



Report to the Colorado General Assembly

Capital Development Committee

Prepared by

*The Colorado Legislative Council
Research Publication No.667
February 2016*

2015

Capital Development Committee

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Colorado General Assembly**

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2016

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February 2016

Members of the Seventieth General Assembly,

Submitted herewith is the 2015 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 2015 final report provides a complete summary of all capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations during the 2015 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 2014-15, and a summary of 2015 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 cursive script, appearing to read "Mike Mauer".

Mike Mauer
Director

Capital Development Committee

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	xi
I. Statutory Establishment and Responsibilities of the Capital Development Committee	1
Establishment of the Capital Development Committee	1
Responsibilities of the Capital Development Committee	1
Types of Projects that Qualify for State Funding.....	3
II. Five-year History of State-funded Appropriations for Capital Projects.....	7
Five-Year History of Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations	7
III. Five-year History of Revenue for State-funded Capital Construction Projects	19
Revenue Made Available for Capital Projects	19
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund.....	23
IV. Three-year Outlook — State-funded Capital Need Versus Funding	25
Projected to be Available.....	25
State-Funded Capital Need.....	25
Anticipated Revenue	26
V. 2015 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations.....	31
Requests Submitted to the Capital Development Committee.....	31
Projects Recommended by the Capital Development Committee	31
Projects Recommended for Funding in 2015.....	32
Breakdown of State-Funded Projects	33
VI. Other Action Taken by the CDC During FY 2014-15.....	51
VII. Legislation Impacting Capital Construction Funding or the Capital Development Process — 2015 Legislative Session	65
Capital Construction Projects.....	65
Revenue for Capital Projects.....	66
Changes to Capital Process.....	67
Changes to Post-Appropriation Administration of Capital Projects.....	67
Adjustments to the Administration of Certain Funds Used for Capital Construction.....	67
VIII. Glossary.....	69

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	— Dollar Threshold Triggering Review of Capital Construction Budget Requests	4
Figure 1.2	— Dollar Threshold Triggering Categorization and Review of Controlled Maintenance Budget Requests	5
Figure 2.1	— Capital Appropriations by Project Type FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16.....	7
Figure 2.2	— Five-year History of Capital Appropriations FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16	8
Figure 2.3	— Five-year History of Capital Appropriations For State Departments and Higher Education Institutions FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16.....	9
Figure 2.4	— Five-year History of State-Funded Capital Appropriations by Appropriation Amount FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16	10
Figure 2.5	— Five-year History of State-Funded Capital Appropriations by Agency FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16	12
Figure 2.6	— Gross Square Footage by State Agency	15
Figure 3.1	— Revenue for Capital Projects from the Capital Construction Fund and the Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16.....	19
Figure 3.2	— Five-year History of Revenue Made Available for Capital Projects FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16.....	20
Figure 3.3	— Five-year History of Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Revenue and Appropriations FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16	24
Figure 4.1	— Projected Revenue from Depreciation-Equivalent Transfers Resulting from FY 2015-16 Capital Projects	28
Figure 4.2	— Three-year Estimate of Available Revenue Versus State-funded Capital Need..	29
Figure 5.1	— Funding Sources for FY 2015-16 Projects	33
Figure 5.2	— Summary of State-funded FY 2015-16 Projects	33
Figure 5.3	— Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations In SB 15-234.....	34
Figure 6.1	— Supplementals for Capital Construction Approved by the CDC and JBC July 1, 2014 — June 30, 2015.....	53
Figure 6.2	— Six-month Waiver Requests Approved by the CDC July 1, 2014 — June 30, 2015	56
Figure 6.3	— Property Transactions Reviewed and Commented Upon by the CDC July 1, 2014 — June 30, 2015	57
Figure 6.4	— Miscellaneous CDC Action and Activities	60

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 — Five-year Growth in Gross Square Footage by State Agency
Calendar Year 2010 through Calendar Year 2010 71

Appendix 2 — Higher Education Cash Projects Approved or Reauthorized During FY 2014-15
Organized by Higher Education Institution 85

Appendix 3 — Certificates of Participation Projects Funded in FY 2014-15..... 91

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.

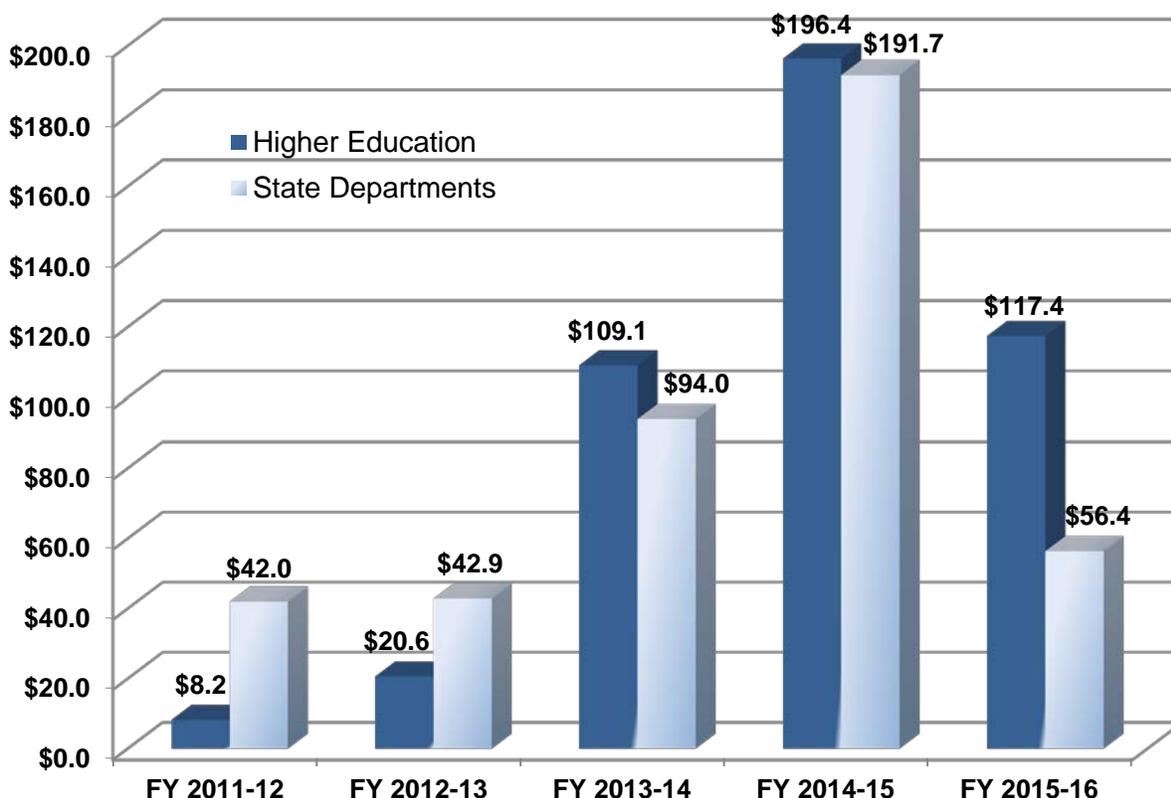
Five-year History of Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

State-funded appropriations totaled \$878.6 million for the five-year period ending in FY 2015-16. The first two years of the appropriation period were the first years the state showed a recovery from the economic recession that began in 2008. A total of \$50.2 million and \$63.5 million were appropriated in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13, respectively. 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 ten years by more than \$125.0 million. A total of \$173.8 million, or 19.8 percent of the total amount appropriated in the five-year period, was appropriated in FY 2015-16. It is important to note that about \$45 million in annual lease payments for projects built through certificates of participation (COPs) shifted

from the capital budget to the operating budget beginning in FY 2015-16. Additionally, beginning in FY 2015-16, information technology capital budget requests for new projects were tracked and reported by the Joint Technology Committee.

Funding for state departments and higher education institutions. State departments received \$426.8 million (48.6 percent) of total capital appropriations over the five-year period, while higher education institutions received \$451.7 million (51.4 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 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16**



Gross Square Footage of State Facilities

As of December 2014, the total gross square footage (GSF) of state-occupied facilities was 73.9 million GSF, according to the Office of the State Architect (OSA). The estimated current replacement value (CRV) is \$16.3 billion. The total GSF of state-occupied facilities grew by 2.8 million GSF, or 3.9 percent, between calendar year 2013 and calendar year 2014. The total CRV increased by \$945.1 million, or 6.2 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 \$950.7 million for the last five fiscal years. Of this amount, \$224.3 million, or 23.6 percent, was made available for FY 2015-16 projects. Funding for FY 2015-16 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 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

Revenue Source		FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Five-year Total
General Fund							
1a	Transfers to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	\$49.3	\$61.4	\$322.7*	\$226.5	\$222.3	\$882.2
1b	Appropriations to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal		\$49.3	\$61.4	\$322.7	\$226.5	\$222.3	\$882.2
Capital Construction Fund							
2	Interest earnings, reversions, and other deposits made by the legislature	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$2.6	\$2.0	\$6.9
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	\$8.4	\$18.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0**	\$26.6
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 projects	N/A	\$6.1	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	\$7.2	\$7.1	\$7.3	\$7.3	\$0.0**	\$28.9
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund							
6	Interest earnings on the principal balance, which cannot be expended on projects	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total		\$65.8	\$93.6	\$330.6	\$236.4	\$224.3	\$950.7

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

**Completed projects funded by certificates of participation were moved to the operating budget beginning in FY 2015-16. Therefore, projects funded by these revenue sources in FY 2015-16 are not considered capital projects after they are substantially complete.

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 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Five-Year Total
Principal						
Beginning balance	\$222,560	\$225,702	\$3,229,147	\$78,619,870	\$69,670,227	N/A
Appropriation to fund*	0	23,000,000	126,000,000	111,264	0	\$149,111,264
Transfer from fund through Executive Order or legislation	0	(20,150,000)	(50,850,000)	(9,672,000)	0	(80,672,000)
Interest						
Interest earned**	\$3,055	\$21,752	\$241,000	\$729,000	\$1,030,800	\$2,025,607
Interest transferred from the CMTF to General Fund	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Interest appropriated for controlled maintenance projects	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Total Appropriated for Controlled Maintenance	\$10,746,597	\$25,229,871	\$45,686,429	\$47,587,386	\$19,195,021	\$148,445,304
Amount appropriated from the CCF	10,418,297	25,009,321	44,926,689	47,227,361	19,195,021	\$146,776,689
Amount appropriated from cash sources***	328,300	220,550	759,740	360,025	0	\$1,668,615

*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 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 is an estimate based on the June 2015 Legislative Council economic forecast. Half of any interest moneys expected to be earned in FY 2015-16 can be appropriated for FY 2016-17 projects.

***For FY 2011-12 through FY 2014-15, the source of cash funds is federal matching funds for state readiness center 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, there is a projected \$1.38 billion revenue shortfall to meet capital needs that are estimated at \$1.56 billion over the next three years. Revenue is projected for the next three years.

Of this amount, controlled maintenance needs total \$322.5 million, or 20.7 percent of the estimated three-year need, while capital construction needs total \$1.24 billion, or 79.3 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 \$276.3 million, including \$173.1 million for state-funded projects and \$103.2 million for cash-funded projects and the cash component of various state-funded projects. Of the amount appropriated through state funds, \$153.9 million (88.9 percent) was allocated to capital construction projects, including two capital renewal projects and the state portion of one annual COP payment, and \$19.2 million (11.1 percent) to controlled maintenance, including one capital renewal project. A total of 58 projects were funded:

- ✓ 14 state department capital construction projects funded in FY 2015-16 totaling \$45.6 million in state funds and \$0.6 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 9 higher education capital construction projects funded in FY 2015-16 totaling \$107.5 million in state funds and \$75.7 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 1 certificates of participation payment totaling \$0.8 million in state funds;
- ✓ 26 state-funded controlled maintenance projects funded in FY 2015-16 totaling \$19.2 million in state funds; and
- ✓ 8 cash-funded state department projects totaling \$26.9 million.

Funding for the 58 projects includes:

- ✓ \$144.5 million transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund, including \$0.5 million from the General Fund Exempt account for highway construction projects;
- ✓ \$25.6 million expected to be transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund pursuant to Senate Bill 09-228;
- ✓ \$1.1 million in FY 2014-15 interest earnings;
- ✓ \$1.0 million transferred from the State Historical Fund to the Capital Construction Fund;
- ✓ \$0.9 million in unobligated fund balance;
- ✓ \$103.0 million from cash funds, including \$2.4 million from the Highway Users Tax Fund; and
- ✓ \$0.2 million from federal funds.

Breakdown of State-Funded Projects

Of the \$173.1 million in state funds included in the Long Bill for capital construction, state departments received \$55.6 million (32.1 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 \$117.4 million (67.9 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 2015-16 PROJECTS

Funding Source	Amount Funded (millions)	% of Total Funded
Capital Construction Fund	\$173.1	62.7%
Cash Funds	103.0	37.3%
Federal Funds	0.2	<0.1%
Total	\$276.2	100%

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 only, to the CDC. The CDC considered and approved 12 such requests during FY 2014-15. The combined impact of the four supplemental requests from all funding sources is \$53.9 million, including an increase of \$48.8 million in cash funds spending authority, an increase of \$6.0 million in state funds, and a net decrease of 0.9 million in federal funds spending authority.

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 three six-month waiver requests during FY 2014-15.

The CDC reviewed and commented on 13 property transactions in FY 2014-15 submitted by the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources. All of the property transaction proposals were favorably recommended.

2015 Legislation Impacting Capital Construction Funding or the Capital Development Process

The General Assembly adopted 19 bills during the 2015 legislative session that affected capital construction and the duties of the CDC. These bills addressed spending on, and revenue for, capital construction projects, changes to the capital project review process, changes to the post-appropriation administration of capital projects, and made 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 2014 was a House 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 prior legislative authorization in an appropriations bill, and make recommendations to the JBC regarding projects subject to the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program, pursuant to Senate Bill 09-290;
- 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 a 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:

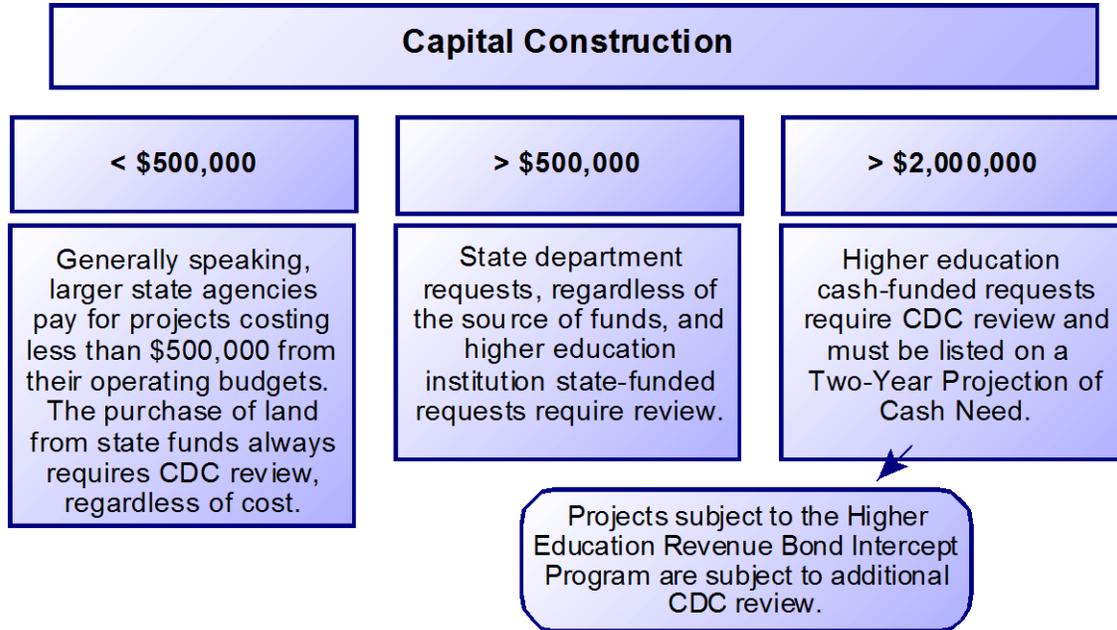
- the acquisition of a capital asset, including real property, fixed equipment, and moveable equipment;
- the acquisition of any item of instructional or scientific equipment that costs more than \$50,000, except for cash-funded purchases made by institutions of higher education;
- the disposition of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

Capital Construction

Capital construction budget requests are 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

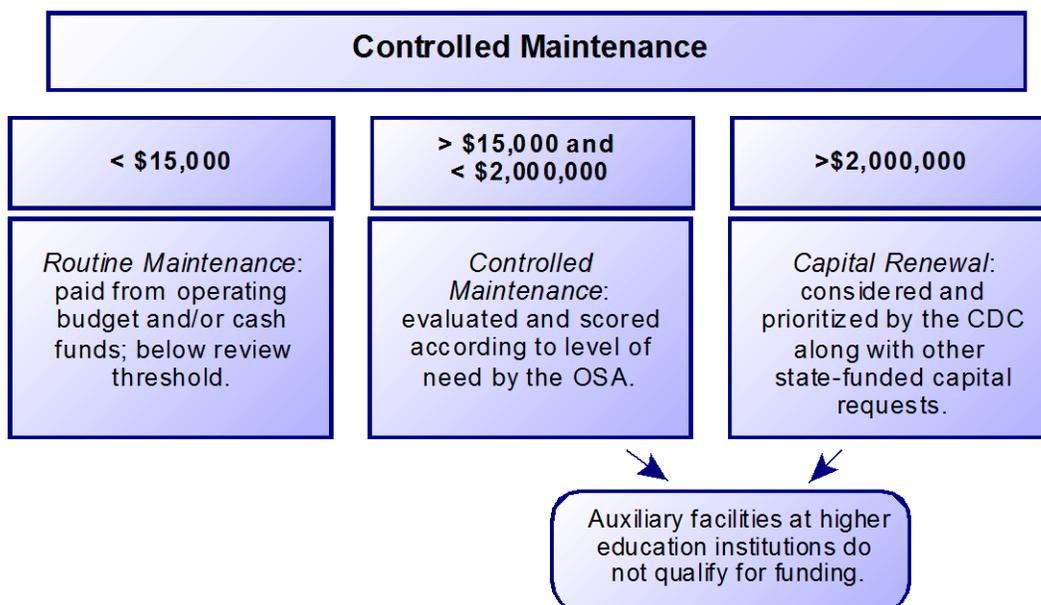
Controlled maintenance budget requests are system- or maintenance-driven and typically address facility component systems at the end of their useful life. As such, controlled maintenance involves site improvements and corrective repairs or replacement of the utilities and equipment necessary for the 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. Figure 1.2 illustrates the dollar threshold triggering the review and 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 \$878.6 million for the five-year period ending in FY 2015-16. The first two years of the appropriation period were the first years the state showed a recovery from the economic recession that began in 2008. A total of \$50.2 million and \$63.5 million were appropriated in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13, respectively. 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 ten years by more than \$125.0 million. A total of \$173.8 million, or 19.8 percent of the total amount appropriated in the five-year period, was appropriated in FY 2015-16. 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 in FY 2015-16, information technology capital budget requests for new projects will be 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 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16
FIVE-YEAR TOTAL = \$878.6 MILLION

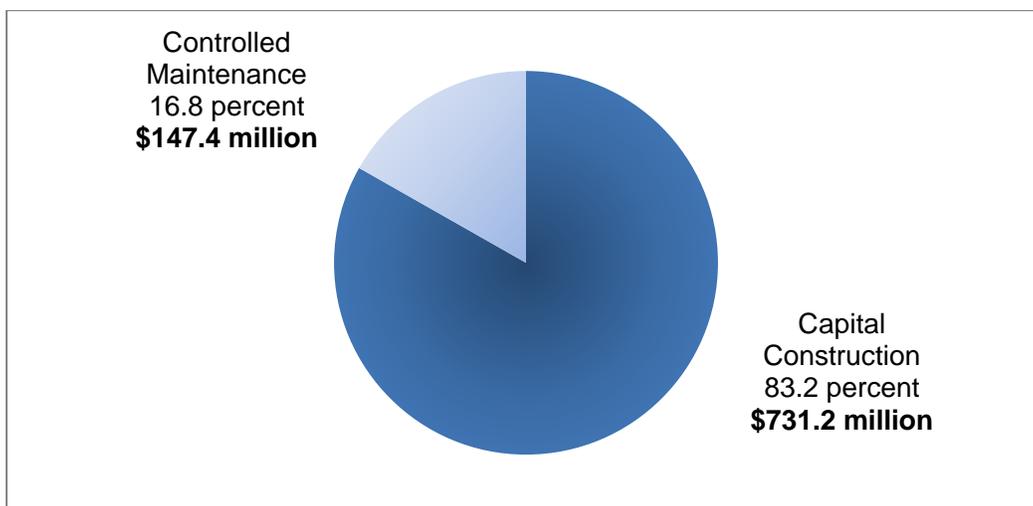
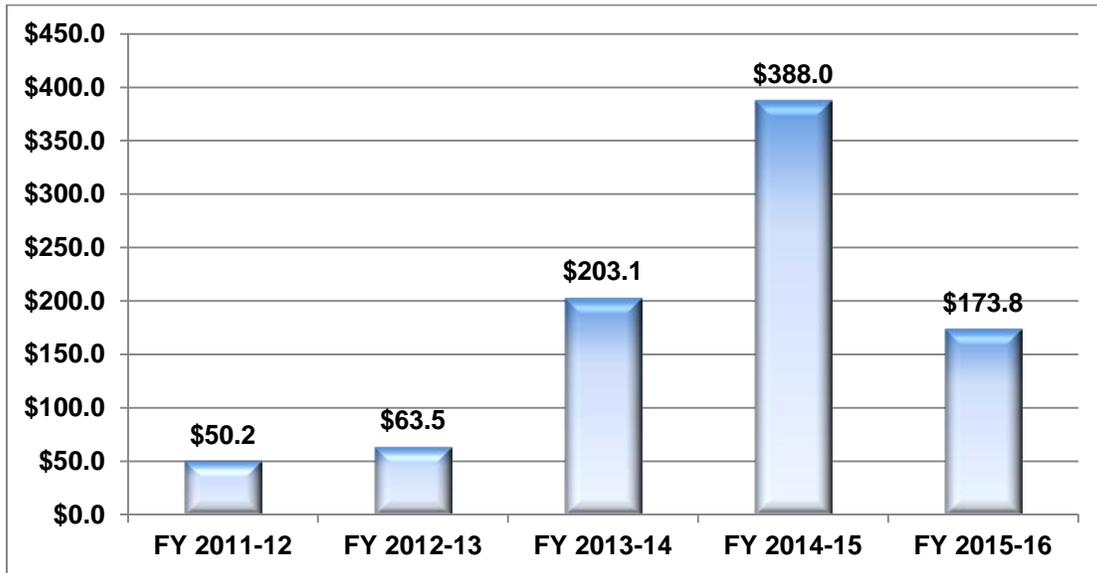


Figure 2.2 provides a five-year overview of capital funding.

FIGURE 2.2
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS (IN MILLIONS)
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16



Funding for state departments and higher education institutions. State departments received \$426.8 million (48.6 percent) of total capital appropriations over the five-year period, while higher education institutions received \$451.7 million (51.4 percent). One state department accounted for about one-fourth of the total state department appropriation:

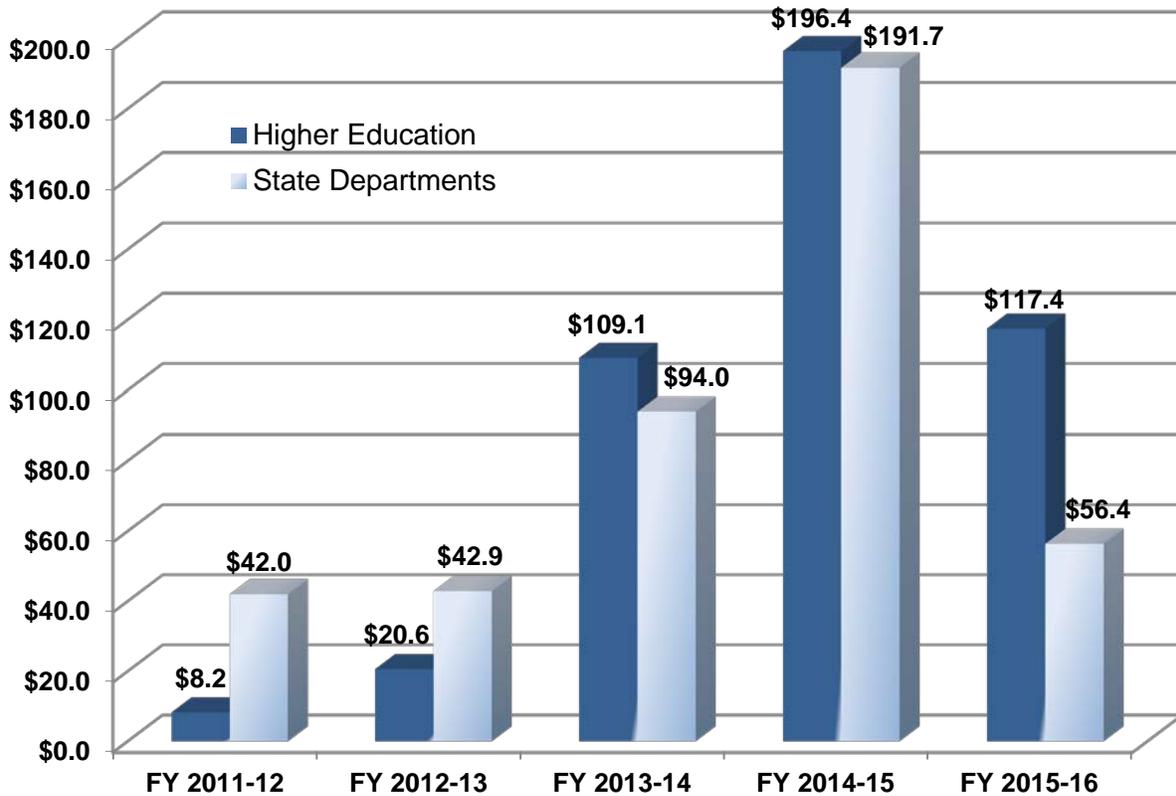
- Department of Corrections, \$109.4 million (25.6 percent).

One higher education system accounted for almost one-quarter of the total higher education appropriation:

- University of Colorado System, \$103.8 million (23.0 percent).

From FY 2011-12 through FY 2014-15, the Department of Corrections and the University of Colorado System maintained ongoing COP payments for the Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion and the Anschutz Medical Campus projects, which accounted for 51.7 percent and 26.5 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 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16



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. The funding amounts in these tables only reflect funding from state sources, including the Capital Construction Fund, the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund (CERF), and General Fund (GF) for the Department of Public Health and Environment Nutrients Grant Fund for local government water projects.

FIGURE 2.4
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY APPROPRIATION AMOUNT
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

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	\$109,411,075	12.5%	\$92,295,150	1	\$17,115,924	2
2	Office of Information Technology	60,215,813	6.9%	55,702,347	2	4,513,464	7
3	Revenue	54,047,908	6.2%	52,025,031	3	2,022,874	24
4	Human Services	47,186,690	5.4%	31,319,355	7	15,867,328	3
5	Colorado State University	47,064,759	5.4%	38,694,678	5	8,370,076	5
6	University of Colorado at Boulder	44,702,989	5.1%	32,614,658	6	12,088,325	4
7	Treasury	41,662,229	4.7%	41,662,225	4	0	T36
8	Personnel and Administration	39,954,970	4.5%	21,529,110	16	18,425,844	1
9	Colorado Mesa University	33,847,555	3.9%	31,253,862	8	2,593,685	20
10	Auraria Higher Education Center	32,594,329	3.7%	26,848,307	12	5,746,010	6
11	Fort Lewis College	31,961,123	3.6%	29,121,100	9	2,840,014	16
12	University of Colorado Denver	30,314,302	3.5%	27,546,611	11	2,767,680	18
13	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	28,781,365	3.3%	27,575,032	10	1,206,323	30
14	Adams State University	28,000,741	3.2%	24,728,846	14	3,271,881	14
15	University of Northern Colorado	27,493,246	3.1%	23,000,000	15	4,493,231	8
16	Western State Colorado University	26,931,039	3.1%	25,779,853	13	1,151,173	31
17	Colorado School of Mines	25,098,044	2.9%	21,164,665	17	3,933,362	10
18	Metropolitan State University	20,000,018	2.3%	20,000,000	18	0	T36
19	Colorado State University — Pueblo	19,812,316	2.3%	16,179,939	19	3,632,358	12

FIGURE 2.4 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY APPROPRIATION AMOUNT
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

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	Military and Veterans Affairs	18,012,471	2.1%	15,893,366	20	2,119,085	23
21	Public Safety	\$15,847,891	1.8%	\$14,453,469	22	\$1,394,400	27
22	Public Health and Environment	15,323,221	1.7%	15,000,000	21	323,200	35
23	Northeastern Junior College	14,371,979	1.6%	13,128,000	23	1,243,956	29
24	Education	11,789,765	1.3%	8,074,925	25	3,714,815	11
25	Red Rocks Community College	11,055,897	1.3%	10,000,000	24	1,055,873	32
26	History Colorado	8,182,594	0.9%	5,618,875	26	2,563,693	21
27	Pueblo Community College	6,390,963	0.7%	3,569,619	27	2,821,317	17
28	Colorado Community Colleges Lowry	3,935,290	0.4%	0	T31	3,935,290	9
29	Trinidad State Junior College	3,928,296	0.4%	1,950,000	30	1,978,266	25
30	Otero Junior College	3,554,699	0.4%	1,978,300	29	1,576,370	26
31	Arapahoe Community College	3,338,976	0.4%	0	T31	3,338,976	13
32	Front Range Community College	3,209,518	0.4%	0	T31	3,209,518	15
33	Agriculture	2,690,743	0.3%	0	T31	2,690,743	19
34	Transportation	2,500,028	0.3%	2,500,000	28	0	T36
35	Pikes Peak Community College	2,256,577	0.3%	0	T31	2,256,577	22
36	Colorado Northwestern Community College	1,251,339	0.1%	0	T31	1,251,339	28
37	Lamar Community College	1,029,812	0.1%	0	T31	1,029,812	33
38	Morgan Community College	828,657	0.1%	0	T31	828,657	34

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FIGURE 2.5
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Total	Percent of Total
Adams State University	\$0	\$884,894	\$20,375,105	\$6,740,728	\$0	\$28,000,727	3.2%
Auraria Higher Education Center	852,535	768,585	5,656,734	24,907,710	408,753	32,594,317	3.7%
Colorado Mesa University	0	0	11,264,974	19,371,501	3,211,072	33,847,547	3.9%
Colorado School of Mines	393,470	1,111,310	494,025	15,623,130	7,476,092	25,098,027	2.9%
Colorado State University System							
Colorado State University	0	1,540,225	2,337,905	18,524,645	24,661,979	47,064,754	5.4%
Colorado State University — Pueblo	0	0	17,838,869	998,351	975,077	19,812,297	2.3%
Colorado State University System Subtotal	\$0	\$1,540,225	\$20,176,774	\$19,522,996	\$25,637,056	\$66,877,051	7.6%
Community College System							
Arapahoe Community College	0	584,125	1,230,018	1,028,833	496,000	3,338,976	0.4%
Colorado Community Colleges Lowry	0	1,015,919	1,432,049	1,487,322	0	3,935,290	0.4%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	0	275,000	175,000	250,672	550,667	1,251,339	0.1%
Front Range Community College	0	492,510	842,095	641,913	1,233,000	3,209,518	0.4%
Lamar Community College	0	0	463,591	566,221	0	1,029,812	0.1%
Morgan Community College	0	0	297,509	531,148	0	828,657	0.1%
Northeastern Junior College	269,000	598,000	13,128,000	376,956	0	14,371,956	1.6%
Otero Junior College	0	440,370	2,388,300	726,000	0	3,554,670	0.4%
Pikes Peak Community College	0	287,882	1,460,027	508,668	0	2,256,577	0.3%
Pueblo Community College	0	698,775	981,255	587,870	4,123,036	6,390,936	0.7%
Red Rocks Community College	0	0	291,813	10,764,060	0	11,055,873	1.3%
Trinidad State Junior College	0	132,700	2,472,599	1,322,967	0	3,928,266	0.4%
Community College System Subtotal	\$269,000	\$4,525,281	\$25,162,256	\$18,792,630	\$6,402,703	\$55,151,870	6.3%

FIGURE 2.5 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

Department/Institution	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Total	Percent of Total
Fort Lewis College	\$0	\$660,000	\$1,100,675	\$21,439,773	\$8,760,666	\$31,961,114	3.6%
Metropolitan State University	0	0	0	5,279,128	14,720,872	20,000,000	2.3%
University of Colorado System							
University of Colorado at Boulder	607,492	1,266,888	10,867,654	14,604,245	17,356,704	44,702,983	5.1%
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	187,588	402,662	4,958,917	13,623,489	9,608,699	28,781,355	3.3%
University of Colorado Denver	5,912,536	8,383,716	7,593,961	8,207,192	216,886	30,314,291	3.5%
University of Colorado System Subtotal	\$6,707,616	\$10,053,266	\$23,420,532	\$36,434,926	\$27,182,289	\$103,798,629	11.8%
University of Northern Colorado	0	973,000	935,700	1,951,485	23,633,046	27,493,231	3.1%
Western State Colorado University	0	108,248	518,313	26,304,465	0	26,931,026	3.1%
Higher Education Subtotals	\$8,222,621	\$20,624,809	\$109,105,088	\$196,368,472	\$117,432,549	\$451,753,539	51.4%
Agriculture	\$0	\$709,680	\$988,738	\$992,325	0	2,690,743	0.3%
Corrections	20,257,067	21,761,083	27,225,308	32,678,562	7,489,054	109,411,074	12.5%
Education	0	900,575	519,058	1,725,007	8,645,100	11,789,740	1.3%
History Colorado	486,376	327,672	3,437,752	3,360,986	569,782	8,182,568	0.9%
Human Services	1,495,808	2,766,814	4,522,711	25,458,882	12,942,468	47,186,683	5.4%
Military and Veterans Affairs	4,210,056	2,948,638	388,310	5,465,447	5,000,000	18,012,451	2.1%
Office of Information Technology	876,057	1,900,000	6,271,245	37,234,845	13,933,664	60,215,811	6.9%
Personnel and Administration	3,018,104	6,158,653	14,978,538	11,745,442	4,054,217	39,954,954	4.5%
Public Health and Environment	0	0	15,000,000	323,200	0	15,323,200	1.7%
Public Safety	0	0	792,700	11,823,854	3,231,315	15,847,869	1.8%
Revenue	7,063,864	4,473,254	752,070	41,758,717	0	54,047,905	6.2%

FIGURE 2.5 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR HISTORY OF STATE-FUNDED CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS BY AGENCY
FY 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

Department/Institution	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Total	Percent of Total
Transportation	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$2,500,000	0.3%
Treasury	4,066,510	420,184	18,587,975	18,587,556	0	41,662,225	4.7%
State Department Subtotal	\$41,973,842	\$42,866,553	\$93,964,405	\$191,654,823	\$56,365,600	\$426,825,223	48.6%
GRAND TOTAL	\$50,196,463	\$63,491,362	\$203,069,493	\$388,023,295	\$173,798,149	\$878,578,762	100.0%

Gross Square Footage of State Facilities

As of December 2014, the total gross square footage of state-occupied facilities was 73.9 million GSF, according to the Office of the State Architect. The estimated current replacement value is \$16.3 billion. Of this amount, 46.3 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 46.3 million GSF is \$10.9 billion. The highest ratio of CRV per GSF of all state-owned buildings is \$862.52 per GSF for the State Capitol Building.

The total GSF of state-occupied facilities grew by 2.8 million GSF, or 3.9 percent, between calendar year 2013 and calendar year 2014. The total CRV increased by \$945.1 million, or 6.2 percent, during the same period.

Higher education institution facilities account for 67.8 percent of the total state inventory, and state department facilities account for the remaining 32.2 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 15.3 percent and 13.9 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 9.3 percent, 5.2 percent, and 4.6 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 on page 71 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 8.1 percent.

FIGURE 2.6
GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY (AS OF DECEMBER 2014)

Department/Institution	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in millions)
State Departments						
Agriculture	880,173	1.19%	\$87.8	880,173	1.90%	\$87.8
Capitol Complex	2,268,094	3.07%	\$639.1	2,073,614	4.48%	\$627.4
Corrections	6,878,716	9.30%	\$1,379.8	6,448,635	13.92%	\$1,348.9
Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad	52,819	0.07%	\$7.9	52,819	0.11%	\$7.9
Education	327,394	0.44%	\$52.6	327,394	0.71%	\$52.6
History Colorado	439,861	0.59%	\$71.8	439,861	0.95%	\$71.8
Human Services	3,818,063	5.16%	\$716.2	3,482,899	7.52%	\$670.8
Judicial	855,376	1.16%	\$208.5	855,376	1.85%	\$208.5
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 2014)

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	1,472,890	1.99%	\$212.80	721,389	1.56%	\$104.6
Natural Resources	2,694,627	3.64%	\$370.6	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	112,640	0.15%	\$52.2	112,640	0.24%	\$52.2
Public Safety	302,334	0.41%	\$48.4	290,786	0.63%	\$42.0
Revenue	132,074	0.18%	\$20.7	119,502	0.26%	\$16.4
Transportation	3,373,967	4.56%	\$1,283.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
State Department Totals	23,777,073	32.16%	\$5,176.0	15,830,473	34.17%	\$3,295.5
Higher Education						
Adams State University	1,193,787	1.61%	\$262.4	670,253	1.45%	\$149.5
Auraria Higher Education Center	3,719,700	5.03%	\$632.3	2,304,152	4.97%	\$444.4
Colorado Mesa University	1,934,692	2.62%	\$397.4	833,146	1.80%	\$189.6
Colorado School of Mines	2,358,540	3.19%	\$545.3	1,373,582	2.96%	\$355.7
Colorado State University (CSU) System						
CSU	10,241,724	13.85%	\$1,924.8	6,361,345	13.73%	\$1,336.2
CSU-Pueblo	1,282,680	1.73%	\$219.0	646,155	1.39%	\$111.7
CSU Totals	11,524,404	15.59%	\$2,143.8	7,007,500	15.12%	\$1,447.9
Community Colleges						
Arapahoe	425,428	0.58%	\$79.9	425,428	0.92%	\$79.9
Aurora	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3
Front Range	745,143	1.01%	\$171.2	702,698	1.52%	\$161.6
Lamar	332,703	0.45%	\$44.1	273,687	0.59%	\$34.2
Lowry	942,458	1.27%	\$160.9	942,458	2.03%	\$160.9
Morgan	138,806	0.19%	\$30.1	135,665	0.29%	\$29.4
Northeastern	565,444	0.76%	\$95.9	330,988	0.71%	\$53.7
Northwestern	347,311	0.47%	\$57.3	266,352	0.57%	\$46.0
Otero	320,993	0.43%	\$53.6	224,841	0.49%	\$38.4

FIGURE 2.6 (CONT.)
GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY (AS OF DECEMBER 2014)

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	583,568	0.79%	\$105.1	551,857	1.19%	\$100.2
Pueblo	508,640	0.69%	\$94.3	445,598	0.96%	\$80.9
Red Rocks	482,507	0.65%	\$84.3	482,507	1.04%	\$84.3
Trinidad	384,280	0.52%	\$74.3	292,529	0.63%	\$56.9
Community College Totals	5,803,788	7.85%	\$1,055.3	5,101,115	11.01%	\$930.7
Fort Lewis College	1,177,223	1.59%	\$396.6	593,714	1.28%	\$209.0
University of Colorado (CU) System						
CU-Boulder	11,302,224	15.29%	\$2,790.3	5,522,675	11.92%	\$1,635.0
CU-Colorado Springs	2,254,010	3.05%	\$475.0	980,687	2.12%	\$314.2
CU-Denver	4,459,103	6.03%	\$1,552.4	3,881,448	8.38%	\$1,459.2
CU Totals	18,015,337	24.36%	\$4,817.7	10,384,810	22.41%	\$3,408.4
University of Northern Colorado	3,154,584	4.27%	\$603.9	1,528,707	3.30%	\$332.2
Western State Colorado University	1,280,298	1.73%	\$258.4	703,797	1.52%	\$173.2
Higher Education Totals	50,162,353	67.84%	\$11,113.1	30,500,776	65.83%	\$7,640.6
Grand Total	73,939,426	100.00%	\$16,289.1	46,331,249	100.00%	\$10,936.1

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 can only 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.

Revenue to the CCF and the FML revenues fund for capital projects totaled \$915.0 million over the last five fiscal years — FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16. 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 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16**

Fund	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	Totals
Capital Construction Fund	\$50,198,234	\$62,161,498	\$322,651,241	\$229,093,465	\$224,329,429	\$888,433,867
Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund	8,379,790	18,165,191	0	0	0	26,544,981
Totals	\$58,578,024	\$80,326,689	\$322,651,241	\$229,093,465	\$224,329,429	\$914,978,848

Revenue Made Available for Capital Projects

Revenue made available for capital projects from all state sources totaled \$950.7 million for the last five fiscal years. Of this amount, \$224.3 million, or 23.6 percent, was made available for FY 2015-16 projects. Funding for FY 2015-16 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 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

Revenue Source		FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Five-Year Total
General Fund							
1a	Transfers to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	\$49.3	\$61.4	\$322.7*	\$226.5	\$222.3	\$882.2
1b	Appropriations to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal		\$49.3	\$61.4	\$322.7	\$226.5	\$222.3	\$882.2
Capital Construction Fund							
2	Interest earnings, reversions, and other deposits made by the legislature	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$2.6	\$2.0	\$6.9
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	\$8.4	\$18.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0**	\$26.6
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 projects	N/A	\$6.1	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	\$7.2	\$7.1	\$7.3	\$7.3	\$0.0**	\$28.9
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund							
6	Interest earnings on the principal balance, which cannot be expended on projects	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total		\$65.8	\$93.6	\$330.6	\$236.4	\$224.3	\$950.7

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

**Completed projects funded by certificates of participation were moved to the operating budget beginning in FY 2015-16. Therefore, projects funded by these revenue sources in FY 2015-16 are not considered capital projects after they are substantially complete.

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 more capital or highway projects. This has been the primary means of funding capital construction

and controlled maintenance projects during the five-year period. For FY 2015-16, the CCF received \$220.8 million in General Fund transfers for state-funded capital construction and controlled maintenance projects listed in the 2015 Long Bill, Senate Bill 15-234.

Other transfers. For FY 2015-16, an additional \$1,000,000 was transferred from the State Historical Fund, as well as \$500,000 from the General Fund Exempt account.

For the last five fiscal years, transportation projects have been funded from 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, allowed 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 occurred during the five-year period.

House Bill 02-1310 excess reserve credit. From 2004 to 2009, one-third of General Fund excess reserves were transferred annually to the CCF. The remaining two-thirds were credited to the Highway Users Tax Fund. Moneys transferred in a given fiscal year were excess funds from the prior fiscal year, and were generally used to fund projects in the subsequent fiscal year. A total of \$350.3 million was made available from this source for capital projects during the six fiscal years a transfer was made to the CCF.

Senate Bill 09-228 repealed the automatic House Bill 02-1310 transfer beginning in FY 2008-09; therefore, FY 2009-10 marked the last year that money was made available for capital projects from this revenue source.

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 used for capital projects in FY 2015-16 totaled \$1.1 million.

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.

There are two forms of FML revenue, including bonus and non-bonus payments, of which the state receives a 50 percent share. Mineral and gas companies pay a one-time bonus to lease federal land for mineral development. The lessees then pay regular rent for the right to develop mineral production on federal land. If minerals are extracted and sold, the lessees pay the federal government a royalty from the production. Rent and royalty payments constitute non-bonus payments. Under current law, FML revenues received by the state are commingled and distributed according to a complex formula to the State Public School Fund, the Colorado Water Conservation Board, the Local Government Mineral Impact Fund, the FML revenues fund, and the reserve fund.

Moneys accrue to the FML revenues fund from non-bonus payments that exceed their primary allocations, up to \$50 million annually. 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. Moneys from this fund have been used to make certificates of participation annual lease payments for COPs issued in November 2008 to pay for 12 projects at various higher education institutions. Due to the weak demand for energy and falling energy prices resulting from the economic recession, the amount of FML revenue the state has received in recent years has not been sufficient to fully support the annual COP lease payments. There was insufficient revenue from the FML revenues fund to pay the annual COP lease payment in FY 2013-14 through FY 2014-15. Therefore, the payment was made from the CCF. FML revenue rebounded to some degree in FY 2014-15, so \$12.0 million of the \$17.8 million COP payment for FY 2015-16 was made using FML revenue. This money is not shown in Figure 3.2, because the COP payment for this project is now paid from 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. Construction on the 12 facilities was substantially complete by the 2012 legislative session. 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 a controlled maintenance project or 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. On September 5, 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).

For FY 2015-16, the amount of the COP payment paid from tobacco master settlement funds was \$7.1 million. 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 Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund 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 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 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 million. No appropriations for controlled maintenance projects were made from the fund during the five-year period.

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 2011-12 TO FY 2015-16

	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Five-Year Total
Principal						
Beginning balance	\$222,560	\$225,702	\$3,229,147	\$78,619,870	\$69,670,227	N/A
Appropriation to fund*	0	23,000,000	126,000,000	111,264	0	\$149,111,264
Transfer from fund through executive order or legislation	0	(20,150,000)	(50,850,000)	(9,672,000)	0	(80,672,000)
Interest						
Interest earned**	\$3,055	\$21,752	\$241,000	\$729,000	\$1,030,800	\$2,025,607
Interest transferred from the CMTF to General Fund	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Interest appropriated for controlled maintenance projects	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Total Appropriated for Controlled Maintenance						
	\$10,746,597	\$25,229,871	\$45,686,429	\$47,587,386	\$19,195,021	\$148,445,304
Amount appropriated from the CCF	10,418,297	25,009,321	44,926,689	47,227,361	19,195,021	\$146,776,689
Amount appropriated from cash sources***	328,300	220,550	759,740	360,025	0	\$1,668,615

*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 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 is an estimate based on the June 2015 Legislative Council economic forecast. Half of any interest moneys expected to be earned in FY 2015-16 can be appropriated for FY 2016-17 projects.

***For FY 2011-12 through FY 2014-15, the source of cash funds is federal matching funds for state readiness center 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. 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, Figure 4.2 on page 29 shows a \$1.38 billion revenue shortfall to meet capital needs that are estimated at \$1.56 billion over the next three years. Revenue is projected for the next three fiscal years.

State-Funded Capital Need

The estimated three-year capital need is \$1.56 billion. Of this amount, controlled maintenance needs total \$322.5 million, or 20.7 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 2014 (the most recent data available) and excluding controlled maintenance, the state's projected three-year capital construction need is estimated to be \$1.24 billion, or 79.3 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 to maintain and renew its infrastructure and systems. As of December 2014, the existing inventory of state-owned buildings funded and maintained by the General Fund was valued at \$10.9 billion. Based on industry standards, the State Architect recommends a minimum of 1 percent of the CRV, or \$109.4 million annually, be spent to maintain the state's facilities, and an additional 1 to 3 percent, or \$109.4 million to \$328.1 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 2014 report estimated an average annual need of \$107.5 million per year over the next three years, or about 1.0 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 \$19.2 million in FY 2015-16, or by about 84.6 percent. In FY 2014-15, controlled maintenance funding totaled \$47.2 million, the highest amount of funding in the last five years. For FY 2015-16, Level I controlled maintenance projects were funded. Level I controlled 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 \$411.8 million annually, based on the plans submitted by state departments and higher education institutions in October 2014.

Certificates of participation. The state is currently making payments on six COP projects through the operating and capital construction budgets. However, only one state-funded COP project was funded through the capital budget in FY 2015-16. Since there are no expected payments in the capital budget for COP projects in the next three years, Figure 4.2 does not show any capital need for COP payments. More detailed information on annual lease payments for all of the state's COP projects can be found in Appendix 3.

Anticipated Revenue

Revenue to the CCF is expected to total \$186.9 million over the next three years. Figure 4.2 (see page 29) provides the revenue sources for the CCF for FY 2016-17 through FY 2018-19.

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. 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 efficient 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 the annual COP payment on behalf of the Centennial Correctional Facility. 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 2015 session, no new legislation was authorized to increase moneys to the CERF.

Statutory General Fund transfer pursuant to Senate Bill 09-228. Prior to FY 2009-10, state law limited the growth of General Fund appropriations to 6 percent from one fiscal year to the next. SB 09-228 repealed the 6 percent limit and set the growth limit equal to 5 percent of Colorado personal income. The bill also repealed the automatic House Bill 02-1310 transfer to the Capital Construction Fund and the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF). Prior to SB 09-228, HB 02-1310 stipulated how excess General Fund reserves were transferred for transportation and capital construction.

In lieu of the HB 02-1310 transfers for capital construction and transportation, pursuant to SB 09-228, the General Assembly set a five-year statutory transfer from the General Fund to the CCF and the HUTF. The statutory transfer for capital construction was scheduled to begin in FY 2012-13, provided Colorado personal income increased by 5 percent or more. Because personal income did not grow by at least 5 percent until calendar year 2014, the entire five-year block of transfers was delayed until the first fiscal year thereafter. The scheduled transfer to the CCF is set at 0.5 percent of General Fund revenue for the first two fiscal years and 1.0 percent of General Fund revenue in the last three fiscal years of the transfer period. However, the

transfers are cut in half if the TABOR surplus is between 1 percent and 3 percent of General Fund revenue. The transfers are eliminated if the TABOR surplus is greater than 3 percent of General Fund revenue.

Personal income in Colorado increased by 5.6 percent in 2014, triggering the SB 09-228 transfer to the CCF in FY 2015-16. The transfer is estimated to be \$50.5 million, because there is no TABOR surplus anticipated for FY 2015-16, based on projections included in the June 2015 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast. The economic forecast projects that the TABOR surplus in FY 2016-17 will be between 1 and 3 percent of General Fund revenue. Therefore, an additional half-transfer to the CCF under SB 09-228 in the amount of \$26.4 million is anticipated in FY 2016-17. The General Fund transfer to the CCF to fund FY 2015-16 capital projects assumed \$25.6 million in available revenue from the FY 2015-16 transfer under SB 09-228. Therefore, \$24.9 million is shown as available to spend for FY 2016-17 projects, and \$26.4 million is shown as available to spend for FY 2017-18 projects from the FY 2016-17 transfer. Because the TABOR surplus projection for FY 2017-18 has not yet been forecasted by Legislative Council Staff, the estimate shown as available to spend for FY 2018-19 projects assumes a full transfer under SB 09-228 (\$105.6 million). However, if the General Fund surplus is more than 1 percent of General Fund revenue in FY 2017-18, the full transfer under SB 09-228 will not 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. No projects appropriated in the 2015 Long Bill are likely to be completed soon enough to include a depreciation calculation for FY 2016-17. Therefore, revenue from these automatic depreciation-equivalent transfers is not anticipated to be available until FY 2017-18.

It is uncertain how much depreciation will accumulate in the forecast period from projects funded in the 2015 Long Bill. For the purpose of projecting available revenue for future capital need, it is assumed that half of the controlled maintenance projects will be completed by FY 2017-18 and the other half by FY 2018-19. It is also assumed that half of the capital construction projects will be completed by FY 2018-19 and that the other half will not be completed and depreciable until after the forecast period. 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; large capital projects (e.g., new buildings) have a depreciation period of 50 years; and small capital projects have a depreciation period of 25 years (e.g., building renovations). 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 Long Bill are estimated to be \$0.3 million in FY 2017-18 and \$1.1 million in FY 2018-19, as shown in Figure 4.1. No calculations were made to project revenue associated with the depreciation-equivalent transfers resulting from capital projects to be funded in FY 2016-17 and

beyond. Of the total required depreciation-equivalent set asides, 1 percent of the depreciable project costs 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 FY 2015-16 CAPITAL PROJECTS

Project Type	Period (years)	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Controlled Maintenance	20	\$407,894	\$407,894
Capital - Small	25		\$228,814
Capital - Large	50		\$1,134,254
Total Transfer		\$407,894	\$1,770,962
To CMTF		\$81,579	\$705,909
To CCF		\$326,315	\$1,065,053

Capital Construction Fund interest earnings. The CCF is estimated to earn about \$12.9 million in interest over the next three years.

Federal mineral lease revenue. Over the next three years, there is \$0.4 million earned to date that is estimated to be available for higher education controlled maintenance projects from interest earnings on the Higher Education Maintenance and Reserve Fund. Figure 4.2 shows \$10.1 million in FML revenue for higher education capital projects in FY 2016-17, which could be used to offset FY 2016-17 costs associated with various higher education projects funded by COPs (\$19.9 million). If this occurs, extra moneys may be directed to other FY 2016-17 projects. The principal and interest earnings of the FML revenues fund may be used to pay for higher education capital construction projects for academic purposes, or the financing of such projects.

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

Revenue Source	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	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	24,900,000	26,400,000	105,600,000	\$156,900,000	84.0%
Automatic depreciation-equivalent transfers to CCF, pursuant to SB 15-211	0	326,000	1,065,000	\$2,190,000	1.2%
Capital Construction Fund Interest Earnings²	4,910,200	4,000,000	4,000,000	\$12,910,200	6.9%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Interest Earnings²	1,030,800	1,700,000	1,700,000	\$4,430,800	2.4%
Federal Mineral Lease Revenue for higher education projects					
Higher Education Maintenance and Reserve Fund interest earnings, for controlled maintenance ³	246,600	62,000	63,000	\$371,600	0.2%
Higher Education FML Revenues Fund, for capital construction and/or financing for such projects ⁴	10,083,960	0	0	\$10,083,960	5.4%
Total: Revenue	\$41,171,560	\$32,572,000	\$113,143,000	\$186,886,560	100.0%
Capital Need⁵					
	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	Total	% of Total
Controlled Maintenance - All Agencies	103,490,584	111,750,771	107,235,080	\$322,476,435	20.7%
Capital Construction - Higher Education Institutions	459,719,378	364,873,540	230,580,113	\$1,055,173,031	67.7%
Capital Construction - State Departments	152,324,567	8,898,574	19,028,830	\$180,251,971	11.6%
Total: Capital Need	\$715,534,529	\$485,522,885	\$356,844,023	\$1,557,901,437	100.0%
SHORTFALL	(\$684,446,929)	(\$452,950,885)	(\$243,701,023)	(\$1,381,098,837)	

¹Estimates based on June 2015 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18. The estimate for FY 2018-19 assumes that a full transfer under SB 09-228 will occur.

²Estimates based on June 2015 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast for FY 2016-17. Estimates for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 assume that funding for capital construction is similar to FY 2016-17.

³All projected prior year earnings are shown for use in FY 2016-17 based on the interest accumulated prior to July 1, 2015.

⁴The estimate for FY 2016-17 is based on the fund balance as of July 1, 2015, including any interest earned to date and the unspent FML distribution from FY 2014-15. While this revenue is shown as available for higher education capital construction projects, it is not assumed to offset capital need because this revenue could also be used to offset higher education COP projects funded through the operating budget.

⁵Estimates were provided by agencies on October 1, 2014, through submittal of Five-Year Capital Construction Plans and in the State Architect's annual report, submitted in December 2014.

V. 2015 CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS

This chapter describes the capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations approved during the 2015 legislative session. Supplemental appropriations for capital projects made during the 2015 session are discussed in Chapter VI.

Requests Submitted to the Capital Development Committee

After its annual hearings in December 2014, January 2015, and February 2015, the CDC reviewed FY 2015-16 requests for funding and compiled a prioritized list of capital construction and controlled maintenance projects to recommend to the JBC. The 71 capital construction requests submitted to the CDC totaled \$767.4 million from all sources. However, six projects totaling \$43.9 million, most of which are payments for certificates of participation, were referred to the JBC for inclusion in the operating budget. Therefore, 65 projects totaling \$723.5 million were initially considered by the CDC. Of this amount, there were 55 projects totaling \$503.6 million in state funds, including three levels of controlled maintenance comprised of 132 individual projects. The requests also included \$219.9 million in non-state funds, including \$28.9 million for 10 cash-funded requests and \$190.9 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 45 projects for inclusion in the 2015 annual budget bill — 1 COP annual lease payment, 9 state department capital construction projects, 9 higher education capital construction projects, and Level I controlled maintenance, comprised of 26 individual projects. The total cost for all recommended projects was \$240.1 million, including \$170.8 million from state funds and \$69.3 million from cash fund sources. In addition, the CDC recommended 9 cash-funded projects for state departments totaling \$26.9 million.¹

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 2015 Long Bill. Rather, higher education cash projects were approved by the CDC as part of a two-year projection of cash need. A total of 27 projects at 9 institutions of higher education were approved between July 2014 and June 2015, including amendments to lists considered in the prior two years. Appendix 2 on page 85 briefly details the projects approved through the two-year process during FY 2014-15.

¹The CDC did not include the Heat Detection Fire Alarm Systems, Regional Centers project submitted by the Department of Human Services in its initial recommendation. This project was funded through separate legislation (House Bill 15-1333) which transfers dollars for regional center depreciation to a new subaccount within the CCF.

Projects Recommended for Funding in 2015

State-funded projects approved by the JBC. The JBC approved the CDC's state-funded recommendation, with some exceptions. The JBC reduced the funding amount for one project included on the CDC list; added one project that the CDC recommended funding in the event additional funds were identified for FY 2015-16; added two projects included on the list of projects recommended by the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB), but not included in the CDC list; added one project considered and recommended by the CDC after it had submitted its prioritized list; recommended funding for strategic highway transportation projects (\$500,000); and recommended funding for one project that was not reviewed or prioritized by OSPB or the CDC. The JBC recommendation included 25 state-funded requests and the full list of projects included in Level I controlled maintenance. The introduced version of the 2015 Long Bill reflected the JBC recommendation.

Changes made to the introduced Long Bill. One state-funded project was eliminated by the Senate from the capital construction section of the introduced version of the Long Bill. Funding for the project is instead included in House Bill 15-1333, which creates the Regional Center Depreciation Account within the Capital Construction Fund. Funds in the account may be spent for regional center controlled maintenance, capital renewal, or capital construction. The House made no additional changes to the capital construction section of the 2015 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 2015 Long Bill.

Capital projects included in the final 2015 Long Bill. The total amount of funding for capital projects, excluding information technology projects, in the final Long Bill was \$276.3 million, including \$173.1 million for state-funded projects and \$103.2 million for cash-funded projects and the cash component of various state-funded projects. Of the amount appropriated through state funds, \$153.9 million (88.9 percent) was allocated to capital construction projects, including two capital renewal projects and the state portion of one annual COP payment, and \$19.2 million (11.1 percent) to controlled maintenance. A total of 58 capital projects were listed in the 2015 Long Bill for funding, including:

- ✓ 14 state department capital construction projects funded in FY 2015-16 totaling \$45.6 million in state funds and \$0.6 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 9 higher education capital construction projects funded in FY 2015-16 totaling \$107.5 million in state funds and \$75.7 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 1 certificates of participation payment totaling \$0.8 million in state funds;
- ✓ 26 state-funded controlled maintenance projects funded in FY 2015-16 totaling \$19.2 million in state funds; and
- ✓ 8 cash-funded state department projects totaling \$26.9 million.

Funding for the 58 projects includes:

- ✓ \$144.5 million transferred from the General Fund to the CCF, including \$0.5 million from the General Fund Exempt account for highway construction projects;
- ✓ \$25.6 million expected to be transferred from the General Fund to the CCF pursuant to Senate Bill 09-228;
- ✓ \$1.1 million in FY 2014-15 interest earnings;
- ✓ \$1.0 million transferred from the State Historical Fund to the CCF;

- ✓ \$0.9 million in unobligated fund balance;
- ✓ \$103.0 million from cash funds, including \$2.4 million from the HUTF; and
- ✓ \$0.2 million from federal funds.

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

**FIGURE 5.1
FUNDING SOURCES FOR FY 2015-16 PROJECTS**

Funding Source	Amount Funded (millions)	% of Total Funded
Capital Construction Fund	\$173.1	62.7%
Cash Funds	103.0	37.3%
Federal Funds	0.2	<0.1%
Total	\$276.2	100%

Breakdown of State-Funded Projects

Of the \$173.1 million in state funds included in the Long Bill for capital construction, state departments received \$55.6 million (32.1 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 \$117.4 million (67.9 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 2015-16 PROJECTS**

Category	# of State Department Projects	State Department Amount	# of Higher Education Projects	Higher Education Amount	Total Amount
Capital Construction Projects	15	\$46,420,740	9	\$107,451,878	\$153,872,618
Controlled Maintenance Projects	9	9,214,350	17	9,980,671	\$19,195,021
Totals	24	\$55,635,090	26	\$117,432,549	\$173,067,639

Figure 5.3 provides information about all projects authorized for funding for FY 2015-16. The projects are grouped in alphabetical order by department or institution. Each project includes the following information: (1) the title; (2) a funding history of the project, including the funding source, the total prior appropriations for the previous five fiscal years, the amount appropriated for FY 2015-16, any future requests through FY 2019-20, and the total project cost; and (3) a brief description of the project.

**FIGURE 5.3
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Arapahoe Community College</i>						
Upgrade Campus Access Control and Monitoring	CCF	\$0	\$496,000	\$0	\$0	\$496,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$496,000	\$0	\$0	\$496,000
The project installs electrified door hardware to allow buildings to go on lock down immediately and uniformly with the push of a button. The project also replaces old cameras with high-definition Internet protocol accessible cameras. The university says the project will allow it to defend against external threats and allow additional time to secure the interior of buildings on campus.						
<i>Subtotals: Arapahoe Community College</i>						
	Total	\$0	\$496,000	\$0	\$0	\$496,000
	CCF	0	496,000	0	0	496,000
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Auraria Higher Education Center</i>						
Replace Fire Alarm Systems	CCF	\$638,693	\$408,753	\$0	\$0	\$1,047,446
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$638,693	\$408,753	\$0	\$0	\$1,047,446
The two-phase project repairs fire alarm systems in five buildings on campus. The aged systems are failing because of obsolete components that are no longer available from or supported by the manufacturer. The safety issues became apparent during the current controlled maintenance fire sprinkler installation project. The project will replace panels and other system components with code compliant equipment that is compatible with the campus fire alarm network system. This year's request for Phase II addresses the Bear Creek and Central Classroom Buildings. Phase I addressed the St. Cajetans, Rectory, and West Classroom Buildings.						
<i>Subtotals: Auraria Higher Education Center</i>						
	Total	\$638,693	\$408,753	\$0	\$0	\$1,047,446
	CCF	638,693	408,753	0	0	1,047,446
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Colorado Mesa University</i>						
Health Sciences, Phase I, Nurse Practitioner	CCF	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$9,230,212	\$0	\$12,230,212
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$2,505,000	\$0	\$2,505,000
	Total	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$11,735,212	\$0	\$14,735,212
The project will demolish 20,414 GSF in the Community Medical Plaza, renovate 9,600 GSF in the building, and construct 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.						

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Colorado Mesa University (Cont.)							
Replace Transformers	CCF	\$0	\$211,072	\$0	\$0	\$211,072	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$211,072	\$0	\$0	\$211,072	
The project replaces seven transformers in need of major repair. The transformers leak cooling fluids, have holes in their exteriors caused by rust, and do not conform to current safety and operating standards. Additionally, several of the transformers are larger than needed to meet the campus emergency demand. According to the university, replacing the transformers will reduce energy costs and potential contaminant leaks.							
Subtotals: Colorado Mesa University		Total	\$0	\$3,211,072	\$11,735,212	\$0	\$14,946,284
	CCF	0	3,211,072	9,230,212	0	12,441,284	
	CF	0	0	2,505,000	0	2,505,000	
Colorado Northwestern Community College							
Replace Roof, McLaughlin Building, Rangely Campus	CCF	\$250,672	\$550,667	\$0	\$0	\$801,339	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$250,672	\$550,667	\$0	\$0	\$801,339	
The project replaces the roof on the McLaughlin Building. The roof's overhang leaks at various locations causing deterioration and rotting of the roof decking, and the roof has several layers of patchwork in need of replacement. The project will replace the wood decking and install a single ply membrane to the roof.							
Subtotals: Colorado Northwestern Community		Total	\$250,672	\$550,667	\$0	\$0	\$801,339
	CCF	250,672	550,667	0	0	801,339	
	CF	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado School of Mines							
Heating Plant Renovation (Capital Renewal Project)	CCF	\$0	\$6,564,665	\$0	\$0	\$6,564,665	
	CF	\$0	\$6,564,665	\$0	\$0	\$6,564,665	
	Total	\$0	\$13,129,330	\$0	\$0	\$13,129,330	
The capital renewal project renovates the 15,888-GSF Heating Plant, which uses steam to provide heating, domestic hot water, and cooling to all of the major buildings on campus through tunnels and pipes. The school says the Heating Plant provides heating, cooling (through steam absorption chillers), and hot water to the major buildings on campus via steam, and the plant's failure could have severe consequences for the school, potentially shutting down the campus and jeopardizing the academic and research mission of the institution.							
Replace Hazardous Laboratory Fume Controls	CCF	\$0	\$911,427	\$343,275	\$1,297,147	\$2,551,849	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$911,427	\$343,275	\$1,297,147	\$2,551,849	
The four-phase project replaces fume hood, variable air volume unit, chiller, 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 I replaces the controls and software in Coolbaugh Hall. Future phases address Anderson, Hill, and Berthoud Halls.							

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Subtotals: Colorado School of Mines						
	Total	\$0	\$14,040,757	\$343,275	\$1,297,147	\$15,681,179
	CCF	0	7,476,092	343,275	1,297,147	9,116,514
	CF	0	6,564,665	0	0	6,564,665
Colorado State University						
Chemistry Building Addition	CCF	\$15,000,000	\$23,694,678	\$12,277,159	\$0	\$50,971,837
	CF	\$0	\$5,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,400,000
	Total	\$15,000,000	\$29,094,678	\$12,277,159	\$0	\$56,371,837
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. Phase I funded design and utilities work. This year's request for Phase II begins construction. Phase III completes construction and equips the building.						
Replace Obsolete Fire Alarms, Various Buildings	CCF	\$753,948	\$967,301	\$0	\$0	\$1,721,249
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$753,948	\$967,301	\$0	\$0	\$1,721,249
The two-phase project replaces deteriorated fire alarm systems in various buildings on campus. Fire alarm systems in these buildings have very limited to no automatic detection coverage, and replacement parts are not available for the systems currently in place. These buildings are also out of fire code compliance. This year's request for Phase II replaces fire alarms in the Administration, Atmospheric Chemistry, Molecular and Radiological Biosciences, and Vocational Buildings. Phase I replaced fire alarms in the Pathology, Sage Hall, and Weber Buildings.						
Subtotals: Colorado State University						
	Total	\$15,753,948	\$30,061,979	\$12,277,159	\$0	\$58,093,086
	CCF	15,753,948	24,661,979	12,277,159	0	52,693,086
	CF	0	5,400,000	0	0	5,400,000
Colorado State University — Pueblo						
Extend Bartley Boulevard	CCF	\$0	\$975,077	\$0	\$0	\$975,077
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$975,077	\$0	\$0	\$975,077
The project extends Bartley Boulevard 1,200 feet north to connect with Walkingstick Boulevard. The additional roadway will address concerns with increased vehicle traffic, improve pedestrian safety, and provide quicker emergency vehicle access to the north end of the campus.						
Subtotals: Colorado State University — Pueblo						
	Total	\$0	\$975,077	\$0	\$0	\$975,077
	CCF	0	975,077	0	0	975,077
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

**FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Corrections							
Close Custody Outdoor Recreation Yards, Colorado State Penitentiary	CCF	\$0	\$4,780,979	\$0	\$0	\$4,780,979	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$4,780,979	\$0	\$0	\$4,780,979	
The project constructs three new group recreation areas and associated exterior security improvements at the Colorado State Penitentiary near Canon City to provide offender outdoor recreational opportunities. A recent court ruling directed the DOC to provide access to outdoor recreation for an inmate at the penitentiary, and pending lawsuits may expand this requirement to apply to a larger population housed at the facility.							
Correctional Industries – Miscellaneous Small Projects	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CF	\$4,969,980	\$660,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,629,980	
	Total	\$4,969,980	\$660,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,629,980	
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 to accommodate new business or to maintain current operations. Two possible projects have been identified for FY 2015-16, including: (1) expanding the International Correctional Management Training Center in Canon City to provide additional classrooms and housing for a strategic operations training initiative funded through a federal grant; and (2) expanding the water buffalo dairy facility at the East Canon Complex.							
Replace Electrical System, Units 1-6, Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	CCF	\$2,081,635	\$1,366,672	\$0	\$0	\$3,448,307	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$2,081,635	\$1,366,672	\$0	\$0	\$3,448,307	
The three-phase project replaces buried electrical cable with new conduit wire and electrical equipment in all six housing units at the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility. It also replaces electrical panels, gutters, and junction boxes damaged by water infiltration from leaking plumbing fixtures. The water infiltration also caused damage to signaling fire alarm and security circuits located in the gutters. An earlier controlled maintenance project funded in FY 2009-10 assessed the damage to the electrical system and designed repairs. This year's request for Phase III completes the replacement of equipment in Units 5 and 6. Phase II replaced the buried underground cable and made repairs to Units 3 and 4. Phase I replaced equipment in Units 1 and 2.							
Replace Fire Alarm System, Colorado State Penitentiary	CCF	\$0	\$1,341,403	\$0	\$0	\$1,341,403	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$1,341,403	\$0	\$0	\$1,341,403	
The project replaces the fire alarm system in the core and two of the three living unit towers at the penitentiary. These parts of the facility were built before the third living unit tower, and the department says the fire alarm system in these areas is difficult to maintain and no longer supported by the manufacturer. The replacement fire alarm system will be compatible with the system in the third tower.							
Subtotals: Corrections		Total	\$7,051,615	\$8,149,054	\$0	\$0	\$15,200,669
		CCF	2,081,635	7,489,054	0	0	9,570,689
		CF	4,969,980	660,000	0	0	5,629,980

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Education							
Jones and Palmer Halls Renovation, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind	CCF	\$0	\$8,074,925	\$7,600,185	\$0	\$15,675,110	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$8,074,925	\$7,600,185	\$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. Palmer Hall currently houses the Colorado Instructional Materials Center for the Visually Impaired (CIMC). CIMC provides braille and large print textbooks, as well as instructional products, for use by students who have been identified as "visually impaired, including blindness" in Colorado K-12 schools.							
Upgrade Campus Security Systems, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind	CCF	\$569,440	\$570,175	\$0	\$0	\$1,139,615	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$569,440	\$570,175	\$0	\$0	\$1,139,615	
The two-phase project resolves safety issues at the school by: relocating parking areas away from central campus and restricting access; securing building entrances with a series of doors and security film on entry glass; installing additional magnetic card readers at entry points; and installing a basic video surveillance system in public areas. This year's request for Phase II installs the surveillance and parking lot control systems. Phase I secured building entrances and moved one parking lot.							
Subtotals: Education		Total	\$569,440	\$8,645,100	\$7,600,185	\$0	\$16,814,725
		CCF	569,440	8,645,100	7,600,185	0	16,814,725
		CF	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Lewis College							
Berndt Hall Reconstruction — Geosciences, Physics, and Engineering	CCF	\$20,827,755	\$8,293,345	\$0	\$0	\$29,121,100	
	CF	\$2,115,987	\$2,115,987	\$0	\$0	\$4,231,974	
	Total	\$22,943,742	\$10,409,332	\$0	\$0	\$33,353,074	
The two-phase project demolishes a portion of Berndt Hall and constructs a new, larger facility in the same location for the Geosciences, Physics, and Engineering Departments. The existing facilities do not comply with current building code requirements and do not satisfy the need for a modern academic science facility. This year's request for Phase II completes the building and finishes site grading, pavement, landscaping, and irrigation.							
Replace Bleachers, Whalen Gymnasium	CCF	\$0	\$467,321	\$0	\$0	\$467,321	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$467,321	\$0	\$0	\$467,321	
The project replaces the bleachers in Whalen Gymnasium. The company that maintains the bleachers contacted the college to make it aware of the fact that bleachers of the same manufacturer and model have collapsed while in use. Furthermore, the company advised the college that the structural steel components and moving parts are becoming fatigued. The college hired a consultant to provide a second opinion. The consultant recommended replacing the existing bleacher system within the next two years.							
Subtotals: Fort Lewis College		Total	\$22,943,742	\$10,876,653	\$0	\$0	\$33,820,395
		CCF	20,827,755	8,760,666	0	0	29,588,421
		CF	2,115,987	2,115,987	0	0	4,231,974

**FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Front Range Community College						
Install Fire Line Backflow Preventors	CCF	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$650,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$650,000
The project installs new above-ground backflow preventers (BFPs) to the campus fire line at two points of connection to the campus water supply from the Fort Collins-Loveland Water District; adds additional lengths of water supply fire line required to tie into the BFPs; constructs small structures to house the BFPs; and supplies the BFPs with power, heating units, and data lines for sensor connectivity. The BFPs are required to be in a tempered environment in order to prevent the water supply from freezing. BFPs also prevent contamination of water lines.						
Upgrade Fire Alarm Notifier System, Larimer Campus	CCF	\$0	\$583,000	\$0	\$0	\$583,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$583,000	\$0	\$0	\$583,000
The project upgrades the centralized fire alarm workstation, individual building fire alarm system control panels, and individual notification devices in each building in order to provide a networked, campus-wide emergency notification system. The existing centralized fire alarm workstation does not connect to the campus emergency notification system.						
Subtotals: Front Range Community College						
	Total	\$0	\$1,233,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,233,000
	CCF	0	1,233,000	0	0	1,233,000
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
History Colorado						
Georgetown Loop Business Capitalization Program	CCF	\$600,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$1,200,000
	CF	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$400,000
	Total	\$800,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$1,600,000
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 business reputation. This year's request for Phase III makes improvements to three locomotives and purchases a salvaged locomotive to refurbish.						
Mitigate Wildfire Risk, Georgetown Loop Railroad	CCF	\$304,656	\$269,782	\$405,689	\$0	\$980,127
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$304,656	\$269,782	\$405,689	\$0	\$980,127
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. The Colorado Historical Society 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 over 60 acres. This year's request for Phase II encompasses about 20 acres. Phase I encompassed about 16 acres. Phase III will encompass about 31 acres.						

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
History Colorado (Cont.)						
Regional Museum Preservation Projects	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$3,400,001	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,100,001
	Total	\$3,400,001	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,100,001
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 business operations of History Colorado.						
Subtotals: History Colorado						
	Total	\$4,504,657	\$1,369,782	\$805,689	\$0	\$6,680,128
	CCF	904,656	569,782	705,689	0	2,180,127
	CF	3,600,001	800,000	100,000	0	4,500,001
Human Services						
Adams County Youth Services Center Replacement	CCF	\$0	\$1,982,833	\$17,845,503	\$0	\$19,828,336
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,982,833	\$17,845,503	\$0	\$19,828,336
The two-phase project designs, constructs, and equips a 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 I designs the project. Phase II will construct and equip the new facility.						
Facility Refurbishment for Safety, Risk Mitigation, and Modernization, Division of Youth Corrections	CCF	\$1,100,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,950,000	\$6,000,000	\$11,050,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,100,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,950,000	\$6,000,000	\$11,050,000
The seven-phase project addresses safety and self-harm risks in 12 Division of Youth Corrections facilities. This year's request for Phase II addresses the top-prioritized needs identified in a facility assessment conducted by a private consultant and department staff.						
Replace Emergency Power Systems and Controls, Various Youth Services Centers	CCF	\$0	\$842,127	\$0	\$0	\$842,127
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$842,127	\$0	\$0	\$842,127
The project replaces the emergency power systems and controls at Gilliam, Grand Mesa, and Adams Youth Services Centers. All three centers have emergency generators, automatic transfer switches, and emergency power panels that are 25 years old or older. Replacement parts for the systems are no longer available and power outages occur at these facilities about four times a year. Reliable back-up power is necessary to ensure operation of security features, fire alarms, lighting, and other essential systems.						
Resident Safety and Accessibility Improvements, Colorado Veterans Community Living Centers	CCF	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
The project makes capital improvements at the Florence and Rifle Colorado Veterans Community Living Centers, both of which are more than 30 years old, in order to address critical safety and accessibility issues.						

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Human Services (Cont.)							
Suicide Risk Mitigation	CCF	\$4,478,533	\$4,556,369	\$1,775,085	\$0	\$10,809,987	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$4,478,533	\$4,556,369	\$1,775,085	\$0	\$10,809,987	
The five-phase 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 for Phase IV upgrades the first floor of Building 106 at the Pueblo facility and the west wing of the first floor of Building E at the Fort Logan facility. Phase IV also funds the design of four additional patient units.							
Upgrade Electronic Security Systems	CCF	\$4,389,733	\$830,629	\$0	\$0	\$5,220,362	
	CF	\$439,864	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$439,864	
	Total	\$4,829,597	\$830,629	\$0	\$0	\$5,660,226	
The six-phase project upgrades the electronic security systems at eight facilities in the youth corrections system. Existing manual security controls will be replaced with computer-programmable systems. According to the department, the new systems will integrate voice communications, locking and exiting controls, visual security and digital recording, and a secure key system with personnel use tracking and monitoring functions. This year's request for Phase VI provides a security system for the Adams Youth Services Center, the Denier Youth Services Center, and the Mount View Youth Services Center. Prior phases designed, and installed or upgraded systems in five additional facilities.							
Subtotals: Human Services		Total	\$10,408,130	\$12,211,958	\$21,570,588	\$6,000,000	\$50,190,676
		CCF	9,968,266	12,211,958	21,570,588	6,000,000	49,750,812
		CF	439,864	0	0	0	439,864
Metropolitan State University of Denver							
Aerospace Engineering Sciences	CCF	\$5,279,128	\$14,720,872	\$0	\$0	\$20,000,000	
	CF	\$0	\$16,404,160	\$23,595,840	\$0	\$40,000,000	
	Total	\$5,279,128	\$31,125,032	\$23,595,840	\$0	\$60,000,000	
The three-phase project constructs a 141,900-GSF facility to support the development of an Aviation, Aerospace, and Advanced Manufacturing degree program. This year's request for Phase II begins construction of the new facility. According to the university, it is already an industry leader in providing advanced-manufacturing graduates to local corporations, particularly to Colorado's aerospace industry.							
Subtotals: Metropolitan State University of Denver		Total	\$5,279,128	\$31,125,032	\$23,595,840	\$0	\$60,000,000
		CCF	5,279,128	14,720,872	0	0	20,000,000
		CF	0	16,404,160	23,595,840	0	40,000,000

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
<i>Military and Veterans Affairs</i>							
Buckley P-4 Conservation Easement	CCF	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	
The project provides a share of the cost of acquiring several parcels around the eastern and southwestern borders of Buckley Air Force Base. The acquisitions will create a buffer around sections of the base most threatened by encroaching developments, particularly along the east side of the base. Buckley Air Force Base is submitting a \$13.3 million federal FY 2015-16 request to the Department of Defense to acquire six parcels. The DMVA request represents a share of the total estimated cost of purchase of \$26.6 million. The remaining costs will be paid from matching funds or grants from Great Outdoors Colorado, Arapahoe County, the City of Aurora, and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District.							
Subtotals: Military and Veterans Affairs		Total	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000
	CCF	0	5,000,000	0	0	5,000,000	
	CF	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife</i>							
Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance, Wildlife Areas	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CF	\$4,353,457	\$3,564,934	\$900,000	\$1,800,000	\$10,618,391	
	Total	\$4,353,457	\$3,564,934	\$900,000	\$1,800,000	\$10,618,391	
The project will fund improvements or replacements to existing wildlife facilities statewide. This year's request commits \$600,000 to fund dam maintenance activities statewide and \$2,964,934 to address 36 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.							
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	
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.							

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)						
Land and Water Acquisitions, Wildlife Areas	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$35,300,000	\$9,300,000	\$9,300,000	\$27,900,000	\$81,800,000
	Total	\$35,300,000	\$9,300,000	\$9,300,000	\$27,900,000	\$81,800,000
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, CPW's efforts also include protecting and maintaining the habitat and population of a variety of non-game species, such as threatened and endangered species. Under Parks and Wildlife Commission policy, the purchase of easements is preferred over fee title purchases when CPW acquires land.						
Park Infrastructure and Facilities	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$67,852,029	\$9,629,938	\$0	\$0	\$77,481,967
	Total	\$67,852,029	\$9,629,938	\$0	\$0	\$77,481,967
The project maintains, restores, and improves park facilities and infrastructure. This request includes a major road project, two major dam maintenance projects, annual dam maintenance, 15 infrastructure projects, other small projects, and ongoing replacement of fixed furniture and fire rings in the state park system. The division says it 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.						
Subtotals: Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife						
	Total	\$115,255,486	\$23,444,872	\$11,150,000	\$32,550,000	\$182,400,358
	CCF	0	0	0	0	0
	CF	115,255,486	23,444,872	11,150,000	32,550,000	182,400,358
Office of Information Technology						
Digital Trunked Radio System, Land Parcel and Tower	CCF	\$0	\$1,843,283	\$0	\$0	\$1,843,283
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,843,283	\$0	\$0	\$1,843,283
The project purchases a 22,800 square-foot parcel of land and an existing building from the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and constructs a new Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) tower on the land. CDOT is relocating its Region 4 headquarters in Greeley to another site in west Greeley.						
Public Safety Communications Network Microwave Infrastructure Replacement	CCF	\$0	\$11,151,036	\$7,325,145	\$21,975,435	\$40,451,616
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$11,151,036	\$7,325,145	\$21,975,435	\$40,451,616
The multi-phase 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 DTRS 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.						

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Office of Information Technology (Cont.)							
Replace Microwave Site Towers, B Group	CCF	\$851,070	\$939,345	\$1,072,335	\$0	\$2,862,750	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$851,070	\$939,345	\$1,072,335	\$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 the recent structural analysis of the towers revealed that many suffer from metal fatigue due to continued exposure to poor weather conditions and loading stresses. The poor condition of the towers exposes state personnel to potentially hazardous working conditions. This year's request for Phase II replaces tower structures at Reiradon Hill and Buckhorn Mountain. Phase I replaced tower structures at La Veta and Sunlight Mountain. Phase III will replace tower structures at Boyero and Cheyenne Mountain. A previously funded request, completed in 2012, replaced the six microwave site towers that were deemed to be in the most critical condition.							
Subtotals: Office of Information Technology		Total	\$851,070	\$13,933,664	\$8,397,480	\$21,975,435	\$45,157,649
	CCF	851,070	13,933,664	8,397,480	21,975,435	45,157,649	
	CF	0	0	0	0	0	
Personnel and Administration							
Controlled Maintenance Emergency Account	CCF	\$9,665,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$11,665,000	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$9,665,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$11,665,000	
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.							

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Personnel and Administration (Cont.)						
Replace Sewer Vent Pipe, State Services Building	CCF	\$0	\$1,054,217	\$0	\$0	\$1,054,217
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,054,217	\$0	\$0	\$1,054,217
The project replaces all of the waste and vent piping in the eight-story State Services Building to prevent the emergency closure of the facility. The existing piping continuously rusts and leaks into the main plumbing chase. If the plumbing system fails, temporary restroom facilities and emergency repairs would be required to make the building useable.						
State Capitol Building House and Senate Chamber Renovations	CCF	\$3,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000
	CF	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
	Total	\$4,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,500,000
The three-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 Colorado General Assembly. This year's request for Phase III removes acoustic tiles from the ceilings of both chambers. It also refurbishes existing skylights above both chambers and restores and adds a tier to the existing chandeliers.						
Subtotals: Personnel and Administration						
	Total	\$13,665,000	\$4,554,217	\$0	\$0	\$18,219,217
	CCF	12,665,000	4,054,217	0	0	16,719,217
	CF	1,000,000	500,000	0	0	1,500,000
Public Safety						
Capitol Complex Security System Replacement	CCF	\$0	\$812,000	\$0	\$0	\$812,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$812,000	\$0	\$0	\$812,000
The project replaces the current analog video security surveillance system for the State Capitol and surrounding Capitol Complex with a new, Internet protocol security surveillance system. The Colorado State Patrol uses the system to detect and respond to suspicious and criminal activity, thus protecting elected officials, staff, and visitors to the complex. The department says the existing system is outdated and prone to failure.						

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Public Safety (Cont.)							
CBI Pueblo West Lab (COP Payments)	CCF	\$0	\$759,315	\$757,315	\$2,279,545	\$3,796,175	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$759,315	\$757,315	\$2,279,545	\$3,796,175	
The project pays the second of 20 annual lease payments for certificates of participation sold on July 19, 2014. The COP issuance financed the construction of a new CBI lab in Pueblo West to replace the existing CBI Pueblo lab, which has significant safety, environmental, structural, and capacity issues. The total repayment cost to the state, based on a principal amount of \$11.0 million, is \$15.2 million.							
Engine Replacement, Division of Fire Prevention and Control	CCF	\$0	\$1,660,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,660,000	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$1,660,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,660,000	
The project purchases five replacement type 3/4 wildland fire engines for the Division of Fire Prevention and Control. Under the State Engine Program, the division provides assistance to local jurisdictions when local firefighting resources are overburdened due to the number, complexity, or duration of fires. The engine purchase will initiate the process of fully replacing the State Engine Program's entire fleet of ten engines, which the department says have exceeded their useful life. The department has established an engine replacement fund to replace aged wildland fire engines using reimbursements paid by partner agencies that order and use the engines, and it says this reimbursement system should allow the program to eventually become self-sufficient.							
Greeley Troop Office Replacement	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CF	\$0	\$931,402	\$0	\$0	\$931,402	
	Total	\$0	\$931,402	\$0	\$0	\$931,402	
The project acquires, finishes, and furnishes 4,877 GSF in the 46,968-GSF Region 4 Headquarters campus being constructed by the Department of Transportation (CDOT) at the intersection of Colorado Highway 257 and US 34 west of Greeley. The DPS portion of the facility will serve as the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) Greeley Troop Office. The new facility replaces an 18,000-GSF facility shared by CSP and CDOT, which was condemned by local officials due to damage sustained during the September 2013 floods. DPS says continuing to locate CSP and CDOT functions in a shared facility will allow the two to continue a longstanding public safety partnership, specifically in managing traffic incidents and subsequent congestion.							
Loma Eastbound Port of Entry Replacement	CCF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	CF	\$0	\$1,145,000	\$1,145,000	\$0	\$2,290,000	
	Total	\$0	\$1,145,000	\$1,145,000	\$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 I designs the project and initiates construction, while Phase II completes the project.							
Subtotals: Public Safety		Total	\$0	\$5,307,717	\$1,902,315	\$2,279,545	\$9,489,577
		CCF	0	3,231,315	757,315	2,279,545	6,268,175
		CF	0	2,076,402	1,145,000	0	3,221,402

**FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234**

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>Pueblo Community College</i>						
Davis Academic Buiding Renovation (Capital Renewal Project)	CCF	\$0	\$3,569,619	\$5,653,591	\$0	\$9,223,210
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$3,569,619	\$5,653,591	\$0	\$9,223,210
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 I designs the project, completes five major maintenance projects, and purchases mechanical system equipment.						
Replace Electrical Service and Distribution, Main Academic Building, Mancos Campus	CCF	\$0	\$419,319	\$0	\$0	\$419,319
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$419,319	\$0	\$0	\$419,319
The project replaces or repairs the electrical panels and installs code-compliant electrical grounding in the main distribution panel and most branch panels. The electrical systems are original to the 43-year-old building and have exceeded their anticipated useful life. Stormwater has also penetrated through the roof above the electrical gear and seeped into distribution panels, conduit, and other electrical equipment.						
Replace Potable Water Lines	CCF	\$0	\$134,098	\$0	\$0	\$134,098
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$134,098	\$0	\$0	\$134,098
The project replaces the main water lines to the Health Science and Medical Arts Technologies buildings. The water lines are deteriorating, causing debris and rust to accumulate at the back-flow preventers. The back-flow system was cleaned and repaired in August 2013; however, debris continues to collect at the back-flow preventer. If the water lines fail, classes will be relocated until repairs are completed.						
<i>Subtotals: Pueblo Community College</i>						
	Total	\$0	\$4,123,036	\$5,653,591	\$0	\$9,776,627
	CCF	0	4,123,036	5,653,591	0	9,776,627
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Transportation						
Highway Construction Projects	CCF	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
The project will fund critical state highway projects that are in the currently approved 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 Capital Development Committee (CDC) to be funded with capital construction funds. The commission formally requested two projects for FY 2015-16, neither of which were recommended by the CDC, and the JBC recommended \$500,000 for state highway projects from General Fund Exempt moneys.						
Subtotals: Transportation						
	Total	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
	CCF	2,500,000	500,000	0	0	3,000,000
	CF	0	0	0	0	0
University of Colorado at Boulder						
Mitigate/Control Flood Water	CCF	\$0	\$644,579	\$677,019	\$0	\$1,321,598
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$644,579	\$677,019	\$0	\$1,321,598
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 I provides mitigation at 15 identified locations on campus. Phase II will provide mitigation at an additional nine locations.						
Renovate Fire Sprinklers and HVAC System, Department of Speech, Language, and Hearing Sciences	CCF	\$0	\$1,002,345	\$793,198	\$0	\$1,795,543
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,002,345	\$793,198	\$0	\$1,795,543
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 I designs the project, purchases equipment, and begins demolishing and replacing piping for the fire sprinkler and cooling systems. 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.						
Systems Biotechnology Building, Academic Wing	CCF	\$0	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000
	CF	\$0	\$13,243,179	\$0	\$0	\$13,243,179
	Total	\$0	\$28,243,179	\$0	\$0	\$28,243,179
The project constructs a 57,347-GSF academic wing on the Jennie Smoly Caruthers Biotechnology Building, construction of which was recently completed at CU Boulder's research campus using mostly cash and federal funds. When completed, the academic wing will provide classroom space and teaching laboratories for several growing science disciplines, and the entire building will consist of five multi-story wings supporting the advancement and application of the university's interdisciplinary biotechnology program in order to achieve breakthrough contributions in genetic engineering and pharmaceuticals, and to gain a better understanding of the genetic basis for numerous diseases. Project design and construction for the academic wing was initiated using cash funds.						

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
University of Colorado at Boulder (Cont.)						
Upgrade Fire Sprinklers, Various Buildings	CCF	\$790,953	\$709,780	\$754,965	\$803,628	\$3,059,326
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$790,953	\$709,780	\$754,965	\$803,628	\$3,059,326
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 II addresses the McKenna Languages and Economics Buildings. Phase I addressed the Clare and Denison Arts and Sciences Buildings. Future phases address the Science Learning Laboratory, Sommers-Bausch Observatory, Fiske Planetarium, University Theater, and Muenzinger Building. A previously funded request, completed in 2008, made similar upgrades to other buildings on campus.						
Subtotals: University of Colorado at Boulder						
	Total	\$790,953	\$30,599,883	\$2,225,182	\$803,628	\$34,419,646
	CCF	790,953	17,356,704	2,225,182	803,628	21,176,467
	CF	0	13,243,179	0	0	13,243,179
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs						
Visual and Performing Arts Complex	CCF	\$17,966,333	\$9,608,699	\$0	\$0	\$27,575,032
	CF	\$21,413,439	\$10,980,000	\$0	\$0	\$32,393,439
	Total	\$39,379,772	\$20,588,699	\$0	\$0	\$59,968,471
The three-phase project will construct 89,000 GSF of the Visual and Performing Arts (VaPA) Center to be located on the north campus. According to the university, the VaPA Center will not only consolidate a scattered department in a facility built to handle the unique needs of the growing VaPA Department; it will also create a community access point to the university. In response to program demands, an additional Physical Phase II request will be forthcoming, and will construct an additional 49,258 GSF, making the completed VaPA Center a total of about 138,000 GSF.						
Subtotals: University of Colorado at Colorado Springs						
	Total	\$39,379,772	\$20,588,699	\$0	\$0	\$59,968,471
	CCF	17,966,333	9,608,699	0	0	27,575,032
	CF	21,413,439	10,980,000	0	0	32,393,439
University of Colorado Denver						
Repair Utility Vault 3.1	CCF	\$0	\$216,886	\$0	\$0	\$216,886
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$216,886	\$0	\$0	\$216,886
The project replaces 80 feet of damaged steam and condensate pre-insulated piping, including vault leak seals and isolation valves. Steam supply and condensate return is piped in a looped manner across campus with the buried pipe separated by accessible vaults. Vault 3.1 serves the Native Health Building. The link seal has failed, allowing water to penetrate into the cavity of the steam and condensate piping.						
Subtotals: University of Colorado at Denver						
	Total	\$0	\$216,886	\$0	\$0	\$216,886
	CCF	0	216,886	0	0	216,886
	CF	0	0	0	0	0

FIGURE 5.3 (Cont.)
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND CONTROLLED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN SB 15-234

Project Name	Fund Source	Prior Appropriations	SB 15-234 Appropriations	FY 2016-17	All Future Requests	Total Cost
<i>University of Northern Colorado</i>						
Campus Commons	CCF	\$0	\$23,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$38,000,000
	CF	\$0	\$21,030,739	\$14,502,929	\$0	\$35,533,668
	Total	\$0	\$44,030,739	\$29,502,929	\$0	\$73,533,668
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 I constructs large event spaces and the main building lobby. Phase II will construct a three-story structure to house academic services and other university functions.						
Upgrade Fire Sprinklers	CCF	\$1,108,622	\$633,046	\$1,126,460	\$0	\$2,868,128
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,108,622	\$633,046	\$1,126,460	\$0	\$2,868,128
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 II addresses Gray Hall and the Heating Plant. Phase I addressed Kepner and Parsons Halls. Phase III will address Carter and Crabbe Halls.						
<i>Subtotals: University of Northern Colorado</i>						
	Total	\$1,108,622	\$44,663,785	\$30,629,389	\$0	\$76,401,796
	CCF	1,108,622	23,633,046	16,126,460	0	40,868,128
	CF	0	21,030,739	14,502,929	0	35,533,668
Grand Totals						
	Total	\$240,950,928	\$276,287,643	\$137,885,905	\$64,905,755	\$720,030,231
	CCF	\$92,156,171	\$173,067,639	\$84,887,136	\$32,355,755	\$382,466,701
	CF	\$148,794,757	\$103,220,004	\$52,998,769	\$32,550,000	\$337,563,530

VI. OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY THE CDC DURING FY 2014-15

In addition to making recommendations for FY 2015-16 capital construction and controlled maintenance projects, the CDC acted on a number of other items during FY 2014-15. 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 2014-15 and provides a description of other miscellaneous committee activities.

Supplemental requests. State departments and higher education institutions must submit requests for supplemental funding, including requests for extensions of time and changes to project scope, to the CDC. Figure 6.1 (page 53) describes 12 supplemental requests considered and approved by the CDC and the JBC. The combined impact of the 12 supplemental requests from all funding sources is \$53.9 million, including an increase of \$48.8 in cash funds spending authority, an increase of \$6.0 million in state funds, and a net decrease of \$0.9 million in federal funds spending authority.

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. Higher education capital construction projects funded from institutional cash sources or federal sources are exempted from this requirement. Figure 6.2 (page 56) lists three six-month waiver requests considered and approved by the CDC in FY 2014-15.

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 Colorado Parks and Wildlife Board. The source of funds for Department of Natural Resources 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 57) lists 13 property transactions submitted by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife, to the CDC for review and comment in FY 2014-15. All of the property transaction proposals submitted during FY 2014-15 were favorably recommended.

CDC tours of state-owned facilities. During FY 2014-15, the CDC took four tours of state facilities in various parts of the state. In August 2014, the committee toured the Department of Agriculture Headquarters in Broomfield, the University of Colorado Denver Anschutz Medical Center Campus in Aurora, and the Veterans Community Living Center at Fiszsimons. In October 2014, the committee toured Staunton State Park in Jefferson and Park counties, Buena Vista Correctional Facility, Pikes Peak Community College in Colorado Springs, the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in Colorado Springs, and the Army National Guard Readiness Center in Colorado Springs. In June 2015, the committee took two tours. For the first June tour, the committee toured Fort Vasquez Museum in Platteville, Morgan Community College in Fort Morgan, Northeastern Junior College in Sterling, Tamarack Ranch State Wildlife Area near Crook, Sterling Correctional Facility, the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley, a building under construction west of Greeley which will house a new

Colorado State Patrol troop office and the Colorado Department of Transportation's Region Four Headquarters, Colorado State University in Fort Collins, and Front Range Community College's Larimer Campus in Fort Collins. For the second June tour, the committee toured the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, the Zebulon Pike Youth Services Center in Colorado Springs, San Carlos Correctional Facility in Pueblo, the El Pueblo History Museum, Pueblo Community College, Colorado State University – Pueblo, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation laboratory under construction in Pueblo West, Centennial Correctional Facility in Canon City, and Western State Colorado University in Gunnison.

Miscellaneous CDC activities. Figure 6.4 (page 60) provides a description of miscellaneous actions taken by the CDC during FY 2014-15.

FIGURE 6.1
SUPPLEMENTALS FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION APPROVED BY THE CDC AND JBC
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Reason for Supplemental	Fund Source	Supplemental Amount
<p><i>Agriculture</i></p> <p>Department Office Consolidation (COP Payments) The request grants the department cash funds spending authority to pay the second of 21 annual lease payments on behalf of its Department Office Consolidation project. COPs were sold on behalf of the project in December 2013. Authorization for the department's first lease payment for FY 2013-14 was granted through the 2013 Long Bill; however, the department did not seek spending authority during the 2014 legislative session for the ensuing FY 2014-15 payment.</p>	CF	\$528,063
<p><i>Colorado School of Mines</i></p> <p>Meyer Hall Replacement The request increases cash funds spending authority on behalf of the project. State funds were appropriated on behalf of the project in the 2014 Long Bill (\$14.6 million CCF). In its FY 2014-15 budget request, the university projected the need for cash funds spending authority in FY 2015-16. However, to date, cash funds spending authority on behalf of the project has not been requested or appropriated.</p>	CF	38,120,788
<p><i>Colorado State University - Pueblo</i></p> <p>General Classroom Building The request makes a nonmonetary adjustment to expand the project scope of the General Classroom Building project in order to demolish an adjacent hazardous waste storage facility.</p>	N/A	0
<p><i>History Colorado</i></p> <p>Ute Indian Museum Expansion The request increases state funding to cover a 23 percent inflation in the construction costs since the project's last cost estimate in 2009. Since the project's inception in FY 2001-02, state and cash funds have been appropriated and rescinded on multiple occasions during economic downturns, with the most recent rescission taking place in 2009. In addition to construction cost inflation, the agency cites a change in vision for the project by new tribal leadership, a push to include more revenue-generating space in the museum, and the addition of energy-efficient elements to the project's design as contributors to the cost increase.</p>	CCF	500,000
<p><i>History Colorado</i></p> <p>Ute Indian Museum Landscape and Parking Lot Redesign The request extends spending authority through June 2017 in order to complete construction of the project.</p>	N/A	0

FIGURE 6.1 (CONT.)
SUPPLEMENTALS FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION APPROVED BY THE CDC AND JBC
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Reason for Supplemental	Fund Source	Supplemental Amount
<i>Human Services</i>	CCF	\$1,443,000
Resident Support Areas and Security Upgrades, Various State Veterans Nursing Homes The request replaces federal funds spending authority with increased state funding for the project. The department originally anticipated a matching federal grant for the project. Due to decreased availability of federal funding, grant funds for the project will not be made available for at least five years. The department explained that the project addresses life-safety issue and cannot be delayed until federal funds are available.	FF	(1,443,000)
<i>Military and Veterans Affairs</i>	FF	540,500
Perform Structural Repairs and Code-Compliance Upgrades, Aurora Readiness Center The request corrects the FY 2014-15 appropriation for the controlled maintenance project. During the process of compiling capital construction requests for the Long Bill, Legislative Council Staff inadvertently omitted the matching federal funds for this project.		
<i>Natural Resources – Parks and Wildlife</i>	N/A	0
Park Infrastructure and Facilities This request revises the footnote for the project in the 2014 Long Bill. Per Section 33-10-111 (4), C.R.S., the division receives an annual appropriation from the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) for use on public road projects in state recreation areas and parks. The division's FY 2014-15 capital construction request erroneously omitted \$300,000 of HUTF funding.		
<i>Personnel and Administration</i>	N/A	0
Replace Water Well and Sprinkler System, Camp George West The request reassigns the appropriation for the controlled maintenance project from the Department of Public Safety to the Department of Personnel and Administration in the 2014 Long Bill. During the process of compiling capital construction requests for the Long Bill, Legislative Council Staff erroneously placed the project under the Department of Public Safety.		
<i>Personnel and Administration</i>	CF	1,000,000
State Capitol Building House and Senate Chamber Renovations The request increases cash funds spending authority in order to complete work on the project during the 2014 interim. The FY 2014-15 project cost was estimated at \$2 million. House Bill 14-1342 transferred \$1 million from the State Historical Fund to the Capital Construction Fund on behalf of the project. In turn, \$1 million was appropriated in the 2014 Long Bill on behalf of the project. An additional \$1 million was pledged on behalf of the project from the Legislative Cash Fund. The 2014 Long Bill did not make a provision for the transfer of funds from the Legislative Cash Fund to the department.		

FIGURE 6.1 (CONT.)
SUPPLEMENTALS FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION APPROVED BY THE CDC AND JBC
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Reason for Supplemental	Fund Source	Supplemental Amount
<i>Public Safety</i> Acquisition and Renovation of Arvada CBI Lab Space to Comply with House Bill 13-1020 The request increases state funding for the project because the initial cost estimate was substantially less than the direct construction costs developed by the contracted construction firm. The department says that the initial feasibility study significantly underestimated the costs for HVAC, plumbing, and electrical needs for the forensic lab and that it is not possible to construct the new lab to meet industry accreditation and best practices within the original budget.	CCF	\$4,022,154
<i>University of Colorado Boulder</i> Ketchum Arts and Sciences Building The request increases cash funds spending authority and changes the scope of the project to include renovations of academic programming space. Funding for the final phase of an associated capital renewal project in the Ketchum Building was appropriated in the 2014 Long Bill, which stipulated the funding of certain capital construction priorities if FY 2013-14 surplus General Fund revenues became available. These surplus revenues were dispersed on September 15, 2014, allowing the university to use cash funds in conjunction with state funds to address both systems issues through the capital renewal process and the programming uses as identified in a new program plan.	CF	9,150,000
	CF	48,798,851
	CCF	5,965,154
	FF	(902,500)
	Grand Total	\$53,861,505

FIGURE 6.2
SIX-MONTH WAIVER REQUESTS APPROVED BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2014 – JUNE 30, 2015

Agency, Project Name, and Reason for Waiver	Fund Source	Waiver Amount
<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 request-for-proposal 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 request-for-proposal 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> Replace Water Well and Sprinkler System, Camp George West The department requested a waiver because funds for the project could not be encumbered until the controlled maintenance project was reassigned from the Department of Public Safety to the Department of Personnel and Administration in the 2014 Long Bill. To accomplish this change, an associated staff-initiated supplemental was approved in FY 2014-15.	CCF	193,600
	<i>CF</i>	<i>10,250,000</i>
	<i>CCF</i>	<i>193,600</i>
	Grand Total	\$10,443,600

FIGURE 6.3
PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED UPON BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2014 - JUNE 30, 2015

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Size	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Colorado Parks and Wildlife				
Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area Pink House Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires the Pink House property adjacent to the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area. The division has leased the property for the past two years to provide access to two boat ramps and parking for boaters and anglers. These uses will continue into the future.	4 acres	1 mile west of Canon City	\$270,000
Arkansas River Recreation Site Placer Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires the Placer property adjacent to the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area. The acquisition of the river parcel will allow for the relocation of an existing boat ramp further upstream. It will also allow for the addition of approximately 1.5 miles of river frontage that could be used by the public for recreation and fishing.	42 acres	11 miles north of Buena Vista	\$635,000
Beaver Lake State Wildlife Area Newbarger Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title for four parcels as additions to the Beaver Lake State Wildlife Area (approximately 23 acres total). Three parcels are within or adjacent to the town of Marble, and a fourth parcel is 2.4 miles west of the town. The landowner will grant all four parcels to CPW as a group.	23 acres	Three parcels within or adjacent to the Town of Marble; one parcel 2.4 miles west of Marble	\$0
Cheyenne Mountain State Park Permanent Right-of-Way Easement	The project grants a permanent right-of-way easement for underground water and sewer lines along seven acres of road in Cheyenne Mountain State Park to the Equity Holding Group. The landowner will pay \$11,000 to CPW for the easement.	7 acres	Cheyenne Mountain State Park, southwest of Colorado Springs	(\$11,000)
Colowyo Coal Company Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires 4,540 acres from the Colowyo Coal Company as mitigation for the loss of sage grouse habitat related to a proposed expansion of its coal mining operations. Tri-State Energy, which operates on the property through Colowyo, will convey the property to CPW at no cost.	4,540 acres	20 miles southwest of Craig	\$0

FIGURE 6.3 (CONT.)
PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED UPON BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2014 - JUNE 30, 2015

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Size	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Colorado Parks and Wildlife				
Flagg Creek Ranch Perpetual Conservation and Public Access Easements	The acquisition protects elk, deer, and greater sage grouse habitat. It also allows limited public access for hunting and wildlife viewing.	2,598 acres	9 miles south of Meeker	\$3,147,600
Glenwood Springs Service Center Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires the Glenwood Springs Service Center property. The real property acquisition was authorized by House Bill 15-1310. The Department of Natural Resources currently owns and operates a service center located on the property, but the land is owned by the Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation.	4 acres	Four miles west of Glenwood Springs	\$552,500
Headwaters Ranch Perpetual Public Access Easement	The project acquires a perpetual public access easement on 180 acres at the Headwaters Ranch on the east branch of the Arkansas River to provide enhanced public fishing access to the river. Two public parking areas may be constructed in the future. In addition, the ranch owners will convey a perpetual conservation easement on 550 acres to the Land Trust of the Upper Arkansas.	180 acres	2.25 miles north of Leadville	\$0
Lathrop State Park Fee Title Acquisition and Lease Amendments	The project adjusts a 99-year lease agreement between CPW and the City of Walsenburg. The net result of changes to the lease agreement are as follows: (1) the lease for property historically used as a youth camp will be terminated and the land will revert to city control; (2) the lease for the Yucca Campground and land surrounding Martin Lake will be terminated and the city will convey the ownership of the property in fee title to Colorado Parks and Wildlife; and (3) the existing lease permitting public recreational access to Martin Lake and Horseshoe Lake will be extended until May 2113.	415 acres	Three miles west of Walsenburg	\$0

FIGURE 6.3 (CONT.)
PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED UPON BY THE CDC
JULY 1, 2014 - JUNE 30, 2015

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Size	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Colorado Parks and Wildlife				
Roselund and Black Mountain Parcels Fee Title Acquisition and White River Access Easement	The project acquires a 535-acre parcel abutting Rio Blanco Lake State Wildlife Area and the 160-acre Black Mountain parcel. It also acquires a public access easement for fishing and hunting along the White River.	695 acres	15 miles west of Meeker	\$1,500,000
South Republican State Wildlife Area Hutton Parcel Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires 28 acres at no cost from the Jim Hutton Education Foundation to replace property being impacted by an above-ground utility easement on the South Republican State Wildlife Area (SWA). Tri-State Energy is proposing a high-voltage electrical transmission line that runs from Burlington to Wray, and a portion of the required easement runs through the SWA.	28 acres	25 miles north of Burlington and 10 miles southeast of Idalia	\$0
Spinney Mountain State Park Trout Unlimited Perpetual Conservation Easement	The project acquires a perpetual conservation easement at no cost from Trout Unlimited on land already owned by CPW at Spinney Mountain State Park.	40 acres	30 miles southeast of Fairplay	\$0
Woodard Ranch Perpetual Public Access Easement	The project acquires a perpetual public access easement on 2,934 acres at Woodard Ranch, near the headwaters of Middle Bijou Creek and adjacent to the Jumping Cow State Wildlife Area, providing additional deer, pronghorn, small game, and waterfowl hunting opportunities.	2,934 acres	30 miles northwest of Limon	\$45,000
Grand Total				\$6,139,100

FIGURE 6.4
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Date	Action
August 14, 2014	Voted to approve the recommendation from the Capitol Building Advisory Committee (CBAC) to reconfigure and relocate of the visitor information and gift desks to the first floor of the State Capitol building.
October 2, 2014	<p>Heard an update from the Department of Public Safety about the new Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) laboratory in Pueblo. The project was re-scoped to construct a new building rather than to renovate an older building. The project was financed using proceeds from the sale of COPs.</p> <p>Voted to approve the request from the CBAC to relocate the tour desk functions within the Capitol.</p> <p>Discussed potential committee legislation related to standardizing the legislative review and oversight requirements for real property transactions by all state agencies.</p> <p>Heard an update from Legislative Council Staff on the expected impact of the September 2014 economic forecast on future funding for capital construction.</p>
November 12, 2014	<p>Elected a new chair and vice-chair, and adopted the rules of the Senate as the committee's rules.</p> <p>Heard from Legislative Council Staff about preliminary capital construction recommendations for the FY 2015-16 budget cycle, as prioritized by OSPB and the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE).</p>
December 17, 2014	<p>Voted to authorize the Office of Legislative Legal Services (OLLS) to draft legislation concerning requirements for real property transactions by state agencies and other matters related to House Bill 14-1387, which codified exiting practices related to the capital construction budgeting process.</p> <p>Heard from Colorado Parks and Wildlife regarding its FY 2015-16 cash-funded capital construction requests.</p> <p>Discussed a recent assessment of the physical condition of the Grand Junction Regional Center, operated by the Department of Human Services (DHS).</p> <p>Heard a presentation from the Office of the State Architect regarding its 2014 Annual Report. The presentation included an overview of the office's real estate, energy, and buildings programs and the office's role and involvement in the state's capital construction process.</p>
January 6, 2015	<p>Heard a presentation by Legislative Council Staff regarding all FY 2015-16 capital budget requests made to the committee. The committee also discussed the amount of revenue available for capital construction projects for the upcoming fiscal year.</p> <p>Heard a presentation by OSPB regarding its prioritization of FY 2015-16 capital budget requests for all state departments.</p> <p>Heard a presentation by CCHE regarding its prioritization of FY 2015-16 capital budget requests for all higher education institutions.</p>
January 8, 2015	<p>Heard from Fort Lewis College regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction request.</p> <p>Heard from DHS regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.</p>

FIGURE 6.4 (CONT.)
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Date	Action
January 13, 2015	Heard from the University of Colorado system regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests for its campuses in Boulder, Colorado Springs, and Denver.
January 15, 2015	Heard from History Colorado regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.
	Heard from the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction request.
	Heard from the Colorado School of Mines regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction request.
	Discussed potential legislation being proposed by the JBC related to capital construction.
January 16, 2015	Heard a presentation on the Capitol Complex Master Plan from OSA and the Department of Personnel and Administration. JBC members were also present at the meeting. The committee also heard from representatives from RNL Design and Wallace Roberts Todd, consulting firms, who contributed to the master plan.
January 20, 2015	Heard from the Department of Corrections (DOC) regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.
	Voted to approve and recommend to the JBC a facility program plan submitted by DOC for the Close Custody Outdoor Recreation Yards project at Colorado State Penitentiary.
	Heard from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA) regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.
	Heard from the Department of Public Safety regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.
January 22, 2015	Heard from Colorado Department of Transportation regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.
	Heard from Colorado Mesa University regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.
	Heard from Metropolitan State University of Denver regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction request.
January 27, 2015	Heard from the Colorado State University System regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests for its campuses in Fort Collins and Pueblo.
	Heard from the University of Northern Colorado regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction request.
	Discussed recent JBC action regarding capital projects and received an updated list of all FY 2015-16 capital budget requests.

FIGURE 6.4 (CONT.)
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Date	Action
January 30, 2015	Heard from the Colorado Community College System regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests for Arapahoe Community College, Front Range Community College, Otero Junior College, Pikes Peak Community College, Trinidad State Junior College, and Pueblo Community College.
	Heard from Western State Colorado University regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction request.
February 3, 2015	Heard an update from OSA regarding the recommended FY 2015-16 controlled maintenance projects.
	Heard from DPA regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests, including a staff-initiated request for the renovation of the State Capitol House and Senate Chambers.
	Heard from the Governor's Office of Information Technology regarding its FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.
February 5, 2015	Heard from Senator Leroy Garcia regarding Senate Bill 15-089, pursuant to Senate Rule 42(a). The bill shifts the fiscal responsibility of paying for court facilities away from counties to the state by requiring the state to pay a specified amount of rent to each county for its court facilities. The committee discussed the bill, but took no action on it. The bill was postponed indefinitely on April 10, 2015, by the Senate State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee.
	Voted to approve and recommend to the JBC nine cash-funded capital construction requests. The committee also voted to authorize OLLS to draft legislation related to the Heat Detection Fire Alarm Systems, Regional Centers project requested by DHS. Finally, the committee voted to refer six budget requests to the JBC for possible inclusion in the operating budget. These requests, five of which are COP payments, were initially submitted as capital budget requests.
	Discussed preliminary prioritization of FY 2015-16 capital budget requests.
February 10, 2015	Discussed potential committee legislation with OLLS related to flexibility in the interim supplemental process and to the Art in Public Places program. This bill was introduced as Senate Bill 15-208. It was signed by the Governor and became effective on May 29, 2015. The committee also discussed legislation related to real property statutes. The committee also agreed to introduce legislation regarding a technical change to Joint Rule 45; however, neither of these pieces of legislation was introduced in the 2015 session. Finally, the committee discussed legislation related to the creation a depreciation sub-account within the capital construction fund and to the refinancing of the CBI laboratory in Grand Junction. These bills were introduced as House Bill 15-1333 and Senate Bill 15-207, respectively. HB 15-1333 was signed by the Governor and took effect on June 5, 2015. SB 15-207 was signed by the Governor and took effect on May 29, 2015.
	Continued to discuss preliminary prioritization of FY 2015-16 capital budget requests.
February 12, 2015	Continued discussion on prioritization of FY 2015-16 capital budget requests. The committee voted to recommend 12 capital projects for funding in FY 2015-16.
February 13, 2015	The committee finalized its recommendation to the JBC regarding FY 2015-16 state-funded capital construction projects.

FIGURE 6.4 (CONT.)
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Date	Action
February 19, 2015	Heard from the Deputy State Treasurer on the potential committee legislation regarding the refinancing of bonds issued on behalf of the Grand Junction CBI laboratory (HB 15-1333). The committee also continued discussion with OLLS on the potential legislation related to the depreciation subaccount within the capital construction fund (SB 15-207) and a project from DHS to be funded from the account: Heat Detection Fire Alarm Systems, Regional Centers.
February 27, 2015	Voted to recommend cash funds spending authority for the Heat Detection Fire Alarm Systems, Regional Centers project for DHS. Voted to introduce three bills as committee bills discussed at the February 10, 2015, meeting: SB 15-207, SB 15-208, and HB 15-1333.
March 5, 2015	Heard a presentation from OSA regarding the CCMP. The presentation included the history of and specific recommendations made by the master plan. The committee requested additional information about the findings of the master plan. Heard an update from OLLS on two pieces of legislation recommended by the JBC: Senate Bill 15-211 and House Bill 15-1280. More information on these two bills can be found in Chapter 7. Both bills were signed by the Governor and became effective on May 11, 2015.
March 12, 2015	Heard a presentation on a facilities assessment recently conducted for DHS' Grand Junction Regional Center. The assessment analyzed six alternatives for either downsizing or decommissioning the regional center in the future. Heard a presentation from the Deputy State Treasurer on the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program. The committee discussed the history of the program, the State Treasurer's role in the program, and current debt service obligations related to the program. Discussed technical details related to SB 15-211, including ongoing conversations with the State Controller's Office and the Attorney General's office. The committee also discussed requirements of higher education institutions under the bill.
March 17, 2015	Discussed the committee's FY 2015-16 capital budget recommendation with the JBC. The JBC informed the committee that it would look at all sources of revenue and expenditures when making its final budget recommendation for both the operating and capital budgets, once the March 2015 economic forecast is released. Voted to recommend a request from DPA, on behalf of OIT, to purchase a parcel of land and an existing building for \$400,000 to be used for a Digital Trunked Radio System tower. The committee also recommended to the JBC that it include funding for the acquisition and construction of the new tower in the 2015 Long Bill (\$1,843,283).
March 19, 2015	Discussed the committee's role in making recommendations regarding the Capitol Complex Master Plan.

FIGURE 6.4 (CONT.)
MISCELLANEOUS CDC ACTION AND ACTIVITIES
JULY 1, 2014 — JUNE 30, 2015

Date	Action
March 26, 2015	Voted to approve the CCMP, as submitted by OSA.
	Heard from Senator Randy Baumgardner and Representative Bob Rankin regarding House Bill 15-1310, pursuant to House rule 50(a). The bill authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to purchase a specific tract of land in Garfield County. Colorado Parks and Wildlife operates an administrative office and public service center located on the property. The bill appropriates \$552,500 to acquire the property from the Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation. The committee voted to favorably recommend the bill to the House Agriculture, Livestock, & Natural Resources Committee. The bill was signed by the Governor and became effective on June 5, 2015.
April 2, 2015	Discussed the physical condition of the Grand Junction Regional Center and a related report due in December 2015 from the Regional Center Task Force. The committee also discussed the maintenance of the Capitol Grounds.
April 9, 2015	Discussed travel plans and meeting dates for the committee during the 2015 interim.
	Discussed amendments made by the House to the capital construction section of the 2015 Long Bill.
April 14, 2015	Heard from Senator Jerry Sonnenberg and Representative Crisanta Duran regarding House Bill 15-1344, pursuant to House Rule 50(a). The bill authorizes the State Treasurer to enter into COP lease-purchase agreements on behalf of Colorado State University for a period of up to 20 years to construct facilities at the National Western Center and on the Fort Collins campus. The committee voted to favorably recommend the bill to the House Agriculture, Livestock, & Natural Resources Committee. The bill was signed by the Governor on May 20, 2015, and became effective on August 5, 2015.
April 23, 2015	Heard a presentation from Legislative Council Staff regarding two property transfers involving DOC. DOC recently transferred the former correctional facility at Fort Lyon to DPA to support its use as a residential community for the homeless. DOC also plans to receive property from DMVA through a quit claim deed that transfers the ownership of the Army National Guard armory in Canon City from DMVA to DOC. The committee voted to favorably recommend, to the Adjutant General, support for the transfer of the armory.
	Heard from Senator Kent Lambert and Representative Bob Rankin regarding Senate Bill 15-270, pursuant to Senate rule 42(a). The bill adds new responsibilities to OSA related to statewide planning for the acquisition, renovation, and construction of capital assets for state agencies. The committee voted to favorably recommend the bill to the Senate Appropriations Committee, with a recommendation to amend the bill to remove references to capital construction planning functions of higher education institutions. The bill was signed by the Governor and became effective on June 5, 2015.
April 30, 2015	Heard a presentation from Legislative Council Staff about all legislation introduced to date during the 2015 session related to capital construction.
	Finalized committee travel plans and meeting dates for the 2015 interim.
June 8, 2015	Heard an update from Legislative Council Staff and OSA about a CBAC recommendation concerning the materials that will be used to make repairs to the roof of the State Capitol building.
June 22, 2015	Conducted regular committee business. Details on these actions can be found in Figure 6.3 and Appendix 2.

VII. LEGISLATION IMPACTING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING OR THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS — 2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

A number of the bills considered by the General Assembly during the 2015 legislative session affected the capital construction process 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. Senate Bill 15-234 (the Long Bill) provides funding in FY 2015-16 for 67 capital construction, controlled maintenance, and information technology (IT) projects totaling \$382.3 million, including \$250.0 million in state funds, and \$132.3 million in cash and federal funds. Of the \$250.0 million recommended in state funds, \$153.9 million (61.6 percent) is allocated to capital construction, \$19.2 million (7.7 percent) to controlled maintenance, and \$76.9 million (30.7 percent) to IT projects. The bill funds 24 state-funded capital construction projects, including the annual payment for one certificate of participation project, 26 state-funded controlled maintenance projects, 7 state-funded IT projects, and 15 cash-funded capital construction or IT projects. Beginning with FY 2015-16 budget requests, the review and recommendation of information technology projects will be made by the Joint Technology Committee.

Senate Bill 15-165 makes supplemental capital construction appropriations for a number of projects. The full scope of the budgetary adjustments made by the bill are outlined in Chapter VI.

Senate Bill 15-278 changes the project scope and title of the State Capitol Dome Renovation project in order to allow the Department of Personnel and Administration to spend the remaining appropriation on other building projects, specifically to begin restoration of the wooden windows and granite-clad portions of the exterior of the State Capitol building.

House Bill 15-1310 authorizes the Division of Parks and Wildlife in the Department of Natural Resources to purchase a property in Garfield County. The department owns the division's administrative office and public service center which are located on the property. The bill appropriates \$552,500 for the purchase.

House Bill 15-1333 creates the Regional Center Depreciation Account (account) within the Capital Construction Fund. The account consists of all moneys received by the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing for the annual calculated depreciation of the state's regional centers, which are operated by the Department of Human Services. Funds in the account may be spent for regional center controlled maintenance, capital renewal, or capital construction. The bill appropriates moneys from the account for two projects, including a FY 2014-15 controlled maintenance project and a FY 2015-16 capital construction project.

Revenue for Capital Projects

Revenue for FY 2015-16 state-funded capital construction. **Senate Bill 15-250** makes three FY 2015-16 transfers to the Capital Construction Fund. For FY 2015-16, the bill transfers \$222,329,429 to the CCF for the 67 state-funded capital construction, controlled maintenance, and IT projects listed in the Long Bill, including \$220,829,429 from the General Fund, \$1,000,000 from the State Historical Fund, and \$500,000 from the General Fund Exempt account. Of the \$221.3 million transferred from the General Fund, \$76.9 million was transferred to the IT Capital Account in the CCF to pay costs associated with capital IT projects.

Additional transfers for capital construction. For FY 2014-15, **Senate Bill 15-170** transfers \$23,008,332 to the CCF for costs associated with six state-funded capital construction or IT projects listed in the 2015 Capital Construction supplemental bill, SB 15-165.

Change to revenue source used to repay capital project. **Senate Bill 15-207** authorizes the State Treasurer to enter into lease-purchase agreements on behalf of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Public Safety for a period of up to 18 years to refinance revenue bonds used to construct the CBI Grand Junction forensic laboratory and regional office. The refinancing is estimated to generate present-value savings of about \$1.17 million over the repayment period.

Revenue for future capital projects. **House Bill 15-1344** authorizes the State Treasurer to enter into one or more lease-purchase agreements in an amount of up to \$250 million, plus reasonable administrative expenses, on or after July 1, 2019, on behalf of Colorado State University for a period of up to 20 years to construct facilities at the National Western Center and the main campus. The bill creates two funds: the National Western Center Trust Fund and the Capitol Complex Master Plan (CCMP) Implementation Fund. Moneys to the funds are transferred from the General Fund. Moneys in the National Western Center Trust Fund may be spent to make annual lease-purchase payments. Moneys in the CCMP Implementation Fund may be spent to fund projects included in the CCMP, subject to the standard capital project review and approval process. The total transfer to the CCMP Implementation Fund is limited to \$80 million.

Two bills create a process to annually set aside an amount equal to the calculated depreciation of a capital asset in order to create a funding stream for future capital expenses such as routine maintenance, equipment replacement, or the construction of a new building. **Senate Bill 15-211** creates 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, the bill establishes three set-aside mechanisms based on how a project is funded. If a project is funded from more than one cash fund or from a cash fund and from state funds, the set-aside amounts are shared proportionately between the various fund sources. **House Bill 15-1280** requires state agencies, beginning in the current fiscal year, to identify a capital reserve for most appropriated cash funds used to pay costs associated with the acquisition, repair, improvement, replacement, renovation, or construction of a capital asset. State agencies are required to calculate, and annually set aside in a capital reserve, an amount equal to the depreciable cost attributable to a capital asset or assets paid from the cash fund. Funds in the capital reserve are subject to appropriation and must be used for capital outlay, capital construction, capital renewal, or controlled maintenance. The balance of the capital reserve account is not counted toward the 16.5 percent reserve limit assigned to many cash funds. A fuller discussion of the anticipated impact of the new set aside mechanisms on state-funded capital appropriations is included in Chapter IV.

Changes to Capital Process

Two bills make changes to the capital review process. **Senate Bill 15-208** adds to the allowable reasons an emergency supplemental request related to a capital appropriation can be heard and acted upon during the interim between legislative sessions. Under current law, emergency supplemental requests are used to make adjustments to a project's appropriation. This bill creates a parallel process to be used to make certain non-monetary adjustments to appropriated projects, such as extending the amount of time an agency has to spend an appropriation or changing a project's authorized scope.

Senate Bill 15-270 creates new responsibilities for the Office of the State Architect associated with statewide planning for capital construction. Beginning in FY 2015-16, the office will assist the Department of Human Services in determining the scope and eventual implementation of a new master plan. Beginning in FY 2016-17, the office will begin reviewing state agency program plans in order to make recommendations to the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting regarding capital construction budget requests. It will also report on projected out-year capital needs.

Changes to Post-Appropriation Administration of Capital Projects

House Bill 15-1197 clarifies the manner in which indemnification clauses may be used in construction-related public contracts. Any construction-related service contract, including an architectural, engineering, survey, or design contract, that holds harmless a public entity is enforceable only to the extent of the negligence of the contractor and its agents, representatives, subcontractors, and suppliers. A contract that requires a contractor to hold harmless a public entity against the public entity's own negligence is unenforceable.

House Bill 15-1295 allows the University of Colorado Denver to conduct its own electrical and plumbing inspections at the conclusion of a capital project. Similar authority was extended to the University of Colorado at Boulder and Colorado State University during the 2014 legislative session through House Bill 14-1387.

Adjustments to the Administration of Certain Funds Used for Capital Construction

Four bills made changes to the way certain funds are administered. **Senate Bill 15-236** creates two subaccounts in the State Historical Fund (SHF), one of which can be used for capital construction and controlled maintenance. The Preservation Grant Program Account will receive 50.1 percent of limited gaming revenue to the fund. This subaccount may be used for historic preservation grants. The Museum and Preservation Operations Account will receive 49.9 percent of limited gaming revenue to the fund. The fund may be used for the operational budget of History Colorado, including capital construction and controlled maintenance.

Senate Bill 15-238 adds to the list of allowable appropriations on behalf of higher education from the General Fund Exempt Account (account). 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. Under current law, one-third of the revenue retained because of Referendum C that exceeds \$55.0 million must be appropriated for the benefit of higher

education. SB 15-238 adds the following to the list of qualifying appropriations: work-study programs, tuition for qualified students who attend Fort Lewis college, local district junior college grants and area vocational school grants.

Senate Bill 15-251 excludes annual lease payments for certificates of participation from the calculation used to determine the amount of required General Fund reserve. Capital appropriations are not included in the calculation of the required General Fund reserve, thus these payments have never been included in the calculation. However, beginning in FY 2015-16, the payments for completed projects constructed through the sale of COPs were moved from the capital budget to the operating budget. SB 15-251 maintains the exemption for these payments after the shift to the operating budget.

House Bill 15-1245 allows the State Board of Land Commissioners to spend up to \$1 million from the Investment and Development Fund to maintain its capital assets.

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 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments						
Agriculture						
2010	827,212	1.21%	\$81.6	827,212	1.93%	\$81.6
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
Agriculture: Total Growth	52,961	-0.02%	\$6.2	52,961	-0.03%	(\$6.2)
Capitol Complex						
2010	1,683,188	2.46%	\$557.5	1,491,538	3.48%	\$546.6
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
Capitol Complex: Total Growth	584,906	0.61%	\$81.6	582,076	1.00%	\$80.8
Corrections						
2010	7,406,688	10.83%	\$1,224.4	7,126,386	16.61%	\$1,211.6
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
Corrections: Total Growth	(527,972)	-1.53%	\$155.4	(677,751)	-2.69%	\$137.3

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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>						
2010	53,188	0.08%	\$7.6	53,188	0.12%	\$7.6
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
<i>Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad: Total Growth</i>	(369)	-0.01%	\$0.3	(369)	-0.01%	\$0.3
<i>Education</i>						
2010	317,894	0.47%	\$52.6	317,894	0.74%	\$52.6
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
<i>Education: Total Growth</i>	9,500	-0.03%	\$0.0	9,500	-0.03%	\$0.0
<i>History Colorado</i>						
2010	184,630	0.27%	\$19.1	184,630	0.43%	\$19.1
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
<i>History Colorado: Total Growth</i>	255,231	0.32%	\$52.7	255,231	0.52%	\$52.7
<i>Human Services</i>						
2010	3,975,819	5.82%	\$712.8	3,509,931	8.18%	\$638.5
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
<i>Human Services: Total Growth</i>	(157,756)	-0.66%	\$3.4	(27,032)	-0.66%	\$32.3

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
Judicial						
2010	0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
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
Judicial: Total Growth	855,376	1.16%	\$208.5	855,376	1.85%	\$208.5
Labor and Employment						
2010	144,386	0.21%	\$28.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0
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
Labor and Employment: Total Growth	(1,726)	-0.02%	(\$9.0)	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Military and Veterans Affairs						
2010	1,210,418	1.77%	\$93.1	569,084	1.33%	\$64.8
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
Military and Veterans Affairs: Total Growth	262,472	0.22%	\$119.7	152,305	0.23%	\$39.8
Natural Resources						
2010	2,838,814	4.15%	\$343.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
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
Natural Resources: Total Growth	(144,187)	-0.51%	\$27.4	0	0.00%	\$0.0

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
Office of Information Technology						
2010	25,555	0.04%	\$3.5	25,555	0.06%	\$3.5
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
Office of Information Technology: Total Growth	(170)	-0.01%	\$1.0	(170)	-0.01%	\$1.0
Public Health and Environment						
2010	88,012	0.13%	\$27.9	88,012	0.21%	\$27.9
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
Public Health and Environment: Total Growth	24,628	0.02%	\$24.3	24,628	0.03%	\$24.3
Public Safety						
2010	241,313	0.35%	\$23.3	241,313	0.56%	\$24.4
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
Public Safety: Total Growth	61,021	0.06%	\$25.1	49,473	0.07%	\$17.6

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
Revenue						
2010	132,507	0.19%	\$27.0	119,502	0.28%	\$21.1
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
Revenue: Total Growth	(433)	-0.01%	(\$6.3)	0	-0.02%	(\$4.7)
Transportation						
2010	3,207,047	4.69%	\$1,260.7	0	0.00%	\$0.0
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
Transportation: Total Growth	166,920	-0.13%	\$22.5	0	0.00%	\$0.0
All State Departments						
2010	22,336,671	32.67%	\$4,462.8	14,554,245	33.93%	\$2,699.3
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
All State Departments: Total Growth	1,440,402	-0.51%	\$713.2	1,276,228	0.24%	\$596.2

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education						
Adams State University						
2010	1,028,024	1.50%	\$199.8	570,852	1.33%	\$101.3
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
Adams State University: Total Growth	165,763	0.11%	\$62.6	99,401	0.12%	\$48.2
Auraria Higher Education Center						
2010	3,186,392	4.66%	\$536.5	1,797,763	4.19%	\$407.6
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
Auraria Higher Education Center: Total Growth	533,308	0.37%	\$95.8	506,389	0.78%	\$36.8
Colorado Mesa University						
2010	1,206,448	1.76%	\$247.0	672,099	1.57%	\$145.7
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
Colorado Mesa University: Total Growth	728,244	0.86%	\$150.4	161,047	0.23%	\$43.9
Colorado School of Mines						
2010	2,035,945	2.98%	\$568.9	1,223,961	2.85%	\$404.3
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
Colorado School of Mines: Total Growth	322,595	0.21%	(\$23.6)	149,621	0.11%	(\$48.6)

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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						
2010	8,303,934	12.15%	\$1,158.5	5,424,335	12.64%	\$820.2
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
Colorado State University: Total Growth	1,937,790	1.70%	\$766.3	937,010	1.09%	\$516.0
Colorado State University - Pueblo						
2010	1,222,173	1.79%	\$179.3	641,328	1.49%	\$96.1
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
Colorado State University - Pueblo: Total Growth	60,507	-0.06%	\$39.7	4,827	-0.10%	\$15.6
Community Colleges						
Arapahoe Community College						
2010	421,067	0.62%	\$70.7	421,067	0.98%	\$70.7
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
Arapahoe Community College: Total Growth	4,361	-0.04%	\$9.2	4,361	-0.06%	\$9.2

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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>							
2010	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3	
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	
Community College of Aurora: Total Growth		0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
<i>Front Range Community College</i>							
2010	652,618	0.95%	\$106.0	583,398	1.36%	\$95.2	
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	
Front Range Community College: Total Growth		92,525	0.06%	\$65.2	119,300	0.16%	\$66.4
<i>Lamar Community College</i>							
2010	313,734	0.46%	\$36.7	262,734	0.61%	\$29.1	
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	
Lamar Community College: Total Growth		18,969	-0.01%	\$7.4	10,953	-0.02%	\$5.1

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Department	Total GSF – All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF – General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
Lowry Campus						
2010	697,364	1.02%	\$78.5	505,117	1.18%	\$58.5
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
Lowry Campus: Total Growth	245,094	0.25%	\$82.4	437,341	0.85%	\$102.4
Morgan Community College						
2010	107,736	0.16%	\$23.3	104,595	0.24%	\$22.6
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
Morgan Community College: Total Growth	31,070	0.03%	\$6.8	31,070	0.05%	\$6.8
Northeastern Junior College						
2010	516,534	0.76%	\$72.6	338,486	0.79%	\$47.9
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
Northeastern Junior College: Total Growth	48,910	0.00%	\$23.3	(7,498)	-0.08%	\$5.8
Northwestern Community College						
2010	270,445	0.40%	\$39.3	188,128	0.44%	\$27.7
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
Northwestern Community College: Total Growth	76,866	0.07%	\$18.0	78,224	0.13%	\$18.3

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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						
2010	301,085	0.44%	\$51.5	202,041	0.47%	\$36.9
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
Otero Junior College: Total Growth	19,908	-0.01%	\$2.1	22,800	0.02%	\$1.5
Pikes Peak Community College						
2010	513,801	0.75%	\$77.5	471,012	1.10%	\$71.2
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
Pikes Peak Community College: Total Growth	69,767	0.04%	\$27.6	80,845	0.09%	\$29.0
Pueblo Community College						
2010	502,086	0.73%	\$68.2	447,086	1.04%	\$60.1
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
Pueblo Community College: Total Growth	6,554	-0.04%	\$26.1	(1,488)	-0.08%	\$20.8
Red Rocks Community College						
2010	387,572	0.57%	\$54.3	387,572	0.90%	\$54.3
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
Red Rocks Community College: Total Growth	94,935	0.08%	\$30.0	94,935	0.14%	\$30.0

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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 Junior College</i>						
2010	380,750	0.56%	\$75.9	289,750	0.68%	\$58.9
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
<i>Trinidad Junior College: Total Growth</i>	3,530	-0.04%	(\$1.6)	2,779	-0.05%	(\$2.0)
<i>All Community Colleges</i>						
2010	5,089,655	7.89%	\$695.3	4,451,769	10.72%	\$596.3
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
<i>All Community Colleges: Total Growth</i>	714,133	-0.04%	\$360.0	649,346	0.29%	\$334.4

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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						
2010	1,203,887	1.76%	\$368.3	589,454	1.37%	\$190.5
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
Fort Lewis College: Total Growth	(26,664)	-0.17%	\$28.3	4,260	-0.09%	\$18.5
University of Colorado (CU) at Boulder						
2010	10,569,107	15.46%	\$2,135.0	5,120,894	11.94%	\$1,176.2
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
CU Boulder: Total Growth	733,117	-0.17%	\$655.3	401,781	-0.02%	\$458.8
CU — Colorado Springs						
2010	1,714,893	2.51%	\$279.7	904,699	2.11%	\$190.1
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
CU — Colorado Springs: Total Growth	539,117	0.54%	\$195.3	75,988	0.01%	\$124.1
CU — Denver						
2010	6,474,784	9.47%	\$1,432.7	4,933,612	11.50%	\$1,299.0
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
CU — Denver: Total Growth	(2,015,681)	-3.44%	\$119.7	(1,052,164)	-3.12%	\$160.2

APPENDIX 1 (CONT.)
FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (GSF) BY STATE AGENCY
CALENDAR YEAR 2010 THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

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						
2010	2,975,417	4.35%	\$575.4	1,508,069	3.52%	\$321.5
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
University of Northern Colorado: Total Growth	179,167	-0.08%	\$28.5	20,638	-0.22%	\$10.7
Western State Colorado University						
2010	1,023,394	1.50%	\$233.5	508,016	1.18%	\$114.3
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
Western State Colorado University: Total Growth	256,904	0.23%	\$24.9	195,781	0.34%	\$58.9
All Higher Education						
2010	46,034,053	67.78%	\$8,609.9	28,346,851	66.42%	\$5,863.1
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
All Higher Education: Total Growth	4,128,300	0.06%	\$2,503.2	2,153,925	-0.59%	\$1,777.5
Grand Total						
2010	68,370,724	100.00%	\$13,072.7	42,901,096	100.00%	\$8,562.4
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
Grand Total: Growth of All Agencies	5,568,702	N/A	\$3,216.4	3,430,153	N/A	\$2,373.7

APPENDIX 2
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2014-15
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Project Title	Cost	Project Description
<i>Auraria Higher Education Center</i>		
Tivoli Commons Extension and Quadrangle	\$7,668,000	The project constructs a tiered patio adjacent to the Tivoli Student Union in order to create additional outdoor community event space. The project also demolishes an existing softball field, including related infrastructure and fencing, to construct a natural turf quad.
<i>Colorado Mesa University</i>		
Pinon Hall Renovation	5,024,246	The two-phase project includes interior demolition of both buildings comprising Pinon Residence Hall and construction of office space, group study space, conference rooms, a group kitchen, apartments, and suites. It also provides improved technology for the Maverick Innovation Center, a learning community for students interested in academic fields such as entrepreneurship and innovation.
<i>Colorado School of Mines</i>		
General Research Laboratory Annex	5,900,000	The project constructs a 21,281-GSF annex to the General Research Laboratory Building and provides interior laboratory finishes, graduate student space, and equipment for relocated laboratories. The annex will be a pre-engineered metal building erected on a concrete foundation structural floor slab. The project also includes sitework and utilities.
Student Center Renovation Phase I	11,900,000	The project renovates 41,446 GSF of space in the 65,734-GSF Student Center, which houses a number of student service programs, including dining and catering facilities, admissions, the registrar, financial aid, student life, housing administration, university clubs, the career center, the campus bookstore, and ballrooms. This project is the first of three planned stand-alone projects that will renovate the entire Student Center and add 15,483 GSF to the building.
Traditional Dormitories Renovation	4,630,000	The project renovates four traditional dormitories on campus: Bradford, Thomas, Randall, and Morgan Halls. The project replaces aging and worn finishes including carpet, drywall, and paint; replaces original built-in wardrobes; replaces sewer lines; makes fire safety improvements; remodels resident assistant and hall director apartments and common area kitchenettes; improves drainage; and makes improvements to lighting and windows.

APPENDIX 2 (CONT.)
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2014-15
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Project Title	Cost	Project Description
<i>Colorado State University</i>		
Biology Building	\$81,596,432	The project constructs a five-story, 147,700-GSF biology teaching and research building on the main campus to address a growing deficiency in available space for biology laboratories, support spaces, and new faculty. The university says there is an acute shortage of space for biology courses based on current and future faculty needs, and the new building will help maintain its record of teaching excellence, emphasize experiential learning, and increase the number of biology faculty from 31 to 40 FTE.
Center for Agricultural Education	3,300,000	The project constructs a new 13,200-GSF shop and teaching facility on the Agricultural Research Development and Education Center campus, located four miles north of Fort Collins. The facility will be used to provide coursework and hands-on experience to students seeking 7th-12th grade licensure in Agriculture and Renewable Natural Resources, as well as the Career and Technical Education Endorsement Credential granted through the Department of Education.
Health and Exercise Sciences Addition	2,000,000	The project constructs a new classroom and teaching laboratory on the north side of Moby B wing for the Health and Exercise Science program. Current facilities cannot handle the recent growth in the program, and a large classroom and teaching laboratory will allow additional sections of critical courses to be offered.
Ingersoll Hall Renovation	4,000,000	The project upgrades the center sections of Ingersoll Hall, similar to other residence hall upgrades that have been completed in the last four years at CSU. It also replaces and upgrades various mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems.
Institute for Biological and Translational Therapies	65,600,000	The project constructs a new 103,163-GSF research and teaching facility on the Veterinary Medicine Campus for the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences. The college will use the facility to research translational therapies to improve the health of animals and people. Translational therapies are those that are developed for animals and then "translated" to humans.
Lory Student Center West Lawn and Lagoon Upgrade	2,000,000	The project upgrades the west lawn of the Lory Student Center and deepens the lagoon to provide additional storm water detention on campus.
Medical Center	58,981,491	The project constructs a four-story, 113,300-GSF medical clinic at the corner of Prospect Road and College Avenue, at the southeast entrance to the main campus. The medical center will house the CSU Health Network, a Center for Healthy Aging, and a primary care clinic operated by UC Health.

**APPENDIX 2 (CONT.)
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2014-15
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION**

Project Title	Cost	Project Description
<i>Colorado State University (Cont.)</i>		
Multipurpose On-Campus Stadium	\$220,000,000	The project constructs a new multipurpose stadium on the main campus of Colorado State University. The new stadium will replace the current Hughes Stadium, located on the Foothills Campus a few miles west of the main campus.
Pathology Laboratory Remodel	2,600,000	The project renovates existing space in the Pathology Building to provide new laboratories and offices for the Microbiology, Immunology, and Pathology Department. It will improve the biosecurity and functionality of the laboratory and office space used by the researchers in the Prion Research Center.
South Campus Parking Lot	5,400,000	The project constructs surface parking on vacant land on the south campus. Surface parking at this location is anticipated to meet the needs of the Veterinary Medicine Center and the growth of the south campus. Many parking lots on the main campus are targeted for demolition to make room for various construction projects and parking will be shifted to other areas such as the south campus and connected with transit service.
University Square Parking Garage	37,522,060	The project constructs a new four-story parking structure in the southeast section of the main campus. It will accommodate 1,555 parking spaces.
<i>Fort Lewis College</i>		
Bader/Snyder Residence Hall Improvements Phase 2	3,815,000	The project updates the interiors, finishes, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment in two of the six buildings in the almost 50-year-old Bader/Snyder Residence Hall complex to improve student recruitment and retention. The project is also intended to promote a sustainable approach to upgrading campus residence halls.
<i>Red Rocks Community College</i>		
Student Recreation Center	15,809,437	The project renovates 3,000 GSF and constructs 42,000 GSF for a new student recreation center on the Lakewood Campus. The college says the existing recreation space is significantly undersized and does not accommodate the demand for recreational services and some academic programs.

**APPENDIX 2 (CONT.)
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2014-15
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION**

Project Title	Cost	Project Description
<i>University of Colorado at Boulder</i>		
Carlson Gymnasium Renewal and Renovation	\$31,075,000	The project renovates 61,630 GSF in the Carlson Gymnasium and an addition to the gymnasium to address a number of deferred maintenance issues associated with the building's mechanical systems. Specific issues to be corrected under the project include limited mechanical ventilation and power distribution, as well as ADA accessibility and other code issues.
Engineering Center Phase I-A	24,750,000	The project renovates 51,305 GSF in the Engineering Complex to address a number of deferred maintenance issues associated with the complex's mechanical systems, and to create flexible teaching spaces to accommodate changing technology needs and instructional styles. Specific issues to be corrected under the project include inefficient heating, ventilation, and power distribution systems with limited capacity, as well as ADA accessibility and other code issues.
<i>University of Colorado Denver</i>		
North Classroom Building Renovation	33,471,649	The project renovates and upgrades the 257,500-GSF North Classroom Building on the Auraria Campus. The building, which is about 25 years old, is one of the busiest classroom buildings on the campus. The project improves building systems, including the mechanical systems, roof, chillers, and transformers.
The Wildlife Experience Acquisition	40,000,000	The project acquires The Wildlife Experience through donation. Founded in 2002, the facility consists of a 159,425-GSF building on 14.25 acres located in South Denver, which serves as a wildlife art and natural history museum for K-12 students and the public and includes spaces recently renovated by the university for higher education instruction.
Wellness Center	42,322,143	The project constructs a 84,274-GSF recreation and wellness facility on the Auraria Campus for students enrolled at the University of Colorado Denver. The facility will house traditional recreation elements such as a pool, basketball courts, and fitness classrooms. It will also house non-traditional wellness elements such as reflection rooms and seminar rooms for classes in stress reduction.

**APPENDIX 2 (CONT.)
HIGHER EDUCATION CASH PROJECTS APPROVED OR
REAUTHORIZED DURING FY 2014-15
ORGANIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION**

Project Title	Cost	Project Description
<i>University of Northern Colorado</i>		
Gray Hall Gym Renovation	\$3,000,000	The project converts 8,000 GSF of existing gymnasium space into a 218-seat theatre, a recital hall, and gallery exhibit space. The renovation will also construct additional restroom facilities and stage, lighting, and sound systems.
Human Performance Center	5,000,000	The project constructs a 31,000-GSF facility to house a strength and conditioning center and laboratories for the Department of Sport and Exercise Science (SES). The facility will be shared between SES and the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.
Lawrenson Hall Renovation	4,000,000	The project makes crucial renovations to a 115,343-GSF residence hall. The vertical waste stacks are cracking and leaking into the lower floors. The project abates and demolishes interior pipe chase walls, replaces the vertical waste stack piping, and upgrades the restrooms.
University Center Ballroom Renovation	2,455,000	The project renovates the 11,760-GSF ballroom and replaces the HVAC system serving the ballroom at the University Center. The renovation includes new hardwood floors, new ceiling systems, new folding-dividing walls, a new exterior wall storefront, new lighting, a fire sprinkler system, and upgraded audio-visual capability.
Grand Total	\$723,820,458	

APPENDIX 3

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 2014-15

In the past, issuances and payments for certificates of participation projects were reviewed by the CDC, appropriated through the capital construction budget process, and paid from the CCF. In October 2014, the CDC requested that the JBC consider moving COP payments from the capital budget to the operating budget, once construction for a project funded by COPs is substantially complete. As provided by Joint Rule 45, the CDC determined that these lease-purchase payments more properly belong in the operating budget due to their routine, ongoing nature. In 2015, the JBC instituted a policy to move lease-purchase payments for substantially complete facilities to the operating budget, which are paid from the General Fund. It is important to note that about \$45 million in annual lease payments for projects built through COPs shifted from the capital budget to the operating budget beginning in FY 2015-16.

Current lease-purchase payments. The state is currently making payments through the annual budget on six projects financed by COPs, four of which are state-funded and two of which are cash-funded. The most recent state-funded COP project was authorized by Senate Bill 14-1170. The bill authorized a state-funded COP project which constructs a new facility for the CBI in Pueblo West. In FY 2014-15, the Department of Public Safety began making payments on this COP which was issued in July 2014 to finance the new CBI facility. Construction is expected to be substantially complete in FY 2015-16. Therefore, the next lease payment will likely be made through the operating budget for FY 2016-17.

Senate Bill 08-233 authorized a state-funded COP to construct 12 buildings on various higher education campuses. The bill identified the source of funds for this COP project as revenue from federal mineral leases. Based on projections included in the June 2015 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast, there are not sufficient funds from this source to make the full scheduled payment in FY 2016-17 (\$19.9 million). Two other state-funded projects financed by COPs were authorized by HB 03-1256: the construction of Colorado State Penitentiary II and the construction of seven academic facilities at the University of Colorado Denver's Anschutz Medical Campus.

In addition to these four state-funded COPs, there are two other state COP projects worth noting. SB 15-207 authorized a lease-purchase agreement for the CBI Grand Junction laboratory and regional office. The bill authorized the issuance of COPs in the amount of \$11.0 million. The COP issuance refinances existing revenue bonds issued by a special purpose entity formed by the city of Grand Junction in 2006. Currently, CBI makes annual lease payments for its lab in Grand Junction through the operating budget. The refinancing is estimated to generate present-value savings of \$1.2 million over the repayment period. The refinance was finalized in fall 2015. The lease payment for FY 2015-16 was made on the existing revenue bonds. Additionally, 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. However, the related COP payments are 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 \$3.8 million. Payments are expected to continue through FY 2022-23.

The state also makes payments on two cash-funded COP projects. 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. The annual COP payments are made from cash sources, so they do not impact state revenue. 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 payments will continue until FY 2045-46. 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 average annual payment amount is \$0.5 million and is paid from several cash funds managed by the department. The payments will continue until FY 2033-34.

The exact annual payment for the six COP projects funded in the 2015 Long Bill varies slightly from year to year, but on average the state owes \$80.2 million in state funds each year for the next three years. This amount includes state and cash funds and accounts for the most recent FML revenue projections. Figure A3.1 summarizes the outstanding payments for all COP projects funded through the state budget in FY 2014-15.

Revenue for COP payments. The General Fund is the source of revenue for most COP payments. However, the state also receives revenue annually from the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement, and a portion of this money is used to offset the annual payments on the University of Colorado Denver COP-financed project. The payment is divided into two portions — one paid with tobacco master settlement funds and one paid with state funds. It is anticipated that revenue for the state-funded portion of the annual payments will come from the General Fund for the next several years.

The state began making annual payments in FY 2009-10 for the Colorado State Penitentiary II Correctional Facility and Various Higher Education Facilities COP projects. It is anticipated that for FY 2016-17, these COP payments will also come from the General Fund. The authorized source of funds for the Various Higher Education Facilities COP project payment is FML revenue; however, there were insufficient funds to make the payment from this source in recent years, so the payment amount was transferred from the General Fund to the CCF. Projections included in the June 2015 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast indicate that there will not be sufficient funds to make the full FY 2016-17 COP payment from FML revenues.

FIGURE A3.1
OUTSTANDING PAYMENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PROJECTS
FUNDED IN FY 2014-15
(LISTED IN ORDER OF ISSUANCE)

Agency	Project	Construction Cost	Average Annual Payment	Payment Term	Number of Payments Remaining	Date Payment Term Expires	Total Cost (principal and interest)
Lease payments made in whole or in part from the General Fund							
University of Colorado Denver	Construction of seven academic facilities at the Anschutz Medical Campus	\$202.9 million	\$12.7 million ¹	26 years	15	June 30, 2031	\$331.0 million
Department of Corrections	Colorado State Penitentiary II Correctional Facility, a 948-bed high-custody prison	\$143.7 million	\$16.6 million	12 years	3	June 30, 2019	\$206.6 million
Higher Education Institutions	Various (12 projects) ²	\$202.3 million	\$17.0 million	20 years	12	June 30, 2028	\$342.1 million
Department of Public Safety	Colorado Bureau of Investigation Pueblo West Lab	\$11.0 million	\$0.8 million	20 years	18	June 30, 2034	\$15.2 million
Lease payments made from cash funds							
History Colorado and Judicial Branch	History Colorado Center and Ralph L. Carr Judicial Center	\$338.8 million	\$21.6 million	34 years	30	June 30, 2046	\$754.6 million
Department of Agriculture	Main Office, Broomfield	\$7.1 million	\$0.4 million	21 years	18	June 30, 2034	\$9.0 million
Total		\$905.8 million	\$80.2 million³				\$1.66 billion

¹The Anschutz COP payment also includes an annual cash-funded payment of up to \$8 million from the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement, bringing the total payment to about \$20.7 million per year.

²The 12 projects include: 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). Approximately \$6.1 million from the unspent proceeds resulting from the sale of COPs for the 12 projects was used to fund 11 other controlled maintenance projects at various higher education institutions.

³The total average annual payment for all COP projects is for the next three fiscal years (FY 2016-17 through FY 2018-19), whereas the average annual payment for each individual COP project is for the entire term of the COP issuance.