

State of Ohio
Capital Planning and Budget Submission Guidance
Fiscal Years 2019 – 2024



Non-Institutional Agencies
Ohio Office of Budget and Management




Office of Budget and Management

John R. Kasich
Governor

Timothy S. Keen
Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors and Fiscal Officers of All Departments, Agencies, Boards and Commissions

FROM: Timothy S. Keen, Director 

DATE: September 25, 2017

RE: State Capital Improvements Planning for FYs 2019-2024 and the Capital Budget for FYs 2019-2020

We have reached the time in the capital budget cycle for the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) to distribute guidance to state agencies for capital improvements planning for fiscal years (FYs) 2019-2024 and for preparing capital budget requests for the FYs 2019-2020 capital biennium. Attached to this memorandum is OBM's guidance with respect to the upcoming two-year capital budget and your agency's six-year capital improvements plan. OBM will also lead a capital reappropriations process for FYs 2019 and 2020, on which you will receive separate written guidance later this year.

Capital bill appropriations directly impact operating budgets via debt service payments on the bond issuances used to support capital expenditures. Therefore, consistent with Governor Kasich's commitment to restrain government spending, it is imperative that appropriations in the FYs 2019-2020 capital biennium also be restrained. Accordingly, the capital bill will focus on necessary renovations and upkeep of the state's current capital assets and will reflect an extremely high threshold with respect to funding of new construction.

Capital Planning and the Capital Bill

To prepare a new capital appropriations bill in accordance with the capital planning provisions of Section 126.03 of the Revised Code, agencies must prepare and submit to OBM their six-year capital improvements plans. State agencies, colleges, and universities should use the preparation of their six-year capital plan and their two-year capital funding request as an opportunity to carefully review their capital needs and to request funding only for those projects that are most essential. In doing this, agencies should examine their capital facility needs with respect to their current operations, while considering the ways their mission and services will evolve over time. In conducting this review of capital needs, it is essential that agencies conduct a thorough and comprehensive planning exercise and provide the best possible cost estimates to OBM for each recommended project. To accomplish this, agencies are strongly encouraged to use the services of the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission to assist in development of their six-year plans.

After reviewing agencies' plans, the Administration will develop a two-year capital budget recommendation and the necessary capital-related legislation. This budget will be ready for introduction to the General Assembly early next year, based on OBM's current timetable. More information about the timetable is provided in the attached guidance.

Previously authorized capital appropriations will expire on June 30, 2018 and, to the extent that agencies request, may be considered for reappropriation for FYs 2019-2020 as part of the aforementioned reappropriations bill process. As has been done as part of the reappropriations process in prior biennia, agencies will be directed to thoroughly review their existing capital appropriations balances and to coordinate any requests for reappropriations with the six-year capital plan that will be submitted for FYs 2019-2024.

Separate Capital Processes

In addition to the state agency process outlined in the attached guidance, there will be two other processes used to complete development of the capital budget. Governor Kasich will again challenge state colleges and universities to collaboratively determine capital priorities across the University System of Ohio. This process may generate additional requests for information from those institutions, and the related timelines may differ from dates in the general guidance.

Additionally, we have made a judgment that the state's financial condition is such that a small portion of the capital budget can support targeted capital projects of local or regional importance. The identification of projects to be considered for inclusion in the capital bill is a cooperative and collaborative process between the administration and the members of the General Assembly. While the administration may consider project recommendations from various parties, such recommendations are subject to a collaborative review with the General Assembly during capital bill development. Capital project proponents are advised to communicate with members of the General Assembly about the merits of their projects. Project proponents are also advised to be mindful of constitutional, statutory and federal tax code provisions that govern whether a project is eligible for state bond fund support (see Appendix E of the Capital Budget Guidance).

Questions About the Guidance

Should you have any questions about the guidance, please contact your OBM budget analyst. As always, I greatly appreciate your help and cooperation and look forward to working with you during this capital budget process.

Attachment

cc: John R. Kasich, Governor
Wayne Struble, Governor's Office Director of Policy

**Executive Summary
of the Guidance for
Institutional
Agencies**

All agencies that anticipate capital needs during FYs 2019-2024 must submit a long-term capital improvements plan for the period beginning July 1, 2018 and ending June 30, 2024.

The purpose of the capital improvements plan is to communicate in a clear and concise manner the capital needs of the agency. It is used by OBM and the Governor to make allocation decisions.

While agencies have some discretion as to how they present their six-year capital plans, all requirements contained in these guidelines must be met. Agencies may meet with OBM analysts to discuss alternative formats to facilitate analyst review and agency preparation. Additionally, OBM may consult with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission to discuss and evaluate an agency's submission and formulate recommendations.

As in the past, OBM may schedule follow-up meetings after agencies have submitted their requests.

Agencies must complete and submit:

- *Introductory Narrative*
- *Agency Overview*
- *Institutional Profile and/or Community Project Profile*
- *Table C-1 or C-2 for Each Project*
- *Narrative for Each Project*
- *Appropriate Supporting Documents*
- *Agency Priorities Report*
- *Response to Capital Facilities Management Survey*

Once the capital improvements plan has been reviewed by OBM for completeness, agencies will be notified to submit five additional copies. These copies are for internal OBM use and for distribution to the Legislative Service Commission, Ohio Senate, Ohio House of Representatives, and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.

***CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLANNING AND BUDGETING
TARGET DATES***

September 25, 2017	Distribution of guidelines and instructions for preparation of the Capital Budget and long-term Capital Improvements Plan (CIP).
November 15, 2017	CIP requests due to OBM from all agencies.
November 15, 2017 – February 2018	OBM reviews and analyzes agency requests and submits recommendations to the Governor.
Early 2018	Capital Improvements Budget Legislation for FYs 2019 and 2020 submitted to and considered by the Ohio General Assembly.
90 days after filing the signed bill with the Secretary of State	Anticipated effective date of new capital budget.

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I. Introduction

Every two years, state agencies must submit to the Office of Budget and Management (OBM), in accordance with Section 126.03 of the Ohio Revised Code, a six-year capital improvements plan and a two-year capital budget request. The capital improvements plan and the capital budget request are intended to ensure that the state's previous investments in existing infrastructure are maintained and to address the need for new, high-priority capital projects. The capital budgeting process is designed to allocate limited resources for the construction, rehabilitation and/or renovation of facilities that are integral to the operations of state government.

For the purpose of this process, "capital" is defined as the cost of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, rehabilitating, remodeling, renovating, enlarging, improving, and/or equipping facilities. A more specific explanation of how capital appropriations can be used is found in Section 509.20 of S.B. 310, the most recent capital appropriations bill. If an agency is not sure whether a specific project qualifies as a capital project, the agency should consult with its OBM analyst.

The following guidelines provide both a general framework and detailed instructions for agencies' use in preparing their capital improvements plans. The plan should effectively document and communicate the agency's capital needs, and as such, should be as clear and complete as possible.

The Role Of OBM As in any budget process, the demand for funds exceeds the amount of resources available. Therefore, the role of OBM is to determine the available funding for capital appropriations and to create a capital budget proposal that reflects the Governor's priorities and addresses the needs of state agencies within those available resources.

The OBM budget analyst assigned to your agency is a key resource regarding your agency's capital request. Each OBM analyst's knowledge is dependent on the ability of your agency to communicate its vision, environment, and needs. Agencies should work closely with their OBM analyst to provide any necessary supplemental information.

Recognizing there is a limit on the overall amount of funds available for capital appropriations, agencies should focus their requests on projects of the highest priority. OBM may, for some agencies, impose limits on the dollar amounts included in an agency's request. Alternatively, some agencies may be asked to present capital funding "scenarios" for the first biennium (FYs 2019-2020). These scenarios will be structured around specific dollar amounts and are designed to help OBM more fully understand an agency's priorities. These scenarios or limits should not be interpreted as a guarantee of a particular level of funding, but instead as a means to assess the impact of various funding levels on an agency's capital needs. For more information see "Scenarios and Limits" on page 11.

After reviewing the agency request and consulting with Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC), the OBM analyst may determine that a meeting between OBM, OFCC, and agency representatives is necessary to understand the agency's request and plan. Appendix I describes and provides examples of the support OFCC offers to agencies in the development and review of capital requests.

***Online Budget
Entry***

As was the case with the FY 2017-2018 capital budget process, the OAKS Budget and Planning Module (BPM) will be used by agencies to enter biennial capital budget requests. Data may be entered directly online or via a budget data upload spreadsheet. OAKS BI reports using BPM capital data will be included as part of the agency's hard copy budget request submission. Training for BPM users is available. Please email OBM.BPM@OBM.ohio.gov with BPM-related questions and for information about training opportunities.

***Multi-Agency
Projects***

From time to time, capital projects that involve more than one agency are raised for consideration. Agencies interested in pursuing or continuing projects that involve multiple agencies should inform their OBM budget analyst as soon as this information is available. OBM will then coordinate discussions to determine the proper submission of the request.

***Due Dates and
Effective Dates***

- **All Agencies: Due November 15, 2017**

Appropriations for capital projects are effective 90 days after the bill is signed by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State. The last capital bill went into effect August 2016 (signed by the Governor in May 2016). It is likely the next capital bill will be introduced in early 2018 with an effective date in the summer of 2019.

***Capital
Reappropriations***

The capital reappropriations process involves identifying which *current* capital projects need to be reappropriated. OBM will be sending instructions to agencies regarding the reappropriations process later this year. If possible, OBM intends to combine the capital and reappropriations budgets into one bill, as was the case for the FY 2015-2016 capital biennium. As mentioned in the cover letter from the OBM Director, not only will extra scrutiny be given by OBM to requests for reappropriation of capital balances, but as part of their capital planning process, agencies should revisit existing capital appropriations and determine the extent to which appropriations still exist for projects that are no longer priorities. Agencies should then take the availability of such balances into account when developing their two-year capital budget request and six-year capital plans.

II. KEY POINTS

There are several key points that agencies should pay particular attention to as they prepare their requests.

Table C-1 cover all biennia. Tables C-1, which are described in more detail on page 1 of Appendices B and C, respectively, cover all three capital planning biennia. Funding requests for projects that span more than one biennium should be made on one table.

Request new appropriations only. Agencies should only submit requests for new capital appropriations. The capital reappropriations process will be handled separately. Instructions for capital reappropriations will be sent to agencies in the near future.

Administrative office space is requested by DAS. All agencies seeking funding for additional administrative office space (excluding administrative office space on institutional property) should submit the administrative office space requests to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). DAS will then review and submit the requests to OBM. Agencies considering the need for additional space should contact the DAS Office of Real Estate and Planning at (614) 466-7319.

Cost estimates should include all funding sources in FY 2018 dollars. Estimated cost information provided on Table C-1 should include all funding sources for the project. The cost estimates, which include all costs relevant to the project, should be given in FY 2018 dollars. As OBM may consult the OFCC in its analysis and evaluation of agency requests, it is strongly recommended that agencies use the OFCC to evaluate the proposed project scope and develop cost estimates. Cost estimate methodologies need to be included in the project description narratives. Agencies needing assistance should contact Melanie Drerup, Chief of Planning, at the OFCC at melanie.drerup@ofcc.ohio.gov or (614) 466-6461.

Ohio Facilities Construction Commission fees are on a sliding scale. Fees charged by OFCC are assessed on a sliding fee schedule. Agencies must include these fees in their project cost estimates. Refer to the Estimated Costs Section in Appendix B for more detailed information concerning these charges.

Contingency cost varies by project type. Contingency costs as a percentage of the construction costs for new construction usually amount to 5 percent of construction costs and range from 8 to 10 percent for renovation projects. The OFCC can assist agencies in evaluating contingency costs for their specific projects. Contingency costs for technology projects vary by project type but are typically 10 to 15 percent of total project costs.

Agencies should not include Percent for Arts Costs in project costs. Funding for the Percent for Arts program (see Ohio Revised Code Section 3379.10) should not be included on the Table C-1. OBM will calculate this amount once funding recommendations are final. (See Appendix G for a summary of the Percent for Arts Program.)

Introductory narrative should focus on priorities and choices. The agency's introductory narrative should focus on the key decisions made by the agency in developing its capital request. The introductory narrative should address the choices and/or trade-offs that were made by the agency in determining its funding priorities, and how the needs of the agency's constituents are

reflected in the capital request. The OFCC can assist agencies with the evaluation of their current long term capital plan, review and prioritization of capital projects. Agencies requesting assistance should contact Melanie Drerup, Chief of Planning at the OFCC at melanie.drerup@ofcc.ohio.gov or (614) 466-6461.

Funding scenarios may be required. Due to the size and complexity of some agencies' capital requests, certain agencies may be asked to provide scenarios of which projects an agency could or would include at various funding levels.

III. REQUEST COMPONENTS

Institutional agencies should prepare their capital improvements plans to cover the information outlined below.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST COMPONENTS (Non-Institutional Agencies)

- Introductory Narrative
 - Issues, strategies and goals
 - Priorities, decisions and tradeoffs
- Table C-1 and Narrative for each Construction Project
- Information Technology Projects (if applicable)
- Priority Summary Report
- Capital Facilities Management Survey

Early in the process, agencies and their OBM analyst will discuss whether there is any additional information that should be provided as part of the agency's capital request. Analysts may ask that information be presented in alternative formats, or in aggregated formats that will facilitate understanding the request. Any supplemental information that an analyst and agency agree is beneficial should be submitted as part of the request.

Introductory Narrative

The introductory narrative should be written to help OBM understand the thought process involved in the agency's capital budget request and priorities. The introductory narrative should include the information listed below:

Issues, Strategy and Goals Describe the strategy behind the agency's capital request. What are the agency's immediate issues and essential capital needs? What are the long-term goals for the capital budget?

Priorities, Decisions and Trade-offs Describe the decisions, choices, and tradeoffs the agency made in developing its capital request and in assigning priority rankings to projects. What will be the consequences of these decisions and choices for the agency? What factors were considered in prioritizing projects?

Project Statements (Table C-1)

Table C-1 provide detailed information on each capital construction and technology project requested by an agency. Detailed instructions on completing Table C-1 are provided in Appendix B.

Tables C-1 are available online in Excel format at OBM's website (<http://www.obm.ohio.gov/Budget>) under the capital budget tab, capital budget materials FY 2019-20. Agencies may also contact their OBM analyst to obtain the file.

Agencies will need to print the completed tables and submit them to OBM as part of their capital plan submission.

Tables C-1 Narrative

Agencies must complete a narrative for each Table C-1. Each narrative should consist of a project description and a project justification, which are described below. In addition to the information requested below, agencies should use the narrative to inform OBM of anything else that should be known and considered when evaluating the project. Since agency capital needs vary in size, complexity, and in the type of projects, agencies should work with their OBM analyst to clarify what needs to be included in the narratives.

Description:

What is the purpose, dimension, components, capacity, and location of the project?

The project description should be a general description of the project that includes the purpose(s), the overall dimensions, a list of the major components, some indications of the capacity (number of beds, work stations, etc.), and the specific location of the project. For a renovation project, the description should also include the age and current condition of the building as well as the date of the last renovation.

For example: *Construction of a three-story 36,000 square foot classroom facility on the southeastern portion of the campus which includes sixteen 50 seat classrooms, 5,000 square feet of laboratory space, and 1,000 square feet of administrative office space.*

Justification:

What is the need for, benefits of, funding impact of, and alternatives to the project?

The project justification should answer the following questions: Why is the project needed? What are the benefits of the project? What will be the impact of not funding the project? If the proposed project represents one of several possible solutions to a need or problem, what other alternatives were considered and why were these not chosen?

Certain projects will be readily justifiable because the need will be immediately apparent. For example, if a plumbing system needs to be replaced because it is 30 years old, leaking, and replacement would be more cost effective than repair, then a justification stating those facts

would suffice. Energy efficiency projects may be justified by meeting the criteria for capital funding by demonstrating how the project will help achieve operational cost savings (see *Special Project Information* below).

Project Phasing:
Can the project be completed and funded in phases?

When OBM must recommend funding levels that are less than what an agency requested, phasing certain projects is offered as a solution. These projects are typically large renovations and new facilities. The agency should identify in its request which of those projects being requested in the first biennium could be phased in over two or more capital biennia. The agency should answer the following questions: Could this project be completed in phases? Does it make sense to approach the project this way? What is the impact of this project being phased over more than one biennium?

Cost Estimate Methodology:
What method is being used to estimate project costs?

In order to properly allocate and effectively utilize capital dollars, cost estimates must accurately reflect complete project costs. Unless an agency has a specific statutory exemption, OBM requires the use of the OFCC as a resource for determining project costs and selecting a reasonable cost estimate methodology.

Two suggested cost estimating techniques are detailed construction cost and historical cost estimating, briefly described below:

Detailed estimating methods are employed whenever adequate design information is known or can be reasonably assumed. Detailed construction estimates are calculated knowing that the sum of the cost of the parts must equal the cost of the whole. Therefore, every cost associated with the project is estimated and the results are totaled.

When such information is not available, historical cost estimating can be utilized. When details cannot be reasonably assumed, then prices for similar work already completed can be updated using published factors to account for inflation and applied to new estimates. Adjustments should be made using professional judgment to account for various factors such as differences in construction site location and significant variations in the magnitude of quantities.

Additional Information:
Is there anything else that needs to be known?

There may be additional information that is important to understand the value of the project. If applicable, include it in the justification section of the narrative. Some examples of pertinent information include job creation, economic development, and contribution to program goals and objectives.

Special Project Information

If any box in the *Special Project Information* section of the Table C-1 is marked, the justification should explain how the project addresses these

special conditions. See Appendix B for a detailed description of each Special Project Information box. Certain Special Project Information categories should include specific information in the narrative and are listed below.

Energy Efficiency: If the Energy Efficiency box is marked, document how operating costs will be affected over the period of the investment and indicate when payback through energy savings will occur. These projects should be coordinated with the OFCC Energy Services Office. Agencies planning energy efficiency projects should contact the OFCC Energy Services at (614) 466-6290.

Life and Safety: If the Life and Safety box is marked, provide details on how current conditions pose imminent threats to the health and safety of Ohio's citizens, and how the project will remedy them.

Legally Mandated: If the Legally Mandated box is marked, attach supporting documentation (e.g., copy of the mandate).

ADA Funding: The ADA box should be checked if an agency is requesting a project exclusively for compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and provide supporting information in the Table C-1 narrative.

Prior Funding: If the Prior Funding box is checked, the narrative should include: the fiscal year in which the first appropriation for this project was made, total funds appropriated for the project since the original appropriation, and how these funds were or will be used.

For example: *Funds were originally appropriated in the FY 2015-16 biennium. A total of \$3.4 million has been appropriated, including transfers. These funds were used to complete Phase 2, which involved replacing all the chillers and streamlines in the North Building.*

Information Technology Projects

One noteworthy change to the capital request submission process involves Information Technology (IT) projects. Agencies requesting capital funding for major IT projects (i.e., greater than \$1,000,000) will be asked to provide some additional information specific to IT projects that will facilitate their review. The additional information will need to be provided at the same time as your capital request, so please timely contact your OBM budget analyst if your capital request includes major IT projects. Please note that OBM will also assess whether recommended IT projects are best funded through bonds or through Certificates of Participation which can be more readily tailored to shorter-lived technology projects.

Priority Summary (Submitted via BPM)

As in past years, agencies must submit their requested projects in priority order. Once agencies have entered and submitted their Priority Summary in BPM, they will then be able to generate a hard copy version in OAKS BI and submit that as part of their capital plan submission. Training for BPM users is available. Please email OBM.BPM@OBM.ohio.gov with BPM-related questions and for information about training opportunities.

Scenarios and Limits

Agencies that have a significant number of capital projects and have historically requested significantly more than what has been made available, may be asked to provide information that will help OBM better understand what projects would be funded at specified dollar amounts. These agencies will be asked to create a scenario for one or more specified dollar amounts. The scenario should be included in the appropriate column on the Priority Summary discussed above. Scenario amounts will be made available several weeks prior to an agency's submission due date. For some agencies, an overall funding request limit may be imposed.

Capital Facilities Management Survey

Appendix F consists of several questions that agencies should answer as part of their capital budget submission. The questions pertain to the agency's facility inventory, condition assessment practices, and how the agency determines and schedules facility maintenance.

APPENDIX A

ELEMENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE REQUEST

This appendix highlights common elements found in effective capital budget requests. It has been written especially for agencies and staff preparing a capital budget request for the first time, however, agencies and staff with considerable capital experience may also find it useful. While some factors outside the agency's control determine whether or not a request or project is funded, including the elements discussed below in your agency's request will likely increase the chance that a proposal will be considered favorably.

It is important that your proposal be timely, complete, informative, and concise. Succinctness and clarity are key factors. If it takes lengthy documentation to identify the public need and justify your solution, provide the detail as clearly cross-referenced attachments.

- Give the request a succinct descriptive project name. It is helpful to have an easily identifiable project name for reference purposes for questions and discussions. This name is used by OBM and in various levels of the Administration's budget discussions.
- Provide a clear and concise summary of the request. This should be a brief statement of what is being requested and why. This description should provide the minimum level of detail necessary for request discussion and decision meetings. An effective request summary is brief, yet clear enough so that it can stand-alone. Additional detail should be contained in the request documentation.
- Request documentation provides additional information needed by OBM and others to effectively evaluate the request. Items that should be included in the detailed analysis and documentation of the request include:

A. Nature of Request

- What is the public need for the request?
- What is being done now by your agency and others to address the problem/need?
- What resources are being expended currently in the budget related to the request, i.e., dollars and positions?
- Why can the problem not be resolved via reallocation of existing resources?
- What are the specific adverse impacts if this proposal is not approved? (Be realistic in this assessment.)
- Why are current efforts insufficient?
- How will the project be coordinated with other similar activities?
- What is the priority of this request versus other activities in which the agency is involved?

B. Background/History

- What is the authority (state/federal law, regulation, master plan, etc.) for the program activity/service?
- What capital appropriations have previously been authorized for this project/activity and what is the status of the project if it is ongoing in nature?
- What other federal or local funding is available for the project/activity. Identify the amounts of non-State funding that have been and/or will be committed to the project.
- What clientele are being served; who benefits?
- What other (similar) activities, past and present, address this general area and are they effective/efficient?
- How does this project/activity relate and fit into the agency's broader capital plan over the next six years?

C. Justification

- Will this proposal solve a problem, and how?
- Is each component in the proposal essential or desirable (i.e., needs versus desires)?
- Is this a high-priority long-term need; if so, how does the proposal affect the long-term problem?
- Why is the recommended program level the correct one? Why does this have to be done now? Can it wait?
- Are or can other non-state funding sources be made available?
- Are there any legal considerations?
- Is the proposal technologically sound?
- What type of cost estimation methodology was used?
- Has the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission been consulted about the project?
- Will the proposal result in operational efficiencies and/or savings? If so, please provide a detailed description of these operational efficiencies/savings.

The request should identify what goal/objective is to be achieved and include a discussion or provide the criteria by which the success of benefits of the request can be judged.

(NOTE: *This may be more relevant for some projects than others but certainly should be a consideration.*)

A well-documented proposal also provides alternatives and presents an analysis on why the selected recommendation best meets the problem/need, and indicates what, if any, adverse action would result if the request were not funded. Such analysis should incorporate the assumptions/constraints, impact on benefits or quantifiable measures of effectiveness, risks, and uncertainties.

➤ **Common pitfalls to avoid include the following:**

- Untimely submission of requests.
- Lack of detail relating to actual needs.
- Insufficient quantification of project need and benefit.
- Objectives unachievable, unreasonable, or not feasible.
- Expected results are too general/not specific.
- No/little discussion of viable, alternative options.
- Insufficient documentation and cost justification.
- Lack of overall planning or coordination.
- Lack of a sound cost estimate methodology.
- No indication of priority of the request.
- Too many technical or esoteric terms.

APPENDIX B
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING TABLE C-1

Agency Name: Enter the agency name.

Agency Code: Enter the three-digit agency code. (e.g., DNR for Department of Natural Resources)

Division/Institution Name: Enter the agency's division or institution name, if applicable.

Fund: Enter the four-character code for the fund from which funding for the project is being requested. (e.g., 7026, or 7034, or 7035)

Line Item Number: Enter the appropriation line item (ALI) number in the form CXXXXX. The "X" characters are determined by the agency code and which of the following applies with respect to the project:

- Previously Funded Line Item - Funding is requested for a project that has an ALI already established in the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS). For these requests use the number that is established in OAKS. For example, if a project in the Department of Youth Services already has an existing line item of C47001 that is the line item that should be used.
- No Existing Line Item - Funding is requested for a project that does not have an ALI established in OAKS. For these requests an agency should enter the characters #* after the agency code. If the project is funded, it will then be assigned an actual line item number by OBM. For example, if projects in the Department of Youth Services request do not have existing line items, they should be numbered as "C470#*".

Line Item/Project Name: Enter a name that describes the project.

Please keep the project name short. Do not exceed 30 spaces. The name should describe the project being requested (e.g., Renovate Central Power Plant). Please avoid non-descriptive project names such as "Phase IV Construction".

Appropriation Requested: Specify the state appropriation being requested for each biennium.

Department Priority Number: Assign a different priority to each project requested.

Institution Priority Number (Institutional Agencies Only): Each institution should prioritize its projects.

County Name: Enter the county name.

County Location Code: Use the number in Appendix C that corresponds to the location of the proposed project. Code multi-county and statewide projects as "89".

Category of Capital Improvement for 1st Biennium that Funding is Requested:

Check the one category that best describes the project in the first biennium in which appropriations are requested. Those categories are listed below.

New Construction	Capital Equipment
Subsidy Capital	Planning
Basic Renovation	Major Renovation
Site Development/Land Acquisition	*Other _____

* When using the “Other” category, please briefly explain in the space provided or as a separate attachment if needed.

Special Project Information for 1st Biennium that Funding is Requested:

Special project information provides OBM with additional information that may be important when evaluating capital requests. This section of the form will not apply to all projects and the absence of “special information” will not reduce the chance of a project being funded. If a project is needed for one or more of these reasons listed under special project information, check the appropriate boxes and *include an explanation of the special information in the narrative portion of the Table C-1 request.*

Agencies should use the descriptions listed below to determine whether or not a box should be checked.

- **Energy Efficiency:** This box should be checked if a project or a project component is intended to increase the energy efficiency of the building or facility. These projects should be coordinated with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) Office of Energy Services.
- **Legally Mandated:** This box is for projects that are the result of a legal mandate. Examples of legally mandated projects may include Ohio Environmental Protection Agency -related, disability access, and court-ordered capital improvements.
- **Community Project:** This box applies mainly to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and Department of Developmental Disabilities, but may apply to other institutional agencies as well. These are projects that are partially or fully-funded by state appropriations, but will be owned by the local community.
- **Life and Safety:** Life and safety projects must address imminent threats to the health and safety of Ohio's citizens. Projects that are needed to correct safety code violations or protect against asbestos exposure are possible examples of life and safety projects.
- **Other Funds:** Agencies that are able to leverage federal or other non-state funds as a result of this project should check the "Other Funds" box.
- **Prior Funding:** The Prior Funding box should be marked if the project received an

appropriation during the current capital biennium (FYs 2017-18), either in the capital bill (S.B. 310) or any other bill, as well during previous capital biennia. If the Prior Funding box is checked, the C-1 narrative should include: the fiscal year in which the first appropriation was made, total funds appropriated for the project since the original appropriation, and an explanation of how existing funds were or will be used.

- **ADA:** This box should be marked only if the project is being requested *exclusively* to comply with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Estimated Project Target Dates - Month and Year:

Estimate (a) the month and year that contracts for the project will be awarded; (b) the month and year that construction will be completed; and (c) the month and year of full operation of the project. Assume the appropriations bill will become effective July 1, 2018. The OFCC is available to assist with determining project target dates based on project size and complexity. Contact Melanie Drerup at the OFCC at (614) 466-6461 for further assistance.

Operating Impact for First Full Year of Operation:

- A. “Savings” Column - Estimate and enter the savings expected to result from reduced operating costs for personnel, maintenance, and equipment associated with the project in the savings column. Enter the total on the total line.
- B. “Cost” Column - Estimate and enter the normal, continuing, and additional operating costs for personnel and maintenance/equipment associated with the project in the cost column. Enter the total on the total line.
- C. “Funding Source” Line - Identify the source (the ALIs) of additional operating costs, if applicable. If operating costs will be saved, indicate the agency's ALIs where the savings will occur.
- D. Indicate the number of additional full-time and part-time employees that will be needed as a result of the project. If the number of employees will decrease as a result of the project, indicate that loss by using parentheses [e.g., (3) FTEs].

Estimated Costs: Indicate all costs in the biennium for which the appropriation is being requested.

All capital requests should be in FY 2018 dollars. Estimated costs should include all funding sources. The OFCC is available to assist agencies in estimating the planning, design, and construction costs with consideration of appropriate related costs and contingencies. Contact Melanie Drerup at the OFCC at (614) 466-6461 for further assistance.

- A. Include all design and planning costs (including feasibility studies, engineering analyses, and all architectural work) in this item.

- B. Indicate the amount of OFCC project fees. For projects administered by OFCC, the first \$4,000,000 of the project costs is billed at 3.0 percent, the next \$16.0 million (\$4.0 million to \$20.0 million) is billed at 1.00 percent, and any amount above \$20.0 million spent for construction is billed at 0.75 percent. The local administration fee of 1.00 percent will be assessed on agency local administration projects. Under the OFCC program, colleges and universities that are certified are not assessed a local administration fee; however, colleges and universities may voluntarily use OFCC services at the new fee schedule. The OFCC fee is subject to change with each capital planning cycle.
- C. Indicate the costs for site acquisition. Include amount of land to be purchased and the cost per acre.
- D. Site preparation and improvement costs including the expenses of connecting, placing, or moving utilities, razing structures, and any other activities necessary to prepare a site for construction.
- E. Indicate the costs associated only with the actual construction.
- F. Indicate the costs associated only with the actual renovation. Do not include architectural, engineering, and equipment costs.
- G. Indicate the cost of all equipment.
- Fixed equipment should include all permanently attached fixtures.
 - Movable equipment should include all items except permanently attached fixtures.
- H. Indicate any other costs that have not been listed.
- I. Indicate the contingency cost percentage and the total contingency amount. Contingency costs for new construction usually amount to 5 percent of construction costs. Contingency costs for renovation projects range from 8 to 10 percent of construction costs.

Indicate the total. This total may not match the appropriation request, because the total represents all funds, while the appropriation request represents only those funds appropriated by the state.

Total Estimated Project Costs by Source of Funds:

- Indicate the requested state appropriation for each biennium.
- If the total estimated project cost is more than the requested state appropriation, indicate the other source(s) of the funds (e.g., federal or local entities) and the dollar amount that will be contributed by those sources.

Reminder: Attach a narrative to each Table C-1. The content of the narrative is described in the section titled “Table C-1 Narrative” and is located on page 9 of the guidance for institutional agencies and on page 6 in the guidance for non-institutional agencies.

APPENDIX C
COUNTY CODE SHEET

CODE	COUNTY	CODE	COUNTY
01	Adams	45	Licking
02	Allen	46	Logan
03	Ashland	47	Lorain
04	Ashtabula	48	Lucas
05	Athens	49	Madison
06	Auglaize	50	Mahoning
07	Belmont	51	Marion
08	Brown	52	Medina
09	Butler	53	Meigs
10	Carroll	54	Mercer
11	Champaign	55	Miami
12	Clark	56	Monroe
13	Clermont	57	Montgomery
14	Clinton	58	Morgan
15	Columbiana	59	Morrow
16	Coshocton	60	Muskingum
17	Crawford	61	Noble
18	Cuyahoga	62	Ottawa
19	Darke	63	Paulding
20	Defiance	64	Perry
21	Delaware	65	Pickaway
22	Erie	66	Pike
23	Fairfield	67	Portage
24	Fayette	68	Preble
25	Franklin	69	Putnam
26	Fulton	70	Richland
27	Gallia	71	Ross
28	Geauga	72	Sandusky
29	Greene	73	Scioto
30	Guernsey	74	Seneca
31	Hamilton	75	Shelby
32	Hancock	76	Stark
33	Hardin	77	Summit
34	Harrison	78	Trumbull
35	Henry	79	Tuscarawas
36	Highland	80	Union
37	Hocking	81	Van Wert
38	Holmes	82	Vinton
39	Huron	83	Warren
40	Jackson	84	Washington
41	Jefferson	85	Wayne
42	Knox	86	Williams
43	Lake	87	Wood
44	Lawrence	88	Wyandot
		89	Multi-county or Statewide

APPENDIX D
KEY CHARTFIELDS FOR
OAKS BUDGET AND PLANNING MODULE (BPM) ENTRY

Agencies will enter capital budget request data into BPM using the AGYCAP scenario in the 1920 _CAP_AGY Planning Model. Only one person can enter budget data into a scenario or activity at a time. Below is a list of key chartfields for BPM entry. For help, ask your OBM budget analyst or send an email to OBM.BPM@OBM.ohio.gov.

DeptID	Enter the agency three-character code.
Fund	Enter the three-character code for the fund as shown on Table C-1.
Agency Priority	Enter the agency priority number for each Table C-1.
Line Item/ALI	Enter the line item number as shown on Table C-1. Request new line item numbers from your OBM Budget Analyst.
Account	The account to use is 570.
Program	Enter the same agency three-character code as DeptID, except for the colleges and universities which will use “UNI.”
Service Location	County Code, choose from “C0001” through “C0089” using the drop down list provided in BPM.
Dimension 2 (Project Type)	Enter the project type code using the drop down list provided in BPM: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site Development and Land Acquisition• Capital Equipment• Major Renovations• New Construction• Planning• Basic Renovation• Information Technology• Subsidy Capital• Other
Dimension 3 (Div/Inst. Priority)	Enter the division or institution priority number for the project as shown on Table C-1 as a number from “001” to “099.”

See Appendix H for a definition of each type of project.

1st Biennium Enter the requested appropriation for the 1st biennium.

2nd Biennium Enter the requested appropriation for the 2nd biennium.

3rd Biennium Enter the requested appropriation for the 3rd biennium.

OBM may give some agencies one or more funding scenarios for the first biennium. Agencies that receive alternative scenarios should use a different working version in BPM to fulfill the alternative scenario request. The agency is able to run reports for different working versions by copying to the Master Version.

Note:

- OBM budget analysts may also consult with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission to discuss and evaluate an agency's submission and formulate recommendations.

APPENDIX E

ALLOWABLE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE GUIDELINES

Introduction

State capital appropriations are funded primarily through the issuance of State bonds. State bonds must be authorized by Ohio voters via a Constitutional amendment and the interest on State bonds is generally exempt from federal and state income taxes (i.e., tax-exempt bonds). Thus, capital projects funded by State bonds must (1) fall within the authorized purposes for State bonded debt set forth in Article VIII of the Ohio Constitution and (2) meet federal tax law requirements for tax exempt bonds. These Allowable Capital Expenditure Guidelines are intended to assist State agencies in developing and implementing their capital plans and projects within these requirements.

Ohio Constitution -- Article VIII of the Ohio Constitution prohibits the State from incurring or assuming debt without a popular vote. To be eligible for bond funding in the State capital budget, a project must fall within the capital purposes authorized by the voters as set forth in the Ohio Constitution. Those purposes authorized in the Ohio Constitution include: highways; local government infrastructure; parks and recreation; natural resources and conservation; higher education facilities; elementary and second public school facilities; facilities to house branches and agencies of State government and their functions, including State office buildings and facilities; correction and juvenile detention facilities, mental health and development disabilities facilities; cultural, historical and sports facilities; and research and development (including coal research and development) and site development. Only projects that are within these purposes may be funded by State bonds authorized in the capital budget.

State Laws and Federal Tax Laws -- As further discussed in this guidance, the Ohio Revised Code and federal tax law also contain provisions that govern the allowable uses of bond proceeds for capital projects, including the types of projects and expenditures, and the extent to which non-governmental entities (both private for-profit and not-for-profit) can benefit from the project. State agencies should carefully review these allowable capital expenditure guidelines and work with OBM to ensure their projects are allowable under State and federal laws.

Appropriations for some purposes are not provided in the Capital Bill. For instance, debt-support appropriations for highway purposes are authorized in the biennial transportation budget. In addition, appropriations for some purposes are only made in the aggregate, and do not specify individual projects. For example, capital funding to support local government infrastructure is appropriated to the Public Works Commission where statute governs the project selection process.

Overview

The Ohio Revised Code and each bill containing new capital appropriations or reappropriations (the most recent being S.B. 310 of the 131th General Assembly) set forth the allowable uses of capital funds. Capital appropriations for buildings or structures, including remodeling and renovations, are limited to:

- Acquisition of real property or interests in real property (i.e., the purchase of land or easements).

-
- Buildings and structures, which includes construction, demolition, complete heating, lighting and lighting fixtures, as well as all necessary utilities, ventilating, plumbing, sprinkling, and sewer systems.
 - Architectural, engineering, and professional services expenses directly related to the project (including feasibility studies).
 - Machinery related to the operation or functioning of the building or structure at the time of its initial acquisition or construction.

In situations in which the State does not own the property on which the capital facility or improvement will be located, there are requirements that a higher education institution (with respect to Department of Higher Education capital projects) or a governmental agency (with respect to Mental Health and to Developmental Disabilities capital projects) own the property. This ownership requirement may be waived if:

- (1) The higher education institution or governmental agency has a long-term lease, or other interest (such as an easement) in the property; or
- (2) The Department of Higher Education on behalf of a higher education institution certifies to the Controlling Board that undue delay will occur if planning does not proceed while the property or property interest acquisition process continues. In this case, capital funds may be released upon approval by the Controlling Board to pay for planning through the development of schematic drawings only; or
- (3) If the capital facilities will be owned or be part of facilities owned by a separate nonprofit organization and made available to a higher education institution or governmental agency for its use or benefit, the nonprofit organization either owns or has a long-term lease of the real property or other capital facility to be improved, renovated, constructed or acquired, and has entered into an agreement with the state agency or higher education institution that meets applicable statutory requirements.

Joint Use Agreements -- The Department of Higher Education has adopted rules (see OAC 3333-1-03(E)) regarding the release of moneys for capital projects not owned by the State or a higher education institution and the joint use of such projects. The joint use agreement, among other matters, must:

- Provide that the use of the funds and the process to be followed for expenditure of the funds is consistent with the capital appropriation language, the limitations on the use of capital appropriations as set forth in the capital bill, and any applicable state law and federal tax law limitations;
- Specify the extent and nature of the higher education institution's use or benefit of the project or improvement over a term of at least 20 years, with the value of that use or benefit to be reasonably related to the amount of the State capital appropriation.
- Provide for pro rata reimbursement to the State should the arrangement for joint use be terminated prior to the expiration of the 20-year term.
- Provide for payment or reimbursement to the higher education institution (not to exceed 1.5% of the appropriation) of its administrative costs incurred as a direct result of the project. The institution should document those reimbursed amounts by component.

Grant/Cooperative Use Agreements – Other State agencies that administer capital appropriations for projects owned or managed by governmental agencies or not-for profit entities must enter into an agreement with the entity receiving the State capital funding prior to release of those funds. Those agreements, among other matters, must:

- Provide that the use of the funds and the process to be followed for expenditure of the funds is consistent with the capital appropriation language, the limitations on the use of capital appropriations as set forth in the capital bill, and any applicable state law and federal tax law limitations;
- Specify the extent and nature of the State agency's use, right to use, or interest in the property over a period of 10 years or the term of the underlying State bonds, whichever is longer.
- Provide for pro rata reimbursement to the State should the arrangement for the State agency's use, right to use, or interest in the project be terminated prior to expiration of the term of the agreement.

Allowable Equipment and Furnishings

To be financed with capital funds, expenditures for equipment or furnishings that are part of a broader capital project or facility must meet all of the following criteria:

- Essential in bringing the facility up to its intended use or is necessary for the facility to function. The equipment or furnishing must be an integral part of or directly related to the basic purpose or function of the facility.
- Have a unit cost of \$100 or more.
- Have a useful life of at least five years.
- Used primarily in the rooms or areas covered by the financed project.

Allowable equipment and furnishings would include computers and computer peripherals, workstations, lab and research equipment, desks, chairs, tables, bookshelves, file cabinets, carpeting/flooring, blinds, and curtains, provided that they satisfy all of the above criteria. An appropriation item specifically for equipment is allowable provided the equipment meets the above unit cost and useful life provisions.

Non-Allowable Equipment and Furnishings

- Not integral to the broader project or the facility's intended use.
- Motor vehicles used for basic transportation (e.g., cars, trucks, boats, off-road vehicles).
- General supplies and low-cost equipment (unit cost of less than \$100).

In most cases, equipment or furnishings being purchased as part of a regular maintenance, upgrade or replacement effort is not appropriate for capital funding. Consumable supplies and low-cost equipment such as fuel, oil, adding machines, calculators, trash cans, common tools, paper stock, staplers, tape dispensers, etc. are not eligible uses of capital funds.

Maintenance/Repairs versus Renovations

- Maintenance and repairs, including maintenance contracts, are not eligible to be paid from capital funds and, thus, must be covered by operating funds.

-
- Maintenance includes a recurring activity necessary to maintain the operation, functionality, appearance, or safety of a piece of equipment, building or structure. Repairs are maintenance projects that fix a problem but do not extend the useful life of an asset.
 - Maintenance and repairs generally include any project with the objective of returning or restoring an item back to its original intended use or state.
 - Examples of maintenance and repairs include: fixing a part or component of the heating or cooling system, fixing a leaky pipe, patching a wall, repainting, sealing windows or floors, mold remediation, replacing sections of flooring or ceiling tiles, and glass replacement, resetting exterior walkways, replacing roofing shingles to fix a leak, and fixing tables or chairs.
 - Renovations are more extensive enhancements, upgrades, or replacements of buildings or structures or systems and are an appropriate use of capital funds. Examples include replacing an essential component of the heating or cooling system such that the useful life of the system is extended, renovations of classrooms or other space into computer or research laboratories, upgrading electrical equipment or plumbing system components, replacing a roof, demolition, replacing carpet, painting as part of new construction or a renovation, upgrading a building's security or automation system, and replacing stairs or walkways to meet ADA standards.

Leases, Lease-Purchase, and Installment Purchases

- Leases and lease-purchases of vehicles or equipment are not allowable capital expenditures.
- Installment purchases while not strictly prohibited are generally not approved as allowable capital expenditures.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) SYSTEM PROJECTS

Capital funds may be used to support the acquisition, development, deployment, or integration (including project management) of information technology systems that constitute or are an integral part of approved capital projects. Capital funds may not be used to support the ongoing operation and maintenance of such projects.

ALLOWABLE

Hardware

Capital funds may be used to purchase computers (including personal computers) and related peripherals such as servers, mainframes, printers, scanners, fax machines, etc.

Software

- Software development and design (akin to facility design and engineering).
- Purchases of packaged “off-the-shelf” software are allowable if they have an expected useful life of at least five years and meet one of the following criteria:
 - ✓ Related to the initial deployment of an agency or university-wide system or other major project deployment (periodic upgrades must be purchased with operating funds); or
 - ✓ When necessary to bring a newly constructed facility or an allowable piece of equipment up to its intended use (e.g. a computer lab).

- Software licenses with a term of at least five years.
- Purchase of perpetual licenses enabling the acquisition of shared electronic resources and databases.

Personnel Expenses

Capital funds may be used to support personnel costs related to the initial development and deployment of an information technology project. Employees splitting time between the new information technology project and other work or only temporarily assigned to the IT project should continue to be funded out of operating funds.

NON-ALLOWABLE

Training and Maintenance

Expenses related to training of personnel on the new IT system or any of its components is generally not an allowable capital expenditure. Additionally, operating, not capital, funds must be used to support the ongoing maintenance and operation of IT systems or other regular, recurring expenses.

Software

Capital funds generally may not be used to purchase standard off-the-shelf software (such as MS Office software, Adobe, and web browsers) or any software package with individual license costs under \$500. Additionally, capital funds may not be used to purchase software upgrades.

Personnel Expenses

Capital funds may be used to cover only those labor expenses directly related to the initial development and deployment of a capital project. They may not be used to fund ongoing maintenance and operational expenses of a project once it is developed. In the case of colleges and universities, capital funds may not be used to cover tuition reimbursement or graduate assistantships.

Follow-Up Questions Regarding Proposed Expenditures

- Questions regarding the capital funding eligibility of proposed expenditures should be directed to the agency's operating and capital analysts at the Office of Budget and Management.
- Institutions of higher education should consult with the capital planning Director of the Department of Higher Education.

APPENDIX F
CAPITAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SURVEY

Agency: _____

Contact: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Please answer the following questions pertaining to your agency's capital facilities management. You may provide answers directly on this form or on a document you create. If you create your own document, please be sure to include the agency name and the name and phone number of a person that can answer any questions about the agency's responses to the survey questions.

Does the agency maintain a complete inventory of capital facilities? Yes No

If so, how often is the inventory updated?

Does the inventory include information about the condition of the facilities? Yes No

Does the agency maintain a space utilization inventory of its facilities? Yes No

If so, how often is it updated?

Has the agency completed a master plan for its facilities, to include program, function, and occupancy needs? Yes No

If so, what is the date of this plan?

Does the agency have pre-determined maintenance schedules for capital facilities? Yes No

If so, how are such maintenance schedules determined?

How consistently is capital maintenance performed according to such schedules?

Does the agency track items that could be considered deferred maintenance? Yes No

If so, does the agency prepare a dollar estimate regarding the cost to perform such maintenance? Yes No

If the agency tracks estimates of deferred maintenance, what is the current estimate of the agency's total deferred maintenance?

If the agency has identified deferred maintenance, what are the primary factors driving it? (e.g. lack of funding, age of facilities, etc.)

Does the agency conduct regular condition assessments of capital facilities? Yes No

If so, who conducts condition assessments (e.g. institutional personnel, central office, contractor)?

How often are condition assessments done?

When undertaking a project funded with capital appropriations, does the agency use performance measures to track progress (timelines, cost)? If so, please provide a recent example.

Does your agency use the OAKS Asset Management System to report fixed asset inventory information to the Department of Administrative Services? Yes No

APPENDIX G

PERCENT FOR ARTS PROGRAM

Purpose of Percent for Arts Program

The General Assembly has declared it a policy of this state that a portion of the money to be spent by state agencies on the construction or renovation of public buildings pay for the acquisition of works of art to be placed in or on such buildings. In pursuit of this policy, the percent for arts program has been established under which quality works of art are to be sold to such agencies by the Ohio Arts Council and, in the process, qualified professional artists are to be recognized. (Section 3379.10 of the Revised Code.)

Provisions of Percent for Arts Program

Applicability

The program is applicable, unless otherwise exempted, whenever more than \$4.0 million of state money, whether obtained from the sale of bonds or otherwise, is to be spent by a state agency on the construction or renovation of a public building. Certain types of projects do not meet the definitions of public building or renovation listed below.

Responsibility of State Agency

The state agency shall contract with the Ohio Arts Council to use one percent of the state money to purchase works of art from the Ohio Arts Council for display in or on the public building and to make related outlays.

Calculation of \$4.0 Million

The calculation of whether \$4.0 million is to be spent shall not be cumulative but shall be based on the amount of each appropriation or each designation of non-appropriated state proceeds of bonds, notes, or other obligations authorized to be sold for a project.

Definitions

Appropriation does not include reappropriations.

Public Building means any building, facility, structure, or park built or renovated using state moneys, including any publicly owned lands or space surrounding or integral to the building, facility, structure, or park but not including:

- Parking lots, sidewalks, maintenance sheds, bridges, tunnels, sewers, trails, fishponds and fishways, or warehouses, unless such structures are adjuncts of the principal element of the project;
- Buildings of a temporary nature;
- Projects to correct any deficiencies or violations of a building or housing code enacted by law;
- Highway construction.

Renovation does not include a project of which the principal purpose is the rehabilitation of plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, or electrical systems.

***Determination/
Reconsideration***

The Director of the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) makes all final decisions about whether a project is subject to the Percent for Arts program. The Director, after consulting with the Ohio Arts Council, may determine that no state money or less than one percent shall be spent for the Percent for Arts program on the basis that:

- Works of art would be out of place in or on the public building or if there would be little opportunity for public appreciation of works of art in or on the public building.
- The value of some features or characteristics inherent in the architectural design of the public building should apply toward the one-percent requirement.
- The public housing is or will be amply supplied with works of art even without works of art purchased from the Council.

A state agency may ask the Director of OBM to reconsider his determination and may submit additional relevant information to the Director as outlined in Rule 126-4-01 of the Administrative Code.

EXAMPLE: \$5.0 million is appropriated to a state agency for the construction or renovation of a public building.

\$50,000 of the appropriation shall be designated for the Percent for Arts program, unless the Director of OBM, after consulting with the Arts Council, determines that less than one percent or none of the appropriation shall be spent for the program.

Arts Council

Specific questions about the acquisition, commissioning, and installation of works of art under the Percent for Arts program should be directed to the Ohio Arts Council at 614-466-2613.

APPENDIX H

DEFINITIONS OF PROJECT TYPE

Projects requested and or funded as part of the capital planning and budgeting process generally can be assigned to one of several categories that best describes the type of project that it is. Agencies and institutions should use these project types in completing the Table C-1 as well as the agency Priority Summary. The categories as assigned for the FY 2019-2024 capital planning process are identified and described below:

- 1) **New Construction** – Appropriations for new facilities or substantial additions to existing facilities. Examples are a new mental hospital, a wing added to a university library, or the construction of a new cell block at a state prison.
- 2) **Subsidy Capital** – These are general capital appropriations provided to non-state entities to undertake capital projects. These appropriations are not made specific to any individual project, but are instead made in a lump sum with the agency then allocating the funds to other entities who undertake the project. Examples of this are Public Works Commission (PWC) Infrastructure, Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) school building projects, Clean Ohio, and Third Frontier Wright Centers.
- 3) **Basic Renovations** – These are appropriations for improvements to existing facilities that are limited to renovations, enhancements, and security improvements necessary to keep the facility in good working order. Examples are roof replacement, window replacement, security upgrades, energy improvements, and plumbing and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) replacement.
- 4) **Site Development/Land Acquisition** – These are appropriations for acquisition of either real property or infrastructure. Examples of this are appropriations for the acquisition of major new equipment for existing facilities, site improvements (including utility lines replacement or installation), and land acquisition.
- 5) **Major Renovations to Existing Facilities** – Appropriations for major overhaul of existing facilities to enhance or increase their usefulness or to modify their use for a new purpose. An example is gutting and remodeling of an office building in order to change its uses.
- 6) **Capital Equipment** – Appropriations to acquire eligible capital assets necessary for a newly constructed or renovated facility or asset to function properly. This would include items such as HVAC systems, equipment and furnishings in a newly constructed facility.
- 7) **Planning** – Appropriations that would support planning and design costs necessary to undertake the acquisition or construction of a capital facility or asset.
- 8) **Other** – Any project not sufficiently defined by any of the above project types.

APPENDIX I
DIRECT AGENCY SUPPORT
OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) provides several supportive opportunities to agencies and institutions during the capital planning and budgeting process. The level of support may likely vary between agencies and institutions and types of capital requests. The opportunities described below can be utilized individually to provide specialized support for a specific capital request development need or concurrently to provide a comprehensive level of support throughout the capital planning and review process.

Six-Year Capital Improvements Plan Development OFCC can review and update the agency or institution’s current six-year capital improvements plan. This review and support will be accomplished through the following activities:

- Review the age and useful life of the building/facility. This review will determine if the building’s age and infrastructure would support long-term capital improvements or if the building is nearing or at the end of its useful life.
- Evaluate the scope of the capital budget requests contained in the agency or institution’s plan. This review will determine the impact to the existing facilities and infrastructure, and confirm that all necessary related activities (for example, ceiling tile and light replacement where mechanical systems are being replaced above ceiling, site preparation for new construction, etc.) have been included.
- Confirm that the capital requests within the plan meet the criteria of “capital construction” versus “maintenance or repair.”
- Evaluate and recommend cost and schedule revisions.

Capital Request Technical Support OFCC staff can provide technical assistance during the development of the capital budget request. This assistance can include the following:

- Complete a cursory assessment of the facility addressed in the capital request to determine appropriateness for work requested, completeness of scope, and impact to the facility.
- Confirm completeness of capital request documentation, including description of the scope to be completed, schedule for completion, justification of the work, and inclusion of supporting documentation.
- Evaluate the capital request against the agency’s six-year capital improvements plan to confirm appropriateness and recommend where additional justification is needed.
- Confirm cost estimates and schedule timelines and advise where revisions and adjustments of requests are required. Evaluate cost estimates to determine the complete project costs, including

demolition costs (if applicable), project fees and assessments, furniture and equipment, and program specific costs.

- Assist the agency when requested.

***Prioritization
Assistance***

OFCC can assist with technical and professional support to develop project selection criteria during the prioritization process. The criteria will be made based on several factors, including:

- Projects that present the best long term value, through extending or supporting the current useful life of the facility where the project will be completed. This may be achieved through improving the efficiency of the facility, operation and/or program that the project will support, or other factors as presented within the justification of the capital request.
- Projects that take advantage of shared sites and facilities within current agency or other agencies, thereby reducing capital infrastructure and project costs. The project may also provide opportunities for increased efficiencies in operations and program costs within or between agencies.
- Projects that improve the energy and utilities efficiencies for the facilities and improved space and occupancy utilization.
- Projects that protect the asset such as roofing and building envelope.
- Projects that ensure the safety of the occupants.

OFCC's assistance will help in creating a thorough request and in establishing consistency across all agencies to support a uniform review and prioritization process. While final priority selection and capital request approval will be determined by the Office of Budget and Management, OBM may consult with OFCC to discuss and evaluate specific submissions and formulate recommendations.