



Division of Public School Capital Construction Assistance

BEST PROGRAM

This presentation can be found at:

<http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstBEST.htm>

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

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Visit the BEST website at:

<http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstMain.htm>

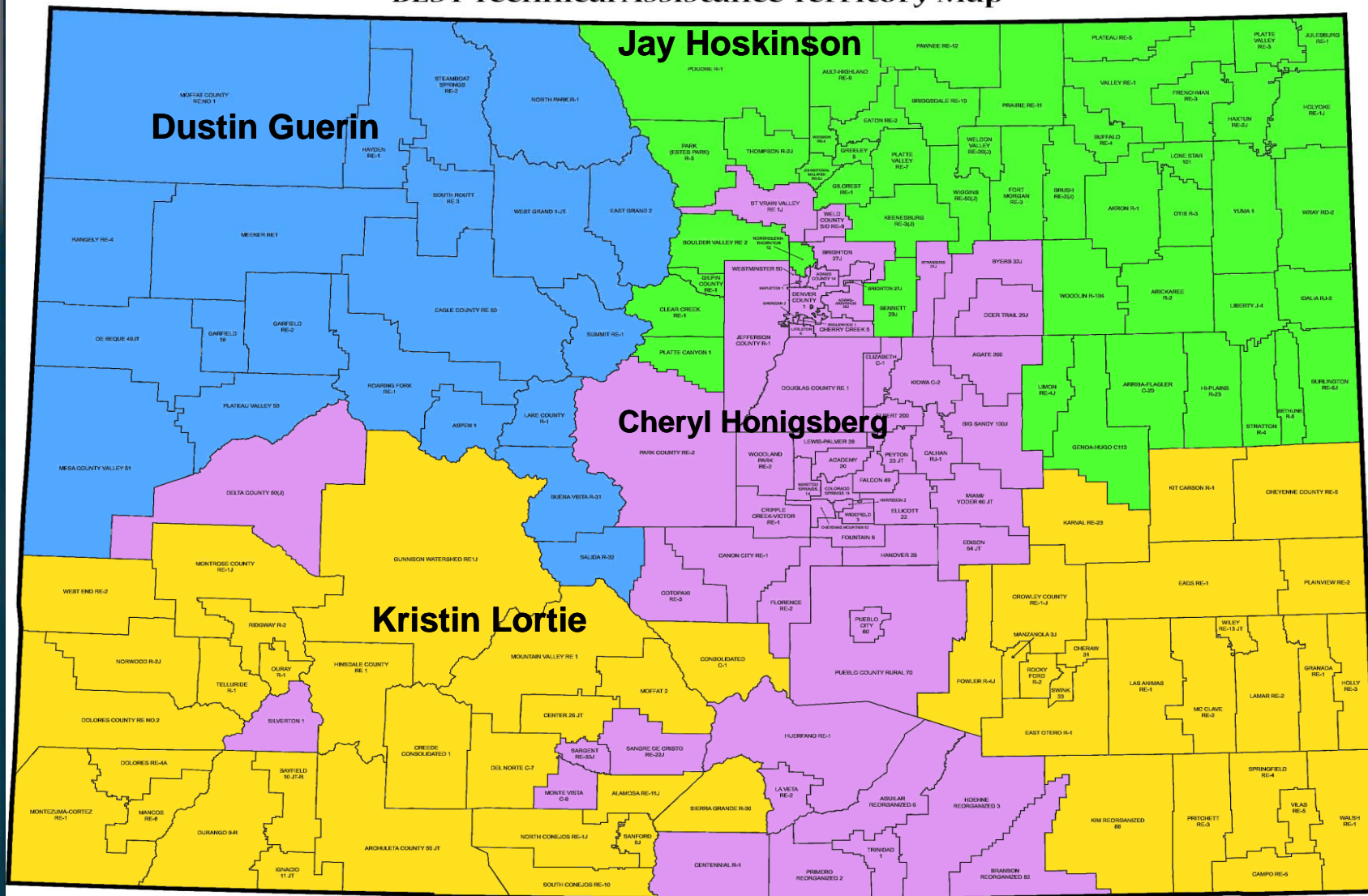


Division of Public School Capital Construction Assistance

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BEST TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TERRITORY MAP

BEST Technical Assistance Territory Map



WHAT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS OFFERED?

- The Division offers technical assistance during all phases of a project, for example:
 - Pre BEST grant:
 - Site visits, project identification, scope determination, BEST grant application information, establishment of construction committee, assistance with RFQ;
 - During BEST grant:
 - Grant application review, consultant & vendor selection, pay request review;
 - Post BEST grant:
 - Partnered with Owner's Rep: Helpful information with maintenance, project management, construction review, warranty.

Help!



WHAT IS BEST?

- Pursuant to C.R.S. 22-43.7-101 thru 22-43.7-116 a program called Building Excellent Schools Today or BEST is established.



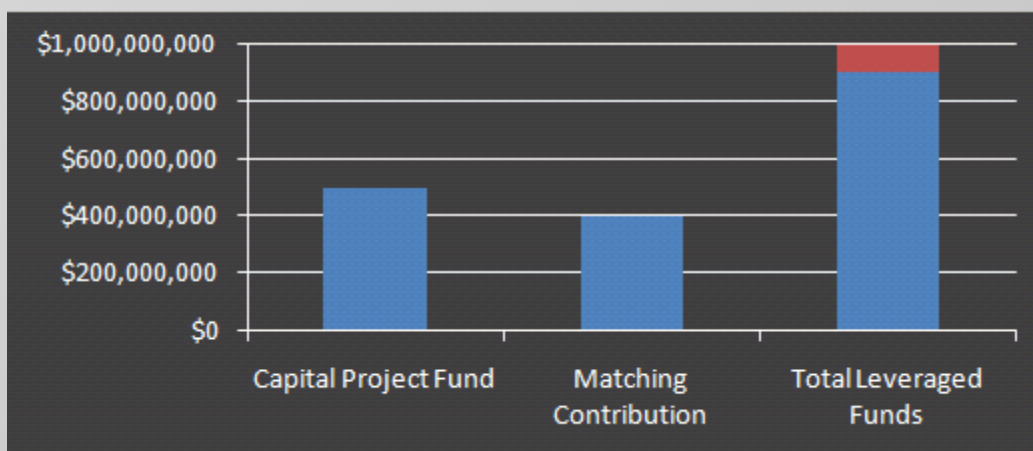
WHAT IS BEST?

- With no new taxes, the BEST plan leverages \$30-40 million of revenue annually from the School Trust Lands, and additional State Lottery revenues, to raise up to \$500 million in capital. It is anticipated that the combined state and local revenues will be enough to repair hundreds of existing schools and to build many new ones;
- The School Trust Land is property the federal government granted to Colorado for the benefit of its school children upon statehood.



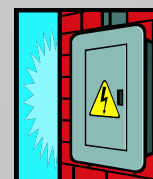
WHAT IS BEST?

- It includes a nine-member Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board (Assistance Board) oversees what is known as the “BEST” legislation, approved by the 2008 Colorado State Legislature;
- The BEST legislation (C.R.S. 22-43.7) increases the level of financial assistance provided to school districts, charter schools, institute charter schools, BOCES, and the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind for capital construction projects. It is anticipated that BEST legislation will provide approximately \$500 million for capital projects including new schools, major renovations, additions and smaller projects. With local matching contributions, the \$500 million may be leveraged to as much as \$900 million or \$1 billion.



WHAT IS BEST?

- Colorado's legislative leadership, former Governor Bill Ritter, former State Treasurer Cary Kennedy, and a large coalition worked together on this for their ambitious and landmark legislation;
- The BEST legislation addresses health and safety issues by providing funds to rebuild, repair or replace the State's most dangerous and most needy K-12 facilities. The BEST plan calls for a statewide facility assessment, an expert-guided process for the selection of schools and projects for funding, and spending up to \$1 billion in funds without raising taxes to tackle the safety of our schools;
- Hazards and issues being addressed include, but aren't limited to: failing roofs, structural problems, inadequate fire safety, faulty and dangerous boilers, asbestos, code issues, inadequate educational suitability, overcrowding, faulty and dangerous electrical service, poor indoor air quality, lack of ADA accessibility, and carbon monoxide contamination.



WHAT IS THE ASSISTANCE BOARD?

- A Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board (Assistance Board) is created in C.R.S. 22-43.7-106;
- The Assistance Board consists of nine appointed members who serve terms of two years and may serve up to three terms.



DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE BOARD (CCAB)

CCAB Members:

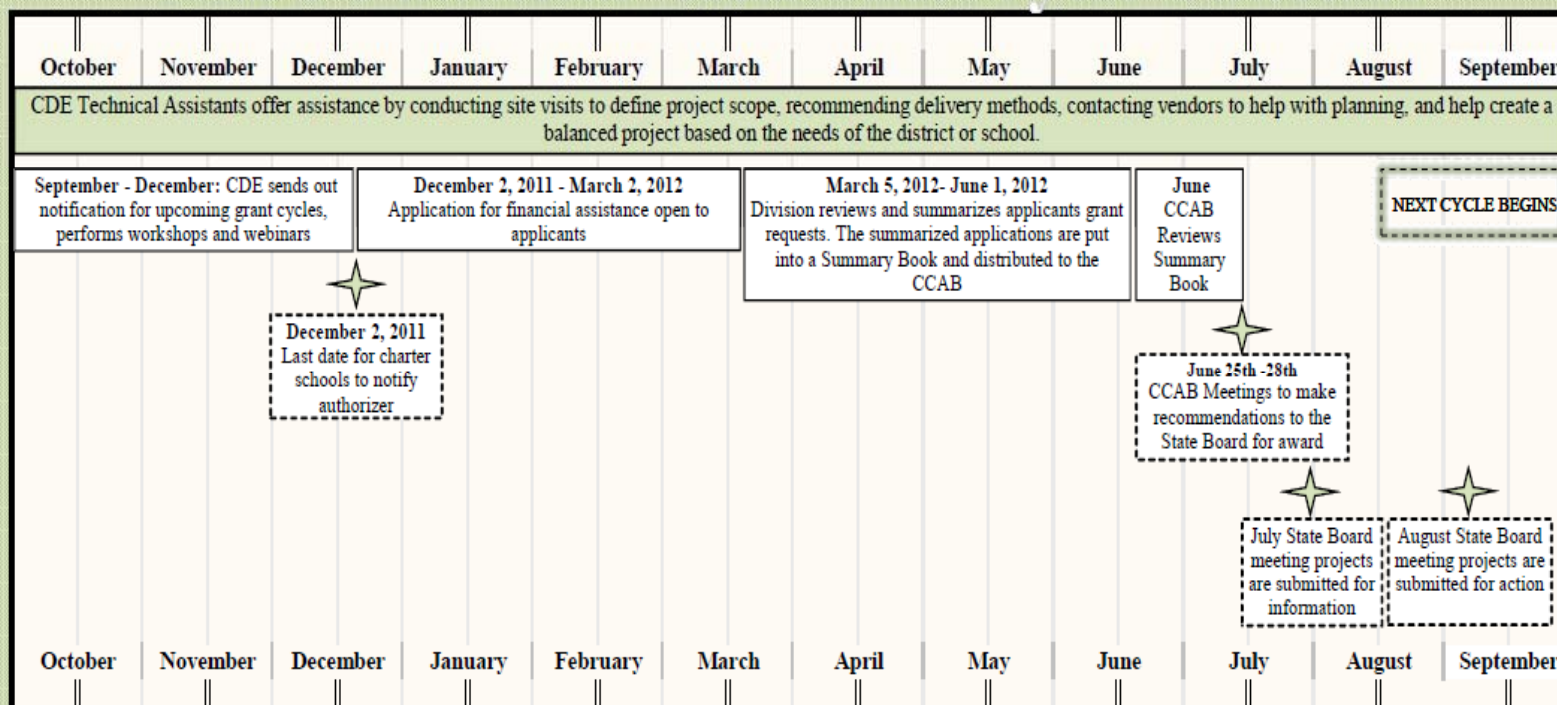
Mary Wickersham - Chair
Norwood Robb – Vice Chair
Mike Maloney - Secretary
Lyndon Burnett
Pete Jefferson
Greg Randall
Tom Stone
Dave Van Sant
Adele Willson



WHAT IS THE PROGRAM TIMELINE?

- Typically applications will be received in the spring and grants will be awarded in August.

BEST Financial Assistance Cycle Timeline



WHAT IS THE ASSISTANCE FUND?

- The public school capital construction assistance fund was created in C.R.S. 22-43.7-104;
- The Assistance fund is comprised of revenues from State Land Trust, Colorado Lottery, Matching Funds, and Interest from the Assistance fund.



WHAT TYPE OF BEST GRANTS ARE THERE?

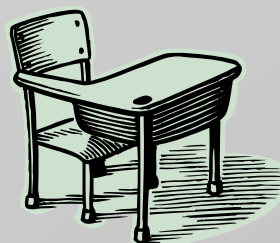
There are three types of BEST grants:

- BEST Cash Grants which are typically used to fund smaller projects like roofs, boiler replacements, fire alarms, etc;
- BEST Lease Purchase Grants which are typically used to fund larger projects like new schools, major renovations, and additions. These grants are financed and financing is paid back with future assistance fund revenues.
- BEST Emergency Grants are for an unanticipated event that makes all or a significant portion of the building unusable for educational purposes or threatens the health or safety of the people using the facility;



WHO QUALIFIES AND WHAT TYPES OF PROJECTS QUALIFY?

- School Districts, Charter Schools, Institute Charter Schools, BOCES, and The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind qualify for BEST;
- Pursuant to C.R.S. 22-43.7-109(5) projects qualify and are prioritized as follows:
 - Address safety hazards or health concerns at existing public school facilities, including public school facility security;
 - Relieve overcrowding in public school facilities, including but not limited to projects that will allow students to move from temporary instructional facilities into permanent facilities;
 - Incorporate technology into the educational environment;
 - All other projects.



WHAT IS A GRANT APPLICATION?

- The grant application is used for a competitive grant process for K-12 Schools, Charter Schools, BOCES, and Colorado Schools for the Deaf and Blind;
- The CC-03 Grant Application form can be found at:
<http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstGrantAppProcess.htm>



WHAT IS A GRANT RESERVE?

- A grant reserve is added by the Division to the estimate in the application for conditions that could not have been anticipated at the time of application;
- Grant reserves can only be used if the issue could not have been anticipated by the applicant;
- To apply for a grant reserve you must fill out a grant reserve request form located at:
<http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstBEST.htm>
and include why the issue could not have been anticipated.



WHAT IS THE STATEWIDE FACILITY ASSESSMENT?

The Assistance Board was required by C.R.S. 22-43.7-108 to conduct an assessment of all public schools in the State of Colorado. The Statewide Facility Assessment assessed public school facility capital construction projects based on:

- The condition of the public school facility;
- Air and water quality in the public school facility;
- Public school facility space requirements;
- The ability to accommodate educational technology, including but not limited to technology from individual student learning and classroom instruction;
- Site requirements for the public school facility;
- Public school facility demographics, including a five-year projection concerning anticipated substantial changes in the pupil count of individual public school facilities.





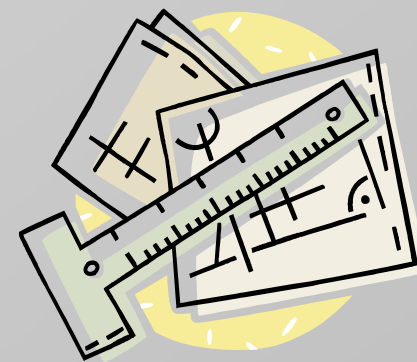
WHAT IS THE STATEWIDE FACILITY ASSESSMENT?

- The Statewide Facility Assessment includes a database to store the data. The data that was collected will be available to the public in a form that is easily accessible and complies with any federal or state laws or regulations concerning privacy. For more information, please visit: <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstAssessment.htm>
- The Assistance Board used the public school facility construction guidelines pursuant to section C.R.S. 22-43.7-107 in conducting the Statewide Facility Assessment described in this section;
- The Statewide Facility Assessment commenced in February 2009 and was completed in March of 2010;
- For technical assistance regarding the Statewide Facility Assessment , please contact: Dustin Guerin.



CONSULTANT VENDOR SELECTION

- Consultants and vendors that may be involved with a BEST funded project are selected based on a fair and competitive process that is open to the public;
- Applicants should contact their Division representative to discuss the competitive selection process. Please provide both a narrative summary statement and supporting documentation to their Division representative once the process has been completed.



WHAT IS AN RFQ AND HOW IS IT SCORED?

- RFQ stands for Request for Qualifications
- It is scored on a number of criteria set forth in the RFQ and is based off of but not limited to the selection criteria set forth is the BEST FAQ;
 - There are a number of locations to advertise your RFQ Including:
 - The BEST list serve;
 - The Dodge Report;
 - The RFQ should be posed or accessible on the applicants website or equivalent;
 - Also consider local news papers.



MASTER PLANNING

- A Master Plan is a comprehensive long range plan intended to guide growth and development. It includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals incorporating: economy, housing, transportation, community facilities and land use. It is based on applicant input, surveys, planning initiatives, existing development, physical characteristics, and social and economic conditions.



OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE

- An Owner's Representative is the person designated as the official representative of the applicant (also known as Construction Manager). They work with the applicant's best interests in mind. Owner's representatives usually have experience in both design and construction, using their experiences to solve problems and offer solutions. The Owner's Rep will control the overall coordination effort between the design team members. During construction they spend significant time on the construction site to recognizing and solving conflicts. When complicated issues arise, the Owner's Rep will explore all of the options, condense the information, and provide the applicant with options, along with a recommended course of action.



WHAT IS DESIGN/BID/BUILD?

- A delivery method in which the applicant contracts with separate entities for the design and construction of a project;
- Design/bid/build is the traditional method for project delivery;
- There are three main phases to the design/bid/build delivery method:
 - The design phase;
 - The bidding phase;
 - The construction phase;
- Advantages of Design/Bid/Build include:
 - The design team is impartial and looks out for the interests of the applicant;
 - The design team prepares documents on which all general contractors place bids. The low bidder is usually awarded the project which provides the sense of getting the best possible price;
 - Guarantees fairness to potential bidders;
 - Assists the applicant in establishing reasonable prices for the project;
 - Uses competition to improve the efficiency and quality for applicants.



WHAT IS DESIGN/BID/BUILD?

- Disadvantages of Design/Bid/Build include:
 - If the design team is not current with construction costs and/or costs increases during the design phase, then bids may come in over budget and delays will occur while the construction documents are redone to reduce costs;
 - Since contractors are brought on board after design, there is little opportunity for input on alternates being presented by the contractor to the design team, to help with cost estimating, or cost savings;
 - Pressures on the design and construction teams may lead to disputes between the architect and the general contractor;
 - Design/Bid/Build can lead to de-value engineering which may cut the scope of the project, so budgets can be met.

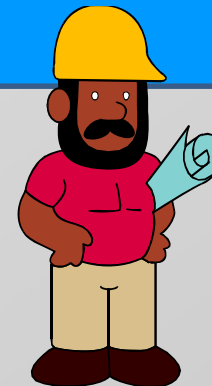


WHAT IS DESIGN/BUILD?

- A delivery method where the design and construction consultants are contracted with a single company as the design/builder or design/build contractor. It will minimize the project risk for the applicant and reduce the schedule by overlapping the design phase and construction phase. Where the design-builder is the contractor, the design professionals are contracted directly with the contractor;
- Advantages of Design/Build
 - The design/build method is not focused on saving the applicant construction costs only, but saves the applicant money on the overall project;
 - Improved communication between the project team and the applicant;
 - Single source project delivery;
 - More accountability of the project team;
 - Less "finger-pointing" that sometimes happens with other delivery methods;
 - Allows the applicant to look to one company with any questions or concerns;
 - Provides Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) for the design.
 - Can lead to full scope of the project being completed through collaboration



WHAT IS DESIGN/BUILD?



- Disadvantages of Design/Build;
 - Premature cost estimating;
 - Short-cut design process;
 - Decreased accountability by the service provider;
 - The design-builder is given a lot of control over the entire process, how the project is organized and how it is completed. With no third-party such as an independent architect to watch over the process, the design-builder could sacrifice the quality of materials and systems such as HVAC, lighting, plumbing, and even structural elements in order to help their profits;
 - Correction of work.
 - Since the applicant may not have the expertise to evaluate the quality of the work, they must trust the design-builder to design a facility that will meet the needs of the applicant, and execute the design correctly, according to codes, and consistent with industry-standards. If the design/builder does not agree with the applicant's evaluation, the applicant might not be able to insist on correction of work done poorly and may need some form of formal dispute such as litigation, or arbitration;
 - The applicant takes on the responsibility to review contract documents, such as plans, specifications, and contracts, and to hold the design/builder accountable to the design and quality control;
 - Uncertain if you are getting the best cost.

WHAT IS CM/GC?

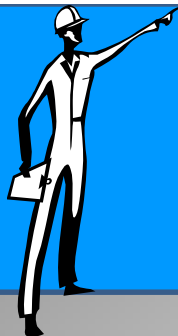
- CM/GC stands for Construction Manager/General Contractor. This refers to the role the contractor plays in the negotiated process where the contractor provides both preconstruction and construction services;
- With CM/GC the applicant holds the contract for both the design consultant and the contractor;
- CM/GC is similar to Design/Bid/Build but brings the contractor on earlier to assist with many aspects of the project.



WHAT IS CM/GC?



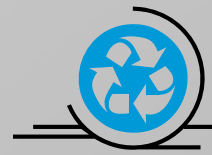
- Advantages of CM/GC include:
 - Applicant is in charge of decisions;
 - Cost savings is kept with the applicant;
 - Method is a combination of Design/Bid/Build & Design/Build
 - Speed of delivery;
 - CM/GC is brought on early enabling them to begin the project earlier, help the design team with cost estimating, and overlap design and construction;
 - Reduced risk to the applicant;
 - Involving the contractor with design helps improve constructability;
 - Increased communication between Contractor and Design Team;
 - Value engineering participation by the contractor;
 - Design flaws and omissions are discovered early with peer reviews by the contractor;
 - Provides Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) for the design;
- Disadvantages of CM/GC include:
 - No construction price knowledge prior to hiring contractor;
 - Sometimes contractors first estimate is significantly higher than the design team;
 - In spite of the name CM/GC contract does not provide the applicant with a CM acting in the applicant's behalf.



WHAT IS THE HIGH PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (HPCP)?

In 2007 the General Assembly passed legislation with high performance requirements for state assisted buildings. The Office of the State Architect adopts and updates the HPCP.

- State-assisted facility means a facility constructed or a major facility constructed or renovated in whole, or in part, with state funds:
 - **Substantially renovated, designed, or constructed with at least 25% state funds;**
 - **Includes a HVAC system;**
- CDE is to achieve the highest performance certification possible:
 - A certification is defined as obtainable if the increased initial cost of the project, including the value of money, can be recouped for **decreased operational costs within 15 years**;
 - If the increased initial cost cannot be recouped within 15 years, an accredited professional shall assert in writing that as much as possible the substantial renovation has been consistent with the HPCP;
- If CDE estimates that the **increased cost will exceed 5%** of the total cost of the project a review will be required by assistance program staff;
- If the project is less than **5,000 sq.ft.**, it is subject to HPCP but certification may not be required.

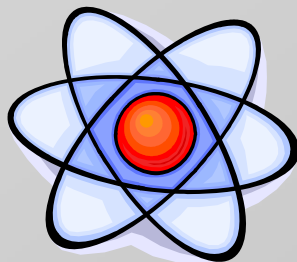


WHAT IS THE HIGH PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (HPCP)?

When signing and submitting an application, the applicant certifies understanding and compliance with the Office of the State Architects HPCP.

All projects that are funded with 25% or more state funding are required to conform with the High Performance Certification Program (HPCP) adopted by the Office of the State Architect if (check all that apply):

- ☐ *The project includes a HVAC system;*
- ☐ *If increased initial costs resulting from HPCP can be recouped by decreased operational costs within 15 years;*
- ☐ *If the project is more than 5,000 sq.ft.;*
- ☐ *The cost of the project is more than 25% of the replacement value of a renovated building;*
- If one or more items are checked the project may be required to target LEED Gold or Colorado Collaborative for High Performing Schools (CO-CHPS) certification as adopted by the Office of the State Architect and a thorough review of the HPCP requirements should be conducted;
- In all cases high performance design, scope, and cost must be considered in all grant applications.



WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY GRANT?

- Pursuant to C.R.S. 22-43.7-104(4) for each fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2008, an emergency reserve of at least one million dollars shall be maintained in the assistance fund to be used for a public school facility emergency in accordance with section C.R.S. 22-43.7-109(8)
- “Public school facility emergency” means an unanticipated event that makes all or a significant portion of the building unusable for educational purposes or threatens the health or safety of the people using the facility.



WHAT ARE MATCHING FUNDS?

- Pursuant to C.R.S. 22-43.7-109(9), BEST grants are matching grants and the statute provides criteria for calculating a matching percentage;
 - The calculated match percentages can be viewed at the CDE website.

ADAMS	STRASBURG 31J	44%
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER 50	24%
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA RE-11J	17%
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO RE-22J	35%
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD 1	50%
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN 2	24%
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK 5	59%
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON 6	63%
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL 26J	61%
ARAPAHOE	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28-J	24%
ARAPAHOE	BYERS 32J	44%
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA 50 JT	65%

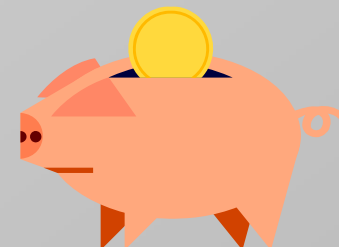
HOW ARE MATCHING FUNDS CALCULATED FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS?

- Minimum Match Criteria, from statute, used to calculate a minimum match for each school district per C.R.S. 22-43.7-109 (9) (c), is as follows:
 - The school district's assessed value per pupil relative to the State average;
 - The school district's median household income relative to the State average;
 - The school district's bond redemption fund mill levy relative to the Statewide average;
 - The percentage of pupils enrolled in the school district who are eligible for free and/or reduced-cost lunch;
 - Bond election effort and success over the last 10 years.



HOW ARE MATCHING FUNDS CALCULATED FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS?

- The amount of per pupil revenue the charter school has budgeted to expend in order to meet its facilities obligations during the fiscal year for which an application is made relative to other charter schools in the State, measured both in terms of total dollars and as a percentage of the charter school's total per pupil operating revenue;
- Bond election effort and success over the last 10 years;
- The per pupil revenue received by the charter school from the State that is required by law to be credited to a capital construction reserve fund;
- The per pupil revenue received by the charter school from the State education fund for Capital Construction pursuant to section C.R.S. 22-30.5-112.3;
- The percentage of pupils enrolled in the school who are eligible for free and/or reduced-cost lunch.



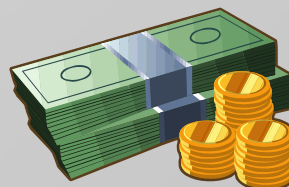
WHAT CRITERIA MUST CHARTER SCHOOLS MEET?

- Charter School and Institute Charter School requirements are as follows:
 - Chartered for at least 5 years on the date authorizer submits application per C.R.S. 22-43.7-103(7);
 - Charter School must have complied with all public school facilities construction guidelines addressing health and safety issues established by the Assistance Board pursuant to section C.R.S. 22-43.7-107(2)(a) at the time the charter school first occupied the facility per C.R.S. 22-43.7-109(1)(b);
 - Charter School to notify authorizer at least 3 months in advance of submitting application per C.R.S. 22-43.7-109(3);
 - Authorizer to submit application and administer funding per C.R.S. 22-43.7-109(3).



WHAT IS A “NON-BEST” CHARTER SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION GRANT?

- Each year the State Education Fund provides an appropriation for Charter School and Institute Charter School Capital Construction. This funding can be used by the Charter School or Institute Charter School to pay for school construction, renovation, financing, purchasing or leasing of facilities. The purpose of this funding is to promote a safe and healthy learning environment for all Colorado students. The Charter School Capital Construction Funds cannot be used for: routine maintenance; such as custodial work, mowing, tree trimming, cleaning, etc; purchase of furnishings or equipment, unless the items are FF&E for new space funded with the capital construction funds.



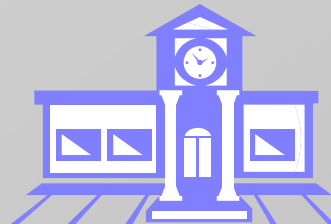
WHAT IS A “NON-BEST” CHARTER SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION GRANT?

- All Charter Schools and Institute Charter Schools in the State must submit a questionnaire to the Department in order to receive these funds. The Department historically requests the certification of "Charter School Capital Construction Funding Eligibility Questionnaire" after the October 1 pupil counts. The funds are distributed on a per pupil basis and the pupil count is taken directly from the October 1 pupil count data submitted by the applicant to the Department;
- For any technical assistance related to charter schools, please contact Scott Newell.



HOW ARE MATCHING FUNDS CALCULATED FOR BOCES?

- The following criteria, from statute, is used to calculate a minimum match for each Board of Cooperative Services application for financial assistance per C.R.S. 22-43.7-109:
 - The average assessed value per pupil of all members of the board of cooperative services participating in the capital construction project relative to the state average;
 - The average median household income relative to the State average;
 - The average bond redemption fund mill levy relative to the statewide average;
 - The percentage of pupils that are eligible for free or reduced-cost lunch;
 - Bond election effort and success over the last 10 years.



HOW ARE MATCHING FUNDS CALCULATED FOR COLORADO SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND?

- Colorado School for Deaf and Blind requirements are as follows:
 - Per C.R.S. 22-43.7-113 Colorado Schools for Deaf and Blind shall be subject to the same financial assistance application requirements and financial assistance prioritization criteria as a school district.



WHAT IS QZAB?

- The QZAB (Qualified Zone Academy Bond) program is a program that offers interest-free financing to schools for the purpose of repair and renovation projects for school districts. The benefit of the QZAB program is that it helps school districts save money , to make their dollars go further.;
- QZAB application is located at:
<http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstQZAB.htm>



HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

- Colorado Revised Statute 24-80.1-101 thru 108 requires state agencies such as the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) to consult with and take into consideration the comments of the Colorado Historical Society (CHS) on projects involving properties listed on the State Register of Historic Properties or properties having historical significance, to determine if the project would result in an adverse effect to the property;
- For the purposes of the BEST grant program, CDE and CHS are evaluating properties that are over 50 years and older to determine if they are eligible for listing on the State Register, if they are not already listed.



CONTRACTS



- Contract Language Should Include:
 - Immigration language;
 - Assignment of Rights (If Lease Purchase Grant);
 - Signage requirements;
 - Permitting requirements;
 - Bond and insurance requirements;
 - W9 information (If Lease-Purchase Grant).

WHAT IMMIGRATION LANGUAGE SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CONTRACTS?

- Per Immigration Law C.R.S. 8-17.5-101 & 102, (HB 06-1343). A State agency or political subdivision shall not enter into or renew a public contract for services with a contractor who:
 - Knowingly employs or contracts with an illegal alien to perform work under the contract;
 - Knowingly contracts with a subcontractor who knowingly employs or contracts with an illegal alien to perform work under the contract;
- Prior to executing a public contract for services, each prospective contractor shall certify that, at the time of the certification:
 - It does not knowingly employ or contract with an illegal alien who will perform work under the public contract for services;
 - That the contractor will participate in the E-Verify program or the Department Program in order to confirm the employment eligibility of all employees who are newly hired for employment to perform work under the public contract for services.



DAVIS BACON AND RELATED ACTS (DBRA)

- The Davis-Bacon Act requires that all contractors and subcontractors performing on federal contracts (and contractors or subcontractors performing on federally assisted contracts under the related Acts) in excess of \$2,000 pay their laborers and mechanics not less than the prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits listed in the contract's Davis-Bacon wage determination for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on similar projects in the area. Davis-Bacon labor standards clauses must be included in covered contracts;
- For more information visit:
<http://www.dol.gov/compliance/guide/dbra.htm>



WHAT DAVIS BACON (IF LEASE PURCHASE GRANT) INFORMATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CONTRACT?

- The “Special Provisions” document, which includes WDs;
- The sublease form between the Sublessee and the Sublessor.



- For more information regarding Davis-Bacon contact Kevin Huber or visit our website at: <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstTechnicalDB.htm>



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WHAT IS THE ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS? (IF LEASE-PURCHASE GRANT)

- The Sublessee hereby assigns to the State and the Trustee, and each Project Contract shall expressly provide that the State and the Trustee shall have, the right to enforce each Project Contract against the Contractor (a) following termination of this Sublease and (b) in any case where, in the reasonable judgment of the State or the Trustee, with the consent of the State, the Sublessee has failed to enforce the terms of such Project Contract in a manner consistent with the obligations of the Sublessee under this Sublease.

WHAT SIGNAGE IS REQUIRED?

- The building must have a permanent sign that notes where the funds were received from;
- Sign could be incorporated into a project dedication plaque;
- If a temporary jobsite sign with name of project, contractor, architect, etc. is provided it shall include the same language.



WHAT PERMITTING IS REQUIRED?

- As of January 01, 2010, the Colorado Division of Fire Safety has responsibility for building code compliance, plan review, building permitting, and inspection;
- Contact the Colorado Division of Fire Safety at:
Joe Montoya – School Program Manager
303 239-5862
joseph.montoya@cdps.state.co.us
Or visit their website at:
<http://www.dfs.state.co.us/schools.htm>



WHAT BOND REQUIREMENTS ARE THERE?

- Payment and Performance Bonds;
 - A contractor who is awarded a contract for more than fifty thousand dollars shall execute bonds.





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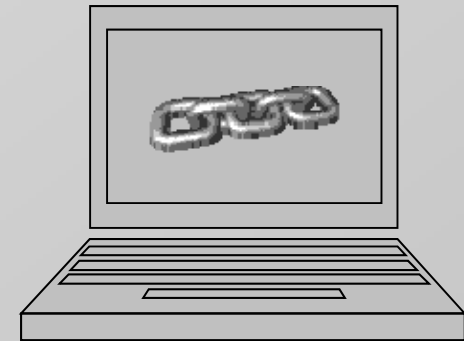
Division of Public School Capital Construction Assistance

WHAT INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS ARE THERE?

- Builder's Risk Completed Value Insurance – The Service Provider shall procure and maintain, at its own cost and expense, standard, all risk of loss builder's risk completed value insurance upon such property. A certificate of insurance evidencing such insurance shall be provided to the applicant;
- General Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance – The Service Provider shall procure and maintain, at his own cost and expense, during the Service Providers Project Contract, standard form comprehensive general public liability and property damage insurance that includes coverage for (a) all claims for bodily injury, including death, and property damage; and (b) contractual liability in an amount equal to the maximum amount payable to it under its Project Contract. Such policies shall include the applicant as additional insured and shall include a provision prohibiting cancellation, termination or alteration without 30 days' prior notice by certified mail to the applicant. A certificate of insurance evidencing such insurance shall be provided to the applicant with respect to each Service Provider within 60 days of the effective date of the related Project Contract;
- Workers' Compensation Insurance – The Service Provider must procure and maintain, at his own cost and expense, workers' compensation insurance as required by Colorado law during the term of its contract, covering all persons working under its Project Contract. Such insurance, if issued by a private carrier, shall contain a provision that such coverage shall not be canceled, terminated or altered without 30 days' prior written notice to the applicant. Certificates evidencing such coverage shall be provided to the applicant.

HELPFUL LINKS

- Colorado Department of Education
 - http://www.cde.state.co.us/index_home.htm
- Governor's Energy Office (GEO)
 - <http://www.colorado.gov/energy/>
- Colorado Historical Society (CHS)
 - <http://www.coloradohistory.org/>
- Department of Local Affairs (DOLA)
 - <http://www.dola.state.co.us/>
- Greater Outdoors Colorado (GOCO)
 - <http://www.goco.org/>



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

This presentation can be found at:

- <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstBEST.htm>

