



Report to the Colorado General Assembly

Capital Development Committee

Prepared by

*The Colorado Legislative Council
Research Publication No.670
October 2016*

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October 2016

Members of the Seventieth General Assembly:

Submitted herewith is the 2016 Capital Development Committee (CDC) final report. The purpose of the CDC final report is to provide annual and historical information on the capital development process. The 2016 final report provides a complete summary of all capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations during the 2016 session. A five-year history and three-year forecast of capital project funding are also included. The report concludes with a description of other actions taken by the CDC in FY 2015-16, and a summary of 2016 legislation enacted by the General Assembly that impacts capital development funding or the capital development process.

The CDC final report serves as a permanent record of capital development funding. The report is referred to by CDC staff and other state agencies throughout the year to help facilitate the capital development process. The report also serves as an informational document for any other entity or individual interested in the progress of capital development in the state of Colorado.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mike Mauer".

Mike Mauer
Director

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This report is also available online at:

[https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cga-
legislativecouncil/capital-development-committee-0](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cga-legislativecouncil/capital-development-committee-0)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Primary Responsibility of the Capital Development Committee

The primary responsibility of the Capital Development Committee (CDC), established by House Bill 85-1070 (Section 2-3-1301, *et seq.*, C.R.S.), is to review and make recommendations concerning capital construction and controlled maintenance requests and proposals for the acquisition of capital assets of each state department and higher education institution in Colorado. The CDC forwards its recommendations to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC).

Types of Projects That Qualify for State Funding

Appropriations from the Capital Construction Fund (CCF) and the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund (CMTF) are used for capital projects. The term "capital" collectively refers to three types of projects: capital construction, capital renewal, and controlled maintenance.

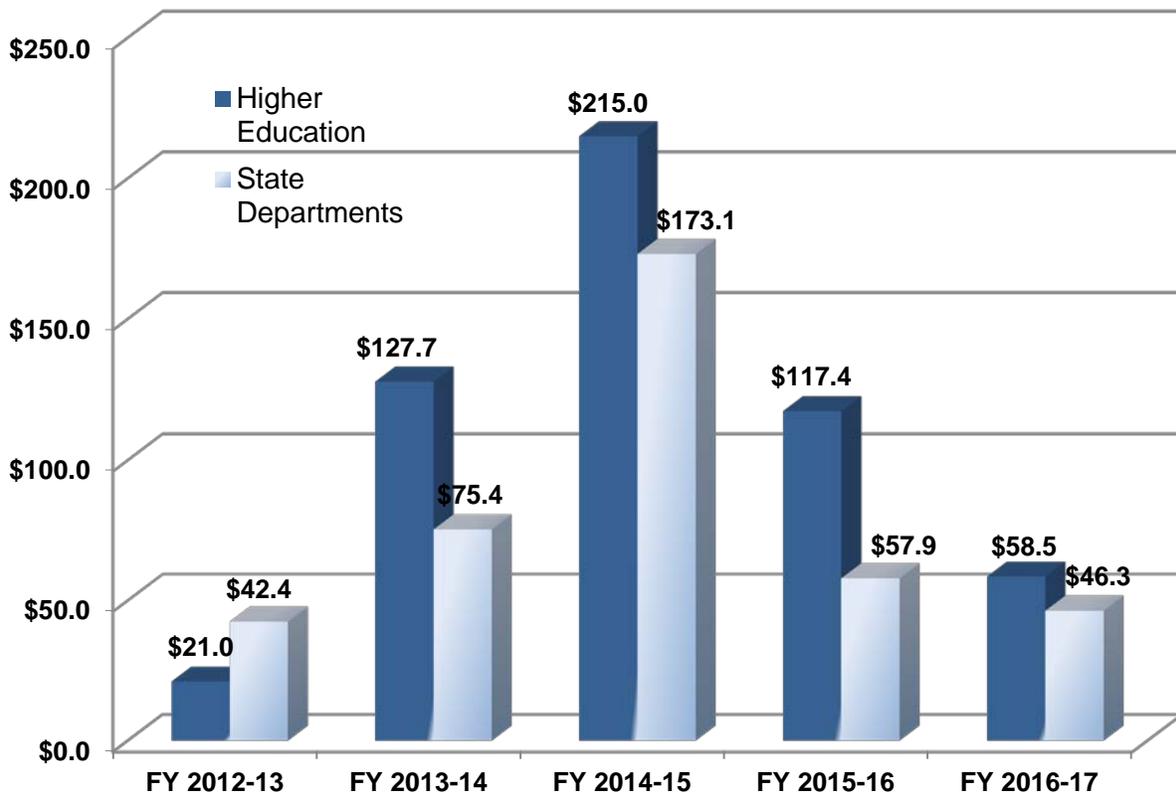
1. *Capital construction* projects include the purchase of land, buildings, or other facilities; the construction, renovation, or remodeling of buildings or other facilities; the purchase and installation of equipment necessary to operate the buildings or facilities; and the architectural, engineering, or other consultant services associated with a capital construction project.
2. *Capital renewal* projects address controlled maintenance issues that have exceeded \$2 million in costs, or have grown in scope and are better addressed building by building, rather than system by system.
3. *Controlled maintenance* projects are system- or maintenance-driven, and address facility component systems at the end of their useful life. As such, controlled maintenance involves site improvements and corrective repairs or replacement of utilities and equipment at existing state-owned, General Fund-operated buildings, and other physical facilities.

Five-Year History of Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

State-funded appropriations totaled \$934.8 million for the five-year period ending in FY 2016-17. In FY 2012-13, the first year of the appropriation period, \$63.5 million was appropriated. The high point in total appropriations during the five-year period came in FY 2014-15, when \$388.0 million was appropriated for capital projects. This exceeds the total amount appropriated for capital projects in any given year in the last five years by about \$200.0 million. A total of \$104.9 million, or 11.2 percent of the total amount appropriated in the five-year period, was appropriated in FY 2016-17. It is important to note that about \$45 million in annual lease payments for projects built through certificates of participation shifted from the capital budget to the operating budget beginning in FY 2015-16. Additionally, beginning with FY 2015-16, information technology capital budget requests for new projects are tracked and reported by the Joint Technology Committee.

Funding for state departments and higher education institutions. State departments received \$395.1 million (42.3 percent) of total capital appropriations over the five-year period, while higher education institutions received \$539.7 million (57.7 percent). Figure A provides a five-year overview of capital funding for higher education institutions and state departments.

**FIGURE A
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (IN MILLIONS)
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17**



Gross Square Footage of State Facilities

As of December 2015, the total gross square footage (GSF) of state-occupied facilities was 75.6 million GSF, according to the Office of the State Architect (OSA). The estimated current replacement value (CRV) is \$17.2 billion. The total GSF of state-occupied facilities grew by 1.6 million GSF, or 2.2 percent, between calendar year 2014 and calendar year 2015. The total CRV increased by \$862 million, or 5.3 percent, during the same period.

Capital Construction Fund and Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Revenue

Revenue made available for capital projects from all state sources totaled \$962.9 million for the last five fiscal years. Of this amount, \$84.1 million, or 8.7 percent, was made available for FY 2016-17 projects. Funding for FY 2016-17 projects was largely made available from General Fund transfers. Figure B identifies seven sources of revenue for capital projects and the amounts attributable to each source.

FIGURE B
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF REVENUE MADE AVAILABLE FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
(IN MILLIONS)
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

Revenue Source		FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Five-Year Total
General Fund							
1a	Transfers to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	\$61.4	\$322.6*	\$232.5	\$195.3	\$75.8	\$887.6
1b	Appropriations to fund projects through separate legislation	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		\$61.4	\$337.6	\$232.5	\$195.3	\$75.8	\$886.1
Capital Construction Fund							
2	Interest earnings, reversions, and other deposits made by the legislature	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$2.6	\$2.0	\$7.3	\$13.3
Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund							
3	Moneys used for certificates of participation annual lease payment for 12 projects at various higher education campuses**	\$18.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$18.2
Unspent Proceeds from 2008 Issuance of Certificates of Participation							
4	Moneys remaining from the sale of certificates of participation after completion of 12 higher education controlled maintenance projects	\$6.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6.1
Tobacco Master Settlement							
5	Moneys used for cash-funded portion of certificates of participation annual lease payment for seven projects at the University of Colorado Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus**	\$7.1	\$7.3	\$7.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$21.7
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund							
6	Interest earnings on the principal balance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Total		\$93.6	\$345.5	\$242.4	\$197.3	\$84.1	\$962.9

*Includes \$135.3 million in additional funding made available for projects approved during the 2014 session from the FY 2013-14 General Fund surplus.

**Payments for completed projects funded by certificates of participation are paid through the operating budget beginning with FY 2015-16.

Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Revenue

The General Assembly created the CMTF in 1993 with the intent of establishing a stable and consistent source of revenue for controlled maintenance projects. Figure C provides a five-year history of revenue to and appropriations from the CMTF, as well as a history of total appropriations for controlled maintenance.

FIGURE C
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND
REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Five-Year Total
Principal						
Beginning balance*	\$225,702	\$3,229,147	\$78,620,147	\$69,783,765	\$70,436,146	N/A
Appropriation to fund**	23,000,000	126,000,000	111,264	0	0	\$149,111,264
Transfer from fund through executive order or legislation	(20,150,000)	(50,850,000)	(9,672,000)	0	0	(\$80,672,000)
Interest						
Interest earned***	\$21,752	\$241,026	\$724,354	\$652,381	\$1,032,395	\$2,671,908
Interest transferred from the CMTF to CCF for projects	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Total Appropriated for Controlled Maintenance	\$25,229,871	\$45,686,429	\$47,587,386	\$21,195,021	\$26,794,376	\$164,493,083
Amount appropriated from the CCF	25,009,321	44,926,689	47,227,361	19,195,021	26,127,246	\$162,485,638
Amount appropriated from cash sources****	220,550	759,740	360,025	0	667,130	\$2,007,445

*For FY 2016-17, the beginning balance is an estimate based on the June 2016 Legislative Council economic forecast.

**For FY 2014-15, \$20,093,068 was appropriated by HB 14-1336. However, subsequent legislation passed in the 2014 session decreased this appropriation by \$19,981,804, resulting in a net appropriation of \$111,264.

***The interest for FY 2016-17 is an estimate based on the June 2016 Legislative Council economic forecast. Half of any interest moneys expected to be earned in FY 2016-17 can be appropriated for FY 2017-18 projects.

****The source of cash funds is federal matching funds for National Guard readiness center and armory projects.

Three-Year Outlook — State-Funded Capital Need Versus Funding Projected to Be Available

State law requires the CDC to forecast the state's future needs for capital construction and controlled maintenance, although the term "need" is not defined in state law. State departments and institutions annually submit plans to the CDC that list their capital construction needs for the next five years. Based on these requests and expected revenues, a \$1.67 billion shortfall to meet capital needs is projected for the next three fiscal years

The estimated three-year capital need is \$1.85 billion. Of this amount, controlled maintenance needs total \$302.5 million, or 16.3 percent of the estimated three-year need, while capital construction needs total \$1.55 billion, or 83.7 percent of the estimated need.

2015 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

The total amount of funding for capital projects in the final Long Bill was \$189.1 million, including \$103.9 million for state-funded projects and \$85.2 million for cash-funded projects and the cash component of various state-funded projects. Of the amount appropriated through state funds, \$77.8 million (74.9 percent) was allocated to capital construction projects, including one capital renewal project, and \$26.1 million (25.1 percent) to controlled maintenance. A total of 54 projects were funded:

- ✓ 9 state department capital construction projects totaling \$35.2 million in state funds and \$0.1 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 5 higher education capital construction projects totaling \$42.5 million in state funds and \$38.2 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 30 state-funded controlled maintenance projects totaling \$26.1 million in state funds and \$0.7 million in cash funds; and
- ✓ 10 cash-funded state department projects totaling \$46.3 million.

Funding for the 54 projects includes:

- ✓ \$83.2 million from cash funds, including \$1.4 million from the HUTF;
- ✓ \$74.5 million transferred from the General Fund to the CCF pursuant to House Bill 14-1416;
- ✓ \$20.6 million transferred from the General Fund to the CCF;
- ✓ \$4.3 million in unobligated CCF balance;
- ✓ \$3.0 million in FY 2015-16 interest earnings;
- ✓ \$1.0 million from interest earned on the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund;
- ✓ \$1.0 million transferred from the State Historical Fund to the CCF;
- ✓ \$1.0 million from federal funds; and
- ✓ \$0.5 million from the General Fund Exempt account for highway construction projects.

Breakdown of State-Funded Projects

Of the \$103.9 million in state funds included in the Long Bill for capital construction, state departments received \$45.3 million (43.6 percent) of the funding allocation. Of this amount, the Department of Personnel and Administration received \$2.0 million for the emergency fund for controlled maintenance, which can be used for state departments and higher education

institutions in the event of unforeseen controlled maintenance problems. Higher education institutions received \$58.5 million (56.4 percent) of the state-funded total.

Figure D lists the number of state-funded projects by category and notes the state-funded portion for each.

**FIGURE D
FUNDING SOURCES FOR FY 2016-17 PROJECTS**

Category	# of State Department Projects	State Department Amount	# of Higher Education Projects	Higher Education Amount	Total Amount
Capital Construction Projects	9	\$35,235,951	5	\$42,509,295	\$77,745,246
Controlled Maintenance Projects	10	\$10,104,511	20	\$16,022,735	\$26,127,246
Totals	19	\$45,340,462	25	\$58,532,030	\$103,872,492

Action Taken by the CDC Regarding Supplemental Requests, Six-Month Waiver Requests, and Property Transactions

State departments and higher education institutions must submit requests for supplemental funding, including requests for extensions of time, to the CDC. The CDC considered and approved four such requests during FY 2015-16. The combined impact of the four supplemental requests from all funding sources is \$3.0 million, including an increase of \$0.9 million in cash funds spending authority and \$2.1 million in state funds.

Colorado law requires any department or institution that does not initiate a project and encumber funds within six months of the appropriation date to request a waiver of the six-month encumbrance deadline from the CDC. The CDC considered and approved five six-month waiver requests during FY 2015-16. Beginning in FY 2016-17, IT capital projects are exempted from this requirement.

The CDC reviewed and commented on 14 property transactions submitted by the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources in FY 2015-16. All of the property transaction proposals were favorably recommended.

2016 Legislation Impacting Capital Construction Funding or the Capital Development Process

The General Assembly considered a number of bills during the 2016 legislative session that affect capital construction and the duties of the CDC. These bills address spending on, and revenue for, capital construction projects; changes to the duties of the CDC; real property transactions; changes to certain borrowing provisions for higher education institutions; and adjustments to certain funds used for capital construction.

I. STATUTORY ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Establishment of the Capital Development Committee

The Capital Development Committee was established in 1985 (House Bill 85-1070), and its statutory charge is found under Section 2-3-1301, *et seq.*, C.R.S. The CDC is a joint committee, consisting of three members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Senate. Each house is represented by two members of the majority party and one member of the minority party. Members of the CDC are chosen according to the rules of each house.

The CDC is required to elect a chair and a vice-chair each year. The election takes place at the first meeting held on or after October 15 in odd-numbered years and at the first meeting held after the General Election in even-numbered years. The chairmanship alternates between the House and Senate each year. The chair elected in fall 2015 was a Senate member.

Responsibilities of the Capital Development Committee

The CDC has the following statutory responsibilities:

Funding

- consult with the Joint Budget Committee concerning new methods of financing the state's ongoing capital construction, capital renewal, and controlled maintenance needs.

General Project Review and Oversight

- consider funding requests for capital construction, capital renewal, and controlled maintenance projects submitted by state departments and higher education institutions, including regular and emergency supplemental capital construction requests;
- prioritize recommendations for supplemental capital construction, capital renewal, and controlled maintenance budget requests for submittal to the JBC no later than January 15 of each year;
- prioritize recommendations for the funding of capital construction, capital renewal, and controlled maintenance budget requests for submittal to the JBC no later than February 15 of each year;
- forecast the state's requirements for capital construction, capital renewal, controlled maintenance, and the acquisition of capital assets for the next fiscal year and the following four fiscal years;

- forecast the projected available revenue to meet the state's requirements for capital construction, controlled maintenance, and capital renewal for the current and next two fiscal years;
- consider cash-funded capital construction projects submitted by higher education institutions to be commenced without legislative authorization in an appropriations bill;
- make recommendations to the JBC regarding requests to borrow for cash-funded capital construction projects under the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program;
- study the capital construction request from the Transportation Commission within the Colorado Department of Transportation for state highway reconstruction, repair, and maintenance, and determine the projects that may be funded from money available in the Capital Construction Fund;
- consider requests for waivers of the six-month encumbrance deadline for capital construction appropriations;
- review and recommend minimum building codes for all construction by state agencies on state-owned or state lease-purchased properties or facilities;
- review the annual capital construction and controlled maintenance requests from the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) regarding the Public Safety Communications Trust Fund;
- review the annual report from the Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA) regarding the high performance standard certification program, pursuant to Senate Bill 07-051;
- review high performance standard certification program estimates that are expected to increase a building's costs by more than 5 percent;
- annually review guidelines developed by the Office of the State Architect (OSA), within the DPA, to determine the timing of eligibility of projects for state controlled maintenance funding;
- annually review and approve guidelines developed by the OSA pertaining to the classification of academic and auxiliary facilities on higher education institution campuses;
- review modifications to the master plan for the Capitol Complex developed by the DPA, pursuant to Senate Bill 13-263;
- annually review and approve Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program grant awards for pre-school through 12th grade capital construction to be financed through lease-purchase agreements; and

- review the proposed acquisition, construction, renovation, or improvement of commercial real property by the State Board of Land Commissioners through lease-purchase agreements, as authorized through House Bill 13-1274.

Property Transactions

- review all acquisitions of real property by state agencies;
- review real property transaction proposals by the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife and comment on the proposals to the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission;
- review real property transaction proposals, as administered by the executive director of the DPA, and comment on the proposals to the executive director;
- review real property transaction proposals by the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and comment on the transactions to the Adjutant General; and
- receive an annual report from the DPA concerning state department and higher education institution facility management plans for vacant or abandoned state buildings.

State Capitol Building

- consider recommendations from the State Capitol Building Advisory Committee with respect to any plans to restore, redecorate, or reconstruct space within the public and ceremonial areas of the State Capitol Building and the surrounding grounds.

Types of Projects that Qualify for State Funding

The term "capital" collectively refers to three types of budget requests: (1) capital construction; (2) capital renewal; and (3) controlled maintenance. Capital construction includes the following:

- the acquisition of a capital asset, including real property, fixed equipment, and moveable equipment;
- the acquisition of any item of instructional or scientific equipment that costs more than \$50,000, except for cash-funded purchases made by institutions of higher education;
- the disposition of state-owned property;
- the construction, demolition, remodeling, or renovation of state-owned property;
- site improvement or development of state-owned property;

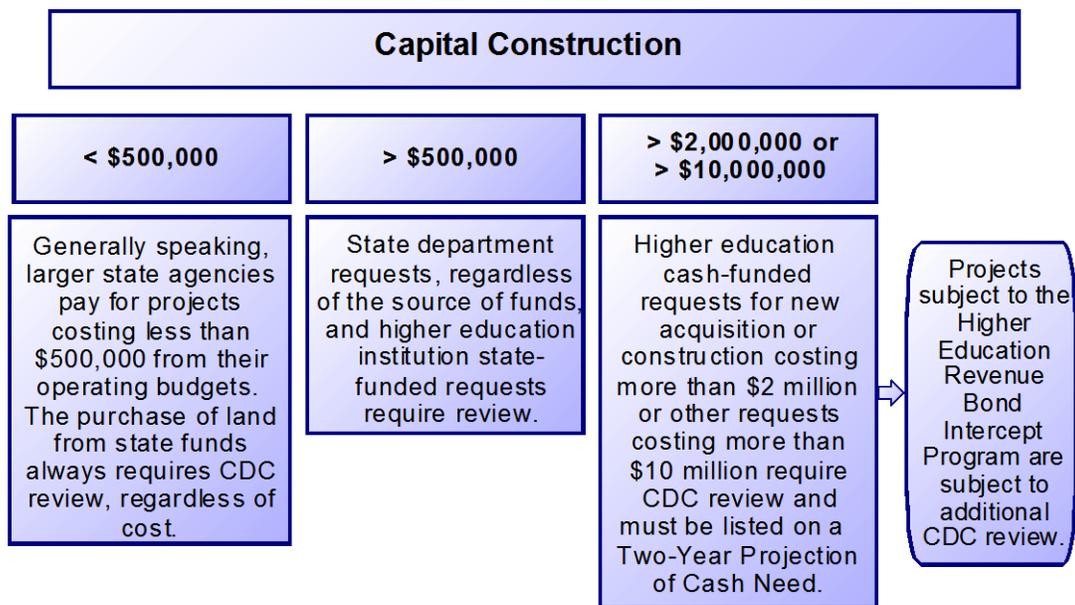
- the installation of fixed or movable equipment necessary for the operation of new, remodeled, or renovated state-owned property;
- the installation of fixed or movable equipment necessary for the conduct of programs in or on state-owned property; and
- contracting for the services of architects, engineers, and other consultants to prepare plans, program documents, life-cycle cost studies, energy analyses, and other studies associated with any capital construction project or to supervise capital construction.

Beginning in FY 2015-16, information technology capital budget requests are reviewed by the Joint Technology Committee; however, they are funded through the capital construction budget.

Capital Construction

Capital construction budget requests are generally program-driven. An institution or department must justify a capital request based on how a project will allow it to improve or alter its ability to provide a certain program or service. Examples of capital construction projects include constructing a new state prison, renovating a biology building at a state university to accommodate new or expanded programming, and developing an automated fingerprinting identification system. Figure 1.1 illustrates the dollar threshold triggering review of capital construction budget requests for state departments and higher education institutions.

**FIGURE 1.1
DOLLAR THRESHOLD TRIGGERING REVIEW OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION
BUDGET REQUESTS**



Controlled Maintenance

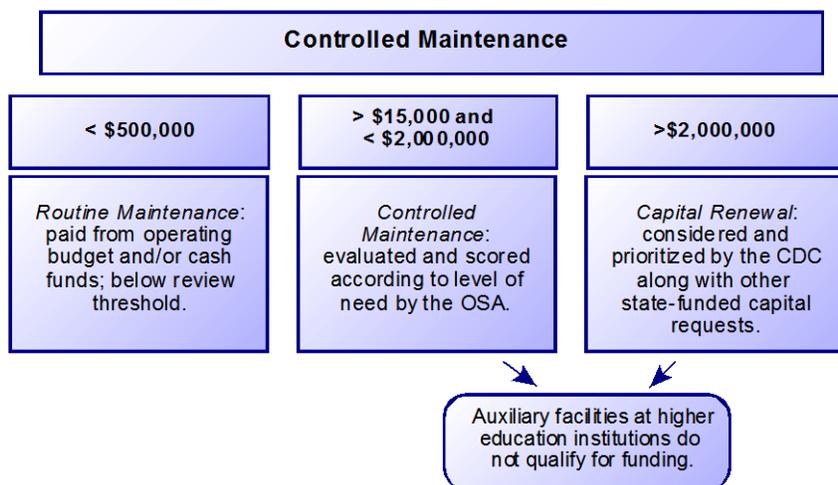
Controlled maintenance budget requests are system- or maintenance-driven and typically address facility component systems at the end of their useful life. As such, controlled maintenance involves site improvements and corrective repairs or replacement of the utilities and equipment necessary for the operation of state-owned property, including improvements for health, life safety, and code requirements. Existing state-owned, General Fund operated buildings and physical facilities and academic buildings are eligible for controlled maintenance funding. Examples of controlled maintenance projects include replacing deteriorated mechanical equipment and upgrading fire alarm systems.

Capital Renewal

Capital renewal budget requests are also system- or maintenance-driven, and address controlled maintenance issues that exceed \$2 million in costs in a single fiscal year or phase, or have grown in scope and are better addressed building by building, rather than system by system. Capital renewal budget requests are prioritized by the CDC along with capital construction budget requests. An example of a capital renewal project is upgrading or replacing the mechanical, electrical, and fire suppression systems in a classroom building.

By contrast, operational maintenance is intended to maintain facilities and their component systems to the end of their expected useful life cycles. In Colorado, agencies submit requests for operational maintenance directly to the JBC within their operating budgets. However, Joint Rule 45 states that state-funded and cash-funded capital construction projects costing more than \$500,000 are reviewed and prioritized by the CDC. The \$500,000 threshold does not apply to cash-funded higher education projects, which are submitted to the CDC on a two-year projection of cash need if costing more than \$2.0 million for new acquisitions or new construction and more than \$10.0 million for other cash-funded requests. Figure 1.2 illustrates the thresholds for the categorization of controlled maintenance budget requests.

**FIGURE 1.2
DOLLAR THRESHOLD TRIGGERING CATEGORIZATION AND
REVIEW OF CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE BUDGET REQUESTS**



II. FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

This chapter provides a five-year history of state-funded appropriations for capital construction and controlled maintenance projects. It also provides information regarding the gross square footage of all state-owned facilities.

Five-Year History of Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

State-funded appropriations totaled \$934.8 million for the five-year period ending in FY 2016-17. In FY 2012-13, the first year of the appropriation period, \$63.5 million was appropriated. The high point in total appropriations during the five-year period came in FY 2014-15, when \$388.0 million was appropriated for capital projects. This exceeds the total amount appropriated for capital projects in any given year in the last five years by about \$200.0 million. A total of \$104.9 million, or 11.2 percent of the total amount appropriated in the five-year period, was appropriated in FY 2016-17. It is important to note that about \$45.0 million in annual lease payments for projects built through certificates of participation shifted from the capital budget to the operating budget beginning in FY 2015-16. Additionally, beginning with FY 2015-16, information technology capital budget requests for new projects are tracked and reported by the Joint Technology Committee.

Figure 2.1 shows a five-year appropriations history for capital construction projects by project type: capital construction and controlled maintenance.

FIGURE 2.1
CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY PROJECT TYPE
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17
FIVE-YEAR TOTAL = \$934.8 MILLION

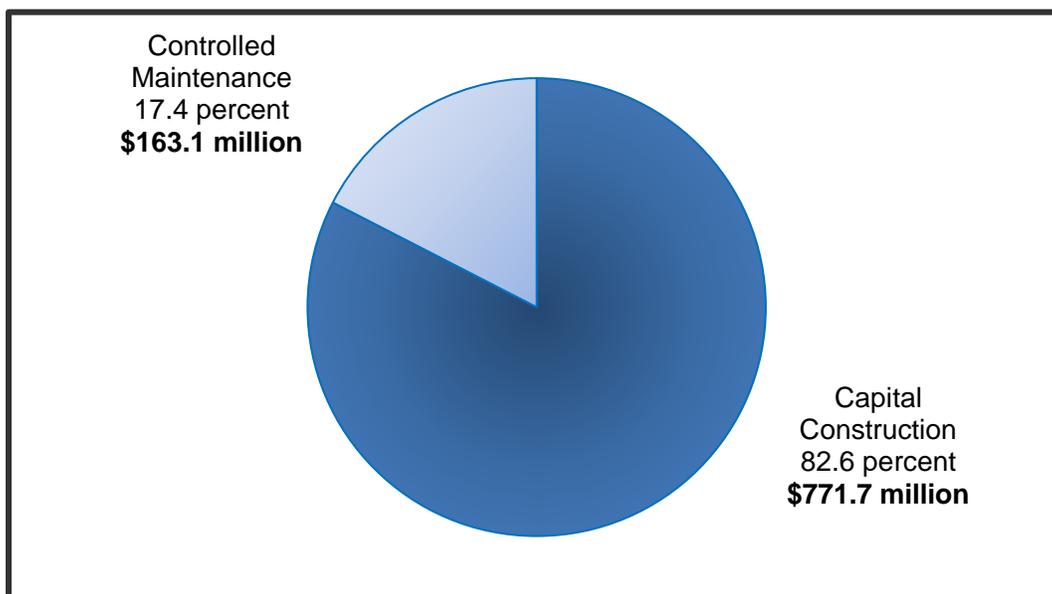
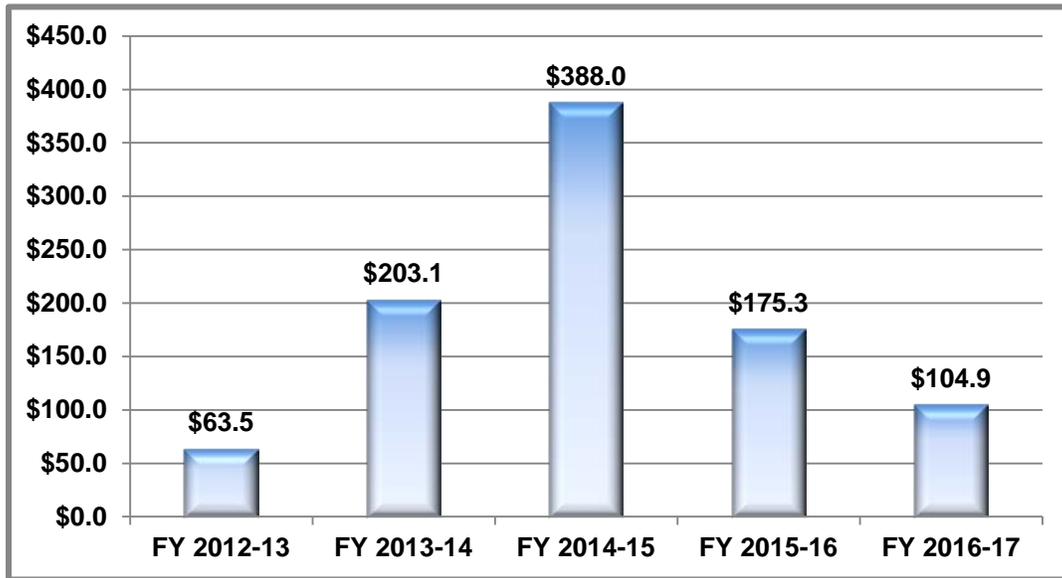


Figure 2.2 provides a five-year overview of capital funding.

FIGURE 2.2
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS (IN MILLIONS)
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17



Funding for state departments and higher education institutions. State departments received \$395.1 million (42.3 percent) of total capital appropriations over the five-year period, while higher education institutions received \$539.7 million (57.7 percent). One state department accounted for about one-fourth of the total state department appropriation:

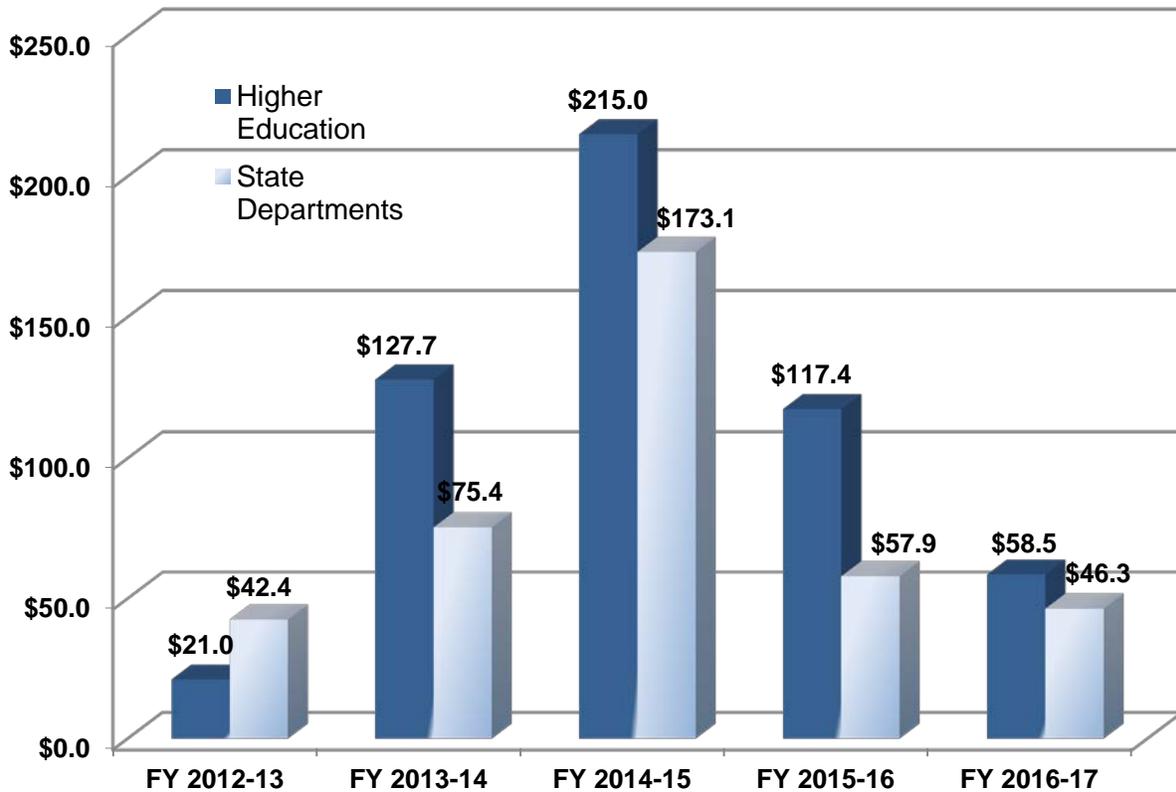
- Department of Corrections, \$94.2 million (23.8 percent).

One higher education system accounted for about one-fifth of the total higher education appropriation:

- University of Colorado System, \$100.1 million (18.6 percent).

From FY 2012-13 through FY 2014-15, the Department of Corrections and the University of Colorado System made annual COP lease payments through the capital construction budget for the Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion and the Anschutz Medical Campus projects, which accounted for 59.1 percent and 21.6 percent of the department's and higher education system's five-year appropriations, respectively. Figure 2.3 provides a five-year overview of capital funding for state departments and higher education institutions.

FIGURE 2.3
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (IN MILLIONS)
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17



Combined capital construction and controlled maintenance funding history. The following pages contain two tables summarizing capital funding for the past five years. Figure 2.4 ranks the capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations for the last five fiscal years by the total amount of state funds appropriated to each agency. Figure 2.5 provides a five-year funding history for the state-funded portion of capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations for each state department and higher education institution by fiscal year. Figure 2.5 also shows the distribution of project appropriations for state departments versus higher education institutions. The funding amounts in these tables only reflect funding from state sources, including the Capital Construction Fund, the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund (CERF), and the General Fund (GF).

FIGURE 2.4
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY APPROPRIATION AMOUNT
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

Overall Rank	Department/Institution	Five-Year Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriation	Percent of Total	Capital Construction Appropriation	Capital Construction Rank	Controlled Maintenance Appropriation	Controlled Maintenance Rank
1	Corrections	\$94,152,732	10.2%	\$75,407,598	1	\$18,745,134	1
2	Office of Information Technology	70,728,461	7.7%	66,018,719	2	4,709,742	9
3	Colorado State University	61,004,127	6.6%	51,166,618	3	9,837,509	5
4	Human Services	58,044,001	6.3%	42,154,501	5	15,889,500	3
5	Revenue	46,984,041	5.1%	44,961,167	4	2,022,874	26
6	University of Colorado at Boulder	46,320,673	5.0%	32,614,658	9	13,706,015	4
7	Personnel and Administration	45,611,098	5.0%	27,213,358	12	18,397,740	2
8	University of Northern Colorado	44,616,055	4.9%	38,000,000	7	6,616,055	6
9	Colorado Mesa University	43,077,759	4.7%	40,484,074	6	2,593,685	23
10	Treasury	37,595,715	4.1%	37,595,715	8	0	36 (T)
11	Auraria Higher Education Center	32,909,413	3.6%	26,848,307	13	6,061,106	7
12	Fort Lewis College	32,612,025	3.5%	29,121,100	10	3,490,925	17
13	Adams State University	29,515,235	3.2%	24,728,846	15	4,786,389	8
14	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	28,593,767	3.1%	27,575,032	11	1,018,735	33
15	Western State Colorado University	28,582,895	3.1%	25,779,853	14	2,803,042	20
16	University of Colorado Denver	25,143,948	2.7%	21,634,075	16	3,509,873	16
17	Colorado School of Mines	25,047,832	2.7%	21,164,665	17	3,883,167	12
18	Metropolitan State University	20,000,000	2.2%	20,000,000	18	0	36 (T)
19	Colorado State University — Pueblo	19,812,297	2.2%	16,179,939	19	3,632,358	15

FIGURE 2.4 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY APPROPRIATION AMOUNT
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

Overall Rank	Department/Institution	Five-Year Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriation	Percent of Total	Capital Construction Appropriation	Capital Construction Rank	Controlled Maintenance Appropriation	Controlled Maintenance Rank
20	Education	\$19,389,925	2.1%	\$15,675,110	20	\$3,714,815	14
21	Public Safety	15,847,869	1.7%	\$14,453,469	22	1,394,400	29
22	Public Health and Environment	15,323,200	1.6%	15,000,000	21	323,200	35
23	Northeastern Junior College	14,570,456	1.6%	13,128,000	23	1,442,456	28
24	Military and Veterans Affairs	14,469,525	1.5%	12,293,010	24	2,176,515	25
25	Pueblo Community College	13,111,287	1.4%	9,376,762	26	3,734,525	13
26	Red Rocks Community College	11,055,873	1.2%	10,000,000	25	1,055,873	31
27	History Colorado	8,401,881	0.9%	5,718,875	27	2,683,006	22
28	Front Range Community College	4,247,207	0.5%	0	31 (T)	4,247,207	10
29	Otero Junior College	4,202,170	0.5%	1,978,300	29	2,223,870	24
30	Colorado Community Colleges Lowry	3,935,290	0.4%	0	31 (T)	3,935,290	11
31	Trinidad State Junior College	3,928,266	0.4%	1,950,000	30	1,978,266	27
32	Arapahoe Community College	3,338,976	0.4%	0	31 (T)	3,338,976	18
33	Pikes Peak Community College	3,327,589	0.4%	0	31 (T)	3,327,589	19
34	Agriculture	2,690,743	0.3%	0	31 (T)	2,690,743	21
35	Transportation	2,500,000	0.3%	2,500,000	28	0	36 (T)
36	Colorado Northwestern Community College	1,251,339	0.1%	0	31 (T)	1,251,339	30
37	Lamar Community College	1,029,812	0.1%	0	31 (T)	1,029,812	32
38	Morgan Community College	828,657	0.1%	0	31 (T)	828,657	34

(T) = tied

FIGURE 2.5
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Total	Percent of Total
Higher Education Institutions							
Adams State University	\$884,894	\$20,375,105	\$6,740,728	\$0	\$1,514,508	\$29,515,235	3.2%
Auraria Higher Education Center	768,585	5,656,734	24,907,710	408,753	1,167,631	32,909,413	3.5%
Colorado Mesa University	0	11,264,974	19,371,501	3,211,072	9,230,212	43,077,759	4.6%
Colorado School of Mines	1,111,310	494,025	15,623,130	7,476,092	343,275	25,047,832	2.7%
Colorado State University System							
Colorado State University	1,540,225	2,337,905	18,524,645	24,661,979	13,939,373	61,004,127	6.5%
Colorado State University — Pueblo	0	17,838,869	998,351	975,077	0	19,812,297	2.1%
Colorado State University System Subtotal	\$1,540,225	\$20,176,774	\$19,522,996	\$25,637,056	\$13,939,373	\$80,816,424	8.6%
Community College System							
Arapahoe Community College	584,125	1,230,018	1,028,833	496,000	0	3,338,976	0.4%
Colorado Community Colleges Lowry	1,015,919	1,432,049	1,487,322	0	0	3,935,290	0.4%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	275,000	175,000	250,672	550,667	0	1,251,339	0.1%
Front Range Community College	492,510	842,095	641,913	1,233,000	1,037,689	4,247,207	0.4%
Lamar Community College	0	463,591	566,221	0	0	1,029,812	0.1%
Morgan Community College	0	297,509	531,148	0	0	828,657	0.1%
Northeastern Junior College	598,000	13,128,000	376,956	0	467,500	14,570,456	1.6%
Otero Junior College	440,370	2,388,300	726,000	0	647,500	4,202,170	0.4%
Pikes Peak Community College	287,882	1,460,027	508,668	0	1,071,012	3,327,589	0.4%
Pueblo Community College	698,775	981,255	587,870	4,123,036	6,720,351	13,111,287	1.4%
Red Rocks Community College	0	291,813	10,764,060	0	0	11,055,873	1.2%
Trinidad State Junior College	132,700	2,472,599	1,322,967	0	0	3,928,266	0.4%
Community College System Subtotal	\$4,525,281	\$25,162,256	\$18,792,630	\$6,402,703	\$9,944,052	\$64,826,922	6.9%

FIGURE 2.5 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

Department/Institution	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Total	Percent of Total
Fort Lewis College	660,000	1,100,675	21,439,773	8,760,666	650,911	32,612,025	3.5%
Metropolitan State University	0	0	5,279,128	14,720,872	0	20,000,000	2.1%
Treasury (COP payments for higher education)	420,184	18,587,975	18,587,556	0	0	37,595,715	4.0%
University of Colorado System							
University of Colorado at Boulder	1,266,888	10,867,654	14,604,245	17,356,704	2,225,182	46,320,673	5.0%
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	402,662	4,958,917	13,623,489	9,608,699	0	28,593,767	3.0%
University of Colorado Denver	8,383,716	7,593,961	8,207,192	216,886	742,193	25,143,948	2.7%
University of Colorado System Subtotal	\$10,053,266	\$23,420,532	\$36,434,926	\$27,182,289	\$2,967,375	\$100,058,388	10.7%
University of Northern Colorado	973,000	935,700	1,951,485	23,633,046	17,122,824	44,616,055	4.8%
Western State Colorado University	108,248	518,313	26,304,465	0	1,651,869	28,582,895	3.1%
Higher Education Subtotals	\$21,044,993	\$127,693,063	\$214,956,028	\$117,432,549	\$58,532,030	\$539,658,663	57.7%
State Departments							
Agriculture	709,680	988,738	992,325	0	0	2,690,743	0.3%
Corrections	21,761,083	27,225,308	32,678,562	9,036,402	3,451,377	94,152,732	10.1%
Education	900,575	519,058	1,725,007	8,645,100	7,600,185	19,389,925	2.1%
History Colorado	327,672	3,437,752	3,360,986	569,782	705,689	8,401,881	0.9%
Human Services	2,766,814	4,522,711	25,458,882	12,942,468	12,353,126	58,044,001	6.2%
Military and Veterans Affairs	2,948,638	388,310	5,465,447	5,000,000	667,130	14,469,525	1.5%
Office of Information Technology	1,900,000	6,271,245	37,234,845	13,933,664	11,388,707	70,728,461	7.6%
Personnel and Administration	6,158,653	14,978,538	11,745,442	4,054,217	8,674,248	45,611,098	4.9%
Public Health and Environment	0	15,000,000	323,200	0	0	323,200	1.6%
Public Safety	0	792,700	11,823,854	3,231,315	0	15,847,869	1.7%
Revenue	4,473,254	752,070	41,758,717	0	0	46,984,041	5.0%

FIGURE 2.5 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

Department/Institution	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Total	Percent of Total
Transportation	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000	0.3%
State Department Subtotal	\$42,446,369	\$75,376,430	\$173,067,267	\$57,912,948	\$46,340,462	\$395,143,476	42.3%
GRAND TOTAL	\$63,491,362	\$203,069,493	\$388,023,295	\$175,345,497	\$104,872,492	\$934,802,139	100.0%

Gross Square Footage of State Facilities

As of December 2015, the total gross square footage of state-occupied facilities was 75.6 million GSF, according to the OSA. The estimated current replacement value is \$17.2 billion. Of this amount, 46.7 million GSF reflects the square footage of state-owned buildings funded and maintained by the General Fund (state funds), including academic buildings on higher education campuses. The estimated CRV of this 46.7 million GSF is \$11.7 billion. The highest ratio of CRV per GSF of all state-owned buildings is \$862 per GSF for the State Capitol Building.

The total GSF of state-occupied facilities grew by 1.6 million GSF, or 2.2 percent, between calendar year 2014 and calendar year 2015. The total CRV increased by \$862 million, or 5.3 percent, during the same period.

Higher education institution facilities account for 69.0 percent of the total state inventory, and state department facilities account for the remaining 31.0 percent. The two largest higher education institutions, based on total GSF, are the University of Colorado at Boulder and Colorado State University, which account for 14.8 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, of the total state inventory. The three largest state departments, based on total GSF, are the Departments of Corrections, Human Services, and Transportation, which account for 9.0 percent, 5.2 percent, and 4.8 percent, respectively, of the total inventory of state buildings.

Figure 2.6 shows the total GSF of each agency, including the GSF of General Fund buildings, and the CRV. The Capitol Complex is used by the legislative branch and several state departments. Appendix 1 shows a five-year history of the total GSF and CRV growth by department, including the GSF of General Fund buildings. During the five-year period, the total inventory of state buildings grew by 8.7 percent.

FIGURE 2.6
GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY (AS OF DECEMBER 2015)

Department/Institution	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)
State Departments						
Agriculture	660,381	0.87%	\$69.3	660,381	1.42%	\$69.3
Capitol Complex	2,261,965	2.99%	\$631.8	2,067,485	4.43%	\$620.1
Corrections	6,776,867	8.97%	\$1,348.2	6,339,036	13.58%	\$1,316.6
Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad ¹	52,819	0.07%	\$7.9	52,819	0.11%	\$7.9
Education	322,484	0.43%	\$59.9	322,484	0.69%	\$59.9
History Colorado	457,182	0.60%	\$87.0	457,182	0.98%	\$87.0
Human Services	3,908,179	5.17%	\$735.1	3,533,055	7.57%	\$684.7
Judicial	778,621	1.03%	\$146.2	778,621	1.67%	\$146.2
Labor and Employment	142,660	0.19%	\$19.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0

FIGURE 2.6 (CONT.)
GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY (AS OF DECEMBER 2015)

Department/Institution	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
Military and Veterans Affairs	1,204,957	1.59%	\$253.1	722,646	1.55%	\$113.6
Natural Resources	2,694,627	3.56%	\$370.5	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Office of Information Technology	25,385	0.03%	\$4.5	25,385	0.05%	\$4.5
Public Health and Environment	114,412	0.15%	\$52.5	114,412	0.25%	\$52.5
Public Safety	316,346	0.42%	\$59.5	304,412	0.65%	\$53.2
Revenue	138,642	0.18%	\$19.7	119,502	0.26%	\$16.4
Transportation	3,589,835	4.75%	\$992.5	0	0.00%	\$0.0
State Department Totals	23,445,362	31.02%	\$4,857.7	15,497,420	33.21%	\$3,231.9
Higher Education						
Adams State University	1,193,787	1.58%	\$262.4	670,253	1.44%	\$149.5
Auraria Higher Education Center	3,885,384	5.14%	\$637.9	2,172,885	4.66%	\$467.7
Colorado Mesa University	2,001,268	2.65%	\$407.2	825,790	1.77%	\$170.2
Colorado School of Mines	3,239,792	4.29%	\$601.6	1,519,835	3.26%	\$361.1
Colorado State University (CSU) System						
CSU	10,423,755	13.79%	\$2,918.7	6,660,569	14.29%	\$2,135.6
CSU-Pueblo	1,601,465	2.12%	\$276.5	750,086	1.61%	\$137.3
CSU Totals	12,025,220	15.91%	\$3,195.2	7,410,655	15.90%	\$2,272.9
Community Colleges						
Arapahoe	425,153	0.56%	\$81.0	425,153	0.91%	\$81.0
Aurora	30,806	0.04%	\$6.4	30,806	0.07%	\$6.4
Front Range	741,508	0.98%	\$176.9	698,054	1.50%	\$166.8
Lamar	304,252	0.40%	\$43.5	245,236	0.53%	\$33.6
Lowry	945,102	1.25%	\$159.5	945,102	2.03%	\$159.5
Morgan	143,513	0.19%	\$30.9	140,372	0.30%	\$30.1
Northeastern	537,021	0.71%	\$100.9	309,637	0.66%	\$57.3
Northwestern	371,265	0.49%	\$60.9	287,350	0.62%	\$49.8
Otero	354,818	0.47%	\$57.4	244,434	0.52%	\$40.6

FIGURE 2.6 (CONT.)
GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY (AS OF DECEMBER 2015)

Department/Institution	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
Community Colleges (Cont.)						
Pikes Peak	620,208	0.82%	\$113.9	589,363	1.26%	\$107.7
Pueblo	508,593	0.67%	\$96.2	445,551	0.96%	\$82.8
Red Rocks	482,256	0.64%	\$87.8	482,256	1.03%	\$87.8
Trinidad	394,101	0.52%	\$73.1	312,690	0.67%	\$60.3
Community College Totals	5,858,596	7.75%	\$1,088.2	5,156,004	11.06%	\$963.6
Fort Lewis College	1,173,766	1.55%	\$413.0	593,714	1.27%	\$221.7
University of Colorado (CU) System						
CU-Boulder	11,195,049	14.81%	\$2,740.0	5,492,540	11.78%	\$1,526.5
CU-Colorado Springs	2,688,028	3.56%	\$486.2	1,222,346	2.62%	\$325.4
CU-Denver	4,445,927	5.88%	\$1,578.6	3,868,272	8.30%	\$1,483.5
CU Totals	18,329,004	24.25%	\$4,804.8	10,583,158	22.71%	\$3,335.4
University of Northern Colorado	3,154,995	4.17%	\$624.9	1,529,118	3.28%	\$353.2
Western State Colorado University	1,280,298	1.69%	\$258.4	703,797	1.51%	\$173.2
Higher Education Totals	52,142,110	68.98%	\$12,293.5	31,165,209	66.86%	\$8,468.7
Grand Total	75,587,472	100.00%	\$17,151.2	46,662,629	100.08%	\$11,700.6

¹ Cumbres and Toltec: controlled maintenance has been funded from the operating budget since FY 2012-13.

State-Owned Vacant Buildings

Current law requires all state agencies and higher education institutions to identify their vacant facilities and report them to the OSA on an annual basis. OSA is required to maintain the state's inventory of all real property, including vacant facilities. State agencies are required to submit facility management plans for its vacant facilities for approval by OSA, including a financial analysis, future plans for disposal, plans for controlled maintenance, and information about historic designations or listings. Similarly, higher education institutions are required to submit vacant facility plans to the Colorado Commission on Higher Education. Unless exempted by the CDC, a state agency or higher education institutions is not eligible for capital construction appropriations until OSA approves facility management plans for all of its vacant facilities.

Appendix 2 summarizes the current status of vacant buildings owned by the state, as reported to OSA. As of December 2015, there were 133 state-owned vacant buildings managed by four state departments and four institutions of higher education.

III. FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF REVENUE FOR STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

This chapter provides a five-year history of revenue for state-funded capital construction projects. The legislature has established several funds to make money available for state-funded capital construction and controlled maintenance projects. Two funds, the Capital Construction Fund and the Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund (FML revenues fund), were established to fund capital construction projects, although the FML revenues fund can only be used for higher education capital construction. Two funds, the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund and the Higher Education Maintenance and Reserve Fund (FML reserve fund), were established to fund controlled maintenance projects from interest earnings on the funds, although the interest earnings of the reserve fund were only to be used for higher education controlled maintenance. Of these funds, only the CCF and the FML revenues fund have provided revenue for capital projects in the five-year period. Money in these funds can only be spent on projects that receive legislative appropriations. House Bill 16-1229 eliminated the FML reserve fund and transferred the balance of the fund to the FML revenues fund.

Revenue to the CCF and the FML revenues fund for capital projects totaled \$918.9 million over the last five fiscal years — FY 2012-13 through FY 2016-17. Figure 3.1 provides a five-year total of state revenue in the two funds that was made available for funding capital construction and controlled maintenance projects.

**FIGURE 3.1
REVENUE FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FROM CCF AND FML REVENUES FUND
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17**

Fund	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Totals
Capital Construction Fund	\$62,161,498	\$323,151,241	\$235,058,619	\$197,251,639	\$83,086,398	\$900,709,395
Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund	18,165,191	0	0	0	0	\$18,165,191
Totals	\$80,326,689	\$323,151,241	\$235,058,619	\$197,251,639	\$83,086,398	\$918,874,586

Revenue Made Available for Capital Projects

Revenue made available for capital projects from all state sources totaled \$962.9 million for the last five fiscal years. Of this amount, \$84.1 million, or 8.7 percent, was made available for FY 2016-17 projects. Funding for FY 2016-17 projects was largely made available from General Fund transfers. Over the past five years, the CCF has been the primary source of revenue for capital construction and controlled maintenance projects.

Figure 3.2 identifies seven sources of revenue for capital projects and the amounts attributable to each source. A description of each source follows the figure.

FIGURE 3.2
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF REVENUE MADE AVAILABLE FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
(IN MILLIONS)
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

Revenue Source		FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Five-Year Total
General Fund							
1a	Transfers to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	\$61.4	\$322.6*	\$232.5	\$195.3	\$75.8	\$887.6
1b	Appropriations to fund projects through separate legislation	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		\$61.4	\$337.6	\$232.5	\$195.3	\$75.8	\$886.1
Capital Construction Fund							
2	Interest earnings, reversions, and other deposits made by the legislature	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$2.6	\$2.0	\$7.3	\$13.3
Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund							
3	Moneys used for certificates of participation annual lease payment for 12 projects at various higher education campuses**	\$18.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$18.2
Unspent Proceeds from 2008 Issuance of Certificates of Participation							
4	Moneys remaining from the sale of certificates of participation after completion of 12 higher education controlled maintenance projects	\$6.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6.1
Tobacco Master Settlement							
5	Moneys used for cash-funded portion of certificates of participation annual lease payment for seven projects at the University of Colorado Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus**	\$7.1	\$7.3	\$7.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$21.7
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund							
6	Interest earnings on the principal balance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Total		\$93.6	\$345.5	\$242.4	\$197.3	\$84.1	\$962.9

*Includes \$135.3 million in additional funding made available for projects approved during the 2014 session from the FY 2013-14 General Fund surplus.

**Payments for completed projects funded by certificates of participation are paid through the operating budget beginning with FY 2015-16.

General Fund transfers. The General Assembly, during annual budget deliberations, may transfer General Fund moneys to the CCF. This transfer makes it possible to fund capital projects. This has been the primary means of funding capital construction and controlled maintenance projects during the five-year period. For FY 2016-17, the CCF received \$75.8 million in General Fund transfers for state-funded capital construction and controlled maintenance projects listed in the 2016 Long Bill, House Bill 16-1405.

Other transfers. For FY 2016-17, \$1.0 million from interest earnings on the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund (CMTF), \$1.0 million from the State Historical Fund, and \$500,000 from the General Fund Exempt account were transferred to the CCF.

During the five-year period, \$500,000 for transportation projects has been included in the capital budget each year, funded by a General Fund Exempt account transfer. Moneys in the General Fund Exempt account are available because of the passage of Referendum C, which, beginning in FY 2010-11, allows the state to retain all revenues in excess of the TABOR limit, but less than the excess state revenues cap. This revenue may be spent, in part, on strategic transportation projects.

General Fund appropriation. The General Assembly may pass legislation to designate General Fund moneys for appropriation to the CCF. No General Fund appropriations have occurred during the five-year period.

Interest earnings, reversions, and deposits. Interest accruing to the CCF through the investment of money in the fund is retained in the fund. Interest earnings in a given fiscal year are generally used to fund capital projects in the subsequent fiscal year. In addition, project balances that are unexpended after three years are retained in the fund as reversions. The General Assembly may pass a law to deposit moneys into the fund, although no deposits have been made in the past five years. Usually, such deposits are from the proceeds of a real estate transaction. CCF interest and reversions used for capital projects in FY 2016-17 totaled \$3.0 million and \$4.3 million, respectively.

Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund. During the 2008 legislative session, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 08-218 in order to provide a new source of revenue for higher education capital projects. The bill changed the allocation of FML revenues, and created two funds to provide money for higher education capital construction and controlled maintenance projects: the FML revenues fund and the reserve fund. The FML reserve fund was eliminated by House Bill 16-1229. The bill also transferred the balance of the FML reserve fund to the FML revenues fund. The FML revenues fund may be used to make annual lease payments for COPs issued in November 2008 to pay for 12 projects at various higher education institutions. The COP lease payment for FY 2012-13 was made from the FML revenues fund. In FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15, there was insufficient revenue from the FML revenues fund to pay the entire annual COP lease payment. In FY 2015-16 and beyond, the annual COP lease payment is not shown in the capital budget as it is paid through the operating budget.

Unspent proceeds from the 2008 sale of certificates of participation. During the 2012 legislative session, the CDC learned that some of the proceeds from a 2008 sale of COPs remained unspent. The proceeds from the sale were used to finance the construction of 12 facilities at various higher education institutions. House Bill 12-1357 directed the Office of the State Controller and the State Treasurer's Office to determine the exact amount of unspent proceeds from this COP issuance. The CDC was directed to determine how to spend the unspent proceeds during the 2012 legislative interim. Based on the original purpose of the

COPs, it was determined that the unspent proceeds could be spent on higher education capital projects, including controlled maintenance projects that qualified as a capital expenditure according to the federal Internal Revenue Code. The unspent proceeds could also be spent to offset the cost of refinancing the issuance or for an annual lease payment. The amount identified as available from this source was \$6.1 million. In 2012, the CDC approved spending the unspent proceeds for 11 controlled maintenance projects at various higher education institutions. The CDC's recommendation did not address the full amount of funds identified as available because the amount remaining after fully funding the 11 projects (\$46,030) was not sufficient to fully fund another project. The remaining funds were used to pay down the principal of the issuance and for administrative expenses.

Tobacco master settlement money. Under current law, a portion of the money the state receives annually from the tobacco master settlement agreement must be used to pay for the costs of constructing seven new academic facilities at the University of Colorado Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus (formerly called Fitzsimons). The facilities were financed through COPs. The amount paid from tobacco settlement funds is the lesser of: (1) the amount owed to the lessor; or (2) 8 percent of the state's tobacco master settlement agreement received for the preceding fiscal year, not to exceed \$8 million per year (attorney fees and costs must be deducted from the 8 percent). Beginning in FY 2015-16, this money is not shown in Figure 3.2, because the COP payment for this project is now paid from the operating budget.

Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund

The General Assembly created the CMTF in 1993 with the intent of establishing a stable and consistent source of revenue for controlled maintenance projects. Prior to the creation of the CMTF, controlled maintenance projects were funded solely from the CCF. The sections below describe how money accrues to and is appropriated from the fund.

General Fund transfers to/from the CMTF. The CMTF principal is primarily comprised of General Fund moneys. The principal of the fund may constitute all or some portion of the state emergency reserve and may not be expended or appropriated for any purpose other than use as part of the state emergency reserve. However, the legislature can appropriate any amount of money to the CMTF. Although the CMTF principal balance cannot be appropriated for controlled maintenance projects, the principal earns interest to fund controlled maintenance. During FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14, \$71.0 million was appropriated to the fund for the purpose of increasing the principal, including \$48.0 million in federal funds. However, the full amount appropriated for FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 was transferred to the Disaster Emergency Fund through various executive orders for wildfire suppression and flood recovery efforts. House Bill 14-1249 appropriated an additional \$78.0 million to the fund for FY 2013-14. For FY 2014-15, \$20.1 million was appropriated to the CMTF from the General Fund through the 2014 Long Bill, House Bill 14-1336. However, subsequent legislation passed during the 2014 session decreased this appropriation by \$20.0 million, resulting in a net appropriation of \$111,264 for FY 2014-15. Additionally, Senate Bill 14-189 transferred \$9.7 million from the CMTF to the General Fund for the purpose of funding the Colorado Firefighting Air Corps in FY 2014-15.

Interest earned, appropriated, and transferred. Interest earned on the CMTF has been available for appropriation for controlled maintenance projects since FY 1996-97. Each year, the legislature can appropriate for controlled maintenance up to 50 percent of the amount of

interest expected to be earned on the principal during the current fiscal year and the amount of interest actually earned on the principal during the previous fiscal years, not to exceed a maximum of \$35.0 million. In FY 2016-17, \$1.0 million in interest earnings from the CMTF was transferred to the CCF to partially fund the controlled maintenance projects listed in the 2016 Long Bill.

Figure 3.3 provides a five-year revenue and appropriations history of the CMTF.

FIGURE 3.3
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND
REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 2012-13 TO FY 2016-17

	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Five-Year Total
Principal						
Beginning balance*	\$225,702	\$3,229,147	\$78,620,147	\$69,783,765	\$70,436,146	N/A
Appropriation to fund**	23,000,000	126,000,000	111,264	0	0	\$149,111,264
Transfer from fund through executive order or legislation	(20,150,000)	(50,850,000)	(9,672,000)	0	0	(\$80,672,000)
Interest						
Interest earned***	\$21,752	\$241,026	\$724,354	\$652,381	\$1,032,395	\$2,671,908
Interest transferred from the CMTF to CCF for projects	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Total Appropriated for Controlled Maintenance						
	\$25,229,871	\$45,686,429	\$47,587,386	\$21,195,021	\$26,794,376	\$164,493,083
Amount appropriated from the CCF	25,009,321	44,926,689	47,227,361	19,195,021	26,127,246	\$162,485,638
Amount appropriated from cash sources****	220,550	759,740	360,025	0	667,130	\$2,007,445

*For FY 2016-17, the beginning balance is an estimate based on the June 2016 Legislative Council economic forecast.

**For FY 2014-15, \$20,093,068 was appropriated by HB 14-1336. However, subsequent legislation passed in the 2014 session decreased this appropriation by \$19,981,804, resulting in a net appropriation of \$111,264.

***The interest for FY 2016-17 is an estimate based on the June 2016 Legislative Council economic forecast. Half of any interest moneys expected to be earned in FY 2016-17 can be appropriated for FY 2017-18 projects.

****The source of cash funds is federal matching funds for National Guard readiness center and armory projects.

IV. THREE-YEAR OUTLOOK — STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL NEED VERSUS FUNDING PROJECTED TO BE AVAILABLE

This chapter provides a three-year summary of capital construction and controlled maintenance needs, and compares this need to revenue projected to be available over the same period.¹ State law requires the CDC to forecast the state's future needs for capital construction, controlled maintenance, and capital renewal although the term "need" is not defined in state law. State departments and institutions annually submit plans to the CDC that list their capital construction needs for the next five years. Based on these requests and expected revenues, a \$1.67 billion shortfall to meet capital needs is projected for the next three fiscal years, as shown in Figure 4.2.

State-Funded Capital Need

The estimated three-year capital need is \$1.85 billion. Of this amount, controlled maintenance needs total \$302.5 million, or 16.3 percent of the estimated three-year need.

Each October, state departments and institutions submit plans to the CDC listing their capital construction needs for the next five years. The plans submitted by agencies often include improvements to existing facilities, expansions, additions, and the construction of new facilities to meet growing or changing program and service needs. Based on the plans submitted in October 2015 (the most recent data available) and excluding controlled maintenance, the state's projected three-year capital construction need is estimated to be \$1.55 billion, or 83.7 percent of the total estimated capital need.

Controlled maintenance. Industry standards recommend annual expenditures of 3 to 4 percent of a building's current replacement value (CRV) to maintain and renew its infrastructure and systems. As of December 2015, the existing inventory of state-owned buildings funded and maintained by the General Fund was valued at \$11.7 billion. Based on industry standards, the State Architect recommends a minimum of 1 percent of the CRV, or \$116.9 million annually, be spent to maintain the state's facilities, and an additional 1 to 3 percent, or \$116.9 million to \$350.8 million, to improve existing facilities.

Each December, the Office of the State Architect prepares a report detailing the state's current and future controlled maintenance needs. The December 2015 report estimated an average annual need of \$100.8 million per year over the next three years, or about 0.9 percent of the current replacement value of the state's General Fund-supported building inventory.

Due to an economic downturn in 2001 and the resulting state budget shortfall, funding for controlled maintenance was reduced from 2002 through 2005. The economic recession that began in 2008 also severely limited the ability of the state to fund controlled maintenance between 2009 and 2012. Controlled maintenance funding increased from \$10.4 million in FY 2011-12 to \$26.1 million in FY 2016-17, or by about 151 percent. In FY 2014-15, controlled maintenance funding totaled \$47.2 million, the highest amount of funding in the last five years. For FY 2016-17, all Level I controlled maintenance projects were funded. Level I controlled

¹Section 2-3-1304 (1)(d), C.R.S., directs the CDC to forecast the available revenue to meet the state's capital need. This forecast should conform with the economic forecast period used by Legislative Council Staff. The revenue forecast period in this chapter, FY 2017-18 through FY 2019-20, is two years beyond that in the economic forecast published in June 2016. The forecast periods differ for purposes of better aligning the state's capital need with its projected available revenue.

maintenance largely includes projects that, if left unfunded, may affect life safety and/or lead to loss of use or function of a facility.

Capital construction. Capital construction need varies from year to year because programs and services are introduced, altered, or eliminated based on factors such as changes in enrollment at higher education institutions or a fluctuating number of inmates incarcerated in the state's prisons. Capital construction needs over the next three years are projected to average \$516.1 million annually, based on the plans submitted by state departments and higher education institutions in October 2015.

Certificates of participation. The state is currently making payments on seven COP issuances used to pay for a number of capital construction projects. The annual lease payments were made through the operating budget for FY 2016-17. Information on the state's outstanding COPs can be found in Appendix 4.

Anticipated Revenue

Revenue to the CCF is expected to total \$178.9 million over the next three years. Figure 4.2 on Page 29 provides the revenue sources for the CCF for FY 2017-18 through FY 2019-20.

Transfers for legislation impacting the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund (CERF). The General Assembly cannot pass a bill resulting in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state correctional facilities unless sufficient funds are appropriated to cover any increased capital construction costs or unless the bill specifically excludes an appropriation for this purpose. If a bill becomes law, funds are transferred from the General Fund to the CCF for the estimated number of prison beds. The money is immediately appropriated from the CCF to the CERF, and is available for prison construction, expansion, or renovation projects. However, a transfer of this sort is unlikely to occur in the next three years, since additional prison construction is not anticipated in the near future due to a steady prison population and recent efforts to increase the utilization of prison beds.

In the past, the available CERF balance has been used to partially offset the General Fund transfer to the CCF for annual COP payments. Figure 4.2 shows that no money is projected to be available for prison construction and renovation projects in FY 2016-17 or the remainder of the forecast period from this source. During the 2016 session, no new legislation was authorized to increase moneys to the CERF.

Statutory General Fund transfers. Senate Bill 09-228 created a five-year statutory block of transfers from the General Fund to the CCF and the HUTF. Some of these transfers are now set as fixed amounts of money, while others will be calculated as a percentage of General Fund revenue collected during the fiscal year when the transfer is made. House Bill 16-1416 fixed the first two years of transfers to specific dollar amounts. The bill transfers \$49.8 million in FY 2015-16 and \$52.7 million in FY 2016-17 to the CCF. The remaining three years of transfers under SB 09-228 were unchanged by HB 16-1416. For FY 2017-18 through FY 2019-20, transfers to the CCF are set to 1.0 percent of General Fund revenue for the fiscal year when the transfer is made.

The SB 09-228 transfers were triggered after Colorado personal income grew by at least 5.0 percent in a single calendar year. Personal income in Colorado increased by 5.6 percent in 2014, triggering the first SB 09-228 transfer to the CCF in FY 2015-16. According to the June 2016 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast, the SB 09-228 transfer to the CCF for

FY 2017-18 is estimated to be \$55.0 million. The transfers under SB 09-228 for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 have not yet been forecast by Legislative Council Staff. Therefore, the estimates shown in Figure 4.2 as available to spend for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 projects are equivalent to the half-transfer estimated for FY 2016-17 under SB 09-228 (\$55.0 million). However, if the TABOR surplus is less than 1 percent of General Fund revenue in FY 2018-19 or FY 2019-20, full transfers under SB 09-228 will occur. If the TABOR surplus is greater than 3 percent of General Fund revenue, no transfers will occur.

Depreciation-equivalent transfers pursuant to Senate Bill 15-211. Beginning with projects funded in the 2015 Long Bill, an amount equivalent to the calculated depreciation of a capital asset must be set aside each year of the depreciation period. For state-funded projects, the amount equal to the calculated depreciation is identified in the state operating budget each year and transferred to the CCF and the CMTF. The intent of SB 15-211 is to create a dedicated funding stream for the future costs of capital assets. It establishes three set-aside mechanisms based on how a project is funded. The set-aside amounts may be appropriated for future capital expenses such as routine maintenance, equipment replacement, or the construction of a new building. Some projects appropriated in the 2015 and 2016 Long Bills are likely to be completed soon, requiring a depreciation calculation beginning in FY 2017-18.

It is uncertain how much depreciation will accumulate in the forecast period from projects funded in the 2015 and 2016 Long Bills. For the purpose of projecting available revenue for future capital need, it is assumed that three-fourths of the controlled maintenance projects will be completed within three years of appropriation and one-fourth in the fourth year or beyond following appropriation. It is also assumed that half of the capital construction projects will be completed three years after appropriation and that the other half will not be completed and depreciable until after the fourth year. Other assumptions used when calculating the projected revenue associated with the depreciation-equivalent transfers include: 85 percent of the state-funded construction cost of the project is depreciable (i.e., 15 percent is for non-depreciable components such as professional services); controlled maintenance projects have a depreciation period, or useful life, of 20 years; small capital projects have a depreciation period of 25 years (e.g., building renovations); and large capital projects (e.g., new buildings) have a depreciation period of 50 years. Additionally, it is assumed that land is not depreciable and that the straight-line method is used to calculate depreciation.

Based on these assumptions, the automatic depreciation-equivalent transfers to the CCF resulting from the capital projects in the capital construction section of the 2015 and 2016 Long Bills are estimated to be \$3.2 million over the next three years, as shown in Figure 4.1. Of the total required depreciation-equivalent set asides, 1 percent of the depreciable project costs of \$1.9 million, or about \$19,000, are required to be transferred to the CMTF, as shown in Figure 4.1. These transfers are used to build the principal of the CMTF. While the transfers cannot be spent directly, the interest resulting from the increased principal can be used to fund controlled maintenance projects.

FIGURE 4.1
PROJECTED REVENUE FROM DEPRECIATION-EQUIVALENT TRANSFERS
RESULTING FROM CAPITAL PROJECTS IN 2015 AND 2016 LONG BILLS

Project Type	Period (years)	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Controlled Maintenance	20	\$0	\$611,841	\$1,036,753
Capital - Small	25	\$0	228,814	375,612
Capital - Large	50	\$0	1,134,254	1,721,690
Total Transfer		\$0	\$1,974,909	\$3,134,055
To CMTF		0	746,699	1,162,098
To CCF		0	1,228,211	1,971,956

Interest earnings. The CCF and CMTF are estimated to earn about \$5.3 million and \$5.5 million in interest over the next three years, respectively.

FIGURE 4.2
THREE-YEAR ESTIMATE OF AVAILABLE REVENUE VERSUS STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL NEED

Revenue Source	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total	% of Total
General Fund					
Prison construction, expansion, or renovation projects (Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Five-year statutory transfer, pursuant to SB 09-228 ¹	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	\$165,000,000	92.2%
Automatic depreciation-equivalent transfers to CCF, pursuant to SB 15-211	0	1,228,211	1,971,956	3,200,167	1.8%
Capital Construction Fund Interest Earnings²	2,158,582	1,700,000	1,400,000	\$5,258,582	2.9%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Interest Earnings²	1,589,816	1,900,000	2,000,000	\$5,489,816	3.1%
Total: Revenue	\$58,748,398	\$59,828,211	\$60,371,956	\$178,948,565	100.0%
Capital Need³					
Controlled Maintenance - All Agencies	103,989,293	103,412,374	95,067,342	\$302,469,009	16.3%
Capital Construction - Higher Education Institutions	456,410,892	477,296,580	214,997,087	\$1,148,704,559	62.1%
Capital Construction - State Departments	149,330,913	77,576,218	172,682,705	\$399,589,836	21.6%
Total: Capital Need	\$709,731,098	\$658,285,172	\$482,747,134	\$1,850,763,404	100.0%
SHORTFALL	(\$650,982,700)	(\$598,456,961)	(\$422,375,178)	(\$1,671,814,839)	

¹Based on the June 2016 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast that estimates a half-transfer to the CCF under SB 09-228 of \$55.0 million.

Estimates are not yet available for SB 09-228 transfers for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20.

²Estimate for FY 2017-18 based on June 2016 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast. Estimates for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 assume that appropriations to the CCF for capital construction are similar to FY 2016-17.

³Estimates were provided by agencies on October 1, 2015, through submittal of Five-Year Capital Construction Plans and in the State Architect's annual report, submitted in December 2015.

V. 2016 CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS

This chapter describes the capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations approved during the 2016 legislative session. Supplemental appropriations for capital projects made during the 2016 session are discussed in Chapter VI.

Requests Submitted to the Capital Development Committee

After its annual hearings in December 2015, the CDC reviewed FY 2016-17 requests for funding and compiled a prioritized list of capital construction and controlled maintenance projects to recommend to the JBC. The 52 capital construction requests submitted to the CDC totaled \$569.6 million from all sources. Of this amount, there were 42 state-funded projects totaling \$414.4 million in state funds, including three levels of controlled maintenance comprised of 119 individual projects. The requests also included \$155.2 million in non-state funds, including \$46.3 million for 10 cash-funded requests and \$110.4 million for the cash component of various state-funded requests.

Projects Recommended by the Capital Development Committee

The CDC recommended, in priority order, state funding for 15 state-funded projects for inclusion in the 2016 annual budget bill for funding in FY 2016-17 — 9 state department capital construction projects, 5 higher education capital construction projects, and Level I controlled maintenance, comprised of 30 individual projects. The total cost for all recommended projects was \$142.8 million, including \$103.9 million from state funds and \$38.9 million from cash fund sources. In addition, the CDC recommended 10 cash-funded projects for state departments totaling \$46.3 million.

Cash-funded higher education projects. Higher education institutions annually submit two-year projections for all capital construction projects to be constructed using cash funds, and costing more than \$2 million. The CDC is directed to review and approve the two-year projections annually. As a result, no cash-funded higher education projects were listed in the 2016 Long Bill. Rather, higher education cash projects were approved by the CDC as part of a two-year projection of cash need. Please note that the Metropolitan State University of Denver project is categorized as state-funded, even though it only includes cash funds spending authority for FY 2016-17, because the project received state-funded appropriations in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. A total of 17 projects at 8 institutions of higher education were approved between July 2015 and June 2016, including amendments to lists considered in the prior two years. Appendix 3 on Page 91 briefly details the projects approved through the two-year process during FY 2015-16.

Projects Recommended for Funding in 2016

State-funded projects approved by the JBC. The JBC approved the CDC's state-funded recommendation as submitted. The 2016 Long Bill reflected the CDC and JBC recommendation.

Changes made to the introduced Long Bill. The House and Senate made no changes to the capital construction section of the 2016 Long Bill.

Cash-funded projects recommended for funding. The JBC approved the CDC's recommended list of cash projects, as submitted. No changes were made to cash-funded projects during debate on the 2016 Long Bill.

Capital projects included in the final 2016 Long Bill. The total amount of funding for capital projects, excluding information technology projects, in the final Long Bill was \$189.1 million, including \$103.9 million for state-funded projects and \$85.2 million for cash-funded projects and the cash component of various state-funded projects. Of the amount appropriated through state funds, \$77.8 million (74.9 percent) was allocated to capital construction projects, including one capital renewal project, and \$26.1 million (25.1 percent) to controlled maintenance. A total of 54 capital projects were listed in the 2016 Long Bill for funding in FY 2016-17, including:

- ✓ 9 state department capital construction projects totaling \$35.2 million in state funds and \$0.1 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 5 higher education capital construction projects totaling \$42.5 million in state funds and \$38.2 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 30 state-funded controlled maintenance projects totaling \$26.1 million in state funds and 0.7 million in cash funds; and
- ✓ 10 cash-funded state department projects totaling \$46.3 million.

Funding for the 54 projects includes:

- ✓ \$83.2 million from cash funds, including \$1.4 million from the HUTF;
- ✓ \$74.5 million transferred from the General Fund to the CCF pursuant to House Bill 14-1416;
- ✓ \$20.6 million transferred from the General Fund to the CCF;
- ✓ \$4.3 million in unobligated CCF balance;
- ✓ \$3.0 million in FY 2015-16 interest earnings;
- ✓ \$1.0 million from interest earned on the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund;
- ✓ \$1.0 million transferred from the State Historical Fund to the CCF;
- ✓ \$1.0 million from federal funds; and
- ✓ \$0.5 million from the General Fund Exempt account for highway construction projects.

Figure 5.1 shows the distribution of funding sources for the recommended projects.

**FIGURE 5.1
FUNDING SOURCES FOR FY 2016-17 PROJECTS**

Funding Source	Amount Funded (millions)	% of Total Funded
Capital Construction Fund	\$103.9	54.9%
Cash Funds	84.2	44.5%
Federal Funds	1.0	0.6%
Total	\$189.1	100.0%

Breakdown of State-Funded Projects

Of the \$103.9 million in state funds included in the Long Bill for capital construction, state departments received \$45.3 million (43.6 percent) of the funding allocation. Of this amount, the Department of Personnel and Administration received \$2.0 million for the emergency fund for controlled maintenance, which can be used for state departments and higher education institutions in the event of unforeseen controlled maintenance problems. Higher education institutions received \$58.5 million (56.4 percent) of the state-funded total.

Figure 5.2 lists the number of state-funded projects by category and notes the state-funded portion for each.

**FIGURE 5.2
SUMMARY OF STATE-FUNDED FY 2016-17 PROJECTS**

Category	# of State Department Projects	State Department Amount	# of Higher Education Projects	Higher Education Amount	Total Amount
Capital Construction Projects	9	\$35,235,951	5	\$42,509,295	\$77,745,246
Controlled Maintenance Projects	10	\$10,104,511	20	\$16,022,735	\$26,127,246
Totals	19	\$45,340,462	25	\$58,532,030	\$103,872,492

Figure 5.3 provides information about all projects authorized for funding for FY 2016-17. The projects are grouped in alphabetical order by department or institution. Each project includes the following information: (1) the title; (2) funding information about the project, including the source of funds, the total prior appropriation amount for the previous five fiscal years, the amount appropriated for FY 2016-17, any future appropriation requests through FY 2020-21, and the total project cost; and (3) a brief description of the project.

FIGURE 5.3
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING for FY 2016-17

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Adams State University							
Upgrade HVAC, Music Building	CCF	\$0	\$1,514,508	\$0	\$0	\$1,514,508	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$1,514,508	\$0	\$0	\$1,514,508	
<p>The project upgrades the HVAC system to address undersized ventilation and air handling units, obsolete controls, and an inadequate return air system. The project also addresses failing hydronic piping located inside the interior walls. The pipe fittings are old and require frequent maintenance. In addition, the ventilation and air-handling units are undersized, the controls are obsolete, and the air return is inadequate. The lack of adequate cooling in the building has led to lost program revenue during the summer months, and the Music Department relies on summer conferences to subsidize its operating budget. The Music Building was the subject of a recent remodel, but the HVAC system was not included in the scope of that project.</p>							
Subtotals: Adams State University		Total	\$0	\$1,514,508	\$0	\$0	\$1,514,508
	CCF	0	1,514,508	0	0	1,514,508	
	CF	0	0	0	0	0	
Auraria Higher Education Center							
Replace/Upgrade Fire Alarm Systems, Multiple Buildings	CCF	\$0	\$578,643	\$351,921	\$362,468	\$1,293,032	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$578,643	\$351,921	\$362,468	\$1,293,032	
<p>The three-phase project replaces fire alarm panels and other components with code compliant equipment that will be compatible with and monitored through the campus fire alarm network system. According to the campus, the current systems do not have voice alarm capabilities, comply with campus standards, or integrate with the campus monitoring network. This year's request for Phase I replaces the fire alarm systems in the Plaza Building. Phase II addresses the Boulder Creek building, and Phase III addresses the Facility Services building, as well as the 9th Street houses. The campus received funding in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 for replacing systems at five other buildings: St. Cajetans, Rectory, West Classroom, Bear Creek, and Central Classroom.</p>							
Improve ADA Accessibility, Tenth Street Pedestrian Corridor	CCF	\$1,141,835	\$588,988	\$0	\$0	\$1,730,823	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$1,141,835	\$588,988	\$0	\$0	\$1,730,823	
<p>The three-phase project installs permeable pavers and raises the grade of the curbs along the 10th Street pedestrian corridor. In the course of this work, the project also makes stormwater improvements, replaces buried chilled water piping, and provides cathodic protection to existing condensate and steam piping to reduce corrosion. This year's request for Phase III completes the improvements between Curtis and Larimer Streets. Phase I designed the project and constructed walkway and drainage improvements from Colfax Avenue to north of Champa Street. Phase II completed the improvements between Champa and Curtis Streets and replaced the chilled water piping.</p>							
Subtotals: Auraria Higher Education Center		Total	\$1,141,835	\$1,167,631	\$351,921	\$362,468	\$3,023,855
	CCF	1,141,835	1,167,631	351,921	362,468	3,023,855	
	CF	0	0	0	0	0	

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Colorado Historical Society (History Colorado)</i>						
Georgetown Loop Business Capitalization Program	CCF	\$900,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,200,000
	CF	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
	Total	\$1,200,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,600,000
<p>The four-phase project purchases additional rolling stock (locomotives) and makes repairs to the existing rolling stock at the Georgetown Loop Railroad. An inadequately sized and poorly maintained fleet can lead to operational disruptions that may close the railroad. According to History Colorado, disruption in railroad service has a negative impact on the local economy and unreliability creates a decline in railroad visitation and the reputation of the business. This year's request for Phase IV continues locomotive repairs to six cars and converts one standard-gauge locomotive to narrow gauge.</p>						
Regional Museum Preservation Projects	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$3,500,000	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,200,000
	Total	\$3,500,000	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,200,000
<p>The project addresses a number of historic preservation issues at regional museums. Specifically, the project will repair, restore, and upgrade historic sites and museums around Colorado. This is an annual request to preserve regional museums and support the business operations of History Colorado.</p>						
Mitigate Wildfire Risk, Georgetown Loop Railroad	CCF	\$574,438	\$405,689	\$0	\$0	\$980,127
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$574,438	\$405,689	\$0	\$0	\$980,127
<p>The three-phase project mitigates fire risk in the railroad park by removing high-density dead or dying trees standing outside the firebreak created by a related project. History Colorado has consulted with the Clear Creek County Fire Chief to determine the areas requiring mitigation. The project will reduce fuel loads, promote growth of high value and diverse tree stock, and create access for firefighters in an area covering about 70 acres. This year's request for Phase III encompasses about 31 acres. Phase I encompassed about 16 acres and Phase II addressed another 20 acres.</p>						
Subtotals: History Colorado	Total	\$5,274,438	\$1,505,689	\$0	\$0	\$6,780,127
	CCF	1,474,438	705,689	0	0	2,180,127
	CF	3,800,000	800,000	0	0	4,600,000

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Colorado Mesa University						
Health Sciences, Phase I, Nurse Practitioner	CCF	\$3,000,000	\$9,230,212	\$0	\$0	\$12,230,212
	CF	\$0	\$105,299	\$0	\$0	\$105,299
	Total	\$3,000,000	\$9,335,511	\$0	\$0	\$12,335,511
<p>The two-phase project demolishes 20,414 GSF in the Community Medical Plaza, renovates 9,600 GSF in the building, and constructs an additional 25,718-GSF building. When the project is complete, the new building, to be named the Nurse Practitioner Center, will accommodate the Health Sciences Department, which is currently housed in the Maverick Center. The new building will also host the Student Health Clinic, currently located in the Community Medical Plaza, and Behavioral Clinical Services, currently located south of campus. CMU says the project will help meet a growing demand for health care instruction, which will in turn help to alleviate a shortage of health care professionals in the region and statewide.</p>						
Subtotals: Colorado Mesa University	Total	\$3,000,000	\$9,335,511	\$0	\$0	\$12,335,511
	CCF	3,000,000	9,230,212	0	0	12,230,212
	CF	0	105,299	0	0	105,299
Colorado School of Mines						
Replace Hazardous Laboratory Fume Controls	CCF	\$911,427	\$343,275	\$989,564	\$307,583	\$2,551,849
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$911,427	\$343,275	\$989,564	\$307,583	\$2,551,849
<p>The four-phase project replaces fume hoods, variable air volume units, chillers, and air handler control units to ensure the safe removal of hazardous fumes in on-campus laboratories in four buildings. The project also replaces the software used to operate the control units. According to the school, the controls and software used to manage fume ventilation are obsolete and the parts are no longer produced or supported by the manufacturer. This year's request for Phase II replaces the controls and software in Anderson Hall. Phases III and IV will address Hill and Berthoud Halls. Phase I, funded in FY 2015-16, replaced controls and software in Coolbaugh Hall.</p>						
Subtotals: Colorado School of Mines	Total	\$911,427	\$343,275	\$989,564	\$307,583	\$2,551,849
	CCF	911,427	343,275	989,564	307,583	2,551,849
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Colorado State University						
Chemistry Building Addition	CCF	\$38,694,678	\$12,471,940	\$0	\$0	\$51,166,618
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$38,694,678	\$12,471,940	\$0	\$0	\$51,166,618
<p>The three-phase project constructs a 60,000-GSF, stand-alone structure on the northwest side of the Chemistry Building in the planned science quad on the Fort Collins main campus. The project addresses a shortage of laboratory and associated office space for faculty and students. According to the university, outdated instructional facilities contribute to diminished program quality at a time when program demand is high. This year's request for Phase III finishes construction, equips the building, and completes landscaping and site work. Phase I funded design and utilities work. Phase II began construction.</p>						
Repair College Lake Dam	CCF	\$352,000	\$344,708	\$0	\$0	\$696,708
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$352,000	\$344,708	\$0	\$0	\$696,708
<p>The two-phase project addresses concerns raised by the State Engineer during a recent dam-safety inspection. The dam has been classified as high hazard due to its inadequate spillway capacity and insufficient height. This year's request for Phase II funds the final spillway work. Phase I, funded in FY 2013-14, in combination with cash funds from the university, raised the dam and purchased riprap for the dam face. Since Phase I, the State Engineer extensively modified the scope of work to comply with new rules, requiring the dam to be raised and the spillway to be widened.</p>						
Upgrade HVAC, Chemistry Building	CCF	\$800,703	\$800,865	\$0	\$0	\$1,601,568
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$800,703	\$800,865	\$0	\$0	\$1,601,568
<p>The project replaces the primary HVAC system, including pumps, water filters, controls, and valves, in the Chemistry Building. The project also replaces the constant volume fans and pumps with variable volume units and controls in order to reduce building energy use. The existing equipment is well past its useful life and replacement parts are difficult to find. The project received funding in FY 2014-15, but the money was diverted to fund an emergency repair of two air handlers damaged by the failure of an antiquated pump in the same building in December 2014.</p>						
Add Flood Protection in Tunnels and Heating Plant	CCF	\$0	\$321,860	\$0	\$0	\$321,860
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$321,860	\$0	\$0	\$321,860
<p>The project protects vulnerable locations in the campus utility tunnel system from flooding by installing additional sump pumps, replacing manhole covers, and reworking hatch doors. Flooding in the tunnel system could result in loss of the steam distribution system or the heating plant, which would require the university to close campus buildings seasonally.</p>						
Subtotals: Colorado State University	Total	\$39,847,381	\$13,939,373	\$0	\$0	\$53,786,754
	CCF	39,847,381	13,939,373	0	0	53,786,754
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Corrections						
Correctional Industries – Miscellaneous Small Projects	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$3,396,917	\$660,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,056,917
	Total	\$3,396,917	\$660,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,056,917
The project completes various small projects to support the operation of Colorado Correctional Industries (CCi). This is an ongoing request that allows the department to expand CCi where needed or to maintain current operations. The department lists expansion of production space at the East Canon City Prison Complex as a possible project in FY 2016-17.						
Improve Fire Suppression System, Centennial Correctional Facility North	CCF	\$0	\$782,647	\$0	\$1,033,643	\$1,816,290
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$782,647	\$0	\$1,033,643	\$1,816,290
The two-phase project replaces the entire fire sprinkler piping system and installs 400 tamper-resistant sprinkler heads at Centennial Correctional Facility North. This year's request for Phase I replaces sprinkler pipes, sprinkler heads, and control panels in each of the seven living units. Inmates will be relocated from each living unit while the upgrades are made. Phase II, which is requested for FY 2018-19, will design and install a new fire sprinkler system in the Programs Administration Building.						
Improve Perimeter Security, Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center and Women's Correctional Facility	CCF	\$0	\$1,870,550	\$0	\$0	\$1,870,550
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,870,550	\$0	\$0	\$1,870,550
The project upgrades the perimeter security at the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center (DRDC) and the Denver Women's Correctional Facility. Both of these facilities are located on one site, but their perimeter security systems operate independently. The project will integrate the two systems with a single control room. The project replaces damaged fence fabric and shaker wire on the DRDC side, while replacing the microwave detection system surrounding both facilities. It also installs a non-lethal electrified fence around both facilities and upgrades communication wiring. The department notes that residences, shops, and schools have encroached upon the facilities since their construction.						
Replace Fire Alarm System and Improve Fire Suppression, Limon Correctional Facility	CCF	\$0	\$798,180	\$0	\$0	\$798,180
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$798,180	\$0	\$0	\$798,180
The project replaces the fire alarm system at the Limon Correctional Facility, and also replaces the overhead sprinkler system in the facility's 2,300 square-foot control room with new, 30-head, tamper-resistant fire sprinklers. The department explains that the life span of a typical fire alarm system is between 10 and 15 years. While the system at the Limon facility is 25 years old, replacing detectors is not possible because new detectors are not compatible with the existing system's older infrastructure. The detection system is also not addressable, which means the exact location of a fire cannot be immediately located when the system is set off. The control room, which contains security, HVAC, and communications controls for the facility, is not adequately protected by the fire sprinkler system.						
Subtotals: Corrections	Total	\$3,396,917	\$4,111,377	\$0	\$1,033,643	\$8,541,937
	CCF	0	3,451,377	0	1,033,643	4,485,020
	CF	3,396,917	660,000	0	0	4,056,917

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Education						
Jones and Palmer Halls Renovation, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind	CCF	\$8,074,925	\$7,600,185	\$0	\$0	\$15,675,110
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$8,074,925	\$7,600,185	\$0	\$0	\$15,675,110
The project renovates Jones and Palmer Halls, two historic buildings on the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) campus, to provide safe work space for staff and safe living space designed to meet the program needs of CSDB students. The buildings have had minimal renovations over the past century and have deteriorated to poor condition. This year's request for Phase II renovates Palmer Hall. Phase I designed both projects and renovated Jones Hall.						
Subtotals: Education	Total	\$8,074,925	\$7,600,185	\$0	\$0	\$15,675,110
	CCF	8,074,925	7,600,185	0	0	15,675,110
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Lewis College						
Improve Pedestrian Safety	CCF	\$0	\$650,911	\$0	\$0	\$650,911
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$650,911	\$0	\$0	\$650,911
The project improves pedestrian walkways throughout the north-south campus circulation spine and other main circulation routes, thus bringing these routes into ADA compliance. The college has been notified that these circulation routes are not in compliance with 2010 ADA standards, since the walkways are excessively sloped and contain deteriorated and uneven asphalt and concrete. The college says continued deterioration of the walkways creates potentially dangerous conditions, particularly in winter months. The project, which has been reduced in scope from previous requests, repairs problem surfaces and reslopes the walkways.						
Subtotals: Fort Lewis College	Total	\$0	\$650,911	\$0	\$0	\$650,911
	CCF	0	650,911	0	0	650,911
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
Front Range Community College						
Upgrade Exterior and Interior Security, Westminster and Larimer Campuses	CCF	\$0	\$1,037,689	\$0	\$0	\$1,037,689
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,037,689	\$0	\$0	\$1,037,689
The project replaces traditional mechanical lock systems using hard keys with electronically controllable locks, emergency communication systems, and security cameras in key locations at the Westminster and Larimer campuses. The college explains that, during an emergency lock-out situation, it can take more than 30 minutes for two security staff to manually lock down the campuses.						
Subtotals: Front Range Community College	Total	\$0	\$1,037,689	\$0	\$0	\$1,037,689
	CCF	0	1,037,689	0	0	1,037,689
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Human Services</i>						
Suicide Risk Mitigation	CCF	\$9,034,902	\$1,867,586	\$0	\$0	\$10,902,488
	CF		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$9,034,902	\$1,867,586	\$0	\$0	\$10,902,488
The project improves patient units at the Colorado Mental Health Institutes at Fort Logan and Pueblo. The project improves areas where residents are most vulnerable, e.g., restrooms, sleeping rooms, and treatment rooms, in order to mitigate the risk of patient suicide or self-harm. This year's request continues upgrades to the east wing of the second floor of Building E at the Fort Logan facility. It also funds the construction of additional patient units, including the admissions, treatment, and clinic areas in Building 125 at the Pueblo facility and Building H at the Fort Logan facility.						
Facility Refurbishment for Safety, Risk Mitigation, and Modernization, Division of Youth Corrections	CCF	\$3,100,000	\$3,689,500	\$5,517,550	\$7,262,500	\$19,569,550
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$3,100,000	\$3,689,500	\$5,517,550	\$7,262,500	\$19,569,550
The seven-phase project addresses safety and self-harm risks in 12 Division of Youth Corrections facilities. This year's request for Phase III addresses repairs in three facilities: Adams, Gilliam, and Grand Mesa.						
Adams County Youth Services Center Replacement	CCF	\$1,982,833	\$3,000,000	\$14,845,503	\$0	\$19,828,336
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,982,833	\$3,000,000	\$14,845,503	\$0	\$19,828,336
The three-phase project designs, constructs, and equips a 32- to 40-bed, 45,200-square-foot youth detention facility. The facility will replace the existing 13,788-square-foot Adams County Youth Services Center in Brighton. This year's request for Phase II constructs offsite infrastructure. Phase I designed the project. Phase III will construct and equip the new facility.						
Resident Safety, Security, and Accessibility Improvements, Colorado Veterans Community Living Centers	CCF	\$2,000,000	\$2,278,060	\$0	\$0	\$4,278,060
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$2,000,000	\$2,278,060	\$0	\$0	\$4,278,060
The project makes physical improvements at the Fitzsimons, Homelake, and Rifle Veterans Living Centers, in order to address resident safety, security, and accessibility issues.						
Regional Center Capital Improvements	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$0	\$979,884	\$963,472	\$970,423	\$2,913,779
	Total	\$0	\$979,884	\$963,472	\$970,423	\$2,913,779
The three-phase project makes ongoing capital improvements at the three regional centers in order to address the wear and tear of continuous use and to improve resident quality of life.						

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Human Services (Cont.)							
Upgrade Electronic Security Systems, Four Division of Youth Corrections Centers	CCF	\$0	\$1,005,918	\$1,036,470	\$912,496	\$2,954,884	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$1,005,918	\$1,036,470	\$912,496	\$2,954,884	
<p>The three-phase project replaces antiquated door control and security systems with a uniform, integrated building system at four facilities in the youth corrections system. According to the department, additional identified security problems will also be resolved. The facilities have 50-year old technology and component parts are becoming hard to find, requiring increased maintenance time. Additional security concerns include old cameras, blind spots, and manual locking systems. This year's request for Phase I installs new systems at Gilliam Youth Services Center and Pueblo Youth Services Center. Phases II and III will continue upgrades at Grand Mesa Youth Services Center and Zebulon Pike Youth Services Center. The department received funding in each year from FY 2010-11 through FY 2015-16 for replacing systems at six other youth services centers.</p>							
Upgrade Building Automation System	CCF	\$1,568,635	\$512,062	\$0	\$0	\$2,080,697	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$1,568,635	\$512,062	\$0	\$0	\$2,080,697	
<p>The three-phase project retrofits control panels for the building automation system used by the department to control environmental and life-safety systems in 300 buildings statewide, including youth corrections and psychiatric facilities. Two-thirds of the main control panels that make up the field portion of this system are no longer manufactured, and retrofitting them with modern controllers eliminates the need to install completely new systems. This year's request for Phase III retrofits controllers in seven remaining zones/building complexes in the department's southern district. Phase I made replacements in six zones in the north central district and Phase II made replacements in seven zones in the western district.</p>							
Subtotals: Human Services		Total	\$17,686,370	\$13,333,010	\$22,362,995	\$9,145,419	\$62,527,794
		CCF	17,686,370	12,353,126	21,399,523	8,174,996	59,614,015
		CF	0	979,884	963,472	970,423	2,913,779
Metropolitan State University of Denver							
Aerospace Engineering Sciences Building	CCF	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000,000	
	CF	\$16,404,160	\$23,595,840	\$0	\$0	\$40,000,000	
	Total	\$36,404,160	\$23,595,840	\$0	\$0	\$60,000,000	
<p>The three-phase project constructs a 118,000-GSF facility to support the development of an Aviation, Aerospace, and Advanced Manufacturing degree program. This year's request for Phase III finishes construction and equips the building. According to the university, it is already an industry leader in providing advanced-manufacturing graduates to local corporations, particularly to Colorado's aerospace industry.</p>							
Subtotals: Metropolitan State University of Denver		Total	\$36,404,160	\$23,595,840	\$0	\$0	\$60,000,000
		CCF	20,000,000	0	0	0	20,000,000
		CF	16,404,160	23,595,840	0	0	40,000,000

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
<i>Military and Veterans Affairs</i>							
Mitigate Site Flooding Risk and Repair Building Envelope, Watkins Armory	CCF	\$0	\$667,130	\$271,210	\$0	\$938,340	
	CF	\$0	\$667,130	\$271,210	\$0	\$938,340	
	Total	\$0	\$1,334,260	\$542,420	\$0	\$1,876,680	
<p>The project makes site drainage and paving improvements to the site and makes repairs to the building envelope and interior finishes. The department says expansive soils under the building have caused the building slab and walls to move. Heavy rainstorms have caused site flooding, and existing asphalt paving has deteriorated allowing water to penetrate below the pavement. The roof is also leaking and water is infiltrating windows. This year's request for Phase I includes all site drainage and paving work. Phase II addresses the building envelope and associated interior repairs.</p>							
Subtotals: Military and Veterans Affairs		Total	\$0	\$1,334,260	\$542,420	\$0	\$1,876,680
	CCF	0	667,130	271,210	0	938,340	
	CF	0	667,130	271,210	0	938,340	
<i>Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife</i>							
Land and Water Acquisitions, Wildlife Areas	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CF	\$40,100,000	\$9,300,000	\$9,300,000	\$27,900,000	\$86,600,000	
	Total	\$40,100,000	\$9,300,000	\$9,300,000	\$27,900,000	\$86,600,000	
<p>The project funds the acquisition of interests in real property through a competitive bidding process. The purpose of the ongoing request is to protect, preserve, enhance, and manage wildlife habitat for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of Colorado and its visitors. In addition to protecting critical wildlife habitat for game species, Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) efforts also include protecting and maintaining the habitat and population of a variety of non-game species. Under Parks and Wildlife Commission policy, the purchase of easements is preferred over fee title purchases when CPW acquires land.</p>							
Land and Water Acquisitions, State Parks	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CF	\$7,750,000	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$2,850,000	\$12,500,000	
	Total	\$7,750,000	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$2,850,000	\$12,500,000	
<p>The project purchases lands adjacent to or within state parks to provide a buffer between park lands and new development, and acquires water for recreational purposes at various state parks. This year's request addresses acquisitions for two programs: the Water Resources Program and the Property Acquisition Program. CPW says that it engages in an ongoing, annual effort to acquire water for recreational purposes at certain parks. It also acquires land on an ongoing, annual basis. However, land acquisitions are often opportunistic in nature, and are pursued according to a prioritized list of buffers around and in-holdings within existing state parks.</p>							
Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance, Wildlife Areas	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CF	\$4,764,934	\$3,799,502	\$3,800,000	\$11,400,000	\$23,764,436	
	Total	\$4,764,934	\$3,799,502	\$3,800,000	\$11,400,000	\$23,764,436	
<p>The project will fund improvements or replacements to existing wildlife facilities statewide. This year's request commits \$1,400,000 to fund dam maintenance activities statewide and \$2,399,502 to address 16 maintenance and repair projects. According to the division, funding for ongoing maintenance needs at its facilities statewide is essential to meeting critical goals, such as providing hunting and fishing recreation in Colorado.</p>							

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)</i>						
Park Infrastructure and Facilities	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$50,904,418	\$19,837,320	\$23,500,000	\$59,700,000	\$153,941,738
	Total	\$50,904,418	\$19,837,320	\$23,500,000	\$59,700,000	\$153,941,738
<p>The project maintains, restores, and improves park facilities and infrastructure. This request includes two road projects, two major dam maintenance projects, 12 infrastructure projects, and other small projects. The division says the ongoing project is necessary to keep its recreational facilities well-maintained in order to meet its statutory charge to promote outdoor recreation, and to protect public health and safety.</p>						
Chatfield Reservoir Reallocation Project Mitigation	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$0	\$6,504,850	\$0	\$0	\$6,504,850
	Total	\$0	\$6,504,850	\$0	\$0	\$6,504,850
<p>The project pays for CPW's proportional share of the Chatfield Reservoir Reallocation Project to mitigate environmental and recreational impacts resulting from the reallocation project. The reallocation project repurposes existing storage space in the reservoir from flood control to multi-purpose use for CPW and seven other project participants for municipal, industrial, agricultural, recreational, and wildlife habitat purposes.</p>						
<i>Subtotals: Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife</i>						
	Total	\$103,519,352	\$40,391,672	\$37,550,000	\$101,850,000	\$283,311,024
	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
	CF	103,519,352	40,391,672	37,550,000	101,850,000	283,311,024
<i>Northeastern Junior College</i>						
Install Electronic Door Access and Camera Systems	CCF	\$0	\$467,500	\$525,500	\$0	\$993,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$467,500	\$525,500	\$0	\$993,000
<p>The two-phase project replaces the existing door locking system with an electronic access control system and installs a camera system to monitor public areas such as parking lots and entrances to academic buildings. According to the college, its facility staff uses an allen wrench to unlock and lock the buildings on campus each day. The college explains this situation poses a security risk in the event of an emergency. This year's request for Phase I replaces the door locking system. Phase II will install the camera system.</p>						
<i>Subtotals: Northeastern Junior College</i>						
	Total	\$0	\$467,500	\$525,500	\$0	\$993,000
	CCF	0	467,500	525,500	0	993,000
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Office of Information Technology						
Public Safety Communications Network Microwave Infrastructure Replacement	CCF	\$11,151,036	\$10,316,372	\$10,316,372	\$20,632,744	\$52,416,524
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$11,151,036	\$10,316,372	\$10,316,372	\$20,632,744	\$52,416,524
The multi-year project replaces the statewide microwave public safety communications system with a system that creates more communication safeguards through redundancies. The microwave system provides connectivity between the Digital Trunked Radio System transmitter sites. The request addresses all of the equipment associated with the operation of the microwave transmitter system. The project will be financed through a lease-purchase agreement and include out-year equipment upgrades.						
Replace Microwave Site Towers, B Group	CCF	\$1,790,415	\$1,072,335	\$0	\$0	\$2,862,750
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,790,415	\$1,072,335	\$0	\$0	\$2,862,750
The three-phase project replaces six microwave towers. The towers are part of the state public safety radio network used by public safety officers and first responders. Many of the towers are more than 35 years old, and a recent structural analysis of the towers revealed that many suffer from metal fatigue due to continued exposure to poor weather conditions and loading stresses. This year's request for Phase III replaces tower structures at Boyero and Cheyenne Mountain. Phase I replaced tower structures at La Veta and Sunlight Mountain. Phase II replaced tower structures at Reiradon Hill and Buckhorn Mountain. A previously-funded request, completed in 2012, replaced six microwave site towers that were deemed to be in the most critical condition.						
Subtotals: Office of Information Technology	Total	\$12,941,451	\$11,388,707	\$10,316,372	\$20,632,744	\$55,279,274
	CCF	12,941,451	11,388,707	10,316,372	20,632,744	55,279,274
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
Otero Junior College						
Repair/Upgrade Campus Security Access and Electronic Locks	CCF	\$0	\$647,500	\$500,000	\$0	\$1,147,500
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$647,500	\$500,000	\$0	\$1,147,500
The two-phase project replaces the primary locking system with electronic locks to address security, ADA, and emergency egress requirements. The existing mechanical lock system is over 30 years old and is no longer as functional or secure as the college would like.						
Subtotals: Otero Junior College	Total	\$0	\$647,500	\$500,000	\$0	\$1,147,500
	CCF	0	647,500	500,000	0	1,147,500
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Personnel and Administration</i>						
Replace/Restore Roof, State Capitol Building	CCF	\$1,578,742	\$5,684,248	\$5,381,059	\$0	\$12,644,049
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,578,742	\$5,684,248	\$5,381,059	\$0	\$12,644,049
The three-phase project repairs portions of the State Capitol roof and its associated infrastructure. This year's request for Phase II abates asbestos-containing materials, replaces the copper roofs, repairs the tile roofs, and restores the skylights.						
State Capitol Building House and Senate Chamber Renovations	CCF	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000
	CF	\$1,500,000	\$2,425,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,925,000
	Total	\$5,500,000	\$2,425,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,925,000
The four-phase project restores the chambers of the Colorado Senate and House of Representatives to their original, historic appearance. The project is managed by the Department of Personnel and Administration on behalf of the General Assembly. This year's request for Phase IV replaces the wooden galleries, including the railings, in order to address wood rot, which has been found throughout the balcony structure and handrails. The project also replaces the existing chairs.						
Controlled Maintenance Emergency Account	CCF	\$33,933,585	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$43,933,585
	CF	\$251,309	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$251,309
	Total	\$34,184,894	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$44,184,894
The project funds the Controlled Maintenance Emergency Account, which is administered by the Office of the State Architect for emergency projects on an as-needed basis throughout the fiscal year. Criteria for requests for emergency funding are: (1) a need that is immediate in nature; and (2) a problem that directly affects the health, safety, and welfare of the public and day-to-day operations of the agencies. Requests may involve systems and fixed equipment critical to the functionality of a facility, but cannot involve movable equipment, furniture, and fixtures related to the programmatic activities conducted in the facility.						
Rehabilitate Elevators, 690/700 Kipling and Grand Junction Buildings	CCF	\$0	\$990,000	\$0	\$0	\$990,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$990,000	\$0	\$0	\$990,000
The project fully rehabilitates the seven elevators in the Dale Tooley, Resources Park West, and Grand Junction State Services Buildings to prevent accidents or property damage. The department says the elevators frequently malfunction or shut down, requiring constant attention and repairs. Problems include broken relay shunts, failed relay coils, door-related issues, and contact failures in circuits and selector boxes.						
Subtotals: Personnel and Administration	Total	\$41,263,636	\$11,099,248	\$7,381,059	\$6,000,000	\$65,743,943
	CCF	39,512,327	8,674,248	7,381,059	6,000,000	61,567,634
	CF	1,751,309	2,425,000	0	0	4,176,309

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Pikes Peak Community College</i>						
Upgrade Security, Doors, and Electronic Access Systems, Centennial and Rampart Range Campuses	CCF	\$0	\$1,071,012	\$0	\$0	\$1,071,012
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,071,012	\$0	\$0	\$1,071,012
The project replaces the mechanical locks on 184 exterior doors on two campuses with electronic locks in order to improve security. It also integrates the new electronic lock system with the existing fire alarm systems.						
Subtotals: Pikes Peak Community College	Total	\$0	\$1,071,012	\$0	\$0	\$1,071,012
	CCF	0	1,071,012	0	0	1,071,012
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Public Safety</i>						
Loma Eastbound Port of Entry Replacement	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$1,145,000	\$1,145,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,290,000
	Total	\$1,145,000	\$1,145,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,290,000
The two-phase project replaces the Loma Eastbound Port of Entry along Interstate 70 near Grand Junction. Ports of entry are used to enforce commercial motor vehicle size and weight restrictions, and the department says the Loma facility no longer reliably performs the duties for which it was constructed. This year's request for Phase II completes the project. Phase I designed the project and initiated construction.						
Subtotals: Public Safety	Total	\$1,145,000	\$1,145,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,290,000
	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
	CF	1,145,000	1,145,000	0	0	2,290,000

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Pueblo Community College</i>						
Davis Academic Building Renovation (Capital Renewal)	CCF	\$3,569,619	\$5,807,143	\$0	\$0	\$9,376,762
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$3,569,619	\$5,807,143	\$0	\$0	\$9,376,762
The two-phase capital renewal project addresses aging and failing systems in the 113,245-GSF Davis Academic Building. This year's request for Phase II replaces most major mechanical systems. Phase I designed the project, completed five major maintenance projects, and purchased mechanical system equipment.						
Upgrade Building and Common Area Security, Three Campuses	CCF	\$0	\$913,208	\$962,550	\$0	\$1,875,758
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$913,208	\$962,550	\$0	\$1,875,758
The two-phase project replaces all mechanical door locks with an electronic locking system in order to improve security on the Pueblo, Canon City, and Mancos campuses. The existing locks and doors are over 30 years old. This year's request for Phase I replaces critical exterior door locks; Phase II will replace interior door locks.						
Subtotals: Pueblo Community College	Total	\$3,569,619	\$6,720,351	\$962,550	\$0	\$11,252,520
	CCF	3,569,619	6,720,351	962,550	0	11,252,520
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Transportation</i>						
Highway Construction Projects	CCF	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	\$5,000,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	\$5,000,000
The project will fund critical state highway projects that are in currently approved as part of the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program. The Transportation Commission is required to annually submit a capital construction request for state highway construction, repair, and maintenance projects to the CDC to be funded with capital construction funds. The commission formally requested three projects for FY 2016-17, one of which was referred to the JTC. None of the projects were recommended for funding by the CDC or JTC. The JBC recommended \$500,000 for unspecified state highway projects from General Fund Exempt moneys.						
Subtotals: Transportation	Total	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	\$5,000,000
	CCF	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000	5,000,000
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>University of Colorado at Boulder</i>						
Renovate Fire Sprinklers and HVAC System, Department of Speech, Language, and Hearing Sciences	CCF	\$1,002,345	\$793,198	\$0	\$0	\$1,795,543
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,002,345	\$793,198	\$0	\$0	\$1,795,543
<p>The two-phase project renovates the existing fire sprinkler and HVAC systems in the Communications Disorders Building to provide complete fire sprinkler and cooling coverage building wide. The first floor of the building houses a licensed daycare center for special needs children. This year's request for Phase II replaces piping for the fire sprinkler and cooling systems on all floors of the building and completes associated testing of all system components. Phase I designed the project, purchased equipment, and began demolishing and replacing piping for the fire sprinkler and cooling systems.</p>						
Upgrade Fire Sprinklers, Various Buildings	CCF	\$1,500,733	\$754,965	\$98,316	\$705,312	\$3,059,326
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,500,733	\$754,965	\$98,316	\$705,312	\$3,059,326
<p>The five-phase project provides fire sprinkler coverage in buildings on campus that were built at a time when no fire or life-safety codes were in effect. Risks include open stairs and unprotected corridors. A fire on one floor of such a building could quickly spread to other parts of the floor through unprotected corridors. This year's request for Phase III addresses the Science Learning Laboratory and Sommers-Bausch Observatory. Phase I addressed the Clare and Denison Arts and Sciences Buildings. Phase II addressed the McKenna Languages and Economics Buildings. Future phases address the Fiske Planetarium, University Theater, and Muenzinger Building. A previously funded request, completed in 2008, made similar upgrades to other buildings on campus.</p>						
Mitigate/Control Flood Water	CCF	\$644,579	\$677,019	\$0	\$0	\$1,321,598
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$644,579	\$677,019	\$0	\$0	\$1,321,598
<p>The two-phase project provides appropriate routing of surface water to the storm sewer system or diverts water to areas of the system that accommodate more volume. It also installs flood doors and sump pumps at specific campus buildings to prevent water from entering. During the flood of September 2013, the university incurred damage in over 80 campus buildings. The university says the project will help mitigate future flood water damage on campus. This year's request for Phase II mitigates nine identified locations on campus. Phase I mitigated 15 locations.</p>						
Subtotals: University of Colorado at Boulder	Total	\$3,147,657	\$2,225,182	\$98,316	\$705,312	\$6,176,467
	CCF	3,147,657	2,225,182	98,316	705,312	6,176,467
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>University of Colorado Denver</i>						
Replace Fire Detection System, Building 400 Series	CCF	\$0	\$742,193	\$0	\$0	\$742,193
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$742,193	\$0	\$0	\$742,193
<p>The project replaces fire detection systems in several 1940s-era buildings on the Anschutz Medical Campus, and also installs fire-rated ceilings in the basements of the buildings. The five buildings, formerly used as military barracks and known as the 400 series, have been reconditioned for academic and campus support uses, including housing clinical research and campus police functions. One building, Building 400, has already had its fire detection system upgraded to a smart detection system. The remaining four buildings require similar upgrades due to failure-prone smoke detector heads and hardware that reports fire activity from large building areas rather than precise locations. All five buildings require fire-rated ceiling upgrades in the basements because these areas store large volumes of combustible materials.</p>						
Subtotals: University of Colorado Denver	Total	\$0	\$742,193	\$0	\$0	\$742,193
	CCF	0	742,193	0	0	742,193
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
<i>University of Northern Colorado</i>						
Campus Commons	CCF	\$23,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$38,000,000
	CF	\$21,030,739	\$14,502,929	\$0	\$0	\$35,533,668
	Total	\$44,030,739	\$29,502,929	\$0	\$0	\$73,533,668
<p>The two-phase project expands the Campus Commons through the construction of a 114,220-GSF addition to the south of the existing Campus Commons building. This year's request for Phase II constructs a three-story structure to house academic services and other university functions. Phase I constructed large event spaces and the main building lobby.</p>						
Upgrade Fire Sprinklers	CCF	\$1,741,668	\$1,126,460	\$0	\$0	\$2,868,128
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,741,668	\$1,126,460	\$0	\$0	\$2,868,128
<p>The three-phase project provides automatic fire sprinkler systems in six campus buildings. Currently, these buildings lack critical fire prevention infrastructure. The project includes fire sprinkler piping and controls; pumps and water service upgrades, as needed; system modifications; and all related repairs. This year's request for Phase III addresses Carter and Crabbe Halls. Phase I addressed Kepner and Parsons Halls. Phase II addressed Candelaria Hall and the Heating Plant.</p>						

**FIGURE 5.3 (CONT.)
PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR FUNDING FOR FY 2016-17**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	HB 16-1405 Appropriations	FY 2017-18	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>University of Northern Colorado (Cont.)</i>						
Upgrade Fire Sprinklers, McKee Building	CCF	\$0	\$996,364	\$0	\$0	\$996,364
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$996,364	\$0	\$0	\$996,364
The project installs an automatic fire sprinkler system in the McKee Building, which currently has only limited sprinkler coverage in the basement. The university's insurance carrier recommended installing automatic sprinklers in several buildings, including McKee, which contains combustible materials and presents a significant fire hazard. The building also presents concerns with exiting and other code-related issues, which will be mitigated by the sprinkler installation.						
Subtotals: University of Northern Colorado	Total	\$45,772,407	\$31,625,753	\$0	\$0	\$77,398,160
	CCF	24,741,668	17,122,824	0	0	41,864,492
	CF	21,030,739	14,502,929	0	0	35,533,668
<i>Western State Colorado University</i>						
Replace HVAC System, Hurst Hall	CCF	\$0	\$1,651,869	\$0	\$0	\$1,651,869
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,651,869	\$0	\$0	\$1,651,869
The project replaces and upgrades equipment associated with airflow supply and exhaust in science laboratories. The existing system is out-of-date and some replacement parts are unavailable. The project replaces the pneumatic airflow system with an electronic control exhaust system, new supply and exhaust air valves, and rooftop exhaust fans. The project also installs a high-efficiency evaporative cooling system.						
Subtotals: Western State Colorado University	Total	\$0	\$1,651,869	\$0	\$0	\$1,651,869
	CCF	0	1,651,869	0	0	1,651,869
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals	Total	\$329,596,575	\$189,145,246	\$82,080,697	\$141,537,169	\$742,359,687
	CCF	\$178,549,098	\$103,872,492	\$43,296,015	\$38,716,746	\$364,434,351
	CF	\$151,047,477	\$85,272,754	\$38,784,682	\$102,820,423	\$377,925,336

VI. OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY THE CDC DURING FY 2015-16

In addition to making recommendations for FY 2016-17 capital construction and controlled maintenance projects, the CDC acted on a number of other items during FY 2015-16. This chapter summarizes action taken by the CDC on supplemental requests, six-month waiver requests, and property transactions. This chapter also summarizes tours of various state-owned facilities taken by the committee during FY 2015-16 and provides a description of other miscellaneous committee activities.

Supplemental requests. State departments and higher education institutions must submit requests for substantive changes to a project, including requests for supplemental funding, extensions of time, and changes to project scope, to the CDC. Figure 6.1 (Page 52) describes four supplemental requests considered and approved by the CDC and the JBC during FY 2015-16. The combined impact of the four supplemental requests from all funding sources is \$3.0 million, including an increase of \$0.9 million in cash funds spending authority and \$2.1 million in state funds.

Six-month waivers. Colorado law requires most departments and institutions that do not initiate a project and encumber funds within six months of the appropriation date to request a waiver of the six-month encumbrance deadline from the CDC. Upon approval, the CDC forwards its recommendation to the State Controller. Cash-funded higher education capital construction projects are exempted from this requirement. Beginning in FY 2016-17, IT capital projects are also exempted. Figure 6.2 (Page 53) lists five six-month waiver requests considered and approved by the CDC in FY 2015-16.

Property transactions. The Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife (CPW) within the Department of Natural Resources is statutorily required to submit property transaction proposals that exceed a period of 25 years or a cost of \$100,000 to the CDC for review and comment. The CDC makes its recommendations regarding Parks and Wildlife property transactions to the CPW Commission. The source of funds for CPW property transactions is cash funds, including revenue earned from the sale of the Habitat Stamp and state lottery proceeds allocated to the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund. Figure 6.3 (Page 52) lists 14 property transactions submitted by CPW to the CDC for review and comment in FY 2015-16. All of the property transaction proposals submitted during FY 2015-16 were favorably recommended.

CDC tours of state-owned facilities. During FY 2015-16, the CDC took two tours of state facilities in various parts of the state. In October 2015, the committee toured the Veterans Community Living Center in Walsenburg, the Trinidad Correctional Facility, the Trinidad History Museum, Trinidad State Junior College, the Fort Garland Museum, Adams State University in Alamosa, the Alamosa National Guard Readiness Center, the State Patrol Troop Office in Alamosa, the Durango Fish Hatchery, Fort Lewis College, and Southwest Colorado Community College. In June 2016, the committee toured the Georgetown Loop Railroad, Colorado Mesa University in Grand Junction, the vacant Grand Junction National Guard Armory, the Grand Junction Regional Center Campus and nearby group homes, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation laboratory in Grand Junction, the Veterans Community Living Center in Rifle, Rifle Correctional Center, Rifle Gap State Park, and the Rifle Falls Fish Hatchery.

Miscellaneous CDC activities. Figure 6.4 (Page 55) provides a description of miscellaneous actions taken by the CDC during FY 2015-16.

FIGURE 6.1
SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION APPROVED BY THE CDC AND JBC
JULY 1, 2015 — JUNE 30, 2016

Reason for Supplemental	Fund Source	Supplemental Amount
<i>Agriculture</i> Biochemistry Laboratory Facility Pesticide Laboratory Equipment The project purchases testing equipment for the Colorado Department of Agriculture pesticide laboratory in order to accommodate an increased demand for testing pesticide residue on marijuana plants. The project purchases a new nitrogen gas storage and delivery system and additional laboratory testing equipment, including two types of liquid chromatographs.	CF	\$860,000
<i>Corrections</i> Cell Modification, Limon Correctional Facility The project replaces hardware in 480 close custody living unit cells. The project also updates software that will support the new hardware. DOC says there are no other alternatives to the project and that the project will provide increased security in the close custody living units.	CCF	\$1,547,348
<i>Fort Lewis College</i> Berndt Hall Reconstruction – Geosciences, Physics and Engineering The project authorizes the college to use some of the remaining project funds to design, procure, and install equipment at two other Engineering Department locations on campus: an area of Berndt Hall immediately adjacent to the new addition and a satellite engineering lab area located in the Physical Plant West building.	N/A	N/A
<i>Personnel and Administration (on behalf of Revenue)</i> Replace Cooling System, Annex Building The project purchases a roof-top cooling unit to replace an 85-year-old cooling fan in the Capitol Annex Building, which houses the taxation, finance, administration, and executive offices within the Department of Revenue.	CCF	\$628,000
	CF	\$860,000
	CCF	\$2,175,348
	Grand Total	\$3,035,348

FIGURE 6.2
SIX-MONTH WAIVER REQUESTS APPROVED BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2015 – JUNE 30, 2016

Reason for Waiver	Fund Source	Waiver Amount
<i>Human Services</i> Child Welfare Case Management System Replacement The department requested a waiver because the project requires approval from the federal Administration for Children and Families (ACF) prior to the issuance of a request for proposal (RFP). In September 2015, the department submitted an RFP to ACF for review. Full approval by ACF and vendor selection was anticipated by January 2016.	CCF FF	\$4,648,707 \$2,175,860
<i>Human Services</i> IT Systems Interoperability The department requested a waiver because the project requires approval from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) prior to the receipt of federal funds. CMS is providing a 90/10 federal/state match for the project. Full approval by CMS was anticipated by March 2016.	CCF FF	\$1,281,594 \$11,534,346
<i>Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife</i> Land and Water Acquisitions, State Parks The department requested a waiver concurrent with its FY 2015-16 budget request because its RFP process includes legislative and commission approvals and purchase negotiations that cannot be easily completed within six months.	CF	\$950,000
<i>Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife</i> Land and Water Acquisitions, Wildlife Areas The department requested a waiver concurrent with its FY 2015-16 budget request because its RFP process includes legislative and commission approvals and purchase negotiations that cannot be easily completed within six months.	CF	\$9,300,000
<i>Personnel and Administration</i> Collections System Replacement The department requested a waiver concurrent with its FY 2015-16 budget request because it was aware that procuring the performance-based contract would take more than six months.	CF	\$13,911,135
	CF	\$24,161,135
	CCF	\$5,930,301
	FF	\$13,710,206
	Grand Total	\$43,801,642

Note: Pursuant to House Bill 16-1043, beginning in FY 2016-17, information technology capital construction projects will be exempt from the six-month encumbrance deadline.

FIGURE 6.3
PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED UPON BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2015 - JUNE 30, 2016

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Size	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Colorado Parks and Wildlife				
Bitterbrush State Wildlife Area Charles Tucker Laimbock Parcel Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title to the Charles Tucker Laimbock parcel, to be managed as part of the Bitterbrush State Wildlife Area. The property provides additional wildlife viewing and public hunting access opportunities.	320 acres	3 miles southwest of Maybell	\$160,000
Cerro Reservoir Public Access Easement and Chipeta Lakes State Wildlife Area Disposition	The project disposes of the Chipeta Lakes State Wildlife Area to the city of Montrose in exchange for a permanent public access easement for Cerro Reservoir. Chipeta Lakes State Wildlife Area will be repurposed as a city park.	160 acres (easement) and 21 acres (disposition)	near Montrose	\$0
Coller State Wildlife Area Rio Grande River Access Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title to a 2.46-acre parcel for river access at the Coller State Wildlife Area. The acquisition allows CPW to keep open a boat launch ramp currently used by the South Fork area community.	2.46 acres	South Fork	\$125,000
Collins Mountain Ranch Perpetual Conservation and Public Access Easements	The project acquires perpetual conservation and public access easements on the Collins Mountain Ranch property. The property provides important seasonal elk and deer range, as well as Greater Sage Grouse habitat.	2,422 acres	5 miles southeast of Meeker	\$1,800,000
Dome Peak Ranch Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title to the Dome Peak Ranch property. The property provides additional access to the Routt National Forest.	960 acres	9 miles west of Toponas	\$0
Pagosa Skyrocket State Natural Area Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title to the Pagosa Skyrocket Natural Area property from Archuleta County in order to conserve 90 percent of the world's population of the federally endangered Pagosa Skyrocket phlox flower.	88 acres	3 miles southeast of Pagosa Springs	\$738,000

FIGURE 6.3 (Cont.)
PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED UPON BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2015 - JUNE 30, 2016

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Size	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Colorado Parks and Wildlife				
Parsons-Brown Ranch Perpetual Conservation Easement	The project acquires a perpetual conservation easement on the Parsons-Brown Ranch property. The property provides greater sage grouse, elk, mule deer, bobcat, coyote, mountain lion, and black bear habitat.	2,773 acres	11 miles northwest of Kremmling	\$3,630,132
Rio Blanco Lake State Wildlife Area White River City Investments, LLC Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title to a parcel from White River City Investments, LLC, to be managed as part of the Rio Blanco Lake State Wildlife Area. The acquisition extends public access on both sides of the White River.	39.21 acres	15 miles west of Meeker	\$0
Rio Grande Reservoir Water Storage Lease	The project acquires a 30-year lease of 8,000 acre-feet of storage space in Rio Grand Reservoir.	8,000 acre-feet	34 miles west of Creede	\$3,000,000
Salida Natural Resource Center and Mount Shavano State Wildlife Area Land Exchange	The project disposes of three parcels at the Mount Shavano State Wildlife Area in exchange for the fee title acquisition of a lot at the Salida Natural Resource Center. The disposed parcels will be used by the Salida Hospital District for expansion of the Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center. The acquired lot could be used for a potential future location of CPW's Area 13 Service Center.	21.9 acres (disposition) 3.79 acres (acquisition)	near Salida	(\$203,000)
Slater Ranch LLC Perpetual Conservation Easement	The project acquires a perpetual conservation easement on the Slater Ranch, LLC property, which provides winter habitat for deer, elk, grouse, bear, lion, moose, and pronghorn.	4,400 acres	30 miles northeast of Craig	\$2,250,000
Staunton State Park Berrien Property Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title to the Berrien property, which will be managed as part of Staunton State Park. The property is anticipated to be exchanged with the United States Forest Service for another property of equal size at a later date.	160 acres	6 miles northwest of Conifer	\$560,000

FIGURE 6.3 (Cont.)
PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED UPON BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2015 - JUNE 30, 2016

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Size	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Colorado Parks and Wildlife				
Two Buttes Reservoir State Wildlife Area Reed South Shore Perpetual Public Access Easement	The project disposes of 80 acres in exchange for the acquisition of a public access easement on the Reed South Shore property at the Two Buttes Reservoir State Wildlife Area. The easement provides additional recreation access to the reservoir for hunting and fishing opportunities.	11 acres (acquisition) 80 acres (disposition)	36 miles south of Lamar	\$0
Yarmony Ranch Perpetual Conservation and Public Access Easements	The project acquires perpetual conservation and perpetual public access easements on the Yarmony Ranch property. The ranch includes an important elk migration corridor, big game winter range, and habitat for Greater Sage Grouse.	3,672 acres	10 miles south of Walden	\$4,000,000
Grand Total				\$16,060,132

FIGURE 6.4
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2015 — JUNE 30, 2016

Date	Action
August 18, 2015	Voted to recommend support for five property transaction proposals from CPW.
	Approved a new project on Colorado State University's two-year projection of cash need.
October 19, 2015	Elected a new Chair and Vice-chair.
	Approved a new project on Colorado State University's two-year projection of cash need and borrowing for the project under the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program (intercept program).
	Discussed changes to the review of intercept program projects.
	Discussed an update to the refinance of the Grand Junction Colorado Bureau of Investigation laboratory.
	Requested drafting of committee legislation related to the process associated with the automatic funding mechanism created by Senate Bill 15-211.
	Approved a revised project listed on Pikes Peak Community College's two-year projection of cash need.
	Approved three requests for waivers of the six-month encumbrance deadline.
November 17, 2015	Voted to recommend support for three property transaction proposals from CPW.
	Approved new projects on the University of Colorado Denver's two-year projection of cash need.
	Discussed preliminary FY 2016-17 capital construction requests and the JBC capital construction briefing.
	Approved a nonmonetary supplemental request from Fort Lewis College.
	Approved the introduction of two committee bills related to the six-month encumbrance deadline for IT projects and to the automatic funding mechanism created by SB 15-211.
December 14, 2016	Held annual hearings on the FY 2016-17 capital construction requests, with presentations from Adams State University, the Auraria Higher Education Center, the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, the Colorado Department of Transportation, Colorado Mesa University, the Colorado Department of Agriculture, Metropolitan State University of Denver, the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting, CDC staff, and the University of Northern Colorado.
December 15, 2016	Held annual hearings on the FY 2016-17 capital construction requests, with presentations from CDC staff, the Colorado Community College System, the Colorado State University System, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Safety, History Colorado, the University of Colorado System, and Western State Colorado University.
December 16, 2016	Held annual hearings on the FY 2016-17 capital construction requests, with presentations from CPW, the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado School of Mines, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Governor's Office of Information Technology, and the Office of the State Architect.

FIGURE 6.4 (CONT.)
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2015 — JUNE 30, 2016

Date	Action
January 6, 2016	Approved projects listed on Colorado Mesa University's two-year projection of cash need and borrowing for the projects under the intercept program.
	Approved two supplemental requests from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Corrections.
	Discussed potential committee legislation related to the submission threshold for cash-funded higher education projects.
	Discussed updated projections for the transfers to the Capital Construction Fund under Senate Bill 09-228.
	Discussed a recent JBC staff recommendation regarding programmatic changes for the Grand Junction Regional Center campus.
January 21, 2016	Approved a new project listed on Arapahoe Community College's two-year projection of cash need.
	Discussed the debt capacity of certain higher education institutions.
	Discussed committee legislation related to the IT project exemption from the six-month encumbrance waiver requirement and to the higher education cash-funded project submission threshold.
January 26, 2016	Voted to recommend support for three property transactions proposals from CPW.
	Discussed potential committee legislation related to the submission threshold for cash-funded higher education projects.
February 2, 2016	Heard from higher education institutions regarding the potential committee legislation related to the submission threshold for cash-funded higher education projects.
	Reviewed Senate Bill 16-060 concerning the state's fiscal responsibility for providing county court facilities, under Senate Rule 42(a).
February 9, 2016	Recommended funding for the committee's prioritization of the FY 2016-17 capital construction requests to the JBC.
February 11, 2016	Approved two six-month encumbrance waiver requests from CPW.
	Approved a project from the University of Northern Colorado and a project from Metropolitan State University of Denver for participation in the intercept program.
	Favorably recommended Senate Bill 16-109 concerning a Colorado State Patrol Facility in Pueblo to the Senate Transportation Committee under Senate Rule 42(a).

**FIGURE 6.4 (CONT.)
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2015 — JUNE 30, 2016**

Date	Action
February 18, 2016	Discussed a staff report related to the state's vacant buildings.
	Discussed possible committee action related to the disposition of the Grand Junction Regional Center campus.
February 25, 2016	Discussed potential committee legislation concerning the disposition of state-owned real property.
	Approved a revised project listed on the University of Colorado Boulder's two-year projection of cash need.
March 10, 2016	Approved new projects listed on Colorado State University's two-year projection of cash need.
	Discussed CDOT's proposed new facilities in Pueblo and Denver.
	Approved a new project listed on Fort Lewis College's two-year projection of cash need.
March 24, 2016	Discussed legislation introduced to date during the 2016 session related to capital construction.
	Approved a staff-initiated supplemental request for the Legislative Services Building, as well as a scope adjustment for the State Capitol Building House and Senate Chamber Renovations project.
	Discussed a potential demolition plan for the state's vacant buildings.
April 7, 2016	Approved the introduction of committee legislation related to the submission threshold for cash-funded higher education projects.
	Discussed draft JBC legislation related to the eligibility requirements under the intercept program.
April 21, 2016	Discussed the committee's interim meeting dates and travel plans, an update on annual operating costs for certain vacant buildings owned by the state, and a recent land reversion transaction by the Department of Human Services.
	Approved the introduction of committee legislation related to property transactions by the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
June 6, 2016	Approved a new project listed on Colorado Mesa University's two-year projection of cash need.
	Voted to recommend support for three property transaction proposals from CPW.
	Approved two new projects listed on the University of Colorado Boulder's two-year projection of cash need.
	Approved a supplemental request from the Department of Personnel and Administration on behalf of the Department of Revenue.

VII. LEGISLATION IMPACTING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING OR THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS — 2016 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

A number of the bills considered by the General Assembly during the 2016 legislative session affected capital construction and the duties of the Capital Development Committee (CDC). Many of these bills were sponsored by the CDC.

Capital Construction Projects

Spending on capital construction. **House Bill 16-1405** (the Long Bill) provides funding in FY 2016-17 for 66 capital construction, controlled maintenance, and information technology (IT) projects totaling \$239.4 million, including \$115.6 million in state funds, and \$123.8 million in cash and federal funds. Of the \$115.6 million appropriated from state funds, \$78.8 million (68.1 percent) is allocated to capital construction, \$26.1 million (22.6 percent) to controlled maintenance, and \$10.7 million (9.3 percent) to IT projects. The bill funds 14 state-funded capital construction projects, 30 state-funded controlled maintenance projects, 8 state-funded IT projects, and 14 cash-funded capital construction or IT projects. The review and recommendation of capital IT projects is made by the Joint Technology Committee.

House Bill 16-1252 makes supplemental capital construction appropriations for a number of projects. The full scope of the budgetary adjustments made by the bill is outlined in Chapter VI.

Capital projects addressed through separate legislation. Two bills included funding for capital projects separate from that provided through the Long Bill. **House Bill 16-1453** creates and transfers \$7.9 million to the Cybersecurity Cash Fund. The University of Colorado at Colorado Springs is authorized to expend these funds to establish and expand higher education programs in cybersecurity. The university plans use the funds to renovate an existing building for this purpose. Future capital requests may address costs to build out parts of the building for specific programs or tenants.

Senate Bill 16-109, which was postponed indefinitely, would have provided spending authority for and required the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) to submit a program plan no later than November 1, 2017, that identified the capital needs and projected costs for a state patrol facility in Pueblo. The plan was expected to be for a new building or to collocate CSP functions in a new Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Region 2 headquarters building. CSP reached an agreement with CDOT to collocate its Pueblo office in the new Region 2 headquarters building during the legislative session, so the bill was postponed indefinitely by the sponsor.

Bills that may lead to future capital construction requests. Several bills adopted by the General Assembly are anticipated to lead to future capital construction requests. Two of these bills concern future requests from the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the third relates to the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA). **House Bill 16-1397** encourages DHS to develop the vacant parcels of land located north and south of the Fitzsimons Veterans Community Living Center. The Fitzsimons Center was built in 1999. The original plan was for three facilities: a community living center, a domiciliary, and a transitional home; however, only the community living center was constructed. Future expansion of the Fitzsimons Center will be requested through the regular capital budget process. **Senate Bill 16-178** directs DHS, no later

than December 10, 2016, to submit to the CDC capital budget requests associated with transitioning individuals receiving services on the Grand Junction Regional Center campus to non-campus residences, based on the choices of these individuals.

House Bill 16-1460 authorizes the CDA to acquire land near its existing headquarters facility. The CDA plans to submit a future capital request to construct a building on the newly acquired land to house its Inspection and Consumer Services Division.

Revenue for Capital Projects

Revenue for FY 2016-17 state-funded capital construction. **House Bill 16-1417** makes several transfers to the Capital Construction Fund (CCF). For FY 2016-17, the bill transfers \$33,783,807 to the CCF for state-funded capital construction, controlled maintenance, and IT projects listed in the 2016 Long Bill, including \$31,283,807 from the General Fund, \$500,000 from the General Fund Exempt account, \$1,000,000 from interest earned on the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund, and \$1,000,000 from the State Historical Fund. Of the \$31.8 million transferred from the General Fund, \$10.7 million was transferred to the IT Capital Account in the CCF to pay costs associated with capital IT projects. Additional funding for FY 2016-17 projects was provided through **House Bill 16-1416**, as discussed in the “Legislation affecting a statutory funding mechanism for capital construction” section below.

Senate Bill 16-020 clarifies the timing of depreciation payments that will be made pursuant to Senate Bill 15-211. SB 15-211 created a process to annually set aside an amount equal to the calculated depreciation of a capital asset funded through the capital construction section of the Long Bill. Beginning with projects funded in the 2015 Long Bill, SB 15-211 established three set-aside mechanisms based on how a project is funded. **SB 16-020** clarifies that the depreciation calculation will be made from the date of acquisition or completion of a project to June 30 of the fiscal year of acquisition or completion. This calculation will be used to identify the depreciation equivalent amount that will be appropriated in the following year's budget. The depreciation calculation will continue on a fiscal year basis until depreciation for a capital asset is no longer recorded.

Legislation affecting a statutory funding mechanism for capital construction. During the 2016 session, the legislature considered a number of bills that affected the statutory transfer for capital construction created under Senate Bill 09-228. One bill was signed into law and three bills were postponed indefinitely. SB 09-228 required a five-year block of transfers from the General Fund to the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) and the CCF beginning after state personal income grew 5.0 percent or more during a single calendar year. The transfers began in FY 2015-16 and are scheduled to continue through FY 2019-20. Transfers may be cut in half or not made depending on the existence and size of a revenue surplus under Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution, known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) for each fiscal year in which transfers are scheduled. **HB 16-1416**, which was signed into law by the Governor, replaces the first two years of SB 09-228 transfers from the General Fund to the HUTF and the CCF with actual dollar amounts. The bill transfers \$49.8 million in FY 2015-16 and \$52.7 million in FY 2016-17 to the CCF. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was obligated for a FY 2015-16 state-funded supplemental request included in **HB 16-1252**; \$25.6 million was obligated for FY 2015-16 projects funded through the 2015 Long Bill; and \$74.5 million was obligated for FY 2016-17 projects funded in **HB 16-1405**, the 2016 Long Bill.

Senate Bill 16-210, which was postponed indefinitely, would have eliminated the final three years of Senate Bill 09-228 transfers and diverted 5 percent of state sales tax revenue to the HUTF and 1 percent of state sales tax revenue to the CCF. **House Bill 16-1138**, which was also postponed indefinitely, would have lengthened the five-year block of statutory transfers from the General Fund to the HUTF and the CCF, in the event that one or more year(s) of transfers is reduced or not made because of a TABOR surplus. For each year in which transfers are reduced or not made, an additional year of transfers was required, in which 2 percent of General Fund revenue is transferred to the HUTF and 1 percent of General Fund revenue is transferred to the CCF.

House Bill 16-1420, which was postponed indefinitely, would have created a new enterprise and replaced the Hospital Provider Fee with a new fee collected by the enterprise. The fee revenue collected under current law is subject to the state's TABOR limit. The fee revenue that would have been collected by the new enterprise would have been exempt from the state's TABOR limit and thus was anticipated to increase future state revenue available to spend. **House Bill 16-1450**, which was conditional upon the passage of HB 16-1420 and was postponed indefinitely, may have made additional revenue available for capital construction beginning in FY 2017-18. The bill required the Legislative Council Staff and the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting to prepare estimates of the amount that the state would be obligated to refund for FY 2016-17 through FY 2020-21 under subsection (7) of TABOR had HB 16-1420 not become law. If a forecast indicated that a refund would have been required, the bill designated how this amount would have been expended.

For FY 2017-18 through FY 2019-20, the bill prioritized two off-the-top uses for this revenue. First, moneys were dedicated to fund any increase in the amount of SB 09-228 transfers as a result of the enactment of HB 16-1420. Second, transfers were prioritized for the Severance Tax Trust Fund and the Local Government Severance Tax Fund until these funds together received a total of \$16.2 million. After these two obligations were funded, 15 percent of the remaining funds would have been distributed to the CCF. In FY 2020-21, this percentage decreased to 10 percent, unless a cap in total funding was reached for another transfer under the bill.

Changes to the Duties of the CDC

Three bills affecting the duties of the CDC were adopted during the 2016 session. The first bill, **House Bill 16-1043**, exempts IT capital projects overseen by the Joint Technology Committee from the six-month encumbrance deadline waiver requirement. With some exceptions, including the exception created in **HB 16-1043**, current law requires state agencies and institutions of higher education that receive funding for capital projects to encumber some portion of the funds within six months after they are appropriated. If funds cannot be encumbered within six months, agencies and institutions are required to request a deadline waiver from the CDC. The second bill, **House Bill 16-1459**, increases the dollar threshold for cash-funded higher education projects reviewed by the CDC from \$2 million to \$10 million for all projects except acquisitions, new construction, and projects financed using the state's credit rating. The third bill, **Senate Bill 16-209**, authorizes local school districts to issue bonds (with voter approval) to construct buildings for lease to a higher education institution or institutions. The institutions may provide in-kind services such as professional development, scholarships, or reduced tuition rates in lieu of or as part of the lease payments made to school districts. The bill requires a higher education institution that enters into an agreement to lease a building from

a school district in a building constructed pursuant to SB 16-209 to notify the CDC about the terms of such an agreement.

Real Property Transactions

The CDC is charged with the review of real property transactions for most state agencies in specified circumstances, such as acquisitions exceeding \$500,000, unless the transactions are specifically authorized in a bill. Three bills adopted by the 2016 General Assembly authorized real property transactions. **HB 16-1460** authorizes the CDA to dispose of a warehouse and use the proceeds of the sale toward the acquisition of new property adjacent to its existing headquarters building. The bill directs the proceeds from the sale of the real property to be deposited in the Agriculture Management Fund and allows the proceeds to be spent for expenses related to CDA's ongoing office consolidation.

House Bill 16-1456 authorizes DHS to sell up to 15 acres of vacant land around the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs at fair market value for purpose of expanding the Fort Logan National Cemetery. The sale proceeds will be credited to the Fort Logan National Cemetery Fund (cemetery fund), which is created by the bill. The sale proceeds will later be appropriated from the cemetery fund to the Central Fund for Veterans Community Living Centers, subject to certain limitations, and may be used for one-time costs at Veterans Community Living Centers.

SB 16-178 directs DHS to vacate the Grand Junction Regional Center campus, within the parameters of certain guiding principles related to relocating individuals receiving services on the campus to home-like settings of their choosing, and to list the campus for sale no later than July 1, 2018. Additionally, the bill requires the department, no later than December 10, 2016, to submit to the CDC a plan for the disposition of the campus, including a plan to spend the proceeds of the sale.

Changes to Higher Education Borrowing

State agencies that have been granted enterprise status, including higher education institutions, are permitted to issue revenue bonds. Additionally, state enterprises are exempt from the requirement in TABOR to seek voter approval prior to issuing multi-year fiscal debt. Enterprise status is statutorily granted to government-owned businesses so long as they receive less than 10 percent of their annual revenues from state and local government sources combined. Two bills adopted during the 2016 legislative session address higher education borrowing. The first bill, **Senate Bill 16-121**, allows the governing board of a higher education institution or institutions to pledge up to 100 percent of tuition revenues, excluding any General Fund appropriations, when it issues bonds to pay the costs of a capital project. Institutions that participate in the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program (intercept program) are only allowed to pledge up to 10 percent of tuition revenues, which is the amount permitted in current law. With the exception of the University of Colorado System and the Auraria Higher Education Center, every state higher education governing board is currently participating or plans to participate in the intercept program.

The intercept program allows a higher education institution to issue bonds for a project using the state's credit rating, providing certain criteria are met, including: (1) the institution must have a credit rating or ratings from one or more nationally recognized statistical rating agencies in

one of the three highest rating categories; and (2) the institution must have a debt service coverage ratio of greater than 1.5, which is calculated by dividing the net revenue available for debt service by the total amount of new and existing debt subject to the intercept program. The intercept program directs the State Treasurer to make payments of principal or interest on bonds on behalf of a state-supported institution of higher education in the event a higher education institution does not make a scheduled payment, unless the institution adopts a resolution stating that it will not accept such payment prior to the issuance of the bonds for a project. **Senate Bill 16-204** modifies the legislative and executive branch review and conditions of participation in the intercept program.

Under **SB 16-204**, the qualifying criteria are modified to apply to governing boards rather than individual institutions of higher education. Additionally, annual debt service payments under the intercept program are limited to less than 75 percent of the most recent General Fund appropriation for stipends and fee-for-services contracts reappropriated to each governing board. The bill also:

- clarifies an existing exception related to refunding debt that allows non-qualifying governing boards to participate in the intercept program;
- requires the State Treasurer to prepare an annual report to the CDC, Joint Budget Committee (JBC), and the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting detailing each governing board's standing regarding various qualifying factors that must be met in order to participate in the program;
- requires the State Treasurer to issue an annual preapproval certificate to each governing board that meets the qualifying factors to participate in the intercept program. The preapproval certificate must include the total amount a governing board may borrow under the intercept program for a period of time specified in the report; and
- clarifies the role and timing of review and approval by the CDC and JBC for participation in the intercept program; specifically, CDC and JBC review is expanded to include any new borrowing under the intercept program, regardless of the cost of the project or projects that will be financed through the borrowing.

Adjustments to the Administration of Certain Funds Used for Capital Construction

Two bills made changes to the way certain funds are administered. **House Bill 16-1352** expands the use of the State Museum Cash Fund. Under current law, moneys in the fund can be appropriated to the State Historical Society for the design, construction, and provision of exhibits for the History Colorado Center. **HB 16-1352** allows moneys in the fund to also be appropriated for exhibit planning, development, and build-out at the regional museums and appropriates \$2.0 million for this purpose in FY 2016-17.

House Bill 16-1229 changes the use of two funds established to offset costs for higher education capital projects. Under current law, a portion of Federal Mineral Lease (FML) revenue is allocated to the Higher Education Maintenance and Reserve Fund (reserve fund) and the Higher Education FML Revenues Fund (revenues fund). Interest earnings on the reserve fund can be used to pay for higher education controlled maintenance projects. The principal and interest earnings of the revenues fund may be used to pay for higher education

capital construction projects for academic purposes, or to finance such projects, typically through certificates of participation.

For FY 2015-16 the bill transfers any money in the reserve fund into the revenues fund. The bill then eliminates the reserve fund and directs all FML moneys previously deposited to the reserve fund to the revenues fund. The bill also prohibits the state from entering into any additional lease-purchase agreements to be funded from the revenues fund.

VIII. GLOSSARY

BEST	—	Building Excellent Schools Today
CBAC	—	Capitol Building Advisory Committee
CBI	—	Colorado Bureau of Investigation
CCF	—	Capital Construction Fund
CCHE	—	Colorado Commission on Higher Education
CCMP	—	Capitol Complex Master Plan
CDC	—	Capital Development Committee
CERF	—	Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund (Section 17-1-116, C.R.S.)
CMTF	—	Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund (Section 24-75-302.5, C.R.S.)
COPs	—	Certificates of Participation
CRV	—	Current Replacement Value
DHS	—	Department of Human Services
DOC	—	Department of Corrections
DMVA	—	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
DNR	—	Department of Natural Resources
DPA	—	Department of Personnel and Administration
DPS	—	Department of Public Safety
DTRS	—	Digital Trunked Radio System
FML	—	Federal Mineral Lease
GF	—	General Fund
GSF	—	Gross Square Footage
HUTF	—	Highway Users Tax Fund (Section 43-4-201, C.R.S.)
JBC	—	Joint Budget Committee
DPA	—	Department of Personnel and Administration

- OLLS** — **Office of Legislative Legal Services**
- OSA** — **Office of the State Architect**
- OSPB** — **Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting**
- SHF** — **State Historical Fund** (Section 12-47.1-1201, C.R.S.)
- TABOR** — **the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights Amendment.** Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution. The purpose of the amendment is to "reasonably restrain most the growth of government."

APPENDIX 1
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments						
Agriculture						
2011	827,212	1.19%	\$81.7	827,212	1.91%	\$81.7
2012	827,212	1.18%	\$81.7	827,212	1.91%	\$81.7
2013	828,793	1.16%	\$81.7	828,793	1.87%	\$81.7
2014	880,173	1.19%	\$87.8	880,173	1.90%	\$87.8
2015	660,381	0.87%	\$69.3	660,381	1.42%	\$69.3
Agriculture: Total Growth	(166,831)	-0.32%	(\$12.4)	(166,831)	-0.49%	(\$12.4)
Capitol Complex (includes Fort Lyons)						
2011	1,683,188	2.42%	\$557.5	1,491,538	3.45%	\$546.6
2012	1,683,188	2.41%	\$557.5	1,491,538	3.44%	\$546.6
2013	1,684,300	2.37%	\$528.6	1,489,820	3.37%	\$517.1
2014	2,268,094	3.07%	\$639.1	2,073,614	4.48%	\$627.4
2015	2,261,965	2.99%	\$631.8	2,067,485	4.43%	\$620.1
Capitol Complex: Total Growth	578,777	0.57%	\$74.3	575,947	0.98%	\$73.5
Corrections						
2011	7,402,630	10.64%	\$1,223.5	7,120,408	16.46%	\$1,210.6
2012	7,427,386	10.63%	\$1,394.8	6,972,889	16.09%	\$1,361.8
2013	7,009,254	9.85%	\$1,404.2	6,542,421	14.78%	\$1,371.6
2014	6,878,716	9.30%	\$1,379.8	6,448,635	13.92%	\$1,348.9
2015	6,776,867	8.97%	\$1,348.2	6,339,036	13.58%	\$1,316.6
Corrections: Total Growth	(625,763)	-1.67%	\$124.7	(781,372)	-2.88%	\$106.0

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
<i>State Departments (Cont.)</i>						
<i>Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad</i>						
2011	53,188	0.08%	\$7.6	53,188	0.12%	\$7.6
2012	53,188	0.08%	\$7.6	53,188	0.12%	\$7.6
2013	52,819	0.07%	\$7.9	52,819	0.12%	\$7.9
2014	52,819	0.07%	\$7.9	52,819	0.11%	\$7.9
2015	52,819	0.07%	\$7.9	52,819	0.11%	\$7.9
<i>Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad: Total Growth</i>	(369)	-0.01%	\$0.3	(369)	-0.01%	\$0.3
<i>Education</i>						
2011	326,602	0.47%	\$57.8	326,602	0.75%	\$57.9
2012	327,394	0.47%	\$57.9	327,394	0.76%	\$57.9
2013	327,394	0.46%	\$52.6	327,394	0.74%	\$52.6
2014	327,394	0.44%	\$52.6	327,394	0.71%	\$52.6
2015	322,484	0.43%	\$59.9	322,484	0.69%	\$59.9
<i>Education: Total Growth</i>	(4,118)	-0.04%	\$2.1	(4,118)	-0.06%	\$2.0
<i>History Colorado</i>						
2011	425,413	0.61%	\$131.7	425,413	0.98%	\$131.7
2012	425,413	0.61%	\$131.7	425,413	0.98%	\$131.7
2013	438,417	0.62%	\$69.0	438,417	0.99%	\$69.0
2014	439,861	0.59%	\$71.8	439,861	0.95%	\$71.8
2015	457,182	0.60%	\$87.0	457,182	0.98%	\$87.0
<i>History Colorado: Total Growth</i>	31,769	-0.01%	(\$44.7)	31,769	0.00%	(\$44.7)
<i>Human Services</i>						
2011	3,978,791	5.72%	\$724.7	3,509,931	8.11%	\$640.2
2012	3,978,791	5.69%	\$841.1	3,509,931	8.10%	\$743.7
2013	3,835,554	5.39%	\$708.5	3,471,573	7.84%	\$693.7
2014	3,818,063	5.16%	\$716.2	3,482,899	7.52%	\$670.8
2015	3,908,179	5.17%	\$735.1	3,533,055	7.57%	\$684.7
<i>Human Services: Total Growth</i>	(70,612)	-0.55%	\$10.4	23,124	-0.54%	\$44.5

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
Judicial						
2011	0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2012	0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2013	161,376	0.23%	\$8.5	161,376	0.36%	\$8.5
2014	855,376	1.16%	\$208.5	855,376	1.85%	\$208.5
2015	778,621	1.03%	\$146.2	778,621	1.67%	\$146.2
Judicial: Total Growth	778,621	1.03%	\$146.2	778,621	1.67%	\$146.2
Labor and Employment						
2011	144,386	0.21%	\$28.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2012	144,386	0.21%	\$28.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2013	142,660	0.20%	\$19.1	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2014	142,660	0.19%	\$19.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2015	142,660	0.19%	\$19.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Labor and Employment: Total Growth	(1,726)	-0.02%	(\$9.0)	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Military and Veterans Affairs						
2011	1,237,067	1.78%	\$103.6	604,633	1.40%	\$76.6
2012	1,306,572	1.87%	\$167.2	700,260	1.62%	\$104.0
2013	1,620,509	2.28%	\$190.1	719,953	1.63%	\$103.5
2014	1,472,890	1.99%	\$212.80	721,389	1.56%	\$104.6
2015	1,204,957	1.59%	\$253.1	722,646	1.55%	\$113.6
Military and Veterans Affairs: Total Growth	(32,110)	-0.19%	\$149.5	118,013	0.15%	\$37.0
Natural Resources						
2011	2,838,814	4.08%	\$343.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2012	2,838,814	4.06%	\$343.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2013	2,740,969	3.85%	\$376.3	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2014	2,694,627	3.64%	\$370.6	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2015	2,694,627	3.56%	\$370.5	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Natural Resources: Total Growth	(144,187)	-0.52%	\$27.3	0	0.00%	\$0.0

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
<i>State Departments (Cont.)</i>						
<i>Office of Information Technology</i>						
2011	25,385	0.04%	\$3.5	25,385	0.06%	\$3.5
2012	25,385	0.04%	\$3.5	25,385	0.06%	\$3.5
2013	25,114	0.04%	\$3.5	25,114	0.06%	\$3.5
2014	25,385	0.03%	\$4.5	25,385	0.05%	\$4.5
2015	25,385	0.03%	\$4.5	25,385	0.05%	\$4.5
<i>Office of Information Technology: Total Growth</i>	0	-0.01%	\$1.0	0	-0.01%	\$1.0
<i>Public Health and Environment</i>						
2011	94,412	0.14%	\$35.9	88,012	0.20%	\$35.9
2012	94,412	0.14%	\$35.9	94,412	0.22%	\$35.9
2013	111,903	0.16%	\$44.7	111,903	0.25%	\$44.7
2014	112,640	0.15%	\$52.2	112,640	0.24%	\$52.2
2015	114,412	0.15%	\$52.5	114,412	0.25%	\$52.5
<i>Public Health and Environment: Total Growth</i>	20,000	0.01%	\$16.6	26,400	0.05%	\$16.6
<i>Public Safety</i>						
2011	241,313	0.35%	\$24.4	241,313	0.56%	\$24.4
2012	244,042	0.35%	\$24.4	239,637	0.55%	\$24.2
2013	252,177	0.35%	\$31.1	239,637	0.54%	\$24.2
2014	302,334	0.41%	\$48.4	290,786	0.63%	\$42.0
2015	316,346	0.42%	\$59.5	304,412	0.65%	\$53.2
<i>Public Safety: Total Growth</i>	75,033	0.07%	\$35.1	63,099	0.09%	\$28.8

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
Revenue						
2011	132,507	0.19%	\$27.0	119,502	0.28%	\$21.2
2012	128,102	0.18%	\$22.2	119,502	0.28%	\$21.1
2013	119,970	0.17%	\$16.4	119,970	0.27%	\$16.4
2014	132,074	0.18%	\$20.7	119,502	0.26%	\$16.4
2015	138,642	0.18%	\$19.7	119,502	0.26%	\$16.4
Revenue: Total Growth	6,135	-0.01%	(\$7.3)	0	-0.02%	(\$4.8)
Transportation						
2011	3,207,047	4.61%	\$1,260.7	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2012	3,207,047	4.59%	\$1,260.7	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2013	3,362,781	4.73%	\$1,206.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2014	3,373,967	4.56%	\$1,283.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2015	3,589,835	4.75%	\$992.5	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Transportation: Total Growth	382,788	0.14%	(\$268.2)	0	0.00%	\$0.0
All State Departments						
2011	22,617,955	32.51%	\$4,611.7	14,833,137	34.28%	\$2,837.9
2012	22,711,332	32.51%	\$4,958.3	14,786,761	34.13%	\$3,119.7
2013	22,713,990	31.92%	\$4,748.1	14,529,190	32.83%	\$2,994.3
2014	23,777,073	32.16%	\$5,176.0	15,830,473	34.17%	\$3,295.5
2015	23,445,362	31.02%	\$4,857.7	15,497,420	33.21%	\$3,231.9
All State Departments: Total Growth	827,407	-1.49%	\$246.0	664,283	-1.07%	\$394.0

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education						
Adams State University						
2011	1,071,024	1.54%	\$208.6	543,852	1.26%	\$112.9
2012	1,107,787	1.59%	\$274.4	577,013	1.33%	\$159.8
2013	1,132,787	1.59%	\$258.7	602,013	1.36%	\$144.1
2014	1,193,787	1.61%	\$262.4	670,253	1.45%	\$149.5
2015	1,193,787	1.58%	\$262.4	670,253	1.44%	\$149.5
Adams State University: Total Growth	122,763	0.04%	\$53.8	126,401	0.18%	\$36.6
Auraria Higher Education Center						
2011	3,219,981	4.63%	\$537.2	1,801,032	4.16%	\$408.3
2012	3,508,104	5.02%	\$621.0	2,007,945	4.63%	\$457.5
2013	3,688,463	5.18%	\$618.5	2,152,979	4.86%	\$444.3
2014	3,719,700	5.03%	\$632.3	2,304,152	4.97%	\$444.4
2015	3,885,384	5.14%	\$637.9	2,172,885	4.66%	\$467.7
Auraria Higher Education Center: Total Growth	665,403	0.51%	\$100.7	371,853	0.50%	\$59.4
Colorado Mesa University						
2011	1,440,684	2.07%	\$296.2	686,420	1.59%	\$133.4
2012	1,473,418	2.11%	\$296.2	770,353	1.78%	\$133.4
2013	1,866,507	2.62%	\$377.0	735,138	1.66%	\$148.3
2014	1,934,692	2.62%	\$397.4	833,146	1.80%	\$189.6
2015	2,001,268	2.65%	\$407.2	825,790	1.77%	\$170.2
Colorado Mesa University: Total Growth	560,584	0.58%	\$111.0	139,370	0.18%	\$36.8
Colorado School of Mines						
2011	2,186,254	3.14%	\$611.7	1,335,467	3.09%	\$453.2
2012	2,337,039	3.34%	\$712.8	1,473,775	3.40%	\$537.4
2013	2,319,263	3.26%	\$516.1	1,480,358	3.34%	\$356.7
2014	2,358,540	3.19%	\$545.3	1,373,582	2.96%	\$355.7
2015	3,239,792	4.29%	\$601.6	1,519,835	3.26%	\$361.1
Colorado School of Mines: Total Growth	1,053,538	1.15%	(\$10.2)	184,368	0.17%	(\$92.1)

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
Colorado State University						
2011	9,985,826	14.35%	\$1,719.7	6,192,151	14.31%	\$1,181.5
2012	9,985,826	14.29%	\$1,719.7	6,192,151	14.29%	\$1,181.5
2013	10,524,828	14.79%	\$1,920.4	6,296,909	14.23%	\$1,280.9
2014	10,241,724	13.85%	\$1,924.8	6,361,345	13.73%	\$1,336.2
2015	10,423,755	13.79%	\$2,918.7	6,660,569	14.29%	\$2,135.6
Colorado State University: Total Growth	437,929	-0.56%	\$1,199.0	468,418	-0.02%	\$954.1
Colorado State University - Pueblo						
2011	1,222,173	1.76%	\$179.3	641,328	1.48%	\$96.5
2012	1,222,173	1.75%	\$189.2	641,328	1.48%	\$105.9
2013	1,282,705	1.80%	\$219.4	646,180	1.46%	\$111.7
2014	1,282,680	1.73%	\$219.0	646,155	1.39%	\$111.7
2015	1,601,465	2.12%	\$276.5	750,086	1.61%	\$137.3
Colorado State University - Pueblo: Total Growth	379,292	0.36%	\$97.2	108,758	0.13%	\$40.8
Community Colleges						
Arapahoe Community College						
2011	421,067	0.61%	\$72.7	421,067	0.97%	\$72.7
2012	421,067	0.60%	\$74.8	421,067	0.97%	\$74.8
2013	425,428	0.60%	\$79.8	425,428	0.96%	\$79.8
2014	425,428	0.58%	\$79.9	425,428	0.92%	\$79.9
2015	425,153	0.56%	\$81.0	425,153	0.91%	\$81.0
Arapahoe Community College: Total Growth	4,086	-0.05%	\$8.3	4,086	-0.06%	\$8.3

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	
<i>Higher Education (Cont.)</i>							
<i>Community Colleges (Cont.)</i>							
<i>Community College of Aurora</i>							
2011	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3	
2012	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3	
2013	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3	
2014	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3	
2015	30,806	0.04%	\$6.4	30,806	0.07%	\$6.4	
Community College of Aurora: Total Growth		4,299	0.00%	\$2.1	4,299	0.01%	\$2.1
<i>Front Range Community College</i>							
2011	652,935	0.94%	\$142.9	583,715	1.35%	\$125.0	
2012	653,745	0.94%	\$179.9	600,659	1.39%	\$166.6	
2013	690,938	0.97%	\$162.7	659,527	1.49%	\$152.0	
2014	745,143	1.01%	\$171.2	702,698	1.52%	\$161.6	
2015	741,508	0.98%	\$176.9	698,054	1.50%	\$166.8	
Front Range Community College: Total Growth		88,573	0.04%	\$34.0	114,339	0.15%	\$41.8
<i>Lamar Community College</i>							
2011	313,734	0.45%	\$39.8	262,734	0.61%	\$29.9	
2012	313,734	0.45%	\$39.4	262,734	0.61%	\$29.2	
2013	328,405	0.46%	\$43.5	269,389	0.61%	\$33.7	
2014	332,703	0.45%	\$44.1	273,687	0.59%	\$34.2	
2015	304,252	0.40%	\$43.5	245,236	0.53%	\$33.6	
Lamar Community College: Total Growth		(9,482)	-0.05%	\$3.7	(17,498)	-0.08%	\$3.7

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF – All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF – General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
<i>Higher Education (Cont.)</i>						
<i>Community Colleges (Cont.)</i>						
<i>Lowry Campus</i>						
2011	931,492	1.34%	\$129.8	741,217	1.71%	\$109.8
2012	931,492	1.33%	\$129.8	938,923	2.17%	\$109.8
2013	950,051	1.34%	\$160.7	950,051	2.15%	\$160.7
2014	942,458	1.27%	\$160.9	942,458	2.03%	\$160.9
2015	945,102	1.25%	\$159.5	945,102	2.03%	\$159.5
Lowry Campus: Total Growth	13,610	-0.09%	\$29.7	203,885	0.32%	\$49.7
<i>Morgan Community College</i>						
2011	107,736	0.15%	\$23.3	104,595	0.24%	\$22.6
2012	106,488	0.15%	\$23.7	103,347	0.24%	\$23.0
2013	131,807	0.19%	\$28.0	128,666	0.29%	\$27.3
2014	138,806	0.19%	\$30.1	135,665	0.29%	\$29.4
2015	143,513	0.19%	\$30.9	140,372	0.30%	\$30.1
Morgan Community College: Total Growth	35,777	0.04%	\$7.6	35,777	0.06%	\$7.5
<i>Northeastern Junior College</i>						
2011	547,518	0.79%	\$79.6	338,486	0.78%	\$47.9
2012	547,518	0.78%	\$79.6	338,486	0.78%	\$47.9
2013	617,828	0.87%	\$101.4	356,664	0.81%	\$59.1
2014	565,444	0.76%	\$95.9	330,988	0.71%	\$53.7
2015	537,021	0.71%	\$100.9	309,637	0.66%	\$57.3
Northeastern Junior College: Total Growth	(10,497)	-0.08%	\$21.3	(28,849)	-0.12%	\$9.4
<i>Colorado Northwestern Community College</i>						
2011	355,636	0.51%	\$55.7	273,319	0.63%	\$44.2
2012	356,836	0.51%	\$55.8	276,014	0.64%	\$44.5
2013	355,636	0.50%	\$55.7	274,814	0.62%	\$44.5
2014	347,311	0.47%	\$57.3	266,352	0.57%	\$46.0
2015	371,265	0.49%	\$60.9	287,350	0.62%	\$49.8
Colorado Northwestern Community College: Total Growth	15,629	-0.02%	\$5.2	14,031	-0.01%	\$5.6

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF – All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF – General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
Community Colleges (Cont.)						
Otero Junior College						
2011	311,764	0.45%	\$53.1	212,720	0.49%	\$38.5
2012	311,764	0.45%	\$53.1	212,720	0.49%	\$38.5
2013	320,993	0.45%	\$53.7	224,841	0.51%	\$38.4
2014	320,993	0.43%	\$53.6	224,841	0.49%	\$38.4
2015	354,818	0.47%	\$57.4	244,434	0.52%	\$40.6
Otero Junior College: Total Growth	43,054	0.02%	\$4.3	31,714	0.03%	\$2.1
Pikes Peak Community College						
2011	513,801	0.74%	\$77.5	471,306	1.09%	\$71.3
2012	513,801	0.74%	\$77.5	471,306	1.09%	\$71.3
2013	533,002	0.75%	\$122.5	490,507	1.11%	\$94.3
2014	583,568	0.79%	\$105.1	551,857	1.19%	\$100.2
2015	620,208	0.82%	\$113.9	589,363	1.26%	\$107.7
Pikes Peak Community College: Total Growth	106,407	0.08%	\$36.4	118,057	0.17%	\$36.4
Pueblo Community College						
2011	503,558	0.72%	\$68.2	448,558	1.04%	\$60.6
2012	503,558	0.72%	\$68.2	448,558	1.04%	\$60.6
2013	504,598	0.71%	\$84.3	445,598	1.01%	\$72.3
2014	508,640	0.69%	\$94.3	445,598	0.96%	\$80.9
2015	508,593	0.67%	\$96.2	445,551	0.96%	\$82.8
Pueblo Community College: Total Growth	5,035	-0.05%	\$28.0	(3,007)	-0.08%	\$22.2
Red Rocks Community College						
2011	391,972	0.56%	\$54.3	391,972	0.91%	\$54.3
2012	391,972	0.56%	\$54.3	391,972	0.90%	\$54.3
2013	345,712	0.49%	\$64.4	345,712	0.78%	\$64.4
2014	482,507	0.65%	\$84.3	482,507	1.04%	\$84.3
2015	482,256	0.64%	\$87.8	482,256	1.03%	\$87.8
Red Rocks Community College: Total Growth	90,284	0.08%	\$33.5	90,284	0.12%	\$33.5

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF – All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF – General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
<i>Higher Education (Cont.)</i>						
<i>Community Colleges (Cont.)</i>						
<i>Trinidad State Junior College</i>						
2011	380,750	0.55%	\$75.9	289,570	0.67%	\$58.9
2012	380,750	0.55%	\$75.9	289,570	0.67%	\$58.9
2013	383,944	0.54%	\$62.9	292,529	0.66%	\$56.4
2014	384,280	0.52%	\$74.3	292,529	0.63%	\$56.9
2015	394,101	0.52%	\$73.1	312,690	0.67%	\$60.3
<i>Trinidad State Junior College: Total Growth</i>	13,351	-0.03%	(\$2.9)	23,120	0.00%	\$1.4
<i>All Community Colleges</i>						
2011	5,181,684	7.57%	\$753.0	4,537,057	10.55%	\$650.4
2012	5,095,699	7.33%	\$758.8	4,231,713	9.85%	\$637.4
2013	5,614,849	7.89%	\$1,023.9	4,890,233	11.05%	\$887.2
2014	5,803,788	7.85%	\$1,055.3	5,101,115	11.01%	\$930.7
2015	5,858,596	7.75%	\$1,088.2	5,156,004	11.06%	\$963.6
<i>All Community Colleges: Total Growth</i>	676,912	0.18%	\$335.2	618,947	0.51%	\$313.2

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF – All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF – General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
Fort Lewis College						
2011	1,193,731	1.72%	\$368.3	589,454	1.36%	\$190.5
2012	1,193,731	1.71%	\$368.3	589,454	1.36%	\$190.5
2013	1,193,723	1.68%	\$388.5	610,214	1.38%	\$208.2
2014	1,177,223	1.59%	\$396.6	593,714	1.28%	\$209.0
2015	1,173,766	1.55%	\$413.0	593,714	1.27%	\$221.7
Fort Lewis College: Total Growth	(19,965)	-0.17%	\$44.7	4,260	-0.09%	\$31.2
University of Colorado (CU) at Boulder						
2011	11,267,418	16.20%	\$2,342.8	5,543,946	12.81%	\$1,337.6
2012	11,154,874	15.97%	\$2,459.3	5,392,388	12.45%	\$1,261.6
2013	11,276,543	15.85%	\$2,742.8	5,649,731	12.77%	\$1,622.5
2014	11,302,224	15.29%	\$2,790.3	5,522,675	11.92%	\$1,635.0
2015	11,195,049	14.81%	\$2,740.0	5,492,540	11.78%	\$1,526.5
CU Boulder: Total Growth	(72,369)	-1.39%	\$397.2	(51,406)	-1.03%	\$188.9
CU — Colorado Springs						
2011	1,714,893	2.47%	\$279.7	904,699	2.09%	\$190.1
2012	1,640,349	2.35%	\$288.7	904,699	2.09%	\$177.3
2013	1,061,227	1.49%	\$203.6	862,993	1.95%	\$186.4
2014	2,254,010	3.05%	\$475.0	980,687	2.12%	\$314.2
2015	2,688,028	3.56%	\$486.2	1,222,346	2.62%	\$325.4
CU — Colorado Springs: Total Growth	973,135	1.09%	\$206.5	317,647	0.53%	\$135.3
CU — Denver						
2011	4,282,655	6.16%	\$1,191.3	3,627,928	8.38%	\$1,109.1
2012	4,302,698	6.16%	\$1,430.5	3,725,043	8.60%	\$1,341.8
2013	4,302,698	6.05%	\$1,462.1	3,725,043	8.42%	\$1,371.2
2014	4,459,103	6.03%	\$1,552.4	3,881,448	8.38%	\$1,459.2
2015	4,445,927	5.88%	\$1,578.6	3,868,272	8.30%	\$1,483.5
CU — Denver: Total Growth	163,272	-0.28%	\$387.3	240,344	-0.08%	\$374.4

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2011 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Department	Total GSF – All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF – General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
University of Northern Colorado						
2011	3,156,794	4.54%	\$594.0	1,526,803	3.53%	\$323.1
2012	3,156,794	4.52%	\$594.0	1,526,803	3.52%	\$323.1
2013	3,085,644	4.34%	\$606.6	1,448,749	3.27%	\$323.6
2014	3,154,584	4.27%	\$603.9	1,528,707	3.30%	\$332.2
2015	3,154,995	4.17%	\$624.9	1,529,118	3.28%	\$353.2
University of Northern Colorado: Total Growth	(1,799)	-0.37%	\$30.9	2,315	-0.25%	\$30.1
Western State Colorado University						
2011	1,023,394	1.47%	\$233.5	508,016	1.17%	\$114.3
2012	978,785	1.40%	\$228.2	508,016	1.17%	\$114.3
2013	1,099,136	1.54%	\$258.4	628,256	1.42%	\$144.4
2014	1,280,298	1.73%	\$258.4	703,797	1.52%	\$173.2
2015	1,280,298	1.69%	\$258.4	703,797	1.51%	\$173.2
Western State Colorado University: Total Growth	256,904	0.22%	\$24.9	195,781	0.34%	\$58.9
All Higher Education						
2011	46,946,511	67.61%	\$9,315.3	28,438,153	65.79%	\$6,300.9
2012	47,157,277	67.54%	\$9,941.1	28,540,681	65.95%	\$6,621.5
2013	48,448,373	68.08%	\$10,596.0	29,728,796	67.17%	\$7,229.6
2014	50,162,353	67.84%	\$11,113.1	30,500,776	65.83%	\$7,640.6
2015	52,142,110	68.98%	\$12,293.5	31,165,209	66.86%	\$8,468.7
All Higher Education: Total Growth	5,195,599	1.37%	\$2,978.2	2,727,056	1.07%	\$2,167.8
Grand Total						
2011	69,564,466	100.00%	\$13,927.0	43,271,290	100.00%	\$9,138.8
2012	69,868,609	100.00%	\$14,899.4	43,327,442	100.00%	\$9,741.2
2013	71,162,363	100.00%	\$15,344.1	44,257,986	100.00%	\$10,223.9
2014	73,939,426	100.00%	\$16,289.1	46,331,249	100.00%	\$10,936.1
2015	75,587,472	100.00%	\$17,151.2	46,662,629	100.00%	\$11,700.6
Grand Total: Growth of All Agencies	6,023,006	N/A	\$3,224.2	3,391,339	N/A	\$2,561.8

APPENDIX 2 STATE-OWNED VACANT BUILDINGS AS OF DECEMBER 2015

This appendix summarizes the status of vacant buildings owned by the state of Colorado, as reported to OSA in December 2015 and reviewed by Legislative Council Staff in February 2016. Future plans for these buildings vary by agency or institution. Some are recommended for demolition or renovation once funds are available; others are recommended to be repurposed, sold, leased, or to remain vacant as storage or historic sites. This appendix does not address vacant buildings managed by the Department of Natural Resources, the State Land Board, or the Colorado Department of Transportation.

State-Owned Inventory of Vacant Buildings

There are currently 133 state-owned vacant buildings managed by four state departments and four institutions of higher education. Please note that one vacant facility managed by the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Fort Lyon campus, managed by the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), account for 54.0 percent of the insured value of the state's entire vacant building inventory and 38.2 percent of the total gross square footage (GSF).

Colorado Community College System (CCCS) at Lowry. The CCCS offices are located on the former Lowry Air Force Base, about six miles east of downtown Denver. In 1993, CCCS was deeded 153 acres and 1.0 million square feet of building space from Lowry Air Force Base. The Lowry Campus also serves programs from the Community College of Aurora and the Community College of Denver. Four buildings, including a theater and two dorms, have remained vacant since CCCS acquired them in 1993. CCCS plans to demolish these buildings once funds are available; however, the buildings require asbestos abatement prior to demolition. In 2009, demolition and abatement costs were estimated to be \$7.6 million.

Colorado State University (CSU). CSU reports 18 vacant buildings, 6 of which are on its Fort Collins campus, 8 of which are associated with the Homestead Farm in Fort Collins, and 4 of which are located in other areas of the state. CSU acquired the Homestead Farm in 1988 as part of its Environmental Learning Center. There are also two small vacant buildings at its Arkansas Valley Research Center, one vacant well house at its Northern Colorado Research Center, and one vacant garage at its San Luis Valley Research Center. Four of the vacant buildings on the Fort Collins campus are planned for future research space. The other 14 vacant buildings located at various locations are recommended for demolition by CSU, once funds are available. Estimated demolition costs are not available.

Department of Corrections. DOC reports 18 vacant buildings, including 1 at Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility, 2 at Buena Vista Correctional Facility, 12 at Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility, and 2 at the East Canon City Prison Complex associated with an old dairy. The department's vacant building list also includes Centennial Correctional Facility South, also known as Colorado State Penitentiary II, which has remained vacant since 2010. The department continues to seek alternatives for repurposing this facility. Please note that this facility represents 46.9 percent of the insured value of the state's entire vacant building inventory and 29.1 percent of the total GSF. DOC has identified 7 of its vacant buildings for possible renovation and 10 others for possible demolition, once funding is available. The department estimates the total renovation and demolition costs for these buildings to be \$11.4 million.

Fort Lyon. Located near Las Animas, the federal government operated Fort Lyon from 1867 to 2002 as a fort for the U.S. Army, a medical facility for the U.S. Navy, and a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Center. DOC operated Fort Lyon from 2002 to 2012 as the Fort Lyon Correctional Facility. In 2013, DOLA repurposed Fort Lyon as a supportive residential community for the homeless. Currently, some Fort Lyon facilities provide recovery-oriented transitional housing to homeless individuals from across the state, with an emphasis on serving homeless veterans. On January 2, 2015, DOC transferred a majority of the Fort Lyon property to DPA with the execution of a quit claim deed.

DOLA, with support from DPA and in partnership with Bent County, manages the facilities on the campus, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. Fort Lyon currently provides counseling, educational, vocational, and employment services for approximately 200 homeless persons per month from across the state. The program targets chronically homeless individuals by accepting referrals from agencies located in both urban and rural areas of Colorado. In FY 2014-15, 364 individuals were served by the program in total.

As part of its designation on the National Register of Historic Places and through an ongoing Targeted Brownfields Assessment by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding hazardous materials clean-up, the campus is currently developing a Preservation Master Plan and an assessment which will identify future facility uses and structures to be demolished. Final costs for asbestos abatement are also expected to be determined through the EPA assessment. The assessment began in August 2015 and is expected to be completed in 2016, along with the Preservation Master Plan. Of the 110 buildings at Fort Lyon, 40 are reported as vacant. The controlled maintenance needs of these buildings are estimated to be \$7.9 million; however, the department has not submitted any controlled maintenance requests to date.

Department of Human Services (DHS). DHS reports 42 vacant buildings, located at various locations around the state. Figure A2.1 summarizes the department’s vacant buildings. Please note that the renovation and demolition costs are for dry-closed buildings only, based on a general cost estimate of \$12 per square foot provided by the department. Currently, the department has no plans to demolish any buildings. As shown in Figure A2.1, the total cost for the renovation and/or demolition of the dry-closed buildings is estimated to be \$3.2 million.

**FIGURE A2.1
DHS VACANT BUILDINGS**

Location	Buildings	Wet-Closed	Dry-Closed	Renovation/ Demolition Cost
Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan	3	3	0	
Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo	5	0	5	\$1,203,156
Grand Junction Regional Center	11	4	7	\$797,196
Homelake Veterans Community Living Center	7	1	6	\$118,320
Lathrop State Park	5	0	5	\$373,956
Wheat Ridge Regional Center	7	0	7	\$707,904
Other	4	3	1	\$16,740
Total	42	11	31	\$3,217,272

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA). DMVA currently has two vacant National Guard armories in Grand Junction and Las Animas. The Boulder armory was sold in May 2016. The department hopes to repurpose the Grand Junction armory for a different use. The department submitted an associated capital construction request in FY 2016-17 to remodel the Grand Junction armory for a one-stop facility to provide veteran services at a single location in the region. DMVA is seeking interested parties for the transfer or sale of the Las Animas armory, which has been vacant since 2012. The total estimated annual maintenance cost for the three armories is \$6,535. The controlled maintenance needs of the Grand Junction and Las Animas armories are estimated to be \$1.6 million.

Pueblo Community College (PCC), Fremont Campus. PCC's Fremont Campus is located in Canon City on the site of the former DOC prison gardens. When the land was deeded from DOC in 1995, PCC acquired several abandoned buildings. Five abandoned buildings, including a bunkhouse, dining hall, residence, storehouse, and tower, are reported as vacant. A 2005 study found that there is little potential for reusing these buildings and that renovation costs would be excessive. PCC's five-year controlled maintenance plan includes demolishing the abandoned buildings in FY 2020-21. The initial cost for demolition is estimated to be \$750,000. However, the buildings have asbestos-containing materials and could be located in the floodplain, which could complicate demolition and increase costs.

University of Colorado. The University of Colorado Denver reports one storage building on the Anschutz Medical Campus as vacant. While the university notes the building's potential for reuse, it is currently dry-closed. Additionally, the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs recently demolished three small cottages at a cost of \$130,000.

Current Status of Vacant Buildings

Figure A2.2 summarizes the 133 state-owned vacant buildings by building status. Buildings were grouped into high-level categories based on how buildings were reported to OSA and additional information received by Legislative Council Staff from state agencies and higher education institutions. Please note that the market value and/or insured value were not available for all vacant buildings. The total square footage of the state's vacant building inventory is estimated to be over 1.5 million GSF, of which 776,208 GSF (50.3 percent) has been identified for demolition or renovation, if and when funds become available.

**FIGURE A2.2
STATUS OF VACANT BUILDINGS**

Building Status	Buildings	%	GSF	%	Insured Value	%	Market Value	%
Demolish When Approved or Funds are Available	51	38.3%	629,128	40.8%	\$96,973,799	31.5%	\$98,251,857	80.4%
Renovate When Approved or Funds are Available	14	10.5%	147,080	9.5%	\$30,822,821	10.0%	\$4,133,096	3.4%
Reuse or Use as Backup/Storage	11	8.3%	67,306	4.4%	\$10,538,694	3.4%	\$8,960,326	7.3%
Fort Lyon	40	30.1%	141,033	9.1%	\$21,713,424	7.1%	N/A	N/A
Boulder Armory*	3	2.3%	22,712	1.5%	\$2,394,816	0.8%	\$10,500,000	8.6%
Transfer or Sell (Las Animas Armory)	1	0.8%	10,583	0.7%	\$1,145,590	0.4%	\$315,000	0.3%
Repurpose or Sell (Colorado State Penitentiary II)	1	0.8%	448,222	29.1%	\$144,309,000	46.9%	N/A	N/A
Other or Unknown	12	9.0%	76,543	5.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	133	100.0%	1,542,607	100.0%	\$307,898,144	100.0%	\$122,160,279	100.0%

*Sold in May 2016
N/A = no data available

Figure A2.3 is a detailed list of state-owned vacant buildings.

**FIGURE A2.3
LIST OF STATE-OWNED VACANT BUILDINGS**

Building Name	Occupancy Type	Dry/Wet Closed	Building Type	GSF	Insured Value	Market Value	Date Built	Date Acquired	FCI
Colorado Community Colleges — Lowry									
Building #693 Theater	Vacant	Dry	General	10,740	\$1,209,310	\$1,161,681	1968	1995	
Building #700 Dorm	Vacant	Dry	General	171,390	\$48,443,039	\$48,443,039	1973	1995	
Building #869	Vacant/Hazmat/ Demo	Dry	General	52,000	\$1,469,770	\$1,469,770	1973	1995	
Building #900 Dorm	Vacant	Dry	General	188,900	\$18,292,170	\$18,292,170	1977	1995	
Colorado Community Colleges — Lowry Total				423,030	\$69,414,289	\$69,366,660			
Colorado State University									
Arkansas Valley Research - Insectary	Vacant	Dry	Academic	188		\$21,150	7/1/1966		90%
Arkansas Valley Research - Storage Shed	Vacant	Dry	Academic	145		\$16,313	7/1/1975		60%
Foothills Campus - Blockhouse	Vacant	Wet	Academic						
Foothills Campus - Guard House	Vacant	Wet	Academic	332		\$88,236	6/1/2011		90%
Foothills Campus - Storage	Vacant	Dry	Academic	1,037		\$116,663	7/1/1915		
Foothills Campus - Solar Energy House 3	Vacant	Wet	Academic	3,630		\$1,125,518	7/1/1975		50%
Foothills Campus - Transshipping	Vacant	Wet	Academic	924		\$245,571	7/4/2010		90%
Homestead Farm - Outhouse	Vacant	Dry	Academic	20		\$2,250	1/1/1870		
Homestead Farm - Coal Shed	Vacant	Dry	Academic	77		\$8,663	1/1/1900		
Homestead Farm - Storage	Vacant	Dry	Academic	287		\$32,288	7/1/1925		
Homestead Farm - Cattle Chute	Vacant	Dry	Academic	341		\$38,363	1/1/1850		
Homestead Farm - Run-In-Barn	Vacant	Dry	Academic	567		\$63,788	1/1/1870		
Homestead Farm - Boxcar	Vacant	Dry	Academic	596		\$67,050	1/1/1930		
Homestead Farm - Original Barn	Vacant	Dry	Academic	609		\$68,513	1/1/1870		
Homestead Farm - Cattle Barn	Vacant	Dry	Academic	1,742		\$195,975	1/1/1930		
Northern Colorado Research - Well House	Vacant	Dry	Academic	71		\$7,988			60%
Radiation Genetics Bldg.	Vacant	Wet	Academic	1,080		\$287,032	7/1/1964		60%
San Luis Valley Research - Garage	Vacant	Dry	Academic	1,898		\$213,525			60%
Colorado State University Total				13,544		\$2,598,886			

**FIGURE A2.3 (CONT.)
LIST OF STATE-OWNED VACANT BUILDINGS**

Building Name	Occupancy Type	Dry/Wet Closed	Building Type	GSF	Insured Value	Market Value	Date Built	Date Acquired	FCI
Corrections									
AVCF Trujillo House	Residential	Dry	General	720	\$85,000	N/A	1940	1987	35%
BVCC Staff Residence #2	Residential	Dry	General	2,045	\$54,222	N/A	1921	1921	5%
BVCC Pump House and Cistern	Utility	Dry	General	1,526	\$27,988	N/A	1961	1961	10%
CCF South (CSP II) Core & Towers	Residential	Wet	General	448,222	\$144,309,000	N/A	2010	2010	
CTCF Security Tower #6-A	Security	Dry	General	64	\$2,239	N/A	1900	1900	10%
CTCF Kitchen/Dining Bldg	Dining facility	Dry	General	46,776	\$11,952,000	N/A	1940		65%
CTCF Hospital	Medical/Clinic	Dry	General	39,998	\$10,662,000	N/A	1957		50%
CTCF Security Tower #12/High Tower	Security	Dry	General	164	\$50,000	N/A	1886	1886	35%
CTCF Old Carpentry Shop	Security	Dry	General	16,400	\$1,865,000	N/A	1922	1922	70%
CTCF Drug House	Residential	Dry	General	2,500	\$279,878	N/A	1900	1900	25%
CTCF C-House	Residential	Dry	General	2,200	\$236,456	N/A	1901	1901	40%
CTCF Security Tower #2	Security	Dry	General	64	\$5,518	N/A	1900	1900	10%
CTCF Security Tower #3	Security	Dry	General	64	\$6,053	N/A	1900	1900	35%
CTCF Security Tower #5	Security	Dry	General	64	\$8,596	N/A	1902	1902	35%
CTCF Security Tower #13	Security	Dry	General	64	\$2,169	N/A	1900	1900	35%
CTCF Security Tower #15	Security	Dry	General	64	\$2,169	N/A	1900	1900	10%
ECCPC Old Dairy Dormitory (Vacant)	Vacant	Dry	General	4,928	\$0	N/A	1934		0%
ECCPC Old Dairy Gate House (Vacant)	Vacant	Dry	General	12	\$0	N/A	1936		0%
Corrections Total				565,875	\$169,548,288				
Fort Lyon									
1-Story Duplex, NE Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,118	\$151,551	N/A	1908	2002	50%
1-Story Duplex, NE Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,118	\$151,551	N/A	1908	2002	50%
1-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,027	\$139,216	N/A	1918	2002	50%
1-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,710	\$231,800	N/A	1918	2002	50%
1-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,027	\$139,216	N/A	1918	2002	50%
1-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,710	\$231,800	N/A	1918	2002	50%
1-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	820	\$111,157	N/A	1917	2002	50%
1-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	999	\$135,420	N/A	1917	2002	50%
1-Story Housing, NE Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	858	\$116,308	N/A	1917	2002	50%

**FIGURE A2.3 (CONT.)
LIST OF STATE-OWNED VACANT BUILDINGS**

Building Name	Occupancy Type	Dry/Wet Closed	Building Type	GSF	Insured Value	Market Value	Date Built	Date Acquired	FCI
Fort Lyon (Cont.)									
1-Story Housing, NE Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	952	\$129,050	N/A	1918	2002	50%
1-Story Housing, NE Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	952	\$129,050	N/A	1918	2002	50%
1-Story Housing, NE Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	952	\$129,050	N/A	1940	2002	50%
1-Story Housing, NE Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	858	\$116,308	N/A	1917	2002	50%
2-Story Duplex	Staff Housing	Wet	General	3,312	\$312,000	N/A	1890	2002	70%
2-Story Duplex	Staff Housing	Wet	General	3,312	\$306,000	N/A	1890	2002	35%
2-Story Duplex	Staff Housing	Wet	General	3,312	\$306,000	N/A	1890	2002	35%
2-Story Duplex	Staff Housing	Wet	General	3,312	\$312,000	N/A	1890	2002	35%
2-Story Duplex	Staff Housing	Wet	General	3,312	\$312,000	N/A	1890	2002	70%
2-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	2,562	\$347,294	N/A	1916	2002	50%
2-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,780	\$241,290	N/A	1908	2002	50%
2-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,780	\$241,290	N/A	1908	2002	50%
2-Story Housing	Staff Housing	Wet	General	3,600	\$290,000	N/A	1890	2002	35%
2-Story Housing, Ne Road	Staff Housing	Wet	General	1,621	\$219,736	N/A	1908	2002	50%
Baseball Grandstand	Bleachers	Wet	General	2,304	\$270,832	N/A	1930	2002	35%
Baseball Restroom	Toilet	Wet	General	240	\$24,725	N/A	1910	2002	35%
Building 17 Smoke Shelter		Wet	General	294	\$5,710	N/A	1970	2002	20%
Building 3 Storage	Storage	Wet	General	106	\$10,921	N/A	1970	2002	60%
Building 37 Smoke Shelter		Wet	General	294	\$5,710	N/A	1970	2002	20%
Concession Stand at Ballfield	Recreation	Wet	General	240	\$24,725	N/A	1930	2002	35%
Greenhouse	Agricultural	Wet	General	1,692	\$312,545	N/A	1908	2002	35%
Greenhouse Office	Office	Wet	General	197	\$20,295	N/A	1910	2002	35%
Housing	Inmate Housing	Wet	General	53,136	\$11,004,969	N/A	1937	2002	50%
Laundry	Laundry	Wet	General	8,239	\$1,120,000	N/A	1952	2002	75%
Multi-Story Duplex	Staff Housing	Wet	General	3,312	\$258,000	N/A	1917	2002	50%
Multi-Story Triplex	Staff Housing	Wet	General	5,400	\$625,000	N/A	1890	2002	35%
Offices/Training	Administration and Support	Wet	General	12,976	\$2,181,000	N/A	1867	2002	35%
Outdoor Swimming Pool	Recreation	Wet	General	0	\$162,667	N/A	1930	2002	35%
Swimming Pool Locker Room	Shower Room	Wet	General	1,221	\$54,771	N/A	1930	2002	35%
Swimming Pool Mechanical Room	Chlorine House	Wet	General	210	\$28,467	N/A	1930	2002	35%
Training	Offices	Wet	General	9,168	\$804,000	N/A	1917	2002	60%
Fort Lyon Total				141,033	\$21,713,424				

**FIGURE A2.3 (CONT.)
LIST OF STATE-OWNED VACANT BUILDINGS**

Building Name	Occupancy Type	Dry/Wet Closed	Building Type	GSF	Insured Value	Market Value	Date Built	Date Acquired	FCI
Human Services									
CMHIFL F-3 Cottage	Vacant	Wet	General	8,766	\$1,403,000	N/A	1962		39%
CMHIFL Building 3	Vacant	Wet	General	8,558	\$1,695,000	\$1,376,666	1888		31%
CMHIFL Princeton House	Vacant	Wet	General	8,667	\$1,672,000	\$1,338,171	1888		56%
CMHIP Nurses Home	Residence	Dry	General	43,929	\$6,533,000	\$5,872,457	1937		36%
CMHIP Old Power Plant	Vacant	Dry	General	16,996	\$2,987,012	\$2,987,012	1908		
CMHIP Old Forensic Max-Security	Prison	Dry	General	34,864	\$6,798,000	\$5,419,409	1939		34%
CMHIP Scale House	Vacant	Dry	General	1,410	\$172,880	\$172,000	1916		38%
CMHIP Storage Shed SMH051	Vacant	Dry	General	3,064			1934		N/A
Desert Court Group Home, Grand Junction	Group Home	Wet	General	3,866					
Fitzsimons Storage	Vacant	Wet	General	3,552					
GJRC Adaptive Equip. Bldg	Vacant	Dry	General	4,014	\$423,606	\$1,376,666	1900		14%
GJRC Bowers Cafeteria	Vacant	Wet	General	17,668	\$2,848,000	\$3,195,410	1954		66%
GJRC East House	Residence	Dry	General	2,606	\$250,177	\$433,982	1889		41%
GJRC Meta Jefferson Center	Vacant	Dry	General	21,987	\$3,215,000	\$3,898,141	N/A		30%
GJRC Draper Cottage	Residence	Dry	General	7,723	\$1,294,173	\$1,504,276	1964		36%
CJRC Sudan Center	Vacant	Dry	General	26,980	\$4,747,000	\$4,454,855	1939		60%
GJRC Amos Training Center	Residence	Wet	General	5,600	\$666,171	\$918,648	1950		60%
GJRC Pace	DD building	Wet	General	2,258	\$286,443	N/A	1950		70%
GJRC West House	Office	Dry	General	2,563	\$395,163	\$452,559	1889		50%
GJRC West House Garage	Storage	Dry	General	560	\$34,784	\$47,052	1964		87%
GJRC 29 Rd Group Home	DD building	Wet	General	3,050	\$449,829	\$255,240	1981		70%
Maint. Shop/Storage	Shop/Metalworking	Dry	General	1,395	\$118,531	\$119,733	1958		11%
Homelake Former Administration Bldg.	Office	Wet	Auxiliary	5,448	\$478,362	N/A	1895		43%
Homelake Old Post Office	Nursing Home	Dry	Auxiliary	1,021	\$108,606	N/A	1910		N/A
Homelake Apartment Bldg	Nursing Home	Dry	Auxiliary	2,256	\$249,579	N/A	1915		93%
Homelake Apartment Bldg	Nursing Home	Dry	Auxiliary	777	\$85,958	N/A	1915		93%
Homelake Apartment Bldg	Nursing Home	Dry	Auxiliary	2,396	\$265,069	N/A	1915		93%
Homelake Apartment Bldg	Nursing Home	Dry	Auxiliary	1,884	\$208,426	N/A	1915		93%
Homelake Ladies Lounge	Nursing Home	Dry	Auxiliary	1,526	\$90,384	N/A	1915		93%
Lathrop Park Education and Dining	Vacant	Dry	General	9,569					
Lathrop Park Housing Unit	Vacant	Dry	General	10,246					

**FIGURE A2.3 (CONT.)
LIST OF STATE-OWNED VACANT BUILDINGS**

Building Name	Occupancy Type	Dry/Wet Closed	Building Type	GSF	Insured Value	Market Value	Date Built	Date Acquired	FCI
Human Services (Cont.)									
Lathrop Park Maintenance	Vacant	Dry	General	2,959					
Lathrop Park Gym	Vacant	Dry	General	4,012					
Lathrop Park Admin	Vacant	Dry	General	4,377					
Wiggins South Group Home, Pueblo West	Group Home	Wet	General	3,924					
WRRC Summit Village 36	Residence	Dry	General	8,424	\$1,270,000	\$1,478,949	1974		24%
WRRC Summit Village 37	Residence	Dry	General	8,424	\$1,270,000	\$1,473,236	1974		23%
WRRC Summit Village 38	Residence	Dry	General	8,424	\$1,270,000	\$1,473,236	1974		23%
WRRC Summit Village 39	Residence	Dry	General	8,448	\$804,227	\$1,132,035	1974		24%
WRRC Summit Village 40	Residence	Dry	General	8,424					
WRRC Summit Village 41	Residence	Dry	General	8,424					
WRRC Summit Village 42	Residence	Dry	General	8,424					
Human Services Total				339,463	\$42,090,380	\$39,379,733			
Military and Veterans Affairs									
Boulder Armory	None	Dry	General	9,016	\$954,494	\$10,500,000	1948		37%
Boulder Armory Annex	None	Dry	General	10,082	\$1,049,114	N/A	1949		30%
Boulder Armory Maintenance	None	Dry	General	3,614	\$391,208	N/A	1949		30%
Grand Junction Armory	Armory	Dry	General	14,545	\$1,515,474	N/A	1959		40%
Las Animas Armory	Armory	Dry	General	10,583	\$1,145,590	\$315,000			
Military and Veterans Affairs Total				47,840	\$5,055,880	\$10,815,000			
Pueblo Community College, Fremont Campus									
Bunkhouse	Abandoned	Dry	General	555	\$0	N/A		2001	18%
Dining Hall	Abandoned	Dry	General	3,268	\$0	N/A		2001	18%
Residence	Abandoned	Dry	General	169	\$0	N/A		2001	18%
Storehouse	Abandoned	Dry	General	770	\$0	N/A		2001	18%
Tower	Abandoned	Dry	General	100	\$0	N/A		2001	18%
Pueblo Community College, Fremont Campus Total				4,862	\$0				
University of Colorado Denver									
Bldg 610: Primate	Office/ Lab	Dry	Academic	6,960	\$1,478,883	N/A	1983	1997	
University of Colorado Denver Total				6,960	\$1,478,883				
Grand Total				1,542,607	\$309,301,144	\$122,160,279			

**APPENDIX 3
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2015-16
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION**

Institution Name and Project Title	Cost
<i>Arapahoe Community College</i>	
Science and Health Lab Renovation	\$13,662,000
The project renovates 32,000 ASF in the 221,080-GSF Main Building at the Littleton Campus for biology, chemistry, and health laboratories and 1,300 ASF at the 22,496-GSF Parker Campus for a multi-disciplinary science lab. The project also purchases new equipment and furnishings for the labs.	
<i>Colorado Mesa University</i>	
Engineering Building	\$26,003,676
The project constructs a new, 66,084-GSF building west of campus to house the Engineering Department and the John McConnell Math and Science Center. The building will include academic classrooms; teaching, open, and research labs; academic and administrative support spaces; and collaborative work and gathering spaces. The McConnell Center will occupy 19,800 GSF within the building; this initiative provides STEM programming to K-12 students and their families from the 14-county Western Colorado region.	
Kinesiology Expansion	\$9,997,913
The project replaces the current Maverick Pavilion with a new, 32,893-GSF pavilion. The new, two-story Maverick Pavilion will house the marching band, which is vacating space in the Moss Performing Arts Center, as well as the Kinesiology Department, intramural sports, and athletic programs. The new pavilion will be located on the south side of the existing Maverick Student Recreation Center, and will replace a temporary pavilion constructed in 2009 to accommodate needed classroom and student life space. The university may decide to reuse the temporary pavilion at another location on campus. The new facility will feature four gymnasiums, a running track, a climbing wall, support facilities, informal student gathering spaces, and instrument storage space for the CMU marching band.	
Student Housing Phase VII	\$12,649,630
The project constructs a 43,330-GSF residence hall that will house 149 student beds. The project is also known as Garfield Hall Phase 3A. The project will include 35 four-bed rooms, 5 two-bed rooms, 2 computer rooms, 3 conference rooms, 5 resident assistant rooms, 10 bathrooms, 5 laundry rooms, gathering spaces, and a main entry. The Garfield Housing Complex includes four residence halls. Garfield Halls 1 and 2 were completed in 2013 and 2015, respectively. Garfield Hall 3 will be located immediately west of Garfield Hall 1.	
Student Parking Structure	\$13,950,000
The project constructs a four-floor, 600-space student parking structure estimated to be 180,000 GSF. The university says the parking structure will be available both for commuter students and students living in campus housing, and is necessary to serve increasing enrollment.	

**APPENDIX 3 (CONT.)
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2015-16
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION**

Institution Name and Project Title	Cost
<i>Colorado State University</i>	
Human Performance and Clinical Research Laboratory Addition	\$2,500,000
<p>The project constructs a 4,552-GSF addition on the south side of the existing Human Performance and Clinical Research Laboratory. The existing lab received separate cash funds spending authority for an expansion in FY 2008-09 and is housed in the B wing of the Moby Gymnasium. The university says the addition will be built to accommodate new faculty hires and to improve access for study participants. The addition will also include: a lab for biomechanics and physical activity, a lab for daily living and activity assessment, and space for blood draws, hearing testing, and nutrition assessments.</p>	
Prospect Road Underpass	\$6,000,000
<p>The project constructs a bicycle/pedestrian underpass at the intersection of Center Avenue and Prospect Road. In recent years, additional student housing has been constructed on the south side of the road and student traffic has increased at the intersection of Center and Prospect. The university explains that the underpass will create a gateway to the main campus and better connect the main and south campuses.</p>	
Purchase of Whitcomb Street Houses	\$2,300,000
<p>The project purchases eight houses on the east side of Whitcomb Street currently owned by the Colorado State University Research Foundation. The project demolishes the houses to allow for additional parking at the Aggie Village North housing complex. A new sidewalk and landscaping will also be provided along Whitcomb Street.</p>	
Sawtooth Mountain Conservation Easement	\$3,000,000
<p>The project acquires a perpetual conservation easement on 2,448 acres in Ouray County, near Ridgway and adjacent to the Uncompahgre National Forest. The Colorado State University (CSU) System will hold legal title to the conservation easement on behalf of the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS). A map of the proposed easement is attached. The terms of the conservation easement require the property owner to relinquish all rights to future subdivision or development on the property (except for limited development of family cabins). The acquisition will provide additional protected land as a buffer for three U.S. Forest Service (USFS) trails located east of the property. Furthermore, the property owner will agree to manage the property under a forest stewardship plan approved by the CSFS, which the university says will promote forest health and reduce the risk of loss from fire, insects, and disease. The university also says the conservation easement will allow the water rights to remain with the property in perpetuity.</p>	
South Campus Infrastructure	\$11,300,000
<p>The project constructs necessary infrastructure on the south campus for the build-out of the veterinary medicine campus, which is the site of the proposed Equine Veterinary Teaching Hospital and Institute for Biological and Translational Therapies (IBTT) buildings. Both buildings are National Western COP projects, and the IBTT building was approved for cash funds spending authority in January 2015. The project includes utilities, roads, storm water detention, landscaping, support buildings, and animal waste management facilities.</p>	

APPENDIX 3 (CONT.)
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2015-16
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Institution Name and Project Title	Cost
<i>Fort Lewis College</i>	
Bader/Snyder Residence Hall Improvements, Phase 3	\$4,000,000
<p>The project renovates the interiors, finishes, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment in two of the six buildings within the Bader/Snyder Residence Hall complex. The buildings are almost 50 years old and many building systems do not comply with existing codes. The college says that the reuse of existing structures is the most sustainable approach to upgrading its residence halls. Phase 1, approved in 2013, renovated the first two buildings at a cost of \$3.2 million. Phase 2, approved in 2015, renovated two additional buildings at a cost of \$3.8 million.</p>	
<i>Pikes Peak Community College</i>	
Aspen Building Student Services Renovation	\$10,500,000
<p>The project renovates 19,955 GSF in common areas and constructs a 29,260-GSF front lobby for the three-story Aspen Building on the Centennial Campus. The first floor renovation will create a single area on the first floor for student enrollment and other student services, including advising, orientation, and testing. The second floor renovation will create a centralized learning commons to provide tutoring, individual and group study spaces, learning labs, and access to library and computer resources. The front lobby addition will create an entrance for enrollment services to better define a point of initial contact with the college.</p>	
<i>University of Colorado at Boulder</i>	
Athletics Complex	\$166,199,173
<p>The project received \$142.2 million in cash funds spending authority in January 2014. The total cost has increased because of construction inflation, scope changes, and weather delays. Under current law, the university is authorized to spend 15 percent more than the approved amount (\$163.5 million). This request is for an additional \$2.6 million above the allowable 15 percent.</p> <p>The project builds a new athletic complex and includes: an indoor practice facility; renovations to the Dal Ward Athletics Center; an Olympic sports strength training room; locker rooms and an equipment room; expansion of the sports medicine facility and department office space; a leadership development center; an end-zone club; a high-performance sports center; and a rooftop terrace.</p>	
Laboratory for Astrophysics and Space Astronomy Classroom	\$9,000,000
<p>The project constructs 3,400 GSF and renovates 1,700 GSF for a new cleanroom and testing areas that will be used to design and fabricate scientific equipment for an upcoming space launch. The university is partnering with the United Arab Emirates to develop a Mars orbiter for launch in January 2020.</p>	

**APPENDIX 3 (CONT.)
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2015-16
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION**

Institution Name and Project Title	Cost
<i>University of Colorado Denver</i>	
Campus Services, Various Building Renovations	\$8,085,445
<p>The project renovates and redesigns 55,258 square feet in four buildings. The renovations include space in one building on the downtown campus: the Lawrence Street Center (20,158 sf); and space in three buildings on the Anschutz Medical Campus: the Campus Services Building (25,221 sf), Building 500 (1,224 sf), and the Education 2 North Building (8,655 sf). The project relocates ten support services units to facilities on the edge of the respective campuses in order to accommodate an increase in staff FTE, to improve staff work spaces, and to create additional programmatic spaces in busier areas of the campuses. Some of the units to be relocated include the Office of Information Technology, Facilities Management, and the Office of Institutional Planning.</p>	
Campus Village Acquisition	\$64,000,000
<p>The project acquires the Campus Village Apartments and surrounding land (about 3.16 acres) from the CU Real Estate Foundation. The apartments are located near the Auraria Campus and provide housing for CU Denver students. The apartments were constructed between 2005 and 2006 and opened to students in 2006. The apartments largely house first-year students. CU explains that the existing facility management structure is challenging because the apartments are owned and operated by a third party, which creates confusion around the university's role in managing the building, particularly around issues of billing and discipline. Furthermore, student life programs are not integrated into the facility.</p> <p>After the acquisition, the university plans to continue to operate the apartments for student use and to add three additional staff to provide operational oversight of and to design and implement residential life programming in the facility.</p>	
<i>University of Colorado System</i>	
Transfer of 1800 Grant Street LLC	\$0
<p>The project transfers interest in the 18th Avenue, LLC from the University of Colorado (CU) Real Estate Foundation to the CU Board of Regents. The sole holding of the 18th Avenue, LLC is a 121,000-GSF building at 1800 Grant Street, which houses the Board of Regents, the Office of the President, and the systemwide administration offices. The transfer is being made at no additional cost to the CU Board of Regents; however, the Board of Regents will assume the outstanding debt of about \$11.5 million associated with the original purchase of the property. The appraised value of the property is \$20 million.</p>	
Grand Total	\$363,147,837

APPENDIX 4

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYMENTS FUNDED FOR FY 2016-17

The state is currently making payments through the annual budget on seven COP issuances, five of which are state-funded and two of which are cash-funded. Lease-purchase payments for new or ongoing projects paid through COPs are made in the capital construction budget and payments for substantially completed facilities are made in the operating budget. Since all of the projects financed through existing COPs are substantially complete, none of the associated payments are currently being made through the capital construction budget. The COP issuances are discussed in greater detail below and are listed in order of issuance date, beginning with the most recent. Information about the cost and terms of each issuance are shown in Figure A3.1.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation. The state has authorized two COP issuances in recent years to finance construction of laboratory facilities for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI). **Senate Bill 15-207** authorized the issuance of COPs to refinance existing revenue bonds used to finance the construction of the CBI Grand Junction laboratory and regional office. The original revenue bonds were issued by a special purpose entity formed by the city of Grand Junction in 2006. The refinancing was finalized in fall 2015. CBI makes annual lease payments through its operating budget.

House Bill 14-1170 authorized the issuance of COPs to construct a new facility for the CBI in Pueblo West. The new facility replaced a leased lab located in Pueblo. The COPs were issued in July 2014. CBI makes annual lease payments through its operating budget.

Colorado Department of Agriculture. In FY 2014-15, the Department of Agriculture began making payments on a COP issued in December 2013 to finance a new office building designed to consolidate functions from three leased offices in the Denver Metro area. The COP issuance was authorized through **House Bill 13-1234**. The department makes annual lease payments from the Agricultural Management Cash Fund through its operating budget.

History Colorado and the Justice Center. In FY 2011-12, History Colorado began making payments on a portion of a COP issued in July 2009 to finance a new history museum and justice center. Beginning in FY 2012-13, the Judicial Branch began contributing to the payment. The average annual payment amount is \$21.6 million, including \$3.8 million paid by History Colorado from limited gaming moneys, and \$18.4 million paid by the Judicial Branch from civil filing fees. The FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 Judicial Branch share of the payments was partially offset with General Fund. The payments are made through the operating budgets of each agency. The COP issuance was authorized through **Senate Bill 08-206**.

Higher education institutions. **Senate Bill 08-233** authorized a state-funded COP issuance to construct or renovate 12 buildings on various higher education campuses. The 12 projects included (listed in order of original prioritization):

- Butler Hancock Interior Renovation, University of Northern Colorado;
- Academic Building, Craig Campus, Colorado Northwestern Community College;
- Academic Resources Center Remodel, Colorado State University – Pueblo;
- Brown Hall Addition, Colorado School of Mines;

- Clark Building Revitalization (Capital Renewal Project), Colorado State University;
- Science Building Addition and Renovation, Auraria Higher Education Center;
- Taylor Hall Renovation and Addition, Western State Colorado University;
- Wubben Hall Expansion and Renovation, Colorado Mesa University;
- Renovate Existing Science Building, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs;
- Nursing, Health Technology, and Science Building Addition/Renovation, Morgan Community College;
- Science Classroom Addition/Renovation, Larimer Campus, Front Range Community College; and
- Berndt Hall Reconstruction – Geosciences, Physics and Engineering, Fort Lewis College (professional services only).

In FY 2012-13, approximately \$6.1 million from the unspent proceeds resulting from the sale of COPs for the original 12 projects was used to fund 11 controlled maintenance projects at various higher education institutions. The projects were selected from the FY 2012-13 Level II controlled maintenance submission.

The bill identified the source of funds for this COP project as the Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund. Moneys accrue to the fund from rent and royalties paid to develop mineral production on federal land according to a complex formula and after other obligations are met. In years when there are insufficient funds available from this source to make the full annual lease payment, the payment is subsidized in part or whole by a General Fund transfer. The annual lease payments are appropriated to the Department of Higher Education and transferred to and made by the State Treasurer's Office.

State prison and University of Colorado Denver Anschutz Medical Campus. **House Bill 03-1256** authorized the construction of a new high security prison in Cañon City and seven academic facilities at the University of Colorado (CU) Denver's Anschutz Medical Campus. The annual lease payments are made from the Department of Corrections and the CU System operating budgets, respectively. Up to \$8.0 million of the annual lease payment for the CU project is offset with revenue distributed to the state pursuant to the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement.

Additional, non-appropriated project financed through COPs. The Capitol Parking Authority, within the Department of Personnel and Administration, issued COPs in 2004 for the construction of off-street parking facilities in the Capitol Complex. The related COP payment is not appropriated through the state budget. The Capitol Parking Authority uses parking fee revenue to make the required payments. The remaining debt service for the COP payments is \$3.77 million. Payments are expected to continue through FY 2022-23.

Revenue for COP Lease Payments

Unless otherwise specified, the General Fund is the source of revenue for COP payments. The exact annual payment for the seven COP projects currently funded through the annual budget bill varies slightly from year to year, but on average the state owes \$81.1 million each year for the next three years. This amount includes state and cash fund sources. Figure A3.1 summarizes the outstanding payments for all COP projects funded through the state budget for FY 2016-17.

FIGURE A4.1
OUTSTANDING PAYMENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PROJECTS
FUNDED FOR FY 2016-17

Agency	Project	Construction Cost	Average Annual Payment Based on Life of Issuance	Payment Term	Number of Payments Remaining	Date Payment Term Expires	Total Cost (principal and interest)
<i>Lease payments made in whole or in part from the General Fund</i>							
Corrections	Colorado State Penitentiary II Correctional Facility, a 948-bed high-custody prison	\$143.7 million	\$16.6 million	12 years	2	June 30, 2019	\$206.6 million
Public Safety	Colorado Bureau of Investigation Grand Junction	\$11.0 million	\$0.8 million	18 years	16	June 30, 2033	\$14.3 million
Public Safety	Colorado Bureau of Investigation Pueblo West Lab	\$11.0 million	\$0.8 million	20 years	17	June 30, 2034	\$15.2 million
Higher Education Institutions	Various (12 projects)	\$202.3 million	\$17.0 million	20 years	11	June 30, 2028	\$342.1 million
University of Colorado Denver	Construction of seven academic facilities at the Anschutz Medical Campus	\$202.9 million	\$12.7 million	26 years	14	June 30, 2031	\$331.0 million
<i>Lease payments made from cash fund sources</i>							
Agriculture	Main Office, Broomfield	\$7.1 million	\$0.4 million	21 years	17	June 30, 2034	\$9.0 million
History Colorado and Judicial Branch	History Colorado Center and Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center	\$338.8 million	\$21.6 million	34 years	29	June 30, 2046	\$754.6 million
Total		\$916.8 million	\$69.9 million				\$1.67 billion