

Project Title	Agency Priority	Funding Source	Agency Request			Governor's Rec	Governor's Planning Estimates	
			2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Capitol Interior Renovation-Phase 1	1	GF	\$2,916	\$4,429	\$1,595	\$0	\$0	\$0
		GO	23,485	21,788	25,008	0	23,485	0

Project Total	\$26,401	\$26,217	\$26,603	\$0	\$23,485	\$0
General Obligation Bonding (GO)	\$23,485	\$21,788	\$25,008	\$0	\$23,485	\$0
General Fund Projects (GF)	\$2,916	\$4,429	\$1,595	\$0	\$0	\$0

Funding Sources:	GF = General Fund	THF = Trunk Highway Fund	OTH = Other Funding Sources
	GO = General Obligation Bonds	THB = Trunk Highway Fund Bonding	UF = User Financed Bonding

Agency Profile At A Glance

- ◆ The Capitol, built in 1905, will celebrate its centennial in 2005.
- ◆ Approximately 300,000 people visit the Minnesota State Capitol each year and approximately 9,000 work within the Capitol Complex on a daily basis.
- ◆ Since 1986, capital budget appropriations totaling \$25.9 million have been dedicated to Capitol Building renovations and restoration.
- ◆ The Capitol Complex is comprised of a 60-block area that contains 15 state office buildings (two million gross square feet of office, ceremonial, and public spaces), six blocks of commercial/retail space, 12 residential blocks, and one primary care hospital campus.
- ◆ The board is comprised of 10 members, chaired by the lieutenant governor, with both house and senate representation as well as gubernatorial and city appointees.
- ◆ The board assists the chair and 14-member Capitol 2005 Commission in planning the 100- year birthday of the Capitol, and ensuring its endowment for the next 100 years.

Agency Purpose

M.S. 15.50 provides for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB) to preserve and enhance the Capitol Area’s unique aesthetic and historic character, and to plan and guide its future development by maintaining a framework for its physical growth. CAAPB was established by the 1967 legislature to ensure the architectural integrity of the Capitol, the buildings immediately adjacent to it, the Capitol grounds, and the Capitol Area.

Core Functions

As the planning and regulatory agency responsible for architectural design and long-range planning for the Capitol Area, the CAAPB has exclusive zoning jurisdiction and design review over both the state government complex and the surrounding commercial and residential neighborhoods.

Key Service Strategies

- ⇒ Initiate funding requests, promoting timely design, restoration, and maintenance of the Capitol Building.
- ⇒ Provide framework for the development and maintenance of the Capitol Mall and its memorials.
- ⇒ Manage internal agency operations, human resources, planning, and projects.
- ⇒ Provide planning tools and guidelines for future Capitol Area development.
- ⇒ Coordinate all historical documents for the Capitol Area.
- ⇒ Provide open communication and coordination with all clientele.
- ⇒ Support executive order initiatives as they relate to the Capitol Building or Capitol Area.

Operations

As overseer of Capitol Area development, the CAAPB’s responsibility for public projects covers all phases of design and construction. Individual project planning occurs within a long-range framework for the area’s physical development. The board’s *1998 Comprehensive Plan* and the *Specific Actions for Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan* are the framework for its daily agenda, along with the *Zoning and Design Rules for the Capitol Area*, published in January 2000.

The CAAPB works closely with many state agencies, especially the Department of Administration (Admin), the city of Saint Paul, neighborhood planning district councils and development groups, and with private sector architects, engineers, and developers.

Board performance focuses on good design, long-range planning, and efficient use of the public dollar. Composed of gubernatorial, legislative, and city appointees, the board often is in a position to coordinate and leverage public improvements in a cost-effective and result-orientated manner. An advisory committee of three professional architects serves the board, along with four staff.

Key Measures

The board meets every two to three months to review or approve issues directly affecting zoning/planning development or design within the 60-block area of the board’s jurisdiction.

Based on solid planning tools and guidelines developed in concert with the *Comprehensive Plan* and the *Zoning and Design Rules*, the board has a positive impact on the overall appearance of the Capitol Area and beyond. In recent years, the agency led the ongoing restoration of the Capitol Building, including the “Rathskeller” cafeteria, the exterior and immediate grounds, and the completion of the *Predesign Study* for interior restoration of the building. As well, the Board participated in the review of recent design work for the new Agriculture/Health lab and office buildings, the Department of Human Services building, and a continuing number of memorials, honoring World War II, Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota Workers, and Minnesota Firefighters.

Based on the board’s success in implementing a higher design standard, the advice of the Advisory Committee and staff is sought after by:

- ◆ other state capitols in their approaches to planning and development;
- ◆ the Saint Paul Design Center;
- ◆ surrounding district councils and citizen action groups;
- ◆ professional planning and architectural organizations interests; and
- ◆ nonprofit and community based initiatives, such as: Public Art Saint Paul, Summit Park redevelopment effort, Riverfront Corporation, the Capital City Partnership, and Saint Paul Farmers Market.

Budget

The CAAPB base budget is appropriated from the General Fund. The budget covers 80-90% of salaries for four permanent employees, plus limited per diems for the three-member advisory committee and the 10-member board. Beginning in FY 2003-04, a specific legislative appropriation provided some additional funding for technology costs. Since April 2001, CAAPB staff has administratively supported the chair and a 14-member Capitol 2005 Commission in their meetings and planning of the 100-year birthday of the Capitol Building. This responsibility is scheduled to end January 2006, when the activity ends.

The agency's level of activity, outside CAAPB control, is contingent upon others who need CAAPB review or approval for development projects. Legislative language passed in 2001, and renewed in 2003, allows the CAAPB to charge for board, advisors, and staff time when the projects are pursuant to the Capitol Area and require board review or approval, but these costs are only reimbursable through FY 2005.

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At A Glance: Agency Long-Range Strategic Goals

To upgrade, restore, and maintain the Minnesota State Capitol Building.

After nearly 100 years, building systems and equipment have outlived their advancement into this 21st century, and the Minnesota State Capitol's interior materials and furnishings are in need of restoration and refurbishing. The state must bring the facility up to code and invest in its infrastructure for it to sustain another 100 years.

The Capitol Area Architecture & Planning Board's (CAAPB) *Comprehensive Plan*, the zoning design ordinance, and the Department of Administration's strategic plan provide the basis for the CAAPB's work. With these tools, the CAAPB's capital budget plan will include Capitol Building renovation projects. The board expects to be involved with the Administration Department in the design of new buildings, renovating existing buildings, a transportation plan, and a comprehensive Capitol Complex sign program.

Trends, Policies and Other Issues Affecting the Demand for Services, Facilities, or Capital Programs

The CAAPB, in its fourth decade, is served by two major planning frameworks to guide its work: *The Strategic Plan for Locating State Agencies* (1993, rev. 1995) by the Administration Department, and its own newly revised 1998 *Comprehensive Plan for the Minnesota State Capitol Area* (1970, rev. 1982).

The CAAPB has accomplished many things since its 1967 establishment by the legislature. Its first comprehensive plans (1970, 1982) focused on improvements within the Capitol area itself.

As a result of the new *Comprehensive Plan*, the CAAPB's *Rules Governing Zoning and Design for the Minnesota State Capitol Area* were rewritten in 2000. This document governs zoning and design regulations in an approximate 60-block area around the Capitol Building.

The new comprehensive plan continues to focus on the Capitol area in its larger context as part of the capital city, as well as continued residential development for three Capitol area subdistricts: the East Capitol, Rice-University, and Summit Park areas. It also includes a policy framework for commemorative works in the Capitol area, adopted by the board in 1993.

The *1993 Strategic Plan*, a collaborative effort of the Department of Administration and the CAAPB, incorporated much of the original comprehensive plan's urban design framework. It has projected development of four to five new state buildings to be sited within the Capitol area over the next two decades. Four have been built to date.

The CAAPB's responsibility for public projects begins with site selection and architectural design competitions and continues its review through design and construction.

Besides review of and permitting new buildings, the CAAPB's recent planning efforts have included commemorative works, public safety and accessibility improvements, redesigned state parking lots, a much-needed Capitol complex comprehensive sign program, and a lighting master plan for the Capitol Building and its environs, enhancing the security of the area.

In 1998, the CAAPB adopted a *Policy for Works of Art in the Minnesota State Capitol*, as developed by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS), the Department of Administration, and the CAAPB. The policy establishes standards and design guidelines, along with a process for the review and acceptance of new art, and restoration of existing art in the Capitol.

Provide a Self-Assessment of the Condition, Suitability, and Functionality of Present Facilities, Capital Projects, or Assets

Preserving the Capitol Building has been a high priority for the CAAPB for the past 30 years, but only since the mid-1980s has the legislature become fully involved in the effort. Maintenance of the building was deferred, for the most part, until a structural emergency required action.

Approaching the end of the Capitol's centennial, and, in 2008, the state's 150th anniversary of statehood, the CAAPB, Administration, and MHS are pursuing to complete restoration/renovation of the building and environs with requests for accelerated legislative appropriations over the 2006-2010 period. By means of an executive order, the past two governors had established a commission to oversee the 2005 centennial and to raise private funding for the celebration, as well as assist in future capital improvements and maintenance.

The CAAPB's overall responsibility for the Capitol and its grounds, as well as the buildings in the Capitol Complex, is primarily to protect existing assets and to plan for future investments. Campus development, in response to both state government needs and those of the public, has required broad flexibility in the CAAPB's overall planning. The impact of the recent economic downturn and budget reductions leaves the Capitol Building and surrounding mall vulnerable to lower levels of maintenance than the public and employees have come to appreciate and expect. The board foresees the need to increase mall memorial budgets for maintenance from the typical 10% to 20%.

Increasing use of the Capitol Mall for public events and proposals for memorials require the board to refine the long-range plans for mall development. With these uses has come a growing concern for improved personal safety and access for both the general public and the disabled, and the need to balance open green space with that of future memorials.

Agency Process Used to Arrive at These Capital Requests

An initial capital project list was developed by examining unfunded requests from previous years and assessing their compatibility with the Capitol area comprehensive plan and other long-range goals. CAAPB staff then consulted with several departments to discuss related projects. In the case of the Capitol Building, this process included the Minnesota Historical Society, Capitol Security, and the Administration Department, as well as the CAAPB's consulting architect for the Capitol Building restoration. Throughout the entire process, CAAPB staff worked closely with the Administration Department to ensure that proposals for the next six years are coordinated.

Once the information had been incorporated into the preliminary list of capital budget requests, staff reviewed the requests with the Capitol Area Board and its Architectural Advisory Committee.

Major Capital Projects Authorized in 2002 and 2003

The CAAPB has continued to focus on restoration of the Capitol Building. Since 1984, capital budget appropriations totaling \$40 million have been dedicated to Capitol Building projects, ranging from fire management systems updates, re-roofing, repair of the lantern above the dome, and restoration/renovation of the Quadriga to reconstruction of all terraces, restoration of the Capitol Building Cafeteria, and restoration of all exterior doors and hardware for improved energy and building security. The *2001 Minnesota State Capitol Predesign Study* to guide future interior restoration/renovation of the Capitol was also part of this funding.

Capital improvements funded in 2002-03 were very limited. There had been a 2002 General Fund appropriation of \$646,000 for the repainting and replastering of public ceremonial areas in the Capitol Building's ground, first, and second floors. However, in 2003, due to the budget deficit, this appropriation was cancelled.

The CAAPB has successfully completed work with the Administration Department on the \$60 million Agriculture and Health Lab Building for the Capitol area, a 2002 bond appropriation. The board also worked at length on the Ag/Health Office Building and the Department of Human Services Office Building, which the Saint Paul Port Authority built in the Capitol area and the state will lease-purchase from the Port.

The board, mindful of the public outpouring during the Capitol Building's centennial this year, is committed to complete some of the major renovation/restoration projects by the time of the next celebration, that of the 150th anniversary of statehood in 2008. Preliminary estimates for the comprehensive scope of interior restoration, as outlined in the *Capitol Predesign Study*, has this work forecast at \$79 million, adjusted with inflation.

Nationally, as state capitol buildings continue to age, they continue to serve the need of the citizens and their governments, and many are finding that the bill for deferred maintenance and upkeep has finally come due. A 1999 article in Saint

Paul's *Legal Ledger* (9/7/99 by Glenn Adams) cited over \$1 billion in expenditures or commitments spent nationwide, with millions more to come. Some recent restoration projects to our nation's state capitol buildings include:

- ◆ \$20 million in Nebraska (for the exterior stabilization only)
- ◆ \$80 million in Kansas
- ◆ \$145 million in Wisconsin
- ◆ \$121 million in Ohio
- ◆ \$287 million in Texas
- ◆ \$220 million in Utah

Inadequate funding or lack of commitment to the needs of a 100-year-old building has hampered the balance of phased work to be done on the Capitol. Meanwhile, the building's infrastructure is being taxed to its limits, its architecture requires restoration, and the price tag for these projects is increasing as the building ages. While this would require substantial funding to address, it pales in comparison to the cost of replacing the Capitol Building, which has an estimated replacement value of \$800 million, if it could ever be totally replaced.

Capitol Interior Renovation-Phase 1

2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$26,401,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1

PROJECT LOCATION: Capitol Campus, Saint Paul, MN

Project At A Glance

The Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB) requests the following funding:

- ◆ \$1.8 million to complete the design for Phase 1 – East Wing of the Capitol Building's interior restoration, to include design development and construction documents.
- ◆ \$20.284 million for full restoration of the east wing of the Capitol Building (ground through third floors), to include in the wing all mechanical, electrical, fire and life-safety, and all other upgrades for offices and hearing rooms and any outstanding technology improvement.
- ◆ \$1.4 million for design of Phase 2-West Wing of the Capitol Building's interior restoration, to include design development and construction documents.
- ◆ \$2.916 million in general funds for temporary relocation of all current east wing occupants, and upon the entire wing being restored, reoccupancy by the occupants.

Project Description

The *Minnesota State Capitol Predesign Study*, completed in June 2001, determined there is an impending need to restore the Capitol's interior public spaces and upgrade the building's infrastructure. While the study also concluded that the Capitol Building does not contain sufficient space to support the needs of the public and its current tenants, the only expansion space anticipated in this project would be the result of greater efficiencies, possibly through changes to the current mechanical and electrical systems. This is due to language of the 2005 bonding bill eliminating any new building

to handle expansion space, or any development of existing Capitol Complex space for Capitol Building expansion.

The 2001 *Predesign Study* identified critical deficiencies and future needs of the building's infrastructure, code compliance, and adaptability to increased technology demands. Signage throughout the building fails to meet the American Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines or the Minnesota State Building Code. The east wing lacks fire sprinkler and smoke detection systems required by code.

The Capitol's heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems do not provide an adequate number of fresh air exchanges. Many of the existing mechanical units are near the end of their life. Due to age and design of the existing system, balancing of air for heating, cooling, and humidity is inconsistent throughout the building. The unbalanced air has contributed to the visible deterioration of plaster and paint. Additionally, lighting components are failing at a rate that is cost prohibitive compared to the cost of replacing the system.

As with most state government entities, the emphasis is on security, both for the general public and the employees. It is the infrastructure and technology within our buildings, which provide the linkage for all state services, that are the most vulnerable. The Capitol Building, Minnesota's most public of state buildings, is no exception.

The Capitol's restoration must address both the building's historical detail and the incorporation of security measures. The 2005 schematic design work will recommend a full reassessment of security issues and solutions in conjunction with the findings of the Capitol Security Task Force following 9-11-01. This design work will also provide more efficient and effective mechanical and electrical systems, as well as comprehensive, updated fire and life safety systems.

As recommended in the Predesign Study, the interior restoration can be completed most cost-effectively and efficiently with less disruption for the tenants and public if the work is phased one wing of the building at a time. Due to lack of timely funding, previous Capitol projects have often been initiated through sudden emergencies, not from a logical sequencing of work. At least three phases would be required to address the various wings,

Capitol Interior Renovation-Phase 1

starting first with the east wing, followed by the west wing, and then the north wing and Rotunda area. A fourth phase might be anticipated to conclude all work remaining in the basement. Reopening and reclaiming new spaces resulting from consolidation of mechanical and electrical areas may improve spaces for the public and/or access needs of the current users. In order for the Capitol Building to serve the citizens of Minnesota for another 100 years, the state must commit to funding of this overdue, but now very timely project.

The 2001 *Predesign Study* concluded that the full scope of this project was approximately \$53 million (in 2001 dollars), which if extended out starting in 2006 through 2012 with inflation factored in, comes to \$79 million, allocated across three bienniums. Given the scale of this project, it was the recommendation in meeting with the Department of Finance (DOF) that the CAAPB phase the capital budget requests out over three or four bienniums, rather than asking for the full package in 2006, provided there is a "buy-in" from the governor and legislature toward remaining committed to the project.

As work progresses through schematic design in 2006, it is expected that the CAAPB, working with the Administration Department and current occupants of the Capitol, will be able to firm up plans and more accurate budgets to address swing space in or near the Capitol for those to be relocated from each wing over the next decade. A result of planning for each phase would then include a greater clarity on both costs of construction within the Capitol Building itself, as well as all related costs associated with the necessary temporary relocations, covering both actual move costs as well as temporary adjustments to leasing costs. Current construction costs include build-out of swing space inclusive of telecommunications (voice/data) being relocated.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

The 2001 *Minnesota State Capitol Predesign Study* identified during the course of restoration that tenants might be temporarily or permanently relocated. The public would experience some inconvenience. The 2005 schematic design would address how to accomplish this restoration efficiently and with minimal disruption. It is anticipated that cost and time efficiencies would be achieved by restoring a total wing of the Capitol, one at a time. Other states have proven this sequencing the most effective in restoring their capitols, and in fact, those Capitols that have attempted to breakdown their program beyond the "wing at a time approach" have found

budgets dramatically increasing as construction then gets staggered over many more years, losing virtually any cost efficiencies while adding countless inconveniences to both occupants and the general public.

The cost of this project would increase lease rates in FY 2008 and would affect state agency and in lieu of rent appropriations. It is estimated that the lease rate would increase \$9.01 per square foot.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

In 2000, \$300,000 was appropriated for the Capitol Building predesign. In 2005, appropriations were \$1.2 million for schematic design for the full interior restoration of the Capitol, and \$1.170 million for restoration of the paint, plaster, and other surfaces of the public corridors of the third floor.

Beyond this current funding, overall funding appropriated for the Capitol Building over the past two decades totals just over \$40 million, the majority of which was committed to the exterior of the building and stabilization.

Other Considerations

As referenced in the closing paragraph under "Project Description", this budget request is based on current figures and some assumptions that force numbers to the high side in estimating General Fund Relocation Expenses. For instance, we assume that for all current tenants of the Capitol, any temporary, swing space relocation will be to state-owned space as close as possible and on the Capitol Campus, which will then bump some other offices to new space. According to Real Estate Management, there is no available swing space, so ultimately then, we assume some offices move off campus to leased space. If all swing space can be accommodated within state-owned space, the vast majority of the \$2.916 million in relocation funds becomes bondable, except for moving expenses and rent differential costs. If discussions with the tenants of the Capitol and coordination with the Administration Department lead to an ability in the summer of 2007 to handle all relocation with current state space, without any "domino" moves, most of the relocation budget would become bondable, and would be dramatically reduced.

Capitol Interior Renovation-Phase 1

Other assumptions subject to change, pending further refinements in the currently funded Schematic Design, include those regarding required space allocations, build out or tenant improvement costs for the interim swing space, and those costs associated with technology expenses. The figures represent the worst case scenario and may be revised downward before relocation and construction begin.

Continuing to expect the Capitol Building to accommodate growing public needs with an infrastructure designed for vastly different purposes is a constant threat to its continued integrity and life span. Other states have already come to acknowledge their state capitol building's need for major restoration projects, ranging from \$35 million to over \$145 million (Wisconsin) or even higher. Texas addressed restoration needs of their historic capitol and also expanded into an annex, spending \$287 million, while vacating the building.

This request is appropriate given the Centennial of the Minnesota State Capitol Building in 2005. Previous and current governors saw fit to establish the Capitol 2005 Commission by executive order, in order to plan a year of celebration as well as advocate for private funds for improvements to the Capitol, its grounds, and for the celebration.

The Commission then established a 501 (c)(3), the "Friends of the Minnesota State Capitol," to assist the much needed interior restoration of the Capitol.

The private sectors response to the planned celebration activities was over \$2.0 million in support, but at the same time, their message was clear that future private monies would only follow the lead of the governor and legislature in committing to the complete restoration plan for the Capitol Building.

The Friends hope to generate private contributions of up to \$10 million for particular projects, most of which are nonbondable, and thus unlikely to be funded. These funds could then supplement the state's \$79 million that will be sought over three bienniums from the governor and legislature. The first step would be to raise private dollars of approximately \$1 million for the restoration of the Dome's interior, as directed by language of the 2005 bonding bill, but again, any hope for private funding would, based on what the Friends and CAAPB have been told over the past two years, appear to

be highly dependent on significant state commitment to the full restoration program, starting with the east wing this coming year.

The 2005 Centennial Celebration has been a time to reflect on the value this historic building holds in the hearts of Minnesotans, and to note the public's response to seeing the visible deterioration. Simply put, the building is in great need of repair, a plan exists to make these repairs, and the decision to avoid making them now will eventually cost the state significantly more by allowing current deterioration to continue.

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Governor's Recommendations

The Governor does not recommend capital funds for this project at this time in order to allow further discussion between the CAAPB and the affected Capitol tenants. Anticipating an agreement on relocation issues, the Governor's planning estimates for 2008 include full funding of the project.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0
2. Predesign Fees	300	0	0	0	300
3. Design Fees	1,200	4,150	2,400	0	7,750
4. Project Management	0	30	20	20	70
5. Construction Costs	39,300	16,751	15,572	19,594	91,217
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	2,916	4,429	1,595	8,940
8. Occupancy	0	0	0	0	0
9. Inflation	0	2,554	3,796	5,394	11,744
TOTAL	40,800	26,401	26,217	26,603	120,021

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	40,800	23,485	21,788	25,008	111,081
General Fund Projects	0	2,916	4,429	1,595	8,940
State Funds Subtotal	40,800	26,401	26,217	26,603	120,021
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	40,800	26,401	26,217	26,603	120,021

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2006-07	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	2,891	2,891
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	2,891	2,891
Revenue Offsets	0	0	<67>	<67>
TOTAL	0	0	2,824	2,824
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	23,485	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
No	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
Yes	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
Yes	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
Yes	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
No	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2011