



**COLORADO**

**Department of  
Higher Education**

**HIGHER EDUCATION  
CASH FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS  
REPORT  
FY 2017-18**

NOVEMBER 30, 2018

---

1600 Broadway, Suite 2200 • Denver, Colorado 80202 • (303) 862-3001  
DR. DAN BAER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	3
Part I: 209 Small Projects .....	4
Background .....	4
Reporting Categories.....	4
Project Expenditures.....	6
State vs. Cash Resources .....	7
Part II: 290 Major Projects .....	8
Background .....	8
Two-Year Lists and Amendments.....	8
Project Expenditures and Approved Costs .....	9
Project Type Definitions.....	10
Project Breakdowns .....	10

### **Appendices**

Appendix A: FY 2017-18 Completed Small Cash Funded Projects (209 Report)

Appendix B: FY 2017-18 Large Cash Funded Projects In-Progress (290 Report)



1600 Broadway, Suite 2200  
Denver, CO 80202

John Hickenlooper  
Governor

Dr. Dan Baer  
Executive Director

Dear Honorable Senator Cooke and Capital Development Committee Members:

Enclosed is the Department of Higher Education's (DHE) report on cash funded projects for FY 2017-18. Institutions of higher education are required by C.R.S. 23-1-106(11)(a) to annually submit information to the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE) on cash funded projects commenced and/or completed. These submissions are compiled into the enclosed report and delivered to the General Assembly's Capital Development Committee (CDC) as required by C.R.S 23-1-106(11)(b).

This report is divided into two parts. The first part details the FY 2017-18 expenditures on "small construction projects" costing less than \$2 million that did not require nor receive advance review and/or approval by the CCHE or the CDC. These small projects were originally called "209 projects" and were created under SB01-209 and revised under SB09-290.

The second part of this report details the FY 2017-18 expenditures on "major construction projects" costing more than \$2 million included on a Governing Board's *Two-Year Cash Funded Capital Program List* and approved by the CCHE and the CDC. These projects, called "290 projects", were created under SB09-290.<sup>1</sup>

The ten Governing Boards and the Auraria Higher Education Center are required to submit these reports (Adams State University, Colorado Mesa University, Colorado School of Mines, Fort Lewis College, Metropolitan State University of Denver, University of Northern Colorado, Western State Colorado University, the Colorado Community College System, the Colorado State University System, and the University of Colorado System). Local District Colleges (Aims Community College and Colorado Mountain College) and the Area Vocational Schools (Emily Griffith Technical College, Delta-Montrose Technical College, and Pickens Technical College) are not subject to the same capital construction and reporting rules.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Lauren Lopez  
Lead Finance Analyst  
Budget Services Team  
Colorado Department of Higher Education

## Part I: 209 Small Projects

### Background:

State statute, C.R.S 23-1-106(11), requires the Department of Higher Education to annually submit a summary report of institutional small cash projects to the Capital Development Committee. This report tracks cash-funded capital projects costing less than \$2 million, which are not subject to DHE review under C.R.S. 23-1-106(9). This section of the report outlines general information and institutional specific expenditures regarding the types of newly initiated or ongoing projects.

**Table 1**  
**Three-year comparison of 209 Reports: FY2015-16 through FY2017-18**

Category	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	One Year Change	1 yr. % Change	Two Year Change	2 yr. % Change
# of Projects	956	1,033	988	(45)	(4.4%)	32	3.3%
Additional Sq. Ft.	16,118	65,428	27,629	(37,799)	(57.8%)	11,511	71.4%
Cash Funds	\$112,655,047	\$127,701,224	\$109,770,886	(\$17,930,338)	(14.0%)	(\$2,884,161)	(2.6%)
Federal Funds	\$1,822,962	\$2,825,469	\$2,084,550	(\$740,919)	(26.2%)	\$261,588	14.3%
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$114,478,009</b>	<b>\$128,446,179</b>	<b>\$111,855,435</b>	<b>(\$16,590,744)</b>	<b>(12.9%)</b>	<b>(\$2,622,574)</b>	<b>(2.3%)</b>

Table 1 compares totals for all reported projects from the last three fiscal years. From FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18, total costs for 209 projects decreased by 2.3% from \$114.5 million to \$111.9 million, while the total number of small projects increased from 956 to 988, or 3.3%, over the same period. The limit for 209 projects is \$2,000,000, and these projects receive an expedited review process. FY 2017-18 experienced losses from the previous year in all categories. One of the more notable changes from the previous year is that the square footage added by institutions decreased by 57.8%.

### Reporting Categories:

The reporting categories, which are based on definitions of capital construction that are provided in the instructions to institutions, are:

- **Acquisition** - Since 100% cash funded construction projects and acquisitions are treated the same, acquisitions costing less than \$2 million are annually reported in the 209 report, and acquisitions over \$2 million will be reported in the 290 report.
- **Repair & Replacement** - All costs associated with corrective repairs or replacement of existing state-owned buildings and other physical facilities including, but not limited to, buildings, utilities, and site improvements. This includes repair work to existing structures, system components, utility services, and sites. Structure and system components include all work done to the foundation, structural system, and building enclosures and the various building systems (i.e., mechanical, electrical, plumbing, utilities, and technology systems infrastructure).
- **Professional Services** - Purchase of services of architects, engineers and other consultants to prepare designs, plans, program documents, life-cycle cost studies, energy analyses schematics, construction development documents, bidding and contract administration, physical site surveys, legal limitation reviews, utility location surveys, investigations to determine soil conditions, hazardous materials, ground corrosion and code reviews and other studies associated with capital construction projects and to supervise construction or execution of such projects.
- **New Facilities/Additions** - Construction costs for building a new structure or an addition on an existing property. An addition, as defined here, is a project that expands or extends a building and is physically linked to an existing fixed asset. An example of an addition is the construction of a new wing on an existing building.

- **Infrastructure Improvements** - All costs associated with the installation or upgrade of utility systems, flood control systems, the improvement of energy systems, steam, or chilled water systems, or expansion of information technology systems. Utilities include sewer, water, gas, electricity, etc.
- **Remodel/Renovate/Modernize** - Costs of extraordinary repairs, betterment or improvements to existing buildings that increase future benefits from an existing fixed asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance or to meet new program needs. Increased future benefits typically include: an extension to an asset's estimated life, increase in the capability of an existing fixed asset or substantial improvement in the quality of an asset. All costs to improve building transportation costs should be included in this category. Transportation systems, as defined here, include elevators, stairways, and escalators internal to the building.
- **Site Improvements** - All costs associated with site improvements, upgrades and/or replacements associated with a site. Site improvements include walks, roads, grading, landscaping, irrigation, area lighting, and parking lot resurfacing.
- **Fixed Equipment** - Cost of items normally a part of construction including carpets, blinds, voice and data communication infrastructure, built-in cabinets, work stations and laboratory or shop equipment.
- **Demolition** - All costs associated with the removal of an existing state-owned building.
- **Leasehold Improvements** - All costs associated with improvements made to a rented/leased property including build-outs, new construction, etc.
- **Instructional or Scientific** - Any instructional or scientific equipment item, where the equipment costs exceed \$50,000.

**Table 2**  
**Dollar Amounts and # of Projects by Category: FY 2015-16 through FY 2017-18**

Reporting Category	FY 2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18
Acquisition	\$1,711,062 (15 Projects)	\$6,734,633 (24 projects)	\$10,767,253 (42 projects)
Demolition	\$503,840 (6 Projects)	\$308,382 (6 projects)	\$9,605 (3 projects)
Fixed Equipment	\$2,078,723 (21 Projects)	\$1,445,029 (50 projects)	\$2,289,604 (61 projects)
Infrastructure Improvements	\$17,081,586 (118 Projects)	\$14,833,807 (129 projects)	\$17,200,572 (94 projects)
Instructional or Scientific Equipment	\$10,587,942 (57 Projects)	\$12,014,916 (70 projects)	\$12,815,331 (92 projects)
Leasehold Improvements	\$2,777,595 (61 Projects)	\$57,238 (3 Projects)	\$604,034 (4 projects)
New Facilities/Additions	\$3,540,443 (12 Projects)	\$2,976,336 (9 Projects)	\$7,622,724 (16 projects)
Professional Services	\$2,850,341 (43 Projects)	\$2,502,406 (34 Projects)	\$1,851,440 (42 projects)
Remodel/Renovate/Modernize	\$67,052,301 (413 Projects)	\$45,437,792 (303 Projects)	\$73,370,988 (319 projects)
Repair & Replacement	\$12,303,179 (170 Projects)	\$17,002,369 (198 Projects)	\$29,890,044 (277 projects)
Site Improvements	\$6,677,184 (69 Projects)	\$10,555,559 (70 Projects)	\$8,017,523 (82 projects)

In FY 2017-18, Demolition, Leasehold Improvements, and Professional Services continued to account for a low percentage of the total number and cost of projects while Infrastructure Improvements, Remodel/Renovate/Modernize, and Repair & Replacement projects accounted for the largest number of projects. From FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18, the largest increase was in Repair & Replacement.

**Project Expenditures:**

**Table 3  
Total Cost Comparison by Institution: Five Year History**

Institution	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Adams State University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Auraria Higher Education Center	718,510	1,280,688	2,307,640	3,383,062	932,108
Colorado Mesa University	5,134,305	8,435,076	10,082,507	13,992,447	10,099,604
Colorado School of Mines	751,449	5,447,756	3,257,144	8,991,860	3,134,730
Fort Lewis College	932,614	1,311,036	846,941	1,398,137	893,561
Metropolitan State University of Denver	3,547,695	75,233	967,677	1,394,548	1,785,320
University of Northern Colorado	6,644,019	196,949	4,085,419	3,696,526	3,503,936
Western State Colorado University	564,951	1,132,240	206,187	464,439	2,688,982
<b>Colorado State University System</b>					
CSU - Fort Collins	\$ 18,993,725	\$ 20,257,851	\$ 22,569,925	\$ 23,348,822	\$ 26,438,644
CSU - Pueblo	678,725	345,553	521,960	677,316	-
<b>University of Colorado System</b>					
CU - Boulder	\$ 56,019,504	\$ 47,294,840	\$ 30,703,095	\$ 31,997,654	\$ 24,381,834
CU - Colorado Springs	4,132,777	3,939,871	5,218,554	3,021,344	4,080,425
CU - Denver	24,876,642	15,235,055	23,586,163	14,876,165	4,038,094
CU Systems Office	-	-	-	2,078,684	-
<b>Colorado Community College System</b>					
Arapahoe Community College	\$ 944,891	\$ -	\$ 2,279,759	\$ 1,442,349	\$ -
Colorado Community College and Occupational Ed/Sys	585,285	564,659	796,752	472,946	-
Colorado Northwestern Community College	-	291,529	99,650	-	-
Community College of Aurora	176,110	-	2,040,038	591,991	180,863
Community College of Denver	562,571	-	698,929	485,291	365,724
Front Range Community College	1,612,231	2,737,034	1,601,492	9,171,805	836,984
Lamar Community College	97,258	-	-	1,957,121	-
Lowry	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan Community College	42,817	-	-	205,826	231,585
Northeastern Junior College	-	-	252,826	709,992	115,726
Otero Junior College	1,004,157	-	589,725	2,356,438	-
Pikes Peak Community College	1,373,900	1,406,394	1,397,408	1,308,241	4,203,081
Pueblo Community College	1,101,418	-	150,945	60,680	93,929
Red Rocks Community College	876,848	543,089	217,274	362,496	348,397
Trinidad State Junior College	145,406	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 131,517,808</b>	<b>\$ 110,494,853</b>	<b>\$ 114,478,010</b>	<b>\$ 128,446,180</b>	<b>\$ 88,353,530</b>

As illustrated in Table 3, the amount spent on small projects fluctuates across and within institutions. From FY 2013-14 through FY 2017-18, Colorado State University - Fort Collins has steadily increased cash spending, while University of Colorado - Boulder has steadily decreased spending. Other institutions have either remained steady or fluctuated without a clear trend. Many of the community colleges do not appear on this list as they are not cash funding projects. The ability to cash fund projects depends on institutional funds, financial priorities, donations, and state funding of projects.

**Figure 1: Percentage of Small Project Expenditures by Governing Board: Three Year Comparison**

Governing Board	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
ASU	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
AHEC	2.0%	2.6%	0.8%
CMU	8.8%	10.9%	9.1%
CSM	2.8%	7%	2.8%
FLC	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%
MSU-Denver	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%
UNC	3.6%	2.9%	3.1%
WSCU	0.2%	0.4%	2.4%
CU-System	52.0%	40.5%	48.9%
CSU-System	20.2%	18.7%	23.7%
CCCS-System	8.8%	14.9%	6.7%

Figure 1 shows small project expenditures by Governing Board as percentage for a three-year period: FY 2015-16, FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19. The figures show that the CU and CSU systems consistently account for a large share of these expenditures. These percentages generally align with the number of system campuses, the amount of square footage that must be maintained, and cash funds available.

**State vs. Cash Resources:**

Table 4 illustrates the amount of state controlled maintenance funds versus institutional controlled maintenance cash funds being spent over the past four fiscal years. For comparison purposes, the cash funds data includes only those project categories similar to what state controlled maintenance funds cover - infrastructure improvements, repair and replacement, remodel/renovate/modernize, and site improvements. The data for state funded controlled maintenance totals were calculated by using the annual Long Bill and supplemental budgetary add-ons (including de-appropriations).

In FY 2013-14, institutions' cash funds made up 81% of controlled maintenance spending, with state provided funds making up 19%. Similarly, cash funds made up 78% of controlled maintenance financing in FY 2014-15, with a state contribution of 22%. Recently, institutions have paid a greater share. State contributions were 10% in FY 2015-16, 15% in FY 2016-17, and again 10% in FY 2017-18. Despite shifting contribution percentages, the total funding has remained steady.

**Table 4  
Maintenance Funding Comparison: Four Year History**

Funding Source	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Cash Funds (CF)	\$108,218,222	\$90,077,306	\$90,322,066	\$92,479,127	\$90,322,066
CF Percent of Total	81%	78%	90%	85%	90%
State Funds (SF)	\$25,347,215	\$25,860,280	\$9,980,671	\$16,002,735	\$9,980,671
SF Percent of Total	19%	22%	10%	15%	10%

For FY 2017-18, the long bill state-funded 23 level 1 controlled maintenance projects at \$15.1 million.

A detailed listing of each 209 project is included in Appendix A.

## Part II: 290 Major Projects

**Background:**

As required by state statute, C.R.S 23-1-106(11), this report outlines the institutional Two-Year Cash Funded Capital Program Lists submitted annually to the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE).

Prior to the FY 2010-11 budget cycle, Governing Boards submitted a single unified five-year plan for capital projects that included both state funded and cash funded projects. Senate Bill 09-290 increased institutional flexibility for capital planning and construction, especially regarding cash-funded projects. This legislation also revised the submission criteria for the five-year list by dividing it into two distinct lists:

- *Five-Year State Funded Capital Program List* - Contains current and anticipated requests involving state funds for the next five years; and
- *Two-Year Cash Funded Capital Program List* - Contains all 100% cash funded projects that a Governing Board/Institution intends to commence within a two year time period.

Governing Boards are permitted to amend their two-year lists at any point during the fiscal year. Amendments are submitted to CCHE and the Capital Development Committee (CDC) for re-approval.

Under SB 09-290, projects that *do not* intend to use the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program (“Intercept Program”) may not commence until their Governing Board Two-Year Cash Funded Capital Program list is approved by CCHE and the CDC. Projects that intend to use the Intercept Program *must* receive CCHE review and approval of their program plans; CCHE and CDC approval of their Two-Year Cash Funded Capital Program list; and CDC and JBC project approval.

**Two-Year Lists and Amendments:**

The Two-Year Lists are rolling, and projects are reapproved annually until the project is started. A comprehensive Two-Year List is reviewed and approved by CCHE each December.

Last December 2017, the Commission approved the Two-Year Cash Funded Capital Program lists for all Governing Boards. Later that month, the CDC held a hearing on the submissions, and subsequently approved them in January, 2018.

Governing Boards and Institutions amend their Two-Year Lists as allowed in statute and in processes set forth in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department and the Capital Development Committee initiated in December, 2009. Table 5 displays the dates of CCHE’s approval of the Two-Year Cash List and amendments from December 2017 - November 2018.

**Table 5  
Two-Year Cash Funded Capital Program Lists Original and Amendment Dates**

	Two-Year List			
	Current List Approval Date	1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	3 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment
ASU	No Current List			
AHEC	December 2014			
CCCS	November 2018			
CMU	December 2017			
CSM	April 2018	May 2018		
CSU	August 2018			
CSU-P	No Current List			
FLC	December 2016			



MSU Denver	December 2017			
UCB*	NA			
UCCS*	NA			
UCD*	NA			
UNC	December 2017			
WSCU	May 2017			
* As of the March 2013 signing of the CU system's performance contract, CU's two-year cash lists no longer requires CCHE approval.				

**Project Expenditures and Approved Costs:**

Table 6 shows a four-year history of approved large cash projects by institution. These totals include only newly commenced projects or ongoing from a given fiscal year; these projects are not necessarily completed in the year they are reported. Since the report includes newly commenced projects as well as ongoing projects, reports may include the same project from year to year. Additionally, institutions are required to report only the total approved cost of each project and not the total expenditures during a fiscal year. Final expenditures may exceed the approved cost by up to 15% before re-approval from CCHE and the CDC is required. The data does not necessarily represent total institutional expenditures for each fiscal year, but it is a reasonable approximation of annual project costs.

**Table 6  
Commenced and Ongoing 290 Projects: Total Approved Costs by Institution**

Institution	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Adams State University	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Auraria Higher Education Center	\$27,668,000	\$27,300,000	\$4,368,000	\$0
Colorado Mesa University	\$37,729,560	\$37,339,425	\$58,318,855	\$54,429,466
Colorado School of Mines	\$83,222,366	\$11,900,000	\$0	\$152,382,546
Fort Lewis College	\$7,015,000	\$11,015,000	\$11,015,000	\$0
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$23,600,000	\$23,600,000	\$10,649,181	\$0
University of Northern Colorado	\$0	\$6,455,000	\$0	\$6,455,000
Western State Colorado University	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Colorado State University System</b>				
Colorado State University	\$703,891,607	\$565,632,641	\$566,477,923	\$305,600,000
Colorado State University-Pueblo	\$33,324,380	\$33,324,380	\$32,850,840	\$0
<b>University of Colorado System</b>				
CU - Boulder	\$941,882,461	\$798,024,413	\$985,357,252	\$1,014,782,368
CU - Colorado Springs	\$167,300,000	\$156,353,000	\$102,626,020	\$34,062,020
CU - Denver / Anschutz	\$185,753,652	\$193,839,097	\$88,809,081	\$392,485,978
<b>Colorado Community College System</b>				
Arapahoe Community College	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,576,189
Front Range Community College	\$53,979,430	\$53,915,456	\$0	\$36,879,430
Pikes Peak Community College	\$6,806,800	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000
Red Rocks Community College	\$40,342,213	\$38,341,725	\$38,341,725	\$9,872,888
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$2,312,515,469</b>	<b>\$1,967,540,137</b>	<b>\$1,961,558,139</b>	<b>\$2,060,570,885</b>

The total approved costs for commenced and ongoing projects ending in FY 2017-18 was \$2.06 billion. The University of Colorado System accounts for by far the biggest portion of that, with University of Colorado - Boulder alone spending almost half of the total of all institutions. Notably, Adams University, Western State Colorado University, and several of the community colleges have not had any cash projects commence or end over the four year period shown. As a whole, the Colorado Community College System had increased approved costs this year, while Colorado State University saw a drop.

**Figure 2: Percentage of Commenced Large Projects' Approved Cost by Governing Board: Three Year Comparison**

Governing Board	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
ASU	0%	0%	0%
AHEC	1.4%	0.2%	0%
CMU	1.9%	3.0%	2.6%
CSM	0.6%	0%	7.4%
FLC	0.6%	0.6%	0%
MSU-Denver	1.2%	0.5%	0%
UNC	0.3%	0%	0%
WSCU	0%	0%	0%
CU-System	58.4%	60.0%	69.9%
CSU-System	30.4%	30.6%	14.8%
CCC-System	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%

Figure 2 breaks down the total approved cost of large cash-funded commenced and ongoing projects by institution. As with the small cash-funded projects, the University of Colorado and Colorado State University systems make up the bulk of total costs for the last three years. Again, this is due to the size of the system, number of campuses, and available cash funds.

**Project Type Definitions:**

Statutory revisions during the 2009 legislative session resulted in four distinct types of projects that qualify for reporting in this category:

- **Intercept Academic** - Projects constructed or acquired solely with cash funds that are subject, in whole or in part, to the Higher Education Intercept Program (SB08-245), that are maintained out of state funds, cash funds or a combination of both, and are academic in nature. These projects are eligible for future Controlled Maintenance funding.
- **Intercept Auxiliary** - Projects constructed or acquired solely with cash funds that are subject, in whole or in part, to the Higher Education Intercept Program (SB08-245), that are maintained out of cash funds, and are auxiliary in nature. These projects are ineligible for future Controlled Maintenance funding.
- **Non-Intercept Academic** - Projects constructed or acquired solely with cash funds that are not subject to the Higher Education Intercept Program (SB08-245), that are operated and maintained with state funds, cash funds or a combination of both, and are academic in nature. These projects remain eligible for future Controlled Maintenance funding.
- **Non-Intercept Auxiliary** - Projects constructed or acquired solely with cash funds that are not subject to the Higher Education Intercept Program (SB08-245), that are constructed, operated, and maintained out of cash funds only, and are auxiliary in nature. These projects are not eligible for future Controlled Maintenance funding.

**Project Breakdowns:**

In their annual submission to the Department, institutions of higher education listed 10 cash funded projects on the Two-Year Lists and subsequent amendments for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18. Table 6 displays the breakdown between the academic and auxiliary projects for these fiscal years. Academic facilities are those that are considered core to the role and mission of the institution (e.g. classrooms, student services, libraries), while auxiliary facilities are those that are not considered core to the role and mission and typically are self-supporting from user charges (e.g. residence halls, recreation

centers, parking facilities). It also shows whether the project will be financed through the Higher Education Revenue Bond Intercept Program (C.R.S. 23-5-139). The Intercept program permits schools to issue bonds for capital construction using either the state's credit rating (opt in) or their own (opt out).

**Table 7:  
Cash Funded Projects Approved on Two-Year Lists**

	2016-17			2017-18		
	Academic	Auxiliary	Total	Academic	Auxiliary	Total
Intercept	4	4	8	0	26	26
Non-Intercept	9	8	17	4	38	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>

Annually, institutions are required to submit status reports outlining ongoing or newly commenced large cash-funded projects. As of November 2018, institutions of higher education reported 65 major cash funded projects had commenced or were ongoing from previous years. The breakdown of these projects by nature of project and funding approach is presented in Table 8.

**Table 8:  
Cash Funded Projects Commenced**

	FY 2016-17			FY 2017-18		
	Academic	Auxiliary	Total	Academic	Auxiliary	Total
Intercept	1	0	1	0	1	1
Non-Intercept	28	22	50	38	26	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>65</b>

Table 9 shows the total approved costs by project type. Just 1% of project costs were associated with an Intercept project in FY 2017-18. About half of the approved project costs were academic and half were auxiliary.

**Table 9:  
Cash Funded Projects Commenced**

	FY 2016-2017			FY 2017-2018		
	Academic	Auxiliary	Total	Academic	Auxiliary	Total
Intercept	\$81,596,432	\$227,106,107	\$ 308,702,539	\$0	\$12,649,630	\$12,649,630
Non-Intercept	\$688,722,580	\$964,133,020	\$1,652,855,600	\$1,024,257,380	\$1,023,663,875	\$2,047,921,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$770,319,012</b>	<b>\$1,501,108,092</b>	<b>\$1,691,558,202</b>	<b>\$1,024,257,380</b>	<b>\$1,036,313,505</b>	<b>\$2,060,570,885</b>

There are four main categories for major cash projects: Acquisition, New Construction, Renovation, and Renovation & Expansion. The breakdown of these projects by type for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 is presented in Table 10. New Construction makes up the majority (32) of total projects commenced. 49% of cash expenditures fell into this category.

**Table 10:  
Cash Funded Projects by Reporting Category**

	FY 2016-2017		FY 2017-2018	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Acquisition	2	3%	1	2%
New Construction	33	46%	32	49%
Renovation	24	34%	23	35%
Renovation & Expansion	12	17%	9	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

A detailed listing of each 290 project is included in Appendix B.