
MEMORANDUM

TO: Poudre River Public Library District

FROM: Seter & Vander Wall, P.C., Kim J. Seter, Esq., Elizabeth A. Dauer, Esq., and Cameron J. Richards, Esq.

DATE: October 3, 2018

RE: Legal Status Report for October 8, 2018, Trustees' Meeting

Personal Identifying Information Disposal Policy (First Reading)

- Task:** Consider implementation of a Personal Identifying Information document disposal policy consistent with HB 18-1128 and Section 24-73-101 *et seq*, C.R.S.
- Status:** HB 18-1128 creates new statutory requirements on covered entities, which includes governmental entities, to protect personal identifying information. Personal identifying information is defined in Section 24-73-101(4)(b), C.R.S. as:
- Social security number;
 - Personal identification number;
 - Passwords;
 - Passcodes;
 - Official state or government-issued driver's license or identification card number;
 - Government passport number;
 - Biometric data (i.e. finger print or retina scan);
 - Employer, student, or military identification number;
 - Financial transaction devices (i.e. credit cards, debit cards, banking cards, electronic fund transfer cards, guaranteed check cards, and financial account numbers).

The obligations mandated by the bill are:

- 1) Establish a written document disposal policy for when the entity no longer needs the paper or electronic documents containing personal identifying information;

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- 2) A governmental entity that maintains, owns, or licenses personal identifying information shall implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices that are appropriate to the nature of the personal identifying information and the nature and size of the governmental entity. When working with third party service providers the government must require that the service provider implement its own reasonable security procedures.
- 3) Notify the affected individuals and publicly disclose a breach of personally identifying information as defined in Section 24-73-103, C.R.S.

HB 18-1128 went into effect September 1, 2018.

Library Staff have reviewed their internal practices and have prepared a modified policy that addresses issues they have identified. Legal counsel has reviewed the proposed revisions.

Action: Consider adoption of the policy: A draft policy was presented at the September meeting for first reading and for discussion. The proposed policy can be adopted upon second reading by the majority vote of a quorum of Trustees.

Intergovernmental Agreement Re: TIF Financing

Task: Tax Increment Financing is an economic development tool usually utilized to fund Urban Renewal Authorities. TIF financing affects the library because:

- A. The assessable value of a TIF area is determined and then fixed.
- B. The revenue derived from the library mill levy on any growth in assessable value for a period of 25 years thereafter is called the Tax Increment.
- C. The Tax Increment is diverted from the library to an Urban Renewal Authority to be used to finance public infrastructure or provide other incentives to development.

Historically, affected taxing entities had no say in the imposition of TIF. Recent laws have given taxing entities a voice in whether or not their incremental tax revenue should go entirely to the URA. It is still the presumption that new development drives the increase in the Tax Increment and should be given to the URA. However, taxing entities now have a forum to argue otherwise.

Larimer County is forming a TIF financing committee by intergovernmental agreement that will assist the County and taxing entities in developing information to fairly distribute the opportunity cost of TIF.

Status: We have reviewed and commented on the second draft of the proposed IGA and provided those comments to staff for consideration. As of October 3, 2018, no subsequent draft or final IGA has been submitted for review or approval.

At the September meeting, Trustee Wise reported that he has joined the URA board as a commissioner. Discussion at the URA had focused on what timeframe was appropriate for an impacted taxing entity to review projects, financial impact models, and possible mitigation steps including negotiating a reduced increment from the URA. Trustee Wise was seeking input from other Trustees, staff and legal counsel. Suggestion of a policy for reviewing a TIF was considered.

Legal counsel has spoken to Mr. Slivken about the matter and reviewed a draft policy that would permit 60 days to review a proposal before a Board vote was necessary. This time period would allow for 2 Board of Trustees meetings before a decision is rendered. However, the review policy will need to sync with the IGA, which may impact the time available. Under the draft agreement a Public Review Committee is formed to analyze a project using an approved Financial Impact Model. Additionally, Colorado Law provides a default period of 120 days for an impacted taxing entity to negotiate an agreement concerning what increment goes to the URA. C.R.S. § 31-25-107(9.5).

The Public Review Committee recommendations may trigger the start of the negotiation period (120 days after recommendation issued). Or the submission of the project by the URA may trigger the negotiation period (120 days after recommendation issued). Or the IGA may modify the 120 period as the Public Review Committee is intended to centralize some of this analysis. Further discussion may assist the Board in evaluating the issue. However, adopting a policy that may subsequently need revision under the IGA may be premature.

Action: Discuss the issue and provide comment or feedback.

Review of Bylaws

Task: Review the District's bylaws for any changes or updates that are necessary or inconsistent with changing law.

Status: The review of bylaws was requested as part of the ongoing review of policies. We will work with the committee of Ms. Quijano, Mr. Frey and Ms. Schultz to make appropriate and necessary revisions.

A mark-up copy will be provided to the Committee for review and comment prior to presentment to the Board.

Pursuant to the bylaws, any proposed amendment must be presented to the entire Board at least 15 days before a vote.

Action: None at this time.

Options for Funding Future Facilities Development

Task: Summarize financing options the District can consider to fund future facilities development.

Status: The District has three options to pay for the construction of new libraries or the improvement of existing branches: (1) Cash out of reserve/budgeted funds; (2) General obligation bonds; and (3) Lease/purchase financing with or without certificates of participation. Each is summarized below. We recommend use of certificates of participation as a simple and cost-effective approach.

Cash on Hand: Availability of this “pay as you go” option depends on the scale of the project, the District’s financial position, and budget considerations for not only the next year, but in years to come. It is often best to utilize cash on hand to provide current services.

General Obligation Bonds: The most common form of government financing. Bonds are secured by the full faith credit and taxing power of the government issuer. Bonds offer low interest rates and are attractive to investors due to their double tax-exempt status. However, the issuance of debt through general obligation bonds requires an election as does the corresponding increase in taxes pursuant to Art. X, §20 of the *Colorado Constitution* (“**TABOR**”).

Lease/Purchase with or without Certificates of Participation (“COP”): Libraries are in a unique position to take advantage of sale/lease back financing. From a legal perspective, this method involves selling or leasing a property that is owned by the District. The funds received are used to buy new or improve old facilities. The property sold/leased by the District is leased back to the District which pays rent consisting of principal and interest to the investor[s]. The lease back to the District contains an option to purchase the property at the end of the lease for a

nominal fee, often \$1.00. Lease/purchase financing does not constitute long-term debt obligations of the issuing authority, and is therefore exempt from state and local laws that require voter approval under TABOR.

We recommend lease/purchase financing as the best option. However, we are ready to assist on any method the District may ultimately pursue.

Action: No action is required at this time.