



**Report to the
Colorado General Assembly**

**Capital Development
Committee**

Prepared by

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Research Publication No. 627
October 2013*

2013

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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Colorado General Assembly**

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2013**

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October 2013

To Members of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly:

Submitted herewith is the 2013 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 2013 final report provides a complete summary of all capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations during the 2013 session. A five-year history and four-year forecast of capital project funding are also included. The report concludes with a description of other actions taken by the CDC in FY 2012-13, and a summary of 2013 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,

Mike Mauer
Director

Capital Development Committee

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This report is also available on line at:

<http://www.colorado.gov/lcs/CDC>

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.

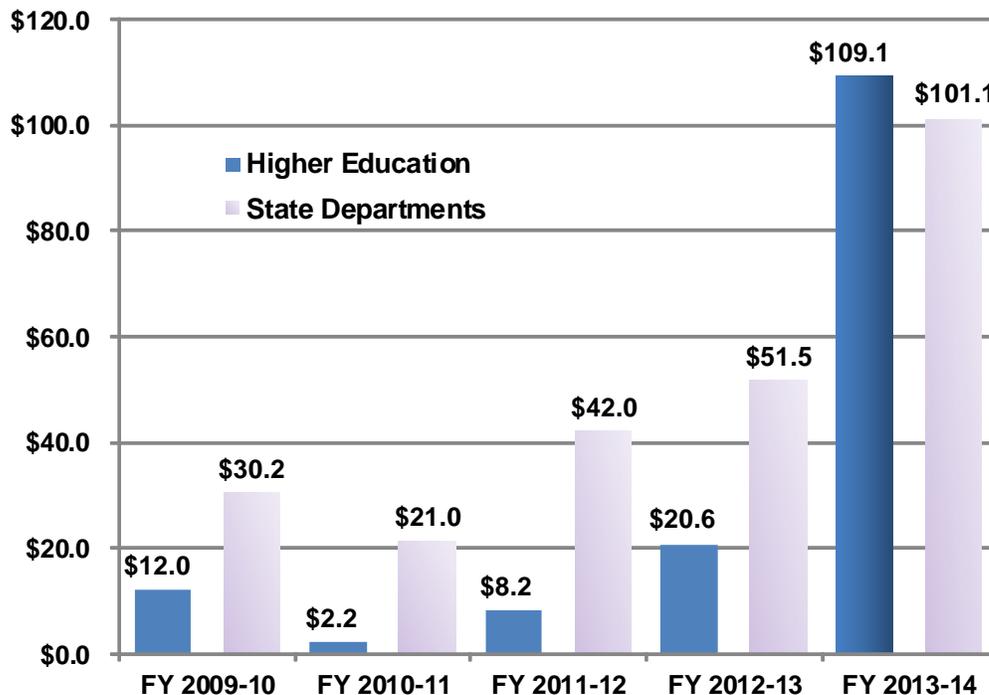
Five-year History of Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

State-funded appropriations totaled \$397.9 million for the five-year period ending in FY 2013-14. The state entered a recession beginning in FY 2008-09; this recession impacted state capital construction expenditures beginning in FY 2009-10. The low point in total appropriations during the five-year period came in FY 2010-11, when only \$23.2 million in state funds, or 5.8 percent of the total, were appropriated for capital projects. In the two fiscal years preceding FY 2009-10, an average of \$188.4 million per year was appropriated for capital projects. By contrast, an average of \$46.8 million was spent on capital projects from FY 2009-10 to FY 2012-13, or about one-fourth of the average amount appropriated in each of the two fiscal years preceding this period. FY 2013-14 marks the first year the state made appropriations for capital projects commensurate with the pre-recession years. A total of \$210.2 million, or 52.8 percent of the total amount appropriated in the five-year period, was appropriated in FY 2013-14.



Funding for state departments and higher education institutions. State departments received \$245.8 million (61.8 percent) of total capital appropriations over the five-year period, while higher education institutions received \$152.1 million (38.2 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 2009-10 to FY 2013-14



Certificates of participation projects. Certificates of participation (COPs) are a common form of lease-purchase financing that allows the state to enter into lease-purchase agreements to build capital facilities. The state is currently making payments on three COP projects, including:

- the construction of twelve academic facilities at various higher education campuses;
- the construction of seven academic facilities at the University of Colorado Denver's Anschutz Medical Campus (formerly known as Fitzsimons); and
- the construction of the Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion (formerly Colorado State Penitentiary II).

Gross Square Footage of State Facilities

As of December 2012, the total gross square footage (GSF) of state-occupied facilities was 70.2 million GSF, according to the Office of the State Architect. The estimated current replacement value (CRV) is \$15.1 billion. The total GSF of state-occupied facilities grew by 0.4 million GSF, or 0.6 percent, between calendar year 2011 and calendar year 2012. The total CRV increased by \$1.0 billion, or 7.3 percent, during the same period.



Capital Construction Fund and Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Revenue

Revenue made available for capital projects from all state sources totaled \$505.2 million for the last five fiscal years. Of this amount, \$194.6 million, or 38.5 percent, was made available for FY 2013-14 projects. Funding for FY 2013-14 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 B on page 4 identifies seven sources of revenue for capital projects and the amounts attributable to each source. A description of each funding source follows.

General Fund transfers or appropriations. The General Assembly, during annual budget deliberations, may transfer or appropriate General Fund moneys to the CCF. Until 2009, the total appropriations from the General Fund were limited to 6 percent growth over the prior fiscal year; however, transfers were not subject to the 6 percent limit.

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 other two-thirds were credited to the Highway Users Tax Fund. Legislation passed during the 2009 session repealed the automatic 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. In addition, project balances that are unexpended after three years are retained in the fund as reversions. Also, the General Assembly may pass a law to deposit moneys into the fund.

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 federal mineral lease (FML) revenues, and created two funds to provide money for higher education capital construction and controlled maintenance projects.

Unspent proceeds from the 2008 sale of certificates of participation. During the 2012 legislative session, the Capital Development Committee learned that some of the proceeds from the 2008 sale of COPs remained unspent. 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 amount identified as available from this source was \$6.1 million.

State Land Board funds. The State Land Board manages eight public trusts that earn revenue from the lease of state trust lands. The Public Building Trust Fund is one of the trusts managed by the State Land Board. Pursuant to the Enabling Act of the Colorado Constitution, the available balance of this fund may be used for the purpose of erecting and maintaining public buildings.

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.

Figure B



**Five-year History of Revenue Made Available for Capital Projects (in millions)
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14**

Revenue Source		FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	Five-year Total
General Fund							
1a	Transfers to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations, or for prison construction projects	(\$30.0)	\$15.8	\$49.3	\$61.4	\$186.7	\$283.2
1b	Appropriations to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
1c	One-third of the prior year's excess reserve, transferred pursuant to HB 02-1310	14.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$14.5
Subtotal		(\$15.5)	\$15.8	\$49.3	\$61.4	\$186.7	\$297.7
Capital Construction Fund							
2a	Interest earnings, reversions, and other deposits made by the legislature	\$8.8	\$7.7	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$18.8
2b	Moneys made available for capital projects from cuts to appropriations in prior years	\$85.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$85.4
Subtotal		\$94.2	\$7.7	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$104.2
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	\$15.8	\$8.9	\$8.4	\$18.6	\$0.0	\$51.7
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	N/A	N/A	\$6.1	N/A	\$6.1
State Land Board Funds							
5	Funds available for controlled maintenance in state-owned buildings from revenues earned on land for public buildings pursuant to Section 8 of the Enabling Act of Colorado	\$0.0	\$7.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7.4
Tobacco Master Settlement							
6	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	\$8.9	\$7.6	\$7.2	\$7.1	\$7.3	\$38.1
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund							
7	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		\$103.4	\$47.4	\$65.8	\$94.0	\$194.6	\$505.2

Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Revenue



The General Assembly created the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund (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
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Revenue and Appropriations History
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	Five-year Total
Principal						
Beginning balance	\$1,003,610	\$218,280	\$222,560	\$3,897,254	\$2,419,010	N/A
Appropriation to fund	(803,610)	0	0	23,000,000	48,000,000	\$70,196,390
Transfer from fund through Executive Order*	0	0	0	(30,150,000)	(9,500,000)	(\$39,650,000)
Interest						
Interest earned**	\$5,359	\$4,302	\$3,055	\$21,752	\$150,000	\$184,468
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						
	\$24,235,321	\$9,794,588	\$10,746,597	\$25,229,871	\$45,686,429	\$115,692,806
Amount appropriated from the CCF	24,235,321	2,360,589	10,418,297	25,009,321	44,926,689	\$106,950,217
Amount appropriated from the CMTF	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Amount appropriated from cash sources***	0	7,433,999	328,300	220,550	759,740	\$8,742,589
% appropriated from the CMTF	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

*The FY 2013-14 amount reflect transfers through August 30, 2013.

**The interest for FY 2013-14 is an estimate. Half of any interest moneys earned in FY 2013-14 can be appropriated for FY 2014-15 projects.

***The FY 2010-11 source of cash funds is State Land Board funds. The FY 2011-12 through FY 2013-14 source of cash funds is federal matching funds for state readiness center projects.



Four-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. However, state departments and institutions annually submit plans to the CDC that list their capital construction needs for the next four years. Based on these requests, there is a projected \$1.7 billion revenue shortfall to meet capital needs that are estimated at \$1.9 billion over the next four years.

Of this amount, controlled maintenance needs total \$428.8 million, or 22.5 percent of the estimated four-year need, while capital construction needs (including certificates of participation payments) total \$1.6 billion, or 77.5 percent of the estimated need.

2013 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

The total amount in the final Long Bill for capital projects was \$283.7 million, including \$188.1 million for state-funded projects and \$95.6 million for cash-funded projects and the cash component of various state-funded projects. Of the amount appropriated through state funds, \$143.1 million (76.1 percent) was allocated to capital construction projects, including the state portion of annual COP payments, and \$44.9 million (23.9 percent) to controlled maintenance. A total of 107 projects were funded:

- ✓ 11 state department capital construction projects totaling \$22.4 million in state funds and \$0.8 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 9 higher education capital construction projects totaling \$76.6 million in state funds and \$10.0 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 5 certificates of participation payments totaling \$44.2 million in state funds and \$32.0 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 67 state-funded controlled maintenance projects totaling \$44.9 million in state funds and \$0.8 million in cash funds; and
- ✓ 15 cash-funded state department projects totaling \$52.1 million.

Funding for the 107 projects includes:

- \$186.7 million transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund, including \$0.6 million in FY 2012-13 interest earnings and \$186.1 million transferred for FY 2013-14 projects;
- \$86.2 million from cash funds, including \$1.8 million from the Highway Users Tax Fund;
- \$2.3 million from federal funds; and
- \$7.1 million from reappropriated funds.

Breakdown of State-Funded Projects

Of the \$188.1 million in state funds included in the Long Bill, state departments received \$79.0 million (42 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 \$109.1 million (58 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
Summary of State-funded FY 2013-14 Projects**

Funding Source	Amount Funded	% of Total Funded
Capital Construction Fund (CCF)	\$188,069,493	66.3%
Cash Funds (CF)*	86,218,813	30.4%
Federal Funds (FF)	2,266,990	0.8%
Reappropriated Funds (RF)	7,113,670	2.5%
Total	\$283,668,966	100.0%

*Of this amount \$1,800,000 is from the Highway Users Tax Fund.

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 three such requests during FY 2012-13. The combined impact from all funding sources of the approved requests is \$358,400, including an increase of \$420,184 from state Capital Construction Funds and a decrease of \$61,784 in cash and 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 four six-month waiver requests during FY 2012-13.

The CDC reviewed and commented on ten property transactions in FY 2012-13 submitted by the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources. All ten property transaction proposals were favorably recommended.

2012 Legislation Impacting Capital Construction Funding or the Capital Development Process

Approximately 21 bills considered by the General Assembly during the 2013 legislative session affected capital construction and the duties of the Capital Development Committee. These bills addressed the duties of the Capital Development Committee, spending for capital construction projects, changes to capital project funding and review, and programmatic changes affecting future capital construction.



I. Statutory Establishment and Responsibilities of the Capital Development Committee

Establishment of the Capital Development Committee

The Capital Development Committee (CDC) 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 2012 is a House member.

Pursuant to Section 2-3-1308, C.R.S., the CDC's repeal date is July 1, 2014.

Responsibilities of the Capital Development Committee (CDC)

The CDC has the following statutory responsibilities:

Funding

- develop and make recommendations concerning new methods of financing the state's ongoing capital construction and controlled maintenance needs no later than January 1, 2016.

General Project Review and Oversight

- consider funding requests for capital construction and controlled maintenance projects submitted by state departments and higher education institutions, including regular and emergency supplemental capital construction requests;
- prioritize recommendations for the funding of capital construction and controlled maintenance projects for submittal to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC);
- forecast the state's requirements for capital construction, controlled maintenance, and the acquisition of capital assets for the next fiscal year and the following four 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.

Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities

- review facility program plans for adult correctional facilities in the Department of Corrections (DOC) and for juvenile correctional facilities in the Division of Youth Corrections; and
- review proposals from the DOC to enter into agreements to acquire title to correctional facilities developed and constructed with private funds.



Property Transactions

- 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; and
- oversee a fund-raising effort by a private, nonprofit, statewide historic preservation organization for the purpose of making repairs to the cast-iron structure of the State Capitol dome; review and approve cause-related marketing efforts and any sponsorship recognitions that indicate the donations of major sponsors; and provide periodic reports regarding the fund-raising efforts to the Executive Committee of the Legislative Council.

Types of Projects that Qualify for State Funding

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

- the acquisition, demolition, sale, or disposition of real property, including buildings and land;
- the purchase, construction, or demolition of buildings or other physical facilities, including utilities and state highways;
- the financing of a building or other physical facility acquired by lease-purchase using certificates of participation (COPs);
- the remodeling or renovation of existing buildings or other physical facilities;
- site improvements or development of existing buildings or other physical facilities;
- the purchase and installation of the fixed and movable equipment necessary for the operation of new or renovated buildings and other physical facilities;

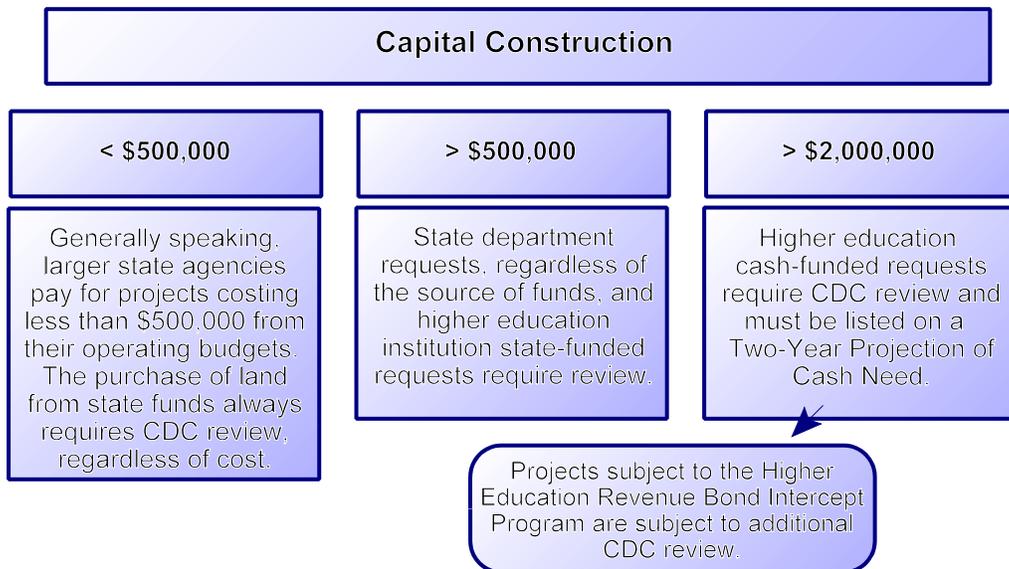


- any item of instructional or scientific equipment that costs more than \$50,000, except for cash-funded purchases made by institutions of higher education;
- information technology projects that cost more than \$500,000;
- the purchase of the services of architects, engineers, and other consultants to prepare plans, program documents, life-cycle cost studies, energy analyses, and other studies associated with any capital construction project; and
- the purchase of services from OIT.

Capital Construction

Capital construction projects are program-driven. An institution or department must justify a capital request based on how the 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, and developing an automated fingerprinting identification system. Figure 1.1 illustrates the dollar threshold triggering review of capital construction projects for state departments and higher education institutions.

**Figure 1.1
Dollar Threshold Triggering Review of Capital Construction Projects**



Controlled Maintenance

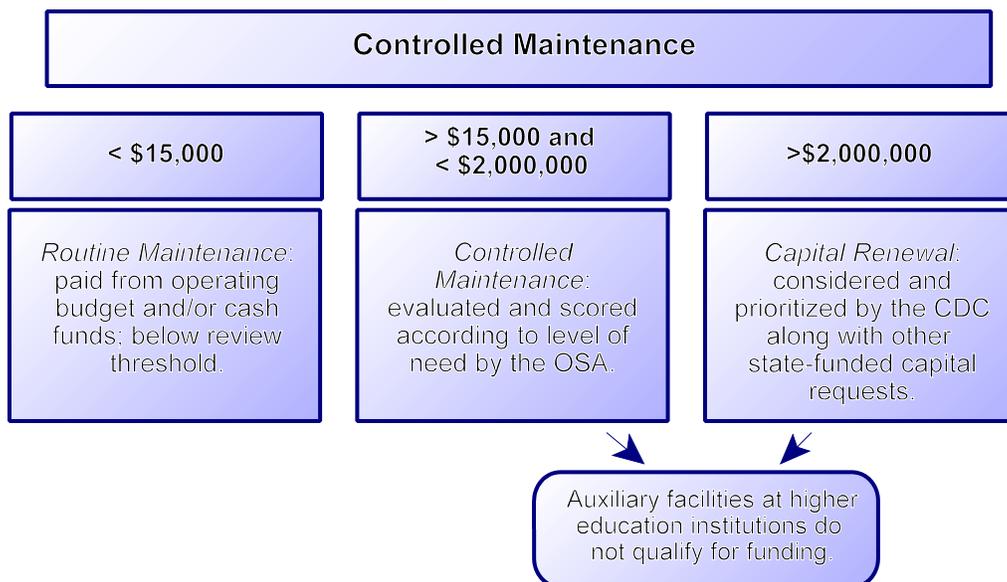
Controlled maintenance projects are system- or maintenance-driven and address facility component systems at the end of their useful life. As such, controlled maintenance involves site improvements and corrective repairs or replacement of utilities and equipment at existing state-owned, General Fund operated buildings and other physical facilities. Examples of controlled maintenance projects include replacing deteriorated mechanical equipment and upgrading fire alarm systems.

Capital Renewal

Capital renewal projects are also program-driven, and 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. Capital renewal projects are prioritized by the CDC along with capital construction projects. 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 projects.

Figure 1.2
Dollar Threshold Triggering Categorization and Review of Controlled Maintenance Projects



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 \$397.9 million for the five-year period ending in FY 2013-14. The state entered a recession beginning in FY 2008-09; this recession impacted state capital construction expenditures beginning in FY 2009-10. The low point in total appropriations during the five-year period came in FY 2010-11, when only \$23.2 million in state funds, or 5.8 percent of the total, were appropriated for capital projects. In the two fiscal years preceding FY 2009-10, an average of \$188.4 million per year was appropriated for capital projects. By contrast, an average of \$46.8 million was spent on capital projects from FY 2009-10 to FY 2012-13, or about one-fourth of the average amount appropriated in each of the two fiscal years preceding this period. FY 2013-14 marks the first year the state made appropriations for capital projects commensurate with the pre-recession years. A total of \$210.2 million, or 52.8 percent of the total amount appropriated in the five-year period, was appropriated in FY 2013-14.

Figure 2.1 shows a five-year appropriations history for capital construction projects by project type: capital construction, controlled maintenance, and certificates of participation (COPs).

Figure 2.1
Capital Appropriations by Project Type
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14
Five-year Total = \$397.9 million

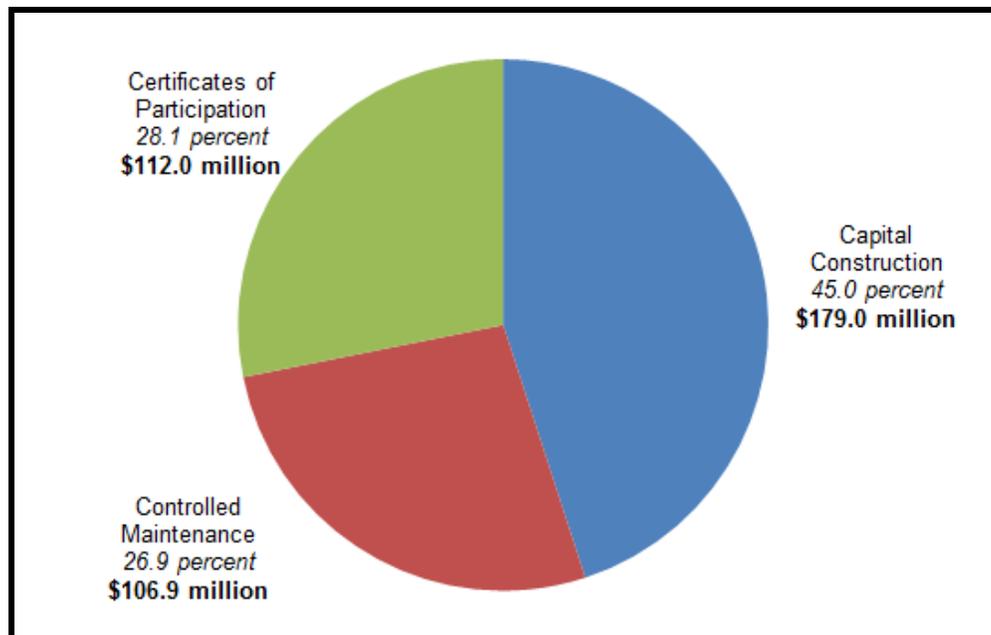
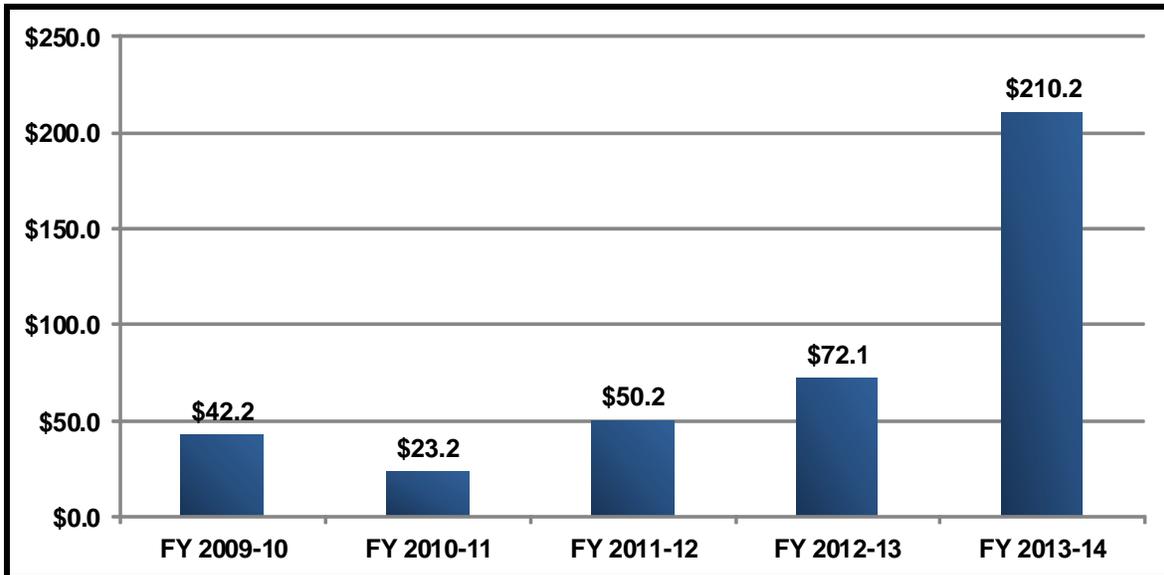


Figure 2.2 provides a five-year overview of capital funding.

Figure 2.2
Five-year History of Capital Appropriations (in millions)
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14



Funding for state departments and higher education institutions. State departments received \$245.8 million (61.8 percent) of total capital appropriations over the five-year period, while higher education institutions received \$152.1 million (38.2 percent). One state department accounted for about one-third of the total *state department* appropriation:

- Department of Corrections, \$86.2 million (35.1 percent).

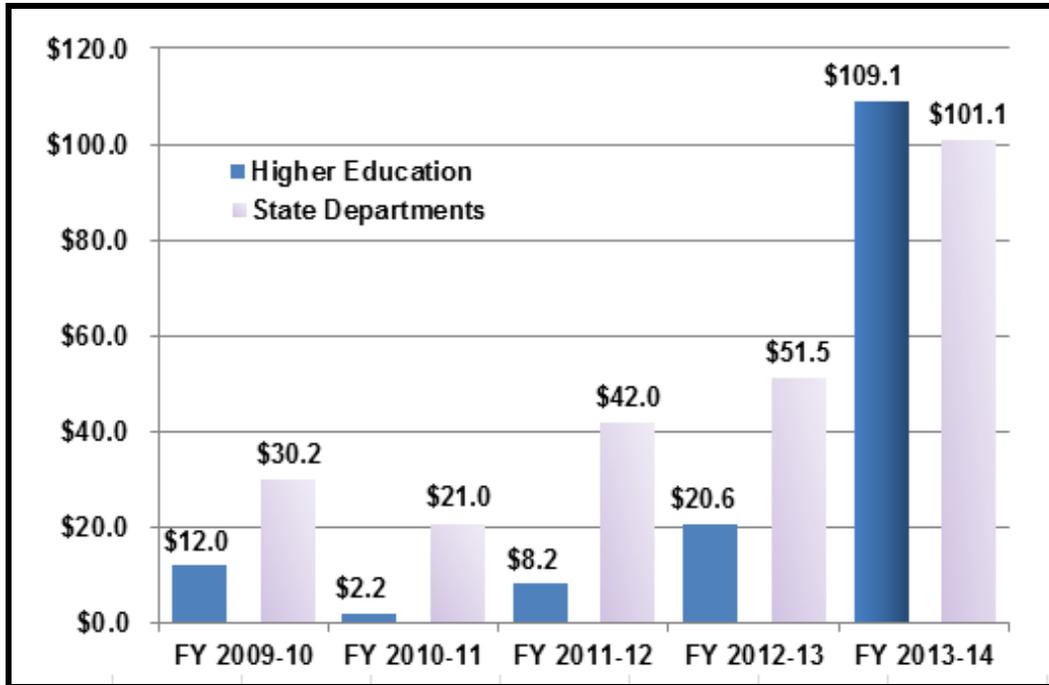
Two higher education systems accounted for about one-half of the total *higher education* appropriation:

- University of Colorado System, \$44.8 million (29.4 percent); and
- Colorado Community College System, \$33.8 million (22.2 percent).

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 2009-10 to FY 2013-14



Certificates of participation projects. Since 1979, the state has entered into a number of lease-purchase agreements to construct capital facilities by issuing COPs to finance the debt. COPs are a common form of lease-purchase financing that allow the state to enter into lease-purchase agreements to build capital facilities. A "certificate" refers to an investor's proportionate interest in the state's lease payments. COPs give the state the flexibility to build capital facilities even when funds are not available to pay for the projects on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The state is currently making payments on three COP projects,¹ including:

- ✓ the construction of seven academic facilities at the University of Colorado Denver's Anschutz Medical Campus (formerly known as Fitzsimons). The average annual COP payment over the next five fiscal years totals about \$14.4 million, with a cash-funded component of up to \$8 million. For FY 2013-14, the cash-funded portion totaled \$7.3 million, while the state-funded portion totaled \$7.1 million.
- ✓ the construction of twelve academic facilities at various higher education campuses. The average annual COP payment over the next five fiscal years totals about \$19.1 million. The payment is offset by Federal Mineral Lease revenues. However, the full FY 2013-14 payment of \$18.6 million was made through a General Fund transfer to the Capital Construction Fund.

¹The totals in this chapter reflect only the state-funded portion of COP payments.



- ✓ the construction of the Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion (formerly Colorado State Penitentiary II). The average annual COP payment for the next five fiscal years is about \$16.3 million. The payment can be made from a combination of state funds and moneys in the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund. The first three years of payments were made from capitalized interest fund proceeds. There are currently no moneys in the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund. Therefore, the full FY 2013-14 payment of \$18.4 million was made through a General Fund transfer to the Capital Construction Fund.

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 (CCF), the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund (CERF), Reappropriated Funds (RF) for the OIT Colorado Financial Reporting System (COFRS) Modernization project, 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 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

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	\$86,184,925	21.66%	\$71,297,112	1	\$14,887,813	2
2	Revenue	29,911,403	7.52%	28,626,079	2	1,285,324	25
3	Personnel and Administration	29,362,166	7.38%	14,129,110	9	15,233,056	1
4	Office of Information Technology	24,787,762	6.23%	22,633,550	5	2,154,212	15
5	University of Colorado Denver	24,017,925	6.04%	22,681,205	4	1,336,720	23
6	Treasury	23,074,669	5.80%	23,074,669	3	0	T37
7	Adams State University	21,259,999	5.34%	18,885,628	6	2,374,371	13
8	Colorado State University — Pueblo	17,838,869	4.48%	16,179,939	7	1,658,930	20
9	University of Colorado at Boulder	15,209,661	3.82%	6,021,946	13	9,187,715	4
10	Public Health and Environment	15,184,089	3.82%	15,000,000	8	184,089	35
11	Military and Veterans Affairs	14,057,455	3.53%	11,989,895	11	2,067,560	16
12	Northeastern Junior College	13,995,000	3.52%	13,128,000	10	867,000	27
13	Human Services	11,851,239	2.98%	0	T21	11,851,238	3
14	Colorado Mesa University	11,620,306	2.92%	9,791,760	12	1,828,546	17
15	Auraria Higher Education Center	8,356,840	2.10%	4,000,000	15	4,356,840	6
16	Colorado State University	6,383,431	1.60%	0	T21	6,383,431	5
17	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	5,549,167	1.39%	4,684,334	14	864,833	28
18	History Colorado	4,443,256	1.12%	2,706,789	16	1,736,467	19

Figure 2.4 (Cont.)
Five-year History of State-Funded Capital Appropriations by Appropriation Amount
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

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
19	Trinidad State Junior College	\$3,335,299	0.84%	\$1,950,000	19	\$1,385,299	22
20	Pikes Peak Community College	2,945,750	0.74%	0	T21	2,945,750	7
21	Otero Junior College	2,828,670	0.71%	1,978,300	18	850,370	29
22	Arapahoe Community College	2,715,159	0.68%	0	T21	2,715,159	8
23	University of Northern Colorado	2,668,836	0.67%	0	T21	2,668,836	9
24	Colorado School of Mines	2,598,099	0.65%	0	T21	2,598,099	10
25	Colorado Community Colleges Lowry	2,447,968	0.62%	0	T21	2,447,968	11
26	Agriculture	2,408,098	0.61%	0	T21	2,408,098	12
27	Pueblo Community College	2,345,957	0.59%	0	T21	2,345,957	14
28	Transportation	2,000,000	0.50%	2,000,000	17	0	T37
29	Fort Lewis College	1,760,675	0.44%	0	T21	1,760,675	18
30	Education	1,419,633	0.36%	0	T21	1,419,633	21
31	Front Range Community College	1,334,605	0.34%	0	T21	1,334,605	24
32	Western State Colorado University	1,051,244	0.26%	0	T21	1,051,244	26
33	Public Safety	792,700	0.20%	0	T21	792,700	30
34	Red Rocks Community College	670,579	0.17%	0	T21	670,579	31
35	Lamar Community College	463,591	0.12%	0	T21	463,591	32
36	Colorado Northwestern Community College	450,000	0.11%	0	T21	450,000	33

Figure 2.4 (Cont.)
Five-year History of State-Funded Capital Appropriations by Appropriation Amount
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

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
37	Morgan Community College	\$297,509	0.07%	\$0	T21	\$297,509	34
38	Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad	286,000	0.07%	200,000	20	86,000	36
	GRAND TOTAL	\$397,908,534	100.00%	\$290,958,316		\$106,950,217	

T = tied

* COP payments were made from state funds for three projects and are included in the capital construction appropriation totals for the Department of Corrections, Treasury (on behalf of various higher education projects), and the University of Colorado Denver.

Figure 2.5
Five-year History of State-Funded Capital Appropriations by Agency
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	Total	Percent of Total
Higher Education							
Adams State University	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$884,894	\$20,375,105	\$21,259,999	5.3%
Auraria Higher Education Center	1,078,986	0	852,535	768,585	5,656,734	\$8,356,840	2.1%
Colorado Mesa University	355,332	0	0	0	11,264,974	\$11,620,306	2.9%
Colorado School of Mines	599,294	0	393,470	1,111,310	494,025	\$2,598,099	0.7%
Colorado State University System							
Colorado State University	2,505,301	0	0	1,540,225	2,337,905	\$6,383,431	1.6%
Colorado State University — Pueblo	0	0	0	0	17,838,869	\$17,838,869	4.5%
Colorado State University System Subtotal	2,505,301	0	0	1,540,225	20,176,774	\$24,222,300	6.1%
Community College System							
Arapahoe Community College	901,016	0	0	584,125	1,230,018	\$2,715,159	0.7%
Colorado Community Colleges Lowry	0	0	0	1,015,919	1,432,049	\$2,447,968	0.6%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	0	0	0	275,000	175,000	\$450,000	0.1%
Front Range Community College	0	0	0	492,510	842,095	\$1,334,605	0.3%
Lamar Community College	0	0	0	0	463,591	\$463,591	0.1%
Morgan Community College	0	0	0	0	297,509	\$297,509	0.1%
Northeastern Junior College	0	0	269,000	598,000	13,128,000	\$13,995,000	3.5%
Otero Junior College	0	0	0	440,370	2,388,300	\$2,828,670	0.7%
Pikes Peak Community College	1,197,841	0	0	287,882	1,460,027	\$2,945,750	0.7%
Pueblo Community College	665,927	0	0	698,775	981,255	\$2,345,957	0.6%
Red Rocks Community College	378,766	0	0	0	291,813	\$670,579	0.2%
Trinidad State Junior College	730,000	0	0	132,700	2,472,599	\$3,335,299	0.8%
Community College System Subtotal	3,873,550	0	269,000	4,525,281	25,162,256	\$33,830,087	8.5%

Figure 2.5 (Cont.)
Five-year History of State-Funded Capital Appropriations by Agency
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

Department/Institution	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	Total	Percent of Total
Higher Education (Cont.)							
Fort Lewis College	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$660,000	\$1,100,675	\$1,760,675	0.4%
University of Colorado System							
University of Colorado at Boulder	2,467,627	0	607,492	1,266,888	10,867,654	\$15,209,661	3.8%
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	0	0	187,588	402,662	4,958,917	\$5,549,167	1.4%
University of Colorado Denver	0	2,127,712	5,912,536	8,383,716	7,593,961	\$24,017,925	6.0%
University of Colorado System Subtotal	2,467,627	2,127,712	6,707,616	10,053,266	23,420,532	\$44,776,753	11.3%
University of Northern Colorado	760,136	0	0	973,000	935,700	\$2,668,836	0.7%
Western State Colorado University	359,683	65,000	0	108,248	518,313	\$1,051,244	0.3%
Higher Education Subtotals	\$11,999,909	\$2,192,712	\$8,222,621	\$20,624,809	\$109,105,088	\$152,145,139	38.2%
State Departments							
Agriculture	709,680	0	0	709,680	988,738	\$2,408,098	0.6%
Corrections	8,274,207	8,667,260	20,257,067	21,761,083	27,225,308	\$86,184,925	21.7%
Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad	0	0	286,000	0	0	\$286,000	0.1%
Education	0	0	0	900,575	519,058	\$1,419,633	0.4%
History Colorado	477,456	0	200,376	327,672	3,437,752	\$4,443,256	1.1%
Human Services	3,065,905	0	1,495,808	2,766,814	4,522,711	\$11,851,238	3.0%
Military and Veterans Affairs	6,510,451	0	4,210,056	2,948,638	388,310	\$14,057,455	3.5%
Office of Information Technology	0	0	876,057	10,526,790	13,384,915	\$24,787,762	6.2%
Personnel and Administration	3,530,250	1,676,621	3,018,104	6,158,653	14,978,538	\$29,362,166	7.4%
Public Health and Environment	184,089	0	0	0	15,000,000	\$15,184,089	3.8%
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	792,700	\$792,700	0.2%
Revenue	7,444,907	10,177,308	7,063,864	4,473,254	752,070	\$29,911,403	7.5%

Figure 2.5 (Cont.)
Five-year History of State-Funded Capital Appropriations by Agency
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

Department/Institution	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	Total	Percent of Total
State Departments (Cont.)							
Transportation	\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$2,000,000	0.5%
Treasury	0	0	4,066,510	420,184	18,587,975	\$23,074,669	5.8%
State Department Subtotal	\$30,196,945	\$21,021,189	\$41,973,842	\$51,493,343	\$101,078,075	\$245,763,394	61.8%
GRAND TOTAL	\$42,196,854	\$23,213,901	\$50,196,463	\$72,118,152	\$210,183,163	\$397,908,533	100.0%

Gross Square Footage of State Facilities

As of December 2012, the total gross square footage (GSF) of state-occupied facilities was 70.2 million GSF, according to the Office of the State Architect (OSA). The estimated current replacement value (CRV) is \$15.1 billion. Of this amount, 43.9 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 43.9 million GSF is \$9.9 billion. The highest ratio of CRV per GSF of all state-owned buildings is \$888.71 per GSF for the State Capitol Building.

The total GSF of state-occupied facilities grew by 0.4 million GSF, or 0.6 percent, between calendar year 2011 and calendar year 2012. The total CRV increased by \$1.0 billion, or 7.3 percent, during the same period.

Higher education institution facilities account for 67.7 percent of the total state inventory, and state department facilities account for the remaining 32.3 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 15.9 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively, of the total state inventory. The two largest state departments, based on total GSF, are the Departments of Corrections and Human Services, which account for 10.6 percent and 5.7 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 95 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 11.1 percent.

Figure 2.6
Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency (as of December 2012)

Department/Institution	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments						
Agriculture	827,212	1.18%	\$81.7	827,212	1.89%	\$81.7
Capitol Complex	1,683,188	2.40%	\$557.5	1,491,538	3.40%	\$546.6
Corrections	7,427,386	10.57%	\$1,394.8	6,972,889	15.89%	\$1,361.8
Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad	53,188	0.08%	\$7.8	53,188	0.12%	\$7.8
Education	327,394	0.47%	\$57.9	327,394	0.75%	\$57.9
History Colorado	425,413	0.61%	\$131.7	425,413	0.97%	\$131.7
Human Services	3,978,791	5.66%	\$841.1	3,509,931	8.00%	\$743.7
Judicial	0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Labor and Employment	144,386	0.21%	\$28.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0



Figure 2.6 (Cont.)
Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Department (as of December 2012)

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	1,306,572	1.86%	\$167.2	700,260	1.60%	\$104.0
Natural Resources	2,838,814	4.04%	\$343.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Office of Information Technology	25,385	0.04%	\$3.5	25,385	0.06%	\$3.5
Public Health and Environment	94,412	0.13%	\$35.8	94,412	0.22%	\$35.8
Public Safety	244,042	0.35%	\$29.0	239,637	0.55%	\$24.2
Revenue	128,102	0.18%	\$24.2	119,502	0.27%	\$21.1
Transportation	3,207,047	4.57%	\$1,260.7	0	0.00%	\$0.0
State Department Totals	22,711,332	32.33%	\$4,965.0	14,786,761	33.70%	\$3,119.8
Higher Education						
Adams State University	1,107,787	1.58%	\$274.4	577,013	1.32%	\$159.8
Auraria Higher Education Center	3,508,104	4.99%	\$621.0	2,007,945	4.58%	\$457.5
Colorado Mesa University	1,473,418	2.10%	\$296.2	770,353	1.76%	\$133.4
Colorado School of Mines	2,337,039	3.33%	\$712.8	1,473,775	3.36%	\$537.4
Colorado State University (CSU) System						
CSU	9,985,826	14.22%	\$1,719.7	6,192,151	14.11%	\$1,181.5
CSU-Pueblo	1,222,173	1.74%	\$189.2	641,328	1.46%	\$105.9
Colorado State University Total	11,207,999	15.96%	\$1,908.9	6,833,479	15.57%	\$1,287.4
Community Colleges						
Arapahoe	421,067	0.60%	\$74.8	421,067	0.96%	\$74.8
Aurora	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3
Front Range	653,745	0.93%	\$179.9	600,659	1.37%	\$166.6
Lamar	313,734	0.45%	\$39.4	262,734	0.60%	\$29.2
Lowry	938,923	1.34%	\$147.0	938,923	2.14%	\$147.0
Morgan	106,488	0.15%	\$23.7	103,347	0.24%	\$23.0
Northeastern	547,518	0.78%	\$79.6	338,486	0.77%	\$47.9
Northwestern	356,836	0.51%	\$55.8	276,014	0.63%	\$44.5
Otero	311,764	0.44%	\$53.1	212,720	0.48%	\$38.5
Pikes Peak	513,801	0.73%	\$77.5	471,306	1.07%	\$71.3



**Figure 2.6 (Cont.)
Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Department (as of December 2012)**

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.)						
Pueblo	503,558	0.72%	\$68.2	448,558	1.02%	\$60.6
Red Rocks	391,972	0.56%	\$54.3	391,972	0.89%	\$54.3
Trinidad	380,750	0.54%	\$75.9	289,570	0.66%	\$58.9
Community Colleges Total	5,466,663	7.78%	\$933.5	4,781,863	10.90%	\$820.9
Fort Lewis College	1,193,731	1.70%	\$368.3	589,454	1.34%	\$190.5
University of Colorado (CU) System						
CU-Boulder	11,154,874	15.88%	\$2,459.3	5,392,388	12.29%	\$1,261.6
CU-Colorado Springs	1,640,349	2.34%	\$288.7	904,699	2.06%	\$177.3
CU-Denver	4,302,698	6.13%	\$1,430.5	3,725,043	8.49%	\$1,341.8
University of Colorado Total	17,097,921	24.34%	\$4,178.5	10,022,130	22.84%	\$2,780.7
University of Northern Colorado	3,156,794	4.49%	\$594.0	1,526,803	3.48%	\$323.1
Western State Colorado University	978,785	1.39%	\$228.2	508,016	1.16%	\$114.3
Higher Education Totals	47,528,241	67.67%	\$10,115.8	29,090,831	66.30%	\$6,805.0
Grand Total						
	70,239,573	100.00%	\$15,080.8	43,877,592	100.00%	\$9,924.8

Source: Office of the State Architect Annual Report, December 2012. Differences from Office of the State Architect Annual Report are due to rounding.



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 (CCF) 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 (CMTF) 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 made in specific amounts.

Revenue to the CCF and the FML revenues fund for capital projects totaled \$352.2 million over the last five fiscal years — FY 2009-10 through FY 2013-14. 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 (in millions)
FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

Fund	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	Totals
Capital Construction Fund*	(\$18,295,437)	\$19,624,900	\$50,198,234	\$62,161,498	\$187,315,493	\$301,004,688
Higher Education Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Fund	15,820,365	8,877,550	8,379,790	18,165,191	0	\$51,242,896
Totals	(\$2,475,072)	\$28,502,450	\$58,578,024	\$80,326,689	\$187,315,493	\$352,247,584

*Negative amount indicates moneys transferred to the General Fund.

Revenue Made Available for Capital Projects

Revenue made available for capital projects from all state sources totaled \$505.2 million for the last five fiscal years. Of this amount, \$194.6 million, or 38.5 percent, was made available for FY 2013-14 projects. Funding for FY 2013-14 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 on the following page 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 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

Revenue Source		FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	Five-year Total
General Fund							
1a	Transfers to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations, or for prison construction projects	(\$30.0)	\$15.8	\$49.3	\$61.4	\$186.7	283.20
1b	Appropriations to fund prioritized projects identified during annual budget deliberations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
1c	One-third of the prior year's excess reserve, transferred pursuant to HB 02-1310	14.5	N/A	N/A	0.0	N/A	14.50
Subtotal		(\$15.5)	\$15.8	\$49.3	\$61.4	\$186.7	297.70
Capital Construction Fund							
2a	Interest earnings, reversions, and other deposits made by the legislature	\$8.8	\$7.7	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$18.8
2b	Moneys made available for capital projects from cuts to appropriations in prior years	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$85.4
Subtotal		\$94.2	\$7.7	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$104.2
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	\$15.8	\$8.9	\$8.4	\$18.6	\$0.0	\$51.7
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	N/A	N/A	\$6.1	N/A	\$6.1
State Land Board Funds							
5	Funds available for controlled maintenance in state-owned buildings from revenues earned on land for public buildings pursuant to Section 8 of the Enabling Act of Colorado	\$0.0	\$7.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7.4
Tobacco Master Settlement							
6	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	\$8.9	\$7.6	\$7.2	\$7.1	\$7.3	\$38.1
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund							
7	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		\$103.4	\$47.4	\$65.8	\$94.0	\$194.6	\$505.2

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 2013-14, the CCF received \$187.2 million in General Fund transfers for the following:

- \$186.7 million for FY 2013-14 prioritized capital construction projects; and
- \$0.5 million for transportation projects.

For the last four 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, allows the state to retain all revenues in excess of the TABOR limit, but less than the excess state revenues cap. This revenue may be spent, in part, on strategic transportation projects.

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

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 other 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.

Legislation passed during the 2009 session 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 2013-14 totaled \$0.6 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 federal mineral lease 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 are currently used to make certificates of participation (COP) 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. Also, during FY 2012-13 two additional factors negatively impacted the amount of FML revenue available for FY 2013-14, including: (1) a 5 percent reduction in the amount distributed to the state by the federal government from non-bonus royalty income as a result of federal sequestration; and (2) the refund of a portion of the non-bonus royalty payments made since 2009 by three coal mines operating in the state. These factors led to insufficient revenue from the FML revenues fund to pay the FY 2013-14 annual COP lease payment, so the payment was made from the CCF.

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 certificates of participation 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. It is anticipated that the remaining funds will be used to pay down the principal amount of the COP issuance.

State Land Board funds. The State Land Board manages eight public trusts that earn revenue from the lease of state trust lands. State trust lands were given to the state by the federal government when statehood was granted in 1876 for specific purposes such as the support of public schools. These lands are often leased for purposes such as ranching, farming, mineral extraction, and oil and gas production. The Public Building Trust Fund is one of the eight trusts managed by the State Land Board. Pursuant to the Enabling Act of the Colorado Constitution, the available balance of this fund may be used for the purpose of erecting and maintaining public buildings. In FY 2010-11, \$7.4 million was made available for controlled maintenance projects from this fund. Revenue to the fund accrues slowly, so it is not anticipated that additional moneys will be available from this revenue source in the near future.



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 2013-14, the amount of the COP payment paid from tobacco settlement funds was \$7.3 million.

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. Each year, the legislature can transfer 50 percent of General Fund revenues for the prior fiscal year in excess of expenditures and required reserves, up to \$50 million. In addition, 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 projects. During FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14, \$71.0 million was appropriated to the fund for the purpose of increasing the principal of the fund, including \$48 million federal funds. However, the full amount appropriated for FY 2012-13 and a portion of the amount appropriated for FY 2013-14 was transferred to the Disaster Emergency Fund through various executive orders for wildfire suppression efforts.

Interest earned, appropriated, and transferred. Interest earned on the CMTF has been available for appropriation for controlled maintenance projects since FY 1996-97. The General Assembly can appropriate up to 50 percent of the amount of interest expected to be earned in the current fiscal year, plus the amount of actual interest earned in the prior fiscal year and not already appropriated. No appropriations for controlled maintenance projects have been 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 2009-10 to FY 2013-14

	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	Five-year Total
Principal						
Beginning balance	\$1,003,610	\$218,280	\$222,560	\$3,897,254	\$2,419,010	N/A
Appropriation to fund	(803,610)	0	0	23,000,000	48,000,000	\$70,196,390
Transfer from fund through Executive Order*	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$30,150,000)	(\$9,500,000)	(\$39,650,000)
Interest						
Interest earned**	\$5,359	\$4,302	\$3,055	\$21,752	\$150,000	\$184,468
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						
Amount appropriated from the CCF	24,235,321	2,360,589	10,418,297	25,009,321	44,926,689	\$106,950,217
Amount appropriated from the CMTF	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Amount appropriated from cash sources***	0	7,433,999	328,300	220,550	759,740	\$8,742,589
% appropriated from the CMTF	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

*The FY 2013-14 amount reflect transfers through August 30, 2013.

**The interest for FY 2013-14 is an estimate. Half of any interest moneys earned in FY 2013-14 can be appropriated for FY 2014-15 projects.

***The FY 2010-11 source of cash funds is State Land Board funds. The FY 2011-12 through FY 2013-14 source of cash funds is federal matching funds for state readiness center projects.



IV. Four-Year Outlook — State-Funded Capital Need Versus Funding Projected to Be Available

This chapter provides a four-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. However, state departments and institutions annually submit plans to the CDC that list their capital construction needs for the next four years. Based on these requests, Figure 4.2 on page 39 shows a \$1.7 billion revenue shortfall to meet capital needs that are estimated at \$1.9 billion over the next four years.

State-Funded Capital Need

The estimated four-year capital need is \$1.9 billion. Of this amount, controlled maintenance needs total \$428.8 *million*, or 22.5 percent of the estimated four-year need, while capital construction needs (including certificates of participation payments) total \$1.6 *billion*, or 77.5 percent of the estimated need.

Each September, state departments and institutions submit plans to the CDC listing their capital construction plans and needs for the next four years. The plans submitted by agencies not only include existing facility improvements, expansions, and additions, but also include the construction of new facilities to meet growing or changing program and service needs. Based on the plans submitted in September 2013 (the most recent data available), the state's capital needs are estimated to be \$1.9 billion.

Controlled maintenance. Industry standards recommend annual expenditures of 2 to 4 percent of a building's current replacement value (CRV) to maintain and renew its infrastructure and systems. As of December 2012, the existing inventory of state-owned buildings funded and maintained by the General Fund was valued at \$9.9 billion. Based on industry standards, the State Architect recommends a minimum of 1 percent of the CRV, or \$99.2 million annually, to maintain the state's facilities, and an additional 1 to 3 percent, or \$99.2 million to \$297.6 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 2012 report estimated an average annual need of \$107.2 million over the next four years, or about 1.1 percent of the current replacement value of the state's General Fund building inventory.

Due to an economic downturn in 2001 and the resulting state budget shortfall, funding for controlled maintenance was diminished in 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 \$44.9 million in FY 2013-14, or about 330 percent. All of the requested Level 1 and Level 2 controlled maintenance projects requested for FY 2013-14 were funded. Level 1 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, while Level 2 includes projects associated with operational disruptions, energy inefficiencies, or environmental contamination.



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 four years are projected to average \$334.5 million annually, based on the requests submitted by state departments and higher education institutions in fall 2013.

Certificates of participation (COPs). The state is currently making payments on three COP projects, two of which were authorized by House Bill 03-1256. The most recent state-funded COP project was authorized by Senate Bill 08-233 and constructs 12 buildings on various higher education campuses. The bill identified the source of funds for this COP project as revenue from federal mineral leases (FML). Figure 4.2 shows that, based on projections included in the September 2013 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast, there are not sufficient funds from this source to make the full scheduled payment in the first three years of the forecast period.

The exact annual payment for all three projects varies slightly from year to year, but on average the state owes \$21.6 million in state funds each year for at least the next four years. This amount includes some state funds and accounts for the most recent FML revenue projections. Figure 4.1 summarizes the outstanding payments for all state-funded COP projects.

**Figure 4.1
Outstanding Payments for State-Funded Certificates of Participation Projects**

Agency	Project	Construction Cost	Approx. Annual Payment	Payment Term	Number of Payments Remaining	Date Payment Term Expires	Total Cost (principal and interest)
University of Colorado Denver	Construction of seven academic facilities at the Anschutz Medical Campus	\$202.9 million	\$5.8 million state funds ¹	26 years	17	June 30, 2031	\$331.9 million
Department of Corrections	Centennial Correctional Facility, a 948-bed high-custody prison	\$143.7 million	\$14.5 million state funds	12 years	7	June 30, 2021	\$215.6 million
Higher Education Institutions	Various (12 projects)	\$202.3 million	\$16.3 million state funds or FML revenue (as available)	20 years	14	June 30, 2028	\$316.9 million
Total		\$536.5 million	\$36.6 million				\$864.4 million

¹The Anschutz COP payment also includes an annual cash-funded payment of up to \$8 million, bringing the total payment to about \$13.8 million.

In addition to the state-funded COPs discussed above, 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 do not impact state revenue. Beginning in FY 2012-13, the Judicial Branch began contributing to the payment. The average annual payment amount is \$18.3 million, including \$3.8 million paid by the History Colorado from limited gaming moneys, and \$14.4 million paid by the Judicial Branch from civil filing fees. The payments will continue until FY 2045-46.



Anticipated Revenue

Revenue to the CCF is expected to total \$210.6 million over the next four years. Figure 4.2 (see page 39) provides the revenue sources for the CCF for FY 2014-15 through FY 2017-18.

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. The most recent construction cost per prison bed is estimated to be about \$130,000. 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 use on prison construction, expansion, or renovation projects.

In the last four fiscal years, the available CERF balance has been used to partially offset the General Fund transfer to the CCF for the annual payment of the Colorado State Penitentiary II COP. Figure 4.2 shows that no money is projected to be available for prison construction and renovation projects in FY 2014-15 or the remainder of the forecast period. During the 2013 session, no new legislation was authorized to increase moneys to the CERF.

Transfers for COP payments. The state is currently making payments on three certificates of participation (COP) projects. The state 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 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 forecast period.

In addition, the state began making annual payments in FY 2009-10 for the Centennial Correctional Facility and Various Higher Education Facilities COP projects. It is anticipated that revenue for the Centennial Correctional Facility COP project payment 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, for FY 2008-09 through FY 2011-12, there were insufficient funds to make the payment, so the payment amount was transferred from the Capital Construction Fund. The full payment for FY 2012-13 was initially made from FML revenues, but an emergency supplemental approved during the interim between the 2012 and 2013 legislative sessions authorized \$0.5 million in state funds for the payment. The FY 2013-14 payment was made from state funds. Projections included in the September 2013 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast indicate that there will not be sufficient funds to make the full FY 2014-15 COP payment from FML revenues. It is anticipated that about \$9.4 million of the FY 2014-15 payment of \$18.6 million will come from the General Fund.

Over the next four years, the state portion of payments for all COPs totals \$86.3 million, based on the assumption that some portion of the annual payment for the Various Higher Education Facilities COP will be paid from the General Fund. Figure 4.2 shows the annual payments for the three COP projects supported with state funds.



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. Senate Bill 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). Pursuant to House Bill 02-1310, excess General Fund reserves were transferred two-thirds to highways and one-third to capital construction. The excess General Fund reserve was any money left over after appropriations had been increased by 6 percent, a 4 percent reserve had been fully funded, and the Senate Bill 97-1 diversion of 10.355 percent of sales and use tax revenue was made in full to the HUTF.

In lieu of the House Bill 02-1310 transfer for capital construction and transportation, the General Assembly set a five-year statutory transfer from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund and the Highway Users Tax Fund, pursuant to Senate Bill 09-228. The statutory transfer for capital construction was scheduled to begin in FY 2012-13, provided Colorado personal income increased by 5 percent or more. Since personal income increased by less than 5 percent in 2012, the entire five-year block of transfers is postponed until the first fiscal year in which personal income increases by at least 5 percent during the calendar year in which the fiscal year originated. Once the personal income trigger is met, Senate Bill 12-168 further delays the block of transfers by one year. The scheduled transfer to the Capital Construction Fund was initially set at 0.5 percent of General Fund revenue in FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14, and 1.0 percent of General Fund revenue in FY 2014-15 through FY 2016-17.

Projections included in the September 2013 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast indicate that personal income will not increase by 5 percent in 2013. The statutory transfer is not forecast to begin until FY 2015-16. The full transfer amount is not projected to be available until the end of FY 2015-16, so Figure 4.2 estimates that half of the projected transfer amount will be available to spend for FY 2015-16 projects.

Capital Construction Fund interest earnings. The CCF is estimated to earn about \$6.4 million in interest over the next four years.

Federal mineral lease (FML) revenue. Over the next four years, \$0.3 million 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 \$50.2 million in FML revenue for higher education capital projects over the next four years. About \$9.4 million is expected to be available in FY 2014-15 for higher education capital construction projects from this FML source. The principal and interest earnings of the Higher Education FML Revenues Fund may be used to pay for higher education capital construction projects for academic purposes, or financing of such projects.



**Figure 4.2
Four-Year Estimate of Available Revenue Versus State-Funded Capital Need**

Revenue Source	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	Total	% of Total
General Fund						
Prison construction, expansion, or renovation projects (Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Five-year statutory transfer, pursuant to Senate Bill 09-228 ¹	0	25,600,000	51,200,000	76,800,000	\$153,600,000	72.9%
Capital Construction Fund Interest Earnings²	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	1,900,000	\$6,400,000	3.0%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Interest Earnings²	150,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	\$170,000	0.1%
Federal Mineral Lease (FML) Revenue for higher education projects						
Higher Education Maintenance and Reserve Fund interest earnings, for controlled maintenance ²	50,000	65,000	80,000	100,000	\$295,000	0.1%
Higher Education FML Revenues Fund, for capital construction and/or financing for such projects ^{1,2}	9,387,898	12,711,236	14,079,467	14,000,000	\$50,178,601	23.8%
Total: Revenue	\$10,887,898	\$39,886,236	\$67,064,467	\$92,805,000	\$210,643,601	100.0%
Capital Need³						
Certificates of Participation annual lease payments						
Anschutz Medical Campus (state-funded portion)	7,290,738	7,289,938	7,255,213	6,261,775	\$28,097,664	1.5%
Centennial Correction Facility	18,426,771	20,254,768	20,258,268	20,256,546	\$79,196,353	4.2%
Higher education projects	18,587,813	18,587,813	18,589,938	18,597,788	\$74,363,352	3.9%
Subtotal: Certificates of Participation	\$44,305,322	\$46,132,519	\$46,103,419	\$45,116,109	\$136,541,260	7.2%
Controlled Maintenance - All Agencies	105,631,999	101,742,129	105,189,734	116,230,667	\$428,794,529	22.5%
Capital Construction - Higher Education Institutions	352,073,268	317,652,134	304,505,700	236,097,734	\$1,210,328,836	63.6%
Capital Construction - State Departments	29,046,406	47,676,611	16,983,368	34,115,011	\$127,821,396	6.7%
Total: Capital Need	\$494,042,411	\$474,360,812	\$433,934,015	\$392,705,187	\$1,903,486,021	100.0%
SHORTFALL	(\$483,154,513)	(\$434,474,576)	(\$366,869,548)	(\$299,900,187)	(\$1,692,842,420)	

¹Estimates based on September 2013 Legislative Council Staff economic forecast.

²Projected prior year earnings are shown for use in current year.

³Estimates were provided by agencies on September 1, 2013, through submittal of Five-Year Capital Construction Plans, which included requests for FY 2014-15, and by the State Architect's annual report, submitted in December 2012.

V. 2013 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

This chapter describes the capital construction and controlled maintenance appropriations approved during the 2013 legislative session. Supplemental appropriations for capital projects made during the 2013 session are discussed in Chapter VI.

Requests Submitted to the Capital Development Committee

After its annual hearings in December 2012, the Capital Development Committee (CDC) reviewed FY 2013-14 requests for funding and compiled a prioritized list of capital construction and controlled maintenance projects to recommend to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC). The 153 capital construction requests submitted to the CDC totaled \$505.0 million from all sources. Of this amount, there were 136 projects totaling \$387.3 million in state funds, including 105 controlled maintenance requests. The requests also included \$117.7 million in non-state funds, including \$82.7 million for 17 cash-funded requests and \$35.0 million for the cash component of various state-funded requests.

Projects Recommended by the Capital Development Committee

The CDC recommended, in prioritized order, state funding for 89 projects for inclusion in the 2013 annual budget bill — 3 certificates of participation annual payments, 10 state department capital construction projects, 8 higher education capital projects, and 68 controlled maintenance projects. The total project cost for all recommended projects was \$210.7 million, including \$188.5 million from state funds, \$21.4 million from cash fund sources, and \$0.8 from federal funds. In addition, the CDC recommended 17 cash-funded projects for state departments totaling \$82.7 million.

Cash-funded higher education projects. In 2009, certain changes were instituted to the review and approval process for cash-funded capital construction projects at institutions of higher education. Pursuant to these changes, higher education institutions must now 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 2013 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 40 projects at 13 institutions of higher education were approved between December and June, including several amendments to lists considered in the prior two years. Appendix 2 on page 109 briefly details the projects approved through the two-year process during FY 2012-13.

Projects Recommended by the JBC and Approved by the General Assembly

The Joint Budget Committee (JBC) approved the CDC's state-funded recommendation as submitted with two exceptions: (1) the JBC recommended funding the Water Nutrients Treatment Grant program administered by the Department of Public Health and Environment through House Bill 13-1191, rather than the Long Bill. HB 13-1191 creates the Nutrients Grant Fund to administer funds on behalf of the grant program; and (2) the JBC recommended funding the Air Quality Fugitives and Compliance Study conducted by the Department of Public Safety from cash



rather than state funds. In addition to the projects recommended for funding by the CDC, the JBC also recommended state funding for the following:

- the design of the Auraria library renovation project (\$4.0 million);
- improvements to the House and Senate chambers (\$2.0 million);
- the final phase of the State Capitol dome renovation project from state rather than cash funds (\$5.0 million);
- highway construction projects within the Department of Transportation (\$0.5 million); and
- 11 additional controlled maintenance projects (\$6.3 million).

Funding for the 11 additional controlled maintenance projects was eliminated through an amendment on the House floor. The remaining projects recommended by the CDC and the JBC were included in the final Long Bill.

The total amount in the final Long Bill for capital projects was \$283.7 million, including \$188.1 million for state-funded projects and \$95.6 million for cash-funded projects and the cash component of various state-funded projects. Of the amount appropriated through state funds, \$143.1 million (76.1 percent) was allocated to capital construction projects, including the state portion of annual COP payments, and \$44.9 million (23.9 percent) to controlled maintenance. A total of 107 projects were funded:

- ✓ 11 state department capital construction projects totaling \$22.4 million in state funds and \$0.7 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 9 higher education capital construction projects totaling \$76.6 million in state funds and \$10.0 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 5 certificates of participation payments totaling \$44.2 million in state funds and \$32.0 million in cash funds;
- ✓ 67 state-funded controlled maintenance projects¹ totaling \$44.9 million in state funds and \$0.8 million in cash funds; and
- ✓ 15 cash-funded state department projects totaling \$52.1 million.

Funding for the 107 projects includes:

- ✓ \$187.3 million transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund, including \$0.6 million in FY 2012-13 interest earnings, and \$186.7 million transferred for FY 2013-14 projects;
- ✓ \$0.8 million in unobligated fund balance;
- ✓ \$86.2 million from cash funds, including \$1.8 million from the Highway Users Tax Fund;
- ✓ \$2.3 million from federal funds; and
- ✓ \$7.1 million from reappropriated funds.

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

¹A two-phase project was funded, which changed the total count of projects from 68 (the number of projects recommended by the CDC) to 67.



**Figure 5.1
Funding Sources for FY 2013-14 Projects**

Funding Source	Amount Funded	% of Total Funded
Capital Construction Fund (CCF)	\$188,069,493	66.3%
Cash Funds (CF)*	86,218,813	30.4%
Federal Funds (FF)	2,266,990	0.8%
Reappropriated Funds (RF)	7,113,670	2.5%
Total	\$283,668,966	100.0%

*Of this amount \$1,800,000 is from the Highway Users Tax Fund.

Breakdown of State-Funded Projects

Of the \$188.1 million in state funds included in the Long Bill, state departments received \$79.0 million (42 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 \$109.1 million (58 percent) of the state-funded total.

Figure 5.2 below 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 2013-14 Projects**

Category	# of State Department Projects	State Department Amount	# of Higher Education Projects	Higher Education Amount	Total Amount
Controlled Maintenance Projects	23	\$19,579,474	44	\$25,347,215	\$44,926,689
Capital Construction Projects	13	59,384,931	10	83,757,873	143,142,804
Totals	36	\$78,964,405	54	\$109,105,088	\$188,069,493

Figure 5.3 provides information about all projects authorized for funding for FY 2013-14. The projects are grouped in alphabetical order by department or institution, with higher education institutions listed first, followed by state departments. 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 2013-14, any future requests through FY 2017-18, and the total project cost; and (3) a brief description of the project.



Funding sources for the projects shown in Figure 5.3 are one or more of the following:

- ✓ CCF (Capital Construction Fund, or state funds);
- ✓ CERF (Correction Expansion Reserve Fund, or state funds);
- ✓ CF (Cash Funds);
- ✓ HUTF (Highway Users Tax Fund, or cash funds);
- ✓ RF (Reappropriated Funds, or state funds); and
- ✓ FF (Federal Funds).



**Figure 5.3
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
State Departments							
Agriculture							
Department Office Consolidation	CF	\$0	\$2,800,000	\$456,997	\$1,370,931	\$4,627,928	
	Total	\$0	\$2,800,000	\$456,997	\$1,370,931	\$4,627,928	
The project purchases and retrofits a building in order to consolidate the Department of Agriculture Denver Metro area offices in a single facility. The office consolidation will affect all of the divisions within the department, with the exception of the Colorado State Fair, which is located in Pueblo. The project addresses space deficiencies within the department and realizes efficiencies through the collocation of services.							
Repair/Replace Secondary Electrical Infrastructure	CCF	\$1,419,360	\$988,738	\$0	\$0	\$2,408,098	
	Total	\$1,419,360	\$988,738	\$0	\$0	\$2,408,098	
The three-phase project designs and installs a secondary electrical supply system at the Colorado State Fairgrounds. Another project installed an underground primary electrical supply system to replace the overhead high voltage lines and transformers. A secondary electrical supply system is required prior to activating the new primary electrical supply system in order to offset increased utility costs. This year's request for Phase III designs and installs the final set of building connections and identifies any future electrical needs on the grounds. Phase I and Phase II designed and installed the first and second set of building connections.							
Subtotals: Agriculture		Total	\$1,419,360	\$3,788,738	\$456,997	\$1,370,931	\$7,036,026
		CF	0	2,800,000	456,997	1,370,931	4,627,928
		CCF	1,419,360	988,738	0	0	2,408,098
Corrections							
Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion (formerly CSP II) (COP Project)	CERF	\$8,922,546	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,922,546	
	CCF	\$38,846,321	\$18,431,100	\$18,430,950	\$53,285,250	\$128,993,621	
	Total	\$47,768,867	\$18,431,100	\$18,430,950	\$53,285,250	\$137,916,167	
The project makes the fifth of 12 certificates of participation (COPs) annual lease payments for the construction of a 948-bed high-custody facility built to house the highest risk population of the state's convicted offenders. The facility is complete, but is not occupied. The total repayment cost to the state, based on a principal amount of \$102.8 million, is \$208.1 million. The COP payments will continue for seven more years, through FY 2020-21.							

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
State Departments (Cont.)					
<i>Corrections (Cont.)</i>					
Correctional Industries – Miscellaneous Small Projects	CF	\$4,198,063	\$660,000	\$0	\$4,858,063
	FF	\$806,917	\$0	\$0	\$806,917
	Total	\$5,004,980	\$660,000	\$0	\$5,664,980
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. One possible project has been identified for FY 2013-14: the renovation of an automobile refurbishing facility at the East Canyon Correctional Complex.					
Improve Perimeter Security, Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility and Fremont Correctional Facility	CCF	\$618,968	\$922,152	\$750,338	\$2,291,458
	Total	\$618,968	\$922,152	\$750,338	\$2,291,458
The four-phase project replaces or repairs lighting and fencing in order to improve perimeter security at two state prisons. This year's request for Phase III makes additional repairs to the fencing and installs a non-lethal electrified fence surrounding the Fremont Correctional Facility. Phase I installed new security lighting in the north recreation yard at Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility, and funded a department-wide security audit and vulnerability analysis regarding perimeter security. Phase II replaced the transponders and microprocessor head in the motion detection system at Fremont, and began repairs to the perimeter fence. Phase IV will complete the fence repairs and analyze perimeter lighting at the facilities.					
Improve Perimeter Security, Buena Vista Correctional Complex	CCF	\$930,831	\$864,325	\$0	\$1,795,156
	Total	\$930,831	\$864,325	\$0	\$1,795,156
The two-phase project installs a non-lethal electrified stun fence system, additional lighting, and a camera monitoring system along the perimeter of the complex. According to the department, the project addresses concerns with limited perimeter visibility from the towers, which is compounded by the number of buildings in the complex. This year's request for Phase II installs the lighting and the camera system. Phase I installed the stun fence system around the entire medium-security portion of the facility.					
Replace Electrical System, Units 1-6, Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	CCF	\$0	\$1,277,931	\$1,640,213	\$2,918,144
	Total	\$0	\$1,277,931	\$1,640,213	\$2,918,144
The two-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. 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 I replaces the buried underground cable and makes repairs to Units 1 and 2. Phase II will replace equipment in the remaining four units.					

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
State Departments (Cont.)							
Corrections (Cont.)							
Replace Roof, Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	CCF	\$0	\$1,906,910	\$0	\$0	\$1,906,910	
	Total	\$0	\$1,906,910	\$0	\$0	\$1,906,910	
The project replaces the 24-year-old roof on the facility's administrative services wing. The leaking roof is creating the potential for property loss within the building. The project replaces the roof over the following areas: gymnasium, visiting, programs, panel shop, warehouse, CAD shop, vocational education, laundry, dining, kitchen, library, clinical, support, and segregation.							
Upgrade Electronic Security Systems, San Carlos Correctional Facility	CCF	\$0	\$725,745	\$0	\$0	\$725,745	
	Total	\$0	\$725,745	\$0	\$0	\$725,745	
The project installs a programmable logic controller-based system to integrate voice communication, locking mechanisms, and visual monitoring at the facility. In addition to a new integrated closed-circuit television, the system includes new controls and an integrated intercom in the master control, two satellite control centers, and nine living unit control centers. The facility houses offenders with mental illness who often pose a high risk to other offenders, staff, and themselves, making it important to have a reliable security system.							
Wastewater Pre-Treatment Plant, Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility	CCF	\$0	\$1,448,260	\$0	\$0	\$1,448,260	
	Total	\$0	\$1,448,260	\$0	\$0	\$1,448,260	
The project constructs an 800-square-foot wastewater pre-treatment plant at the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (AVCF) in Crowley County in order to allow the department to comply with requirements of the town of Crowley regarding its wastewater treatment facility and with the applicable state and federal laws concerning industrial users of publicly owned water treatment works. An April 2010 intergovernmental agreement between the town of Crowley and the AVCF requires the department to construct a usable wastewater pre-treatment plant.							
Wastewater Pre-Treatment Plant, Grease Traps, and Manhole Updates, Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility	CCF	\$0	\$1,648,885	\$0	\$0	\$1,648,885	
	Total	\$0	\$1,648,885	\$0	\$0	\$1,648,885	
The project constructs an 800-square-foot wastewater pre-treatment plant and upgrades related grease traps and sewer manholes at the Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility (CTCF) in Canon City. The project allows the department to comply with the regulations of the Fremont Sanitary District (FSD) and with applicable state and federal laws concerning industrial users of publicly owned water treatment works, and thereby to avoid administrative fines and possible disruptions to the CTCF's sewer service. Currently, the CTCF does not have the facilities to appropriately treat its wastewater, and its grease traps and sewage manholes need to be upgraded or replaced in order to meet FSD requirements.							
Subtotals: Corrections		Total	\$54,323,646	\$27,885,308	\$20,821,501	\$53,285,250	\$156,315,705
	CERF	8,922,546	0	0	0	8,922,546	
	CF	4,198,063	660,000	0	0	4,858,063	
	FF	806,917	0	0	0	806,917	
	CCF	40,396,120	27,225,308	20,821,501	53,285,250	141,728,179	

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
State Departments (Cont.)					
Education					
Replace Visual Communication and Safety System	CCF	\$0	\$519,058	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$519,058	\$0	\$0
The project replaces and expands the visual communications and safety system used on the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind campus. The system provides outgoing communications with voice, text, and e-mail capabilities; emergency buttons so building occupants can request assistance; and addressable visual banners. The existing system is obsolete and the technology is no longer supported. For instance, if an emergency button receiver is replaced in one building, then all the remaining emergency button receivers in the same building must be replaced to maintain compatibility.					
Subtotals: Education		Total	\$0	\$519,058	\$0
	CCF	0	519,058	0	0
History Colorado					
Georgetown Loop Business Capitalization Program	CF	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	CCF	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$600,000
	Total	\$0	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$800,000
The four-phase project purchases additional rolling stock (locomotives) and makes repairs to the existing rolling stock equipment at the Georgetown Loop Railroad. The project will increase the reliability of the railroad's operations in order to promote local tourism, increase annual ridership, and maintain a positive business reputation in the community and the state. This year's request for Phase I makes improvements to three locomotives and surveys needed repairs for a fourth locomotive.					
Georgetown Loop Railroad Wildfire Mitigation	CCF	\$200,376	\$200,376	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$200,376	\$200,376	\$0	\$0
The two-phase project mitigates fire risk in the railroad park through the removal of vegetation near structures and logging high-hazard trees such as those killed by the pine beetle infestation. The Colorado Historical Society contracted with an environmental company in 2009 to complete a Georgetown Loop Forest Management Plan. The plan identified nearly 132 acres in the park that are considered to be high to extreme fire hazards. This year's request for Phase II completes the work initiated in Phase I and focuses on the eradication of Chinese Clematis, an invasive plant species prevalent along Interstate 70 and U.S. Highway 6.					

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>History Colorado (Cont.)</i>						
New Colorado History Museum	CF	\$51,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$54,000,000
	Total	\$51,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$54,000,000
The project funds the final phase of a six-phase project to pay costs associated with the construction of the new Colorado History Museum in downtown Denver, which opened to the public in April 2012. This year's request develops and installs a new, 10,000-SF museum exhibit titled "Dreams and Visions."						
New Colorado History Museum (COP Payments)	CF	\$5,962,640	\$3,021,000	\$3,021,000	\$9,063,000	\$21,067,640
	Total	\$5,962,640	\$3,021,000	\$3,021,000	\$9,063,000	\$21,067,640
The project makes the third of 35 certificates of participation (COPs) annual lease payments for the construction of a new Colorado history museum. The third payment, of about \$3.0 million, is due in September 2013, with future annual payments in following years. Future payments grow over time to about \$5.0 million annually.						
Regional Museum Preservation Projects	CF	\$3,600,001	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,300,001
	FF	\$762,878	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$762,878
	Total	\$4,362,879	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,062,879
The ongoing project addresses a number of historical preservation issues at regional museums. The museum says that it has statutory responsibility to reconstruct, restore, repair, install, and furnish state monuments to the extent funds are available and that past studies have detailed various preservation needs of the existing structures included in this year's request. The museums in this year's request include the Georgetown Loop Railroad (Georgetown/Silverplume), Grant Humphreys Mansion (Denver), Byers-Evans House (Denver), El Pueblo History Museum (Pueblo), Fort Garland Museum (Fort Garland), Fort Vasquez Museum (Platteville), Healy House (Leadville), Pearce-McAllister Cottage (Denver), Trinidad History Museum (Trinidad), Ute Indian Museum (Montrose), McFarlane House (Central City), and CHS support centers in Denver and Pueblo.						
Repair and Improve Grant Humphreys Mansion	CCF	\$0	\$282,647	\$0	\$0	\$282,647
	Total	\$0	\$282,647	\$0	\$0	\$282,647
The project performs improvements and repairs to the Grant Humphreys Mansion, a History Colorado holding. The project assesses and repairs the building's porch and basement, and restores damaged wood-cased windows. The porch's structural integrity has been compromised by moisture seeping through spalled tiles and cracked concrete, and the broken tiles are a trip hazard. Additionally, the iron rails supporting the porch have rusted, and water seeping through the concrete has damaged the ceilings and walls of the basement below.						
Funding history. The project was originally requested and funded in FY 2007-08. Part of the funding was later rescinded during the 2009 legislative session due to the budgetary shortfall. \$58,976 of the original request was expended for design services.						

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
State Departments (Cont.)							
<i>History Colorado (Cont.)</i>							
Stabilize Adobe, Fort Garland	CCF	\$0	\$247,940	\$0	\$0	\$247,940	
	Total	\$0	\$247,940	\$0	\$0	\$247,940	
The project stabilizes and makes repairs to the adobe plaster walls on the Cavalry Barracks and Commandants Building. Efforts undertaken in the 1950s to protect the walls from deterioration had the opposite effect due to moisture infiltration. Deterioration of the chimneys and parapets, as well as erosion, has also harmed the adobe plaster. Further damage to the walls can compromise the buildings' structural integrity, and these buildings are important parts of the fort that are used frequently.							
Ute Indian Museum Expansion	CF	\$0	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	
	CCF	\$0	\$2,406,789	\$0	\$0	\$2,406,789	
	Total	\$0	\$2,806,789	\$0	\$0	\$2,806,789	
The project expands and improves the Ute Indian Museum in Montrose, rehabilitating existing space and constructing additional space to improve exhibits, classrooms, support facilities, public orientation, and security functions. The project will expand capacity at the museum, improve programming opportunities, and better preserve the museum's collections.							
Subtotals: History Colorado		Total	\$61,525,895	\$10,658,752	\$3,421,000	\$9,863,000	\$85,468,647
	CF	60,562,641	7,221,000	3,121,000	9,263,000	80,167,641	
	FF	762,878	0	0	0	762,878	
	CCF	200,376	3,437,752	300,000	600,000	4,538,128	
Human Services							
Repair/Replace Campus Tunnel and Utility Infrastructure System, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo	CCF	\$1,848,686	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,848,686	
	Total	\$1,848,686	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,848,686	
The five-phase project repairs or replaces the chilled water, soft water, compressed air, raw water, steam distribution, and domestic water systems, as well as the distribution tunnels for these systems. The project also abates asbestos and enhances egress and ventilation. This year's request for Phase V finishes repairs to the West Tunnel from where Phase IV left off at Building 113 to 17th Street and east to the Y intersection. Earlier phases of the project focused on other sections of the campus tunnels and systems.							
Repair/Replace Fire Sprinkler Systems, Division of Youth Corrections	CCF	\$482,101	\$174,803	\$546,946	\$0	\$1,203,850	
	Total	\$482,101	\$174,803	\$546,946	\$0	\$1,203,850	
The three-phase project replaces fire sprinkler mains with heavier, walled steel pipes. The existing fire sprinkler mains are constructed of thin-wall steel pipe and have had numerous leaks. The leaks are believed to be due to standing water resulting from improper drainage, which will also be addressed by the project. This year's request for Phase II makes repairs to two buildings at the Betty K. Marler Youth Services Center. Phase I made repairs at the Marvin W. Foote Youth Services Center. Phase III will make repairs at the Platte Valley Youth Services Center.							

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
State Departments (Cont.)						
Human Services (Cont.)						
Repair/Replace Roofs, South and West Districts, Division of Youth Corrections	CCF	\$0	\$786,385	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$786,385	\$0	\$0	
The project replaces roofs at two Division of Youth Corrections facilities. The project addresses the support building and the residential building at the Pueblo Youth Services Center, and the residential buildings at the Grand Mesa Youth Services Center. The existing elastomeric membrane roofs are failing and will be replaced with built-up roofs.						
Upgrade Building Automation System	CCF	\$0	\$789,460	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$0	\$789,460	\$0	\$0	
The project retrofits control panels for the building automation system used by the department to control environmental and security systems in 300 buildings statewide, including youth corrections and psychiatric facilities. Two thirds of the main control panels that make up the field portion of this system are no longer manufactured, and retrofitting them with modern controllers eliminates the need to install completely new systems.						
Upgrade Electronic Security Systems	CCF	\$2,405,985	\$772,063	\$1,621,549	\$830,629	
	Total	\$2,405,985	\$772,063	\$1,621,549	\$830,629	
The six-phase project replaces the existing manual security controls with computer-programmable security systems in eight facilities in the youth corrections system. 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 IV completes upgrades initiated in Phase III to the system at the Lookout Mountain Youth Services Center. Phase I designed the project for all sites and installed a new system at the Marvin Foote Youth Services Center. Phase II upgraded the systems at the Platte Valley and the Spring Creek Youth Services Centers. Phases V and VI will continue upgrades in four additional facilities.						
Subtotals: Human Services		Total	\$4,736,772	\$4,522,711	\$2,168,495	\$830,629
	CCF	4,736,772	4,522,711	2,168,495	830,629	12,258,607

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
State Departments (Cont.)							
<i>Judicial Branch</i>							
Ralph L. Carr Justice Center (COP Payment)	CF	\$49,056,329	\$21,634,566	\$21,627,507	\$64,714,737	\$157,033,139	
	Total	\$49,056,329	\$21,634,566	\$21,627,507	\$64,714,737	\$157,033,139	
The project makes the second of 33 certificates of participation (COPs) annual lease payments for the construction of a new judicial center. The new judicial center will house the centralized functions of the Judicial Branch, including appellate and trial courts, and the Department of Law, including the Office of the Attorney General.							
Subtotals: Judicial Branch		Total	\$49,056,329	\$21,634,566	\$21,627,507	\$64,714,737	\$157,033,139
		CF	49,056,329	21,634,566	21,627,507	64,714,737	157,033,139
<i>Military and Veterans Affairs</i>							
Upgrade Fire Alarm System, Address Code Deficiencies, and Improve Energy Efficiency, Fort Collins Armory	CCF	\$0	\$388,310	\$0	\$0	\$388,310	
	FF	\$0	\$759,740	\$0	\$0	\$759,740	
	Total	\$0	\$1,148,050	\$0	\$0	\$1,148,050	
The project updates, repairs, and expands restroom facilities; installs a fire protection system; and makes repairs associated with an aging building, including abating asbestos in the original floor tile and drywall compound. The original armory was constructed in 1960, and a small addition was added in 2005. The women's restroom facilities are inadequate, and the men's restroom facilities are in very poor repair. The building lacks any fire detection or protection systems, and there is not sufficient water pressure to operate a fire sprinkler system.							
Subtotals: Military and Veterans Affairs		Total	\$0	\$1,148,050	\$0	\$0	\$1,148,050
		CCF	0	388,310	0	0	388,310
		FF	0	759,740	0	0	759,740
<i>Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife</i>							
Asset Development or Improvements	CF	\$3,425,364	\$150,000	\$1,100,000	\$3,300,000	\$7,975,364	
	Total	\$3,425,364	\$150,000	\$1,100,000	\$3,300,000	\$7,975,364	
The project improves or creates division assets. This year's request constructs a shooting range at the West Rifle Creek State Wildlife Area.							

Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)</i>						
Beaver Park Dam Rehabilitation	CF	\$0	\$15,050,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,050,000
	Total	\$0	\$15,050,000	\$0	\$0	\$15,050,000
The project makes repairs to the Beaver Park Dam in Rio Grande County. The dam is classified as "high hazard" by the Division of Water Resources, within the Department of Natural Resources, and is currently under a water storage restriction due to a sinkhole on its downstream side.						
Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance, Wildlife Areas	CF	\$3,153,457	\$300,000	\$1,100,000	\$3,300,000	\$7,853,457
	Total	\$3,153,457	\$300,000	\$1,100,000	\$3,300,000	\$7,853,457
The project improves or replaces existing division facilities, and makes improvements that are not continual and thus are not included in the division's controlled maintenance program. This year's request addresses dam maintenance activities statewide. According to the division, funding for ongoing maintenance needs at its facilities is essential to meet critical goals, such as providing hunting and fishing recreation in Colorado.						
Land and Water Acquisitions, State Parks	CF	\$5,850,000	\$950,000	\$2,450,000	\$7,350,000	\$16,600,000
	Total	\$5,850,000	\$950,000	\$2,450,000	\$7,350,000	\$16,600,000
The project addresses the division's water and land acquisition needs. CPW says that it needs to lease or purchase additional water supplies to protect stream flows and reservoir levels during dry periods. It also says that it needs to purchase additional land to buffer parks from residential development and other activities that would impact plant and animal habitat or visitor appeal. Additional land is also needed to satisfy the state's growing demand for outdoor recreational opportunities, according to CPW.						
Land and Water Acquisitions, Wildlife Areas	CF	\$26,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$19,500,000	\$59,000,000
	Total	\$26,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$19,500,000	\$59,000,000
The project allows the division to acquire an interest in real property through a competitive bidding process. The purpose of the ongoing request is to protect, enhance, and restore critical habitat to ensure the survival and stability of a variety of wildlife species, and to secure public access to wildlife. When the division identifies specific parcels to acquire, it provides a more detailed justification to the Capital Development Committee through its request to the committee to review and comment on the proposal pursuant to Section 33-1-105 (3) (a), C.R.S. Specific acquisitions have not yet been identified.						
Park Infrastructure and Facilities	CF	\$33,684,498	\$10,151,950	\$17,800,000	\$53,400,000	\$115,036,448
	FF	\$9,276,087	\$1,507,250	\$690,000	\$2,070,000	\$13,543,337
	HUTF	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$600,000
	Total	\$43,260,585	\$11,959,200	\$18,490,000	\$55,470,000	\$129,179,785
The project addresses the division's infrastructure needs for parks statewide. The division owns and maintains more than 950 individual structures at its various state parks, many of which are heavily used and require repair or replacement. The division says the project is necessary to keep its recreational facilities well-maintained in order to meet its statutory charge to promote outdoor recreation, and to protect public health and safety.						
Subtotals: Natural Resources — Parks and Wildlife						
	Total	\$82,189,406	\$34,909,200	\$29,640,000	\$88,920,000	\$235,658,606
	CF	72,613,319	33,101,950	28,950,000	86,850,000	221,515,269
	FF	9,276,087	1,507,250	690,000	2,070,000	13,543,337
	HUTF	300,000	300,000	0	0	600,000

Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Office of Information Technology</i>						
Colorado Financial Reporting System (COFRS) Modernization	RF	\$8,626,790	\$7,113,670	\$8,394,208	\$25,242,017	\$49,376,685
	Total	\$8,626,790	\$7,113,670	\$8,394,208	\$25,242,017	\$49,376,685
The project replaces the statewide accounting system used by the Office of the State Controller to record all state revenues and expenditures. According to the department, a new system is needed to meet the state's fiduciary responsibilities, mitigate the risk of system failure, and upgrade functionality.						
Digital Trunked Radio System, Software Upgrade	CCF	\$0	\$3,726,190	\$3,726,190	\$7,452,380	\$14,904,760
	Total	\$0	\$3,726,190	\$3,726,190	\$7,452,380	\$14,904,760
The four-phase project purchases new software to support the Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS). The DTRS is a statewide public safety, two-way radio communication system. The system is used by state and local government agencies for day-to-day communications and to improve interagency cooperation and coordination in first responder situations. The project upgrades the existing software platform in order to mitigate risks associated with the system's security, interoperability, and capacity.						
Replace Emergency Backup Generators and Propane Tanks	CCF	\$0	\$673,759	\$0	\$0	\$673,759
	Total	\$0	\$673,759	\$0	\$0	\$673,759
The project replaces emergency backup generators at public safety digital trunked radio sites across the state. Some sites currently lack backup generators, and others have generators that are over 30 years old. Without backup generators, fires, heavy snow and ice storms, high winds, and tornadoes can all cause extended outages and interrupt the communications system.						
Replace Telecommunication Building, Walton Site	CCF	\$0	\$604,396	\$0	\$0	\$604,396
	Total	\$0	\$604,396	\$0	\$0	\$604,396
The project addresses deterioration of the Walton Communications Building located on U.S. Forest Service land. The building houses communications equipment used by public safety officers and first responders across the state and is subject to severe weather conditions most of the year. The project will construct a platform with access stairs surrounding the existing structure and an adjacent elevated support structure. The project will also repair the battery power supply and backup generator system, and it will provide additional ice shielding.						
Tax Processing Pipeline, Infrastructure Upgrades	CCF	\$0	\$1,266,900	\$0	\$0	\$1,266,900
	Total	\$0	\$1,266,900	\$0	\$0	\$1,266,900
The project supports the implementation of new processes associated with the collection of state tax documents. The series of steps undertaken by state employees to process tax documents is referred to as the "tax processing pipeline" (tax pipeline). An associated FY 2013-14 state-funded request submitted by the Department of Personnel and Administration streamlines some of the steps in the tax pipeline through the acquisition and programming of two high-speed scanners.						
Subtotals: Office of Information Technology	Total	\$8,626,790	\$13,384,915	\$12,120,398	\$32,694,397	\$66,826,500
	RF	8,626,790	7,113,670	8,394,208	25,242,017	49,376,685
	CCF	0	6,271,245	3,726,190	7,452,380	17,449,815

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Personnel and Administration</i>						
Capitol Complex Master Plan – 2013	CCF	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
	Total	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
The project develops a comprehensive master plan in order to prioritize need and develop implementation plans for proposed relocations and renovations within the Capitol Complex. Lease savings may be realized through the relocation of various state agencies located near the Capitol Complex. According to the department, the state leases about 585,000 square feet of office space within one mile of the downtown Capitol Complex.						
Controlled Maintenance Emergency Account	CCF	\$9,665,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$15,665,000
	Total	\$9,665,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$15,665,000
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.						
Repair/Replace Elevators, State Human Services Building	CCF	\$0	\$938,300	\$0	\$0	\$938,300
	Total	\$0	\$938,300	\$0	\$0	\$938,300
The project replaces and modernizes elevators that have deteriorated and malfunction frequently. Problems include failure of elevator components, broken relay shunts, failed relay coils, contact failures in various circuits, worn selector boxes, hoist way switch failures, and various door-related deficiencies. A recently completed emergency controlled maintenance project replaced some failed components; however, a report generated from this project determined that most of the elevator machinery in the building was in need of immediate replacement.						
State Capitol Building House and Senate Chamber Renovations	CCF	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
	Total	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
The project restores the chambers of the Colorado Senate and House of Representatives to their original, historic appearance. It removes acoustic tiles from the walls and ceilings of both chambers. It also refurbishes existing skylights above both chambers.						
State Capitol Dome Renovation	CF	\$11,602,688	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$11,852,688
	CCF	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000
	Total	\$11,602,688	\$5,250,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,852,688
The project renovates the cast iron structure of the State Capitol dome, along with its associated components. Due to years of weather exposure, the dome's supporting components and façade have experienced extreme deterioration from water infiltration. This year's request is for the fourth phase of a four-phase project. Phase I, which is nearing completion, designed the project, assessed the actual damage, and erected scaffolding. Phases II, III, and IV make repairs to five discrete levels of the dome structure, and replace the copper and regild the dome.						

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
State Departments (Cont.)					
<i>Personnel and Administration (Cont.)</i>					
Tax Processing Pipeline	CCF	\$0	\$2,068,832	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$2,068,832	\$0	\$0
<p>The project purchases equipment and software in order to automate tasks associated with processing the nearly seven million tax documents collected annually by the Department of Revenue. The series of steps undertaken by state employees to process tax documents is referred to as the "tax processing pipeline" (tax pipeline). This request streamlines some of the steps in the tax pipeline through the acquisition and programming of two high-speed scanners.</p>					
Upgrade Public Restrooms and Wheelchair Lifts for ADA Compliance, State Capitol Building	CCF	\$0	\$971,406	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$971,406	\$0	\$0
<p>The project makes upgrades to the public restrooms in the basement of the State Capitol building and to the chairlifts located outside the House and Senate Chambers in order to comply with current ADA accessibility standards. The basement restrooms are not ADA compliant and the chairlifts located outside the House and Senate Chambers do not support the design of some wheelchairs currently in use. The project also repairs some plumbing lines and fixtures in the basement restrooms. These restrooms are the primary public restrooms in the building, and the only public restrooms that allow wheelchair access. The chairlifts provide the only wheelchair access to the House and Senate Chambers.</p>					
Subtotals: Personnel and Administration:					
	Total	\$21,267,688	\$15,228,538	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
	CF	11,602,688	250,000	0	0
	CCF	9,665,000	14,978,538	2,000,000	2,000,000
<i>Public Health and Environment</i>					
Brownfields Cleanup Program (aka HB 00-1306 Site Cleanups)	CF	\$1,250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$750,000
	Total	\$1,250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$750,000
<p>The project provides for the ongoing cleanup of former hazardous waste sites through the Brownfields Cleanup Program, pursuant to House Bill 00-1306. HB 00-1306 provided for an annual appropriation of \$250,000 from the state's Hazardous Substance Response Fund to perform cleanup on properties: (1) that do not have a responsible party to perform remediation; (2) that have been determined to present a threat to human health or the environment; and (3) where remediation will facilitate redevelopment of the property for the public good. The department has identified ten potential sites for funding in FY 2013-14.</p>					

Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Public Health and Environment (Cont.)</i>						
Two Year Air Fugitives Inventory and Compliance Study	CF	\$0	\$567,000	\$0	\$0	\$567,000
	Total	\$0	\$567,000	\$0	\$0	\$567,000
The project purchases six infrared cameras to conduct a two-year study to identify leaks of invisible pollutants emitted by oil and gas operations. The study will be conducted jointly with the Department of Natural Resources in order to help ensure compliance with applicable laws while maintaining and improving the state's air quality. The department says these issues have become concerns with the increase in oil and gas extraction activity in Colorado. Field compliance inspectors use the infrared cameras to identify emissions from oil and gas extraction equipment in a shorter amount of time than current inspection practice. Under a separate operating request, the department plans to hire additional inspectors for the duration of the study.						
Water Quality Improvement Projects	CF	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,800,000	\$3,600,000
	Total	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,800,000	\$3,600,000
The project funds water quality projects from fines collected for water quality violations that accrue to the Water Quality Improvement Fund. State law requires the department to use moneys in the fund to improve statewide water quality. To meet this charge, the department provides grant funding to local entities for water projects in a manner similar to the department's grant funding for hazardous contaminant remediation under the Brownfields Cleanup Program.						
Subtotals: Public Health and Environment		Total	\$1,850,000	\$1,417,000	\$850,000	\$2,550,000
		CF	1,850,000	1,417,000	850,000	2,550,000
<i>Public Safety</i>						
Business System Replacement, Ports of Entry	HUTF	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$3,000,000
	Total	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$3,000,000
The project funds the first phase of a two-phase project to purchase and implement a new electronic business system for the Port of Entry Unit. The project replaces the department's existing system, which is at the end of its useful life cycle, with a more efficient automated system. This year's request for Phase I funds procurement and development of the system.						
Repair Roof, Academy and Support Services Building	CCF	\$0	\$792,700	\$0	\$0	\$792,700
	Total	\$0	\$792,700	\$0	\$0	\$792,700
The project repairs or replaces three roofs at the Colorado State Patrol Academy. It also repairs a modular classroom unit attached to the main Academy Building, which will be moved and the foundation repaired. All three roofs are over 20 years old and leaking. The modular unit is beyond its useful life and has mold problems.						
Subtotals: Public Safety		Total	\$0	\$2,292,700	\$1,500,000	\$0
		HUTF	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
		CCF	0	792,700	0	792,700

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
State Departments (Cont.)							
<i>Revenue</i>							
Replace HVAC System, 1881 Pierce Street	CCF	\$0	\$752,070	\$737,550	\$1,563,178	\$3,052,798	
	Total	\$0	\$752,070	\$737,550	\$1,563,178	\$3,052,798	
The four-phase project replaces the HVAC system in the Pierce Street Building. Mechanical systems in the building have not been updated since its construction in 1972, and the four air handling units, south penthouse main fan, and variable air ventilation control system must all be replaced. The building is insufficiently cooled in the summer, hot and cold zones are found in the winter, and air distribution is poor. This year's request for Phase I starts the design and construction for the south wing. Phase II will finish the south wing and address the north wing first floor. Phase III will complete the first floor, and Phase IV will address the basement systems.							
Subtotals Reveue:		Total	\$0	\$752,070	\$737,550	\$1,563,178	\$3,052,798
	CCF	0	752,070	737,550	1,563,178	3,052,798	
<i>Transportation</i>							
Highway Construction Projects	CCF		\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	
	Total	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	
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 to be funded with capital construction funds. The commission formally requested \$0 for FY 2013-14, but the JBC recommended \$500,000 for state highway projects from General Fund Exempt moneys.							
Subtotals: Transportation		Total	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	CCF	0	500,000	0	0	500,000	
<i>Treasury</i>							
Various Higher Education Projects — November 2008 Issue (COP Project)	CF	\$61,659,587	\$0	\$18,587,556	\$55,765,539	\$136,012,682	
	CCF	\$4,066,510	\$18,587,975	\$0	\$0	\$22,654,485	
	Total	\$65,726,097	\$18,587,975	\$18,587,556	\$55,765,539	\$22,654,485	
The project makes the sixth of 20 annual lease payments for certificates of participation (COPs) sold on November 6, 2008. The November 6 COP issuance financed construction for projects at 12 higher education institutions. The total repayment cost to the state, based on a principal amount of \$202.3 million, for all the projects is \$316.8 million. The COP payments will continue for 14 more years, through FY 2027-28.							
Subtotals: Treasury		Total	\$65,726,097	\$18,587,975	\$18,587,556	\$55,765,539	\$158,667,167
	CF	\$61,659,587	\$0	\$18,587,556	\$55,765,539	\$136,012,682	
	CCF	4,066,510	18,587,975	0	0	22,654,485	

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
State Departments (Cont.)						
State Department Subtotals	Total	\$350,721,983	\$157,229,581	\$113,931,004	\$313,557,661	\$935,440,229
	CF	261,542,627	67,084,516	73,593,060	220,514,207	622,734,410
	CERF	8,922,546	0	0	0	8,922,546
	FF	10,845,882	2,266,990	690,000	2,070,000	15,872,872
	HUTF	300,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	0	3,600,000
	RF	8,626,790	7,113,670	8,394,208	25,242,017	49,376,685
	CCF	60,484,138	78,964,405	29,753,736	65,731,437	234,933,716

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions					
<i>Adams State University</i>					
Improve Life Safety, Richardson Hall Auditorium	CCF	\$0	\$1,234,319	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,234,319	\$0	\$0
The project installs a ventilation relief system above the stage, and a fire detection and suppression system in the auditorium. It also modifies the stage and auditorium, including entrances and exits, to meet ADA accessibility requirements. In addition, the project upgrades lighting to be more energy efficient, and the auditorium HVAC system to meet code requirements for air exchange based on occupant capacity. Another project, Richardson Hall Renovation will renovate other areas of the building and construct a two-story addition to provide a new, ADA-accessible front door on the southwest corner of the existing building.					
Replace Indoor and Outdoor Track	CCF	\$884,894	\$255,158	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$884,894	\$255,158	\$0	\$0
The two-phase project replaces the indoor and outdoor tracks at Adams State College. Both tracks have experienced failure, including delamination. This year's request for Phase II removes the existing track surface for the indoor track, dries out the substrate, and applies a new impervious track surface. Phase I removed all of the existing outdoor track, asphalt, and subgrade; scarified, re-compacted, and applied new base and asphalt; and applied a new track surface. A809					
Richardson Hall Renovation	CCF	\$0	\$18,885,628	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$18,885,628	\$0	\$0
The project renovates 71,340 GSF in Richardson Hall and constructs a two-story addition to provide a new, ADA-accessible front door on the southwest corner of the existing building. The last partial renovation of the 86-year-old Richardson Hall took place in 1974, and the university says a major renovation is necessary to meet the future needs of the academic and academic support functions located in the building.					
Subtotals: Adams State University					
	Total	\$884,894	\$20,375,105	\$0	\$0
	CCF	884,894	20,375,105	0	0
<i>Arapahoe Community College</i>					
Replace Elevator Motor and Controls	CCF	\$0	\$398,833	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$398,833	\$0	\$0
The project replaces the elevator motors and controls in two elevators at the college's Main Building. The elevators have deteriorated and are failing on a weekly basis. Replacement parts are no longer available, and no major life safety or code upgrades have been completed since the elevators' installation in 1974. The project installs new AC hoist motors with variable frequency drive and velocity encoders, and new control panels with electronic microprocessors.					

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations		FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)						
<i>Arapahoe Community College (Cont.)</i>						
Replace Rooftop HVAC Units, Annex and Main Buildings	CCF	\$0	\$831,185	\$0	\$0	\$831,185
	Total	\$0	\$831,185	\$0	\$0	\$831,185
The project removes two old rooftop HVAC units from the Annex Building and replaces them with new self-contained units. It also updates pneumatically controlled systems to newer, electronically controlled systems. The two units need to be replaced because the six-stage cooling unit that provided them with cooling water has recently failed. As a result, the college is currently using an absorption chiller designed for the Main Building to provide cooling water to these two units, meaning that the chiller is cooling 40,000 square feet more than it is intended to cool. This configuration could result in a complete failure of the cooling system for both buildings.						
Subtotals: Arapahoe Community College		Total	\$0	\$1,230,018	\$0	\$1,230,018
		CCF	0	1,230,018	0	1,230,018
<i>Auraria Higher Education Center</i>						
Auraria Library Renovation	CCF	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$22,774,733	\$0	\$26,774,733
	Total	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$22,774,733	\$0	\$26,774,733
The project renovates the Auraria Library (184,832 GSF) in order to address building deficiencies, consolidate library resources in a central location, and create more social spaces for learning such as group study rooms. The project relocates most of the library's physical collection to the second floor; constructs a main street with free-standing service desks on the first and second floors to centralize high-use services, resources, and displays; relocates the library archive collection away from natural light that may damage special collections; repurposes most of the first floor to create collaborative meeting spaces; and installs new signage throughout the building and campus to improve wayfinding.						
Improve ADA Accessibility, Tenth Street Pedestrian Corridor	CCF	\$0	\$564,901	\$372,051	\$489,684	\$1,426,636
	Total	\$0	\$564,901	\$372,051	\$489,684	\$1,426,636
The three-phase project installs permeable pavers and raises the grade of the curbs along the 10th Street pedestrian corridor. In the course of this work, the project also makes storm water improvements, replaces buried chilled water piping, and provides cathodic protection to existing condensate and steam piping to reduce corrosion. The existing street cross-slopes are between 5 percent and 10 percent, exceeding the ADA maximum of 2 percent. Additionally, the steep crowns cause slippery and hazardous conditions during inclement weather, and the existing walking surface has deteriorated and cracked. This year's request for Phase I designs the entire length of the corridor from Colfax Avenue to Larimer Street and constructs walkway and drainage improvements from Colfax Avenue to north of Champa Street, addressing a building flooding issue in the Technology Building. Phase II will complete the improvements between Champa Street and Curtis Street, and Phase III will complete the improvements between Curtis Street and Larimer Street.						
Upgrade Fire Sprinkler System, Central Classroom, West Classroom, and Arts Buildings	CCF	\$1,621,120	\$1,091,833	\$0	\$0	\$2,712,953
	Total	\$1,621,120	\$1,091,833	\$0	\$0	\$2,712,953
The three-phase project installs a fire sprinkler system in three buildings. The buildings' corridors do not meet fire code for egress, and there are concerns with the ceilings, the lack of fire caulking in corridor walls, and the type of return air mechanical system in use. This year's request for Phase III addresses upgrades in the Arts Building. Phase I completed schematic design for all three buildings, and designed and constructed the renovations to the Central Classroom Building. Phase II completed design and construction of the upgrades in the West Classroom Building.						
Subtotals: Auraria Higher Education Center		Total	\$1,621,120	\$5,656,734	\$23,146,784	\$30,914,322
		CCF	1,621,120	5,656,734	23,146,784	30,914,322

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)					
<i>Colorado Community Colleges — Lowry</i>					
Upgrade Fire Detection/Suppression Systems, Four Buildings	CCF	\$450,013	\$525,085	\$749,139	\$0
	Total	\$450,013	\$525,085	\$749,139	\$0
<p>The three-phase project updates and installs fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems in various campus buildings to resolve fire code deficiencies. This year's request for Phase II addresses the system's IT facility and a classroom building. Phase I addressed the Campus Conference Center and the Dental Program teaching facility. Phase III will address the Health Education facility and the Campus Facilities Maintenance office.</p> <p>Funding history. The first phase of the project was funded from the remaining proceeds from the 2008 sale of certificates of participation on behalf of various higher education projects. House Bill 12-1357 directed the Capital Development Committee (CDC) to determine how to spend the remaining proceeds, and in September 2012, the CDC approved spending from this source for 11 higher education institution controlled maintenance projects.</p>					
Upgrade HVAC, Building 758	CCF	\$1,015,919	\$906,964	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,015,919	\$906,964	\$0	\$0
<p>The two-phase project upgrades an HVAC system, replacing two air handling units and making mechanical system repairs in order to avoid system failure. The HVAC equipment is more than 40 years old and has exceeded its useful life. This year's request for Phase II replaces an air handling unit, completes the controls system and variable frequency drives, and reinstates redundancy in the chilled water system. Phase I designed and installed the first air handling unit and the HVAC controls system.</p>					
Subtotals: Colorado Community Colleges — Lowry					
	Total	\$1,465,932	\$1,432,049	\$749,139	\$0
	CCF	1,465,932	1,432,049	749,139	0
<i>Colorado Mesa University</i>					
Academic Classroom II	CF	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0
	CCF	\$0	\$9,791,760	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$19,791,760	\$0	\$0
<p>The project builds a 56,000-GSF classroom building. An associated project will renovate the university's Fine Arts Building using cash funds once the Academic Classroom II Building is complete. The university says the project will provide the necessary classroom space for its growing enrollment, which increased 40 percent between fall 2008 and fall 2011.</p>					
Improve Sidewalk Safety, Campus Perimeter	CCF	\$0	\$481,758	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$481,758	\$0	\$0
<p>The project replaces narrow sidewalks bordering three sides of the campus to improve safety and address ADA requirements. The project will detach the sidewalks, where possible, from the roadways to provide separation between motorists and students, and increase the width of the walkways to accommodate handicapped users.</p>					

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)							
<i>Colorado Mesa University (Cont.)</i>							
Repair Roof, Moss Performing Arts Center	CCF	\$0	\$632,398	\$0	\$0	\$632,398	
	Total	\$0	\$632,398	\$0	\$0	\$632,398	
The project replaces the roof on the Moss Performing Arts Center, which has continually experienced leaks. The project removes the rolled roofing, applies insulation to create positive drainage, and installs a fully adhered roofing membrane. Most of the building's roof was not designed to provide cross slope and adequate drainage.							
Replace Rooftop Unit, Wubben Science Building	CCF	\$0	\$359,058	\$0	\$0	\$359,058	
	Total	\$0	\$359,058	\$0	\$0	\$359,058	
The project replaces various internal components of the existing rooftop unit providing hot and cold water to variable volume air handling units throughout the Wubben Science Building. Adding direct digital controls will allow operation in an energy saving setback mode, and connecting new coils into the campus-wide geothermal exchange system will result in significant energy savings.							
Subtotals: Colorado Mesa University		Total	\$0	\$21,264,974	\$0	\$0	\$21,264,974
		CF	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
		CCF	0	11,264,974	0	0	11,264,974
<i>Colorado Northwestern Community College</i>							
Replace Roof, Yaeger Building, Rangely Campus	CCF	\$0	\$175,000	\$0	\$0	\$175,000	
	Total	\$0	\$175,000	\$0	\$0	\$175,000	
The project reattaches a roof and repairs some soffit boards on the Yaeger Building, which houses the college's airplane repair program. Several years ago the south side of the roof was completely detached from the plywood roof decking by strong winds. Wood pallets and concrete blocks were used to hold the roof in place, but they were recently removed because they were deteriorating and leaving an impression in the rubber roof membrane.							
Subtotals: Colorado Northwestern Community College		Total	\$0	\$175,000	\$0	\$0	\$175,000
		CCF	0	175,000	0	0	175,000

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)					
<i>Colorado School of Mines</i>					
Repair and Fireproof Roof, Hill Hall	CCF	\$0	\$303,398	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$303,398	\$0	\$0
The project replaces the roof and reapplies sprayed-on fireproofing removed due to water infiltration. Portions of the building, including some offices, have suffered water damage due to the failure of the existing metal roof flashing and grout joints.					
Repair/Replace Fire Alarm Systems, Meyer Hall and Stratton Hall	CCF	\$0	\$190,627	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$190,627	\$0	\$0
The project replaces components of the fire alarm system in two buildings in order to meet code requirements. Some of the existing components are obsolete and are no longer supported by the manufacturer. Once the repairs are made, both systems will be monitored through the campus fire alarm network.					
Subtotals: Colorado School of Mines		Total	\$0	\$494,025	\$0
		CCF	0	494,025	0
<i>Colorado State University</i>					
Improve Fire Suppression System, Visual Arts Building	CCF	\$0	\$807,793	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$807,793	\$0	\$0
The project installs fire suppression sprinklers in the Visual Arts Building. A small addition being designed for the building will have sprinklers to meet code requirements, and the city fire department has expressed concern about responding to a fire in the building with only partial sprinkler coverage. Additionally, the building has a wood roof and houses sculpture, wood shop, and print studios that use flammable materials and welding torches.					
Install Fire Sprinkler, Moby B Wing	CCF	\$0	\$1,178,112	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,178,112	\$0	\$0
The project installs a fire sprinkler system and abates asbestos contained in the existing sprayed-on fireproofing in areas above the ceiling. The Moby B wing provides medical services to a fragile population that is not able to exit the facility quickly in the event of a fire.					

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)					
<i>Colorado State University (Cont.)</i>					
Repair College Lake Dam	CCF	\$0	\$352,000	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$352,000	\$0	\$0
The project addresses concerns raised by the state engineer during a recent dam-safety inspection. The dam has been classified as high hazard due to its inadequate spillway capacity and because the dam crest is non-uniform along its length. The project constructs an emergency spillway and improves the crest to establish a uniform elevation. If repairs are not made to the dam, the university says it will have to drain College Lake, which will negatively impact several ongoing research projects and programs.					
Subtotals: Colorado State University		Total	\$0	\$2,337,905	\$0
		CCF	0	2,337,905	0
<i>Colorado State University — Pueblo</i>					
General Classroom Building	CCF	\$0	\$16,179,939	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$16,179,939	\$0	\$0
The project constructs a 45,000-GSF general classroom building on the main campus. This project is the highest priority of the university, and will address academic space deficiencies on campus.					
Replace Roof, Art and Music Building	CCF	\$0	\$698,270	\$488,000	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$698,270	\$488,000	\$0
The two-phase project replaces the roof on the Art and Music Building. The coating, concrete topping, planter wall curbs, skylight curbs, and old waterproofing membrane are no longer preventing water infiltration into the spaces below. As a result, water is entering construction joints in the concrete structure and leaking into the building's classrooms and art studios. Additionally, an exterior concrete staircase is spalling off chunks of concrete and steps are failing due to water damage. This year's request for Phase I removes the roof topping and membrane down to the existing concrete structure, installs a new roof system over the Hoag Recital Hall and the south wing of the building, and repairs the exterior stairs. Phase II will remove and replace the entire roofing system and insulation.					
Upgrade HVAC, Nursing Program Wing, Technology Building	CCF	\$0	\$960,660	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$960,660	\$0	\$0
The project replaces the evaporative cooler and associated equipment in the north wing of the building. The existing cooler is not adequate to cool the nursing classrooms, including the computerized lab simulators. The computer equipment in the north wing experiences frequent failure due to the high ambient temperatures (84 to 90 degrees) that result, in part, from the large class sizes.					
Subtotals: Colorado State University — Pueblo		Total	\$0	\$17,838,869	\$488,000
		CCF	0	17,838,869	488,000

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)							
Fort Lewis College							
Improve Life Safety, Theatre Building	CCF	\$0	\$768,075	\$612,018	\$0	\$1,380,093	
	Total	\$0	\$768,075	\$612,018	\$0	\$1,380,093	
<p>The two-phase project makes life-safety upgrades to the Theatre Building to address deteriorating or inadequate building systems. The Theatre Building is one of the oldest buildings on campus, and it is not in compliance with current code requirements. This year's request for Phase I installs an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the building and a mechanical system in the auditorium and stage area to allow for the installation of a smoke evacuation system. Phase II will install a new roof system over part of the building to increase the carrying capacity, improve ventilation throughout the building, replace the alarm system panel, and reconfigure the building's smoke detectors.</p>							
Improve Storm Drainage, Central Campus	CCF	\$0	\$332,600	\$0	\$0	\$332,600	
	Total	\$0	\$332,600	\$0	\$0	\$332,600	
<p>The project removes and replaces the storm sewers adjacent to the Student Life Center and Aquatic Center, which were not designed to accommodate five-year-flood storm flows. As a result, flooding in these buildings is a risk during heavy rain events, and this has occurred on several occasions. The flooding creates mold and mildew concerns, and also poses structural risks.</p> <p>Funding history. Funds were appropriated for storm drain improvements in FY 2007-08 (\$463,925 CCF) under a separate controlled maintenance project, but funding for the project was later reduced by \$366,581 in January 2009 due to the budgetary shortfall. The remaining \$97,344 was used for an engineering assessment of the existing drainage system and project design.</p>							
Subtotals: Fort Lewis College		Total	\$0	\$1,100,675	\$612,018	\$0	\$1,712,693
		CCF	0	1,100,675	612,018	0	1,712,693
Front Range Community College							
Replace Underground Dedicated Fire Line, Larimer Campus	CCF	\$0	\$536,800	\$0	\$0	\$536,800	
	Total	\$0	\$536,800	\$0	\$0	\$536,800	
<p>The project replaces 2,000 feet of underground pipe used to supply water for the campus fire protection system. About half of the existing fire protection loop has been replaced with PVC pipe in recent years. The remaining pipe is aging ductile iron pipe. In the last two years, there have been five major leaks in areas of the fire protection loop that have not been upgraded.</p>							
Upgrade for ADA Accessibility, Westminster Campus	CCF	\$0	\$305,295	\$0	\$0	\$305,295	
	Total	\$0	\$305,295	\$0	\$0	\$305,295	
<p>The project repairs curb ramps at handicapped parking spaces, repairs interior doors to meet ADA clearance requirements, modifies electrical receptacles, and upgrades drinking fountains for ADA compliance. Mitigating these ADA deficiencies at the Main Building will help prevent injuries to students, employees, and visitors, and will provide equal access to the campus for people with disabilities.</p>							
Subtotals: Front Range Community College		Total	\$0	\$842,095	\$0	\$0	\$842,095
		CCF	0	842,095	0	0	842,095

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)							
<i>Lamar Community College</i>							
Assess and Upgrade Elevator, Trustees and Administration Buildings	CCF	\$0	\$215,000	\$0	\$0	\$215,000	
	Total	\$0	\$215,000	\$0	\$0	\$215,000	
The project renovates the elevator in the Trustees Building and provides ADA accessibility to the administration wing of the Bowman Building. The elevator is original from 1971, and repair parts for the controller are difficult to acquire. The elevator car is also not up to current elevator code standards. The Bowman Building was designed with a breezeway between the classroom and administration wings, and the administration wing is not currently ADA accessible.							
Repair/Replace Barn Roofs and Outside Arena	CCF	\$0	\$248,591	\$0	\$0	\$248,591	
	Total	\$0	\$248,591	\$0	\$0	\$248,591	
The project replaces the roofs of two barns, makes repairs to structural components of the Hay Barn, and repairs the outdoor equine arena. The roofs of both barns show signs of deterioration due to weathering, including corrosion and failing roof panels. The project addresses the following deterioration in the Hay Barn: damaged main support posts, weathered fascia, and deteriorated inner cross bracings between the support posts. The project also repaints the pipe fencing and announcer's booth at the outdoor arena, which are weathered and rusting.							
Subtotals: Lamar Community College		Total	\$0	\$463,591	\$0	\$0	\$463,591
		CCF	0	463,591	0	0	463,591
<i>Morgan Community College</i>							
Upgrade Interior and Exterior Lighting and Replace Acoustic Ceiling, Cottonwood and Aspen Halls	CCF	\$0	\$297,509	\$0	\$0	\$297,509	
	Total	\$0	\$297,509	\$0	\$0	\$297,509	
The project replaces interior lighting, upgrades exterior lighting, and repairs/replaces the acoustic ceiling in two connected portions of the main campus building. The current interior lighting uses outdated fixtures and aging ballasts. The exterior lights and light bollards are aging, and lighting is inadequate. Lighting upgrades will also improve energy efficiency. Finally, the area above the ceiling tiles contains numerous unused and outdated data wires and cables, which are a fire hazard.							
Subtotals: Morgan Community College		Total	\$0	\$297,509	\$0	\$0	\$297,509
		CCF	0	297,509	0	0	297,509
<i>Northeastern Junior College</i>							
E.S. French Renovation	CCF	\$0	\$13,128,000	\$0	\$0	\$13,128,000	
	Total	\$0	\$13,128,000	\$0	\$0	\$13,128,000	
The project renovates the entire 70,000-GSF E.S. French Building to address building code, life safety, acoustical, accessibility, and technological deficiencies. The college notes that the building structure is sound, but the building systems have reached the end of their useful life span.							
Subtotals: Northeastern Junior College		Total	\$0	\$13,128,000	\$0	\$0	\$13,128,000
		CCF	0	13,128,000	0	0	13,128,000

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)					
<i>Otero Junior College</i>					
Expand Campus Video Surveillance and Electronic Access	CCF	\$0	\$410,000	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$410,000	\$0	\$0
The project extends electronic controlled access and video surveillance to campus buildings, open spaces, and parking lots to improve campus safety and security. It installs electronic access to high-use interior spaces and campus building entrances, and installs new internet-based surveillance video cameras in campus parking lots and within interior corridors. Currently, controlled access is limited to exterior entrances of designated buildings and very few interior spaces. The existing video surveillance is limited to the main dormitory.					
Nursing/Science Improvements	CCF	\$0	\$1,978,300	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$1,978,300	\$0	\$0
The project renovates 5,973 GSF in and constructs a 5,000 GSF addition to the south side of the Life Science Building to provide additional clinical space for health-related courses. The project addresses a continuing shortage of nursing and health care professionals in a largely rural area of the state.					
Subtotals: Otero Junior College		Total	\$0	\$2,388,300	\$0
		CCF	0	2,388,300	0
<i>Pikes Peak Community College</i>					
Improve ADA Accessibility and Emergency Egress, Centennial Campus	CCF	\$0	\$735,350	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$735,350	\$0	\$0
The project renovates the campus to create ADA access to the main level and improve ADA accessibility from the parking lots and to the locker rooms. The Breckenridge Building, one of the campus' two main buildings, does not have an elevator. This limits the ability of disabled individuals to exit in the event of an emergency evacuation.					
Replace Boiler, Centennial Campus	CCF	\$0	\$724,677	\$506,688	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$724,677	\$506,688	\$0
The two-phase project replaces the two boilers for the campus, housed in the Breckenridge Building mechanical room. Oxygen pitting, which is eating holes in the steel tubes, has compromised the integrity of the boilers. One boiler developed a leak in October 2011, had to be shut down until repairs could be made, and then developed another leak at the end of the heating season. The boiler has been retubed, but it is old and deteriorating. This year's request for Phase I replaces one boiler with five new, energy-efficient modular boilers. Phase II will replace the other boiler.					
Subtotals: Pikes Peak Community College		Total	\$0	\$1,460,027	\$506,688
		CCF	0	1,460,027	0

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)							
<i>Pueblo Community College</i>							
Demolish and Rebuild Roof, San Juan Building	CCF	\$0	\$271,255	\$0	\$0	\$271,255	
	Total	\$0	\$271,255	\$0	\$0	\$271,255	
The project evaluates and removes the existing built-up roofing and installs a replacement roofing system, including an exterior tile roof along the east and south portions of the building. Leaks have persisted and continue to damage the building, despite numerous attempts to isolate and stop them over the last five years. Water damage is greatest in the elevator shaft, ceramics labs, art lab, and photography dark rooms.							
Replace Air Handler Systems, Main Building, SCCC Campus	CCF	\$0	\$710,000	\$0	\$0	\$710,000	
	Total	\$0	\$710,000	\$0	\$0	\$710,000	
The project replaces an internal air handling unit with a rooftop unit at the Pueblo Community College Mancos Campus Main Building. To support the new unit, the project also adds structural support on the roof and replaces existing ducting with a new controlled fresh air supply system. The existing 40-year-old unit is failing, leading to noticeable vibrations within the building, and the existing ducting is corroded and inefficient, and does not meet current mechanical standards.							
Subtotals: Pueblo Community College		Total	\$0	\$981,255	\$0	\$0	\$981,255
		CCF	0	981,255	0	0	981,255
<i>Red Rocks Community College</i>							
Replace Roofs, Main Building, West Wing Bridge and Fire Science Classrooms	CCF	\$0	\$291,813	\$0	\$0	\$291,813	
	Total	\$0	\$291,813	\$0	\$0	\$291,813	
The project replaces the connected roof with a new-ballasted EPDM (synthetic rubber) roof and adds insulation. The area's existing roof is 20 years old, and its sealants and joints are starting to fail. The roof is tenting, and destroyed coatings have left the roof weak.							
Subtotals: Red Rocks Community College		Total	\$0	\$291,813	\$0	\$0	\$291,813
		CCF	0	291,813	0	0	291,813
<i>Trinidad State Junior College</i>							
Alamosa Campus Expansion	CCF	\$0	\$1,950,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,950,000	
	Total	\$0	\$1,950,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,950,000	
The project constructs a 6,000-GSF addition to the main academic building on the Alamosa campus. The project will create on-campus facilities in order to satisfy increasing enrollment demands and new academic requirements. The college says it does not have enough classrooms to meet current demand, requiring the use of off-campus facilities. In addition, the campus has no science labs, requiring students to travel to the Trinidad campus or off-campus facilities to complete science-related requirements.							

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)							
<i>Trinidad State Junior College (Cont.)</i>							
Replace Security and Lock Systems	CCF	\$0	\$522,599	\$0	\$0	\$522,599	
	Total	\$0	\$522,599	\$0	\$0	\$522,599	
The project replaces the college's lock and security systems. The current system is a traditional, mechanical system with hard keys. The system requires constant maintenance and is nearly impossible to secure in an emergency situation due to its outdated hardware. The project installs an electronic access control system in 12 buildings on two campuses (Alamosa and Trinidad), which will reduce ongoing maintenance needs and improve security.							
Subtotals: Trinidad State Junior College		Total	\$0	\$2,472,599	\$0	\$0	\$2,472,599
	CCF	0	2,472,599	0	0	2,472,599	
<i>University of Colorado at Boulder</i>							
Install Fire Sprinklers, Ekeley and Cristol Chemistry Buildings	CCF	\$0	\$672,188	\$0	\$0	\$672,188	
	Total	\$0	\$672,188	\$0	\$0	\$672,188	
The project extends the existing fire sprinkler system in two buildings. The existing fire sprinkler system in both buildings only reaches corridors and areas of the buildings that have been renovated in recent years. Therefore, about 40 percent of the combined square footage of the two buildings, including functional laboratory and office space, is not covered by the existing fire sprinkler systems. A fire sprinkler system is an important life safety consideration because the research conducted in these buildings involves flammable liquids and gases, pyrophoric materials, and other toxic materials.							
Mountain Research Station Wildfire Mitigation	CCF	\$0	\$593,483	\$0	\$0	\$593,483	
	Total	\$0	\$593,483	\$0	\$0	\$593,483	
The project mitigates the risk of wildfire by reducing the amount of combustible fuels, especially mature lodgepole pines, near structures and improving the fire protection water supply and emergency access to the site. The research station is located near Ward. The project will address difficult terrain to improve emergency evacuation routes and allow for quicker emergency response to fire. Additionally, the fuels mitigation will limit a surface fire from becoming an uncontrollable crown fire.							
Repair/Replace Building Electrical Services	CCF	\$717,608	\$851,433	\$1,060,275	\$0	\$2,629,316	
	Total	\$717,608	\$851,433	\$1,060,275	\$0	\$2,629,316	
The three-phase project repairs or replaces electrical system components serving three campus buildings. The transformers serving these buildings are outdated, at or near electrical capacity, and "running hot," while the main gear serving the buildings is past its useful life and parts for it are unavailable. This year's request for Phase II upgrades the components in the Porter Biosciences Building. Phase I replaced the transformer in Norlin Library, and Phase III will replace the transformers and switchgear in Muenzinger Hall.							

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)					
<i>University of Colorado at Boulder (Cont.)</i>					
Replace Electrical Bus Duct and Generators, Cristol Chemistry Building	CCF	\$0	\$782,827	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$782,827	\$0	\$0
<p>The project replaces the generator and electrical bus duct in the Cristol Chemistry Building. The 25-year-old generator has failed its annual load test for the last three years. It is unreliable and parts are no longer available. The bus duct throughout the building dates to 1958 and is antiquated; additionally, its manual switches are difficult to access.</p>					
Systems Biotechnology Building, Academic Wing	CCF	\$0	\$6,021,946	\$31,078,319	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$6,021,946	\$31,078,319	\$0
<p>The project constructs a 57,347-GSF academic wing on the Jennie Smoly Caruthers Biotechnology Building, and finishes existing shelled space. Construction of this building was recently completed using cash and federal funds. Once complete, the academic wing will provide classroom space and teaching laboratories for the Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering and the Biochemistry Division of the Chemistry and Biochemistry Department. The project will support 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.</p>					
Upgrade HVAC System, Chemical Engineering Building	CCF	\$549,280	\$645,884	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$549,280	\$645,884	\$0	\$0
<p>The two-phase project completes upgrades on the HVAC system that were initiated in the Chemical Engineering Building under a separate controlled maintenance project. The deteriorated system is unable to maintain comfort levels, and current codes and regulations require the system to circulate additional outside air. The project will complete work on the air distribution system, testing and balancing, laboratory pressure controls, air exhaust, and reconfiguration of the laboratory return air. The project also installs emergency shower and eye-washing stations to address life-safety and code issues. This year's request for Phase II performs upgrades on the first floor of the building; Phase I addressed the basement.</p>					

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost		
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)							
<i>University of Colorado at Boulder (Cont.)</i>							
Upgrade HVAC, Mechanical Engineering Building	CCF	\$0	\$1,299,893	\$1,167,768	\$0	\$2,467,661	
	Total	\$0	\$1,299,893	\$1,167,768	\$0	\$2,467,661	
<p>The two-phase project makes a variety of upgrades to the HVAC system, including: modifying air handling units, installing pre-heat coils, repairing/replacing terminal boxes, modifying the return air system, replacing fume hood controls, modifying exhaust systems, repairing/replacing exhaust fans, and installing fire/smoke dampers to improve air circulation and indoor air quality for building occupants. The HVAC system has deteriorated, and comfort levels cannot be maintained in the building. Additionally, fume hood controls, emergency shower and eyewash installations, and exhaust air need to be upgraded to address life safety and code issues. This year's request for Phase I addresses the east half of the 1st floor basement, 1st floor, and 2nd floor, as well as the entire 3rd floor. Phase II will address the west half of the 1st floor basement, 1st floor, and 2nd floor.</p>							
Subtotals: University of Colorado at Boulder		Total	\$1,266,888	\$10,867,654	\$33,306,362	\$0	\$45,440,904
		CCF	1,266,888	10,867,654	0	45,440,904	
<i>University of Colorado at Colorado Springs</i>							
Control Erosion and Stormwater Runoff	CCF	\$402,662	\$274,583	\$0	\$0	\$677,245	
	Total	\$402,662	\$274,583	\$0	\$0	\$677,245	
<p>The two-phase project performs erosion control on a piece of the campus's non-developed property, and corrects associated storm water runoff issues. The slope and lack of erosion control on the property results in silt and sand pouring onto Mountain Lion Way and the filling of storm water channels with runoff material. The filling of channels may redirect water flow, potentially damaging campus infrastructure. Insurance money was used in 2009 to perform drainage maintenance, but long-term issues were not addressed. The project will modify culverts, revegetate the property, and construct sediment traps to control water flow and reduce erosion. This year's request for Phase II mitigates areas near the Engineering Building and University Center, and the drainage areas flowing under pedestrian walkways on the west side of campus. Phase I designed the project and mitigated the area around the Summit Village dormitory complex.</p>							
Visual and Performing Arts	CCF	\$0	\$4,684,334	\$45,474,761	\$0	\$50,159,095	
	Total	\$0	\$4,684,334	\$45,474,761	\$0	\$50,159,095	
<p>The project constructs a 97,431-GSF building for the Department of Visual and Performing Arts. The project increases classroom, performance, and office space to help meet the demands of the growing program, which the university says has stretched existing facilities to the limit. This year's request for Phase I designs the building and performs site surveys. Phase II will construct the facility.</p>							
Subtotals: University of Colorado at Colorado Springs		Total	\$402,662	\$4,958,917	\$45,474,761	\$0	\$50,836,340
		CCF	402,662	4,958,917	0	50,836,340	

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost	
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)						
University of Colorado Denver						
Upgrade HVAC, 2nd Floor West and 2nd Floor North, Building 500	CCF	\$0	\$455,995	\$0	\$0	\$455,995
	Total	\$0	\$455,995	\$0	\$0	\$455,995
<p>The project upgrades the HVAC distribution system on parts of the 2nd floor of Building 500 on the Anschutz Medical Campus, changing out the existing constant-volume system for a variable air volume distribution system with hot water reheat and automated controls. Many of the building's air handling units were upgraded in previous controlled maintenance projects because of sub-standard performance and malfunctioning systems. This project continues the process of standardizing HVAC operations throughout the building over time.</p>						
Various Projects at the Anschutz Medical Campus (formerly Fitzsimons) (COP Project)	CF	\$44,030,358	\$7,334,297	\$7,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$80,364,655
	CCF	\$15,543,239	\$7,137,966	\$7,473,225	\$21,416,863	\$51,571,293
	Total	\$59,573,597	\$14,472,263	\$14,473,225	\$43,416,863	\$131,935,948
<p>The project makes the ninth of 26 annual lease payments for certificates of participation (COPs) sold to finance seven capital construction projects at the Anschutz Medical Campus. The total repayment cost to the state, based on a principal amount of \$202.9 million, for all the projects is \$332.0 million. Construction of the facilities was completed in 2008. Including FY 2013-14, the COP payments for the Anschutz projects will continue for 18 more years, through FY 2030-31.</p>						
Subtotals: University of Colorado Denver						
	Total	\$59,573,597	\$14,928,258	\$14,473,225	\$43,416,863	\$132,391,943
	CF	44,030,358	7,334,297	7,000,000	22,000,000	80,364,655
	CCF	15,543,239	7,593,961	7,473,225	21,416,863	52,027,288
University of Northern Colorado						
Replace and/or Install Chillers, Kepner Building, Guggenheim Building, Carter Hall, and Crabbe Hall	CCF	\$973,000	\$935,700	\$0	\$0	\$1,908,700
	Total	\$973,000	\$935,700	\$0	\$0	\$1,908,700
<p>The two-phase project replaces two chillers serving four buildings. The Carter Hall chiller was installed in 1980, and the chiller serving the Kepner and Guggenheim Buildings was installed in 1986. Both are in poor condition. This year's request for Phase II installs the piping and chillers. Phase I completed the project design and expanded the underground vault that will house the Kepner chiller.</p>						
Subtotals: University of Northern Colorado						
	Total	\$973,000	\$935,700	\$0	\$0	\$1,908,700
	CCF	973,000	935,700	0	0	1,908,700

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name	Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)					
Western State Colorado University					
Repair/Replace HVAC Systems, Paul Wright Gymnasium	CCF	\$0	\$237,245	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$237,245	\$0	\$0
<p>The project replaces the HVAC system in the wrestling area of the Paul Wright Gymnasium, including four fan coil units, four stand-alone convectors, and steam piping. The system is original to the 1960s building, and replacement parts are becoming obsolete. Two of the fan coil units no longer function, units lack temperature control, and steam delivery to the room can only be controlled manually.</p>					
Repair/Replace Sewer Distribution System	CCF	\$0	\$281,068	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$0	\$281,068	\$0	\$0
<p>The project replaces a portion of the sewer system that services Western State Colorado University, including replacing or slip-lining over 1,000 feet of existing deteriorated and collapsed pipelines, and installing eight new manholes for routine maintenance. A sewage spill next to the Savage Library has been addressed temporarily, but would be prevented in the future by new piping and maintenance manholes. Previous controlled maintenance projects have addressed a large percentage of sewer distribution system needs throughout the campus.</p>					
Subtotals: Western State College		Total	\$0	\$518,313	\$0
	CCF	0	518,313	0	0
			\$518,313		

**Figure 5.3 (Cont.)
FY 2013-14 Capital Construction and Controlled Maintenance Appropriations**

Project Name		Prior Appropriations	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	All Future Requests	Total Cost
Higher Education Institutions (Cont.)						
Higher Education Institution Subtotals	Total	\$66,188,093	\$126,439,385	\$118,756,977	\$43,906,547	\$355,291,002
	CF	44,030,358	17,334,297	7,000,000	22,000,000	90,364,655
	CCF	22,157,735	109,105,088	111,756,977	21,906,547	264,926,347
<hr/>						
	Grand Total	\$416,910,076	\$283,668,966	\$232,687,981	\$357,464,208	\$1,290,731,231
	CF	305,572,985	84,418,813	80,593,060	242,514,207	713,099,065
	CERF	8,922,546	0	0	0	8,922,546
	FF	10,845,882	2,266,990	690,000	2,070,000	15,872,872
	HUTF	300,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	0	3,600,000
	RF	8,626,790	7,113,670	8,394,208	25,242,017	49,376,685
	CCF	82,641,873	188,069,493	141,510,713	87,637,984	499,860,063

Note: Appropriations listed in the "Prior Appropriations" column include any appropriations made to a project for the prior five fiscal years (FY 2008-09 through FY 2012-13). Appropriations listed in the "Future Requests" column include projections made by the various agencies in the current fiscal year for FY 2015-16 through FY 2017-18.

VI. Other Action Taken by the CDC During FY 2012-13

In addition to making recommendations for FY 2013-14 capital construction and controlled maintenance projects, the Capital Development Committee (CDC) acted on a number of other items during FY 2012-13. 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 2012-13 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 only, to the CDC. Figure 6.1 (page 78) describes three supplemental requests considered and approved by the CDC and the Joint Budget Committee (JBC). The combined impact from all funding sources of the approved requests is \$358,400, including an increase of \$420,184 from state Capital Construction Funds and a decrease of \$61,784 in cash and federal funds spending authority. The increase in state funds was required in order to address a shortfall in the projected availability of Federal Mineral Lease revenues for the annual lease payment for projects at several higher education campuses financed through the issuance of certificates of participation.

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 cash sources held by the institution or federal sources are exempted from this requirement. Figure 6.2 (page 80) lists four six-month waiver requests considered and approved by the CDC in FY 2012-13.

Property transactions. The Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife 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 81) lists ten property transactions submitted by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife, to the CDC for review and comment in FY 2012-13. All of the property transaction proposals submitted during FY 2012-13 were favorably recommended.

CDC tours of state-owned facilities. During FY 2012-13, the CDC took three tours of state facilities in the Denver Metro area. In August 2012, the committee toured the State Capitol Dome Renovation project, the tunnel system connecting several buildings within the Capitol Complex, and the sixth and seventh floors of 1525 Sherman Street. In May 2013, the committee again toured the dome project. The CDC also toured Arapahoe Community College, the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan, the Auraria Higher Education Center, Gilliam Youth Services Center, and the Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center and Denver Women's Correctional Center. In June 2013, the committee toured the Wheat Ridge Regional Center, the Colorado School of Mines, and the Department of Revenue Building at 1375 Sherman Street.



**Figure 6.1
2013 Session Supplemental Appropriations for Capital Construction**

Project	Fiscal Year Affected	Fund Source	Supplemental Amount
<i>Supplementals to Fiscal Year 2011-12</i>			
<i>Colorado Historical Society</i>			
Ute Indian Museum Landscape and Parking Lot Redesign		CF	\$0
2002-047		FF	\$0
<p>The project was originally designed to address facility deficiencies at the Ute Indian Museum in Montrose in order to: (1) support facility rehabilitation, and construction of additional space to improve exhibits, classrooms, support facilities, public orientation, and security functions; and (2) design and install a geothermal heating and cooling system for the facility. Since the project's inception in FY 2001-02, state and cash funds have been appropriated and rescinded on multiple occasions during economic downturns. Funds spent to date were used for project design and landscaping.</p>			
<p>Capital construction projects listed in an annual appropriations bill are permitted three years to expend appropriations. Spending authority for this project was set to expire June 30, 2012. If the appropriation was not expended by that date, History Colorado risked losing a \$150,000 matching grant from the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT). Although project design was complete at the time of the supplemental request for an extension of spending authority, the CDOT contracting process can take up to nine months, and was not expected to be complete before the appropriation expired.</p>			
<i>Human Services</i>			
Building Renovations, Rifle State Veterans Nursing Home		CF	\$125,390
2009-062		FF	\$233,010
<p>The project renovates the Rifle State Veterans Nursing Home to raise the level of care for residents afflicted with Alzheimer's Disease and other forms of dementia. The project upgrades the Special Care Unit, direct care/support areas, and life-safety systems in order to meet current standards of health care. The Rifle campus is presently the only veterans skilled nursing home on Colorado's western slope, and has undergone no significant renovations since its original construction in 1987.</p>			
<p>A federal grant has been awarded to the project and the department requested additional cash and federal funds spending authority in order to reflect the full amount of the federal grant and to meet the state's matching funds commitment. According to the department, at the time the supplemental request for additional cash funds spending authority was made, the receipt of grant funds was imminent.</p>			

Figure 6.1 (Cont.)
2013 Session Supplemental Appropriations for Capital Construction

Project	Fiscal Year Affected	Fund Source	Supplemental Amount
<i>Supplementals to Fiscal Year 2012-13</i>			
<i>Higher Education</i>			
Various Higher Education Projects — November 2008 Issue (COP Project)		CCF	\$420,184
2009-203		CF	(\$420,184)
<p>The project makes an annual lease payment on behalf of 12 capital construction projects at various higher education institutions statewide.</p> <p>An additional appropriation from state funds was requested in order to offset lower-than-expected revenues to the Federal Mineral Lease Higher Education Revenues Fund. The OSPB economic forecast published in March 2012 anticipated that the full FY 2012-13 certificates of participation payment of \$18.6 million could be supported from FML revenues. However, revised revenue projections later indicated that there would not be sufficient money available from this source to make the second half of the FY 2012-13 payment.</p>			
		CCF	\$420,184
		CF	(\$294,794)
		FF	\$233,010
		Grand Total	\$358,400

Figure 6.2
Six-month Waiver Requests Approved by the CDC
July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

Department	Project Name	Reason for Waiver	Waiver Amount and Fund Source	Date Waiver Heard
Natural Resources	Land and Water Acquisitions, Wildlife Areas	The project allows the division to acquire an interest in real property through a competitive bidding process. The division requested a waiver because it takes time to develop and publicize requests for proposals, and to review the bid proposals that it receives. In addition, the process can be delayed by various factors, such as the availability of property in areas of interest to the division or the need to negotiate with the landowner. According to the division, entering into an agreement within six months of receiving spending authority is not always feasible, practical, or in the best interest of the state.	\$6,500,000 CF	September 5, 2012
Natural Resources	Motorboat Access on Lakes and Streams	The project constructs boat ramps and docks and makes parking lot, road, and restroom improvements on property owned by the division or other public property. The division requested a waiver because it needs to submit and obtain approval of a grant application from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which can be a lengthy process.	<u>\$182,700 Total</u> 137,025 FF 45,675 CF	September 5, 2012
Public Health and Environment	Water Quality Improvement Projects	The project funds water quality projects from fines collected for water quality violations that accrue to the Water Quality Improvement Fund. State law requires the department to use moneys in the fund to improve statewide water quality. The department requested a waiver because it did not expect that its review and approval of contracts for water projects funded through the project would be complete prior to the deadline.	\$600,000 CF	October 22, 2012
Public Safety	Lot Pavement Repair/Replacement, Fort Collins Port of Entry	The project removes and replaces pavement at the north- and south-bound Ft. Collins port-of-entry parking lots. The department requested the waiver because the advertising and selection process was delayed by issues associated with the transfer of the ports-of-entry division from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Public Safety.	\$1,192,851 HUTF	October 22, 2012
Total			<u>\$8,475,551</u> 7,145,675 1,192,851 137,025	<u>Total</u> CF HUTF FF

Figure 6.3
Property Transactions Reviewed and Commented Upon by the CDC
July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Acres	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Colorado Parks and Wildlife				
Bar YX Ranch Perpetual Conservation Easement	The acquisition protects critical nesting and brood-rearing habitat for the Gunnison sage-grouse. The easement does not include a public access component.	720 acres	Pinon Mesa, 7 miles south of Glade Park	\$931,600
Bodo State Wildlife Area Carbon Mountain Perpetual Administrative Access Easement	The project restores the division's perpetual administrative access to Carbon Mountain, which is part of the Bodo State Wildlife Area, for weed spraying and habitat treatments.	22 Acres	1 mile southwest of Durango	\$0
Horse Creek Farm Perpetual Public Access Easement and Water Contract	The project acquires a perpetual public access easement on the property to provide deer, waterfowl, turkey, and small game hunting. The project also permits the division to exercise an existing or future water right in a well on the property to provide water to Turk's Pond State Wildlife Area.	1,440 acres	About 5 miles southeast of Two Buttes	\$610,000
La Plata Open Space Conservancy Fee Title Acquisition	The project purchases two parcels of land adjacent to the Coalbed Canyon State Wildlife Area. The property is historic range for the Gunnison sage-grouse.	236 acres	5 miles west of Dove Creek and 40 miles northwest of Cortez	\$0
McCluskey State Wildlife Area Hoffman Inholding Perpetual Access and Conservation Easements	The acquisition purchases conservation and perpetual hunting access easements on a 20-acre inholding within the McCluskey State Wildlife Area to preserve wildlife habitat and prevent property development, including the potential for construction of a road through the state wildlife area to access the property.	20 acres	4 miles south of Paonia	\$25,000
Ruby Mountain Ranch (aka the Pike Property) Fee Title Acquisition	The project acquires fee title to property along the Arkansas River. The property is currently managed by the division as part of the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area. The acquisition will allow the division to expand the existing single-lane boat ramp to a multi-lane boat ramp, and to establish additional campsites.	3.13 acres	About 8 miles southeast of Buena Vista	\$215,000

**Figure 6.3 (Cont.)
Property Transactions Reviewed and Commented Upon by the CDC
July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013**

Property Name and Type	Purpose of Acquisition	Acres	Location	Cash Funds Amount
Sikes Ranch Perpetual Access Easement	The acquisition provides public access for hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing. The property is adjacent to 15,000 acres of Comanche National Grasslands and State Land Board property. The acquisition will provide a total combined 22,000 acres for hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation.	7,075 acres	20 miles east of Kim and 90 miles east of Trinidad	\$954,758
State Land Board Interagency Lease Agreement	The project secures a lease between the department and the State Land Board for public access to almost half a million acres statewide. The affected property provides wildlife-related recreation, including hunting and fishing, and provides access to adjacent state wildlife areas or federally managed property.	481,630 acres	Various sites statewide	\$812,553
Tuttle Ranch Perpetual Conservation Easement	The conservation easement protects important elk, deer, and pronghorn habitat, including summer, migration, and winter range. It also provides habitat for greater sage-grouse and supports at least one lek. The division plans to use the site to reintroduce the black-footed ferret.	15,076 acres	45 miles west of Craig and 12 miles southwest of Maybell	\$4,243,680
Westbank Boat Ramp Fee Title Acquisition	The acquisition purchases 1 acre adjacent to the Roaring Fork River to ensure permanent public access to the river for fishing and boating. The property has been leased for this purpose by the state for more than 20 years.	1 acre	4 miles south of Glenwood Springs and 6 miles north of Carbondale	\$200,000
Colorado Parks and Wildlife Subtotal				\$7,992,591
Grand Total				\$7,992,591

Miscellaneous CDC activities. Figure 6.4 provides a description of miscellaneous actions taken by the CDC during FY 2012-13.

**Figure 6.4
Miscellaneous CDC Action and Activities
July 1, 2012 — June 30, 2013**

Date	Action
August 13, 2012	Voted to reappoint Representative Randy Baumgardner to serve as the Capital Development Committee representative to the State Capitol Dome Restoration Fund-raising Task Force until the first meeting after the November 2012 election.
	Heard a presentation from representatives from the Department of Personnel and Administration and Chevron Energy Solutions about the geothermal project underway at the State Capitol.
	Heard a presentation from Legislative Council Staff about the amount of money available for future higher education controlled maintenance projects from unspent proceeds from the sale of certificates of participation.
	Heard a presentation from the Office of Legislative Legal Services (OLLS) about potential draft legislation concerning the qualification and inclusion of information technology projects in the statutory definition of controlled maintenance.
September 5, 2012	Voted to approve a recommendation from the Capitol Building Advisory Committee (advisory committee) to accept the donation of a replica khachkar contingent upon future consideration of the final memorial design and plaque language selected by the advisory committee.
	Recommended support for the sale of the Boulder Readiness Center site to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.
	Approved the expenditure of unspent proceeds from the 2008 sale of certificates of participation to fund 11 controlled maintenance projects at various higher education institutions pursuant to House Bill 12-1357.
October 22, 2012	Voted to authorize OLLS to draft legislation concerning the requirement that an appropriation be made in order to use a student fee charged to certain out-of-state students enrolled in the Colorado State University veterinary medicine program through the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education.
	Heard a presentation from the State Treasurer's Office about the development of a new state public finance policy pursuant to Senate Bill 12-150.
November 27, 2012	Voted to approve a recommendation from the advisory committee to install additional bike racks at the southwest entrance to the State Capitol.
	Voted to approve a recommendation from the advisory committee for the proposed redesign of the Armenian Garden.
	Elected a new chair and vice-chair, and adopted the rules of the Senate as the committee's rules.
	Heard an update from Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI) about fund-raising efforts on behalf of the State Capitol Dome Renovation project (dome project). Voted to authorize the OLLS to update the contract between CPI and the General Assembly to more accurately reflect CPI's current role in fund raising for the dome project.
	Voted to dissolve the State Capitol Dome Fund-raising Task Force.



Figure 6.4 (Cont.)
Miscellaneous CDC Action and Activities
July 1, 2012 — June 30, 2013

Date	Action
December 17, 2012	Conducted annual hearings to consider regular capital budget requests.
December 18, 2012	Conducted annual hearings to consider regular capital budget requests.
	Heard the annual report from the Office of the State Architect regarding acquisitions and dispositions of all state-owned property pursuant to Section 24-30-1303.5, C.R.S.
January 15, 2013	Voted to authorize OLLS to draft legislation concerning the elimination of a requirement for state agencies to obtain an appraisal of value prior to entering into a contract to purchase or with an option to purchase real property.
January 22, 2013	Voted to withdraw a recommendation for supplemental cash funds spending authority for the Colorado State University Equine Reproduction Laboratory project due to the pending passage of House Bill 13-1026.
	Voted to authorize OLLS to draft legislation concerning legislative oversight of the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program by the Capital Development Committee.
January 29, 2013	Heard a presentation from Senator Matt Jones, prime sponsor, on Senate Bill 13-028, concerning tracking energy utility data for high performance buildings and voted to recommend support of the bill to the Senate State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee with some changes suggested by the committee. The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on March 22, 2013.
	Voted to introduce draft legislation concerning grants for domestic wastewater treatment plants as a CDC bill. House Bill 13-1191 was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on May 10, 2013.
February 5, 2013	Heard a presentation from Senator Larry Crowder, prime sponsor, on Senate Bill 13-040, concerning the completion of the cemetery expansion project at the Homelake Military Veterans Cemetery, and voted to forward the bill, with comment, to the Senate State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee. The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on May 24, 2013.
	Approved the explanatory plaque language for the replica khachkar that will be placed in the Armenian Garden and voted to authorize OLLS to draft a joint resolution approving receipt of the khachkar and including the plaque language.
	Voted to authorize OLLS to draft legislation modifying the existing requirements of the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program.
February 12, 2013	Voted to introduce draft legislation authorizing the State Treasurer to enter into lease-purchase agreements on behalf of the Department of Agriculture for the purchase and renovation of a new office building as a CDC bill. House Bill 13-1234 was signed into law by the Governor and took effect May 10, 2013.
	Voted to introduce draft legislation concerning requirements related to the valuation of real property prior to a state agency entering into contracts related to such real property as a CDC bill. House Bill 13-1235 was signed into law by the Governor and took effect June 5, 2013.
	Discussed the prioritization of FY 2013-14 state-funded capital construction requests.



**Figure 6.4 (Cont.)
Miscellaneous CDC Action and Activities
July 1, 2012 — June 30, 2013**

Date	Action
February 19, 2013	Heard a presentation from Representative Max Tyler, prime sponsor, on House Bill 13-1079, concerning the creation of the Joint Technology Committee, and voted to favorably recommend the bill to the House State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee. The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on May 18, 2013.
	Heard presentations about two late capital budget submissions.
	Discussed the prioritization of FY 2013-14 state-funded capital construction requests.
February 26, 2013	Voted to approve the introduction of draft legislation concerning the modification of the standard used to determine whether bonds issued by a state-supported institution of higher education qualify for the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program as a CDC bill. Senate Bill 13-199 was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on April 26, 2013.
	Heard presentations about three late capital budget submissions.
	Heard a presentation from representatives of the Departments of Corrections, Local Affairs, and Personnel and Administration about the proposed use of the Fort Lyon Correctional Facility property and projected maintenance cost for the site over the next ten years.
	Voted to approve cash funds spending authority for the FY 2013-14 state department cash-funded capital construction projects.
	Finalized recommendation to the Joint Budget Committee of FY 2013-14 state-funded capital construction projects to include in 2013 annual budget bill.
March 5, 2013	Met with the Joint Budget Committee to discuss the FY 2013-14 state-funded recommendation for capital construction.
March 7, 2013	Voted to approve the introduction of draft legislation concerning legislative oversight of the funding of preschool through 12th grade public school capital construction projects that receive funding under the Building Excellent Schools Today Act. Senate Bill 13-214 was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on June 5, 2013.
March 12, 2013	Voted to approve the introduction of a draft joint resolution concerning the installation of a replica khachkar and explanatory plaque in the renovated Armenian Garden on the Capitol grounds. Senate Joint Resolution 13-023 was amended in the House of Representatives to remove the explanatory plaque language. The resolution passed on May 8, 2013.
	Voted to authorize OLLS to draft legislation implementing various recommendations from the December 2012 Capital Asset Management Audit.
March 26, 2013	Heard a presentation from Legislative Council Staff about the capital projects included in the 2013 annual budget bill.
April 9, 2013	Heard a presentation from Representative Dickey Lee Hullinghorst and Senator Andy Kerr, prime sponsors, on House Bill 13-1274, concerning the authority of the State Board of Land Commissioners to invest in commercial real property and enter into lease-purchase agreements. The vote to recommend support for the bill to the House Committee on Finance died on a tie vote. The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on June 5, 2013.



Figure 6.4 (Cont.)
Miscellaneous CDC Action and Activities
July 1, 2012 — June 30, 2013

Date	Action
April 9, 2013 (Cont.)	Voted to introduced draft legislation concerning the development of a master plan for the Capitol Complex as a CDC bill. Senate Bill 13-263 was signed into law by the Governor and took effect May 28, 2013.
April 11, 2013	Discussed the committee's 2013 interim schedule.
May 20, 2013	Voted to approve amendments to the State Architect's policy concerning eligibility for controlled maintenance funding.
	Toured various sites in the Denver Metro area.
June 19, 2013	Voted to approve the FY 2013-14 lease-purchase project list for the BEST program pursuant to SB 13-214.
	Heard presentations from the Department of Higher Education and the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting about how state-funded capital construction projects will be prioritized for FY 2014-15.
	Toured various sites in the Denver Metro area.



VII. Legislation Impacting Capital Construction Funding or the Capital Development Process — 2013 Legislative Session

A number of the bills considered by the General Assembly during the 2013 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 13-230 (the Long Bill) provides funding in FY 2013-14 for 107 capital construction and controlled maintenance projects totaling \$283.7 million, including \$188.1 million in state funds, and \$95.6 million in cash, reappropriated, and federal funds. The bill funds 5 certificates of participation (COP) payments, 20 state-funded capital construction projects, 67 state-funded controlled maintenance projects, and 15 cash-funded projects.

Senate Bill 13-107 makes supplemental capital construction appropriations for three projects, including an extension of time only for one project. The combined impact of the three supplemental requests from all funding sources is \$358,400, including an increase of \$420,184 from state Capital Construction Funds (CCF) and a decrease of \$61,784 in cash and federal funds spending authority. The increase in state funds was required in order to address a shortfall in the projected availability of Federal Mineral Lease revenues for the annual lease payment for projects at several higher education campuses financed through the issuance of COPs.

Funding for local government water projects. In addition to the capital projects funded through SB 13-230, **House Bill 13-1191**, which was recommended by the CDC, establishes a fund to award matching grants to local governments for improvements to domestic wastewater treatment plants. The bill appropriates \$15 million from the General Fund to the newly created Nutrients Grant Fund in FY 2013-14. The Department of Public Health and Environment (DPHE) will use the fund to make grants to assist local governments that operate wastewater treatment facilities with planning, design, construction, and other improvements necessary for compliance with a new nutrients management control regulation adopted by the Water Quality Control Commission in June 2012. The request for funding was originally made as a regular capital construction request, but the CDC opted to recommend authorizing the new grant program, including funding for the grants, through separate legislation.

Another bill, **Senate Bill 13-236**, directs that up to \$30 million of the year-end General Fund surplus for FY 2013-14 be transferred to the Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund. The fund is used by the DPHE for grants for local government projects to improve the quality of drinking water or to repair and rehabilitate existing water storage and delivery systems. Based on the June 20, 2013, economic forecast published by Legislative Council Staff, the full \$30 million will be transferred to the fund.



Revenue for Capital Projects

Revenue for FY 2013-14 state-funded capital construction. SB 13-236 transfers \$186,715,493 for 91 state-funded capital construction and controlled maintenance projects listed in the 2013 Long Bill, SB 13-230, including \$186,215,493 from the General Fund and \$500,000 from the General Fund Exempt account to the CCF.

Other revenue for capital construction. For FY 2012-13, SB 13-236 transfers \$420,184 from the General Fund to the CCF for additional costs authorized through SB 13-107. In addition, SB 13-230 includes two appropriations to the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund (CMTF), including \$10.0 million for FY 2012-13 and \$48.0 million for FY 2013-14. The appropriations were made in an effort to increase the principal balance of the fund. Current law directs that interest earnings on the principal balance of the CMTF may only be spent on controlled maintenance projects.

Changes to Capital Project Funding and Review

Changes in law regarding funding for capital projects. The CDC sponsored two bills that make changes to how certain higher education capital projects are funded. In addition, the CDC recommended a change in the future funding source for a previously appropriated project. **House Bill 13-1026** eliminates the requirement that an appropriation be made prior to spending a student fee assessed to out-of-state students who attend the veterinary medicine school at Colorado State University (CSU). Non resident veterinary medicine students, including those students enrolled through the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), are assessed a \$1,001 annual fee to be used for facility renovations and equipment purchases. The elimination of the appropriation requirement will permit cash-funded capital construction projects funded in whole or part from the equipment and renovation fee to conform to the existing streamlined approval process for higher education cash-funded capital projects. One capital project was directly impacted by this legislation during the 2013 legislative session. CSU sought supplemental cash funds spending authority for one project funded, in part, from the student fee assessed to out-of-state veterinary medicine students. The supplemental request was approved by the CDC in October 2012, but due to the passage of HB 13-1026, was not heard by the JBC or included in SB 13-107, which made supplemental appropriations for capital construction.

Senate Bill 13-199 changes how the borrowing limit is determined for higher education institutions participating in the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program (intercept program). Under current law, state institutions of higher education that have been granted enterprise status are permitted to issue revenue bonds. These bonds are typically repaid from cash fund sources such as tuition, student fees, auxiliary revenues, or indirect cost recoveries. The bonds may be backed by the institution's credit rating, or the institution may opt to participate in the intercept program, which allows an institution of higher education to bond for capital projects using the state's credit rating. The intercept program directs the State Treasurer to make bond payments of principal or interest on behalf of a state-supported institution of higher education in the event a higher education institution does not make a scheduled payment, unless a higher education institution adopts a resolution stating that it will not accept such payment prior to the issuance of the bonds for a project.

Under current law, the amount a participating school is permitted to borrow under the intercept program is determined by its prior year College Opportunity Fund fee-for-service appropriation. SB 13-199 changes the borrowing limit to a credit and coverage test. To meet the coverage test, the governing board of a higher education institution must have at least one credit



rating of A or better from a major credit rating agency (Moody's, Standard & Poors, or Fitch), and no credit rating less than A. To meet the credit test, the governing board of a higher education institution must have a debt service coverage ratio of 150 percent or more of the governing board's net revenues. In other words, a governing board will have to show that it has at least one and one-half times the amount of revenue needed for current and future debt payments available and unobligated. Finally, the bill permits the State Treasurer to exempt a governing board from the credit and coverage test in order to refinance existing debt resulting in cost savings.

The CDC recommended a change in the future funding source for a previously appropriated project: the State Capitol Dome Renovation project. **SB 13-236** repeals and amends existing statute to reflect that the FY 2013-14 costs associated with the project are appropriated from state Capital Construction Funds through the annual Long Bill rather than from the State Historical Fund. The CDC and the General Assembly recommended the use of state funds for the final phase of the project based on the greater availability of state funds for capital projects in FY 2013-14 than in prior years.

Oversight of capital projects. The CDC sponsored two bills that require future committee review of construction plans or projects. Another bill charges a newly created committee with some oversight of information technology projects. The first bill recommended by the CDC that requires future committee review of construction plans or projects is **Senate Bill 13-263**, which directs the Department of Personnel and Administration to develop a master plan for the Capitol Complex no later than December 1, 2014, with final approval from the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting and the CDC. The master plan will develop a coordinated process for decision-making related to the use and occupancy of land and facilities within the Capitol Complex. The bill lists various factors to be considered in the development of the master plan and the buildings, facilities, and surface parking lots included within the Capitol Complex.

The second bill recommended by the CDC that requires future committee review of construction plans or projects is **Senate Bill 13-214**, which requires the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board (assistance board) within the Colorado Department of Education to ensure that by June 30 of each year, the balance of the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund is equal to the total amount of the state share of annual lease payments for the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program. The BEST program was established in 2008 to provide grants to public schools to rebuild, repair, or replace the worst of the state's pre-school through 12th grade (P-12) facilities. The bill also grants the CDC limited oversight of the BEST program. Specifically, the CDC is added to the list of entities required to approve grant awards for P-12 capital construction to be financed through lease-purchase agreements. The bill also adds the CDC to the list of entities to whom the assistance board is required to report annually regarding its activities.

House Bill 13-1079 creates the Joint Technology Committee to oversee state agencies, projects, and issues related to information technology. The committee will oversee the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT), including its annual budget requests and any significant information technology projects managed or initiated by OIT. The committee also oversees and may review any information technology purchased or implemented by a state agency that is not managed by, or does not follow, the standards of OIT. Higher education institutions are exempt from the committee's oversight. The committee may submit recommendations about information technology capital requests to the CDC for consideration. Based on a current memorandum of understanding between the CDC, the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting, and the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, information technology projects with a total cost of more than \$500,000 are categorized as capital construction.



Authorization to Enter Into Lease-Purchase Agreements

The CDC considered three bills to authorize the issuance of COPs for the new construction, renovation, or development of capital assets. **House Bill 13-1234**, which was recommended by the CDC, authorizes the State Treasurer to enter into lease-purchase agreements on behalf of the Department of Agriculture for a period of up to 20 years to purchase and renovate a new office building to house seven of the department's eight divisions. The bill authorizes the issuance of COPs in the amount of \$6.6 million. The bill also expands the allowable deposits to the Agriculture Management Cash Fund to include proceeds from the sale of a building which currently houses the department's Inspection and Consumer Services Division. The Department of Agriculture is seeking to finance the purchase cost and subsequent build out of a new building in order to consolidate its Denver Metro area offices in a single facility. The office consolidation will affect all of the divisions within the department, with the exception of the Colorado State Fair, which is located in Pueblo.

House Bill 13-1274 authorizes the State Treasurer to enter into one or more lease-purchase agreements for a period of up to 25 years on behalf of the State Board of Land Commissioners (Land Board) for the acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of commercial real property. The bill authorizes the issuance of lease-purchase agreements in the form of COPs in the amount of \$50 million. The bill specifies that it is the intent of the General Assembly that any commercial real property purchased in this manner will be leased as office space for state agencies or other tenants. The bill creates two new funds and establishes the legislative and executive branch review required prior to issuance of lease-purchase agreements authorized under the bill, including CDC review. The bill also directs how annual lease payments will be made and directs that all unencumbered and unspent revenue earned through the lease of commercial real property be deposited quarterly to the Permanent School Fund on behalf of P-12 education.

Senate Bill 13-190 authorizes the State Treasurer to enter into lease-purchase agreements on behalf of the OIT for a period of up to nine years to complete the Colorado Financial Reporting System (COFRS) Modernization project. The bill authorizes the issuance of COPs in the amount of \$33 million. The bill also requires OIT to add specific functions to COFRS identified as important by various legislative agencies, or to provide an explanation as to why such functionality cannot be incorporated into the system. Finally, the bill requires OIT to report to the Joint Budget Committee and the CDC regarding the progress of the project.

Programmatic Changes Affecting Future Capital Construction

Two bills introduced during the 2013 legislative session, one of which was postponed indefinitely, suggested changes to state agencies that could impact future capital construction need. **Senate Bill 13-177** reduces the bed cap for the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) in the Department of Human Services (DHS). Beginning on April 1, 2013, the bed cap is reduced from 422 to 382. The bed cap reduction is part of a larger set of changes that will reduce detention, commitment, and assessment capacity at the DYC. In recent years, the number of youths held in DYC facilities has decreased significantly. This decline in population allows the bed cap to be reduced. It is anticipated that the reduction in population will change the types of capital construction and controlled maintenance requests submitted by DHS on behalf of DYC facilities.

Senate Bill 13-165, which was postponed indefinitely, would have permitted the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education to establish up to seven baccalaureate



degree programs to be offered at community colleges. The degree programs would have included technical or career and work force development bachelor's degrees. Changes to course offerings at local community colleges may have led to an increased demand for capital funding to address new and expanded programmatic needs.

State Capitol Building

Senate Joint Resolution 13-023 makes a change to the State Capitol building grounds. The resolution, which was recommended by the CDC, authorizes the donation of a replica khachkar, or gravestone, from the Armenians of Colorado to be placed on the northeast quadrant of the grounds.

Contracting for Capital Construction and Avoiding Energy Costs

One bill considered during the 2013 legislative session made changes to contracting for state-funded capital construction projects. **House Bill 13-1292** makes changes to contracting requirements for state and local government agencies, including changes to the enforcement of the 80 percent labor law, the preference for resident bidders, the addition of competitive sealed best value bidding, and the modification of disclosure requirements related to outsourcing services, labor, and manufactured goods. Specifically, for construction contracts paid in whole or part from state funds, the bill adds another type of allowable bid: competitive sealed best value bidding (best value bids). Best value bids allow the entity soliciting bids to consider factors other than cost, such as a vendor's employment practices or reliability, when awarding a bid. The bill lists the information that must be included in the invitation for best value bids. The bill also adds a requirement that a state agency, including an institution of higher education, must disclose its rationale for selecting a particular bidding process after it enters into a contract for a construction project.

Energy costs. Three bills introduced during the 2013 legislative session seek to monitor or reduce energy costs. **Senate Bill 13-028** requires state agencies, including higher education institutions, to monitor, track, and verify utility usage data for all state-assisted facilities designed, constructed, or substantially renovated on or after January 1, 2010. Agencies are directed to annually report utility usage data to the Office of the State Architect within the Department of Personnel and Administration. State-assisted facilities designed, constructed, or substantially renovated prior to January 1, 2010, are strongly encouraged, but not required, to follow the provisions of this bill.

Beginning January 1, 2014, **Senate Bill 13-279** requires the new construction or substantial renovation of school facilities that receive operating money from the state, including charter schools, to be designed and constructed to the highest practical energy efficiency standards. School districts may follow guidelines designated by the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board within the Department of Education regarding the energy efficiency standards it should meet during the design and construction of a new or substantially renovated facility. The design for new construction or substantial renovation must be submitted to a federal agency or receive third-party verification that it meets the highest practical energy efficiency standards, including but not limited to, the federal Energy Star label or high performance certification.

Senate Bill 13-254 expands that authority of state agencies and political subdivisions to enter into "energy cost-savings" contracts to include contracts that reduce vehicle operational and fuel costs. The bill clarifies that special districts are included in the definition of a political



subdivision for the purposes of entering into such contracts. State agencies that recommend new energy-related contracts (whether for facilities or vehicles) for approval by the state personnel director within the Department of Personnel and Administration must also consult with the Colorado Energy Office.

Real Property Transactions

Two bills introduced during the 2013 legislative session affect future real property transactions. **House Bill 13-1235**, which was recommended by the CDC, requires state agencies to obtain a written appraisal of value from an independent appraiser licensed in Colorado prior to exercising an option to purchase real property or any interest therein for properties with a total purchase price of more than \$100,000. Under current law, any real estate contract entered into by the state that includes an option to purchase for properties with a total purchase price of more than \$100,000 requires an appraisal of value at the time the contract is initiated, even if the state agency entering the contract has no immediate intention of exercising the option to purchase. This bill requires a contract to purchase real property to contain an appraisal clause to allow the state to secure an appraisal to substantiate the purchase price prior to purchase. The CDC reviews most real property transactions involving the acquisition or disposition of land, with the exception of transactions conducted by the Colorado Department of Transportation, the Land Board, and higher education institutions.

Senate Bill 13-175 continues the Habitat Stamp Program and the Wildlife Habitat Stamp Committee until July 1, 2027, and repeals the Colorado Wildlife Passport and its cash fund. Money from the sale of habitat stamps is used, in part, by the Division of Parks and Wildlife within the Department of Natural Resources to acquire an interest in real property. Transactions of more than \$100,000 or for more than 25 years are submitted to the CDC for review and comment.



VIII. Glossary

- CCF** — **Capital Construction Fund**
- CCHE** — **Colorado Commission on Higher Education**
- CDC** — **Capital Development Committee**
- CERF** — **Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund** (Section 17-1-116, C.R.S.)
- CF** — **Cash Funds**
- CMTF** — **Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund** (Section 24-75-302.5, C.R.S.)
- COPs** — **Certificates of Participation**
- CRV** — **Current Replacement Value**
- FF** — **Federal Funds**
- 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**
- OSPB** — **Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting**
- RF** — **Reappropriated Funds**
- 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 (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments						
<i>Agriculture</i>						
2008	783,413	1.24%	\$77.1	783,413	1.91%	\$77.1
2009	828,823	1.28%	\$81.7	828,823	2.02%	\$81.7
2010	827,212	1.21%	\$81.6	827,212	1.92%	\$81.6
2011	827,212	1.19%	\$81.7	827,212	1.93%	\$81.7
2012	827,212	1.18%	\$81.7	827,212	1.89%	\$81.7
Agriculture: Total Growth	43,799	-0.06%	\$4.6	43,799	-0.01%	\$4.6
<i>Capitol Complex</i>						
2008	1,651,456	2.61%	\$514.7	1,459,806	3.55%	\$504.8
2009	1,683,188	2.61%	\$557.1	1,491,538	3.59%	\$546.6
2010	1,683,188	2.46%	\$557.5	1,491,538	3.47%	\$546.6
2011	1,683,188	2.42%	\$557.5	1,491,538	3.47%	\$546.6
2012	1,683,188	2.40%	\$557.5	1,491,538	3.41%	\$546.6
Capitol Complex: Total Growth	31,732	-0.22%	\$42.8	31,732	-0.14%	\$41.8
<i>Corrections</i>						
2008	6,882,706	10.89%	\$950.7	6,602,404	16.06%	\$938.8
2009	6,873,066	10.66%	\$1,087.0	6,598,152	15.89%	\$1,073.9
2010	7,406,688	10.82%	\$1,224.4	7,126,386	16.58%	\$1,211.6
2011	7,402,630	10.65%	\$1,223.5	7,120,408	16.57%	\$1,210.6
2012	7,427,386	10.58%	\$1,394.8	6,972,889	15.96%	\$1,361.8
Corrections: Total Growth	544,680	-0.31%	\$444.1	370,485	-0.10%	\$423.0



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad</i>						
2008	51,637	0.08%	\$7.2	49,734	0.12%	\$6.8
2009	53,188	0.08%	\$7.6	53,188	0.13%	\$7.6
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
<i>Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad: Total Growth</i>	1,551	-0.01%	\$0.4	3,454	0.00%	\$0.8
<i>Education</i>						
2008	317,884	0.50%	\$47.2	317,884	0.77%	\$47.2
2009	317,884	0.49%	\$52.6	317,884	0.77%	\$52.6
2010	317,894	0.46%	\$52.6	317,894	0.74%	\$52.6
2011	326,602	0.47%	\$7.6	326,602	0.76%	\$57.9
2012	327,394	0.47%	\$57.9	327,394	0.75%	\$57.9
<i>Education: Total Growth</i>	9,510	-0.04%	\$10.7	9,510	-0.02%	\$10.7
<i>History Colorado</i>						
2008	167,825	0.27%	\$16.3	167,825	0.41%	\$16.3
2009	167,825	0.26%	\$17.1	167,825	0.40%	\$17.1
2010	184,630	0.27%	\$19.1	184,630	0.43%	\$19.1
2011	425,413	0.61%	\$131.7	425,413	0.99%	\$131.7
2012	425,413	0.61%	\$131.7	425,413	0.97%	\$131.7
<i>History Colorado: Total Growth</i>	257,588	0.34%	\$115.4	257,588	0.57%	\$115.4
<i>Human Services</i>						
2008	3,747,527	5.93%	\$607.1	3,276,158	7.97%	\$538.1
2009	3,747,527	5.81%	\$713.1	3,276,158	7.89%	\$580.1
2010	3,975,819	5.81%	\$712.8	3,509,931	8.17%	\$638.5
2011	3,978,791	5.73%	\$724.7	3,509,931	8.17%	\$640.2
2012	3,978,791	5.67%	\$841.1	3,509,931	8.04%	\$743.7
<i>Human Services: Total Growth</i>	231,264	-0.20%	\$117.6	233,773	0.20%	\$102.1



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Judicial</i>						
2008	222,922	0.35%	\$43.3	222,922	0.54%	\$43.3
2009	222,922	0.35%	\$47.0	222,922	0.54%	\$47.0
2010	0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2011	0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2012 ¹	0	0.00%	\$0.0	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Judicial: Total Growth	(222,922)	-0.35%	(\$43.3)	(222,922)	-0.54%	(\$43.3)
<i>Labor and Employment</i>						
2008	144,386	0.23%	\$29.8	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2009	144,386	0.22%	\$32.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
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
Labor and Employment: Total Growth	0	-0.02%	(\$0.9)	0	0.00%	\$0.0
<i>Military and Veterans Affairs</i>						
2008	759,868	1.20%	\$75.1	569,245	1.38%	\$52.5
2009	719,731	1.12%	\$99.6	537,825	1.30%	\$67.6
2010	1,210,418	1.77%	\$93.1	569,084	1.32%	\$64.8
2011	1,237,067	1.78%	\$103.6	604,633	1.41%	\$76.6
2012	1,306,572	1.86%	\$167.2	700,260	1.60%	\$104.0
Military and Veterans Affairs: Total Growth	546,704	0.66%	\$92.1	131,015	0.22%	\$51.5
<i>Natural Resources</i>						
2008	2,435,265	3.85%	\$311.3	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2009	2,342,360	3.63%	\$338.4	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2010	2,838,814	4.15%	\$343.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2011	2,838,814	4.09%	\$343.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2012	2,838,814	4.04%	\$343.2	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Natural Resources: Total Growth	403,549	0.19%	\$31.9	0	0.00%	\$0.0

¹The judicial building was demolished in 2010. Judicial employees were relocated to leased space for the duration of construction. The new facility was occupied in January 2013.



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Office of Information Technology</i>						
2008	23,118	0.04%	\$2.8	23,118	0.06%	\$2.8
2009	23,118	0.04%	\$2.9	23,118	0.06%	\$2.9
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
Office of Information Technology: Total Growth	2,267	0.00%	\$0.7	2,267	0.00%	\$0.7
<i>Public Health and Environment</i>						
2008	88,012	0.14%	\$25.3	88,012	0.21%	\$25.3
2009	88,012	0.14%	\$27.7	88,012	0.21%	\$27.7
2010	88,012	0.13%	\$27.9	88,012	0.20%	\$27.9
2011	94,412	0.14%	\$35.9	94,412	0.22%	\$35.9
2012	94,412	0.13%	\$35.9	94,412	0.22%	\$35.9
Public Health and Environment: Total Growth	6,400	0.00%	\$10.6	6,400	0.00%	\$10.6
<i>Public Safety</i>						
2008	239,852	0.38%	\$21.7	239,852	0.58%	\$21.7
2009	239,852	0.37%	\$23.3	239,852	0.58%	\$23.3
2010	241,313	0.35%	\$24.4	241,313	0.56%	\$24.4
2011	241,313	0.35%	\$24.4	241,313	0.56%	\$24.4
2012	244,042	0.35%	\$29.0	239,637	0.55%	\$24.2
Public Safety: Total Growth	4,190	-0.03%	\$7.3	(215)	-0.03%	\$2.5



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
State Departments (Cont.)						
<i>Revenue</i>						
2008	139,370	0.22%	\$25.6	119,502	0.29%	\$18.7
2009	132,507	0.21%	\$29.6	119,502	0.29%	\$21.2
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	0.27%	\$21.1
Revenue: Total Growth	(11,268)	-0.04%	(\$3.4)	0	-0.02%	\$2.4
<i>Transportation</i>						
2008	2,575,421	4.07%	\$1,283.8	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2009	3,206,451	4.97%	\$1,260.1	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2010	3,207,047	4.68%	\$1,260.7	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2011	3,207,047	4.62%	\$1,260.7	0	0.00%	\$0.0
2012	3,207,047	4.57%	\$1,260.7	0	0.00%	\$0.0
Transportation: Total Growth	631,626	0.49%	(\$23.1)	0	0.00%	\$0.0
All State Departments						
2008	20,230,662	32.01%	\$4,039.0	13,919,875	33.87%	\$2,293.4
2009	20,790,840	32.23%	\$4,377.0	13,964,799	33.66%	\$2,549.3
2010	22,336,671	32.63%	\$4,463.9	14,554,245	33.86%	\$2,699.3
2011	22,617,955	32.55%	\$4,561.5	14,839,537	34.53%	\$2,837.9
2012	22,711,332	32.34%	\$4,962.9	14,786,761	33.85%	\$3,119.7
All State Departments: Total Growth	2,480,670	0.33%	\$923.9	866,886	-0.01%	\$826.3



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education						
<i>Adams State University</i>						
2008	1,012,837	1.60%	\$183.5	545,581	1.33%	\$105.4
2009	1,040,014	1.61%	\$201.4	572,758	1.38%	\$121.3
2010	1,028,024	1.50%	\$199.8	570,852	1.33%	\$101.3
2011	1,071,024	1.54%	\$208.6	543,852	1.27%	\$112.9
2012	1,107,787	1.58%	\$274.4	577,013	1.32%	\$159.8
Adams State University: Total Growth	1,107,787	1.58%	\$274.4	577,013	1.32%	\$159.8
<i>Auraria Higher Education Center</i>						
2008	2,968,713	4.70%	\$465.3	1,558,436	3.79%	\$320.0
2009	2,965,290	4.60%	\$487.3	1,555,013	3.75%	\$336.2
2010	3,186,392	4.65%	\$536.5	1,797,763	4.18%	\$407.6
2011	3,219,981	4.63%	\$537.2	1,801,032	4.19%	\$408.3
2012	3,508,104	5.00%	\$621.0	2,007,945	4.60%	\$457.5
Auraria Higher Education Center: Total Growth	3,508,104	5.00%	\$621.0	2,007,945	4.60%	\$457.5
<i>Colorado Mesa University</i>						
2008	1,028,468	1.63%	\$172.2	621,649	1.51%	\$113.4
2009	1,127,042	1.75%	\$200.3	618,939	1.49%	\$115.5
2010	1,206,448	1.76%	\$247.0	672,099	1.56%	\$145.7
2011	1,440,684	2.07%	\$296.2	686,420	1.60%	\$133.4
2012	1,473,418	2.10%	\$296.2	770,353	1.76%	\$133.4
Colorado Mesa University: Total Growth	1,473,418	2.10%	\$296.2	770,353	1.76%	\$133.4
<i>Colorado School of Mines</i>						
2008	2,109,447	3.34%	\$500.7	1,314,094	3.20%	\$362.1
2009	2,101,036	3.26%	\$542.8	1,312,246	3.16%	\$383.6
2010	2,035,945	2.97%	\$568.9	1,223,961	2.85%	\$404.3
2011	2,186,254	3.15%	\$611.7	1,335,467	3.11%	\$453.2
2012	2,337,039	3.33%	\$712.8	1,473,775	3.37%	\$537.4



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Colorado School of Mines: Total Growth	2,337,039	3.33%	\$712.8	1,473,775	3.37%	\$537.4
Higher Education (Cont.)						
Colorado State University						
2008	8,306,314	13.14%	\$1,155.3	5,426,715	13.20%	\$817.1
2009	8,306,314	12.88%	\$1,155.3	5,426,715	13.07%	\$1,135.8
2010	8,303,934	12.13%	\$1,158.5	5,424,335	12.62%	\$820.2
2011	9,985,826	14.37%	\$1,719.7	6,192,151	14.41%	\$1,181.5
2012	9,985,826	14.22%	\$1,719.7	6,192,151	14.18%	\$1,181.5
Colorado State University: Total Growth	1,679,512	1.08%	\$564.4	765,436	0.97%	\$364.4
Colorado State University - Pueblo						
2008	936,098	1.48%	\$120.0	641,333	1.56%	\$88.2
2009	1,062,698	1.65%	\$152.5	641,333	1.54%	\$96.1
2010	1,222,173	1.79%	\$179.3	641,328	1.49%	\$96.1
2011	1,222,173	1.76%	\$179.3	641,328	1.49%	\$96.5
2012	1,222,173	1.74%	\$189.2	641,328	1.47%	\$105.9
Colorado State University - Pueblo: Total Growth	286,075	0.26%	\$69.2	(5)	-0.09%	\$17.7
Community Colleges						
Arapahoe Community College						
2008	421,067	0.67%	\$68.6	421,067	1.02%	\$68.6
2009	421,067	0.65%	\$73.9	421,067	1.01%	\$73.9
2010	421,067	0.62%	\$70.7	421,067	0.98%	\$70.7
2011	421,067	0.61%	\$72.7	421,067	0.98%	\$72.7
2012	421,067	0.60%	\$74.8	421,067	0.96%	\$74.8
Arapahoe Community College: Total Growth	0	-0.07%	\$6.2	0	-0.06%	\$6.2



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

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.)						
Community College of Aurora						
2008	26,507	0.04%	\$4.0	26,507	0.06%	\$4.0
2009	26,507	0.04%	\$4.3	26,507	0.06%	\$4.3
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
Community College of Aurora: Total Growth	0	0.00%	\$0.3	0	0.00%	\$0.3
Front Range Community College						
2008	612,397	0.97%	\$92.5	539,977	1.31%	\$78.1
2009	613,547	0.95%	\$99.2	544,327	1.31%	\$87.9
2010	652,618	0.95%	\$106.0	583,398	1.36%	\$95.2
2011	652,935	0.94%	\$142.9	583,715	1.36%	\$125.0
2012	653,745	0.93%	\$179.9	600,659	1.38%	\$166.6
Front Range Community College: Total Growth	41,348	-0.04%	\$87.4	60,682	0.06%	\$88.5
Lamar Community College						
2008	273,205	0.43%	\$34.2	222,205	0.54%	\$25.3
2009	273,205	0.42%	\$36.7	222,205	0.54%	\$27.2
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	0.60%	\$29.2
Lamar Community College: Total Growth	40,529	0.01%	\$5.2	40,529	0.06%	\$3.9
Lowry Campus						
2008	925,474	1.46%	\$81.4	925,474	2.25%	\$81.4
2009	925,474	1.43%	\$85.0	925,474	2.23%	\$885.0
2010	697,364	1.02%	\$78.5	505,117	1.18%	\$58.5
2011	931,492	1.34%	\$129.8	741,217	1.72%	\$109.8
2012	931,492	1.33%	\$129.8	741,217	1.70%	\$109.8



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
<i>Lowry Campus: Total Growth</i>	6,018	-0.14%	\$48.4	(184,257)	-0.55%	\$28.4



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

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.)						
Morgan Community College						
2008	93,936	0.15%	\$17.4	90,795	0.22%	\$16.8
2009	93,936	0.15%	\$19.2	90,795	0.22%	\$18.5
2010	107,736	0.16%	\$23.3	104,595	0.24%	\$22.6
2011	107,736	0.16%	\$23.3	104,595	0.24%	\$22.6
2012	106,488	0.15%	\$23.7	103,347	0.24%	\$23.0
Morgan Community College: Total Growth	12,552	0.00%	\$6.3	12,552	0.02%	\$6.2
Northeastern Junior College						
2008	486,795	0.77%	\$66.6	337,031	0.82%	\$44.9
2009	486,795	0.75%	\$70.8	337,031	0.81%	\$47.9
2010	516,534	0.75%	\$72.6	338,486	0.79%	\$47.9
2011	547,518	0.79%	\$79.6	338,486	0.79%	\$47.9
2012	547,518	0.78%	\$79.6	338,486	0.77%	\$47.9
Northeastern Junior College: Total Growth	60,723	0.01%	\$13.0	1,455	-0.05%	\$3.0
Northwestern Community College						
2008	274,160	0.43%	\$35.7	189,843	0.46%	\$24.9
2009	274,160	0.43%	\$38.3	189,843	0.46%	\$26.7
2010	270,445	0.40%	\$39.3	188,128	0.44%	\$27.7
2011	355,636	0.51%	\$55.7	273,319	0.64%	\$44.2
2012	356,836	0.51%	\$55.8	276,014	0.63%	\$44.5
Northwestern Community College: Total Growth	82,676	0.07%	\$20.1	86,171	0.17%	\$19.6
Otero Junior College						
2008	275,143	0.44%	\$46.4	202,041	0.49%	\$35.0
2009	288,072	0.45%	\$49.9	202,041	0.49%	\$36.9
2010	301,085	0.44%	\$51.5	202,041	0.47%	\$36.9
2011	311,764	0.45%	\$53.1	212,720	0.50%	\$38.5
2012	311,764	0.44%	\$53.1	212,720	0.49%	\$38.5



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
<i>Otero Junior College: Total Growth</i>	36,621	0.01%	\$6.7	10,679	0.00%	\$3.5



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

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.)						
Pikes Peak Community College						
2008	514,095	0.81%	\$71.2	457,191	1.11%	\$63.5
2009	513,801	0.80%	\$77.5	459,885	1.11%	\$69.5
2010	513,801	0.75%	\$77.5	471,012	1.10%	\$71.2
2011	513,801	0.74%	\$77.5	471,306	1.10%	\$71.3
2012	513,801	0.73%	\$77.5	471,306	1.08%	\$71.3
Pikes Peak Community College: Total Growth	(294)	-0.08%	\$6.3	14,115	-0.03%	\$7.8
Pueblo Community College						
2008	419,442	0.66%	\$56.4	360,812	0.88%	\$48.9
2009	502,086	0.78%	\$68.2	443,456	1.07%	\$60.1
2010	502,086	0.73%	\$68.2	447,086	1.04%	\$60.1
2011	503,558	0.72%	\$68.2	448,558	0.10%	\$60.6
2012	503,558	0.72%	\$68.2	448,558	1.03%	\$60.6
Pueblo Community College: Total Growth	84,116	0.05%	\$11.8	87,746	0.15%	\$11.7
Red Rocks Community College						
2008	391,972	0.62%	\$50.0	391,972	0.95%	\$50.0
2009	391,972	0.61%	\$54.2	391,972	0.94%	\$54.2
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
Red Rocks Community College: Total Growth	0	-0.06%	\$4.3	0	-0.06%	\$4.3



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

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.)						
Trinidad State Junior College						
2008	375,462	0.59%	\$71.2	286,854	0.70%	\$54.9
2009	375,462	0.58%	\$75.8	286,854	0.69%	\$58.3
2010	380,750	0.56%	\$75.9	289,750	0.67%	\$58.9
2011	380,750	0.55%	\$75.9	289,570	0.67%	\$58.9
2012	380,750	0.54%	\$75.9	289,570	0.66%	\$58.9
Trinidad State Junior College: Total Growth	5,288	-0.05%	\$4.7	2,716	-0.03%	\$4.0
All Community Colleges						
2008	5,163,692	8.17%	\$720.5	4,525,821	11.01%	\$628.9
2009	5,089,655	7.89%	\$695.3	4,451,769	10.72%	\$596.3
2010	5,181,684	7.57%	\$753.0	4,537,057	10.55%	\$650.4
2011	5,095,699	7.33%	\$758.8	4,231,713	9.85%	\$637.4
2012	5,459,232	7.77%	\$916.3	4,584,157	10.49%	\$783.7
All Community Colleges: Total Growth	295,540	-0.40%	\$195.8	58,336	-0.52%	\$154.8
Fort Lewis College						
2008	1,077,620	1.70%	\$280.3	554,021	1.35%	\$156.4
2009	1,127,346	1.75%	\$311.5	555,701	1.34%	\$168.3
2010	1,203,887	1.76%	\$368.3	589,454	1.37%	\$190.5
2011	1,193,731	1.72%	\$368.3	589,454	1.37%	\$190.5
2012	1,193,731	1.70%	\$368.3	589,454	1.35%	\$190.5
Fort Lewis College: Total Growth	116,111	-0.01%	\$88.0	35,433	0.00%	\$34.1



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
University of Colorado (CU) at Boulder						
2008	9,672,219	15.30%	\$1,740.0	4,537,627	11.04%	\$951.6
2009	10,266,147	15.92%	\$1,947.7	4,753,159	11.45%	\$1,012.8
2010	10,569,107	15.44%	\$2,135.0	5,120,894	11.91%	\$1,176.2
2011	11,267,418	16.22%	\$2,342.8	5,543,946	12.90%	\$1,337.6
2012	11,154,874	15.88%	\$2,459.3	5,392,388	12.35%	\$1,261.6
CU Boulder: Total Growth	1,482,655	0.58%	\$719.3	854,761	1.31%	\$310.0
CU – Colorado Springs						
2008	1,294,021	2.05%	\$220.0	720,851	1.75%	\$135.9
2009	1,619,369	2.51%	\$271.0	894,151	2.15%	\$182.7
2010	1,714,893	2.50%	\$279.7	904,699	2.10%	\$190.1
2011	1,714,893	2.47%	\$279.7	904,699	2.11%	\$190.1
2012	1,640,349	2.34%	\$288.7	904,699	2.07%	\$177.3
CU – Colorado Springs: Total Growth	346,328	0.29%	\$68.7	183,848	0.32%	\$41.4
CU – Denver						
2008	5,637,257	8.92%	\$1,317.1	4,754,451	11.57%	\$1,223.7
2009	5,059,486	7.84%	\$1,356.7	4,766,008	11.48%	\$1,223.7
2010	6,474,784	9.46%	\$1,432.7	4,933,612	11.48%	\$1,299.0
2011	4,282,655	6.16%	\$1,191.3	3,627,928	8.44%	\$1,109.1
2012	4,302,698	6.13%	\$1,430.5	3,725,043	8.53%	\$1,341.8
CU – Denver: Total Growth	(1,334,559)	-2.79%	\$113.4	(1,029,408)	-3.04%	\$118.1
University of Northern Colorado						
2008	2,779,636	4.40%	\$649.0	1,488,697	3.62%	\$366.3
2009	2,935,496	4.55%	\$659.1	1,488,697	3.59%	\$366.3
2010	2,975,417	4.35%	\$575.4	1,508,069	3.51%	\$321.5
2011	3,156,794	4.54%	\$594.0	1,526,803	3.55%	\$323.1
2012	3,156,794	4.49%	\$594.0	1,526,803	3.50%	\$323.1
University of Northern Colorado: Total Growth	377,158	0.10%	(\$55.0)	38,106	-0.07%	(\$43.2)



Appendix 1 (Cont.)
Five-Year Growth in Gross Square Footage (GSF) by State Agency
Calendar Year 2008 through Calendar Year 2012

Department	Total GSF - All Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)	GSF - General Fund Buildings	% of Total	CRV (\$ in Millions)
Higher Education (Cont.)						
<i>Western State Colorado University</i>						
2008	991,130	1.57%	\$188.8	494,086	1.20%	\$93.8
2009	1,014,820	1.57%	\$231.2	517,776	1.25%	\$116.1
2010	1,023,394	1.49%	\$233.5	508,016	1.18%	\$114.3
2011	1,023,394	1.47%	\$233.5	508,016	1.18%	\$114.3
2012	978,785	1.39%	\$228.2	508,016	1.16%	\$114.3
Western State Colorado University: Total Growth	(12,345)	-0.17%	\$39.4	13,930	-0.04%	\$20.5
All Higher Education						
2008	42,977,452	67.99%	\$7,712.7	27,183,362	66.13%	\$5,362.8
2009	43,714,713	67.77%	\$8,212.1	27,554,265	66.37%	\$5,854.7
2010	46,126,082	67.37%	\$8,667.6	28,432,139	66.14%	\$5,917.2
2011	46,860,526	67.45%	\$9,321.1	28,132,809	65.47%	\$6,287.9
2012	47,520,810	67.66%	\$10,098.6	28,893,125	66.15%	\$6,767.8
All Higher Education: Total Growth	4,543,358	-0.33%	\$2,385.9	1,709,763	0.01%	\$1,405.0
Grand Total						
2008	63,208,114	100.00%	\$11,751.7	41,103,237	100.00%	\$7,656.2
2009	64,505,553	100.00%	\$12,589.1	41,519,064	100.00%	\$8,404.0
2010	68,462,753	100.00%	\$13,131.5	42,986,384	100.00%	\$8,616.5
2011	69,478,481	100.00%	\$13,882.6	42,972,346	100.00%	\$9,125.8
2012	70,232,142	100.00%	\$15,061.5	43,679,886	100.00%	\$9,887.5
Grand Total: Growth of All Agencies	7,024,028	11.11%	\$3,309.8	2,576,649	6.27%	\$2,231.3



Appendix 2
Higher Education Cash Projects Approved During FY 2012-13
Organized by Higher Education Institution

Project Name	Total Cost	Project Description	Approval Type
Auraria Higher Education Center			
Walnut Parking Garage	\$20,000,000.00	The project constructs a new, five-story parking garage on the Auraria Campus at the intersection of 5th Street and Walnut Street. The garage replaces an existing surface lot. A portion of the first floor will be used for retail and office space. The remainder of the garage will provide between 1,000 and 1,200 parking spaces.	New project
Subtotal	\$20,000,000		
Colorado Mesa University			
Fine Arts Building Renovation	8,201,895	The project renovates the 35,347-GSF Fine Arts building to create additional classrooms and convert the current mass communication laboratory to a graphic design laboratory. In addition, the renovation will address ventilation issues and structural problems that have existed since the building was constructed in 2002.	New project
Recreation Center Expansion	5,875,000	The project expands the primary campus recreation facility to accommodate the recent growth in the student population. The addition will build fitness, weight training, and circuit training space.	New project
Student Housing Phase VI	16,400,000	The project constructs a 54,839-GSF dormitory to add beds to the university's student housing inventory.	New project
Tomlinson Library Addition and Renovation	8,978,883	The project constructs a 24,000-GSF addition to the south side of the Tomlinson Library. The project will upgrade technology, provide space for periodicals and new books, and create more and different types of student study and collaboration space.	New project
Subtotal	\$39,455,778		
Colorado Northwestern Community College			
Rector Science Building Renovation	3,600,000	The project upgrades 10,650 GSF in the Rector Science Building to address deteriorating fixtures and systems. The renovation will build new, modern laboratory space and a large, multi-use lecture hall.	New project
Subtotal	\$3,600,000		

Appendix 2 (Cont.)
Higher Education Cash Projects Approved During FY 2012-13
Organized by Higher Education Institution

Project Name	Total Cost	Project Description	Approval Type
Colorado School of Mines			
Elm Street Residence and Dining Hall*	\$31,000,011	The project constructs an 87,000-GSF student residence and dining hall. The 500-seat dining hall replaces an existing, functionally obsolete dining facility. The attached 200-bed residence hall will provide additional on-campus housing for freshman and sophomore students.	New project
Mines Services Building*	6,000,001	The project constructs a 17,694-GSF building to house several university service functions currently located in temporary facilities, and to serve as a "front door" to the rest of the campus. Mines will relocate the Alumni Association, Foundation, University Advancement, Finance and Administration, and reception programs to the new building.	New project
New Stadium	19,000,000	The project constructs a new, 84,062-GSF, 5,000-seat stadium on the Colorado School of Mines campus. The project also demolishes the existing Brooks Field stadium, constructs administrative offices and practice facilities, and makes improvements to the adjacent track and soccer fields, including the installation of new lighting.	New project
Student Center Renovation Phase I*	9,600,002	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. The current project renovates dining outlets and the bookstore, and locates a convenience store in the building.	New project
Subtotal	\$65,600,014		
Colorado State University**			
Accelerator and Propulsion Expansion, Engineering Research Center	5,000,000	The project retrofits 8,500 GSF at the Engineering Research Center to accommodate the installation of additional research equipment. The university says the project benefits researchers within the Center for Extreme Ultraviolet Science and Technology.	New project
Equine Orthopaedics Lab Addition	2,000,000	The project renovates 10,900 GSF in and constructs a 3,500-GSF addition to the Equine Orthopaedics Research Laboratory on the south campus. Research conducted in the laboratory concerns musculoskeletal disease and injury in animals and humans.	New project

Appendix 2 (Cont.)
Higher Education Cash Projects Approved During FY 2012-13
Organized by Higher Education Institution

Project Name	Total Cost	Project Description	Approval Type
Colorado State University (Cont.)			
Moby Training Room Expansion	\$4,500,000	The project renovates 9,667 GSF in and constructs a 6,851 GSF addition to the athletics training room located on the lower concourse of Moby Arena. Under the project, locker rooms and the student athlete lounge will be renovated, and the following amenities will be added to the training room: a rehabilitation room, a hydrotherapy room, examination rooms, and a garage. The addition also supplements existing shower, restroom, taping, office, conference, and storage space.	New project
Shields Street Parking Garage	50,000,000	The project constructs a mixed-use, 400,000-GSF, 1,200-space parking garage. The building will also house commercial space or residential apartments. Some of the parking spaces will be made available to students living in nearby residence halls, and some will be made available to the campus community and the public.	New project
South Boulder Creek Watershed Conservation Easement	12,000,000	The project purchases a 4,728-acre perpetual conservation easement to protect open space along the South Boulder Creek watershed, including 4,348 acres in Gilpin County and 380 acres in Boulder County. The Colorado State University system will hold legal title to the conservation easement on behalf of the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS).	New project
Subtotal	\$73,500,000		
Fort Lewis College			
Bader/Snyder Residence Hall Improvements Phase I	3,200,000	The project updates the interiors, finishes, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment in two buildings in the 45-year-old Bader/Snyder Residence Hall complex to improve student recruitment and retention.	New project
Subtotal	\$3,200,000		
Front Range Community College			
Construction Projects, Larimer Campus	32,000,000	The project constructs 70,000 GSF of new space and renovates 55,000 ASF in existing campus buildings to make campus space usage more efficient and student oriented. The project may also include the purchase of property adjacent to the existing campus to address a parking shortage and future academic needs.	New project

Appendix 2 (Cont.)
Higher Education Cash Projects Approved During FY 2012-13
Organized by Higher Education Institution

Project Name	Total Cost	Project Description	Approval Type
Front Range Community College (Cont.)			
Student Life Space Remodel, Westminster Campus	\$4,815,456	The project renovates and expands the 32,000 GSF student center on the Westminster campus. The projects goal's include: adding meeting space and group study areas; improving the gym and extending its hours; expanding computer access; and improving and expanding the student lounge and gathering spaces.	New project
Subtotal	\$36,815,456		
Metropolitan State University of Denver			
Athletics Complex	17,000,000	The project relocates all of the campus athletic fields to the west side of the campus in order to accommodate future development of academic facilities along Speer Boulevard. The project relocates baseball, softball, soccer, and tennis facilities. The project also relocates certain utilities and makes other site improvements including the installation of lights. Finally, the project constructs a 20,000-GSF building to house team locker rooms, a training room, a weight room, athletic equipment storage, and concessions.	Revised, resubmitted
Subtotal	\$17,000,000		
Pikes Peak Community College			
Cafeteria Remodel, Centennial Campus	2,400,000	The project remodels space formerly used as a cafeteria and bookstore in the Breckenridge building to build offices for the following administrative services: Human Resources, Financial Services, and Information Technology. The project includes construction of a dedicated server room to house the college's information technology equipment. The project also constructs shared spaces for all of its departments, including conference rooms, a break room, and storage and support space.	New project
Subtotal	\$2,400,000		
University of Colorado at Boulder			
Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratory Renovation	2,650,861	The project renovates 8,400 ASF of laboratory space on the third and fourth floors of the Cristol Chemistry building to be used for atmospheric testing by researchers in various environmental science programs.	Revised, resubmitted

Appendix 2 (Cont.)
Higher Education Cash Projects Approved During FY 2012-13
Organized by Higher Education Institution

Project Name	Total Cost	Project Description	Approval Type
University of Colorado at Boulder (Cont.)			
Baker Hall Renovation	\$41,350,000	The project renovates the 113,649-GSF Baker Hall to provide residential academic programs consistent with the university's strategic plan goals. Baker Hall is centrally located on campus and houses about 500 students, primarily freshman and sophomores.	Revised, resubmitted
Ekeley Sciences Middle Wing Renovation	14,362,170	The project renovates several floors of the middle wing of the Ekeley Sciences building, totaling 21,660 GSF. The renovation addresses health and safety concerns and deferred maintenance.	New project
Multi-Tenant Office Building	18,000,000	The project constructs a 70,000-GSF office building on the university's east campus to house multiple research tenants.	Revised, resubmitted
Quadrangle Residential Hall Redevelopment	62,400,000	The project demolishes five residential buildings and constructs a new student residence hall or halls. The five residential halls house about 562 students enrolled in residential engineering academic programs. The project replaces the existing facilities with one or two residential buildings that will house 902 students, thus increasing on-campus student housing by 340 beds.	New project
Williams Village Bathroom Renovation, Phase III	2,995,000	The project renovates bathrooms in the Stearns and Darley towers student residence halls to replace obsolete fixtures. The project addresses plumbing, flooring, and bathroom finishes and replaces wall tiles, lavatories, countertops, and showers.	New project
Williams Village Dining and Community Center	37,000,000	The project renovates 44,000 GSF in and building a 37,000-GSF addition to the dining center in Williams Village to accommodate cooking stations, grab-and-go facilities, and meeting spaces for the residential academic program. The dining center provides meals for the 1,384 student residents of the Stearns and Darley towers at Williams Village.	New project
Subtotal	\$178,758,031		
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs			
Academic Office Building	12,000,000	The project constructs a 35,000-GSF office building on the main campus in order to address the existing 33,600 square foot shortage of faculty and staff office space. The building will house between 150 and 180 offices for faculty and staff for a variety of programs including the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences; School of Business; and School of Public Affairs.	New project

Appendix 2 (Cont.)
Higher Education Cash Projects Approved During FY 2012-13
Organized by Higher Education Institution

Project Name	Total Cost	Project Description	Approval Type
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (Cont.)			
First Year Experience Housing Village	\$74,500,000	The project constructs a new 210,000-GSF housing and dining facility for about 510 students in order to alleviate a shortfall of on campus student housing. The facility will include a combination of single- and double-occupancy suites. It will also include multipurpose space, break-out rooms for academic support, and dining services for residents.	Revised, resubmitted
Health and Wellness Center	3,553,000	The project constructs an 11,608-GSF Health and Wellness Center as an addition to the proposed cash-funded Student Recreation Center Expansion project, which was approved in September 2012. The project will combine the university's Student Health Center and Student Counseling Center in a single facility.	New project
Parking Garage and Recreational Field	24,000,000	The project constructs a new, underground parking structure with an athletic field on top. The parking structure will contain 1,227 parking spaces, of which 663 are new spaces allocated to future residential student parking, and 564 will backfill surface lot spaces that will be absorbed during future construction.	New project
Student Housing	68,000,000	The project constructs a new housing and dining facility for up to 600 students in order to alleviate a shortfall of on-campus student housing. The facility will include a combination of single- and double-occupancy suites. It will also include multi-purpose space, breakout rooms for academic support, and dining services for residents.	New project
Student Recreation Center Expansion	14,000,000	The project builds a 35,997-GSF addition to the student recreation center.	New project
Subtotal	\$196,053,000		
University of Colorado Denver			
Colorado Translational Research Imaging Center	21,009,345	The project builds a two-story, 30,000-GSF facility to house all animal and human research imaging equipment on the Anschutz Medical Campus in order to facilitate the seamless translation of basic science discoveries into clinical practice. The facility will be constructed adjacent to the Research 2 building and will also house a high-altitude research laboratory, a radiochemistry laboratory, a large-bore imaging facility, and offices.	Revised, resubmitted
Instructional Lab Wing	18,357,080	The project constructs a 37,600-GSF addition to the Science building on the Auraria Higher Education Center. The project expands laboratories and associated spaces for science and engineering programs, including wet labs, dry labs, shared core facilities, and faculty offices.	Revised, resubmitted

Appendix 2 (Cont.)
Higher Education Cash Projects Approved During FY 2012-13
Organized by Higher Education Institution

Project Name	Total Cost	Project Description	Approval Type
University of Colorado Denver (Cont.)			
Red Cross Building Renovation	\$5,563,350	The project renovates an historic, two-story, 13,176-GSF building on the Anschutz Medical Campus to address a shortage of campus office space. The building may be used for academic and development offices, as a campus museum, or as a visitor and information center.	Two-Year Period Elapsed, Reauthorized
Research 1/Research 2 Renovation of Aquatics and Cage Wash	10,751,919	The project makes renovations to the Research 1 and Research 2 buildings on the Anschutz Medical Campus to serve the needs of medical researchers. Renovations include converting some animal cage areas to an aquatic facility, replacing cage washers, adding an air handler, and providing additional security to the vivaria areas.	Revised, resubmitted
Research 2 Vivarium and Imaging, Behavioral, and ABSL3 Core Facilities and Tunnel	11,507,871	The project constructs a tunnel between the vivaria in the Research 1 and Research 2 buildings and renovates vivarium space in the basement of the Research 2 building, including: equipping the new vivarium space, creating a behavioral suite, creating an additional animal biosafety level 3 (ABSL3) suite, and relocating an imaging suite.	Revised, resubmitted
Subtotal	\$67,189,565		
University of Northern Colorado			
Butler Hancock Gymnasium AHU Replacement	3,010,000	The project replaces six existing air handling units and associated equipment in The Butler Hancock gymnasium. The existing equipment is at the end of its expected useful life. The new units will be located on the roof of the gymnasium to improve the acoustics of the space.	New project
Education Innovation Building	39,960,214	The project demolishes Bishop Lehr Hall and constructs a 79,000-GSF Education Innovation building in its place. When complete, the building will provide a "front door" to the greater UNC campus, and will assist the university in remaining at the forefront of educational research and innovation in order to fulfill its statutory mission.	New project
Subtotal	\$42,970,214		
Grand Total	\$746,542,058		

Source: Legislative Council Staff

*These projects received separate authorization during FY 2012-13 to borrow under the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program (intercept program), which allows an institution of higher education to bond for capital projects using the state's credit rating. If an institution of higher education plans to issue bonds for a project pursuant to the intercept program, the project is subject to additional review and approval by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, the CDC, and the Joint Budget Committee.

**In addition to the Colorado State University projects listed in Appendix 2, another project received authorization to borrow under the intercept program: Eddy Hall Revitalization (\$7.7 million). The project was included on a two-year list approved prior to FY 2012-13.