions or community purposes.
- Availability of a special multipurpose room for interactive television (ITV) meetings.
- Expanded staff workroom and storage areas.
- Single entrance which is well situated to pedestrian traffic and parking areas.
- Larger, more functional service desk as a control point at the entrance.
- Adequate lighting throughout the building that is designed and flexible for specific uses.
- Year round temperature and humidity control with natural ventilation provided by operable windows.
- Energy efficient construction techniques and materials.

These physical improvements are necessary if the library is to continue growing in use and programmatic services.

Activities or sets of actions that will be implemented to achieve these outcomes. The immediate action taken:

- A larger, more functional facility that is accessible and usable to all patrons and which is adequate to serve for the long-term needs of the library.
- Internal library spaces that provide for a logical, easy to use, well defined library collection, programs, equipment and services.
- A children's area that is acoustically, but not visually, enclosed.
- Adequate and accessible parking to provide for safe access to all patrons and to reduce congestion on downtown streets.
- A facility that can easily accommodate and effectively use new technology.
- Ability to display various pieces of local art or prints.
- Two meeting rooms to provide for meetings, programming and the use of technology space for library and community use.
- Staff work areas that are separate from traffic flow, noise and other disruptions; provide for adequate storage of supplies, materials and working files; provide for flat counter/table area workspace; and, are convenient to the service desk and to assist patrons.
- Some seating that is arranged for quiet study use.

The overall goal of the physical improvement is to sustain the current facility's personality and style – welcome and warm, service oriented and user friendly. Upon completion, the "new" Pelican Rapids Public Library will provide better, more

efficient and more economical library service to the entire community and will continue to strengthen the downtown area.

The state of Minnesota has a mission to find a way to benefit or care for underserved populations. The Pelican Rapids Public Library (PRPL) is an example of how a small, rural library can respond positively when faced with a large influx of immigrants to the community. The PRPL is focusing a great deal of time and energy on better serving the immigrant population while still giving excellent service to its home population.

The library offers resources on cultural diversity which are available to anyone throughout the state through interlibrary loan service. The resources are used by area teachers, students in regional colleges and librarians throughout the state. Included in this response are letters from regional agencies: Ann Rotto, Fergus Falls Community College; Peg Werner Viking Library System; Cathy Hanson, Otter Tail-Wadena Community Action Council; Eleanor Solien, CEP; Dianne Kimm, S.E.E.D.

The PRPL has been working for over 6 years to increase library usage by immigrants. Many of the immigrants come from home countries with little or no library service or come from home situations which cause them to distrust all government offices. Our experiences have been shared with a statewide audiences, of librarians, library staff and Friends of the Library service groups.

The PRPL campaign to serve its immigrant population has been and will continue to be a pilot program for the rest of the state. Our expansion project will allow us to:

- Offer story time in multiple languages and offer Head Start story time. (The meeting room is solidly booked now. The expansion will give us a larger meeting room as well as a second room for times when we are double booked.)
- Offer distance learning opportunities via interactive television (ITV), including English as a Second Language classes (ESL) Graduate Equivalency Degree classes (GED) university classes
- Expand our collection of cultural diversity resources (our shelves are presently full).
- Expand our collection of resources for library users who do not read English (we have no room on our shelves for additional books, audio tapes or video tapes).

By necessity, Pelican Rapids is learning how to serve our growing immigrant population. Through interlibrary loan service, we can serve institutions and individuals throughout the state with similar challenges. If we do not received state funding, the PRPL will continue to serve its immigrant population, but to a lesser

degree. For the same reason, we will not be able to offer as many experiences or resources to the region and the state.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project. The facility to be expanded and renovated is owned by the city of Pelican Rapids. Operation of the facility is the financial responsibility of the city and the Pelican Rapids Public Library.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Pursuant to an operating agreement between the city of Pelican Rapids and the Pelican Rapids Public Library, it is the city's responsibility to provide the library facility and an annual appropriation for operating expenses. The current library is, and the planned expansion will be, owned by the city of Pelican Rapids. While the city operations and maintenance of the facility is the fiscal responsibility of the city and the library.

The Pelican Rapids Public Library Board, appointed by the Pelican Rapids City Council, is charged with the management and operations of the library. Also assisting the library in its efforts is the Friends of the Pelican Rapids Library which is a 501(c) 3 tax exempt organization.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Pam Westby, Librarian
Pelican Rapids Public Library
25 West Mill Street
Pelican Rapids, MN 56572
Phone: (218) 863-7055
Fax: (218) 863-7056
Email: pwestby@pelicanrapids.lib.mn.us

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						06/2000	06/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$30	\$0	\$0	\$30		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	30	0	0	30		
2. Predesign							07/1999
SUBTOTAL	8	0	0	0	8		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		09/1999
Design Development	0	40	0	0	40	12/1999	04/2000
Contract Documents	0	30	0	0	30	12/1999	04/2000
Construction Administration	0	31	0	0	31	06/2000	01/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	101	0	0	101		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						06/2000	01/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	40	0	0	40		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	5	0	0	5		
Construction	0	784	0	0	784		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	92	0	0	92		
SUBTOTAL	0	921	0	0	921		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	94	0	0	94	10/2001	01/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	46	0	0	46	10/2001	01/2002
Security Equipment	0	3	0	0	3	10/2001	01/2002
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		01/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	143	0	0	143		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		03/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		8.10%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		97	0	0	97		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$8	\$1,292	\$0	\$0	\$1,300		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	500	0	0	500
State Funds Subtotal	0	500	0	0	500
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	241	0	0	241
Local Government Funds	8	45	0	0	53
Private Funds	0	177	0	0	177
Other	0	329	0	0	329
TOTAL	8	1,292	0	0	1,300

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	500	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

New @ \$90.00/sq. ft. below expected for this type of facility range \$110 - \$135. Occupancy of 15.5% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify. Construction contingency of 10% is above guidelines of 2-4% for new and 2-10% for remodeled, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local-benefit project. Providing funding for this project would create an expectation for other localities to request funding for similar projects.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? 61% of non-state matching funds have been pledged with this project in F.Y. 2000-01. This facility received \$8 thousand from the state in prior years.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local library expansions is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state does provide funds for library accessibility grants. The Pelican Rapids library received over \$132 thousand from this grant program. In general, local jurisdictions have been responsible for funding their own library expansions.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Although the library does provide materials to people outside the city City of Pelican Rapids, the project is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. If this request is funded, other communities would inevitably seek similar funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility does not compete with other, private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution from the City of Pelican Rapids was provided.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration if a pre-design is needed for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the city of Pelican Rapids is 333 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$15,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 5 (Ramsey County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Lafayette and Grove Streets, St. Paul

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Fifteen million dollars is requested in state bonds to assist with financing the new Ramsey County Law Enforcement Campus. The new facility will not only address our crisis of substantial jail overcrowding, it will replace the existing river bluff Adult Detention Center and the Jail Annex located at the Saint Paul Police headquarters. This will enable private development of the existing Adult Detention Center for a non-criminal justice use consistent with the initiatives to redevelop the riverfront in Saint Paul.

The cost of the Law Enforcement Campus project is estimated to be at least \$51 million. Ramsey County would therefore be matching the state bond dollars by more than 2 to 1. The \$51 million estimate is a county staff estimate for a facility that provides significant improvements to the criminal justice system, however, detailed discussions about co-locating additional agencies, such as offices for Public Defenders and court staff are continuing and could increase the size of the project. The total project cost will not be clear until the criminal justice planners hired by the county have completed the systems analysis and prepared recommendations.

This project is an expansion of Ramsey County's original plan to build a \$29 million facility to provide additional adult, pretrial beds and a new booking center, while retaining the Adult Detention Center. The original project would have only addressed the sheriff's basic needs. However, further discussions indicated that long-run, efficient operations of the criminal justice system will be better served by a facility that houses all Ramsey County adult, pretrial detention prisoners on one site and provides enough space to accommodate improved access for other criminal justice agencies involved in the pretrial process. This includes state, county and municipal agencies. Expanding the scope of the project will provide more efficient operations in the long-run even though initial capital costs will be higher. Ramsey County has committed to a significant expansion of its Law Enforcement Center Campus project but the full project, especially if additional agencies are co-located there, will place an undue burden on local property taxpayers.

State capital bond funding is being requested because the benefits from the expanded project will be felt well beyond the direct benefits to county residents.

- State funded agencies will be major beneficiaries of improved efficiency and reductions in the rate of growth of operating costs. The county's planning efforts and discussions with criminal justice system experts have consistently found that co-location of criminal justice related activities with a jail improves operations

throughout the system. This includes state staff, such as judges, and state funded activities such as public defenders and court staff. The benefits from co-location will assist in addressing the state's criminal justice related mission by making the Ramsey County portion of the system more effective and by helping to reduce the rate of growth of state expenses in this area. Unless the state participates in funding the Law Enforcement Campus, the benefits to state agencies will not produce direct financial benefits to Ramsey County residents. The benefits will be spread over all state taxpayers.

- Crime in central cities of major metropolitan areas is at least a regional issue and is probably a statewide issue. The impact of crime on central cities has long been considered one of the negatives associated with being a central place. Criminal activity, like other economic activity, tends to be drawn there. Residents and business *flee* the impact by moving to other cities and counties. This dynamic leaves central area residents and businesses to pay for activities, such as law enforcement and jails, that benefit a much wider area. This pattern is apparent in the MN Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's *Minnesota Crime Information 1998* which is prepared as part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. According to the "Urban-Rural Crime Comparison by Offense there are six Part I offenses in urban areas for each one in rural Minnesota. In 1998 the statewide Part I crime index was 4,113 per 100,000 inhabitants. For Twin Cities metropolitan area counties, the Part I crime rates were:

Anoka	4,733
Carver	2,104
Dakota	3,559
Hennepin	6,015
Ramsey	5,936
Scott	2,945
Washington	3,196

- The state has made significant investments in Shepard Road, Wabasha Bridge, Harriet Island Park, the Science Museum, Chestnut Road, and the regional trail system, which will make Saint Paul's riverfront areas more attractive to visitors and state residents. The proposed LEC will enhance these efforts significantly.

One of the major concerns raised about riverfront development has been the presence of the Adult Detention Center (ADC) on the river. Although the building itself is attractive, the presence of inmates can be unsettling and inmate behavior can be offensive. In addition, the ADC building acts as a visual keystone on the bluffs. Its central location and proximity to Wabasha Bridge focus attention on it. The county has been asked by other jurisdictions and private sector entities to move the ADC operations for many years. The state's investment in this project will assist in making the move possible.

- State policies *are currently* the most significant policy factors in the planning, development and operations of local jails. For example, the sizes of cells, the minimum staff levels, amount of natural light, and medical services available are among the conditions determined by the state. The state is one of the major determinants of county costs for jails. State funding will provide a one-time commitment which will partially fund services it mandates.

This is a unique opportunity to redesign the criminal justice system. Jail operations are closely connected to operations of other criminal justice agencies, including state agencies. These include the Public Defenders, the 2nd Judicial District, state troopers, county attorneys, police investigators, patrol officers, etc. Improved jail design and operations will significantly improve the whole system; increase the effectiveness of existing staff and slow growth in need for more resources.

Jail facilities place an undue burden on county budget because county policy-makers have limited control over policies that determine jail size. As the county examined the pretrial detention bed issue, several factors became clear. The following patterns are true for most jails but their impact is especially strong in urban counties with central cities that attract offenders from other areas.

- The number of people arrested and held in a pretrial facility depends primarily on the decisions of other jurisdictions. Municipal police make most of the arrest decisions. Legislation determines which activities are crimes and whether they are misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors or felonies. Courts determine the conditions for bail and conditional release; these affect number of people in jail and the beds needed.
- For example, an increase in the number of patrol officers in a jurisdiction tends to increase the number of jail beds needed by a community. Federal, state and municipal efforts to increase patrol efforts have led to larger jail populations.
- The criminal justice system activities are growing much faster than county population. Ramsey County population grew by 2.5% between 1990 and 1998. During the same time bookings at the jail increased by 10%.
- Gang activity has also increased significantly in the county. In the past 10 years gang membership has increased from 500 to over 3,500.
- Approximately 10% of the adults in Ramsey County's pretrial detention are from outside the county.
- As the county develops alternatives to reduce the jail population, the risk to public safety begins to increase.

There are constant, immediate concerns about the safety of inmates and staff and the county's legal liability. Minnesota Department of Corrections (MNDOC) and National Institute of Corrections funded consultants have identified significant safety and liability concerns at the county's 2 adult pretrial facilities (jail annex and adult detention center). Both facilities are seriously overcrowded and the Jail Annex's design and structure are antiquated, inadequate and inefficient. MNDOC has told the county that significant improvements are necessary.

The project will enhance east-metro economic development because the county's existing Adult Detention Center, which is located on a prime river-side location in downtown Saint Paul, will become available for private development once the Law Enforcement Center opens. This will be a major building block for Saint Paul riverfront development efforts and will complement the significant public investments occurring adjacent to this site: Shepard Road realignment, the Science Museum, Harriet Island, Wabasha Bridge, new street and sidewalk designs and Lawson Software Building.

This is a rare opportunity to make a major improvement in criminal justice operations. After a difficult site search, Ramsey County has identified a larger than anticipated site in a very accessible location in a non-residential area. Given Ramsey County's high population density, such sites are almost impossible to locate. The project is supported by private and public entities that are affected: East Side Area Business Association, Phalen Corridor Initiative, Riverfront Development Corporation, the Design Center, 2nd Judicial District and Public Defender.

The Law Enforcement Campus is a high priority project for Ramsey County. It is included in the 5-year Capital Improvement Plan and is consistent with the county's strategic plan. In addition, the Law Enforcement Center is consistent with priorities identified by other state and local jurisdictions and by the private sector.

Improving the county's pretrial detention facilities is mandated by the MNDOC due to immediate safety issues.

The project is a priority for Mississippi Riverfront development participants in Saint Paul because it creates major opportunities to find a higher and better use for the Adult Detention Center property. Public and private officials have encouraged the county to move pretrial detention from the river for several years. The project will be located on an approximately 7-acre site near the intersection of Lafayette Road and Grove Street in Saint Paul, a commercial industrial area. The site was selected after an exhaustive, multi-year search. During the search process, the county reviewed possibilities for using publicly owned property including county, municipal and state property. In addition, economic development agencies were contacted and assisted in the search process. Most of the existing structures will be removed to allow new construction. One building appears to be appropriate for re-use and will be retained and renovated.

The Law Enforcement Campus will be a center for criminal justice related activities, especially those that can benefit from being adjacent to the jail or from regional centralization. It includes:

- Replacing both existing pretrial detention facility with one larger, more efficient facility that will have more beds than currently available. It will also house the sheriff's administrative offices.
- Four courtrooms, at a minimum. They will allow most of the court activities for people in custody to be addressed on site.
- Other potential criminal justice agencies such as probation, municipal police, public defenders, the East Metro Public Safety Training Center, etc.
- Other public services.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No changes in state funds for operating costs are being requested. State funded agencies such as Public Defenders and courts are likely to operate more effectively. For example, Public Defenders will have better access to interview time and space.

Ramsey County believes that its operating costs will be lower with the expanded LEC than with other options. Formal estimates will be developed by the architecture and engineering consultants.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1: Property Acquisition						09/1999	05/2003
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	5,977	0	0	0	5,977		
SUBTOTAL	5,977	0	0	0	5,977		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	504	0	0	0	504		
Design Development	0	378	0	0	378		
Contract Documents	0	1,008	0	0	1,008		
Construction Administration	0	315	315	0	630		
SUBTOTAL	504	1,701	315	0	2,520		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	141	164	164	0	469		
SUBTOTAL	141	164	164	0	469		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	97	0	0	97		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	308	0	0	308		
Construction	0	16,871	17,981	0	34,852		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	140	0	0	140		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	1,837	1,837	0	3,674		
SUBTOTAL	0	19,253	19,818	0	39,071		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	1,590	0	1,590		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	100	0	100		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	1,690	0	1,690		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		03/2002					
Inflation Multiplier		0.09%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		19	0	0	19		
SUBTOTAL		19	0	0	19		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	32	600	307	0	939		
GRAND TOTAL	\$6,654	\$21,737	\$22,294	\$0	\$50,685		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	6,654	6,734	22,294	0	35,682
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,654	21,734	22,294	0	50,682

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	15,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

Occupancy % of 4.3% below guidelines of 5-10%, please justify. Construction contingency of 10.4% above expected guidelines for new facility of 2 - 4%.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing. The county should provide more explanation of the statewide significance of this project and also explain what would happen if state funds are not available for this project.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Project cost form does not show predesign either as being completed or as being part of the request. Policymakers generally prefer to have this portion of a project completed before making decisions about funding design and construction of a project. The county should update cost and project start and end date information as it becomes available.

It is also noted that the Department of Administration is considering a facility for 321 Grove Street and adjacent property to house technology and other functions. That facility may be adjacent or very close to the facility proposed in this request.

The county has prioritized their 2000 session legislative requests, as follows (in priority order):

Ramsey County law enforcement center, East Metro regional public safety training center, Ramsey County soccer fields, Gibbs Farm interpretive center, commuter rail, regional parks, statewide youth sports facilities, Metro State library, Gillette Hospital, Como Park resource center, and Achievement Plus schools.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is approximately \$51 million, with \$15 million requested from state funds (29 %) and \$36 million contributed from non-state sources (71 %).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Ramsey County has forwarded a resolution in support of this and other county projects. The County is encouraged to prioritize their requests.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Ramsey County is 43 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$5,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 5 (Ramsey County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Lafayette Road and Grove Street, St. Paul

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Five million dollars is requested to construct an East Metro Regional Public Safety Training Center to be shared by Ramsey County and Washington County Sheriffs, police departments and fire departments. It would also be available for use by other interested public and private sector agencies.

The primary focus of this project is the development of an East Metro Regional Public Safety Training Center. The Training Center will be a cross-disciplinary, multi-purpose facility that will house classrooms, an indoor firearms range and other specialized training resources that can be used by law enforcement agencies and fire departments in the East Metro area. Its emphasis will be on providing inservice training for existing public safety employees and volunteers. However, the Training Center's programs could be integrated with other training, such as programs that provide initial training for certification or licensing.

The proposed location for Training Center is Ramsey County's new Law Enforcement Campus. This site will include the county sheriff's offices, booking center and pre-trial detention housing along with other criminal justice agencies. It is a 7-acre site near the intersection of Lafayette Road and Grove Street in Saint Paul, a commercial and industrial area.

This is a rare opportunity to have a centralized site in a densely populated urban setting. The site has excellent access to both I-35E and I-94 and will be convenient to most public safety agencies. It is also close to Metro State University, a major provider of formal criminal justice training to qualify a person to be a licensed officer. The site was selected after an exhaustive, multi-year search. During the search process, the county reviewed possibilities for using publicly owned property including county, municipal and state property. In addition, economic development agencies were contacted and assisted in the search process. There is strong community support for the Law Enforcement Campus.

The facility will be operated so that all participating agencies have reasonable access at times that suit their needs. The specific operating structure is being developed during discussions with local agencies. In addition, state agencies such as the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Metro-State University and MnSCU will be asked for their input in the process.

This project may also include enhancements to specialized training facilities at other locations. Examples include outdoor firearms ranges and live burn facilities.

Agencies that have already participated in the planning include Ramsey County Sheriff, Washington County Sheriff, Roseville Police, Maplewood Police, White Bear Lake Police, New Brighton Police, Saint Anthony Police, Saint Paul Police, Moundsview Police, and North Saint Paul Police. Other potential participants in the immediate area include Ramsey County Community Corrections, Oakdale Police, Woodbury Police, Newport Police, Saint Paul Fire, and other Washington County agencies. Within the 100-mile radius suggested in the Master Plan, there are many more agencies that could use the facility.

Ramsey County is willing to be the fiscal and administrative agent for the capital part of this project. The county's contracts for criminal justice system planning and architectural design for the Law Enforcement Campus can be expanded to include this project. This will simplify the development, take advantage of blending the Training Center with other capital improvements and maximize the potential for sharing resources.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No changes in state funds are being requested for operating costs. The training center activities will be funded by public safety agencies that use the facilities. The specific policies and procedures are being discussed and will be established before a facility is built.

The East Metro Regional Public Safety Training Center is likely to help public safety agencies avoid overtime costs for training. Training is an important part of the law enforcement and fire department operations. Regular activities are required and use a significant amount of staff time. At the present time, access to training space is very limited and most departments have little control over when their staff can train. As a result, staff must often use overtime hours since they cannot train during their regular schedule. This increases the operating costs for the agencies. In addition, the proposed location should make transportation costs more reasonable.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Greater use of technology is one of the trends that makes shared facilities increasingly important. Computerized simulations, controlled environments for working with chemicals, and similar technologies are expensive. Facilities that can be shared by a large number of agencies spread the costs, use the resources to full capacity and make their use possible.

Ramsey County, Washington County and other jurisdictions will participate in providing a match for state funds.

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
East Metro Regional Public Safety Training Center

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						05/2000	05/2002
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$1,325	\$0	\$0	\$1,325		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,325	0	0	1,325		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	73	0	0	73	05/2000	10/2000
Design Development	0	97	0	0	97	11/2000	02/2001
Contract Documents	0	195	0	0	195	03/2001	06/2001
Construction Administration	0	122	0	0	122	09/2001	09/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	487	0	0	487		
4. Project Management						05/2000	09/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	150	0	0	150		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	150	0	0	150		
5. Construction Costs						09/2001	09/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	200	0	0	200		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	6,110	0	0	6,110		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	189	0	0	189		
SUBTOTAL	0	6,499	0	0	6,499		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	1,177	0	0	1,177	01/2000	09/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	90	0	0	90	03/2002	09/2002
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,267	0	0	1,267		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	272	0	0	272	05/2000	09/2002
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	10,000	0	0	10,000

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	5,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

Soft Costs of 33.2% are above the expected guideline of 20-25%, please justify. Occupancy costs are 19.5% which are above the guideline of 5-7%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The legislature directed the Commissioner of Public Safety to reconvene the task force that developed the statewide master plan for fire and law enforcement training facilities. Its purpose is to develop specific recommendations concerning the siting, financing and use of these training facilities. The report is due to the legislature January 15, 2000. Given the timing of the report, the Governor may not have an opportunity to review the report prior to making his budget recommendations. For future Law Enforcement Training Facility requests, the Commissioner of Public Safety may wish to coordinate the requests through his department and make recommendations to the Governor regarding funding needs.

The county has prioritized their 2000 session legislative requests, as follows (in priority order):

Ramsey County law enforcement center, East Metro regional public safety training center, Ramsey County soccer fields, Gibbs Farm interpretive center, commuter rail, regional parks, statewide youth sports facilities, Metro State library, Gillette Hospital, Como Park resource center, and Achievement Plus schools.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The indicated amount is the minimum local match for the project. The match includes site acquisition, design and project management costs. State funds will be used for construction costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Adequate training for public safety personnel is a state mission. Providing and ensuring adequate training for public safety personnel has been a state mission for a number of years. Two state entities, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and MnSCU provide classroom training to local agencies. In addition, the MN POST Board sets and regulates training.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state legislature has moved into this policy area with the legislative reports requested of the Department of Public Safety.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The project is focused on the east metro region, but it may be part of a statewide strategy for regional training centers.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Requests should be coordinated through the Department of Public Safety once the facilities study has been completed and adopted by the legislature.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This is a collaborative effort that includes all organizations interested in public safety training in this area. No other proposals are expected for this type of facility.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Ramsey County has forwarded a resolution in support of this and other county projects.
9.	Pre-design completed? Pre-design steps included in the State's pre-design process has been undertaken by the county.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not intended to address the results of a previous disaster. However, the training provided will assist in responses to future disasters.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of Ramsey County is 43 out of 87 counties (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$5,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 3 of 5 (Ramsey County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Ramsey County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The goal is to acquire and develop 24 new soccer fields within Ramsey County by the year 2004.

The Ramsey County Board of Commissioners has identified acquisition and development of soccer facilities as a primary recreational need within the county. Historically, soccer fields within Ramsey County have been owned and operated by cities, school districts and townships. With exponential growth in the sport, demand for soccer fields far exceeds the number currently provided by these jurisdictions.

To address this need, Ramsey County has made a financial commitment of \$2.5 million (\$1 million in 1999-2000) to establish a partnership grant program where the county, in conjunction with affiliated cities, school districts and townships, will finance 50% of the cost to acquire and develop soccer facilities throughout the county. State funds will be used to match local funds, resulting in a \$10 million total commitment for acquisition and development of soccer fields. A search team, comprised of representatives of the county, cities, school districts, townships and soccer associations, has identified candidate sites for acquisition and/or development of soccer fields. The team will continue to investigate additional sites in an effort to provide a geographically balanced system accessible to all residents of Ramsey County.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested for these projects. As a condition of the county's financial participation in land acquisition and development, all sites will be owned and operated by cities, school districts or townships within Ramsey County. Accordingly, these jurisdictions will make a commitment for ongoing operations and maintenance.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Soccer is the fastest growing youth sport in the United States, Minnesota and Ramsey County. As the most fully-developed county in the state of Minnesota, the cities, school districts and townships in Ramsey County face unique challenges to acquire and develop soccer fields. Growth in the sport has come at a time when very little undeveloped land is available within the county. Soccer is a low-cost participant sport that appeals to Ramsey County's economically and culturally diverse population. The sport enjoys strong participation by both genders.

In response to the DOF comments in subsequent pages of this capital budget request, Ramsey County has had a close working relationship with the Amateur

Sports Commission (MASC) on the provision of various recreational sports. We understand that MASC is preparing a capital request to begin addressing the statewide need for additional youth soccer fields. The Ramsey County Board supports this initiative but recognizes unique needs within our fully developed county.

Soccer has emerged as a broad participation youth sport at a time when land within our county has already been committed to other uses. Each soccer field requires one and one half acres of land. Areas of this size, with suitable shape and topography are scarce within our fully developed county. Recognizing this need, the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners went beyond its traditional parks and recreation role in an effort to assist local units of government in securing and developing quality soccer space. We believe that quality soccer space for the youth of our community should be of statewide interest.

In response to the inquiry whether the project could be funded over multiple fiscal years, we offer the following. The Ramsey County Board of Commissioners has indicated a strong commitment to accelerate the acquisition and development of youth soccer fields.

The Board has indicated its intention to provide matching grants to local units of government over the next 4 years. However, funding for each year will be subject to a county board appropriation. The appropriation for 2000 is \$1 million. This \$1 million appropriation will provide a match to local funds of an equal amount. The county's capital request contemplates that the county and local funds will match the state appropriation.

Based on this approach, the project could be funded over the 3 fiscal years. However, a commitment of state funds to the project from the outset will enable Ramsey County and its local units of government to systematically plan and implement the youth Soccer Partners Program. If funded over 3 fiscal years, the state share of the project would be \$2 million in F.Y. 2000-01; \$2 million in F.Y. 2002-03; and \$1 million in F.Y. 2004-05.

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						07/2000	06/2004
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	5,000	0	0	5,000		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						07/2000	06/2004
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	5,000	0	0	5,000		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	5,000	0	0	5,000		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	10,000	0	0	10,000

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	5,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

In an effort to meet the state's goal in the amateur sports area, a trend is emerging that requires all amateur sport facility requests for state funding to be funneled through the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission (MASC).

In this legislative session, the MASC is requesting funding for a grants program that could address Ramsey County's need for soccer fields, as well as other jurisdictions in the state. Should the MASC request be funded, Ramsey County should be required to request funding through MASC and go through their prioritization process. If the MASC request is not funded, then it would be unfair to award funding directly to Ramsey County and not to the other local jurisdictions. In addition, portions of project costs may be eligible for funding through DNR's Outdoor Recreation Grant Program.

The request anticipates a 4-year project time line. As an alternative, consideration could be given to funding a portion of the request in 2000, with the remainder in 2002 and 2004.

The county has prioritized their 2000 session legislative requests, as follows (in priority order):

Ramsey County law enforcement center, East Metro regional public safety training center, Ramsey County soccer fields, Gibbs Farm interpretive center, commuter rail, regional parks, statewide youth sports facilities, Metro State library, Gillette Hospital, Como Park resource center, and Achievement Plus schools.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? Of the \$10 million project cost, \$5 million (50%) will be provided by local contributions and \$5 million (50%) is requested in state funding.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local recreational facilities is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for local recreational facilities is typically viewed as a local, not a state responsibility. With the exception of some recent Amateur Sports Commission grants for hockey facilities, this request would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area. Funding for youth amateur athletics has, to date, not included significant funding for local soccer fields.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as primarily a local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar funding. A better approach, if funding for such facilities were to be awarded, might be through a statewide grant program, rather than through legislative appropriations directly to selected jurisdictions. This would encourage a more competitive, prioritized funding approach statewide.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Individual soccer fields that might receive funding through this proposal are unlikely to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Ramsey County has forwarded a resolution in support of this and other county projects.
9.	Predesign completed? Predesign is not required for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank for Ramsey County is 43 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$1,500

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 4 of 5 (Ramsey County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Falcon Heights

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Ramsey County Historical Society (RCHS) seeks state bonding of \$1.5 million to design, construct, equip and furnish an estimated 20,000 square feet, multi-use Interpretive/Visitors Center at the Society's historic Gibbs Farm Museum at Larpenteur and Cleveland in Falcon Heights, and to enhance its collections facilities. This proposal would have the facility owned by Ramsey County and leased to the Ramsey County Historical Society who would operate it. The total project cost will be \$3.127 million, with \$1.627 million to be provided through private fund raising from organizations, corporations, foundations, Ramsey County, and other interested individuals.

The project has statewide significance because it defines the Gibbs Farm Museum as a statewide and regional tourism destination. The facility creates opportunity for telling the true story of the friendly association of Jane Gibbs with her Dakota friends, a beacon of hope for cross-cultural understanding and acceptance. Nowhere else in the region is the story of the amicable association between the pioneers and the Dakota people being told. Dakota history is more often told in terms of bloodshed, bitterness and war.

The construction of an Interpretive/Visitors Center at Gibbs Farm Museum as phase III completes the expanded interpretation (already begun with a LCMR grant in 1999) of this historical site including a comparison of Native American Dakota lifestyle with that of the pioneer Gibbs family, between 1835-1862. Visitors will learn about a period of friendly associations between the Dakota and the Euro-Americans often called the "Middle Ground" by historians. It is most fitting that this venue is located in the easily accessible center of the metropolitan area in the state capital's county.

This project supports the Ramsey County Historical Society's long-range plan for expanding the interpretation of this historic site into 2 time periods, the first when Jane Gibbs came to Minnesota as a small girl and lived alongside the Dakota of Cloud Man's band at Lake Harriet in the 1830s, and the second, when Jane and her husband, Herman Gibbs returned to Minnesota and started farming at Gibbs-farm in 1849.

The project's primary goal is an exciting learning experience of a little-known period of Minnesota history, for a projected 30,000 visitors. The building sets the stage with exhibits/orientation/assembly space, classrooms, admissions and visitor amenities.

The project will:

- optimize teaching opportunities for 25,000 school children statewide, presently coming from schools in Rochester, Mankato, Shakopee, Western Wisconsin, New Ulm, Red Wing, Minnetonka, Mound, and the Minneapolis and St. Paul school districts;
- propel statewide expansion of a current collaborative outreach effort with Hamline University's public school educational program on cultural heritage;
- establish the Gibbs Farm Museum and its "Middle Ground" Native American Dakota interpretation as a major Minnesota tourism destination, regionally and locally, in the same way the Laura Ingalls Wilder stories attract tourists;
- maximize use of classroom space using high technology teaching aids and hands-on educational experiences in craft making and demonstrations and serve as an incubator for off-site programming throughout the entire school year;
- optimize RCHS archival collections storage and maintenance space in a climate-controlled facility augmenting space now provided in several Ramsey County owned facilities;
- heighten visitor learning experiences through displays of historic artifacts, programs, demonstrations and lectures;
- fulfill visitor needs with improved rest rooms, doubling the size of the current gift shop giving visitors a better shopping environment, selection, and a variety of Native American handicrafts. The new facility conforms to all current ADA standards.
- further the goals and mission of the Minnesota Historical Society to "foster among people an awareness of Minnesota history so that they may draw strength and perspective from the past and find purpose for the future." RCHS is the Minnesota Historical Society's officially recognized historical society for Ramsey County.
- involve area organizations such as senior citizen groups, boy scouts, area businesses, local historical organizations and lecture series programs in the public meeting space;
- lengthen the visitor season through the winter months. Increases in visitors and programs expand gift shop and admissions revenues, minimizing impact of additional operating expenses.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are being requested for this project. Increased attendance, admission fees and store revenues, plus a dedicated operating endowment provides for increased operating costs of the new facility.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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For Ramsey County:

Staff

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Gibbs Farm Museum -- Ramsey County

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						04/1999	03/2009
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$249	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$249		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	249	0	0	0	249		
2. Predesign	0	30	0	0	30	07/2000	10/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	30	0	0	30		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	31	0	0	31	10/2000	03/2001
Design Development	0	41	0	0	41	10/2000	03/2001
Contract Documents	0	82	0	0	82	10/2000	03/2001
Construction Administration	0	51	0	0	51	10/2000	03/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	205	0	0	205		
4. Project Management						03/2001	11/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	36	0	0	36		
SUBTOTAL	0	36	0	0	36		
5. Construction Costs						03/2001	11/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	75	0	0	75		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	2,400	0	0	2,400		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	96	0	0	96		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,571	0	0	2,571		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	192	0	0	192	11/2001	12/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	25	0	0	25	11/2001	12/2001
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	217	0	0	217		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	68	0	0	68		
SUBTOTAL	0	68	0	0	68		
GRAND TOTAL	\$249	\$3,127	\$0	\$0	\$3,376		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
State Funds Subtotal	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	249	1,627	0	0	1,876
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	249	3,127	0	0	3,376

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	1,500	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

All information meets the guidelines.

Department of Finance Analysis:

Because this request was not forwarded through the Minnesota Historical Society, its relative prioritization with other competing historic site requests is unclear.

The project is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, with some regional or statewide significance as part of a larger statewide historic site network.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

The county has prioritized their 2000 session legislative requests, as follows (in priority order):

Ramsey County law enforcement center, East Metro regional public safety training center, Ramsey County soccer fields, Gibbs Farm interpretive center, commuter rail, regional parks, statewide youth sports facilities, Metro State library, Gillette Hospital, Como Park resource center, and Achievement Plus schools.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$3.127 million, with \$1.5 million (48%) in state funding requested and \$1.627 million (52%) in non-state matching funds pledged for this project.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state has played a continued role for many years in providing some level of support for historic sites and interpretive centers throughout Minnesota, but typically through appropriations requested and prioritized by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Although funding for this project would not represent expansion into a new policy area, the relative priority of this project is unclear because the request was not forwarded or prioritized by MHS.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The project is viewed as a primarily local benefit project, with some regional or statewide significance as part of a larger statewide historic site network.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Without benefit of having gone through some sort of review and prioritization by MHS, the project may be viewed as creating inequities among other local jurisdictions that have competing historic site requests.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities in the area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Ramsey County has forwarded a resolution in support of this and other county projects.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should query the Department of Administration as to whether a pre-design is required for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Falcon Heights is 185 out of 854 communities (1 is high). The tax capacity rank of Ramsey County is 43 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$15,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 5 of 5 (Ramsey County)

PROJECT LOCATION: 200 University Avenue East, St. Paul

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Gillette Children's Specialty Healthcare is requesting \$15 million for capital improvements at its facility in Saint Paul, Minnesota. This request is in furtherance of the state's policies and strategies focused towards children with disabilities. It is the well-established policy of the state of Minnesota to assure the availability and accessibility of health care for its citizens and to provide resources for each individual to reach self-sufficiency. As these policies relate to children with disabilities, the state helps finance appropriate medical care for children in need, and fosters early, effective medical intervention so as to enable each child to function and excel in educational and work-place settings.

Gillette Children's Hospital is seeking \$15 million from the state of Minnesota Capital Bonds to supplement \$11 million of its own funds to accomplish critical expansion and remodeling needs resulting from significant growth in demand for its services.

Gillette Children's Hospital expects to achieve relief from overcrowding and provide for future growth with the following expansion and remodeling project:

- Remodel 7,516 sq. ft. of space designated for rehabilitation services for children with disabilities and for children recovering from traumatic injuries.
- Expand the building by 12,800 sq. ft. and remodel 11,800 sq. ft. resulting 24,600 sq. ft. for outpatient clinic space, outpatient waiting space, support program space, and radiology services.
- Expand the building to provide 6,500 sq. ft. additional space allocated to surgery space and remodel existing 3,500 sq. ft. to yield 10,000 sq. ft. for surgery services.
- Expand the building by 9,200 sq. ft. and allocate this space for the Assistive Technology Services and Motion Analysis Laboratory.
- Remodel 7,500 sq. ft. of existing space and reallocate it to develop a third inpatient nursing unit, which is configured with patient bedrooms for 2 patients per room and sufficient space to accommodate one parent staying overnight for each patient.
- Remodel 19,000 sq. ft. in existing inpatient nursing units to provide patient bedrooms for 2 patients per room and sufficient space to accommodate one parent staying overnight for each patient.

- Provide mechanical upgrades to existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system and patient elevators to provide sufficient capacity and meet current codes.

All remodeling and expansion plans will include required modifications and accommodations to assure compliance to American Disability Act (ADA) requirements.

In 1975, Gillette Children's Hospital was relocated from a site on Lake Phalen in Saint Paul to the 4th floor of Regions Hospital (then Ramsey County Hospital) by action of the legislature of the state of Minnesota. In the intervening 25 years the organization has experienced growth in demand for all its services. This growth has caused severe crowding in existing spaces leading to significant dissatisfaction of patients and families – citizens of the state of Minnesota. Whenever possible, services have been moved to other locations, but those moves have only slowed the timing of the needs outlined in this request, not eliminated them.

The original space devoted to the Rehabilitation Department was designed in an era before families were involved in the health care of their children. Since that time, families participate in therapy in order to learn various therapy treatments so that they can continue those treatments once their child has returned home. The original space did not provide privacy for families and could not be efficiently utilized for contemporary rehabilitation services. The remodeled space provides for private treatment spaces and effective space for adaptive therapy.

In 1975, the outpatient clinic was designed to accommodate 10,000 outpatient clinic visits annually. In 1998, the clinic served 18,000 visits in space designed for 10,000 visits. The demand for outpatient services at the Saint Paul location has grown by 40% in the last 5 years, even with new clinic sites in other locations.

In 1987, the Surgery Department performed 600 surgeries in 2 surgical suites. In 1998, over 1,300 surgical procedures were performed in 3 surgical suites. The additional suite was leased from Regions Hospital; however, in 1998 Regions informed Gillette that it was ending the lease and would be using the space to meet the growing demand that Regions was experiencing. As a solution, Gillette was offered 10,000 sq. ft. in an expansion that was to be available for occupancy in 2001. While this will assist Gillette in meeting demands, the timing for this expansion is not in Gillette's control and thus, the timing of the need for funds is not in Gillette's control.

In 1975, when Gillette Hospital was located on the Regions Hospital campus, it was uncommon for families to stay in the hospital overnight with their child. It has now become the norm that families sleep at their child's bedside and remain with their child through most of the child's inpatient stay. The space allocated to inpatient nursing units is not sufficient to provide safe, private space for families. Most of the

patient bedrooms at Gillette are designed to accommodate 4 patients. Now that most families choose to stay in the rooms overnight, this results in overcrowding and safety issues.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

There will be no impact on the operating budget for the state. Any additional operating costs will be incorporated into the budget of Gillette Children's Hospital and funded from patient revenues and other operating revenues of the organization.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Margaret Perryman
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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
 Fiscal Years 2000-2005
 Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	1,359	0	0	1,359		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,359	0	0	1,359		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	7,417	13,502	0	0	20,919		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	7,417	13,502	0	0	20,919		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	2,664	0	0	2,664		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,664	0	0	2,664		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		12/2000					
Inflation Multiplier		6.90%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		1,209	0	0	1,209		
SUBTOTAL		1,209	0	0	1,209		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$7,417	\$18,734	\$0	\$0	\$26,151		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	7,417	3,734	0	0	11,151
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7,417	18,734	0	0	26,151

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	15,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

The information on cost currently submitted is not in a format that allows further analysis at this time.

Department of Finance Analysis:

Because of the client base that Gillette serves, this project would have statewide significance. While Gillette serves a statewide client base, it is unclear that the state has a role in funding capital improvements to private and non-profit health care facilities. Although Gillette Hospital was established as state hospital in 1897, it was decommissioned as a state institution and became a private, non-profit organization in the mid-1970's.

In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a hospital facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing. Project sponsors point to state funding of rural hospital grants, the Mayo Clinic, and University Hospital as prototype funding. However, in these cases, only limited assistance was provided. Rural hospital grants have been limited, the Mayo Clinic received a sales tax exemption not direct state bonding, and University Hospital issued University bonds not state bonds.

Only political subdivisions may receive state G.O. bond proceeds, so an appropriation (if awarded) would need to go to Ramsey County (as the owner of the facility).

The county has prioritized their 2000 session legislative requests, as follows (in priority order):

Ramsey County law enforcement center, East Metro regional public safety training center, Ramsey County soccer fields, Gibbs Farm interpretive center, commuter rail, regional parks, statewide youth sports facilities, Metro State library, Gillette Hospital, Como Park resource center, and Achievement Plus schools.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? Gillette has \$7.4 million of non-state resources previously for its capital improvements and is pledging an additional \$3.7 million for F.Y. 2000-01.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? While Gillette serves a statewide client base, it is unclear that the state has a role in funding capital improvements to private and non-profit health care facilities. Although Gillette Hospital was established as state hospital in 1897, it was decommissioned as a state institution and became a private, non-profit organization in the mid-1970's.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? State funding has been provided to relieve cost pressures on individual facility operating budgets, but funding of capital improvements has generally not been done with state resources. The exception to this is rural hospital grants which have funded capital needs. These have generally targeted areas where there is a need for sustained facilities in order to ensure access to health care services.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Given the client base that this hospital serves, the project would have statewide significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding this type of project may create inequities among local jurisdictions. Other facilities would likely seek similar funding for capital improvements.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Funding of capital improvements in any hospital would likely create competitive advantages for the recipient facility. Other hospitals and health care facilities do provide varying levels of services to children with disabilities, though Gillette does seem to have a niche of providing specialty health care for disabled children.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Ramsey County has forwarded a resolution in support of this and other county projects.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should consult with the Department of Administration to determine if a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Ramsey County is 43 of 87 counties (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$350

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Cities of Dundas, Faribault & Northfield)

PROJECT LOCATION: Dundas to Faribault in Rice County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This funding request is for acquisition of an 8-mile trail between Dundas and Faribault. This is to connect the Sakatah/Singing Hills State Trail in Faribault with the Cannon Valley Trail in Cannon Falls. Three miles have been completed between Northfield and Dundas. The funding sought in this bonding cycle would purchase right-of-way between Dundas and Faribault. Since the abandoned rail bed has been sold to local landowners (1970s), the volunteer board has been working with local landowners to establish a route.

Such a facility would provide a connection between public and semi-public open spaces serving 3 counties and 5 cities. A well kept secret of this portion of the Cannon River Valley is the brief period in history during which 30 mills were built and operated here. The mills served a variety of local needs within these agricultural communities and some were recognized well beyond this region. Mill Towns Trail is envisioned as a recreational investment that will link these communities in a way that will ensure their continued vitality.

The board intends to develop a trail route which can be used for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling or skiing which links Cannon Falls, Randolph, Waterford, Northfield, Dundas and Faribault. It will establish a recreational facility focused upon the communities along the proposed right-of-way. It will identify and provide access to public spaces, historic mill sites and both cultural and natural features along the trail right-of-way. It will promote the trail as an integrating element in the regional open space system.

A joint powers authority was established between the cities of Dundas, Faribault and Northfield in October 1999. Rice County is also anticipated to join into the agreement. The government joint powers authority will have ownership and maintenance responsibility for the trail.

Although no matching funds are anticipated for this project phase, significant local resources have been spent in previous phases. Northfield has spent over \$100 thousand on the trail construction between Northfield and Dundas. Grants and gifts from private individuals and recreation groups have funded the balance of the \$160 thousand cost of the first three miles of the trail in 1998. Rice County, Northfield and Dundas have also contributed park land and right-of-way areas for the project.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Peggy Prowe
Northfield City Councilmember
Mills Town Trail Board
619 East Ninth Street
Northfield, MN 55057
Phone: (507) 645-8261
Fax: (507) 645-3055
Email: dprowe@carleton.edu



Sketch of the Oxford Mill on the Little Cannon River near Cannon Falls

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						07/2000	06/2002
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$350	\$0	\$0	\$350		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	350	0	0	350		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						06/2002	09/2004
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	1,500	1,650	3,150		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	1,500	1,650	3,150		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$350	\$1,500	\$1,650	\$3,500		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	350	0	0	350
State Funds Subtotal	0	350	0	0	350
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1,500	1,650	3,150
TOTAL	0	350	1,500	1,650	3,500

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	350	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

State funding is only being requested for state trails, or trails that connect to state parks and recreation areas. DNR is not requesting funding for local or regional trail projects.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

The LCMR might be a more appropriate avenue for funding.

This project would require public ownership before it could be eligible for state general obligation bonding. Subsequent to their original application on 9-15-99, project sponsors have notified DOF of their intent to establish a joint powers board of the cities of Dundas, Faribault and Northfield to own and maintain the trail.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds are proposed with this project phase.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? This project fits into existing state policy regarding trails of regional interest. The trail is eligible for funding from DNR's Trail Connections Grant Program or Regional Trail Grants.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? In the past, trails throughout the state have received funding in varying amounts from various funding sources.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as having regional significance as it would connect Sakatah/Singing Hills State Trail with the Cannon Valley Trail. This would provide trail linkages from Mankato to Red Wing.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are currently being requested. Operating costs would be the responsibility of the joint powers board.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding of any local, regional or statewide trail will inevitably prompt similar requests from other jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This trail would not compete with other trails in the area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A joint powers agreement and resolution of support for the project have been received from the cities of Dundas, Northfield and Faribault.
9.	Pre-design completed? Pre-design is not required for trail projects.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Rice County is 57 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$4,248

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (West Central Minnesota)

PROJECT LOCATION: West Central Minnesota (six counties)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This project will design and construct a network of traveler information delivery services in West Central Minnesota based on the recommendations of a pre-design study completed by the Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission funded through a 1997 legislative appropriation.

The study recommends co-locating similarly focused agencies (chambers of commerce, county historical museums, convention and visitors bureaus) into the same facility to maximize the availability of information to travelers. These facilities would be owned by the counties in which they are located and operated by existing staff. It also suggests the concept of a pro-active, aggressive, coordinated marketing strategy for the entire region, which would have beneficial economic impacts on the economically stressed region. A coordinator would be hired to undertake the regional marketing which would be funded by a variety of local funding sources including lodging tax, unit of government contributions, public/private partnerships.

Construction of the facilities will occur in the following cities and counties: Appleton and Benson in Swift County, Ortonville in Big Stone County, Montevideo and Clara City in Chippewa County, Dawson and Madison in Lac qui Parle County, Canby and Granite Falls in Yellow Medicine County, and Morris in Stevens County.

The following findings are a result of the recently completed Regional Tourism Center and Tourism Development Study:

That the agricultural sector that traditionally supported the local economies in this 6 county area (West Central Minnesota) is again distressed, and there is no sign of long-term, sustainable recovery to levels of earlier years;

- That without the reversal of the trends in the agricultural sector of these local economies, the populations centers of the region will continue to decline, youth will continue to leave the area and not return, the labor base needed to support other economic sectors (retail and light industrial) will continue to shrink, locally provided professional services (medical, dental, finance, legal, etc.) will be become unavailable or will consolidate to population centers outside the area, retail businesses will continue to decline and close, and the shrinking tax base needed to provide necessary public services to area citizens will be inadequate;
- That new and sustainable sectors for these local economies must be found and intensively developed within the next 10-15 years;

- That tourism provides a viable, proven and sustainable economic alternative that can be developed in West Central Minnesota;
- That the Western Minnesota Prairie Waters Tourism Coalition, a Minnesota non-profit corporation representing and receiving partnership funding from the 6 counties, has provided an attractive and successful model for structuring and capitalizing on the possibilities for regional tourism promotion in these 6 counties;
- That the cultural, historical, natural and scenic assets that provide the foundation for tourism development in West Central Minnesota are geographically diverse, and they are best promoted on a regional basis rather than on a local, competitive basis;
- That the market segments identified in the study funded by the state of Minnesota are accessible and can be targeted with a strong likelihood of success, if the state of Minnesota and the local governments in the 6 county area can participate in a state-local partnership for developing the region's tourism potential;
- That the local city, local county governments and civic organizations of the 6 county area have the political will and the financial and human resources to make viable and implement the staffing, marketing, supply and other programming recommendations for the industry service center (hereinafter, "Minnesota River Tourism Office") described in the study;
- That the local city, local county governments and civic organizations of the 6 county area also have the political will and the financial and human resources to staff, supply and maintain the 3 "staffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers recommended by the study, and supply and maintain the 7 "unstaffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers recommended by the study;
- That, because of the distressed state of the local economies in the 6 county area, these local city, local county governments and civic organizations do not have the financial resources necessary to contemplate the land acquisition, final design, construction and related capital costs of the 3 "staffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers and 7 "unstaffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers;
- That the 3 "staffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers and 7 "unstaffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers are critical infrastructure for the success of the Minnesota River Tourism Office and the coalition of governments contemplated by the study, insofar as these structures provide the necessary platforms for organizing visitors and tourists within a 6 county area covering over 4,000 square miles and centralizing traffic flows and promotional efforts for the region's geographically diffuse assets;
- That the state of Minnesota has a strong interest in the political, social and economic viability of West Central Minnesota;
- That the state of Minnesota has a strong interest in developing a partnership with the city and county governments in West Central Minnesota, for the

development of the infrastructure these communities need to accelerate the development of tourism as a sustainable sector of their economies;

The associated costs for the Minnesota River Tourism Office and Centers are as follows (costs include the 10.2% inflation multiplier based on an August 2001 midpoint of construction):

Three "staffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers: total cost = \$3.841 million
Ortonville Site: \$1.158 million
Montevideo Site: \$1.270 million
Granite Falls site: \$1.413 million

Seven "unstaffed" Minnesota River Tourism Centers: total cost = \$305 thousand

Approximately \$44 thousand at each of the following cities: Appleton, Benson, Clara City, Dawson, Madison, Morris, Canby,

One "staffed" Minnesota River Tourism Office, location undetermined: \$102 thousand

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating assistance will be required.

Local Units of Government (counties and cities) will own and operate these facilities and will cumulatively provide approximately \$148 thousand annually (with increases adjusted for inflation over time). We expect to have resolutions of commitment from all 6 counties (Big Stone, Swift, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Stevens) and 10 communities (Ortonville, Montevideo, Clara City, Benson, Appleton, Madison, Dawson, Granite Falls, Canby, Morris) by October 31. Resolutions will state a 15 year commitment to this project. Copies of the resolutions will be forwarded as attachments to this application.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Dawn E. Hegland
Physical Development Director
Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission
323 West Schlieman Avenue
Appleton, MN 56208
Phone: (320) 289-1981
Fax: (320) 289-1983
Email: dhegland@umvrdc.org

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						08/2000	09/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$100		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	100	0	0	100		
2. Predesign	45	0	0	0	45	07/1997	06/1999
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	53	0	0	53	09/2000	10/2000
Design Development	0	70	0	0	70	11/2000	12/2000
Contract Documents	0	158	0	0	158	01/2001	03/2001
Construction Administration	0	70	0	0	70	04/2001	02/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	351	0	0	351		
4. Project Management						08/2000	01/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	44	0	0	44		
Construction Management	0	175	0	0	175		
SUBTOTAL	0	219	0	0	219		
5. Construction Costs						03/2001	01/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	493	0	0	493		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	10	0	0	10		
Construction	0	1,871	0	0	1,871		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	76	0	0	76		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	100	0	0	100		
Construction Contingency	0	315	0	0	315		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,865	0	0	2,865		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	320	0	0	320	12/2001	01/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	320	0	0	320		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		08/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		10.20%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		393	0	0	393		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$45	\$4,248	\$0	\$0	\$4,293		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	45	4,248	0	0	4,293
State Funds Subtotal	45	4,248	0	0	4,293
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	45	4,248	0	0	4,293

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Laws of Minnesota 1997, Chapter 200, Article 1, Section 2, Subd. 2	45

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,248	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Remodeling of \$87.12/sq. ft. above guidelines range of \$30 -\$80/sq. ft., please justify.

Design fees of 12.3% above guidelines of 6-10%, please justify.

Occupancy of 11.2% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.

Construction contingency 12.4% above guidelines of new 2-4% and remodel 2-10%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a multi-county, regional benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if local facilities of this type are funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local contributions are included with this request. The city and county applicants should consider funding at least 50% of total capital costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a regional benefit project, encompassing 6 counties.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support for the request have been received from the City of Montevideo, Montevideo Economic Development Authority, City of Dawson, Granite Falls Economic Development Authority, Big Stone County, City of Granite Falls, City of Ortonville, and Chippewa County.
9.	Pre-design completed? The Department of Administration has informed the applicant that pre-design is not needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The applicant informs us that these proposed facilities are located in flood zones of 1993 and 1997.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the county applicants range from 33 to 55 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$200

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Renville County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Renville and Nicollet counties, .

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is to complete funding for the construction of the FairRidge Trail. This trail is a joint effort of Renville County, City of Fairfax, Minnesota River Valley Recreational Trail Association (MRVRTA), Fort Ridgely State Park, and Fairfax Depot Association. Funding thus far has been secured from 4 sources. They are:

■ Federal ISTE A Grant	\$276
■ Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (Cooperative Trail Grant)	\$ 50
■ Renville County	\$ 10
■ MRVRTA fundraisers and donations.	\$ 9

The FairRidge Trail is an 8.9 mile, 8 foot wide bituminous, multi-use recreational trail which will connect Fairfax Historical Depot Park (within the City of Fairfax), Mayflower Golf Course, Valley View Campground, and Fort Ridgely State Park via the State Highway 4 right-of-way and purchased easements of privately held lands.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Currently, there are no significant recreational trails within a 50-mile radius of this project. The culvert extensions that will be constructed along the trail will provide a safer passage over 2 county ditches for winter use of this same corridor. This trail is compatible with the comprehensive long-range plans of the legislative-funded Minnesota River Recreational Plan.

The fiscal agent for the FairRidge Trail is Renville County. Upon completion, this trail will be owned and maintained by the City of Fairfax.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Robert Dickson, Treasurer
Minnesota River Valley Recreational Trail Association
P.O. Box 205
Fairfax, MN 55332-0205
(507) 426-7242

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						11/1999	03/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$10		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	10	0	0	10		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	10	0	0	10	08/1999	11/1999
Contract Documents	0	3	0	0	3	02/2000	04/2000
Construction Administration	0	29	0	0	29	04/2000	09/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	42	0	0	42		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						06/2000	09/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	12	0	0	12		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	461	0	0	461		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	20	0	0	20		
SUBTOTAL	0	493	0	0	493		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$545	\$0	\$0	\$545		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	200	0	0	200
State Funds Subtotal	0	200	0	0	200
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	276	0	0	276
Local Government Funds	0	10	0	0	10
Private Funds	0	9	0	0	9
Other	0	50	0	0	50
TOTAL	0	545	0	0	545

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	200	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a regional trail with regional benefit, as it would develop a significantly-sized trail with connections to an existing state park at Fort Ridgely. State bond funding is currently being requested by DNR for the Paul Bunyan State Trail, and for trail projects that connect to state trails or state facilities. However, no other local or regional trail funding is being requested in F.Y. 2000.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

The LCMR might be a more appropriate avenue for funding.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? \$295 thousand (54%) in non-state matching funds will be contributed with this project. \$200 thousand (37%) in state bonding is requested, in addition to a \$50 thousand DNR Cooperative Trails Grant. A separate request for LCMR funding for this project is also being prepared.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Typically, the state's interest has been in adding state trails, or trails that link population areas with existing state recreation areas.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? In the past, trails throughout the state have received funding in varying amounts from various funding sources. This request is consistent with state policies related to development of regional trails.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This trail would normally qualify for DNR's Regional Trails program, but DNR is not requesting regional trail funding this session. The proposed trail connects to Fort Ridgely State Park, which is a state recreation asset.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding of any local, regional or statewide trail will inevitably prompt similar requests from other jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This trail would not compete with other such trails or recreation facilities in the area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution from the local governing body has not been received with application information.
9.	Predesign completed? Predesign is not required for a trail project of this type.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Fairfax is 297 out of 854 communities (1 is high). The tax capacity rank of Renville County is 11 of 87 counties (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$16,666

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 2 (Rochester and other local jurisdictions)

PROJECT LOCATION: Cities and counties along DM&E RR Corridor, Southern Minnesota, Lake Benton to Winona

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The project would provide grant funds to the cities and counties adjacent to the DM&E Railroad Corridor that extends across Southern Minnesota from South Dakota to and including Winona. Grant funds are requested by the City of Rochester and other affected jurisdictions to mitigate the impacts that an increase from the current 3 trains per day to 37 trains per day will have on the cities and counties adjacent to the rail corridor.

The DM&E Railroad project is being described as the largest railroad project to be constructed in over 100 years. It involves the construction of a new railroad line from Rapid City, South Dakota to the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and the complete reconstruction of over 800 miles of DM&E Railroad lines from Rapid City, South Dakota to Winona, Minnesota. This will involve the rebuilding of the DM&E Railroad lines entirely across Minnesota. The purpose of the project is to haul low sulfur coal from the Powder River Basin to markets in Minnesota and eastward to Wisconsin, Chicago, and the Great Lakes Basin and other destinations. It has been estimated by the company and the Federal Surface Transportation Board that this will result in adding 34 coal trains, each approximately 1 ½ miles in length, per day to the existing 3 freight trains per day that go through the cities and counties in Southern Minnesota.

The DM&E project is currently proceeding through an EIS review and approval process being conducted by the Surface Transportation Board, (STB) a federal regulatory agency. During this process the board will consider certain environmental mitigation measures to be provided by the DM&E. Historically, the environmental mitigation measures ordered by the STB have been minimal and have not addressed the more significant environmental and quality of life mitigation issues that have been raised by affected cities in other states that have been subject to railroad expansions under STB regulations. This situation leaves all the citizens along the DM&E Railroad corridor in southern Minnesota with an exposure to significant public costs to mitigate traffic, noise, and emergency service impacts.

The cities affected by the project include most of the largest Minnesota cities south of the Metro area: Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Waseca, Mankato, and New Ulm. These cities are, by and large, responsible for much of the economic growth in Southern Minnesota. The anticipated impacts to these communities due to the proposed railroad project include a significant increase in traffic congestion and resultant delays in the delivery of emergency services affecting life and safety; a substantial increase in train noise levels to unacceptable levels for the most closely

adjacent properties; depressed valuations of adjacent properties; and a potential reduction of economic growth and job creation due to an overall reduction in the quality of life. These issues will not be adequately addressed in the STB process. Undoubtedly, DM&E's rail expansion will have significant impacts on the cities through which the trains will pass. Those benefiting from the project are almost exclusively coal burning utilities. For the most part, the beneficiaries of the project will be in states to the east of Minnesota, but the negative impacts will occur to these cities in Minnesota.

Some communities have reached an agreement with the DM&E Railroad to provide more mitigation measures than are typically provided under the STB process. However, these steps by the railroad, while worthwhile and welcomed, if they materialize, will not make these communities whole in light of the significant impact that an increase of 34 coal trains per day will cause these communities. Other communities have not reached any agreement with the DM&E and are reliant on what surely will be minimal mitigation measures incorporated in STB orders.

The capital bonding request that is proposed would provide \$50 million in state grant allocations to be made available for cities and counties along the DM&E line in Minnesota. The funding would be utilized for capital projects to allow these local governments to mitigate the impacts of the DM&E project on their communities.

Capital mitigation measures would include but not be limited to: traffic crossing safety improvements; traffic/train vehicle conflict reduction measures such as grade separations, improvements to connecting streets to redirect traffic to other crossings or alternative railroad alignments; pedestrian safety measures; noise mitigation measures including but not limited to sound walls, the construction of berms, acquisition or relocation of the most severely impacted properties, whistle-free crossing improvements, directional horns for train crossings and other measures to reduce noise impacts on adjacent properties; improvement to emergency services operations designed to reduce emergency response time including but not limited to advance train warning systems, and construction of emergency services facilities (fire, police, and ambulance) to improve response time.

Under state statutes, the state share of a project may be more than half of the total cost of a project if the project is needed as the result of a disaster or to prevent a disaster or is located in a political subdivision with a very low average net tax capacity. In this instance the impacts on the local communities due to this railroad project, which could not have been anticipated or predicted by the communities, include public safety impacts, damage to property values, and significant cost impacts on the local government units. It will be a hardship on the local communities that are being negatively impacted by the project to provide matching funds.

There will be significant local costs that will be incurred due to the project even if the state provides the requested assistance for mitigation. Reductions in property

values will have a long-term impact on local tax capacity. The requested state appropriation will not cover the total costs that the local government units will incur to mitigate project impacts will have a long-term impact on local tax capacity. The requested state appropriation will not cover the total costs that the local government units will incur to mitigate project impacts.

It is proposed that the funding allocation for the first \$25 million would be based on the population of the cities affected by the corridor project. The greatest impact of the project will be on urban areas. The second \$25 million would be distributed among the cities and counties determined by an allocation based on the traffic exposure level for each intersection affected by the project. The second \$25 million in funding would be divided by the total traffic exposures and each governmental jurisdiction would receive its proportionate share of the allocation based on their traffic exposure. MnDOT would provide accurate figures on the traffic exposures for each intersection.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No impact on state agency operating budgets is planned.

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
DM&E Railroad Corridor Project

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						01/2001	12/2003
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$3,000		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,000	2,000	0	3,000		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	570	1,140	0	1,710	01/2001	12/2003
Contract Documents	0	760	1,520	0	2,280	01/2001	12/2003
Construction Administration	0	1,330	2,660	0	3,990	01/2001	12/2003
SUBTOTAL	0	2,660	5,320	0	7,980		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						01/2001	12/2003
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	15,850	31,700	0	47,550		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	490	980	0	1,470		
SUBTOTAL	0	16,340	32,680	0	49,020		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	666	1,334	0	2,000	01/2001	12/2003
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	666	1,334	0	2,000		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$20,666	\$41,334	\$0	\$62,000		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	16,666	33,334	0	50,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	16,666	33,334	0	50,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	4,000	8,000	0	12,000
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	20,666	41,334	0	62,000

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	16,666	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This project is viewed as having regional significance for southern Minnesota.

DOF suggests that this project may be phased over 3-5 years. There is some uncertainty regarding when the Surface Transportation Board will complete their EIS review for the project. Major construction on the rail line is expected to occur in 2000 and 2001, with actual coal train traffic to begin moving by 2002. This would imply that a funding decision on this request might be better considered during preparation of the next biennial budget. It would seem premature to act on this proposal before the STB makes a decision on the project.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The project cost of this request in FY 2000-01 is \$20.666 million, with \$4 million (19%) to be provided from non-state sources. An additional state request of \$33.334 million is pending in FY 2002-03.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding these projects would be to mitigate the safety and economic effects of additional train traffic on cities and counties in the DM&E railroad corridor.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? This request may expand the state role in a new policy area. Local communities should apply for assistance through existing state programs in agencies such as Mn/DOT and DTED.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The beneficiaries of individual grants would be local communities. However, taken as a whole, this grant program would have regional benefit throughout southern Minnesota.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among other local jurisdictions that currently experience heavy train traffic, but are not located in the DM&E railroad corridor.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support from 13 of the affected cities have been received with the application. This includes the cities of Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, New Ulm, Sleepy Eye, Sanborn, Lake Benton, St. Charles, Lewiston, Kasson, Goodview, and Waseca. The total population in these communities is 199,000 and represents 91% of the population in cities along the DM&E corridor. The City of Rochester has prioritized this as their Number 1 priority (of three requests from the area).
9.	Pre-design completed? Pre-design is not needed for transportation infrastructure improvements.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Rochester is 105, Winona - 212, Owatonna - 127, Waseca - 245, Mankato - 134, and New Ulm - 266 of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$20,194

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 2 (Rochester and other local jurisdictions)

PROJECT LOCATION: Rochester, Near the University Center Rochester

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

To construct a comprehensive, multidiscipline facility designed to meet the training needs of the public safety employees from Olmsted County, and the 15 counties of southeastern Minnesota. The facility will meet the training needs of firefighters, police officers, deputy sheriff's, correctional officers, emergency medical technicians, dispatchers, search and rescue teams, hazardous material response teams, private security, emergency responders, military personnel, and others. The major components of the facility include a fire training tower, burn areas, confined rescue spaces, indoor firearms range, defensive tactics lab, driving range, simulators lab, classrooms, and obstacle course. The facility is designed to allow for phased construction and implementation of new training programs.

This is a joint project involving the collaborative efforts of the Rochester Fire Department, Rochester Police Department, and Olmsted County Sheriff's Office.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

Operation costs of the facility will be shared by Olmsted County, the city of Rochester and through tuition and fee-based revenue. Training personnel from the different agencies will staff the facility, and supervise the maintenance and day to day operations. Fees based on agency or officer use of the facility will offset the major costs of building operations.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The proposal meets the guidelines and recommendations of the Statewide Master Plan for Fire and Law Enforcement Training Facilities in Minnesota (report to the Minnesota Legislature, February 1999, from the Commissioner of Public Safety as directed in 1998 Laws, Chap. 404, Sec. 21, Subd. 3). Southeast Minnesota and Rochester were identified as a region of the state requiring appropriate public safety training facilities. The facility is designed to allow public safety agencies of the area to comply with the minimum standards for training established by the National Fire Protection Association, the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

The project is one of several from across the state designed to meet the needs of the state's public safety officers. As mentioned above, the facility meets the guidelines

and recommendations of the "Statewide Master Plan for Fire and Law Enforcement Training Facilities in Minnesota," and as such would be one of several facilities designed to meet the training needs of the state's public safety officers.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	22	0	0	0	22	07/1999	09/1999
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	167	0	0	167	11/2000	01/2001
Design Development	0	274	0	0	274	01/2001	04/2001
Contract Documents	0	438	0	0	438	04/2001	08/2001
Construction Administration	0	219	0	0	219	09/2001	11/2002
SUBTOTAL	0	1,098	0	0	1,098		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	4,394	0	0	4,394	09/2001	11/2002
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	9,803	0	0	9,803		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	994	0	0	994		
SUBTOTAL	0	15,191	0	0	15,191		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	10	0	0	10	06/2000	07/2000
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	1,806	0	0	1,806	05/2001	08/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	768	0	0	768		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,574	0	0	2,574		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		7.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		1,321	0	0	1,321		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$22	\$20,194	\$0	\$0	\$20,216		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	20,194	0	0	20,194
State Funds Subtotal	0	20,194	0	0	20,194
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	22	0	0	0	22
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	22	20,194	0	0	20,216

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	20,194	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Occupancy of 16.9% above expected guidelines of 5-8%, please justify.
Construction contingency of 7.0% above guidelines of 2-4%, please modify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The legislature directed the Commissioner of Public Safety to reconvene the task force that developed the statewide master plan for fire and law enforcement training facilities. Its purpose is to develop specific recommendations concerning the siting, financing and use of these training facilities. The commissioner's report is due to the legislature 1-15-2000. Given the timing of the report, the Governor may not have an opportunity to review the report prior to making his budget recommendations. For future Law Enforcement Training Facility requests, the Commissioner of Public Safety may wish to coordinate the requests through his department and make recommendations to the Governor regarding funding needs

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$21.196 million, with \$21.274 million requested from state funds (99%) and \$22 thousand contributed from non-state sources (1%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Providing and ensuring adequated training for public safety personnel has been a state mission for several years. In addition, MN POST Board sets and regulates training.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state legislature has moved into this policy area with the legislative reports on public safety facilities requested of the Department of Public Safety.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This project would serve mainly the south east region of the state, but may be a part of a statewide strategy for regional training centers.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions unless these requests are coordinated through the Department of Public Safety once the study has been completed and adopted by the legislature.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project may be in competition with other similar training facilities if this one is funded and others are not.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for this project has been received from the City of Rochester. This project has been prioritized as the second of three requests from the Rochester area.
9.	Predesign completed? From the project cost detail page, it appears the predesign has been completed.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not intended to address the results of a previous disaster. However, the training provided will assist in responses in the future.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the City of Rochester is 105 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$50

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Rock County)

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Luverne to Blue Mounds State Park

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is to construct a bike/pedestrian trail near Blue Mound State Park in Rock County.

The proposed Blue Mound Bike/Pedestrian Trail termini are located at the CSAH 4 and CSAH 18 and at the Lower Mound Lake entrance in the Blue Mounds State Park. The trail would begin at the CSAH 4 and CSAH 18 intersection and proceed northward along the CSAH 18 corridor. At the CSAH 18 and CSAH 8 intersection, the trail would proceed eastward and westward. The trail would extend westward to Blue Mounds State Park Interpretive Center entrance on the north side of CSAH 8. The trail would extend eastward and northward within and along the Statutory Boundaries of the Blue Mounds State Park. The trail would terminate at the Lower Mound Lake Swimming area.

The Rock County highway department will own and maintain the the trail from the city limits of Luverne to the Blue Mounds State Park. The Blue Mounds State Park will own and maintain the trail within its boundaries.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

The Blue Mounds Bike/Pedestrian Trail would provide bicyclists and pedestrians a safe and recreational opportunity to explore Blue Mounds State Park and the surrounding area. The CSAH 18 and CSAH 8 shoulders are currently being used by bicyclists and pedestrians for recreational purposes. If the Blue Mounds Bike/Pedestrian Trail is not constructed, Rock County will have to widen the roadways. The current shoulder width does not allow for safe pedestrian and bike usage.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The Rock County Highway Department (RCHD) had received a written commitment (attached) from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN/DNR) that they would provide the 20% match to the 80% Federal Transportation Enhancement Funds used for the Trail within the Park boundaries. The RCHD has secured Federal Transportation Enhancement Funds for the construction for the Blue Mounds Bike/Pedestrian Trail in the year 2002. The application was made with commitment of matching funds from RCHD and MN/DNR. The MN/DNR recently informed the

RCHD that they would not be able to provide funding to the project due to budget restrictions. Therefore, we are requesting assistance in funding this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Rock County Highway Engineer
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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						10/2000	10/2001
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$23	\$0	\$0	\$23		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	23	0	0	23		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	10	0	0	10	10/1998	10/2001
Contract Documents	0	5	0	0	5	10/1998	10/2001
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	15	0	0	15		
4. Project Management						01/2002	08/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	11	0	0	11		
SUBTOTAL	0	11	0	0	11		
5. Construction Costs						04/2002	08/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	251	0	0	251		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	251	0	0	251		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$300		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	50	0	0	50
State Funds Subtotal	0	50	0	0	50
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	201	0	0	201
Local Government Funds	0	49	0	0	49
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	300	0	0	300

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	50	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

The state provides funding for local recreation trails such as this project through the Cooperative Trail Grant program. The County should apply directly to DNR for such funding. The LCMR is another possible avenue for funding.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$300 thousand, with \$50 thousand requested from state funds (17%) and \$250 thousand contributed from non-state sources (83%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? This project qualifies for the Cooperative Trail grant program through DNR. Rather than applying for a direct grant as Rock County is doing here, the county should apply through DNR's statewide grant program.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? In the past, trails throughout the state have received funding in varying amounts from various funding sources.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This trail would connect Luverne to Blue Mounds State Park.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? It is believed that this trail would not compete with other such trails throughout the state.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution from the local governing body has not been received with the application information.
9.	Predesign completed? Predesign is not required for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of Rock County is 32 out of 87 (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$3,100

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (South Metro Area)

PROJECT LOCATION: Braemer Park, Edina

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Edina, Richfield, and the Metropolitan Airports Commission propose to construct a training facility comprising state-of-the-art equipment and well planned spaces necessary to meet the training needs of Minnesota's public safety community far into the future.

Five local agencies have combined our resources and jointly identified a large regional need to provide up-to-date training for public safety personnel. We have identified the necessity for a facility plan that will provide POST approved state-of-the-art cooperative training for our public safety personnel in an economical manner. This facility will be made available to a wide range of communities to meet their public safety training requirements.

Financial Support:

The financial commitment is significant. The project members have committed over \$5 million to develop the facility. This represents a funding level of about 60% of the total cost of this facility. Additionally, the members of the group will pay all ongoing and future operating costs of this facility.

Although local funding is substantial, it falls short of what is needed to make this a fully functioning facility. To turn the South Metro Training Facility into a reality, we need the assistance of state Capital Budget funds. If funding in the capital bonding is not received, the local communities will drastically cut back our plans. We will provide basic training to our local officers but will not be able to serve the broader region and state. Our request is to offer this important training to other agencies.

State Significance in Training:

The state of Minnesota leads the nation in setting standards of excellence in public safety training. The Police Officer Standards and Training Board (POST) was established to address many important issues, including police training. Both minimum and content issues are mandated by POST, leading to trained professionals who serve our communities well. The National Fire Protection Administration likewise has standards and certification in firefighter training. Training to meet these standards not only saves lives, it protects property, income, and the economic tax base. People who feel safe in their community will continue to invest in their homes and neighborhoods.

The statewide significance is represented in a number of ways:

- The POST Board already directs, mandates and supports police training statewide. This facility would offer one of a number of regional sites providing this POST approved training.
- The legislative statewide study group/committee has identified the need for 8 such regional training centers. This statewide plan will strengthen our proposal as we too recognize the need for a comprehensive state plan serving many regions.
- The center will provide the opportunity to develop some specialty training in decision shooting and emergency driving, which will give an opportunity to any statewide agency this important but previously unavailable training.
- Improved local or regional cost-effective training will enhance performance in dealing with significant incidents. This will result in less demands on state resources during these large scale incidents.

Current Training Needs:

Training is critical for police and fire professionals. Developing and maintaining skills is vital to ensuring public safety.

- **Realistic and Decision Shooting:** Firearm training ranges are perhaps the most critical law enforcement training needs. The very few existing ranges are becoming more restricted and are likely to be closed based on issues of lead contamination, encroachment of highways, development, and noise. Additionally, use of force tactics will be instructed along with legal updates in this important area. Regional state-of-the-art training will provide realistic scenarios with increased frequency.
- **Current Fire Suppression:** Fire departments have traditionally used fire towers and abandoned buildings for fire training. The only tower in the south metro area is located in Bloomington. This training tower needs significant repair, is located in an area slated for redevelopment and has very restrictive use. Abandoned buildings are increasingly scarce, leaving fire-fighting personnel with only limited opportunities for hands-on training. Improved facilities are needed to provide better quality and realistic training. Environmental and safety regulations need to be carefully followed.
- **Emergency Driving Training:** The South Metro Facility will house a state-of-the-art driving simulator. The equipment and training staff will be able to expose officers to the critical decision-making process while involved in pursuit driving and emergency vehicle operation.
- **Regional Fit and Linkage to Other Training Sites:** A current facility in the metropolitan area providing some of the training identified is the Hennepin

County/Maple Grove site in northwest Hennepin County. The southwest and south metro public safety departments find that this facility offers useful training but, based on location and level of demand, prevents adequate use. Our proposal will not compete with, but will complement the Maple Grove site.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating costs are being requested for this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
South Metro Law Enforcement Training Facility

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$1,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,050		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	1,050	0	0	0	1,050		
2. Predesign	SUBTOTAL	20	0	0	20		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	30	37	0	0	67	06/2000	07/2000
Design Development	0	74	0	0	74	06/2000	07/2000
Contract Documents	0	222	0	0	222	08/2000	10/2000
Construction Administration	0	37	0	0	37	08/2000	10/2000
SUBTOTAL	30	370	0	0	400		
4. Project Management						06/2000	10/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	155	0	0	155		
Construction Management	3	0	0	0	3		
SUBTOTAL	3	155	0	0	158		
5. Construction Costs						12/2000	10/2001
Site & Building Preparation	100	199	0	0	299		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	3,865	0	0	3,865		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	50	133	0	0	183		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	326	0	0	326		
SUBTOTAL	150	4,523	0	0	4,673		
6. Art	SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	1,761	0	0	1,761	10/2001	12/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	21	0	0	21	10/2001	12/2001
Security Equipment	0	21	0	0	21	10/2001	12/2001
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,803	0	0	1,803		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		6.90%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost	SUBTOTAL	473	0	0	473		
9. Other	SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,253	\$7,324	\$0	\$0	\$8,577		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	3,100	0	0	3,100
State Funds Subtotal	0	3,100	0	0	3,100
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	1,253	4,224	0	0	5,477
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,253	7,324	0	0	8,577

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	3,100	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

New facility has \$89.51/sq. ft. which is below the guidelines for this type of facility, expect in range of \$130 to \$140/sq. ft.
Occupancy % of 38.6% above guidelines of 5-10%, please justify.
Construction contingency of 7.5% above expected guidelines for new facility of 2 - 4%.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The legislature directed the Commissioner of Public Safety to reconvene the task force that developed the statewide master plan for fire and law enforcement training facilities. Its purpose is to develop specific recommendations concerning the siting, financing and use of these training facilities. The commissioner's report is due to the legislature 1-15-2000. Given the timing of the report, the Governor may not have an opportunity to review the report prior to making his budget recommendations. For future Law Enforcement Training Facility requests, the Commissioner of Public Safety may wish to coordinate the requests through his department and make recommendations to the Governor regarding funding needs.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? 60% non-state matching funds (\$4.2 million) are pledged for this project. The match includes site acquisition, design and project management costs. State funds would be used for construction.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? Providing and ensuring adequate training for public safety personnel has been a state mission for a considerable time. In addition, MN POST Board sets and regulates training as well as provides training subsidies.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state legislature has moved into this policy area with the legislative reports requested from the Department of Public Safety.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The project is focused on the south metro region but it may be part of a statewide strategy for regional training centers.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies would be required. Operating costs would be a responsibility of participating cities.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Requests should be coordinated through the Department of Public Safety once the facilities study has been completed and adopted by the legislature.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This is a collaborative effort that includes all organizations interested in public safety training in this area.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? The South Metro Training Group has two city council resolutions in support of this project and other members are in the process of bringing these resolutions before their city councils. In addition, a letter of support has been received from the Chair of the Hennepin County Board who has indicated his support for two projects in the 2000 legislative session -- the Maple Grove Law Enforcement Training Facility Expansion and construction of the new Southwest Metro Public Safety Training Facility.
9.	Predesign completed? Predesign steps included in the State's predesign process has been undertaken by the county.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not intended to address the results of a previous disaster. However, the training provided will assist in responses to future disasters.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacities of participating cities are as follows (their rank out of 854 communities; 1 is high): Bloomington (40), Eden Prairie (29), Edina (26), and Richfield (181).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$2,371

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Saint Paul Port Authority)

PROJECT LOCATION: St. Paul

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The Port Authority will spend state bond proceeds for the construction of new roads in this redevelopment project to provide the critical public rights-of-way linking this new business park to the existing roadway network in Saint Paul and the state of Minnesota.

The site in its current condition consists of blighted, underutilized, and polluted property that has caused real estate disinvestment in and around this property, located in the Frogtown/North End area of Saint Paul. Through Port Authority Brownfield redevelopment efforts, this project will transform approximately 58 acres into a highly productive, job-producing business park that will serve as home to new manufacturing facilities constructed by the private sector. The Port Authority has estimated that the total project cost for this Brownfield redevelopment effort (prior to private sector investment/new construction) will be over \$30 million; therefore, the \$2.3 million requested for the road access component of this redevelopment activity is a reasonably small part of the total estimated project cost. Subsequent private sector investment in facilities and equipment is estimated at \$25-30 million. There will be a very significant match pursuant to state requirements.

This project meets the state's capital budget criteria in several ways:

- It will be a non-recurring, project specific capital expenditure that will be under public ownership and control in perpetuity.
- This project is new construction activity of public roadways.
- The project passes the private activity test relative to the completed product consisting of public rights-of-way, which are typically bond financed.
- This project consists of program improvements and expansion. The state of Minnesota and the Saint Paul Port Authority over many years have supported and undertaken, through their respective activities, consistent efforts to revitalize blighted and underutilized property, providing outcomes of retaining expanding manufacturers within the state of Minnesota, remediating polluted land, increasing the tax base, and providing new job opportunities for welfare-to-work people and others.

- This project will enhance revitalization efforts and property values in and around the site. It will comprise an important element in the project area through providing critical road access in the new business park.

IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS:

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

The Port Authority will construct the new roads in the Maxson—Dale Business Park. The Port Authority and city of Saint Paul will work jointly to dedicate these roads to the city. Subsequent to construction, the city of Saint Paul will undertake all maintenance activities for the life of these roads. Therefore, the city's operating budget, through its Public Works Department, will reflect a funding level adequate to maintain these roads in conjunction with road maintenance throughout the city of Saint Paul.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

This project directly addresses the state of Minnesota's funding criteria for the use of state bonds. Maxson—Dale is a critical component in the overall statewide effort to limit urban sprawl, remediate environmentally polluted land, provide for business retention and expansion within the state (thereby counteracting the aggressive marketing of our state's businesses by all of the surrounding states), increase the tax base, and provide jobs to welfare-to-work people and others. The new road construction utilizing state bond proceeds will provide an additional link within the state's transportation network for business activities, whose economic benefits (including supplier networks) will ripple throughout the state. Specific criteria this proposal meets include the following:

- Strategic Linkage: Important parts of the state's mission are to provide sound roadways for transportation and site accessibility, retain growing manufacturers in Minnesota, add to the job and tax bases, clean up polluted sites, limit urban sprawl, and provide good jobs to welfare-to-work recipients. The provision of state bond funds for road construction as part of this overall Brownfield redevelopment effort will directly address these state policies.
- User/Non-State Financing: Brownfield redevelopment projects always require multiple funding sources. State bond funds for new roads for the Maxson—Dale Project, will be joined by other financing sources including private sector lending financing (for end-user facilities), Metropolitan Council funds, tax increment financing, Port Authority funds, Federal Enterprise Community funds, and special assessments to end users.
- Improvement of Customer Services: The state will be made more customer friendly by the completion of this project. Growing manufacturers (who are constantly approached by surrounding states) that need land on which to

construct new facilities will be better accommodated (currently, demand exceeds supply by a factor of approximately 4 business to every 1 site). State funding to assist in bringing this overall project to fruition will also provide the area's labor force with critical job opportunities, which help meet the state's welfare-to-work goals, thereby enhancing the state's customer service to job seekers. In addition, the provision of newly constructed roads in this area will enhance and link into other area revitalization efforts ongoing and planned for the future, including housing rehab and new construction, and other area street and boulevard improvements. This project will provide the opportunity for people living in the area to take the bus, walk, and/or bike to their jobs in the new Maxson—Dale Business Park.

- **Operational Efficiencies:** Currently this property is dilapidated, polluting, generates excessive airborne particulates and is dangerous and offensive to state taxpayers residing in nearby homes. The increased property and sales taxes, as well as the positive snowball effect of enhancement of property values will increase local and state efficiencies. Also, increased transportation accessibility and integration into the broader, statewide roadway network will provide significant overall operational efficiencies.
- **Safety and Security:** The environmental contamination in this area, along with dilapidated structures, health and safety issues with buildings on site, accessibility problems due to lack of site roadways, have all contributed to a lack of safety and security in the area. The complete revitalization of this Brownfield into a productive business park with the new construction of a roadway system will provide a dramatic and longstanding improvement to safety and security.
- **Prior Binding Commitment:** Both the Port Authority and the state of Minnesota, as well as the Metropolitan Council, have previously provided substantial commitments to the Maxson—Dale site. The Port Authority owns a significant portion of this area and will be undertaking further acquisition. The state Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) has provided significant funding for a portion of environmental contamination clean-up on this site, as has the Metropolitan Council. Further, DTED has provided an additional commitment of funds from its Petro Fund to assist with future contamination remediation.
- **Legal Liability:** Several buildings have been cited by local fire marshal and inspections staff for safety issues, requiring immediate action. Overall, issues of unsafe conditions and environmental pollution legal liability potentially crossing many jurisdictional boundaries have existed on this site for many years, and can only be addressed adequately through full redevelopment into a new business park, including the access network of newly constructed roadways with state bond funds.
- **Life Safety Emergency Issues:** Environmental justice issues (particularly air and ground pollution in this low and moderate income residential area) have not

been addressed on this site, and the Port Authority, state PCA, and Federal EPA have identified life safety issues of high pollution levels and air particulates (area residents have noted upper respiratory problems requiring medical care as a result of current site conditions). Crime and security issues arising on the site (gunshots, people's screams, reported drug dealing, etc.) because of its poor current condition have created a very unsafe situation that needs to be addressed as soon as possible through this redevelopment effort.

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	190	0	0	190		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	190	0	0	190		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	95	0	0	95		
SUBTOTAL	0	95	0	0	95		
5. Construction Costs						07/2000	12/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	1,896	0	0	1,896		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	190	0	0	190		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,086	0	0	2,086		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$2,371	\$0	\$0	\$2,371		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	2,371	0	0	2,371
State Funds Subtotal	0	2,371	0	0	2,371
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2,371	0	0	2,371

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	2,371	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in providing G.O. funding of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues could arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing. Municipal state aid for roads is provided by the state for projects such as this.

While this request was submitted by the St. Paul Port Authority, it was prioritized as #3 of 7 city of St. Paul projects.

In addition, the city has voiced their support for 2 Saint Paul Public School requests – Achievement Plus Johnson/York (\$7 million) and Achievement Plus Frogtown (\$300 thousand).

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$2,371, with \$2,371 requested from state funds (100%) and \$0 contributed from non-state sources (0%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding the access road from G.O. bonds is unclear. The state provides Municipal State Aid for this purpose.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility and would be an expansion the use of bond funds.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities could seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? The state pre-design requirement does not apply to projects of this nature.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of St. Paul is 215 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$39,003

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Saint Paul School District)

PROJECT LOCATION:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The Saint Paul Public Schools is requesting 4 projects in the 2000 legislative session - funding to complete the Crosswinds Middle School, renovation of the East Side Community Facility, air conditioning improvements to 57 school sites in Saint Paul, and an Achievement Plus school in the Frogtown neighborhood.

1) Crosswinds Middle School (\$17.682 million)

The East Metro School Integration District 6067 requests funding to complete the construction of the Interdistrict Arts and Science Middle School (Crosswinds Middle School). The school is scheduled to be open, fall 2001, in Woodbury, for 650 middle school students. The school is the joint effort of 7 districts: Roseville; Saint Paul; White Bear Lake; Stillwater; South Washington County; Inver Grove Heights; and North St. Paul, Maplewood, Oakdale.

In 1998, the legislature granted \$3.8 million toward this East Metro Integration Project. \$2.8 million was to be used for land acquisition. \$1 million was to be used for planning, including soil investigation, architectural fees, etc. In 1999, the legislature granted \$1.3 million to begin construction of soil correction, access road and wetland mitigation. The 7-district collaborative now submits this proposal for \$17.682 million to complete the construction of this 648-student middle school on land purchased in Woodbury, Minnesota.

Architectural design is now complete, and the award of the site development contract has been made. That contract will be complete by April 2000, and will be followed immediately by the construction of the building. The land acquisition has been completed, though the land is under condemnation, and its final value has not been determined.

This interdistrict school program was begun in the fall of 1998 and is presently housed at Arlington High School in St. Paul, Minnesota. The original intention was to open this new building in the fall of 2000, but because of a 1-year delay in funding the construction, the opening has been delayed until the fall of 2001. It is imperative that this program moves from Arlington High School because enrollment there is approaching capacity.

The bidding of the main construction project has been delayed and carefully timed to coincide with the anticipated funding from the legislature in the spring of 2000. The cost projections are a reflection of a very active construction market in which costs are being driven up by spot shortages of skilled labor and huge demand for

fabricated construction materials. The construction period for this structure has also been compressed to what is considered to be a minimum to allow opening by fall 2001.

2) East Side Community School Facility (\$5.2 million)

Achievement Plus is a collaborative, public-private partnership which was launched in 1997 to offer a comprehensive approach to improving academic achievement for students - including bringing together resources that would address the relationship between student achievement, instruction, and socio-economic factors such as housing, health care, safety, and parental and family involvement. The partners in this venture include the state of Minnesota, Saint Paul Public Schools, the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, the East Side YMCA and the surrounding neighborhood communities.

The East Side Community School Facility will include a school, a YMCA, an early childhood center, a library and community meeting spaces to facilitate a comprehensive approach to student academic achievement. The Achievement Plus partners selected this particular location to assist in strengthening the economic development of the surrounding communities. This innovative approach is serving as a model for other communities across the state, and even the nation.

State of Minnesota participation as a partner has been essential to this project as we seek a new statewide model of best practices which is directly linked to the educational delivery process. In 1998, the Minnesota legislature granted \$9.45 million in matching funds to the Saint Paul Public Schools and its partners for the development of the East Side Community School facility. Since our original cost estimates were developed in 1997, the robust economy has caused major, unanticipated increase in the cost of development. Thus, we are seeking supplemental funds from the state to allow us to complete this vital project. We believe all Minnesotans will benefit from the development of a proven model for how public-private partnerships can nurture and sustain increased student academic achievement and community development in economically challenged neighborhoods.

All land has been purchased, and site clearance is underway. Asbestos removal has been completed on the building, and new windows are being installed. The school district is now entering into a contract for the renovation of the building.

Actual projected costs for total project (not including YMCA) are as follows:

\$22,744	Total
-9,450	State grant
-7,444	ISD 625 match
-650	Ramsey County match
<u>\$5,200</u>	Unfunded

Market Forces:

In November 1997, the Saint Paul Public Schools projected costs for this project. Since its inception, the robust economy has greatly affected the costs of this development. Acquisition and relocation costs were significantly higher than anticipated because of the very strong real estate market, which has had a direct impact on the housing replacement costs for which the school district was responsible. The construction bidding market has been outright unpredictable, and the present cost projections anticipate a significant cost increase over original estimates. The district now anticipates that we will need up to \$5.2 million beyond the original allocation and local match sources to complete this project.

At least 2 factors have led to the increased cost in the real estate area. The first is the highly competitive market for home purchase. In many cases homeowners are unable to negotiate on a purchase price; they must often offer the full asking price, and sometimes more, in order to secure housing. The second issue is related to rental housing. With an extremely low vacancy rate in the rental market, landlords have been able to scrutinize and screen prospective tenants which has made it very difficult to relocate persons with a less than unblemished rental record. Many tenants have been relocated under "last resort housing" terms which has driven up the cost.

The construction cost issues have been related to the extremely busy construction market which has led to delays in material fabrications, and scarcity of several construction trades, and overall, the bidders' ability to pick and choose work at will. This has driven up the cost of construction to levels that far exceed the Consumer Price Index increases and reflect a "bidders' market."

Urban Renewal:

As it evolved, this project became a veritable urban renewal effort that encompassed the purchase and renovation of 4 city blocks. The concept of a community school had to be nurtured and customized to meet the needs of this unique neighborhood, and the building design had to respond to these needs. In its final form, the school will be a national model, but getting there has taken more resources than ever foreseen. The time commitment, the energy expended, the dedication of the partners - including the community - far exceeded expectations. Because the project has "ownership" on many levels, it is critical that it proceed on schedule with this additional revenue.

A Best Practice Laboratory:

Observation and hands-on experience are 2 of the most effective learning tools, not only for our students, but also for staff development. The district is developing the East Side Community School as an innovative laboratory school that will allow us to demonstrate the "inner-workings" of a highly effective school. Teachers, administrators and other staff will gain first-hand experience with the best practices in

standards-based instruction and professional development as part of our mentoring program for new teachers, ongoing staff training, and remediation for teachers and administrators with skill deficiencies. This school will actively engage in the sharing of the best practices for diverse populations with other schools and districts across the state. This knowledge will be useful not only for other urban districts, but also for the suburban and rural districts in the state that are just facing the challenges of educating increasingly diverse student populations.

The school will combine the whole-child, comprehensive supports provided by Achievement Plan with state-of-the-art instructional practices in the classroom. The school will be designed to foster the observation and participatory training that is essential for the sharing of best practices. This school will implement a standards-based approach to instruction that focuses on results, using curriculum, assessments, an instructional program and a management approach that are aligned with academic standards that specify what students are expected to know and to do. The school will be staffed with teacher-leaders who commit to provide mentoring and training to other staff and are comfortable working in an environment with considerable outside observation. The staff will work as an effective team with extended-day providers, tutors and other external resources to provide students with an integrated delivery of academic services.

This school will give teachers, administrators, and other staff hands-on experience with the best practices demonstrated by the personnel in the lab school. In turn, staff will be able to replicate these practices and strategies in their own work in schools across the state. We will also utilize the lab school to give volunteers, tutors, and outside service providers and orientation to the challenges faced by urban schools and the best strategies and practices for effectively working with diverse student populations.

3) Air conditioning and HVAC improvements (\$14.021 million)

This request for air conditioning will enable 57 Saint Paul Public School sites to operate on a year-round basis in order to extend the learning opportunities for students.

This month, the Saint Paul Schools adopted an accountability plan to ensure that we hold students, staff and schools to high standards and continue to improve academic achievement for all students. Our accountability system uses data and evaluation tools to identify under-performing students, schools and staff. Once identified, we are targeting resources and support where it is needed in order to improve student academic achievement. This fall, we have categorized all Saint Paul schools according to academic achievement over time; those schools that fell substantially below the district average placed on academic probation. We are working to ensure that the students at the academic probation schools will have access to the intensified academic supports they need to increase their performance.

We are also in the process of adopting a district-wide policy that will end social promotion and require all students to demonstrate that they have mastered the appropriate materials before being promoted to the next grade. In order to implement these accountability measures effectively, we have to provide students with academic interventions as soon as a deficiency is noted. This means providing extended, year-round learning opportunities - including summer school, after-school, and tutoring programs - to thousands of students throughout the Saint Paul Public School system. We anticipate that our summer and after-school enrollments will far exceed previous levels as we help our students - many of whom enter school far behind their peers in other districts - to meet high academic standards.

Unfortunately, many of our facilities cannot support such year-round use. These schools lack air-conditioning and during the hot summer months they are difficult environments in which to expect anyone - particularly young children -- to concentrate, study and learn challenging materials. Thus, we are submitting this request to enable us to extend the learning opportunities we provide to Saint Paul students. We believe that the state of Minnesota has a clear interest in developing a well-educated workforce, a strong economy and vital urban areas. The district's success in raising student achievement and turning around under-performing schools is a key factor in ensuring that the state meets its goals.

The adequacy of education in Saint Paul relies on proper environments, which are conducive to learning. The need for and value of extended use of facilities to support remedial and intensified educational efforts has been demonstrated, and funding for extended year and extended school day programming has been discussed at all levels of government and the educational community. In order to support these efforts, it is necessary to address the comfort of building occupants by air conditioning all school buildings.

The value and benefit of this project transcends local interest and targets the heart of the adequacy issues which the school district raised in its lawsuit against the state of Minnesota. The lawsuit has now been set aside with the express understanding that the state will participate in addressing the special needs of the learners in this diverse, urban district. Air conditioning our buildings will remove an environmental impediment and allow us to provide students with extended learning opportunities - summer school programs and longer days - in a temperate setting that allows staff to teach and students to learn challenging materials leading to higher student achievement. Rather than creating an inequity between school districts, this will contribute to the elimination of an inequity: Many other districts have the ability to fund these improvements or have excess levies, both of which put their students ahead of ours by providing greater resources. Saint Paul's students need this infusion of capital to create the year-round learning environments they need to reach high academic standards.

Because of the age and variety of buildings in the Saint Paul Public Schools, the estimated costs of installing air conditioning will vary widely. Extensive exploration of alternatives has not yet been undertaken but it is assumed that permanent systems will be installed. Window air conditioners are generally inappropriate in commercial buildings since the cooled air is removed by the building circulation system and replaced by warm air. Such issues as electrical service, asbestos-containing materials, lead in paint, and roof-loading will need to be dealt with on a site-by-site basis. The best projections of the cost for this undertaking must be on a square-foot basis and will be subject to future adjustments when actual conditions are known. The construction cost of this project has been derived as shown on the attached chart and adding 10% for architectural and engineering fees (total \$70,890,612 without inflation). It may very well be that the estimates are inaccurate but better estimates will not be available until further, in-depth study is complete. The Saint Paul Public Schools does, however, propose that the state of Minnesota fund the entire cost of this project. The Saint Paul Public Schools proposes to accomplish this project over 3 biennia. The first priority will be to air condition schools that have been placed on academic probation (Category III) as part of our Accountability Plan. We will then air condition schools in Categories II and I in succeeding years.

4) Achievement Plus - Frogtown

This funding request relates to pre-design and design work for an Achievement Plus community school facility to be constructed in the Frogtown neighborhood of St. Paul. The Achievement Plus partners include St. Paul Public Schools, city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Department of Children, Families and Learning, and the Wilder Foundation.

The Achievement Plus Community Schools Partnership co-locates education, city recreation, public health and social service programs in neighborhood schools. The partners have focused on schools with a high proportion of students eligible for free or reduced breakfast and lunch. The Achievement Plus model brings together a variety of programs and services in the school building in order to increase parental involvement, improve attendance, and enhance academic performance.

The Department of Children, Families and Learning has been an active participant in the planning and development of improvements at the Monroe School (West 7th neighborhood) and Dayton's Bluff School. The Achievement Plus partners are also developing a new school facility at the site of the old Johnson High School - 740 York Avenue on St. Paul's East Side.

The Achievement Plus partners have always anticipated the development of a fourth school in St. Paul's Frogtown neighborhood. The Frogtown facility would be the fourth and final St. Paul facility. Frogtown is a diverse community of 14,500 people. It is comprised of approximately 30% Southeast Asians, 20% African Americans, 5% Hispanic, and 3% Native Americans. English is not spoken in 30%

of the households. The poverty rate is among the highest in the state, and single mothers head 40% of the households. The children of the Frogtown neighborhood face multiple issues. The Achievement Plus community school will bring together the resources and services to help children succeed academically.

The preferred location for the Frogtown facility brings an additional development partner into the coalition – the Department of Military Affairs. The Department of Military Affairs is seeking to develop a new armory facility. The co-location of the school, city recreation, and the Department of Military Affairs armory will provide mutual benefits and overall cost savings. The Department of Military Affairs will leverage federal appropriations to finance a significant portion of the multi-purpose facility.

The \$300 thousand request for state bond proceeds is for pre-design and design work at the preferred site, which is located at Minnehaha Avenue and Date Street. The total project cost associated with this request is approximately \$600 thousand. The local partners – St. Paul Public Schools, city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and the Wilder Foundation – will contribute funds and provide services to conduct a substantial local planning process within the community. The local/foundation funds will be used to carry out the planning effort and state bond proceeds will be used only for “bond eligible” activities in the pre-design and design phase of the project.

The state’s financial participation in developing the fourth Achievement Plus community school in the Frogtown neighborhood will continue St. Paul Public Schools’ progress toward meeting the needs of minority students. The state of Minnesota is an important partner in helping the school district address these issues.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

The Department of Children, Families and Learning current budget includes a biennial appropriation of \$3 million to participate in financing the operation of the Achievement Plus facilities at Monroe School, Dayton’s Bluff, and the new facility at 740 York Avenue.

State operating assistance for Achievement Plus facilities is intended to be short-lived. Ultimately, the operating expenses are to be borne by the local partners – school district, city, county, and foundation partners. State funding to support operations for a new Frogtown facility would be requested for the first 2 or 3 years of operation. The earliest that an appropriation would be requested to support a Frogtown Achievement Plus facility would be F.Y. 2002.

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
St. Paul Public School Improvement Projects

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	0	150	0	0	150		
SUBTOTAL	0	150	0	0	150		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	150	0	0	150		
Design Development	0	300	0	0	300		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	450	0	0	450		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	38,703	0	0	38,703		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	38,703	0	0	38,703		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$39,303	\$0	\$0	\$39,303		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	9,450	39,003	33,511	0	81,964
General Fund Projects	5,100	0	0	0	5,100
State Funds Subtotal	14,550	39,003	33,511	0	87,064
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	4,950	200	0	0	5,150
Private Funds	0	100	0	0	100
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	19,500	39,303	33,511	0	92,314

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
1999 MN Session Laws, Chapter 240, Article 1, Section 3	1,300
1998 MN Session Laws, Chapter 404, Section 1, Subd. 6	9,450
1998 MN Session Laws, Chapter 241, Article 4	3,800
1997 First Special Session, Chapter 4, Article 5, Section 21	3,300

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	39,003	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Without a cost breakdown of the individual projects further analysis is not possible.

Department of Finance Analysis:

More information is needed regarding the regional or statewide significance of each of the projects. What happens to each project if new or additional state funding is not forthcoming?

The East Side Community School Facility and the air conditioning request are viewed as local-benefit projects. The Crosswinds Middle School Project is being evaluated in the context of the Department of Children, Families & Learning's capital requests. Given the prior year investment of state funds in the East Side Community, additional justification should be provided as to why the state, rather than the locality, should be required to pay for cost overruns. Asking the state to pay for the disparity provides a disincentive for keeping the costs within budget.

The St. Paul School District must own the facility and may enter into a use agreement with Achievement Plus to operate an education program at the East Side Community School Facility. State bonding funds will not be requested for a non-public entity.

Additional information is needed about the air conditioning and HVAC improvements. Will the air conditioning be accomplished through the use of window units, or a more permanent system? What alternatives have been explored? Will the requested funding provide air conditioning for all 57 schools? Is the state expected to pick up the entire costs (\$84 million) of the 3-phase air conditioning project?

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No non-state matching funds are indicated.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear. Other K-12 aid and programs are available for this purpose.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? In prior years, the state provided a \$5.1 million for the Crosswinds Middle School and \$9.45 million for the East Side Community School Facility. The request for air conditioning would be considered an expansion of the state's current role in funding school facility projects.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Prior determinations have deemed the Crosswinds Middle School to be of statewide significance. The East Side Community School Facility and the air conditioning project are viewed primarily as local benefit projects.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for the East Side Community facility and the air conditioning may be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The request does not appear to compete with other, private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? No formal resolution from local governing bodies was provided with the request.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration if predesign information is needed for these requests.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the city of St. Paul is 215 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$21,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 3 (City of Saint Paul)

PROJECT LOCATION: Como Park (St. Paul)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Como Park Education Resource Center (ERC) is 3-building project that will be funded and built in 2 phases. The initial phase calls for the construction of a new 7,500 sf exhibit support building and the renovation of the historic Zoological Building for 10,000 sf of office and staff space. The cost of this phase will be \$4.4 million which will include roughly \$1 million in private fund-raising.

Phase 2 is the construction of the 53,000 sf ERC that will house a 12,000 sf Tropical Encounters Exhibit, auditorium, classrooms and teaching greenhouse, and exhibit support. The ERC will serve as the entrance to the Como Park Zoo and provide a secondary entrance and connection to the Como Park Conservatory.

This request for the Como Park ERC will allow the park to serve and teach visiting school children, urban neighbors and people from throughout Minnesota more effectively. The project will help to preserve existing assets, link facilities and staffs, and provide improved learning experiences for visitors from throughout the state.

Critical needs to be met include:

- Bring the Zoo and Conservatory up to ADA standards for staff and visitors
- Classrooms and discovery labs for visiting school children
- Permanent offices for staff now housed in trailers and other non-ADA compliant facilities
- Visitor and staff restrooms

Background for Como Park's Request for an ERC:

Como Park is Minnesota's second most visited attraction and our most visited park. Indeed, the Metropolitan Council estimates that 2.3 million visitors came to Como Park in 1998. Two of Como Park's most popular attractions are the Zoo and the Conservatory.

Since the 1970s, an Education Resource Center has been part of Como Park's Master Plan. In the early 1990s a specific plan was developed cooperatively by staff, citizens, architects and volunteers. In 1997, the city of Saint Paul decided to request funding from the legislature for an Education Resource Center to strengthen visitors' experience and staff functions at the Como Park Conservatory and Como Zoo.

Currently, there are no classrooms (teaching is done in temporary buildings, the Visitor's Hall of the Como Conservatory, and the Zoo room). Staff is housed either in trailers without running water or over the boiler room where the heat is often 90 degrees – winter and summer. In addition, there are no places where students may hang their coats or eat their lunches during inclement weather while at this facility.

The Como Zoo and Conservatory, owned and operated by the city of Saint Paul - Division of Parks and Recreation, is a great recreational destination – with world class collections of non-indigenous plants and animals. The ERC would maximize the use of these wonderful institutions for educational purposes while improving opportunities for recreational use. (The state of Minnesota has contributed capital funding and some operating dollars; however the operating budget of Como Campus – the Como Zoo and Conservatory's administrative unit – is 93% non-state funds.)

The 1998 legislature recognized the need for an ERC at Como Park and granted phase one dollars for design and construction of the project in the amount of \$3.9 million. Concern was expressed about keeping the scale of the park intact and ensuring that the Como Conservatory remain the symbol and icon of the park. Faced with this directive and a \$3.9 million appropriation, the city of Saint Paul hired the architecture firm of Hammel, Green, and Abrahamson, Inc. to develop a plan to meet this budget and plan for the future completion of the Resource Center Project design. After meeting extensively with staff and volunteers, it was decided to do the project in 3 smaller buildings instead of a single large one. This strategy is ultimately less costly and in keeping with the campus scale.

A holding building for animals, now housed in the basement of the Zoological Building, will be built along the service drive out of public view. The historic Zoological Building (a WPA structure) will be remodeled for staff office. Though used primarily for offices, the skylit lobby of the building will be open to the public as an exhibit featuring the history of the Como Zoo and Conservatory.

A new building sited where there are currently that incorporates both plants and animals themed "Tropical Encounters."

These plans were taken to the Environment Finance Committees in both houses as well as to the Saint Paul legislative delegation for hearings during the 1999 legislative session. Comments from all these groups were favorable and the city is currently moving ahead with plans to request funds in the amount of \$21 million to this most important project.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

This project will improve the operating efficiency through combining the historically separate zoo and conservatory staff and operations. Current staff offices are in temporary buildings with little opportunity for shared facilities or support staff. Zoo and Conservatory staff have been reorganizing for 18 months to create shared services. The facility will support:

City of Saint Paul
300 City Hall Annex
25 West 4th Street
St. Paul, MN 55102

- Staff sharing and cost savings
- Combined public events and fund-raising
- Improved service delivery and service access
- Improved animal food service

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

A predesign report regarding phases 1 and 2 has been submitted to the Department of Administration and their review is pending.

NON-STATE MATCHING FUNDS:

Contributions from non-state sources include \$500 thousand from the St. Paul Foundation, an initial \$1 million pledged by the Como Zoo and Conservatory Society (with an additional pledge of \$5 million to be raised by 2001), and contribution of city-owned Main Zoo building currently valued for replacement purposes at \$2.2 million exclusive of land. The land value of the Main Zoo Building is estimated at \$27 thousand. Remaining land parcels upon which the Education Resource Center project will be constructed is conservatively estimated at \$2.50/s.f. and valued at \$151 thousand. This totals \$3.901 million of non-state effort. This is slightly more than the 1998 legislative grant of \$3.9 million.

Land and building values were not used when computing the cost of this project as detailed in the predesign document.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Email: janet.dieterich@ci.stpaul.mn.us

Victor Wittgenstein, Director
Liz Anderson, Deputy Director
Department of Parks and Recreation

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
 Fiscal Years 2000-2005
 Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	97	0	0	0	97		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	369	0	0	369		
Design Development	0	492	0	0	492		
Contract Documents	0	874	233	0	1,107		
Construction Administration	0	73	420	0	493		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,808	653	0	2,461		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	2,164	0	0	2,164		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	175	0	0	175		
Construction	0	17,895	0	0	17,895		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	1,640	0	0	1,640		
SUBTOTAL	0	21,874	0	0	21,874		
6. Art	0	285	0	0	285		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	3,618	0	0	3,618		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	273	0	0	273		
Security Equipment	0	250	0	0	250		
Commissioning	0	65	0	0	65		
SUBTOTAL	0	4,206	0	0	4,206		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		9.95%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		2,803	0	0	2,803		
SUBTOTAL		2,803	0	0	2,803		
9. Other	0	384	0	0	384		
GRAND TOTAL	\$97	\$31,360	\$653	\$0	\$32,110		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	3,900	21,000	0	0	24,900
State Funds Subtotal	3,900	21,000	0	0	24,900
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,900	21,000	0	0	24,900

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Laws of Minnesota 1998, Chapter 404, Section 7, Sub 7(b)	3,900

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	21,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Occupancy costs are 19.2% which are above the guidelines of 5-7%, please justify.

Construction contingency is 8.1% which is above the guidelines of 2-4%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The cost estimates and funding source information supplied to DOF regarding this project are unclear. From the application information, DOF cannot separate Phase 1 versus Phase 2 costs, and we do not understand the extent of non-state matching funds to be contributed towards the project.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

The City of Saint Paul (Mayor's Office) has forwarded to DOF the following list of Saint Paul requests (in priority order):

- Como Park Resource Center (\$21 million)
- Phalen Corridor (\$10 million)
- Maxson Steel/Dale Street (\$2.37 million) – see St. Paul Port Authority request
- Pierce Butler (\$3 million)
- Gateway (\$1 million)
- Regional Trail (\$5.43 million) – request received by DOF after the September 15 deadline – request forms not processed or forwarded by DOF.
- Children's Museum (\$1.24 million)

In addition, the city has voiced their support for 2 Saint Paul Public School requests – Achievement Plus Johnson/York (\$7 million) and Achievement Plus Frogtown (\$300 thousand).

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The cost information and sources of non-state financing as presented to DOF is confusing. Total project costs on the Project Cost form and total funding sources on the Project Detail form are not in balance. Non-state funding is obviously less than 50% of total project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding zoo facilities is unclear. In the past, all three Minnesota zoos (Como Park Zoo, Duluth Zoo, and the MN Zoological Garden) have received some amount of state funding. To date however, the state has chosen to fund the Minnesota Zoo to a greater extent than the others. Although it has received some state funding in the past, the Como Zoo has never received funding for a project of such size as is currently being requested.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Although varying amounts of state funding for the three Minnesota zoos has been provided in the past, the size of this funding request would significantly expand the state's role in this policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Due to the large number of visitors at Como Park and the Como Zoo, this request is viewed as having at least regional (metro) significance, with potential for statewide interest.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions and competing zoos. Other facilities such as the Minnesota Zoo and the Duluth Zoo would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is deemed to be in competition with the state-funded Minnesota Zoo in Apple Valley.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the City of Saint Paul was received with the application. This is the City of Saint Paul's number 1 request.
9.	Pre-design completed? A pre-design document has been prepared for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Saint Paul is 215 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$14,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 3 (City of Saint Paul)

PROJECT LOCATION: Saint Paul

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The city of Saint Paul requests funding for 3 transportation improvement projects. Each is described as follows, in priority order:

1. Phalen Boulevard (\$10 million)

Phalen Boulevard is the backbone of the Phalen Corridor Initiative, a community-initiated, urban development project on the East Side of Saint Paul. This comprehensive project combines multi-modal transportation infrastructure improvements, economic development, brownfield remediation, industrial redevelopment, job creation, workforce development, housing, and wetland restoration. Building Phalen Boulevard will provide access to about 100 acres of underutilized industrial (brownfield) redevelopment sites, creating up to 2,000 livable wage jobs and helping retain over 4,000 jobs in the Corridor area. This project strikes at the heart of the state and regional "Smart Growth" strategy by putting jobs in the urban core where they are needed the most. While the state and most of the region are experiencing record low unemployment, some areas around Phalen Boulevard are experiencing double digit unemployment rates. Building Phalen Boulevard will allow jobs to be added and retained in the core city where necessary support services such as transit, sidewalks, and affordable housing already exist. If Phalen Boulevard construction is delayed, industry will continue to create jobs in the distant suburbs, and the cost of adding the necessary support systems will continue to be borne by the state and region. Over 60 businesses, community groups and governmental agencies are successfully collaborating on this model project. Phalen Boulevard creates a direct link to I-35E, substantially increasing the marketability of new industrial sites, greatly improves regional access to both area businesses, residents, and reduces congestion on surrounding streets (such as Maryland Avenue, Johnson Parkway, White Bear Avenue, etc.) by 8-20%.

Construction of Phalen Boulevard also allows the Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) to reconstruct I-35E between University and Maryland Avenues on an alignment that will reduce bridge length (reducing maintenance cost), improve safety and reduce accidents and reduce the reconstruction timeline by about 2 years. Phalen Boulevard also provides the new East Metro Transit Facility, scheduled to open in summer 2001, access during the reconstruction of I-35E. Therefore, the Phalen Boulevard project adds and enhances other state and regional projects rather than competing with them.

The total cost of this project over the next 6 years is \$49.5 million. Of this amount, \$29.7 million is needed in F.Y. 2000-01 with funding sources as follows: \$10 million state; \$1.4 million Ramsey County Regional Rail Authority; \$6.05 million city of Saint Paul; and \$12.25 million TEA-21 federal funds. Remaining funding is 2002-05 will be provided by the city, county and federal governments.

2. Relocate and extend Pierce Butler from Grotto to Arundel, Phase 1 (\$3 million)

Relocating and extending Pierce Butler in Saint Paul's Frog Town Neighborhood will allow the expansion of the West Minnehaha Recreation Center, along with the construction of an Achievement Plus School and National Guard Armory as well as to provide an improved access to one of the neighborhoods greatest potential industrial development site, the old Burlington Northern Dale Street Shops. Pierce Butler currently terminates at West Minnehaha Avenue, just west of Dale Street. This current condition brings truck traffic around the recreation center and eliminates the possibility of adding the school and armory to the area. This is very important to the neighborhood as the Frog Town area has one of the highest child per block ratios in the city and the combined coordinated services provided by these 3 facilities will go along way towards meeting the needs of its children. The extension of Pierce Butler under Dale, over to Arundel Street also helps provide an improved transportation access to the Burlington Northern Dale Street Shop area. This is a 30 acre site that Burlington Northern is cleaning-up to be ready for industrial development around the year 2001. It is expected that the Saint Paul Port Authority will be the developer. Access to this site improved in the future with the neighborhood planned extension of Piece Butler to Pennsylvania Avenue which connects into the Phalen Boulevard, providing a middle city industrial park extending from the heart of the Midway deep into the East Side. Like the Phalen Boulevard project, this project helps achieve state and regional goals of "Smart Growth." Providing improved access helps create jobs in the urban core where they are deeply needed. Unemployment rates in the area are double digits (27%). Necessary support services such as affordable housing, transit, and sidewalks are already in place. Deferred funding of this project will allow industry to continue to place new jobs in outlying suburbs where employee base and support systems are lacking and thus adding the cost of these systems onto the region and state.

The total cost of this project over the next 4 years is \$15 million. Of this amount, \$5.6 million is needed in F.Y. 2000-01 with funding sources as follows: \$3 million state and \$2.6 million city of Saint Paul. Remaining funding in F.Y. 2002-03 will be provided by the city and county.

3. Trunk Highway 5 (\$1 million)

This request involves improvements to Trunk Highway (T.H.) 5 from the Airport to Munster Street in Saint Paul and on Interstate 35E (I-35E) at West Seventh Street.

The city of Saint Paul and its Highland Park Community District Council have reviewed the Corridor of T.H. 5 from the airport to I-35E to create an historic gateway entrance, that clearly informs drivers that they have entered the Capitol of Minnesota and that calms traffic to allow the existing residential and business community along Fort Road to prosper and thrive. The types of improvements include: entrance markers at both I-35E and T.H. 5, heavy native landscaping along T.H. 5 from the Airport to the Fort Snelling Tunnel, historic lighting and railing on both the T.H. 5 bridge over the river and the West Seventh Street Bridge over I-35E, and historic lighting and improved landscaping, installed in several phases, on West Seventh Street from the river to I-35E. Over 30,000 vehicles per day use this segment of West Seventh Street as a direct connection between I-35E and T.H. 5. With this amount of regional traffic, it is essential that traffic be calmed (not chased away) to ensure the survival of this existing residential and business community. These traffic calming items, while effective, are not normally provided by MnDOT. If funding for this project is deferred, the community will continue to suffer the impacts of regional traffic without the tools to help minimize the impacts.

Saint Paul Avenue. The city has also been awarded a TEA-21 Transportation Enhancement grant to begin this project. The state funding would be used to match the TEA-21 Grant and make improvements at I-35E at West Seventh Street.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Fax: (651) 266-8513
Email: mike.campbell@ci.stpaul.mn.us

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No additional state operating funds are requested with these projects.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The Phalen Corridor Initiative is one of the most comprehensive community reinvestment efforts in the country and tests a new method of planning and development that is fluid, allowing new parties to join the process as it progresses. This has kept interest high and resulted in the covering of a wide range of recognized urban, social and development needs. Phalen Boulevard was selected to receive \$12.25 million of high priority funding under the transportation reauthorization act (TEA-21) for construction purposes.

The Thomas Dale Community Development Collaborative, a collaboration of 3 neighborhood businesses and community groups, have been working on this initiative for several years listening to community input and developing a community plan that meets the needs of their area.

Funding has already been provided to install a entry marker on T.H. 5 entrance to Saint Paul and to install historic lighting on West Seventh Street from the river to

Grants to Political Subdivisions
St. Paul Transportation Improvement Projects

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$17,000	\$0	\$0	\$17,000		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	17,000	0	0	17,000		
2. Predesign	350	0	0	0	350		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	100	0	0	0	100		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	100	0	0	0	100		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	3,300	2,850	2,000	8,150		
SUBTOTAL	0	3,300	2,850	2,000	8,150		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	500	17,400	13,400	9,000	40,300		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	500	17,400	13,400	9,000	40,300		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	1,600	0	0	0	1,600		
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,550	\$37,700	\$16,250	\$11,000	\$67,500		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	14,000	0	0	14,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	14,000	0	0	14,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	12,950	4,800	5,500	23,250
Local Government Funds	2,550	10,750	11,450	5,500	30,250
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,550	37,700	16,250	11,000	67,500

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	14,000	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as having both local and regional benefit. The state provides resources for non-state owned roads through municipal and county state aid for roads. Improvements to trunk highway 5 appear to be the responsibility of Mn/DOT. In the bond counsel's opinion, improvements to trunk highways are not eligible for General obligation bond financing. Trunk highway improvements would need to be funded either directly from Trunk Highway funds or Trunk Highway bonds. The city should discuss its needs and funding source alternatives with the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

The City of Saint Paul (Mayor's Office) has forwarded to DOF the following list of Saint Paul requests (in priority order):

- Como Park Resource Center (\$21 million)
- Phalen Corridor (\$10 million)
- Maxson Steel/Dale Street (\$2.37 million) – see St. Paul Port Authority request
- Pierce Butler (\$3 million)
- Gateway (\$1 million)
- Regional Trail (\$5.43 million) – request received by DOF after the September 15 deadline – request forms not processed or forwarded by DOF.
- Children's Museum (\$1.24 million)

In addition, the city has voiced their support for 2 Saint Paul Public School requests – Achievement Plus Johnson/York (\$7 million) and Achievement Plus Frogtown (\$300 thousand).

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$67.5million, with \$14 million requested from state funds (21 %) and \$53.5million contributed from non-state sources (79%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? While these projects contribute to state goals related to transportation, land use and economic development, the state contributes funding for these types of projects through municipal state aid for roads, and Mn/DOT has responsibility for construction on trunkhighway systems.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Predesign completed? Predesign for this project is not a state requirement for receiving the funding.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of St. Paul is 215 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$1,240

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 3 of 3 (City of Saint Paul)

PROJECT LOCATION: Minnesota Children's Museum, Downtown St. Paul

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is for funding for a new permanent exhibit, *Rooftop Perspectives*, at the Minnesota Children's Museum.

The new permanent exhibit will be a 2,700 square-foot, interactive outdoor gallery. Set on the Museum's rooftop, this exhibit and program space will involve children and adults in hands-on activities with natural and urban environments while providing unique, safe and surprising perspectives on downtown St. Paul and the world around them. The outdoor space for *Rooftop Perspectives* was originally designed for public access but was not completed for the 1995 opening of the Museum. Serving 350,000 visitors annually—visitors from all across the state of Minnesota and some out-of-town visitors—the museum will benefit tremendously from the additional space.

The project will be undertaken at the same time as several other capital projects which have the following estimated costs:

<i>Rooftop Perspectives Gallery</i>	\$1.24	million
<i>Storyland Gallery</i>	\$1.0	million
Updates to permanent galleries	\$1.45	million
Other capital improvements	\$.525	million
<i>Total Capital Needs</i>	\$4.215	million

Just under 30% of the total capital required or \$1.24 million is requested from the state. The remaining \$2.975 million will be sought from the private sector in a capital campaign to be launched in 2000. Several early gifts have already been committed.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

Once built, the *Rooftop Perspectives* gallery will have modest impact on operating expenses, approximately \$100 thousand annually for staffing, utilities, and maintenance. It also has the potential to generate earned and contributed revenue in terms of attracting additional visitors wanting an outdoor experience, serving as a site for special programming and parties, and being sponsored annually by a private sector donor. We estimate that additional revenue opportunities will help offset increased expenses.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Rooftop Perspectives is about the connections between art, nature and the built environment. By engaging in creative processes common to art and science, children and adults will extend their senses—seeing, hearing, touching, smelling—and explore their world in new and different ways. Components might include interactive sculptural components which allow children to manipulate sounds and air movement, space for performance and creation of art, a series of telescopic viewfinders, a grassy knoll for toddlers, and a garden area and a tool shed with kid-sized gardening implements.

Rooftop Perspectives will build on the Museum's early environmental learning program represented in the adjacent Earth World gallery. It also is a venue for expansion of the Green Start program which has been partially funded by general operating funds from the state of Minnesota. The gallery's focus will be to link the environmental content of Earth World to the very urban setting of the Museum's rooftop through the arts.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	70	0	0	70		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	100	0	0	100	04/2000	06/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	100	0	0	100		
4. Project Management						07/2000	06/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	80	0	0	80		
SUBTOTAL	0	80	0	0	80		
5. Construction Costs						07/2000	06/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	180	0	0	180		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	720	0	0	720		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	90	0	0	90		
SUBTOTAL	0	990	0	0	990		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$1,240	\$0	\$0	\$1,240		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
 Fiscal Years 2000-2005
 Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	1,240	0	0	1,240
State Funds Subtotal	0	1,240	0	0	1,240
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	1,320	1,470	185	2,975
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2,560	1,470	185	4,215

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	1,240	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Occupancy costs are 0%. Would expect some level of cost for this issue.

Please justify \$367.67/sf for remodeling.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues might naturally arise if an arts and science museum of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding and are forced to rely on local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

The City of Saint Paul (Mayor's Office) has forwarded to DOF the following list of Saint Paul requests (in priority order):

- Como Park Resource Center (\$21 million)
- Phalen Corridor (\$10 million)
- Maxson Steel/Dale Street (\$2.37 million) – see St. Paul Port Authority request
- Pierce Butler (\$3 million)
- Gateway (\$1 million)
- Regional Trail (\$5.43 million) – request received by DOF after the September 15 deadline – request forms not processed or forwarded by DOF.
- Children's Museum (\$1.24 million)

In addition, the city has voiced their support for 2 Saint Paul Public School requests – Achievement Plus Johnson/York (\$7 million) and Achievement Plus Frogtown (\$300 thousand).

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds are being contributed with this request.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities and projects of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project would expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding for arts and science-related facilities.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? It is unclear whether this project is in competition with or is complimentary to other public or private museums.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a pre-design is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Saint Paul is 215 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$18,900

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Saint Cloud)

PROJECT LOCATION: St. Cloud

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This request is for land acquisition, design and construction of a multi-use events center in St. Cloud. The total project cost is estimated at \$68.9 million, of which \$18.9 million is requested in state funds in the 2000 bonding bill.

The Central Minnesota Events Center (CMEC) project is an economic development initiative first proposed in 1997 by Governor Carlson, with the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission (MASC), for the central Minnesota region.

The 1998 Minnesota State Legislature committed \$6.1 million (of a total planned state funding commitment of \$25 million) to phase 1 of the project, including predesign, design, land acquisition, site preparation, and construction. Local funding for the balance of the project (\$43.9 million, 63.7% of the project cost) will be funded by a 0.5% local sales and use tax increase to be approved by voters in St. Cloud and 4 adjoining communities in 11-2-99 referendum

The city of St. Cloud is proposing to construct the Central Minnesota Events Center, a 340,000 sq.ft. regional events center, for hosting large indoor, social, cultural, business-oriented, recreational, athletic, educational, religious, and civic events. This flexible, multi-purpose facility will have a broad range of capabilities.

- Stage concerts before 16,000 attendees;
- Exhibition space capability for over 500 consumer, business, trade-show booths on the 120,000 square foot flat event floor;
- Provide an indoor, weather-protected setting for St. Cloud State University(SCSU)/other college/local football and soccer games before as many as 8,000 spectators; and
- Host simultaneous athletic/recreational tournament play before up to 5,000 visitors-configured with 12 basketball courts, 24 volleyball courts, or 4 indoor soccer fields.

CMEC is expected to result in increased regional economic activity and attraction of visitors and tourists to the area. Estimates for the regional economic impact of the CMEC under high usage estimates is expected to be up to \$16.1 million annually. The economic impact from visitors outside the state of Minnesota is expected to be \$3.4 million per year. For moderate usage, the economic impacts are estimated to be 10% less. Local business people recognize the CMEC as a major quality of life feature for the region, attracting more business and upper management level

personnel to the area, and making the area a more attractive place to live and work. It is expected that such events as concerts will have a market area draw that extends over a 60-90 mile radius, encompassing a major portion of central Minnesota.

The CMEC will bolster the status of St. Cloud as one of Minnesota's strong regional centers, thereby encouraging and enhancing further community and economic development and growth in the area. This development, in turn, contributes to the economic vitality of the state by promoting a higher level of economic development and opportunity for Minnesota residents outside of the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

While the proposed CMEC operational program is not mandated by state statute, its presence will support and fulfill important state missions by:

- Improving the quality of life for Minnesotans living in the central region of the state by providing greater opportunities for participation in business, entertainment, civic and athletic activities.
- Encouraging visitor and tourist traffic to the region and the state by hosting major trade shows, consumer events, conferences, amateur athletic tournaments and championship events, and regional festivals.
- Promoting spin-off economic development in the region and in the state.
- Affording greater opportunity for area residents to participate in amateur/recreational sports.
- Directly supporting the activities of one of the state's largest educational institutions, St. Cloud State University.

The CMEC will be conveniently situated for regional and state-wide access in St. Cloud on County Road 74 adjacent to State Highway 15, approximately 2 miles north of Interstate Highway 94.

Mission and Program

The CMEC will be a community-based, multiple-use, self-supporting operation that will accommodate a wide range of identified large-scale events.

The CMEC will be a cost-effective means for upgrading the capabilities of convention, civic, sports and events facilities in St. Cloud area by offering an expanded range of larger-scale events that are intended to attract a more regional, state-wide, and multi-state Midwest audience. As a larger and highly flexible venue, CMEC will encourage regional development within the region and the state by attracting larger audiences, more regional and national events, and more visitors to the area and by generating spin-off economic development activity.

The CMEC will provide a modern, state-of-the-art facility for larger events that cannot occur in the Central Minnesota region now because there is not regional facility of a size and capability that can adequately support larger scale events (or these events occur in existing facilities under substantially deficient conditions). Based on a detailed market analysis, the range of projected/proposed events for CMEC includes such events as the following:

- Between 21 and 27 conventions/consumer/trade shows per year that are not adequately accommodated in the existing St. Cloud Civic Center (SCCC). This is a major source of income for destination cities, airline carriers, hotels, and other related industries.
- Between 12 and 21 amateur supporting events organized by the MASC that generate a large amount of economic impact for the state. Potential events include basketball, volleyball, soccer, and wrestling sporting events.
- Five regular season games of the SCSU men's football, upgrading facilities from 4,000 seat non-competitive Selke Field.
- An estimated 33 other events for SCSU such as post-season athletic events, softball, soccer, and other recreational sports (not including regular season football or graduation ceremonies).
- Between 9 and 13 concerts in a regional, secondary concert market venue for between 8,000 and 16,000 seats for nationally, regionally and locally promoted events.
- An estimated 5 to 7 other sporting events per year (rodeos, NBA exhibition games, USA tennis and volleyball matches, closed circuit boxing, motor events, post-season collegiate sporting events and various other sporting events).
- From 8 to 13 nationally promoted family show event days per year.
- An estimated 15 to 17 high school sporting events annually.
- Winter and Spring graduation ceremonies for 10,000 to 12,000 people for SCSU (SCSU graduates are now restricted to 2 tickets each in the 6,500 seat National Ice Center).
- High school graduation ceremonies for 10,000 to 12,000 people that have outgrown the 6,100 seat Halenbeck Hall at SCSU.
- Approximately 16 to 20 other events such as job fairs, festivals, workshops, exams, and blood drives that are now restricted in size and scope by the limitations of smaller existing facilities.

The CMEC is a cost-effective response to this variety of programmatic needs. If attempts were made to respond to these needs by expanding and upgrading existing facilities, the resulting aggregation of individual project costs would be substantially higher and possibly even cost-prohibitive. The CMEC will be complementary to-and not competitive with-such existing facilities as the SCCC.

The CMEC is a hybrid of traditional social, recreational, and business-oriented recreation/meeting facilities. This hybrid nature distinguishes it from the traditional professional sports stadiums and domes such as the Target Center or Metrodome

and more convention-oriented facilities such as the Duluth Events and Convention Center or St. Cloud's own civic center, each of which were originally designed for a more singular purpose. The largest and most well-known of similar community-based, multi-use facilities is the Tacoma Dome in Tacoma, Washington. The Fargodome in Fargo, North Dakota, is a similar nearby facility. Another similar facility, the Aurora Center, currently is under construction in Grand Forks, ND.

A project cost analysis places the total project cost at \$68.9 million, based on a schematic design for the CMEC on the selected site prepared by Ellerbe Becket, Inc., Architects and Engineers, and an estimate of construction costs completed by M.A. Mortenson (an effort enhanced by the joint involvement of Ellerbe and Mortenson in the Aurora Center, in Grand Forks, North Dakota, a project currently under construction).

A market and building program analysis was completed to evaluate the potential event mix and attendance levels of the proposed CMEC. Based on this analysis of the potential event market and comparable and competing facilities, the St. Cloud market possesses the demographic capability of supporting a new facility when evaluated on a comparative demographic basis. Analysis of similar facilities located immediately outside a major metropolitan area such as the Twin Cities demonstrates that multi-purpose venues such as CMEC are able to attract a significant number of events despite the potential competition from Twin Cities area facilities.

Based on analysis of the competitive environment in Minnesota, the primary competition to the proposed CMEC for market-driven events is expected to be the Mankato Civic Center Area, Duluth Entertainment & Convention Center, and the Mayo Civic Center in Rochester, the same markets St. Cloud tends to compete with in the lodging and retail business. Venues such as the Target Center in Minneapolis, the RiverCentre in St. Paul, and the Northrop Auditorium at the University of Minnesota could offer a moderate level of competition for certain types of events.

The CMEC is a joint development by the city of St. Cloud and members of the Central Minnesota Events Study Task Force (comprising representatives of the 5 regional cities of St. Cloud, St. Joseph, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, and Waite Park, 3 local school districts, the 3 counties comprising the immediate region (Stearns, Benton and Sherburne), SCSU, the Central Minnesota AFL-CIO Trades and Labor Assembly, the St. Cloud Planning Commission, the St. Cloud Convention and Visitors Bureau, the St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce, 2 citizens-at-large, and others.

The CMEC will be owned and governed by the city of St. Cloud. A board representing the 5 participating municipalities will oversee CMEC operations.

The CMEC project planning and decision making process has moved forward with broad local representation and participation of key stakeholders through the CMEC Study Task Force and with careful consideration of the multiple, interdependent factors that influence project success.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

Annual operating expenses for the CMEC are fully offset by annual operating revenue. The projected annual operating expenses for the CMEC is \$1,599,000. These new expenses are fully offset by projected operating revenues estimated at \$1,703,000. The operating expenses do not include capital reserve funding or debt service costs.

No state of Minnesota operating funds will support this facility.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area?

State support for the CMEC is consistent with previous state funding support for projects intended for similar purposes. What is unique about the CMEC is that it is a new facility type – a hybrid – whose purpose is to host a broad range of events at a larger scale, events and activities that are the same as those hosted by such facilities as the Duluth Entertainment and Convention Center and the Mayo Civic Center in Rochester, the Range Recreation Civic Center in Eveleth, and others that have recently received state funding support.

Inequities created among local jurisdictions?

While CMEC represents a hybrid of facility types, it supports functions and activities that promote the economic vitality of the state through economic development and tourism and through economic activity generated by amateur sports, no different than those housed in facilities in regional centers across Minnesota for which the state has previously demonstrated its support. No inequities are created by funding CMEC because the primary competition identified for CMEC – the Duluth Entertainment Convention Center and the Rochester Mayo Civic Center – have received similar supportive funding from the state.

The CMEC project complies in full with the following department of Finance recommendations for state funding of local projects.

Political subdivisions should fund local projects to the fullest extent possible before requesting state assistance for capital costs: Local funds will cover almost two-thirds of the capital costs, 63.7% of CMEC.

Requests for state assistance should be limited to projects with statewide or regional significance: The CMEC is a project with statewide and regional significance as determined by its scale, its stated purposes, and action taken by the 1998 Minnesota Legislature that determined it to be a project with regional significance.

Local units of government should prepare and finance predesign documents prior to submitting capital budget requests: Predesign documentation for the CMEC was submitted to the Department of Administration for consideration 5-14-99.

Local governments should provide substantial non-state funds as a condition of receiving state bond appropriations (at least 50%): The non-state, local government commitment of \$43.9 million to CMEC project is almost two-thirds (63.7%) of the total capital cost of \$68.9 million.

The state should not provide partial appropriations for design funds unless the state is prepared to provide subsequent construction funds: In 1998, the Legislature appropriated \$6.1 million in bonding authority for the CMEC to St. Cloud “for Phase 1 of the Central Minnesota Events Center, including predesign, design, land acquisition, site preparation, and construction.” Clearly, the state has already made a serious and significant commitment to this project.

Political subdivisions should develop a detailed operating plan that ensures local funding of project operating expenses without state financial assistance: No state operating funds are being requested for the CMEC. A detailed operating expenses analysis was completed during the predesign phase of this project that demonstrated the projected annual operating expenses will be fully offset by projected operating revenues (“Market, Financial, Management and Funding Analysis Related to the Proposed Central Minnesota Events Center,” CSL Conventions Sports & Leisure International, 1-26-99, p V-15).

The CMEC project is strongly supported in the central Minnesota region. In addition to the sponsoring local governmental unit, the city of St. Cloud, CMEC is supported and sponsored by the 4 neighboring municipalities (St. Joseph, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, and Waite Park), the 3 regional counties (Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne), 3 school districts (St. Cloud, Sartell, and Sauk Rapids/Rice), SCSU, and numerous other regional and local organizations and public entities. Copies of supportive resolutions passed by sponsoring communities and agencies supporting and sponsoring the Central Minnesota Events Center are attached to this submittal. Furthermore, the voters will express their support for the project in the 11-2-99, referendum by accepting a local sales and use tax increase of 0.5% to support this and other projects of local and regional significance.

For additional project information refer to the "Predesign Report: Central Minnesota Events Center," The City of St. Cloud and the Central Minnesota Events Center Task Force, prepared by Ellerbe Becket, Inc., dated 5-14-99, as revised.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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E-mail: (Temporary) CloudSCC@Cloudnet.com (Attention: Chris Hagelie)

For architectural information:
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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Central MN Events Center - St. Cloud

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						03/1999	12/1999
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$2,597	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,597		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	2,597	0	0	0	2,597		
2. Predesign	557	0	0	0	557	07/1998	12/1999
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	845	0	0	0	845	03/1999	07/1999
Design Development	885	0	0	0	885	11/1999	03/2000
Contract Documents	1,116	604	0	0	1,720	03/2000	09/2000
Construction Administration	0	970	0	0	970	06/2000	06/2002
SUBTOTAL	2,846	1,574	0	0	4,420		
4. Project Management						06/2000	06/2002
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Costs	100	1,004	0	0	1,104		
SUBTOTAL	100	1,004	0	0	1,104		
5. Construction Costs						06/2000	06/2002
Site & Building Preparation	0	5,087	0	0	5,087		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	45,112	0	0	45,112		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	1,570	0	0	1,570		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	2,348	0	0	2,348		
SUBTOTAL	0	54,117	0	0	54,117		
6. Art	0	502	0	0	502	01/2002	06/2002
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	3,524	0	0	3,524	01/2002	06/2002
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	250	0	0	250		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	3,774	0	0	3,774		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		3.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		1,829	0	0	1,829		
SUBTOTAL		1,829	0	0	1,829		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$6,100	\$62,800	\$0	\$0	\$68,900		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	6,100	18,900	0	0	25,000
State Funds Subtotal	6,100	18,900	0	0	25,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	43,900	0	0	43,900
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,100	62,800	0	0	68,900

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	659	659	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	730	730	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Other Expenses	0	0	110	110	110
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	1,499	1,499	110
Revenue Offsets	0	0	<1,499>	<1,499>	<1,499>
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	<1,389>
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	<1,389>
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Laws of Minnesota 1998, Chapter 404, Section 23, Subd 11	6,100

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	18,900	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

The information submitted meets the guidelines.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The project is viewed as a local benefit project with potential for regional significance. The state role in funding local sports and convention facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if some local facilities of this type are funded by the state, while others receive only local funding or are not funded at all.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

At the time of printing of this Grants to Political Subdivisions section of the capital budget, DOF had not received final word from project sponsors whether this capital request had been abandoned. The local referendums supporting a local option sales tax did not receive approval from St. Cloud area voters in November 1999.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? 70% in non-state matching funds (\$43.9 million in local sales tax and other revenues) are pledged for this project.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local sports and convention centers of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? This project would expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The project is viewed as a primarily local benefit project with potential for regional significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are requested with this project. Operating costs are projected by the applicant to be offset by operating revenues.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Just as construction of the Fargodome in Fargo and Aurora Center in Grand Forks has prompted this request in St. Cloud, it is possible that the St. Cloud project could spur similar requests in other Minnesota cities.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility may be in competition with other local or regional conference centers.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support for this project have been received from the cities of Saint Cloud, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, and Waite Park; the counties of Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns; St. Cloud Student Council; the Boards of School Districts 742, 47, 748; St. Cloud Planning Commission; St. Cloud Area Economic Partnership; St. Cloud Park and Recreation Board; and the Saint Cloud Library Board.
9.	Predesign completed? The status of the project predesign review by the Department of Administration is unknown at this time.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity ranking of the City of St. Cloud is 171 of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$4,984

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Central Minnesota)

PROJECT LOCATION: Central Minnesota

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is to seek state funding for 12 park and trail projects in the Central Minnesota area.

In the 1999 legislative session, an act creating a "parks and trails plan of regional significance in certain counties in central Minnesota" was adopted. The act calls for the Central Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails Plan or "plan" be coordinated with the counties of Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne by an appropriate regional parks and trail coordination board that is created under a joint powers agreement. The St. Cloud Area Joint Planning District or "joint powers board," at its 8-19-99, meeting agreed to sponsor an application to the state of Minnesota for capital bonding funds for the plan. At the same meeting the joint powers board designated the Central Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails Committee as the coordinating board for the plan.

The members of the Central Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails Committee, with the assistance of the St. Cloud Area Joint Planning District staff, have reviewed the application process and developed a regional priority list for park and trail projects that enhance the scenic and recreation resources of this region. Each of the member units of the joint powers agreement have matching fund commitments for their particular project. On behalf of the St. Cloud Area Joint Planning District, we wholeheartedly endorse these projects.

The 12 projects are, in priority order:

1. Graves Farm (\$1 million)
2. Mississippi Park (\$250 thousand)
3. Quarry Park Acquisition (\$300 thousand)
4. Ruker Property (\$225 thousand)
5. Oak Savannah Park and Trails (\$8 thousand)
6. Regional Park Planning (\$8 thousand)
7. Eastman Regional Park (\$2.5 million)
8. Lake Wobegon II (\$266 thousand)
9. Quarry Park Improvements (\$416 thousand)
10. Mississippi Park (\$15 thousand)
11. Welcome Center (\$0- in 2000; \$65 thousand in 2004)
12. Planning and Coordination (\$100 thousand)

1. Graves Farm (\$1 million)

The property known as the Graves Farm is located near Rice, Minnesota on the Mississippi River across from Stearns County Park and adjacent to state DNR property. This property is approximately 289 acres, some of which is in the river flood plain, with about 250 acres of high ground.

Along the river side of the property are high bluffs with spectacular views of the river. Two county roads dissect the property, giving easy access. On several parcels of the property are large, mature trees. Wildlife include deer, bobcat, and fox. The wooded areas, and along the river, are many song birds and waterfowl.

The farm includes a building site of a 1910 farm. All buildings are in excellent condition and maintained to the period of time they were built. These facilities would make an excellent interpretive center and trail head.

It is believed this is the last large piece of property of this quality and location along the Mississippi River in Benton County.

2. Mississippi Park (\$250 thousand)

The project request is for funds to acquire 4 properties between Municipal Park and Island View Park in Sauk Rapids. Acquisition of these 4 properties will accomplish 3 objectives: 1) it will connect the 2 parks; 2) it will allow for construction of the missing link in the Oxcart Trail; and 3) it will close a gap in the bicycle trail/route system leading through the St. Cloud Metropolitan Area's River Parks system. The properties to be acquired are currently single-family residences. These homes are on their own wells and septic systems due to the cost of bringing city sewer and water to the area. The city already owns 2 lots between the residences and has had the acquisition of the remaining 4 properties on their 5-year comprehensive parks plan since 1998.

The 4 lots to be acquired are lots 7, 8, 9, and 12 of Osauka Addition, along the Mississippi River. The city owns lots 10 and 11. Since 1997, the city has been negotiating with 2 of the 4 property owners, and the remaining property owners are also aware of the city's desire to acquire their properties.

The Oxcart Trail, built in 1995-96, is part of a larger regional trail system which follows the Mississippi River along the east bank from Southside Park in Sauk Rapids, north 2.7 miles to Sartell, where it connects to the Sartell Trail, which crosses the Mississippi River and proceeds north through Sartell. The Oxcart Trail has an area where private ownership and narrow right-of-way precludes being able to construct the missing "link" in the trail. Acquisition of these lots would overcome these obstacles and close the gap in the Oxcart Trail system.

In 1998, St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids connected the Beaver Island Trail in St. Cloud to the Oxcart Trail, using a combination of bicycle lanes and shared lanes. The metropolitan area now has designated bicycle routes from 33rd Street South in St. Cloud to 12th Street North in Sartell. This route connects 4 river parks in Sauk Rapids, 3 in St. Cloud, and 1 in Sartell. There are only 3 gaps where the trail could not be constructed due to right-of-way or structure restrictions.

3. Quarry Park and Nature Preserve (\$300 thousand)

Quarry Park and Nature Preserve is the largest and newest regional park in the 3-county area. Through local contributions, county park bond funds, and DNR funds, the county has developed a regional park of 455 acres. Adjacent to the park is a 60-acre parcel of land that would make a natural addition to the park. It would help the park preserve a contiguous forest area. The DNR County Biological Survey staff has identified these 60 acres as important habitat to be preserved. The landowner is willing to discuss the sale of the land to the county for parkland.

Stearns County Parks has been a division of Stearns County government since 1971. The mission of the department is to acquire and manage open space for parks and trails. At this time the department is responsible for 14 parks and 1 linear corridor trail. Stearns County will own and manage this property.

The 3-county central Minnesota area is the fastest growing area of the state. Local citizens have shown strong support for acquisition of additional parkland. A 1997 survey of Stearns County residents showed that 59% would support a tax increase to support parks and trails. The Stearns County commissioners voted to bond for acquisition of parkland and trails and the development of facilities in 1998. This bond money would be available to match any state bonding funds.

4. Ruker Property (\$225 thousand)

Acquisition of 60+ acres of property for parkland purposes. The property is located along the Watab River and consists of about 25-30 acres of upland area and about 30 acres of land that is located in the flood plain and/or identified as wetlands. The cost of acquisition for this property is \$450 thousand.

The development plan for this park is to use the upland area as a site for a community center and for recreational fields, such as soccer fields, baseball/softball fields, and tennis courts. The wooded lowland area adjacent to the Watab River will be used for the construction of a bike/pedestrian path and the construction of a handicap trail that will then connect with the city's existing trail system, which connects with the trail systems of our neighboring communities.

Area residents will then be able to get on the trail system and walk and bike to all our major parks as well as go into other communities. Conversely, residents of the area will be able to access Sartell's park and recreational facilities by using the trail system from their communities.

5. Oak Savanna Land Preserve, Becker Township, Sherburne County (\$58 thousand)

Through the extreme generosity of Bill and Margaret Cox, Sherburne County was given 220 acres of land on the northwest edge of Becker, Minnesota, containing a remnant of the pre-settlement Oak Savanna identified as "naturally significant" by the DNRs Biological Survey Map.

The Cox's donation is a priceless gift. As they requested, the Oak Savanna will be preserved for future generations. To that end, the property is now covered by a conservation easement with the Minnesota Land Trust.

Other parts of the acreage, though now farmed, were once prairie, and will be restored as such. And, as shall be seen, other portions were set aside for other public purposes.

To encourage citizen participation, a county-wide committee (the Cox Property Advisory Committee, or "CPAC") was formed to plan and advise the county board to do several things. First, the Oak Savanna is to be preserved, including several areas of rare and endangered plant life. There is also a pine plantation area (which includes a sand dune "blow-out") surrounded by the part to be restored as prairie. The restoration process in itself is part of a community educational experience, as will be the completed project.

The plans for the other "public purposes" areas include the future home of the Sherburne County Historical Society's Heritage Center, and a portion reserved for an eventual relocation of the Sherburne County Fair. The 220 acres is "land-locked." However, Sherburne County also purchased another 40 acres for a new public works office and shop. This, the most westerly 40, fronting on State Highway No. 25, will provide access to the "Preserve."

In our planning process we soon realized that the single access, via Highway 25, is inadequate. If there were an emergency within the preserve, help would have to come from Becker via Highway 10, then Highway 25, and then across the public works "40" to enter the preserve. Thus, an additional more direct access is needed.

A quarter mile south of the south line of the preserve lies the city of Becker's Edgewood Drive. The land between, however, is private property.

The purpose of \$16 thousand of our grant application is to plan and acquire a right-of-way to access Edgewood Drive. Our furnished maps show the property, a preliminary plan, and several alternatives for this proposed access, identified on the map as "Later emergency/secondary access to Edgewood." As you can see, the most likely route will, in part, be along an existing NSP transmission line easement. Alternatives are shown to connect to the existing Mallard Drive.

The owner of this property has expressed his willingness to work with us. However, he is also concerned that the chosen route not ruin the balance of his property for future development.

Thus, we propose to use about \$12 thousand of the grant to hire a consultant to prepare a feasibility plan as to the best route, taking into consideration such future development. A second part of the consultant's charge would be to then prepare preliminary plans and estimates for each of the alternate routes. The balance of the \$15 thousand would then be applied to the purchase of the right-of-way.

The \$100 thousand second phase of the grant application would be for the planning and construction of about 2.5 miles of trails to be placed throughout the Oak Savanna and the restored prairie. These trails will be used for recreational purposes and to separate the individual sensitive management areas. The preservation and restoration of the native plant communities will provide educational benefits to the community. We estimate a cost of about \$90 thousand to do clearing and surface trails. The rest will go towards planning, signage, and some necessary fencing.

6. Acquisition of Landscape Architectural Services to Develop a Park Master Plan for Mayhew Creek Park (\$8 thousand)

The project request is for funds to hire a landscape architect to develop a master plan for Mayhew Creek Park in Sauk Rapids. After touring the site, landscape architect Larry Wacker of Sanders, Wacker, and Bergly, Inc. estimated that the development of the master plan will cost \$15,428. The master plan will include a plan of the park showing existing conditions (currently a farm site), a concept plan drawing that shows how all facilities proposed for the park would best be configured on the site, a phasing plan that shows how the facilities might be developed in affordable packages, an estimated cost for construction of proposed improvements, and a narrative which describes the nature of the proposed improvements. The master park plan will assist the city in appropriate construction phasing for the development of facilities. The planning process will involve the city, the Sauk Rapids-Rice School District, and potentially Benton County, Minden Township, and Sauk Rapids Township.

7. Eastman Regional Park, St. Cloud (\$2.5 million)

To provide a number of park restorations and improvements to Eastman Regional Park and Lake George. These include replacing a 50-year-old traditional outdoor swimming pool with a family aquatic facility, restoring the water quality of Lake George, creating additional park open space, and improving traffic flow in the Eastman Park neighborhood.

8. Lake Wobegon Trail II (\$266 thousand)

The Lake Wobegon Regional Trail was initiated by the Albany Jaycees to bring local communities together and as a tool for economic development. The 28-mile Phase I of the trail opened in 1998. The trail has been well received, and people in neighboring communities have asked that their community be connected to the trail. Phase II of the trail would run through the heart of Garrison Keillor's Lake Wobegon country. Local citizens have raised money for this project, have committed to building trailhead facilities, and have planned future city improvements to include the Lake Wobegon Regional Trail.

Stearns County has committed County Park Bond funds to this project. State Railbanking funds were used to acquire the abandoned rail corridor. Federal ISTEA funds are committed to pay for 80% of the construction costs of Phase II of the Lake Wobegon Regional Trail.

9. Quarry Park and Nature Preserve, Waite Park, Minnesota (\$415 thousand)

Quarry Park and Nature Preserve is the largest and newest regional park in the 3-county area. Through local contributions, county park bond funds, and DNR funds, the county has developed a regional park of 455 acres. The park offers a variety of activities for people of all ages and abilities. Activities include cross-country skiing, fishing, group rock climbing, scuba diving through local dive shops, hiking, field trips, snowshoeing, and swimming.

The proximity to the St. Cloud area, history of park area, and the wide variety of activities have made the park a busy place. To increase accessibility in the park, make the best use of the park's natural features and local history, a variety of additional park improvements are planned. These improvements include an accessible trail to a scenic overlook, a footbridge across a quarry, improvement of the park entrance, installation of an historic derrick, a floating boardwalk, a swimming quarry, an automatic gate opener, and lighting the already established cross-country ski trails.

10. Mississippi River County Park, Northeastern Stearns County (\$15 thousand)

Mississippi River County Park is in an area that is becoming increasingly urbanized. This 230-acre park is used by hikers, boat launchers, cross-country skiers, nature lovers, snowshoers, families, and youth camping groups. The trail system travels through a variety of eco-systems, including prairie, woodlands, and river bottoms. To continue a trail system that takes park users through all the park's eco-systems, a footbridge is needed.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Jerry Leese, Chair
St. Cloud Area Joint Planning District
715 9 1/2 Street North
Sauk Rapids, MN 56379
(320) 251-9104

11. Welcome Center

The project consists of creating a welcome center and warming house on the Lake Wobegon trail system in St. Joseph, Minnesota. In addition, the welcome center will incorporate a park and ride area for users to leave their cars during the duration of their visit to the trail system. During the winter months, the welcome center will serve as a warming house for those outdoor enthusiasts who enjoy cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

Stephen Hammes,
Stearns County Courthouse Square
St. Cloud, MN 56303-4773
(320) 656-3603

The welcome center will also serve as a focal point for information regarding other recreation and shopping opportunities in the region. St. Joseph anticipates support from the community and users of the Lake Wobegon trail system.

12. Planning and Coordination (\$100 thousand)

The Central Minnesota 3-county area has developed a variety of trails and parks. These include the Lake Wobegon Regional Trail, the Beaver Island Trail, and Quarry Park and Nature Preserve. Two trail projects, Lake Wobegon Regional Trail Phase II and the Beaver Island Trail extension, are in the planning stages. Lake Wobegon Regional Trail Phase II will be completed in 2001. Benton and Sherburne counties are in the initial stages of park and trail development.

Future trail ideas include extending the Lake Wobegon Regional Trail into St. Cloud, a trail along Minnesota Highway 23 to Foley and connecting the Beaver Island Trail to Warner Lake County Park and Quarry Park and Nature Preserve. Future park ideas include the expansion of Quarry Park and Nature Preserve and a Benton County Park on the Mississippi River. To carry out these projects, being lead by a variety of government agencies will require careful planning.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

Grants to Political Subdivisions
Central Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$2,698	\$3,560	\$0	\$0	\$6,258		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	2,698	3,560	0	0	6,258		
2. Predesign	49	255	0	0	304		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	21	1,016	6	255	1,298		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	21	1,016	6	255	1,298		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	399	0	1,000	31	1,430		
SUBTOTAL	399	0	1,000	31	1,430		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	1,736	4,988	0	742	7,466		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	1,736	4,988	0	742	7,466		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		1.53%	0.00%	6.10%			
Inflation Cost		150	0	63	213		
SUBTOTAL		150	0	63	213		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$4,903	\$9,969	\$1,006	\$1,091	\$16,969		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	1,248	4,884	503	545	7,180
General Fund Projects	0	100	0	0	100
State Funds Subtotal	1,248	4,984	503	545	7,280
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	1,100	63	0	0	1,163
Local Government Funds	2,193	4,902	503	546	8,144
Private Funds	300	20	0	0	320
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,841	9,969	1,006	1,091	16,907

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Quarry Park RIM (1998-99 DNR program)	554
Quarry Park (1991, Ch254, art1, sec17d & 1996, Ch463, sec24, sub154)	500
Lake Wobegon Trail (Railbank Funds, M.S. Stat 222.5, sub7e & M.S.398a)	394
Lake Wobegon Trail (DNR Regional Trail Initiative Grant)	225
Quarry Park (DNR Outdoor Recreation Grant Program)	50
Quarry Park Improvements (DNR Outdoor Recreational Grant)	50
Mississippi Park (DNR Outdoor Recreational Grant)	27

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	4,884	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

The individual components of the request are viewed as local-benefit projects. However, collectively they may likely have regional significance in the central Minnesota area.

The state role in funding projects of this type is unclear. In the past, some grant funds have been made available for local park and trail projects through the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Equity issues will naturally arise if local projects of this type are funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing available.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

As an alternative, funding for portions of this request could be requested from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR).

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost in 2000 is \$9.969 million, with \$4.984 million requested from state funds (50%) and \$4.985 million contributed from non-state sources (50%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear. Typically, the state's major interest has been in adding state trails, or trails that link population areas with existing state recreation areas.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? In the past, trails throughout the state have received funding in varying amounts from various funding sources. On occasions when funding for these types of park and trail programs have been provided, it has typically been through a statewide grant program rather than through direct appropriations to local jurisdictions.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Given the consortium of participating cities and counties, this request is viewed as a regional benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding. A direct appropriation to the applicant could be viewed as by-passing the traditional approach of requesting funds through a statewide DNR grant program.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? The individual park and trail projects (as proposed) are not viewed as being in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? Resolutions of support for the project have been received from Stearns County, Benton County, Sherburne County, and the City of Sauk Rapids.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rankings of the participating counties vary greatly from 4-71 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$1,611

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Wabasha)

PROJECT LOCATION: River Vista Park, City of Wabasha

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is for \$1.611 million in state funding to complete construction of the National Eagle Center. The National Eagle Center is a 10,600 square foot facility on the banks of the Mississippi River in Wabasha. The center will celebrate the return of the Bald Eagle to the river and to the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. This building has been designed to educate and inspire visitors by bringing them into face-to-face contact with Bald Eagles, both wild birds in their natural habitat and flightless birds in captivity.

The National Eagle Center project began in 1989 when the Wabasha Area Chamber of Commerce's Riverfront Committee formed a subcommittee to investigate how to promote the American Bald Eagle to attract tourists to Wabasha. From this committee was formed EagleWatch, which was incorporated in 1995. Since 1990, volunteers have staffed an observation deck at the corner of Lawrence Boulevard and Pembroke Avenue in Wabasha on each Saturday and Sunday from November through March.

In July of 1995, the University of Minnesota, through the County Extension Service, conducted a study to determine the economic impact of an eagle center in Wabasha. Based upon the results of this study, EagleWatch, Inc. and the city of Wabasha worked together to design and build the National Eagle Center. The city of Wabasha has committed \$687 thousand in tax-increment financing and riverfront property appraised at over \$300 thousand in proceeds to the project. The McKnight Foundation has indicated a strong possibility that they will assist with the funding of this project in the amount of \$300 thousand. In addition, \$250 thousand has been secured in the 1999 VA-HUD appropriations bill, which was adopted by the United States Congress in October 1999. Two previous appropriations have been secured from the state of Minnesota towards the project. The first of these appropriations was for \$450 thousand for the design and pre-design of the facility, and the second was \$500 thousand for the construction of the building.

In August of 1999, the city of Wabasha (through its Economic Development Authority) entered into a construction management contract with the National Audubon Society. As part of this agreement, the National Audubon Society has agreed to manage the project for the city up to and through construction of the building. Upon completion of the project, it is anticipated that the city of Wabasha will own the building and then lease the building to the National Audubon Society. The Audubon Society would then manage the National Eagle Center building and programs for the city.

Phases and Timelines

Pre-design	Complete
Property Acquisition	Complete
Design	January 1999 – December 1999
Site Development	April 2000 – July 2000
Construction	July 2000 – October 2000
Occupancy	November 2000

The National Eagle Center is to be located in River Vista Park, a 6-acre park at the end of Main Street in Wabasha, Minnesota. The park is bounded by water on 3 sides: the Mississippi River to the north, and the Marina Harbor and channel to the west and south. Mature cottonwoods fill the site and serve as habitat for the local Bald Eagle population. The National Eagle Center celebrates its natural location on the Mississippi River, as well as its location at the terminus of historic Wabasha's Main Street, providing sheltered wildlife viewing opportunities and exhibitory to educate visitors about the uniqueness of the Wabasha area and its wildlife.

The entire River Vista Park sits within the Wabasha flood zone. Designs for the park must meet flood design standards. The River Vista beach is utilized by Wabasha residents and will be maintained. The present restroom facilities are in poor condition and will be replaced by new facilities within the National Eagle Center building. Relocation of picnic facilities and parking has been considered in the master plan for the entire park.

Currently, there are 19 mature cottonwoods within the park. They are in varying states of health, depending on age and location. Because of their advanced age, the cottonwoods need to be treated with care during the construction process. The design has taken into account a 30'-45' "do not disturb" circumference around the tree trunks to minimize damage to the root structure. During construction, fences will be erected to keep all heavy equipment away from these sensitive regions. The trees most sensitive to damage are the 3 large cottonwoods beside Main Street at the park entrance. The new building's entrance walkway has been designed to avoid these trees and keep foot traffic away from their root base. Planting new cottonwoods is recommended for the future. Cottonless cottonwoods could be utilized if desired by the neighborhood. The building site options maximize eagle viewing of the river and the surrounding cottonwoods. No cottonwoods will be removed.

In designing the National Eagle Center, the architects have foremost considered the site, River Vista Park, as a natural area, and the building as a climatized viewing platform, or blind, for the observation of birds. The building is to be placed adjacent to the Mississippi River and in relation to the park's mature cottonwoods to optimize visitors' views of eagles, both at a distance across the river and nearby in the trees. The site and building have been arranged in a way that limits the use of fill, respects the root structure of mature cottonwoods, and limits the building's footprint, thus minimizing destructive impact on the site.

The building is organized on 3 levels: a ground level, which is primarily open to the site, and 2 upper levels, which will contain most of the programmed building functions. Due to its placement within the flood zone, the building is raised approximately 13'-0" above the ground plane. Twelve concrete columns mimic the trunks of the surrounding trees with the building thickening at level one, just as the trees do. The ground level will contain flood-proof toilet facilities for beach use, and the site landscape will extend beneath the upper building levels.

Visitors will enter the building along a gently sloped walkway from Main Street. Visitors leave the ground plane and become immersed in the tree-zone and the avian realm for their initial experience of the National Eagle Center. The lobby provides both "in-gate" and "out-gate" functions. The gift shop, toilets, and some exhibitory are located at the building's east side, toward town. These are open to the public without fee. Toward the west and the large stand of cottonwoods, paying visitors enter the main exhibit area. This level contains a 2-story presentation area with seating for 120 people, and exhibits dealing with Bald Eagles in Wabasha and eagle physiology. Wrapping this level is an exterior observation desk with benches and coin-operated viewing scopes. Interior, protected observation opportunities will also be available at this level.

The building's upper level reaches out from the main building, providing a viewing area separate from the main traffic of the lower seating and exhibit areas. This floor allows visitors to set up spotting scopes while also providing views to the level below. The educational room, office and mechanical room are placed in the west central half of this level, off the main traffic path. Toward downtown, where there are fewer viewing opportunities, other exhibits and bird banding areas will provide more in-depth exhibitory about other wildlife in the area. An elevator connecting this level with level one will be required.

The signature element of the building form will be its roof plane. The roof – a long stretched out wing form – will float above tapered columns, providing shade for the building's glass, creating a visible boundary to flying birds, and shedding water away from the river.

The building walls will incorporate 3 systems: opaque, semi-transparent (blind), and transparent, depending on the function of the spaces within. The building is more opaque toward the southeastern corner due to both the lack of external viewing vantages and the internal programmatic elements of gift shop, toilets, and other support rooms. Toward the northern edge of the site with the best views of the river and trees, the roof profile soars, providing better viewing angles and a dramatic lifting profile of the roof's western edge. The walls are most transparent here.

The National Eagle Center will be a unique defining feature of the state of Minnesota for the world. Commissioned with the mission of contributing to the improvement of the river valley's environmental well-being and our nation's cultural and civic pride, it will offer our state a point of convergence and pride for generations. The center will

occupy a unique natural heritage and eco-tourism niche that exists in no other state. The United States Congress has adopted into law a provision that recognizes this facility will be the National Eagle Center. This action has brought further importance to the project and has increased the national significance of the center.

This project is the cornerstone for the region's economic development. In 1995, an IMPLAN study was done by the University of Minnesota Tourism Center, which analyzed the potential economic impacts of the facility. In that study, the evidence suggested that, based upon the past understanding of the economy of the region, that \$1.3 million in visitor spending would be generated by the facility. The study further indicated that if planned private investment would proceed to provide additional service infrastructure, the amount of visitor spending could grow to as much as \$6.4 million per year. The 1995 study was based upon a visitor estimate of 35,000 per year. Modest projections at the current time indicate that the center will eventually attract an additional 100,000 to 200,000 visitors annually to the region.

There is currently no building in the city of Wabasha that would accommodate the needs of both size and character for this project. The decision for new construction and site selection was made after months of study by the Wabasha City Council, the Wabasha Economic Development Authority, and the board of directors of EagleWatch, Inc. The main considerations for the design of the facility were: 1) an unobstructed view of the river; 2) land; 3) zoning; 4) adequate size for the building and parking areas; and 5) natural conditions (existence of trees/grass). Currently there is only one appropriate site available for this construction – River Vista Park.

In the 1997 legislative session, the project was awarded \$450 thousand in a direct appropriation. The 1997 direct appropriation was designated for land acquisition, pre-design and design of the facility. Committees of the house and senate suggested in 1997 that the city of Wabasha return in the 1998-99 capital bonding session and seek the remaining funds for construction. At that time, \$2.451 million was requested in bond funds to cover the remaining construction costs to complete the project. Through this process, \$500 thousand of the request was funded by the legislature. It was again recommended that we come back during this session to request the remaining funds.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are being requested with this project. This project will be a self-sustaining enterprise of the city of Wabasha and will be operated by the National Audubon Society and EagleWatch, Inc. The city of Wabasha has committed operating funds of \$30 thousand per year over 3 years toward the project. After this 3-year period, it is anticipated that admissions, gift shop/mail order sales and joint venture agreements will support the center. The center will operate year around with regular business hours.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The project will grow into the leading national and international program for education and advocacy on behalf of the American Bald Eagle and its Mississippi River habitat. The center is conceived and designed to provide a comprehensive awareness and education to a broad segment of the public and a major segment of the area's school students. This facility will offer learning experiences for all segments of the general populous, providing dependable, quality recreational and education programs throughout the year.

The National Eagle Center project is a proposal for a unique 3-way public-private sector partnership between the city of Wabasha, the National Audubon Society, and EagleWatch, Inc. This partnership is an important new business and offers a unique opportunity to fill an important and promising market niche. The project calls for a relatively modest capital outlay and promises a rapid finance return for the public sector investment partners, in addition to the many intangible benefits it will bring to the community, region, and state. Based on actual experiences of similar centers elsewhere, such as the Internal Wolf Center in Ely, Minnesota, we anticipate that the annual income of the National Eagle Center could grow to approximately \$1 million within a decade.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						06/1998	12/1998
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$323	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$323		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	323	0	0	0	323		
2. Predesign						06/1998	12/1998
SUBTOTAL	42	0	0	0	42		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	23	0	0	0	23	01/1999	04/1999
Design Development	26	0	0	0	26	04/1999	07/1999
Contract Documents	81	0	0	0	81	07/1999	12/1999
Construction Administration	0	20	0	0	20	04/2000	10/2000
SUBTOTAL	130	20	0	0	150		
4. Project Management						01/1998	10/2000
State Staff Project Management	60	0	0	0	60		
Construction Management	0	18	0	0	18		
SUBTOTAL	60	18	0	0	78		
5. Construction Costs						04/2000	10/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	72	0	0	72		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	12	0	0	12		
Construction	0	1,982	0	0	1,982		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	197	0	0	197		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	124	0	0	124		
SUBTOTAL	0	2,387	0	0	2,387		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	900	0	0	900	09/2000	10/2000
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	10	0	0	10	09/2000	10/2000
Security Equipment	0	15	0	0	15	09/2000	10/2000
Commissioning	0	5	0	0	5	10/2000	10/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	930	0	0	930		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		09/2000					
Inflation Multiplier		5.57%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		187	0	0	187		
SUBTOTAL							
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$555	\$3,542	\$0	\$0	\$4,097		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	500	1,611	0	0	2,111
General Fund Projects	450	0	0	0	450
State Funds Subtotal	950	1,611	0	0	2,561
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	250	0	0	250
Local Government Funds	300	687	0	0	987
Private Funds	0	300	0	0	300
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,250	2,848	0	0	4,098

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Laws of Minnesota 1998, Chapter 404, Section 7, Subd. 33	500
Laws of Minnesota 1998, Article 1, Chapter 202, Section 12, Subd. 4(d)	450

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	1,611	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Soft costs are 39% which are above the guidelines of 20-25%, please justify.

Occupancy costs are 39% which are above the guidelines of 5-7%, please justify.

Construction contingency is 5.5% which is above the guidelines of 2-4%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? State funding of \$1.611 million is requested (56% of 2000 project costs), with non-state funding of \$1.237 million (43%). The city or other non-state sources are encouraged to provide funding for at least 50% of project costs.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state role in funding local visitor and interpretive centers is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Although the request would have statewide interest as a one-of-a-kind facility, the project is viewed as having primarily local economic benefit.
5.	State operation subsidies required? The center will be operated by the National Audubon Society and is proposed to be funded primarily from revenues derived from admission fees, memberships and retail sales. The City of Wabasha has committed \$30 thousand a year to operating the facility for a three year period.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding for local visitor centers.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Because the project has a unique focus, it is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for the project has been received from the City of Wabasha Economic Development Authority.
9.	Predesign completed? Predesign and design are completed.
10.	Project is disaster related? No
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Wabasha is 236 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$2,917

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (Wabasha County)

PROJECT LOCATION: Wabasha and Olmsted Counties

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is for development of the Great River Ridge Trail as a regional bike and recreation trail from Plainview to Eyota.

The Wabasha County Regional Railroad Authority (WCRRA) in 1997 purchased from the DM&E Railroad 13.3 miles of abandoned rail line in Wabasha and Olmsted counties. This railway corridor linked the cities of Plainview and Elgin in Wabasha County with Viola and Eyota in Olmsted County. Since the purchase of the rail-line in 1997, the WCRRA has moved forward aggressively to develop this abandoned line into a regional bike and recreational trail.

This trail has been named the Great River Ridge Trail (GRRT). When completed, the GRRT is envisioned to be a major conduit for alternative forms of transportation through a major portion of southeastern Minnesota; a portion of the state with significant growth in major population centers and an area with significant untapped tourist and economic development potential. The portion of the trail under consideration for funding exists in a rural agricultural area where the trail will be a significant economic benefit to the sagging agricultural farm economy.

The long term plans for GRRT is to connect two areas in southeastern Minnesota that are projected to continue to have higher than normal population growth rates and which will become major population cluster centers. These centers are Rochester and the Mississippi River Valley communities from Red Wing south to Winona. A state trail study is in progress to extend the Douglas State Trail east approximately 10 miles from Rochester to Eyota where it would meet the GRRT. When completed, these 2 trail systems would be the most direct conduit between these 2 clusters for alternate forms of multi-modal transportation.

In addition to eventual access to the Mississippi River, GRRT would also serve as an alternative method of transportation for recreation to the 2 closest state parks - Carley and Whitewater - to the rapidly growing Rochester Cluster Center. Whitewater State Park receives over 350,000 visitors a year and has major camping facilities. Connection to Whitewater and Carley are part of the future plan for the GRRT. Whitewater is within 15 miles of the currently funded GRRT Trailhead at Plainview. Carley State Park is only 4 miles from Plainview and the closest state park to Rochester. This is also a camping park and one of the state's premier cross-country skiing areas. The GRRT trail would also be used for cross-country skiing.

The development and operation of GRRT is a model of local private and public initiative and participation. GRRT is owned and operated by the WCRRA. The Board of Directors of the WCRRA is composed of the 5 Wabasha county commissioners. The affairs of the GRRT are managed by a 9 member management committee appointed by the commissioners. The committee is composed of 6 city officials in Wabasha county, 2 rural landowners along the trail in Wabasha and Olmsted counties and a recreationalist from the county. The WCRRA was formed in July 1997 under state statute 398A.04, creating the authority as a local government unit and political subdivision of the state.

To initiate the effort to develop the GRRT in 1997, local private and public entities contributed over \$175 thousand to purchase the railway corridor and begin planning and development. The WCRRA, based on receipt of these funds and additional local contributions, also received in 1998 a \$200 thousand matching grant from the Legislative Committee on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). With these funds the WCRRA has completed the engineering planning and design, in compliance with state and federal agency requirements, held public meetings for design approval and has completed the sub-grade work on the initial 5 miles of the trail. The WCRRA will complete bridge deck retrofitting of the 4 bridges along the initial 5 miles of the trail in 1999, to 10 ton federal standards. Bituminous surfacing of this segment will be completed in the summer of 2000 at 3 inch federal standards.

In June of 1999, the WCRRA was awarded a federal TEA-21 grant, administered by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, for \$320 thousand. The WCRRA also receive an additional LCMR grant for \$80 thousand. In 1999 the WCRRA also anticipates receiving an additional \$150 thousand in local government and private funds. These funds will be used primarily around Plainview where the GRRT parallels a state highway (Highway 42) in a heavy traffic zone routing the traffic south of Highway 42 at this point, in addition to adding safety, will also allow for the development of a Trailhead Park on the edge of Plainview; the largest population center along the GRRT. This Trailhead will also serve as a future link for trails to camping and hiking facilities in Whitewater and Carley State Parks and the Whitewater and Zumbro River Valleys.

This application is requesting funds for the completion of the initial 15 mile segment of the GRRT along the existing abandoned rail corridor. Completion of this segment would finish construction of the trail in the abandoned rail corridor from the intersection of state Highways 42 and 14 at Eyota to the intersection of state Highways 42 and 247 at Plainview. Completion of the remaining 10 miles of this abandoned corridor at this time will result in significant future cost savings. Given the fact that the corridor was abandoned only 3 years ago the corridor sub-surface, trestles, bridges and bed are in excellent condition for development as a bike trail. Delays in completion of this remaining portion of the abandoned corridor would cause degradation of these resources and significant acceleration in future costs.

The estimated cost for development of the GRRT from Plainview, Minnesota to Eyota, Minnesota as delineated in the Project Cost analysis is \$3.948 million. The request for state capital appropriations by the Wabasha County Regional Railroad Authority is 50% of this amount per state guidelines, or \$1.974 million.

The GRRT is owned and operated by the WCRRA. The WCRRA is, therefore, responsible for the maintenance and operation of the GRRT. It is not anticipated that any state operating funds will be require for maintenance or operation of the GRRT.

Support for the GRRT as a major regional trail system is evidenced by the financial support of almost \$500 thousand provided or committed to date by local private and government entities, and by the \$650 thousand provided by LCMR, Mn/DOT and the federal government. Continued development of the GRRT is supported by all the communities in the region and is part of a major study by the University of Minnesota for its continued development as a valuable regional economic and social resource to the citizens of the area and to the state of Minnesota. Timely completion of this initial segment of the trail in the railroad corridor that was only abandoned in 1997 and, therefore, in relatively good shape, will result in significant future savings to the citizens of the state of Minnesota.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

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Grants to Political Subdivisions
Great River Ridge Trail -- Wabasha

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						07/1998	12/2001
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$295	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$320		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	295	25	0	0	320		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	14	35	0	0	49	03/1999	12/2001
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	14	35	0	0	49		
4. Project Management						07/1998	12/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	63	529	0	0	592		
SUBTOTAL	63	529	0	0	592		
5. Construction Costs						10/1998	12/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	179	2,422	0	0	2,601		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	246	0	0	246		
SUBTOTAL	179	2,668	0	0	2,847		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		4.30%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		140	0	0	140		
SUBTOTAL		140	0	0	140		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$551	\$3,397	\$0	\$0	\$3,948		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	2,685	0	0	2,685
Minnesota Resources	98	232	0	0	330
State Funds Subtotal	98	2,917	0	0	3,015
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	320	0	0	320
Local Government Funds	108	60	0	0	168
Private Funds	125	100	0	0	225
Other	220	0	0	0	220
TOTAL	551	3,397	0	0	3,948

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
1999, LCMR	80
1998, LCMR	200

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	2,685	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a regional trail project, with regional benefit. State funding is currently being recommended by DNR for state trails, and for local trails that link into the statewide trail network or connect to state recreation facilities. However, DNR is not requesting funding in 2000 for other local or regional trail projects.

As the project has received a past LCMR appropriation, LCMR might be a preferred funding option.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The amount of state funding requested in the project narrative (\$1.974 million) contradicts the requested amount in the funding sources section (\$2.685 million). These project costs and funding sources must be clarified.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? This project qualifies as a trail of regional interest, and would normally be referred to DNR for an application for a competitive grant. Because DNR is not requesting regional trail funding in FY2000, the project is being submitted as a local project.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? In the past, trails throughout the state have received funding in varying amounts from various funding sources. This trail is considered to be a regional asset, and fits within existing grant program policies.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The trail request is viewed as having regional significance, given its eventual linkage with Douglas Trail, state parks and other natural areas.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested. Maintenance of the trail will be the responsibility of the WCRRA.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding of any local, regional or statewide trail will inevitably prompt similar requests from other jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support for the project has been received from Wabasha County.
9.	Predesign completed? No predesign is required for trail projects.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Wabasha County is 66 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$1,011

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of St. James)

PROJECT LOCATION: City of St. James

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

This request is to renovate and expand the Watonwan County/St. James Library.

Background: The Watonwan County/St. James Public Library, which serves as the headquarters facility for the Watonwan County Library System, has operated since 1967 from a 4,900 s.f. converted municipal building. As a headquarters facility for a county library system, the Watonwan County/St. James Library serves branch libraries located in Madelia, Butterfield, Darfur, and Lewisville. The Watonwan County/St. James Library is also a member of the Traverse des Sioux Regional Library System, which serves much of southern Minnesota.

The current library building is suffering from highly congested conditions and an overall lack of space. This has resulted in very inadequate staff work areas, crowded public spaces, lack of space for meetings or programs, and a limited opportunity for special displays. More space is also needed for use of audio-visual/computer resources and for the children's area. Finally, the buildings mechanical systems require repair and improvements, additional storage space is needed, and more windows would improve interior lighting.

Proposed Expansion/Renovation Project: To improve the congested conditions at the present library building and to meet the demands of high usage, a 12,000 S.F. expansion and renovation is proposed. The proposed project involves renovating the entire 4,900 s.f. of existing space and constructing 7,100 s.f. of new space. Upon completion, the proposed expansion and renovation will provide adequate space for new services and technologies, sufficient space for staff operations and community needs, and improve the overall efficiency of the existing building.

Regional Benefits: The benefits of expanding and renovating the Watonwan County/St. James library will extend throughout the region. As a headquarters facility for a county system, located at the county seat, the Watonwan County/St. James Library draws users from beyond its primary service area. Additionally, the proposed library renovation and expansion will allow the Watonwan County/St. James Library to better serve all users of the Traverse des Sioux Regional Library System.

A daily delivery service promotes sharing of library materials and information among the 45 libraries that are members of the Traverse des Sioux Regional Library. Now that the library provides Internet service, anyone can use Internet from outside the Traverse des Sioux Regional Library System, with or without a library card. (The day

this was written, 3 Twin Cities patrons had used Internet, 2 with library cards, 1 without.)

Because the library serves as the headquarters facility for the Watonwan County Library system, all Watonwan County communities and the 4 branch libraries in Madelia, Butterfield, Lewisville, and Darfur would benefit from services provided from a larger facility as would anyone using the library from the 9-county Traverse des Sioux Library System, from around the state, and other countries.

Public libraries rely on the sharing of materials between libraries throughout the state. Libraries with larger collections and more space are viewed as resource libraries.

Benefits to Minnesota's Hispanic Population: In 1997, the United States Census Bureau estimated that Watonwan County's Hispanic population represents 7.1% of the County's 1997 population. This percentage results in Watonwan County having the highest percentage of Hispanic residents of any county in the state of Minnesota. Thus, the expansion and renovation of the Watonwan County/St. James Library will help to increase educational opportunities for a significant portion of Minnesota's Hispanic Population.

Because Watonwan County has the highest percentage of Hispanic residents in Minnesota, the library has been developing services for Hispanic patrons since 1992, which include:

- **Materials**
 - Books for adults and children in Spanish
 - Magazines in Spanish
 - Videos for adults and children in Spanish
 - Video tapes in English and Spanish dealing with teen pregnancy, childbirth, breast feeding, contraception, and other (State Collaborative Grant)
 - Audio tapes in English and Spanish for adults and children including
 - Tapes teaching English
 - Tapes teaching Spanish
- **Outreach**
 - Registration forms, brochures, and hour signs are in English and Spanish
 - Headstart children (high Hispanic population) regularly come to the library for story times
 - Family Literacy (an Early Childhood and Family Education program) introduces Hispanic mothers and children to the library and the mothers and children do come back to use the library. Family Literacy children regularly come to the library for story times.
 - Hug a baby/hug a book (State Collaborative Grant)

1. A board book in English or Spanish and other information promoting reading is given to every baby born in the Traverse des Sioux Library System region.
2. Kits in English or Spanish containing 4 board books, a parenting book, a video promoting reading and a hand puppet are available for checkout.

Providing library materials in multiple formats (books, video tapes, audio cassettes, CD ROMs, magazines) for patrons of all ages in Spanish does require significant additional space. A much larger facility would provide the space for such things as private rooms for literacy services for adults and children, thus promoting both education and assimilation.

Local Commitment: Strong local support for the expansion and renovation of the Watonwan County/St. James Library exists. Watonwan County, the city of St. James, and Independent School District #840 have entered into a joint resolution supporting this project. Furthermore, Watonwan County, the city of St. James, and the Friends of the Library have made a commitment to fund approximately 50% of the costs to complete the 12,000 s.f. expansion and renovation project. The balance of funds required to complete this project is being sought through grants and other sources of funding.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Donald Kuhlman
Watonwan County Auditor
P.O. Box 518
St. James, MN 56081

Grants to Political Subdivisions
Watonwan County Library Expansion

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign	6	0	0	0	6		
SUBTOTAL	6	0	0	0	6		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	13	0	0	13	07/2000	08/2000
Design Development	0	15	0	0	15	08/2000	10/2000
Contract Documents	0	56	0	0	56	10/2000	12/2000
Construction Administration	0	28	0	0	28	04/2001	10/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	112	0	0	112		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						04/2001	10/2001
Site & Building Preparation	0	60	0	0	60		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	10	0	0	10		
Construction	0	1,300	0	0	1,300		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	50	0	0	50		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	114	0	0	114		
SUBTOTAL	0	1,534	0	0	1,534		
6. Art	0	15	0	0	15	07/2000	10/2001
SUBTOTAL	0	15	0	0	15		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	180	0	0	180	07/2000	10/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	180	0	0	180		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		07/2001					
Inflation Multiplier		9.80%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		180	0	0	180		
SUBTOTAL		180	0	0	180		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$6	\$2,021	\$0	\$0	\$2,027		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	1,011	0	0	1,011
State Funds Subtotal	0	1,011	0	0	1,011
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	500	0	0	500
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	511	0	0	511
TOTAL	0	2,022	0	0	2,022

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	1,011	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Soft costs are 16.9% which are below the expected range of 20-25%, please justify.

Occupancy costs are 11.7% which are above the guidelines of 5-7%, please justify.

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local-benefit project. The state role is unclear. In general, the state does not provide construction funds for libraries. What other options have been explored to fund this project? Please provide additional information on the population and/or circulation of the library. Is the usage of the facility increasing?

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? Fifty percent in non-state matching funds (\$1 million) are pledged with this request.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding county libraries is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Although the state has funded some individual library projects, funding for library renovation and expansion has been viewed as primarily a local responsibility.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? The library serves as the headquarters facility for the Watonwan County Library System. As such, the project may have regional significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating funds are requested with this project.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility does not compete with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A joint resolution of support was provided by Watonwan County, the City of St. James, and ISD #840.
9.	Pre-design completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration if a pre-design is needed for this request.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of Watonwan County is 42 out of 87 counties in Minnesota (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$74

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1 (City of Willernie)

PROJECT LOCATION: City of Willernie, Pop: 570

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Willernie currently has 2 bathrooms that are not handicap accessible. The city would like to have 1 bathroom with handicap features. The building also needs to be handicap accessible and in order to do this property must be purchased, air-conditioning unit must be moved, concrete needs to be poured and a fence will need to be moved. There might also be other things that require attention when the actual construction begins. Besides this the Hall needs a storage area to keep the records from years past. The one currently used leaks and is not easy to get into. The current lighting is ineffective and in order to work at the maximum capacity the employees need better lighting. The windows are energy inefficient.

IMPACT ON STATE AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE):

No state operating funds are requested with this project.

Without this grant the city will be forced to borrow the \$74 thousand or reduce the cities capital reserve.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

There is no available land in Willernie to build new city offices and the nature of the city and its residents requires that the existing building be preserved.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Vickie Keating, Clerk-Treasurer
111 Wildwood Road
P.O. Box 487
Willernie, MN 55090
Phone: (651) 429-2977
Fax: (651) 429-1998
EMail: vkeating1@juno.com

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition						04/2000	04/2000
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$10		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	10	0	0	10		
2. Predesign	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	1	0	0	1	04/2000	04/2000
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	1	0	0	1		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs						04/2000	04/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	3	0	0	3		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	60	0	0	60		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	63	0	0	63		
6. Art	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$74	\$0	\$0	\$74		

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	74	0	0	74
State Funds Subtotal	0	74	0	0	74
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	74	0	0	74

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	74	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
No	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
No	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project. The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds are being contributed to this project.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a primarily local benefit project.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Pre-design completed? No pre-design is needed for a project of this modest size.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Willernie is 290 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$472

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 3 (Requests from Non-Profit Organizations)

PROJECT LOCATION: Waseca

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

Farmamerica, Minnesota's Agricultural Interpretive Center, requests funding for accessibility and security improvements. These improvements include: blacktop on the existing parking lot, blacktop the one-mile Time Lane Road, hard surface (rock) or concrete sidewalks on secondary site pathways, (rock or concrete surface will be determined by appropriateness for the site; i.e., 1850s farm vs. modern site), site signage, and handicap accessible trams.

PROJECT RATIONAL AND RELATIONSHIP TO AGENCY LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC GOALS AND CAPITAL PLAN:

Farmamerica is Minnesota's Agricultural Interpretive Center serving the people of Minnesota with special emphasize on school children, urban/rural audiences and tourists. The long-range plan for Farmamerica are to interpret Minnesota's agriculture - past, present, and future on a year round basis for people of all ages.

Farmamerica's goals are: 1) to tell the agriculture story in an efficient and effective manner; 2) to establish a broad audience base in the state of Minnesota - 50 thousands by 2005; 3) to operate on a full-time basis. Provide a year-round educational experience - to conduct events, tours, and other public programs continuously; 4) to develop the site to support educational public programming about Minnesota's agriculture from the 1850s to the present and future; and 5) to provide safe facilities.

The accessibility and security improvement project addresses Farmamerica's goals to provide safe and accessible facilities.

The following will result from the accessibility and security improvements:

- The parking lot will have a blacktop surface. This will replace the grass surface that does not meet accessibility standards. Also, snow removal is very difficult on the grass surface.
- The Time Lane Road will have a blacktop surface. This will replace a narrow gravel road which does not meet accessibility standards.
- The walkways to the sites along Time Lane Road will have a hard rock surface. This will replace grass and dirt paths that do not meet accessibility standards.
- Handicap accessible trams will be provided. These will replace trams that are not accessible.

- Signage will be provided at the site entrance and on the site. This will provide good directions for visitors to get them to the site and to the appropriate location once at the site.

IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTE)::

Additional state operating funds are requested to Farmamerica.

Farmamerica is working to expand its funding base, which is critical to realizing its operating goals to be open year around, serve a broad audience, and provide quality public programs. Farmamerica is working with the Minnesota legislature to secure the core operating funds (to approximately \$250 thousand per year. At the present time, the legislature provides \$100 thousand per year of a \$207 thousand minimal budget).

In addition, Farmamerica is working aggressively to expand its funding base. It is developing new revenue sources, including the initiation of a membership program, sponsorship program, annual fundraiser, and expanded user fee based programs and services. Donations and grant funds are also being pursued for public programming.

The accessibility and security improvements will decrease operations costs and increase revenue. The present grass parking lot will no longer have to be mowed if it is blacktop. Revenues will increase as the site is more accessible. Presently the gravel and grass walkways and Time Lane Road are difficult to walk on for families with young children, senior citizens, and physically handicapped. Once these areas are made accessible with a hard surface, Farmamerica will be desirable as a destination for visitors.

PREVIOUS PROJECT FUNDING:

\$50 thousand in 1978 to start the planning for the Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center.

\$1 million in capital funds in 1980 to start the development of the Minnesota Agricultural Interpretive Center. The funds were used for site development, which includes prairie/pond/marsh area, roads, parking lots, moving in and constructing buildings such as hovel, log house, smoke house, log barn, school house, church, 1920s/1930s house, barn, milk house, granary, town hall and blacksmith shop.

\$50 thousand in the 1980s for capital improvements. These funds were used to continue the development of the Farmamerica site, maintain and improve the facilities and plan for the Visitor Center.

\$1.5 million in capital funds in 1998 to construct the Visitors Center.

For F.Y. 1999, \$150 thousand of operational funds was provided by the Minnesota legislature. That appropriation will be \$100 thousand in 2000. In 1994, 1995, and 1996 the legislature provided \$25 thousand of operational funds.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The plans developed for the Visitor Center in 1986 need to be updated. The site accessibility and security improvements and operation funds are needed in order to operate the site on a full-time, efficient and effective basis, conduct events and school tours continuously. With these improvements, Farmamerica could be accessible and tell the agriculture story to many more thousands of students, tourists and the general public.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Kathleen L. Backer, Executive Director
Farmamerica
P.O. Box 111
Waseca, MN 56093
Phone: (507) 835-2052

Grants to Political Subdivisions
Farmamerica Safety & Accessibility Improvements

AGENCY CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
Fiscal Years 2000-2005
Dollars in Thousands (\$137,500 = \$138)

Project Cost

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	1	0	0	1	07/2000	07/2000
Design Development	0	2	0	0	2	07/2000	07/2000
Contract Documents	0	6	0	0	6	09/2000	10/2000
Construction Administration	0	4	0	0	4	10/2000	11/2000
SUBTOTAL	0	13	0	0	13		
4. Project Management						07/2000	01/2001
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	14	0	0	14		
SUBTOTAL	0	14	0	0	14		
5. Construction Costs						10/2000	11/2000
Site & Building Preparation	0	5	0	0	5		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	367	0	0	367		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	11	0	0	11		
SUBTOTAL	0	383	0	0	383		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	40	0	0	40	10/2000	01/2001
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	40	0	0	40		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction		07/2000					
Inflation Multiplier		4.80%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		22	0	0	22		
SUBTOTAL		22	0	0	22		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	3,933	0	0	0	3,933		
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,933	\$472	\$0	\$0	\$4,405		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
General Fund Projects	2,600	472	0	0	3,072
State Funds Subtotal	2,600	472	0	0	3,072
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	133	0	0	0	133
Private Funds	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,933	472	0	0	4,405

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PREVIOUS STATE CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT (Legal Citations)	Amount
Laws of Minnesota (year), Chapter, Section, Subdivision	
Laws of Minnesota 1998, Chapter 404, Section 23, Subd 1	1,500
Laws of Minnesota 1980, project development	1,000
Laws of Minnesota 1978, project planning	50
1980's appropriations	50

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	0	0%
User Financing	0	0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
No	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
No	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

This request is viewed primarily as a local benefit project. It is not clear that the paving of the walkways and parking lot will make this site a significantly more desirable destination for visitors.

This project was originally submitted as a general obligation bonding request. However, to be eligible for state general obligation bonds, a capital project must be publicly-owned with a public purpose. As originally requested by the non-profit organization, all or parts of the project did not appear to be eligible for state bonding (the project is not publicly-owned). Therefore, DOF revised the request to identify it as a General Fund request.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions, and local government is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? 100% state funding is requested.
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in supporting Farmamerica, or other local interpretive center requests, is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? The state has shown some, but limited support for Farmamerica. Start-up funding was provided in 1978 and 1980. The 1999 legislature provided \$200 thousand for operations. Previously, the state has provided some funding for Farmamerica's capital projects, including \$1.5 million in the 1998 bonding bill for a new visitor's center.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Due to its limited program funding and limited number of visitors, the project is difficult to characterize as having strong statewide significance. Rather, the project is viewed as having a primarily local benefit.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No additional state subsidies are directly required with this project phase. However, Farmamerica does intend to ask for additional state operating funds for its overall operations.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of facility would be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities and other interpretive centers would inevitably seek similar funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This facility does not seem to compete with other facilities who are attempting to interpret Minnesota's agriculture story.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? This request was received directly from Farmamerica, a non-profit organization, without sponsorship from a local government. Thus, a resolution of the local governing body has not been received with application information.
9.	Pre-design completed? Pre-design is not required for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? This project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity rank of the City of Waseca is 245 of 854 communities (1 is high).

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2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$25,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 3 (Requests from Non-Profit Organizations)

PROJECT LOCATION: Downtown Minneapolis

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The Guthrie Theater Foundation respectfully requests funding for a new multi-stage Guthrie Theater facility. The Guthrie requests \$25 million for design and construction activities in 2000.

A new Guthrie Theater facility with thrust, proscenium and black box stages will better serve the people of the state of Minnesota. The 3 stage facility will help the Guthrie realize its long-range plan, adopted in April 1998, which calls for expanded artistic program that offers the community a much wider variety of plays in the subscription season and a broad range of productions by other national and international companies. Under this plan, the Guthrie will double its programs, presentations and events over the next 5 years, expanding opportunities to produce contemporary work and taking our founding mission of artistic achievement to a new level. In addition, the Guthrie will be able to provide expanded education programs and better audience amenities. The Guthrie seeks the support of the state of Minnesota so that this theater can continue to be, over the next 40 years, the kind of vital public resource and artistic catalyst it has been in this community and the nation throughout the last 40 years.

The project consists of the construction of a new 175 - 200 thousand s.f. 4 level theater complex in Downtown Minneapolis. The Guthrie is currently in the process of securing a site for the new facility. The existing Guthrie Theater site would be used by the Walker Art Center which currently owns the land. Total project costs are estimated to be \$75 million of which the Guthrie Theater will be responsible for two-thirds. This two-thirds will come from the business community and the private sector. Construction on the new facility is anticipated to begin in 2001.

Mission and History

The Guthrie Theater was founded in 1983 by eminent Irish director Sir Tyrone Guthrie as a summer festival theater dedicated to the classics. With its inception 36 years ago, the Guthrie Theater helped place Minnesota on the cultural map. It became America's flagship regional theater, sparking the U.S.'s regional theater movement and helping establish the Twin Cities as one of this country's most vital theater centers. The Guthrie's productions tell the world's greatest stories, compelling audiences to think about the human condition and stimulating consideration of major ethical and philosophical questions.

Today's Guthrie looks quite different from the festival theater that produced 4 plays

each season for a targeted audience of summer tourist 36 years ago. The Guthrie has grown into a year-round resident theater, producing 12 plays on 2 stages for an annual audience of more than 360,000 people, including more than 70,000 students and teachers. Since its inception, the Guthrie has presented more than 7,500 performances of over 200 productions, to a collective audience of more than 10 million patrons.

The Guthrie's mission is "to celebrate the shared act of imagining between audience and actors, which is the essence of theater art. By scrutinizing the human condition and affirming the human spirit, we seek to deepen our connection to each other and to the word we share. Deeply rooted in the Upper Midwest, which gave it life and provides for its growth, the Guthrie Theater aspires to the highest level of artistic achievement."

Access

Minnesota's largest theater, the Guthrie serves the entire state of Minnesota. Sixty percent (60%) of our audience comes from Minneapolis and the western suburbs, 27% comes from St. Paul and the east metro area, and 13% comes from Greater Minnesota and the region. The Guthrie is especially effective in its outreach to Greater Minnesota students. Approximately 40% of the annual student audience and 75% of the Guthrie's annual theater education conference participants come from Greater Minnesota.

To enhance regional access to the Guthrie's world-class productions, touring has long been an important part of the theater's activities. From the early 1970s until the late 1980s, the Guthrie toured productions annually throughout Minnesota and the Upper Midwest, offering as part of each touring "package" workshops, symposiums and residency activities tailored to each community's individual needs. In spring 2000, the Guthrie will resume its touring program, taking its popular production of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* to 17 communities throughout Minnesota and the 5-state region. Guthrie on Tour will reach communities with no access to quality professional theater, enabling audiences outside of large metropolitan regions improved access to the arts.

For many years, the Guthrie has been a leader in making theater accessible, offering innovative theater education programs and school partnerships, discounted and complimentary tickets to students and seniors and award-winning access programming for patrons with physical and sensory disabilities.

Current Facility

The Guthrie Theater complex opened in 1963 and is currently 85,300 square feet in size. Originally producing only 4 plays per season on a single stage with a small administrative staff, the Guthrie now produces approximately 12 plays year-round and employs more than 900 people annually. Its operations are spread over 7 different locations, including a second stage, the Guthrie Lab, located in the

warehouse district of Downtown Minneapolis, causing programmatic inefficiencies. The foundation of the main theater building has shifted over the years causing significant structural damage despite many attempts to make repairs. ADA requirements for administrative sections of the building require major renovation and investment. In addition, the audience amenities in the current facility are poor, with problematic parking conditions, traffic circulation, and inadequate restrooms and concessions.

In addition, the Guthrie is mindful that the trend in theaters nationwide is to provide a greater variety of work on multiple stages. Of the Guthrie's peers, 6 out of 41 of the larger resident theaters limit their season's activities to only 1 stage. And most theaters, 32 of them, are already operating in multi-stage complexes, including theaters in Chicago, Denver, Seattle, New Haven, San Diego, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and Washington, D.C. With its large festival stage, the Guthrie is an anomaly in American Theater.

Without a new multi-stage facility, the Guthrie Theater will be unable to fully serve Minnesota audiences with the world-class theater they have come to expect. The Theater which helped put Minnesota on the cultural map will be at risk of losing its position as America's flagship regional theater, which may in turn lead to a decline of the cultural life of the Twin Cities metro area, resulting in an erosion in the ability to serve Minnesotans statewide.

Benefits to State of New Facility

Minnesotans have always valued this state's cultural institutions and understand their contribution to Minnesota's high quality of life. Minnesota's State Arts Board is respected nationwide for its generous support of the arts. We believe a new multi-stage Guthrie Theater complex will better serve the citizens of Minnesota, providing the following direct benefits to the state:

- Increase audiences served annually from 360 - 490 thousand.
- More world-class productions. The annual number of Guthrie presentations and productions would increase from 45 to 129, with performances increasing from 368 to 894.
- A broader repertoire of productions, including more contemporary work, co-productions, and international presentations.
- Expanded educational programs, including new opportunities for K-12, college students and teachers, and a new BFA program with the University of Minnesota.
- Growth in partnerships with other arts organizations in the metro area and statewide.

- Assure Minnesota's place as a destination for theater lovers from throughout the world.

Economic Impact

In addition to providing this community with world-class theater, the Guthrie also enhances the economic quality of life of this community. Nationally and locally, the arts have spurred the economy by increasing retail traffic, augmenting tourist travel and enhancing real-estate property values. A recent study by The McKnight Foundation on the impact of the arts indicated that Minnesota's non-profit arts groups collectively contribute about \$900 million to the state's economy each year. The Guthrie itself is estimated to generate more than \$56.5 million of total economic impact, including direct, indirect and related audience spending. The Guthrie has estimated that with an expanded program in a 3-stage facility, its annual economic impact would increase 54% to \$85.1 million. In addition, the Guthrie Theater estimates that full-time equivalent jobs would increase from 518 to 810.

Role of State of Minnesota in New Facility

Non-profit arts organizations have traditionally relied on a mix of government and private funding in order to fulfill their missions. There is evidence in recent years that the state of Minnesota has an interest in helping to meet the capital needs of its prized cultural organizations. Recently the Minnesota Legislature provided capital support for the Science Museum of Minnesota, the Children's Museum, Penumbra Theatre, the Jungle Theater, and the Paramount Theater in St. Cloud.

Under this proposal, the state would make a partial contribution to the capital costs of a new multi-stage Guthrie Theater complex. The Guthrie Theater is proposing to fund 2/3 of the cost of a new facility through contributions from the business community and the private sector. The Guthrie is requesting the state of Minnesota to contribute the remaining 1/3 or \$25 million. This 33% contribution is requested because of the role of the Guthrie Theater in the cultural life of Minnesota and its service to the state. The full amount of \$25 million is being requested in the 2000 state Bonding Bill to assist in design and construction costs.

IMPACT ON AGENCY OPERATING BUDGETS (FACILITIES NOTES):

No state operating funds are being requested with this project.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The Guthrie is an important Minnesota resource, helping to attract the finest artists to the Twin Cities. The Guthrie has just announced an exciting new partnership with the University of Minnesota to launch a B.F.A. program in the fall of 2000 that will help attract even more of the most talented young theater artists nationwide and revitalize the reputation of the University's Theater department. Our 2 organizations are currently working together to hire a master teacher to head the program.

In addition, the Guthrie has been able to attract important international productions that might not otherwise come to Minnesota. In 1998, the Guthrie brought internationally acclaimed London-based Theatre de Complicité to Minneapolis. Theatre de Complicité's *The Street of Crocodiles*, an award-winning production based on the life and writings of surrealist Bruno Schulz, a Polish Jew lost in the Holocaust, was perhaps one of the most stunning events of the Twin Cities theater season. As part of its 1999-2000 season, the Guthrie is partnering with Cameron Mackintosh Ltd. to present the North American premiere of *Martin Guerre*, the powerful new musical from the creators of *Les Miserables* and *Miss Saigon*.

As Minnesota's largest theater, only the Guthrie is best able to organize these kind of significant national and international partnerships which help bring the very best in dramatic theater to Minnesota and enhance the state's reputation as a national cultural leader.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

David Hawkanson, Managing Director
Guthrie Theater
725 Vineland Place
Minneapolis MN 55403
Phone: (612) 347-1145
Fax: (612) 347-1142
Email: davidh@guthrietheater.org

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	75,000	0	0	75,000		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	75,000	0	0	75,000		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$75,000		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
General Fund Projects	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
State Funds Subtotal	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
TOTAL	0	75,000	0	0	75,000

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	0	0%
User Financing	0	0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

Missing data to complete review.

Department of Finance Analysis:

The state role in funding facilities of this type is unclear. In addition, equity issues will naturally arise if a local facility of this type is funded by the state, while others receive no state funding or have only local financing.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

In order to be eligible for state general obligation bonding, a capital project must be publicly-owned with a public purpose. The applicant had originally submitted their request as a general obligation bonding request. As initially presented, the request would not satisfy this state Constitutional requirement, due to lack of public ownership. For now, DOF has reclassified the project from a general obligation bonding request to a general fund request, in accordance with our perception that project sponsors do not wish to transfer ownership of the site to a public jurisdiction.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? The total project cost is \$75 million, with \$25 million requested from state funds (33%) and \$50 million contributed from non-state sources (66%).
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding local theaters is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? Funding for this type of project is typically viewed as a local, rather than a state responsibility. This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? This request is viewed as a having potential for regional or statewide significance.
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Funding for this type of project could be viewed as creating inequities among local jurisdictions. Other communities would inevitably seek similar state funding.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? Depending on the type of productions held at the this facility, the project could be in competition with other local theaters.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from the local governing body has not been received with the application.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a predesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The tax capacity of the city of Minneapolis is 118 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).

2000 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$650

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 3 of 3 (Requests from Non-Profit Organizations)

PROJECT LOCATION: Willow River

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE:

The F.Y. 2000 capital request is \$650 thousand for continuation of the allocation requested in F.Y. 1999 for Camp Heartland Center as enacted by the 1999 Legislature.

\$1 million was appropriated from the General Fund to the Commissioner of Trade and Economic Development for the biennium ending 6-30-01, for a grant to the Camp Heartland Center. The grant is to be used for phase II capital expenditures including a septic system upgrade and bath/shower house construction, construction of a family lodge renovation of a medical facility, construction of staff housing and offices, and expansion and upgrade of the dining room and kitchen. Camp Heartland Center has expended \$350 thousand of the \$1 million in F.Y. 1999 for septic system upgrade, construction of the Family Lodge and bath and shower have construction.

Camp Heartland is a non-profit organization serving youth through a year-round camp, conference center and HIV education center in Willow River for children impacted by HIV/AIDS.

Minnesota based Camp Heartland is the first and only year-round camp, conference and HIV education center for children impacted by AIDS. After 5 years of renting campsites throughout the United States, in November of 1997, Camp Heartland, Inc. purchased a gorgeous 80 acre campsite in Willow River, Minnesota. From November 1997 to December 1998, Camp Heartland completed the Phase I development of this property through a \$200 thousand loan from the Minneapolis Foundation and generous contributions from Norwest, Sam Goody, Carl Pohlad, Paul Monitor, Papa John's, Galyan's and hundreds of other Minnesota citizens, corporations, organizations and foundations.

On 6-26-98 over 600 residents of Minnesota attended our Grand Opening celebration where they toured our facility, met our campaign chair Paul Molitor, interacted with some of our campers and learned a great deal about HIV/AIDS. Since that time, over 350 camping experiences have been provided to children impacted by AIDS, over 1,000 volunteer experiences have been provided to Minnesota citizens, and an additional 1,000 Minnesota residents have participated in Camp Heartland's community and HIV educational programs.

Camp Heartland is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, by providing recreational opportunities, support, and AIDS education. There are 3 facets to our program:

- Camp Heartland Summer Camps and Reunion Programs – Through our week long summer camping programs and year-round reunion programs, we help the children make friends, have fun and gain acceptance to overcome the isolation and misunderstanding they so often face. The development of a year-round Camp Heartland center allows us to welcome thousands of children throughout the year.
- Journey of Hope Aids Awareness Programs – During our "Journey of Hope" peer education/AIDS awareness seminars, we encourage the youth of America to do their part in eliminating the tragedy of AIDS. On an annual basis, hundreds of Minnesota residents visit Camp Heartland to participate in recreational activities and to learn more about HIV/AIDS.
- Camp Heartland Shares – Through our Camp Heartland Shares program, our medical, psychosocial and camping professionals provide comprehensive information, printed materials, and technical support to agencies and individuals interested in initiating their own HIV camping programs. Several new camps have been established through this unique support program.

F.Y. 2000 allocation of \$650 thousand is planned for the remaining projects that include: Renovation of a medical facility; Construction of staff housing and offices; and Expansion and upgrade of the dining room and kitchen.

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON, TITLE, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, AND E-MAIL:

Susan Leckey
Camp Heartland, Inc.
3133 Hennepin Ave. South
Minneapolis, MN 55408
Phone: (612) 824-6464

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and All Funding Sources	Project Costs All Prior Years	Project Costs FY 2000-01	Project Costs FY 2002-03	Project Costs FY 2004-05	Project Costs All Years	Project Start (Month/Year)	Project Finish (Month/Year)
1. Property Acquisition							
Land, Land and Easements, Options	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Buildings and Land	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Predesign							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Design Fees							
Schematic	0	0	0	0	0		
Design Development	0	0	0	0	0		
Contract Documents	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Administration	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Project Management							
State Staff Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Management	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Construction Costs							
Site & Building Preparation	0	0	0	0	0		
Demolition/Decommissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction	0	650	0	0	650		
Infrastructure/Roads/Utilities	0	0	0	0	0		
Hazardous Material Abatement	0	0	0	0	0		
Construction Contingency	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	650	0	0	650		
6. Art							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Occupancy							
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Telecommunications (voice & data)	0	0	0	0	0		
Security Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		
Commissioning	0	0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Inflation							
Midpoint of Construction							
Inflation Multiplier		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Inflation Cost		0	0	0	0		
SUBTOTAL		0	0	0	0		
9. Other							
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	\$0	\$650	\$0	\$0	\$650		

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	TOTAL
State Funds :					
General Fund Projects	0	650	0	0	650
State Funds Subtotal	0	650	0	0	650
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	650	0	0	650

IMPACT ON STATE OPERATING COSTS	Current FY 2000-01	Projected Costs (Without Inflation)			
		FY 2000-01	FY 2002-03	FY 2004-05	FY 2006-07
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
Change from Current FY 2000-01		0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	0	0%
User Financing	0	0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (1b): Project Exempt From This Review (Legislature)
No	MS 16B.335 (2): Other Projects (Legislative Notification)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Requirement (Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements (Agency)
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Use Agreement Required (Finance Dept)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Program Funding Review Required (Agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)

Department of Administration Analysis:

12/14/1999

NA

Department of Finance Analysis:

The state role or mission in funding a facility of this type is unclear.

Competition for state resources in the 2000 bonding bill is expected to be strong. The combined total of all capital requests from state agencies, higher education institutions and local governments is far in excess of the Governor's \$400 million funding target.

In order to be eligible for state general obligation bonding, a capital project must be publicly-owned with a public purpose. The applicant had originally submitted their request as a general obligation bonding request. As initially presented, the request would not satisfy this state Constitutional requirement, due to lack of public ownership. For now, DOF has reclassified the project from a general obligation bonding request to a General Fund request, in accordance with our perception that project sponsors do not wish to transfer ownership of the site to a public jurisdiction.

Governor's Recommendation:

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project.

Evaluation of Local Projects	
1.	Non-state matching funds contributed? No local matching funds will be provided with is request. Project sponsors are encouraged to consider at least 50% non-state funding of total project costs
2.	Project fulfills an important state mission? The state mission in funding facilities of this type is unclear.
3.	Has a state role been expanded in a new policy area? This would significantly expand the state role in a new policy area.
4.	Project is of local, regional, or statewide significance? Due to its one-of-a-kind nature, this request has potential for statewide interest..
5.	State operation subsidies required? No state operating subsidies are being requested.
6.	Inequities created among local jurisdictions? Other jurisdictions are not known to be in competition for funding of similar facilities.
7.	Does it compete with other facilities? This project is not deemed to be in competition with other public or private facilities.
8.	Resolutions from local governing bodies provided? A resolution of support from a local governing body has not been received with the application. This request was not submitted through a state political subdivision.
9.	Predesign completed? The applicant should ask the Department of Administration whether a redesign is needed for this project.
10.	Project is disaster related? The project is not located in a disaster area.
11.	Per-capita tax capacity of the local jurisdiction? The project is located in Willow River. The tax capacity of the city of Willow River is 328 out of 854 cities in Minnesota (1 is high).