



Pathways to the Middle Class

FY 2016

PROPOSED BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

VOLUME 5

FY 2016 TO FY 2021

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

(INCLUDING HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

*Submitted to the Congress of the United States
by the Government of the District of Columbia
July 17, 2015*





Government of the District of Columbia
FY 2016 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan

Pathways to the Middle Class

Volume 5

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(Including Highway Trust Fund)



Submitted to the
Congress of the United States
by the
Government of the District of Columbia

July 17, 2015



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

District of Columbia Government

District of Columbia

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

October 1, 2014

Executive Director

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) presented a Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to District of Columbia Government, District of Columbia, for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2014. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications device. This award is the fifteenth in the history of the District of Columbia.

This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current budget continues to conform to program requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

Government of the District of Columbia

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Deputy City Administrator

and Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

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Human Services

Brian Kenner

Deputy Mayor for Planning and

Economic Development

Jennifer C. Niles

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Public Safety and Justice

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District of Columbia Organization Chart



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RESIDENTS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

MAYOR

City Administrator

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Council of the District of Columbia

DC Auditor

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Office of Budget and Planning
Office of Tax and Revenue
Office of Finance and Treasury

Office of Revenue Analysis
Office of Financial Operations and Systems
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board

Office of Budget and Finance

Deputy Mayor for Greater Economic Opportunity

Department of Small and Local Business Development
Department of Employment Services
Office of African-American Affairs
Commission on Fathers, Men, and Boys

Deputy Mayor for Education

DC Public Schools
Office of the State Superintendent of Education
Department of Parks and Recreation
Public Charter School Board
Public Charter Schools
University of the District of Columbia (including UDC Community College)

Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development

Department of Housing and Community Development
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Department of Transportation
Office of Planning
Department of the Environment
Department of Insurance, Securities, and Banking
Office of Film, Television, and Entertainment
Commission on the Arts and Humanities
Taxicab Commission

Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services

Department of Health
Department of Human Services
Child and Family Services Agency
Department of Disability Services
Department of Behavioral Health
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services
Department of Health Care Finance
Office on Aging
Office of Disability Rights

Deputy City Administrator/
Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice

Metropolitan Police Department
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department
Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency
Department of Corrections
Department of Forensic Sciences
Office of Unified Communications
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
Justice Grants Administration:
Office of Victim Services
Corrections Information Council

Mayor's Office of Legal Counsel

Department of Human Resources
Department of Public Works
Department of General Services
Office of the Chief Technology Officer
Office of Contracting and Procurement
Department of Motor Vehicles
Office of Risk Management
Office of Human Rights

Office of the Inspector General

Office of Policy and Legislative Affairs
Office of Federal and Regional Affairs
Office of the Secretary

New Columbia Statehood Commission*
Office of the Statehood Delegation

Office of the Attorney General

Office of the General Counsel:
Office of Partnerships and Grants
Office of Communications: Mayor's Correspondence Unit
Office of Talent and Appointments
Office of Scheduling and Advance
Office of Community Affairs:
Clean City Office
Office of Community Relations and Services
Youth Advisory Council
ServeDC
Office of African Affairs
Office of Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs
Office of LGBT Affairs
Office of Latino Affairs
Office of Religious Affairs
Office of Veteran Affairs
Office of Returning Citizens Affairs
Office on Women's Policy and Initiatives

JUDICIAL BRANCH

DC Court of Appeals

DC Superior Court

Joint Committee on Judicial Administration

Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure

Judicial Nomination Commission

Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission

CHARTER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

- Board of Elections (including the Office of Campaign Finance)
- Public Service Commission
- Zoning Commission

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

- Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration
- Board of Ethics and Government Accountability
- Contract Appeals Board
- Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
- DC Housing Authority
- DC Public Library
- DC Retirement Board
- DC Water (Water and Sewer Authority)
- Health Benefit Exchange Authority
- Housing Finance Agency
- New Columbia Statehood Commission
- Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation
- Office of Administrative Hearings
- Office of Employee Appeals
- Office of the People's Counsel
- Office of the Statehood Delegation
- Office of the Tenant Advocate
- Office of Zoning
- Public Charter School Board
- Public Employee Relations Board
- Real Property Tax Appeals Commission
- State Board of Education
- University of the District of Columbia (including UDC Community College)
- Washington Convention and Sports Authority

REGIONAL BODIES

- Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
- National Capital Planning Commission
- Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
- Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission
- Washington Metropolitan Airports Authority



NOTE: Agencies enclosed within dashed boxes are independent agencies.
* The New Columbia Statehood Commission is co-chaired by the Mayor and the Council Chairman.



Transmittal Letters



MURIEL BOWSER
MAYOR

July 17, 2015

The Honorable Barack H. Obama
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the residents of the District of Columbia, I am pleased to submit to you the District of Columbia Fiscal Year 2016 Budget and Financial Plan entitled *Pathways to the Middle Class*, which includes the Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Request Act of 2015. This is the District of Columbia's twentieth consecutive balanced budget, one that will help improve the lives of District residents in all eight wards.

Our goal is to ensure that all residents – whether they have lived here for five minutes or five generations – share in the District's prosperity and that we continue building on our successes in education, public safety, economic development, affordable housing, and infrastructure improvements. With these goals in mind, the budget includes the following strategic enhancements:

- \$1.3 billion to modernize our elementary, middle, and high school facilities over the next six years;
- \$138.3 million in capital funds over six years for recreation centers, parks, and pools;
- \$100 million in new funding for affordable housing initiatives within the Housing Production Trust Fund;
- \$80.8 million for Fire and Emergency Medical Services equipment investments;
- \$40 million in capital funds to create new family shelter options throughout the District to replace DC General;
- \$27.7 million for increased enrollment in our public schools;
- \$23 million to begin funding the city's strategic path to end homelessness;
- \$7 million to expand the Kids Ride Free program to Metrorail;
- \$3.4 million to continue the expansion of our Summer Youth Employment Program to include 22–24 year olds;
- \$2.9 million to hire 48 new civilian positions within the Metropolitan Police Department, allowing more sworn officers to move from the desk to the street; and

- \$2.7 million to increase the number of body-worn cameras for Metropolitan Police Department patrol officers.

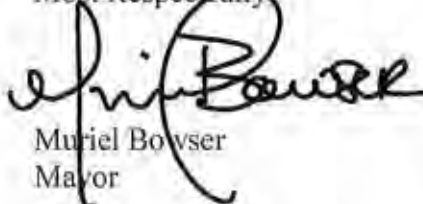
As you know, the District of Columbia faces challenges to the implementation of our budget because of difficulties in Congress regarding the passage of annual Federal appropriations bills and some members' attempts to impose riders on those bills to limit Home Rule in the District of Columbia. All District residents appreciate your support of the District controlling our local dollars to ensure the uninterrupted ability for us to spend those funds, whether or not Congress passes its budget in a timely fashion. Thank you for including language in your budget supporting our autonomy by requesting that Congress act to remove the District of Columbia from the appropriations process with respect to the District's local funds. The District of Columbia raises over 70 percent of its budget in local funds and it is an affront to democracy that we were not, until now, allowed to utilize those funds without affirmative Congressional action.

We also want to extend our sincere appreciation for your continued support of legislative autonomy for the District of Columbia in your Fiscal Year 2016 budget submission, a goal we will work hard to achieve during my tenure. The District of Columbia is home to more than 650,000 residents who lack the basic right of representative governance. I pledge to work with you, the leadership of both the House of Representatives and Senate, and our allies to achieve the autonomy the District deserves.

This is the first time we have passed a budget under the provisions of our Budget Autonomy Act. Unlike previous Budget Request Acts, this year's Act has been reviewed and voted on twice by our Council. This is still a transition year, though, because when we started our budget planning, an injunction prohibited us from implementing our Budget Autonomy Act. As a result, we prepared only one District budget this year, titled the 2016 Budget Request Act of 2015, and it contains both the federal and local portions of our budget. The injunction was later vacated, however, allowing us to implement the Budget Autonomy Act. We recognize the continued need for an appropriation of the federal payment portions of our budget but believe that the provisions relating to the local portion of our budget will go into effect without a separate appropriation following a 30 legislative-day period of passive Congressional review.

I look forward to prompt and favorable consideration of the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2016 Budget and Financial Plan.

Most Respectfully,



Muriel Bowser
Mayor



Phil Mendelson
Chairman

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1350 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Office: (202) 724-8064
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July 17, 2015

The Honorable John Boehner
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
Room H-209
United States Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Joseph Biden, Jr.
President of the Senate
United States Senate
Room S-212
United States Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20516

Re: Transmittal of D.C. Act for Congressional Review

Dear Mr. Speaker and Mr. President:

On behalf of the government and residents of the District of Columbia, I submit to you the local portion of the Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Request Act of 2015, D.C. Act 21-99, Div. A, tit. II-III, tit. IV, §§101-104, 106, in accordance with section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, P.L. 93-198. The fiscal year 2016 budget is the District's 20th consecutive balanced budget.

The fiscal year 2016 budget reflects important proposals advanced by the Mayor, including a one-year extension of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, increased funding for homeless services, expansion of the Metropolitan Police Department's body-worn camera program, and funding for Coolidge High School. Through its review and approval process, the Council further refined this budget proposal as set forth below.

The approved budget provides additional resources for critical homeless services, affordable housing, and seniors. These additional resources include a \$5 million increase to the Local Rent Supplement Program for families and a \$2.3 million increase to Targeted Affordable Housing for individuals. Further, the Council identified funds to support a \$1.8 million increase to Permanent Supportive Housing for individuals while maintaining the Mayor's \$100 million commitment to the Housing Production Trust Fund. Additional

allocations include a \$500,000 increase to the Emergency Rental Assistance Program to restore funds to this program and a \$200,000 increase to the Office on Aging to support the senior meals program.

The budget as approved by the Council also maintains the District's commitment to providing a world-class education system. It implements a comprehensive, objective approach to school modernizations to ensure better allocation of resources and greater certainty in planned improvements. The Council also funds a \$1 million restoration to the collections budget for the District of Columbia Public Library; \$541,000 dedicated to funding the Books-from-Birth initiative to improve literacy for District children; and \$3.5 million restored to the University of the District of Columbia operating budget and \$15 million restored to the University's capital budget.

Regarding public safety and justice, the approved fiscal year 2016 budget funds a four-fold increase to the Metropolitan Police Department's body-worn camera program, increasing the program to 1600 cameras. The budget also includes \$2.6 million for a full restoration to funds swept from the Crime Victims' Assistance Fund. To keep District youth engaged, the Council allocates a \$1.75 million increase for truancy prevention programs. The Council also funds a \$638,000 increase to the Access to Justice Initiative to address needs in critical civil legal services.

To keep the District growing and its neighborhoods thriving, this budget invests in transformative economic development projects to benefit neighborhoods across the District. The fiscal year 2016 budget adopted by the Council increases funding of the H Street Bridge project to \$200 million and provides for its completion within four years—this is a key component to one of the region's largest economic development initiatives and will revitalize Union Station as an East Coast transportation hub. The approved budget includes an \$8 million total allocation to Great Streets Grants, with \$4 million set aside for citywide corridors and \$4 million dedicated for H Street. Finally, the budget initiates the process to establish tax increment financing for infrastructure improvements to incentivize redevelopment at Union Market.

This budget, like the 19 budgets before it, is fully balanced with a sound four-year financial plan. It prioritizes principles of responsible budgeting and fiscal sustainability. In light of the District's continued strong revenue growth, the budget maintains the progressive sales tax rate while avoiding a proposed marriage penalty for households claiming the standard deduction. The Council's approved budget right-sizes borrowing in the capital improvements plan and keeps borrowing within the District's self-imposed 12 percent debt cap.

A major component of the District's fiscal year 2015 budget was a tax reform package with four goals: to increase progressivity by creating a new bracket to lower taxes for low- and moderate-income residents; to enhance tax relief for low-income workers through an expanded Earned Income Tax Credit; to increase the competitiveness of District businesses with surrounding jurisdictions; and to conform elements of our tax system with federal standards to lower effective tax rates and smooth tax filing. Part of the tax reform package was subject to revenue triggers that, pursuant to existing law, would go into effect

only if the District's revenues rise faster than current projections beginning in fiscal year 2017. This year's budget legislation would eliminate that delay by allowing tax relief to go into effect in fiscal year 2016 if projected revenues outpace current revenue estimates. This does not increase the amount of incremental tax revenue dedicated to tax relief; rather it allows the tax changes to go into effect one year earlier.

As always, I appreciate your continued support of the District's efforts to provide quality services and support to its residents, visitors, and businesses, as well as your support of home rule and self-representation for District residents.

Sincerely,



Phil Mendelson
Chairman of the Council



Table of Contents

FY 2016 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan

Volume 5

FY 2016 - FY 2021 Capital Improvements Plan (Including Highway Trust Fund)

Contents

Transmittal Letter

FY 2016 - FY 2021 Capital Improvements Plan	5-1
---	-----

Project Description Forms

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)	1
ADA COMPLIANCE POOL (PL104)	3
BIG 3 BUILDINGS POOL (PL108)	4
CRITICAL SYSTEM REPLACEMENT (PL902)	5
DC UNITED SOCCER STADIUM (SPC01)	6
ENERGY RETROFITTING OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS (PL901)	7
ENHANCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE (PL402)	8
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ABATEMENT POOL (PL103)	9
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (AT0)	11
CAPITAL ASSET REPLACEMENT SCHEDULING SYSTEM (CIM01)	13
INTEGRATED TAX SYSTEM MODERNIZATION (CSP08)	14
SOAR MODERNIZATION (BF301)	15
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (BA0)	17
ARCHIVES (AB102)	19
OFFICE OF ZONING (BJ0)	21
ZONING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS (JM102)	23
DC PUBLIC LIBRARY (CE0)	25
CLEVELAND PARK LIBRARY (CPL38)	27
GENERAL IMPROVEMENT- LIBRARIES (LB310)	28
LAMOND RIGGS LIBRARY (LAR37)	29
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. MEMORIAL CENTRAL LIBRARY (MCL03)	30
PALISADES LIBRARY (PAL37)	31
SOUTHEAST LIBRARY (SEL37)	32
SOUTHWEST LIBRARY (SWL37)	33
DEPT. OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (CR0)	35
IT SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ISM07)	37
DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PLANNING AND ECON DEV (EB0)	39
HILL EAST (EB422)	41
MCMILLAN SITE REDEVELOPMENT (AMS11)	42
NEW COMMUNITIES (EB008)	43
SAINT ELIZABETHS E CAMPUS INFRASTRUCTURE (AWR01)	44
SKYLAND SHOPPING CENTER (ASC13)	45
WALTER REED REDEVELOPMENT (AWT01)	46
WASA NEW FACILITY (EB409)	47
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT (FA0)	49
MPD SCHEDULED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (PL110)	51
SPECIALIZED VEHICLES - MPD (PEQ20)	52
SPECIALIZED VEHICLES - MPD (PEQ22)	53
FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (FB0)	55
ENGINE COMPANY 23 RENOVATION (LC537)	57
FEMS SCHEDULED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (LF239)	58
FIRE APPARATUS (20600)	59
FIRE APPARATUS (20630)	60
RELOCATION OF ENGINE COMPANY 26 (LC837)	61
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (FL0)	63

GENERAL RENOVATIONS AT DOC FACILITIES (CGN01)	65
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS (GA0)	67
ADA COMPLIANCE - DCPS (GM303)	69
ADAMS ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY160)	70
AITON ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY176)	71
ANNE M. GODING ES (YY105)	72
BANCROFT ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY177)	73
BANNEKER HS MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY101)	74
BOILER REPAIRS - DCPS (GM102)	75
BROWNE EC MODERNIZATION (YY108)	76
COOLIDGE HS MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (NX837)	77
CW HARRIS ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY178)	78
DCPS DCSTARS HW UPGRADE (T2247)	79
DCPS IT INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE (N8005)	80
EATON ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY180)	81
ELIOT-HINE JHS RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY181)	82
ELLINGTON MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY159)	83
ES/MS MODERNIZATION CAPITAL LABOR - PROGRAM MGMT (GM312)	84
FRANCIS/STEVENS ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY103)	85
GARFIELD ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY182)	86
GARRISON ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY183)	87
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS - DCPS (GM120)	88
HIGH SCHOOL LABOR - PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (GM311)	89
HOUSTON ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY144)	90
HYDE ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY164)	91
JEFFERSON MS MODERNIZATION /RENOVATION (YY165)	92
KIMBALL ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY185)	93
LAFAYETTE ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY187)	94
LIFE SAFETY - DCPS (GM304)	95
LOGAN ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY107)	96
MAJOR REPAIRS/MAINTENANCE - DCPS (GM121)	97
MARIE REED ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY1MR)	98
MAURY ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (MR337)	99
MURCH ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY190)	100
ORR ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY170)	101
POWELL ES RENOVATION/MODERNIZATION (YY152)	102
RAYMOND ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY193)	103
ROOF REPAIRS - DCPS (GM101)	104
ROOSEVELT HS MODERNIZATION (NR939)	105
SMOTHERS ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY195)	106
STABILIZATION CAPITAL LABOR - PROGRAM MGMT (GM313)	107
TRUESDELL ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (PL337)	108
VAN NESS MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY1VN)	109
WARD 4 MIDDLE SCHOOL (YY1W4)	110
WARD 7 SPECIALTY SCHOOL (SG3W7)	111
WASHINGTON-METRO MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY106)	112
WATKINS ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATIONS (YY197)	113
WEST ES MODERNIZATION/RENOVATION (YY173)	114
WINDOW REPLACEMENT - DCPS (SG106)	115
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION (OSSE) (GD0)	117
EDUCATIONAL GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM II (EMG16)	119
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (GF0)	121
RENOVATION OF UNIVERSITY FACILITIES (UG706)	123
SPECIAL EDUCATION TRANSPORTATION (GO0)	125
SPECIAL ED. VEHICLE REPLACEMENT (BU0B2)	127
VEHICLE REPLACEMENT (BU0B0)	128
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (HA0)	129
ADA COMPLIANCE (QE511)	131
ANACOSTIA REC CENTER MODERNIZATION (ANR37)	132
ARBORETUM COMMUNITY CENTER (QP5AR)	133
BENNING PARK RECREATION CENTER - REHAB (QF4RC)	134
CHEVY CHASE RECREATION CENTER (QM701)	135
CONGRESS HEIGHTS MODERNIZATION (COM37)	136
DOUGLASS COMMUNITY CENTER (QM8DC)	137
DPR FLEET UPGRADES (QFL15)	138

DUCK POND (DUCKP)	139
FORT DUPONT ICE ARENA REPLACEMENT (QD738)	140
GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS - DPR (RG001)	141
HEARST PARK (HTSPK)	142
HEARST PARK POOL (WD3PL)	143
IT INFRASTRURE DPR (NPR15)	144
LANGDON COMMUNITY CENTER REDEVELOPMENT (QN501)	145
MARVIN GAYE RECREATION CENTER (QI237)	146
NOMA PARKS & REC CENTERS (QM802)	147
OXON RUN PARK (OXR37)	148
PALISADES RECREATION CENTER (QM8PR)	149
PARK IMPROVEMENTS - PROJECT MANAGEMENT (QH750)	150
SWIMMING POOL REPLACEMENT (RG006)	151
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE (HT0)	153
EAST END MEDICAL CENTER (UMC01)	155
MMIS UPGRADED SYSTEM (MPM03)	156
PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS (AP101)	157
REPLACE CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CM102)	158
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (JA0)	159
CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - GO BOND (CMSS1)	161
TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (THK16)	162
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (KA0)	163
11TH STREET BRIDGE PARK (ED0D5)	165
ADMINISTRATIVE COST TRANSFER (PM0MT)	166
ALLEY MAINTENANCE (CE310)	167
ALLEY REHABILITATION (CEL21)	168
BRIDGE MAINTENANCE (CE307)	169
BUS EFFICIENCY ENHANCEMENTS (BEE00)	170
CIRCULATOR BUSES (CIR14)	171
CIRCULATOR FLEET REHAB (CIRFL)	172
CURB AND SIDEWALK REHAB (CAL16)	173
DBOM CIRCULATOR BUS GARAGE (CIRBG)	174
EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION - DDOT (6EQ01)	175
EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION - DDOT (6EQ02)	176
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE (CE302)	177
GREENSPACE MANAGEMENT (CG313)	178
H ST/BENNING/K ST. LINE (SA306)	179
H STREET BRIDGE (BR005)	180
IVY CITY STREETSCAPES (SR097)	181
KENNEDY STREET STREETSCAPES (ED311)	182
LOCAL STREET MAINTENANCE (CE309)	183
LOCAL STREETS WARD 1 (SR301)	184
LOCAL STREETS WARD 2 (SR302)	185
LOCAL STREETS WARD 3 (SR303)	186
LOCAL STREETS WARD 4 (SR304)	187
LOCAL STREETS WARD 5 (SR305)	188
LOCAL STREETS WARD 6 (SR306)	189
LOCAL STREETS WARD 7 (SR307)	190
LOCAL STREETS WARD 8 (SR308)	191
NON-PARTICIPATING HIGHWAY TRUST FUND SUPPORT (NP000)	192
PEDESTRIAN & BICYCLE SAFETY ENHANCEMENTS (AD306)	193
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE - PARKSIDE (BRI01)	194
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE STREETSCAPES (EDL19)	195
POWER LINE UNDERGROUNDING (PLU00)	196
PREVENTION OF FLOODING IN BLOOMINGDALE/LEDROIT PK (FLD01)	197
REPAIR AND MAINTAIN CURBS AND SIDEWALKS (CA301)	198
S CAPITOL ST/FREDERICK DOUGLASS BRIDGE (AW031)	199
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (CA303)	200
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (SR310)	201
STREET SIGN IMPROVEMENTS (CE304)	202
STREETLIGHT MANAGEMENT (AD304)	203
TRAILS (TRL50)	204
TREE PLANTING (CG314)	205
WARD 8 STREETSCAPES (SR098)	206
MASS TRANSIT SUBSIDIES (KE0)	207

7000 SERIES RAILCAR PURCHASE OPTION (SA616)	209
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT (TOP02)	210
WMATA CIP CONTRIBUTION (SA501)	211
WMATA FUND - PRIIA (SA311)	212
DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (KG0)	213
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL REMEDIATION - DDOE (HMRHM)	215
SPRING VALLEY PARK RESTORATION (SWM10)	216
STORMWATER RETROFIT IMPLEMENTATION (SWM05)	217
WATERWAY RESTORATION (BAG04)	218
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (KT0)	219
CONSOLIDATION OF DPW FACILITIES @1833 W. VIRGINIA (CON01)	221
HEAVY EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION - DPW (EQ903)	222
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES (KV0)	223
DESTINY REPLACEMENT PROJECT (MVS16)	225
TICKET PROCESSING SYSTEM (TPS01)	226
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER (TO0)	227
DC GOVERNMENT CITYWIDE IT SECURITY PROGRAM (N9101)	229
DC GOVERNMENT NEW DATA CENTER BUILD-OUT (N9001)	230

Appendices

Appendix A - FY 2016 Appropriated Budget Authority Request	A-1
Appendix B - FY 2016 - FY 2021 Planned Expenditures from New Allotments	B-1
Appendix C - FY 2016 - FY 2021 Planned Funding Sources	C-1
Appendix D - Capital Budget Authority and Allotment Balances	D-1
Appendix E - Capital Project Cost Estimate Variance	E-1
Appendix F - Rescission, Redirection and Reprogramming of Available Allotments - FY 2015 Year-to-date	F-1
Appendix G - Rescission, Redirection and Reprogramming of Available Allotments - FY 2014	G-1
Appendix H - FY 2016 - FY 2021 Highway Trust Fund	H-1
Appendix I - The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (WASA)	I-1

Capital Improvements Plan

FY 2016 - FY 2021

Capital Improvements Plan

Introduction

The District's proposed capital budget for FY 2016 - FY 2021 calls for financing \$1.219 billion of capital expenditures in FY 2016. The FY 2016 budget highlights are:

- \$348 million for D.C. Public Schools, to include \$211 million for renovation of elementary schools, \$49 million for renovation and expansion of Duke Ellington School of the Arts, and \$40 million for renovation of middle schools;
- \$335 million for the District Department of Transportation, to include \$20 million for a new H Street bridge and \$29 million for improvements to the South Capitol Street corridor and replacement of the Frederick Douglass Bridge;
- \$129 million for the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority (WMATA), to include \$78 million for the inter-jurisdictional Capital Funding Agreement and \$50 million for the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act (PRIIA) Funding Agreement;
- \$112 million for the Department of General Services, to include \$106 million for land purchase and infrastructure for a new D.C. United Stadium;
- \$66 million for the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development, to include \$30 million for McMillan Site Redevelopment;
- \$46 million for the Department of Parks and Recreation, to include \$8 million for a new Fort Dupont ice arena, \$8 million for Marvin Gaye Recreation Center, and \$8 million for NOMA Parks and Recreation Centers; and
- \$42 million for the Department of Human Services, to include \$26 million for transitional housing.

The proposed capital budget calls for financing of general capital expenditures in FY 2016 from the following sources:

- \$925 million of General Obligation (G.O.) or Income Tax (I.T.) revenue bonds;
- \$17 million through the master equipment lease/purchase program;
- \$26 million of pay-as-you-go capital (Paygo) capital financing, which is a transfer of funds from the General Fund to the General Capital Improvements Fund for the purchase of capital-eligible assets;
- \$168 million of federal grants, and payments including \$162 million from Highway Trust Fund revenue;
- \$23 million of Local Highway Trust Fund revenue (motor fuel taxes) for the local match to support federal highway grants;
- \$46 million of Local Transportation Fund special purpose (Rights-of-Way occupancy fees) revenue; and
- \$14 million from the sale of assets (land at McMillan and Walter Reed).

This overview chapter summarizes:

- The District's proposed FY 2016 - FY 2021 capital budget and planned expenditures;
- Major capital efforts;
- Fund balance of the District's capital fund;
- An outline of this capital budget document; and
- The District's policies and procedures on its capital budget and debt.

The Highway Trust Fund and related projects are presented in Appendix H. The D.C. Water and Sewer Authority's capital program is presented in Appendix I.

Table CA-1

Overview

(Dollars in thousands)

Total number of projects receiving funding	178
Number of ongoing projects receiving funding	165
Number of new projects receiving funding	13
FY 2016 new budget allotments	\$1,219,051
Total FY 2016 to FY 2021 planned funding	\$6,256,529
Total FY 2016 to FY 2021 planned expenditures	\$6,256,529
FY 2016 Appropriated Budget Authority Request	\$1,114,608
FY 2016 Planned Debt Service (G.O./I.T. Bonds)	\$611,016,031
FY 2016-FY 2021 Planned Debt Service (G.O./I.T. Bonds)	\$4,766,522,014

The Proposed FY 2016 - FY 2021 Capital Budget and Planned Expenditures

The District budgets for capital projects using a six-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP), which is updated annually.

The CIP consists of:

- The appropriated budget authority request for the upcoming CIP six-year period, and
- An expenditure plan with projected funding over the next 6 years.

Each year's CIP includes many of the projects from the previous year's CIP, but some projects are proposed to receive different levels of funding than in the previous year's budget plan. New projects are added each year as well.

The CIP is used as the basis for formulating the District's annual capital budget. The Council and the Congress adopt the budget as part of the District's overall six-year CIP. Inclusion of a project in a congressionally adopted capital budget and approval of requisite financing gives the District the authority to spend funds for each project. The remaining five years of the program show the official plan for making improvements to District-owned facilities in future years.

Following approval of the capital budget, bond acts and bond resolutions are adopted to authorize financing for the majority of projects identified in the capital budget. In recent years, the District has issued Income Tax (I.T.) revenue bonds to finance some or all of its capital projects previously financed by General Obligation (G.O.) bonds. Where this chapter refers to G.O. bond financing for capital projects, the District might ultimately substitute I.T. bond financing. Capital projects in the CIP are also financed with GARVEE bonds, pay-as-you-go (Paygo) financing, and master equipment lease/purchases.

The District uses two terms in describing budgets for capital projects:

- Budget authority is given to a project at its outset in the amount of its planned lifetime budget; later it can be increased or decreased during the course of implementing the project. The District's appropriation request consists of changes to budget authority for all projects in the CIP.
- Allotments are planned expenditure amounts on an annual basis. A multi-year project receives full budget authority in its first year but only receives an allotment in the amount that is projected to be spent in that first year. In later years, additional allotments are given annually. If a year's allotment would increase the total allotments above the current lifetime budget amount, an increase in budget authority is required to cover the difference.

Figure CA-1

FY 2016 Capital Budget Allotments, by Agency

(Dollars in thousands)

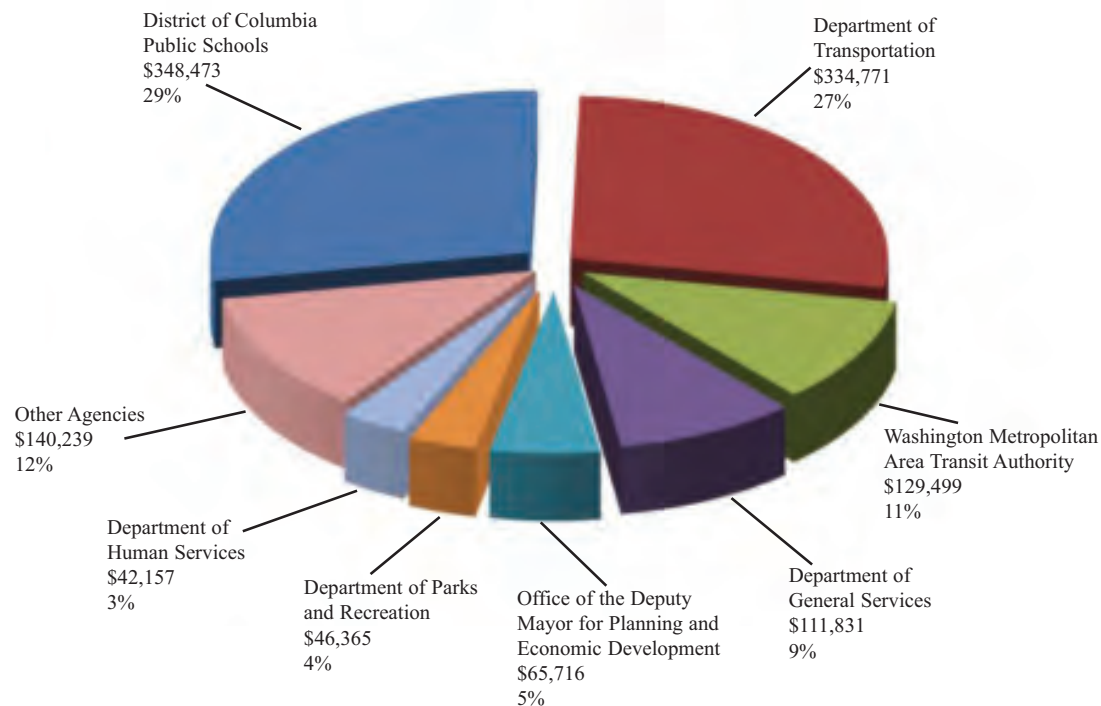


Table CA-2

FY 2016 Planned Expenditures from New Allotments and Appropriated Budget Authority Request

(Dollars in thousands)

Source	Planned FY 2016 Expenditures (Allotments)	Proposed Increase (Decrease) in Budget Authority
G.O./I.T. Bonds	\$925,132	
Paygo (transfer from the General Fund)	\$26,449	
Master Equipment Lease/Purchase Financing	\$16,900	
Sale of Assets	\$13,816	
Subtotal	\$982,297	\$776,130
Local Transportation Fund		
Rights-of-Way (ROW) Occupancy Fees	\$46,017	\$88,672
Subtotal, Local Transportation Fund Revenue	\$46,017	\$88,672
Highway Trust Fund:		
Federal Highway Administration Grants	\$162,233	\$161,159
Local Match (from motor fuel tax)	\$22,504	(\$4,853)
Subtotal, Highway Trust Fund	\$184,737	\$156,306
Federal Payments	\$6,000	\$93,500
Total, District of Columbia	\$1,219,051	\$1,114,608

Table CA-3

Capital Fund Pro Forma

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Year Total	Percent of FY 2016
Sources:								
G.O. / I.T. Bonds	\$925,132	\$690,397	\$432,826	\$654,316	\$784,191	\$539,173	\$4,026,034	75.9%
Master Equipment Lease	16,900	6,500	-	25,000	25,000	-	73,400	1.4%
Paygo	26,449	46,000	46,000	46,000	103,203	104,920	372,572	2.2%
Sale of Assets	13,816	24,916	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	42,732	1.1%
Private Grants	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	0.0%
Federal Payments	6,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	106,000	0.5%
Local Transportation Fund Revenue	46,017	42,580	41,363	40,004	38,791	38,791	247,546	3.8%
GARVEE Bonds	-	-	185,500	64,100	-	-	249,600	0.0%
Local Highway Trust Fund	22,504	25,716	26,710	27,848	28,842	28,626	160,246	1.8%
Federal Grants	162,233	162,233	162,233	162,233	162,233	162,233	973,400	13.3%
Total Sources	\$1,219,051	\$1,003,341	\$945,631	\$1,070,501	\$1,143,261	\$874,743	\$6,256,529	100.0%
Uses:								
District of Columbia Public Schools	\$348,473	\$272,276	\$122,715	\$211,836	\$206,164	\$130,673	\$1,292,138	28.6%
Department of Transportation	334,771	311,070	542,047	459,616	541,612	391,206	2,580,321	27.5%
<i>Local Transportation Fund</i>	<i>150,033</i>	<i>123,121</i>	<i>353,104</i>	<i>269,535</i>	<i>350,536</i>	<i>200,346</i>	<i>1,446,675</i>	
<i>Highway Trust Fund</i>	<i>184,737</i>	<i>187,949</i>	<i>188,943</i>	<i>190,081</i>	<i>191,075</i>	<i>190,860</i>	<i>1,133,645</i>	
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	129,499	122,399	124,599	168,499	178,499	157,499	880,994	10.6%
Department of General Services	111,831	7,500	2,500	8,000	9,500	13,870	153,202	9.2%
Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Develop.	65,716	52,416	15,200	17,000	18,500	19,700	188,531	5.4%
Department of Parks and Recreation	46,365	24,395	7,000	37,100	19,000	7,000	140,860	3.8%
Department of Human Services	42,157	43,471	-	-	-	-	85,628	3.5%
Department of Health Care Finance	25,661	45,700	19,071	18,000	10,953	5,000	124,385	2.1%
District of Columbia Public Library	21,095	44,450	75,000	71,000	35,500	16,400	263,445	1.7%
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department	17,000	15,000	15,000	28,050	28,000	2,500	105,550	1.4%
Department of the Environment	16,100	5,000	5,000	5,000	9,500	7,613	48,213	1.3%
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	15,500	11,000	12,000	10,000	18,500	10,000	77,000	1.3%
University of the District of Columbia	7,500	10,000	-	10,000	15,000	20,000	62,500	0.6%
Office of the Chief Technology Officer	7,320	19,391	-	-	-	-	26,710	0.6%
Metropolitan Police Department	7,000	6,500	-	13,000	13,000	3,000	42,500	0.6%
Special Education Transportation	6,388	4,275	-	-	-	-	10,663	0.5%
Department of Motor Vehicles	6,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	8,500	0.5%
Department of Public Works	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	792	88,281	104,073	0.4%
Office of the State Superintendent of Education	2,500	1,000	500	500	-	-	4,500	0.2%
Office of the Secretary	2,000	-	-	12,900	35,491	-	50,391	0.2%
Department of Corrections	1,000	-	-	-	1,250	-	2,250	0.1%
Office of Zoning	175	-	-	-	-	-	175	0.0%
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	4,000	0.0%
Total Uses	\$1,219,051	\$1,003,341	\$945,631	\$1,070,501	\$1,143,261	\$874,743	\$6,256,529	100.0%

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding

Agencies may obligate funds up to the limit of (lifetime) budget authority for a project but cannot spend more than the total of allotments the project has received to date (see Appendix D). The FY 2016 to FY 2021 CIP proposes a net increase in budget authority of \$1,115 million during the next six fiscal years (an increase of \$1,935 million of new budget authority offset by \$820 million of rescissions).

Planned capital expenditures from local sources in FY 2016 total \$1,051 million to be funded primarily by bonds, the Master Equipment Lease program (short-term borrowing), Paygo, and the local transportation fund special purpose revenue. To finance these expenditures, the District plans to borrow \$925 million in new G.O./I.T. bonds, borrow \$17 million in Master Lease financing, fund \$26 million using Paygo, use \$46 million in Local Transportation Fund Special Purpose Revenue, use \$14 million from the sale of assets, and use \$23 million for the local match to the federal grants from the Federal Highway Administration. Proposed borrowing is shown in Table CA-7.

In recent years, the District has increased its capital expenditures to reinvest in its aging infrastructure. The District is limited by funding constraints as well as multiple competing demands on capital and is not able to fund all identified capital needs. As a result of these demands, the District has taken action to meet its priorities while also maintaining a fiscally sound CIP. This plan has been accomplished by prioritizing capital projects and rescinding budget authority from projects deemed less important, and by reallocating budget to existing and new high priority projects to meet the most pressing infrastructure needs.

Figure CA-1 illustrates FY 2016 capital budget allotments by major agency. Funding for the District of Columbia Public Schools constitutes the largest share of the planned expenditures. Large shares of funding also go toward the District Department of Transportation, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the Department of General Services, and the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development. In addition, as with all agencies, unspent capital budget allotments from prior years will be available to be spent in FY 2016.

Table CA-2 summarizes planned expenditure amounts for FY 2016 and budget authority requests for FY 2016-FY 2021. It includes local funds (G.O./I.T bonds, Paygo, local transportation fund, and master equipment lease/purchase) and federal grants.

The capital fund pro forma, Table CA-3, summarizes sources and uses in the District's CIP. The Project Description Forms that constitute the detail of this capital budget document include projects receiving new allotments in FY 2016 through FY 2021, as included in the pro forma, totaling \$1.219 billion in FY 2016.

FY 2016 Operating Budget Impact

In general, each \$13.5 million in borrowing has approximately a \$1 million impact on the operating budget for annual debt service. The capital budget's primary impact on the operating budget is the debt service cost, paid from local revenue in the operating budget, associated with issuing long-term bonds to finance the CIP. Table CA-4 shows the overall debt service funded in the FY 2016 operating budget and financial plan.

A secondary impact on the operating budget is the cost of operating and maintaining newly completed capital projects. For example, the replacement of a building's roof, windows, and mechanical systems may decrease the cost of utilities, which would effectively lower the owner agency's operating costs. Conversely, the construction of a new recreation center is likely to increase the owner agency's operating costs for staffing the facility and operating programs there. Similarly, completed information technology projects will likely entail additional operating costs such as upgrades, license renewals, or training of staff to operate new systems as required.

Table CA-5 reflects the summary of the projected impacts, by agency, and by fiscal year for the 6-year CIP period. Individual project pages in the "Project Description Forms" section of this volume show more details of the operating impact resulting from placing a particular newly completed project into service.

Table CA-4

OFFICE OF FINANCE AND TREASURY
Fiscal Years 2016 - 2021 Debt Service Expenditure Projections

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Existing General Obligation (G.O.) and Income Tax (I.T.)						
Bonds Debt Service (Agency DS0)	\$554,327,460	\$571,874,056	\$595,325,993	\$600,007,954	\$600,999,174	\$587,164,540
Prospective I.T./G.O. Bonds Debt Service						
FY 2015 (Spring) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$500M)	26,473,958	24,437,500	24,437,500	40,229,631	40,229,019	40,228,019
FY 2015 (Fall) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$592.8M)	15,939,100	23,908,650	23,908,650	35,970,219	35,969,106	35,968,781
FY 2016 (Spring) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$500M)	-	29,791,667	27,500,000	38,309,338	38,310,688	38,306,563
FY 2016 (Fall) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$421.5M)	-	-	38,970,708	31,901,525	31,901,113	31,902,650
FY 2017 (Spring) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$720.8M)	-	-	41,732,167	52,555,175	52,558,975	52,556,575
FY 2018 (Fall) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$402.4M)	-	-	11,902,825	31,857,950	31,859,625	31,859,763
FY 2019 (Fall) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$666.3M)	-	-	-	18,323,800	49,042,113	49,046,200
FY 2020 (Fall) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$804.2M)	-	-	-	-	22,115,363	59,192,638
FY 2021 (Fall) I.T. / G.O. Bonds (\$639.2M)	-	-	-	-	-	14,827,313
Total G.O. Bonds Debt Service (Agency DS0)	\$596,740,518	\$650,011,872	\$763,777,843	\$849,155,591	\$902,985,174	\$941,053,040
School Modernization G.O. Bonds Debt Service (Agency SM0)						
2007 Issuance (\$60M)	2,781,425	2,781,425	2,781,425	2,781,425	2,781,425	2,781,425
2008 Issuance (\$90M)	11,494,088	10,741,088	5,967,750	5,967,750	5,968,250	5,968,750
School Modernization Fund Subtotal (Agency SM0)	14,275,513	13,522,513	8,749,175	8,749,175	8,749,675	8,750,175
Housing Production Trust Fund (Agency DT0)	7,832,389	7,835,339	7,832,389	7,838,539	7,839,039	7,836,089
Total Long-Term Debt Service	\$618,848,420	\$671,369,724	\$780,359,407	\$865,743,305	\$919,573,888	\$957,639,304
Payments on Master Lease Equipment Purchases (Agency EL0)	48,413,196	37,229,259	29,083,026	21,319,072	5,390,662	44,892
Total Debt Service, General Fund Budget	\$667,261,616	\$708,598,983	\$809,442,433	\$887,062,377	\$924,964,550	\$957,684,196
Other (Non-General Fund) Debt Service	130,341,864	133,022,783	131,420,998	132,169,713	124,102,794	122,545,552
Total Debt Service	\$797,603,480	\$841,621,767	\$940,863,431	\$1,019,232,090	\$1,049,067,344	\$1,080,229,748
Total Expenditures	\$8,044,968,079	\$8,161,322,950	\$8,390,609,163	\$8,631,225,878	\$8,886,481,712	\$9,156,477,624
Ratio of Debt Service to Total Expenditures	9.914%	10.312%	11.213%	11.809%	11.805%	11.798%
Balance of Debt Service Capacity	\$167,792,689	\$137,738,187	\$66,009,669	\$16,515,015	\$17,310,461	\$18,477,567

*Has equal and offsetting revenue component funded by bond proceeds in the amount of the actual expenditures

Table CA-5

Summary of Capital Estimated Operating Impacts for FY 2016-FY 2021

Owner Agency Code	Agency Name	FY 2016*	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6-Year Total
AT0	Office of the Chief Financial Officer	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	1,200,000
CE0	DC Public Library	210,000	2,950,000	2,825,000	5,400,000	9,005,000	2,825,000	23,215,000
HA0	Department of Parks and Recreation	193,348	-	62,500	69,500	67,500	67,500	460,348
HT0	Department of Health Care Finance	-	1,900,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	9,400,000
JA0	Department of Human Services	-	4,832,238	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	8,032,238
TO0	Office of the Chief Technology Officer	5,328,817	-	-	-	-	-	5,328,817
Total		\$5,732,165	\$10,882,238	\$5,562,500	\$8,144,500	\$11,747,500	\$5,567,500	\$47,636,403
GA0	District of Columbia Public Schools **	8,218,583	10,457,523	14,245,742	15,772,482	18,323,832	19,970,559	86,988,722
	Grand Total	\$13,950,748	\$21,339,761	\$19,808,242	\$23,916,982	\$30,071,332	\$25,538,059	\$134,625,125

* The FY 2016 impacts are already built into the agency proposed budgets, through the CSFL formula, shown in their respective operating chapters.

** Operating impacts for DCPS are applied indirectly, through the per student formula, and as such these impacts are shown separate from other agencies.

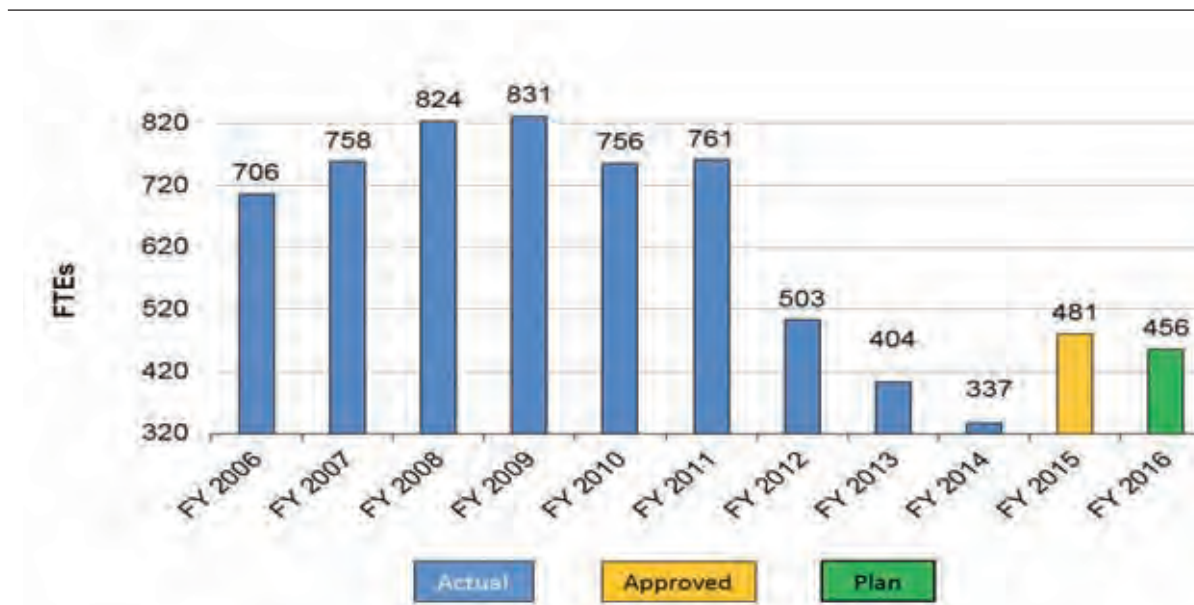
Table CA-6

FTE Data by Agency

Agency	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Approved	FY 2016 Plan
AM0 - Department of General Services	22.35	36.75	36.75
AT0 - Office of the Chief Financial Officer	0.69	26.00	0.00
BD0 - Office of Planning	7.44	0.00	0.00
CE0 - D.C. Public Library	3.48	6.00	6.00
GF0 - University of the District of Columbia	2.69	5.00	5.00
HA0 - Department of Parks and Recreation	0.76	3.00	3.00
HT0 - Department of Health Care Finance	2.70	0.00	0.00
JA0 - Department of Human Services	28.08	37.50	37.50
KA0 - Department of Transportation	267.91	364.14	368.14
KG0 - Department of the Environment	0.39	0.00	0.00
RMO - Department of Behavioral Health	0.38	2.75	0.00
Total	336.87	481.14	456.39

Figure CA-2

Number of Capital-Funded FTE Positions From FY 2006 to FY 2016



Capital-Funded Positions

Agencies may receive approval to charge certain personnel expenses to capital projects. However, in order to qualify and receive approval, the primary duties and responsibilities of a position charged to capital funds must be directly related to a specific capital project. Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) positions that generally qualify are (a) architects; (b) engineers; (c) cost estimators; (d) project managers; (e) system developers; (f) construction managers; and (g) inspectors.

Table CA-6 reflects capital-funded FTE data for each agency for FY 2014 through FY 2016. Additional details on the FY 2016 FTEs, including the specific number of FTEs approved by project, can be found on the project pages in the “Project Description Forms” section of this volume. They are also summarized on the appropriate agency pages, for those agencies that have approved FTEs.

Figure CA-2 shows the total number of capital-funded positions between FY 2006 and FY 2014, the approved positions for FY 2015, and the planned positions in the CIP for FY 2016.

Table CA-7

Proposed Bond Borrowing, FY 2015 Through FY 2021

(Dollars in thousands)

Source	Plan FY 2015	Proposed FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 2018	Proposed FY 2019	Proposed FY 2020	Proposed FY 2021
G.O./ I.T. bonds, general, including capital fund deficit reduction	\$1,079,093	\$925,132	\$700,397	\$432,826	\$666,316	\$804,191	\$539,173
GARVEE Bonds	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$185,500	\$64,100	\$-	\$-
Total	\$1,079,093	\$925,132	\$700,397	\$618,326	\$730,416	\$804,191	\$539,173

Notes: All amounts and methods of borrowing are subject to change depending on status of projects and market conditions.

Details on the District's Sources of Funds for Capital Expenditures

The District's proposed FY 2016 - FY 2021 capital budget includes a number of funding sources. The District uses the following sources to fund capital budget authority across a large number of agencies that have capital programs:

- G.O. or I.T. bonds;
- Paygo capital funding;
- Master Equipment Lease/Purchase financing;
- Sale of assets;
- Federal Grants; and
- Private Grants.

In addition to the above sources, the District's Department of Transportation (DDOT) uses the following sources to fund its capital projects:

- Federal Highway Administration grants, for Highway Trust Fund projects;
- Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds, which are repaid from future Federal funding;
- Dedicated motor fuel tax revenues and a portion of the Rights-of-Way Occupancy Fees for Highway Trust Fund projects (these provide the local match for the Federal Highway Administration grants); and
- Local Transportation Fund (a portion of the Rights-of-Way Occupancy Fees, Public Inconvenience Fees, and Utility Marking Fees).

Projects funded by these sources are detailed in the project description pages for DDOT and in Appendix H, "FY 2016-FY 2021 Highway Trust Fund".

Major Capital Efforts

The FY 2016 – FY 2021 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) provides for major investments in the following areas:

- Transportation Infrastructure;
- Education;
- Public Health and Wellness;
- Economic Development;
- Fiscal Stability; and
- Public Safety.

Transportation Infrastructure

Metrorail and Metrobus. The continued growth and vitality of the city and region greatly relies on a safe, efficient, and reliable Metro system to transport residents and visitors alike. The CIP includes \$881 million for safety improvements, improving the effectiveness of the current rail and bus networks, increasing system capacity, and rebuilding the Metro system.

Streetcar and Circulator. A retooled streetcar system and an expanded Circulator system will add capacity to the District's transportation network, provide links to activity centers that complement Metrorail service, and offer a potentially cleaner and more sustainable transportation alternative. The CIP provides \$442 million for Circulator and streetcars, giving priority to the H Street – Benning Road NE streetcar segment and replacement of the H Street Bridge. The H Street Bridge is an important link in the line that provides for rider transfers to Amtrak's Union Station and the Metrorail system, and it must be replaced.

South Capitol Street. The CIP includes \$587 million for replacement of the Frederick Douglass Bridge over the Anacostia River and improvements to the South Capitol Street Corridor. South Capitol Street will be transformed from an expressway to an urban boulevard and gateway to the Monumental Core of the city that will support economic development on both sides of the Anacostia River.

Streetscapes, Trails, and Green Space. The concept of park like landscaping in the District’s public right-of-ways dates back to surveyor Pierre L’Enfant, who outlined how to landscape his exceptionally wide avenues. The District’s investment in streetscapes, trails, and green space will beautify the city, improve quality of life, and complement investments in transit by providing safe and convenient bicycle and pedestrian access throughout the city. The 6-year capital budget plans for \$144 million of investment in sidewalks, trails, green space, and streetlights.

Local Streets and Alleys. The 6-year capital budget also plans for \$130 million of investment in the District’s local roadways, alleys curbs, and sidewalks across the eight wards to ensure they are safe, reliable, and functional.

Consolidation of Public Works Facilities. The Department of Public Works (DPW) is designing an office building to consolidate fleet maintenance and parking structures at DPW’s West Virginia Avenue compound to enable the agency to consolidate operations at that location. The CIP includes \$78 million for construction of this facility.

Education

Public Schools Modernization. The District is currently undertaking a comprehensive schools modernization initiative that began in 2008. So far, over \$2.95 billion has been invested. This CIP commits to an additional investment of \$1.29 billion over the next six years for modernization of elementary, middle, and high school facilities. The budget includes funding for two new middle schools.

21st Century Public Libraries. Continuing efforts to fully modernize the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, the CIP includes \$185 million that will be used to renovate and reconfigure this historic landmark. The result will be a world-class central library offering residents and visitors a vibrant center of activity for reading, learning, and community discussion. Libraries in District neighborhoods will receive an additional \$76 million to renovate and modernize existing facilities, update I.T. systems including public access computers, and construct new state-of-the-art facilities, including a new Southwest Library.

University Facilities. The University of the District of Columbia is building a new student center and making campus improvements that will enhance the collegiate experience for its students, faculty, staff, and guests. The CIP provides \$63 million of budget authority for University improvements.

Public Health and Wellness

Replacement of D.C. General Shelter. The CIP includes \$46 million for the Department of Human Services to acquire property and construct small scale transitional and permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless families.

Access to Health and Human Support Services. The CIP includes \$40 million to complete development of a new, state-of-the-art information technology application designed to assist persons seeking assistance with health and other human support services.

Parks and Recreation Facilities. Public parks and recreation facilities enhance the quality of life and wellness of District residents. The District is committed to providing all residents of the District, and especially the District’s youth, with access to quality recreation centers, athletic fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, play areas, and parks. This 6-year capital budget plans for \$141 million for investments in parks and recreation facilities across the city.

East End Medical Center. The District places a high priority on providing public health services to all District residents. Since taking control of the operations of the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation, commonly referred to as United Medical Center (“UMC”), in 2010, the District has invested millions of dollars in the District’s only acute care hospital on the city’s East End. The CIP includes \$121 million for additional improvements to continue the repositioning of the hospital in the marketplace.

Anacostia River Clean-Up. The Anacostia River, once a pristine river, is now degraded mainly because of its highly urbanized location. The river is the focus of large-scale restoration efforts by the District of Columbia. The District's goal is to restore the Anacostia to a fishable and swimmable river by the year 2032. The \$42 million of capital budget for Anacostia River hazardous material remediation will fund continued efforts to achieve this goal.

Economic Development

New Communities. The CIP provides \$54 million of budget that will be used to replace severely distressed housing and decrease concentrations of poverty by redeveloping public housing properties into mixed-use, mixed-income communities for current and future residents.

McMillan Redevelopment. The 25-acre former McMillan Reservoir Sand Filtration Plant site will be redeveloped into a mixed-use project that will include historic preservation, open space, residential, retail, office, and hotel uses. The goal is to create an architecturally distinct, vibrant, mixed-use development that provides housing, employment, retail, cultural, and recreational opportunities for District residents. The project will include affordable and workforce housing, and 35 percent of the local contracting opportunities must go to Certified Business Enterprises. The CIP provides \$69 million for site infrastructure over the next three fiscal years.

Walter Reed and Saint Elizabeths. These two critical redevelopment projects are funded in the CIP to continue investments in site infrastructure.

Fiscal Stability

Financial System Modernization. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer is in the process of modernizing its financial systems to add the functionality found in modern systems, support real-time financial management, provide greater integration with other District IT systems, and increase tax compliance and collections. The CIP includes \$76 million for modernization of general ledger and tax systems.

Public Safety

Emergency Vehicles. Older emergency vehicles must be replaced on a regular basis to ensure that responders have reliable equipment. The CIP provides \$81 million for purchase of pumpers, ladder trucks, heavy rescue trucks, ambulances, and large support vehicles. An additional \$33 million is provided for replacement of police cruisers and specialty/support vehicles.

Power Line Undergrounding. The CIP includes \$33 million to move key overhead power lines to underground lines in the District to improve safety and reliability of the District's electrical system. Placing select power feeders underground will result in a reduction in the frequency and the duration of power outages experienced in affected service areas.

Fund Balance of the Capital Fund

From FY 2001 through FY 2005, the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) showed a deficit in the General Capital Improvements Fund (the "capital fund") (see Table CA-8). The shortfall at the end of FY 2005 meant that capital expenditures had exceeded financing sources by that amount on a cumulative basis, and the District's General Fund had advanced funds to the capital fund to cover the expenditures. Because of several large financings beginning in FY 2006, from which very little was initially spent, the accumulated deficit became an accumulated surplus. As District agencies spent those proceeds, this portion of the surplus disappeared. The Chief Financial Officer's management goal is to balance the capital fund on a long-term basis.

Historically, agencies had sometimes been slow to spend capital dollars, resulting in the District's paying interest on borrowed funds that then sat idle earning lower interest rates in District bank accounts. The District instituted a policy to delay borrowing until funds were needed for expenditures, and borrowing less than the full amount budgeted and/or allotted. At the same time, agencies were pressured to begin spending budgeted capital dollars. Eventually, this resulted in a situation in which total agency spending (of existing capital budget authority and prior allotments) exceeded the amount of funds borrowed, producing a deficit in the capital fund. The General Fund paid for these capital expenditures, essentially as a loan to the capital fund. It was necessary to cure this shortfall in order to bring the capital fund and General Fund back into balance and also to prevent cash flow problems in the General Fund.

The FY 2014 CAFR reports a General Capital Improvements Fund deficit of \$114.2 million. This represents a decrease of \$216.6 million below the FY 2013 ending fund balance of \$102.4 million, and an eight-year cumulative increase of \$132.1 million compared to the reported deficit of \$246.4 million in the FY 2005 CAFR. This turnaround is due primarily to the difference in timing of revenues and expenditures in the Fund. The balance as of the end of FY 2014 is representative of the activity in the fund as of that date, and the deficit is largely the result of a change in the timing of borrowing. For FY 2014, planned borrowing was initially \$1,087.3 million, but actual borrowing was only \$650 million. A strong cash position has enabled the District to extend the timing of borrowing, while ensuring a positive cash flow and avoiding the debt service payments. The capital fund balance deficit at the end of FY 2014 is the result of this change.

Table CA-8

Fund Balance in the General Capital Improvements Fund, FY 2002-FY 2014

(Dollars in millions)

Fiscal Year	Positive/(Negative) Fund Balance
2002	(389.5)
2003	(141.8)
2004	(250.2)
2005	(246.4)
2006	396.8
2007	703.8
2008	586.9
2009	406.9
2010	133.4
2011	5.0
2012	(116.3)
2013	102.4
2014	(114.2)

The District must still keep a close watch on the underlying status of the capital fund. The long-term solution to the capital fund shortfall includes development of, and monitoring against, agency spending plans for their capital projects that manage each year's overall expenditures against that year's revenues. In past years, the District borrowed amounts above new capital budget allotments, to help repay the General Fund for advances it made to the capital fund. This additional borrowing has been taking place in amounts of either \$25 million or \$50 million annually, for a total of \$300 million, for several years. Planned borrowing exceeds allotments by \$10 million in FY 2017, \$12 million in FY 2019, and \$20 million in FY 2020.

Outline of this Capital Budget Document

The remainder of this overview chapter includes the District's policies on capital budget and debt. Projects detailed in the remaining sections of this volume are grouped by the owner (rather than the implementing) agency except where noted.

- **Agency Description Forms:** Provides details of the agency including the mission, background, and summaries of the capital program objectives and recent accomplishments. For those agencies with facilities projects, the page immediately following the description contains a map reflecting the projects and their geographic location within the District.
- **Project Description Forms:** Provides details on capital projects funded by G.O. or I.T. bonds and other sources. Ongoing projects with no new allotments scheduled for FY 2016 - FY 2021 are not included. The expenditure schedules shown display the planned allotments (1-year spending authorities) by year for FY 2016 through FY 2021.
- **Appendix A:** FY 2016 Appropriated Budget Authority Request: Summarizes the new budget authority the District proposes. Budget authority is established as the budget for a project's lifetime, so these requests are only for new projects or for changes in lifetime budgets for ongoing projects. Because budget authority is given to the implementing agency, projects are grouped by implementing agency in this appendix.
- **Appendix B:** FY 2016 - FY 2021 Planned Expenditures From New Allotments: Shows new allotments for ongoing and new projects for all six years of the CIP.
- **Appendix C:** FY 2016 - FY 2021 Planned Funding Sources: Shows the source of financing for the projects displayed in appendix B.
- **Appendix D:** Balance of Capital Budget Authority, All Projects: Shows expenditures, obligations, and remaining budget authority for all ongoing capital projects. Because this report comes from budgets in the financial system, projects are grouped by implementing agency with subsections for the respective owner agency. The projects are listed alphabetically, by owner agency.
- **Appendix E:** Capital Project Cost Estimate Variances: Shows the variance between original budget estimate and current approved budget for all capital projects with proposed FY 2016 – FY 2021 allotments. The appendix shows change to projects funded from local sources and from the local transportation program.
- **Appendix F:** Rescissions, Redirections, and Reprogramming of Available Allotments: Shows the project budgets that have been affected by agency reprogramming, legislated rescissions, and redirections during FY 2015 (see date qualifier on page header).
- **Appendix G:** Project Budget Revisions following publication of the FY 2015 budget document: Shows the project budgets that have been affected by reprogramming between the publication cut-off date (June 30) of the FY 2015 - FY 2020, volume 5, and the end of FY 2014.
- **Appendix H:** Highway Trust Fund (HTF): Describes the planned sources and uses of all projects planned and/or undertaken that are funded through the Federal Highway Administration program.
- **Appendix I:** D.C. Water and Sewer Authority Capital Program: Describes the capital improvements undertaken by the District's independent instrumentality for the provision of water and sewage services, including the FY 2016 – FY 2021 capital budget request.

Note: Through the use of appendices F and G, along with the summary of project information in the “Additional Appropriations Data” table, all individual and collective budget revisions between publication of the FY 2015 - FY 2020 and the FY 2016 - FY 2021 Capital Improvement Plan budgets have been captured.

About the Project Description Forms in this Budget Volume

Elements in this budget volume include:

- **Photos.** Photos are included for some projects.
- **Narrative fields.** Narrative fields provide a project description, justification, progress toward completion, and any related projects.
- **Milestone Data.** Timeframes are shown for key events in the project's life-cycle and include both planned and actual milestone dates.
- **Funding Tables.** Each project that has received past budget allotments shows the allotment balance, calculated as allotments received-to-date less all obligations (the sum of expenditures, encumbrances, intra-District advances, and pre-encumbrances). Agencies are allowed to encumber and pre-encumber funds up to the limit of a capital project's budget authority, which might be higher than allotments received to date. For this reason, a negative balance on a project sheet does not indicate overspending or an anti-deficiency violation. A negative balance is permitted in this calculation of remaining allotment authority.
- **Funding by Phases and by Sources Tables.** These tables provide information regarding the phases and sources of funding.

Additional Appropriations Data. Information has been added to the details of each project to aid in providing a summary of the budget authority over the life of the project. The table can be read as follows:

- **First Appropriation (FY)** - this represents the year of initial appropriation. Original 6-Year Budget Authority – represents the authority from the initial appropriation year through the next 5 years.
- **Original 6-Year Budget Authority** - represents the sum of the 6-year authority for all agency-owned projects, as shown in the first year they were authorized. The complete set of these projects may or may not be represented in this FY 2016 – FY 2021 CIP.
- **Budget Authority through FY 2015** - represents the lifetime budget authority, including the 6-year budget authority for FY 2015 through FY 2020.
- **FY 2015 Budget Authority Revisions** - represents the changes to the budget authority as a result of reprogramming, redirections, and rescissions (also reflected in Appendix F) for the current fiscal year.
- **Budget Authority Request FY 2016** - represents the 6-year budget authority for FY 2016 through FY 2021.
- **Increase (Decrease) to Total Authority** - This is the change in 6-year budget authority requested for FY 2016 – FY 2021 (also reflected in Appendix A).
- **Estimated Operating Impact** - If a project has operating impacts that the agency has quantified, the effects are summarized in the respective year of impact.
- **FTE Data.** Provides the number for Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) employees approved as eligible to be charged to capital projects by, or on behalf of, the agency. Additionally, it provides the total budget for these employees (Personal Services), the nonpersonal services portion of the budget in the agency's capital plan, and the percentage of the agency's CIP budget from either expense category.

District of Columbia Policies and Procedures: Capital Budget and Debt

The District of Columbia's Capital Improvements Program (the "Capital Program") comprises the finance, acquisition, development, and implementation of permanent improvement projects for the District's fixed assets. Such assets generally have a useful life of more than five years and cost more than \$250,000.

The text of the CIP is an important planning and management resource. It analyzes the relationship of projects in the capital budget to other developments in the District. It also describes the programmatic goals of the various District agencies and how those goals affect the need for new, rehabilitated, or modernized facilities. Finally, it details the financial impact and requirements of all of the District's capital expenditures.

The CIP is flexible, allowing project expenditure plans to be amended from one year to the next in order to reflect actual expenditures and revised expenditure plans. However, consistent with rigorous strategic planning, substantial changes in the program are discouraged. The CIP is updated each year by adding a planning year and reflecting any necessary changes in projected expenditure schedules, proposed projects, and District priorities.

The District's legal authority to initiate capital improvements began in 1790, when Congress enacted a law establishing the District of Columbia as the permanent seat of the federal government and authorized the design of the District and appropriate local facilities. The initial roads, bridges, sewers and water systems in the District were installed to serve the needs of the federal government and were designed, paid for, and built by Congress. During the 1800s, the population and private economy of the federal District expanded sharply, and the local territorial government undertook a vigorous campaign to meet new demands for basic transportation, water, and sewer systems.

From 1874 to 1968, commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress managed the District. One commissioner, from the Corps of Engineers, was responsible for coordinating the maintenance and construction of all local public works in accordance with annual budgets approved by the President and the Congress.

Legislation passed in the 1950s gave the District broader powers to incur debt and borrow from the United States Treasury. However, this authority was principally used for bridges, freeways, and water and sewer improvements. In 1967, the need for significant improvements in District public facilities was acknowledged. This awareness led to the adoption of a \$1.5 billion capital improvement program to build new schools, libraries, recreation facilities, and police and fire stations.

A 1984 amendment to the Home Rule Act gave the District the authority to sell general obligation bonds to finance improvements to its physical infrastructure. The District has more than \$3.5 billion of general obligation bonds outstanding, which were issued to finance capital infrastructure improvements.

In September 1997, the President signed the National Capital Revitalization Act (the "Revitalization Act"). The act relieved the District of its operations at Lorton Correctional Facility. It also transferred responsibility for funding the maintenance and operation of the D.C. Courts system to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The District therefore would not incur the significant capital expenditures required at these facilities. In return, the District no longer will receive a federal payment in lieu of taxes for these functions.

In addition, the Revitalization Act raised the allowable percent of annual debt service payable from 14 percent to 17 percent of anticipated revenues to compensate the District for the loss of the federal payment and broadened the District's debt financing authority. The primary impact of this aspect of the Revitalization Act was to increase the District's flexibility to finance capital requirements.

Legal Authority and Statutory Basis

The legal authority for the District's Capital Program comes from the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, P.L. 93-198, §444, 87 Stat. 800, which directs the Mayor to prepare a multi-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) for the District. This plan is based on the approved current fiscal year budget. It includes the status, estimated period of usefulness, and total cost of each capital project on a full funding basis for which any appropriation is requested or any expenditure will be made in the forthcoming fiscal year and at least four fiscal years thereafter.

Mayor's Order 84-87 also supplements the legal authority and assigns additional responsibility for the District's Capital Program. This Order creates a Capital Program coordinating office to provide central oversight, direction, and coordination of the District's capital improvements program, planning, budgeting, and monitoring within the Office of Budget and Planning. The administrative order requires the Office of Budget and Planning to develop a CIP that identifies the current fiscal year budget and includes the status, estimated period of usefulness, and total cost of each capital project, on a fully funded basis, for which any appropriation is requested or for which any expenditure will be made over the next six years. The CIP includes:

- An analysis of the CIP, including its relationship to other programs, proposals, or other governmental initiatives.
- An analysis of each capital project, and an explanation of a project's total cost variance of greater than 5 percent.
- Identification of the years and amounts in which bonds would have to be issued, loans made, and costs actually incurred on each capital project. Projects are identified by applicable maps, graphics, or other media.

Why A Capital Improvements Program?

A Capital Improvements Program that coordinates planning, financing, and infrastructure and facilities improvements is essential to meet the needs of a jurisdiction uniquely situated as the Nation's Capital. As mentioned previously, capital improvements are those that, because of expected long-term useful lives and high costs, require large amounts of capital funding. These funds are spent over a multi-year period and result in a fixed asset.

The primary funding source for capital projects is tax-exempt bonds. These bonds are issued as general obligations of the District. Debt service on these bonds (the repayment of principal and the payment of interest over the lifetime of the bonds) becomes expenditures in the annual operating budget.

The Home Rule Act sets certain limits on the total amount of debt that can be incurred. Maximum annual debt service cannot exceed 17 percent of general fund revenues to maintain fiscal stability and good credit ratings. As a result, it is critical that the CIP balance funding and expenditures over the six-year period to minimize the fiscal impact on the annual operating budget.

Principles of the Capital Program

Several budgetary and programmatic principles are invested in the CIP. These are:

- To build facilities supporting the District stakeholders' objectives;
- To support the physical development objectives incorporated in approved plans, especially the Comprehensive Plan;
- To assure the availability of public improvements;
- To provide site opportunities to accommodate and attract private development consistent with approved development objectives;
- To improve financial planning by comparing needs with resources, estimating future bond issues plus debt service and other current revenue needs, thus identifying future operating budget and tax rate implications;
- To establish priorities among projects so that limited resources are used to the best advantage;
- To identify, as accurately as possible, the impact of public facility decisions on future operating budgets, in terms of energy use, maintenance costs, and staffing requirements among others;
- To provide a concise, central source of information on all planned rehabilitation of public facilities for citizens, agencies, and other stakeholders in the District; and
- To provide a basis for effective public participation in decisions related to public facilities and other physical improvements.

It is the responsibility of the Capital Program to ensure that these principles are followed.

Program Policies

The overall goal of the Capital Program is to preserve the District's capital infrastructure. Pursuant to this goal, projects included in the FY 2016 to FY 2021 CIP and FY 2016 Capital Budget support the following programmatic policies:

- Provide for the health, safety and welfare needs of District residents;
- Provide and continually improve public educational facilities for District residents;
- Provide adequate improvement of public facilities;
- Continually improve the District's public transportation system;
- Support District economic and revitalization efforts in general and in targeted neighborhoods;
- Provide infrastructure and other public improvements that retain and expand business and industry;
- Increase employment opportunities for District residents;
- Promote mutual regional cooperation on area-wide issues, such as the Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority on transportation, Water and Sewer Authority, on solid-waste removal; and
- Provide and continually improve public housing and shelters for the homeless.

Fiscal Policies Project Eligibility for Inclusion in the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)

In general, to be capital-eligible, the project must result in a new District-owned asset, increase the value of an existing District-owned asset, or increase the life of a District-owned asset by at least 2 years. Capital expenditures included as projects in the CIP must:

- Be carefully planned, generally as part of the District-wide Facility Condition Assessment Study in concert with the Comprehensive Plan. This planning provides decision-makers with the ability to evaluate projects based on a full disclosure of information;
- Be direct costs of materials and services consumed in developing or obtaining internal-use computer software;
- Have a useful life of at least five years or add to the physical infrastructure and District-owned capital fixed assets;
- Exceed a dollar threshold of \$250,000;
- Enhance the productivity or efficiency capacity of District services;
- Have a defined beginning; and
- Be related to current or future District-owned projects. For example, feasibility studies and planning efforts not related to a specific project should be funded with current operating revenues rather than with capital funds.

Policy on Debt Financing

With a few exceptions (e.g. Paygo capital and Highway Trust Fund projects), the CIP is primarily funded with general obligation (GO) bonds, income tax (I.T.) revenue bonds, equipment lease/purchase obligations, or local rights-of-way occupancy fee revenue. Capital improvement projects usually have a long useful life and will serve taxpayers in the future, as well as those paying taxes currently. It would be an unreasonable burden on current taxpayers to pay the entire cost of such projects up-front. Long-term bonds, retired over a 20 to 30-year period, allow the cost of capital projects to be shared by current and future taxpayers, which is reasonable and fair. Capital improvement projects eligible for debt financing must:

- Have a combined average useful life at least as long as average life of the debt with which they are financed; and
- Not be able to be funded entirely from other potential revenue sources, such as Federal aid or private contributions.

Policy on Capital Debt Issuance

In formalizing a financing strategy for the District's Capital Improvements Plan, the District adheres to the following guidelines in deciding how much additional debt, including GO and/or revenue bonds, may be issued during the six-year CIP planning period:

- **Statutory Requirements:** Per the Home Rule Act, no general obligation bonds can be issued if such issuance would cause maximum annual debt service to exceed 17 percent of general fund revenues in a given fiscal year, and no tax-supported debt of any kind (including income tax secured revenue bonds and general obligation bonds) can be issued if such issuance would cause total debt service on all tax-supported debt to exceed 12 percent of total general fund expenditures in any year during the six-year CIP period.
- **Affordability:** The level of annual operating budget resources used to pay debt service should not impair the District's ability to fund ongoing operating expenditures and maintain operating liquidity.
- **Financing Sources:** The District evaluates various financing sources and structures to maximize capital project financing capacity at the lowest cost possible, while maintaining future financing flexibility.
- **Credit Ratings:** Issuance of additional debt should not negatively impact the District's ability to maintain and strengthen current credit ratings, which involves the evaluation of the impact of additional borrowing on the District's debt burden. This includes having certain criteria and ceilings regarding the issuance of new debt.

Bond Rating

The District of Columbia's bond ratings by the major rating agencies assess the likelihood of bondholders receiving timely the principal and interest payments that are due to them from the District. Moreover, the District's general obligation bond ratings are also indicators of the overall financial health of the city. Table CA-9 provides the letter-grade ratings scale and description for the rating of long-term debt as used by the major credit rating agencies. Each rating agency uses a rating scale to reflect the risk associated with a municipality's long-term debt. Municipalities with higher ratings reflect lower levels of default risk and thus can issue debt at a lower borrowing cost to the issuer. Table CA-10 provides credit ratings for similar sized municipalities across the three major credit rating agencies. The rating agencies use evaluative criteria that include economic factors, debt levels, governance structure, capacity of the municipal government, and fiscal/financial factors.

Table CA-11 shows the historical bond ratings for the District. As the table indicates, the District has moved from "junk bond" (below "investment-grade") general obligation bond ratings in the mid-to-late 1990s to the AA category by all three of the rating agencies.

Beginning in FY 2009, the District has issued Income Tax Secured Revenue Bonds ("IT bonds"). IT bonds are bonds payable solely from and secured solely by District income tax revenues; the District does not pledge its full faith and credit to repay the bonds (as it does with GO bonds). The District issues IT bonds to fund its capital improvement projects, replacing GO bonds as the primary financing mechanism. Based on the strength of the financing structure, legal structure and mechanics, the District's IT bonds are rated higher than its GO bonds, as shown in Table CA-12.

Policy on Terms for Long-Term Borrowing

To mitigate the interest costs associated with borrowing, the District seeks to identify sources other than bond proceeds to fund its CIP, such as grants, Highway Trust Fund money, and Paygo capital. Furthermore, the District generally issues its bonds annually based on anticipated spending for the fiscal year, not on a project-by-project basis. The District has issued G.O., I.T. and GARVEE bonds to finance its CIP. The District will continue to analyze the benefits associated with issuing revenue bonds such as I.T. and GARVEE bonds for general capital purposes in the future. The pledge of a specific revenue source for the issuance of revenue bonds must not have a negative impact on the District's general fund or GO bond ratings and must provide favorable interest rates. The I.T. and GARVEE bonds meet these conditions. GARVEE bonds have the additional advantage of being debt that is excluded from the debt cap calculations.

To match the debt obligations with the useful life of the projects being financed, the District issues short-to intermediate-term financing for those projects that may not fit the criteria for long-term financing. The District amortizes long-term bonds over a 25 to 30-year period for those projects with an average 30-year useful life. Bonds may be issued by independent agencies or instrumentalities of the District as authorized by law. Payment of the debt service on these bonds is solely from the revenue of the independent entity or the project being financed.

Policy on Terms for Short-Term (Cashflow) Borrowings

The District may issue short-term debt as appropriate and authorized by law, including Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANs) and bond anticipation notes (BANs). The District has issued TRANs in most fiscal years to provide sufficient operating cash throughout the year, given the timing differences between the disbursement of budgeted expenditures and the taxes and other revenues. The use of BANs provides a means of interim financing for capital projects in anticipation of a future bond offering or other revenue takeout, which may be used if the long-term bond market is unfavorable at a given time, or if it is deemed desirable to issue BANs for some other reason.

Policy on the use of the Master Equipment Lease/Purchase Program

The purpose of the Master Equipment Lease/Purchase Program is to provide District agencies with access to competitively priced tax-exempt financing for equipment purchases as an alternative to a) outright purchases, which would have a higher cost in the current year's budget, or b) other more expensive leasing or financing arrangements. Moreover, the program assists the District in its asset/liability management by matching the useful

life of the asset being financed with the amortization of the liability.

The program terms and conditions are established under an umbrella contract. Since the terms and conditions are established up-front, there is no need to negotiate a new lease contract each time equipment is to be financed as long as the master lease agreement is in effect. For a piece of equipment to be eligible, it must have a unit value of at least \$5,000 and a total project value of at least \$25,000. In addition, it must have a useful life of at least five years. The repayment (amortization) must not exceed the useful life of the equipment being financed. The maximum financing term that may be requested is 10 years. Rolling stock such as automobiles, trucks, and public safety vehicles are eligible, as are some computer systems, hardware and software, with certain limitations.

Policy on the Use of Paygo Financing

"Pay-as-you-go" (Paygo) capital financing is obtained from current revenues authorized by the annual operating budget and approved by the Council and the Congress in a public law to pay for certain projects. No debt is incurred with this financing mechanism. Operating funds are transferred to the capital fund and allocated to the appropriate project. The budget is then used for the requisition of a District-owned asset(s). The District has the following policies on the use of capital Paygo financing:

- Paygo should be used for any CIP project not eligible for debt financing by virtue of its very limited useful life (<5 years).
- Paygo should be used for CIP projects consisting of short-lived equipment replacement (not eligible for the Master Equipment Lease/Purchase Program), and for limited renovations of facilities.
- Paygo may be used when the requirements or demands for capital budgets press the limits of prudent bonding capacity.

Investment Attributes	Moody's Investors Service	Standard and Poor's	Fitch Ratings
Highest Quality	Aaa	AAA	AAA
High Quality	Aa	AA	AA
Favorable Attributes	A	A	A
Medium Quality/ Adequate	Baa	BBB	BBB
Speculative Elements	Ba	BB	BB
Predominately Speculative	B	B	B
Poor Standing	Caa	CCC	CCC
Highly Speculative	Ca	CC	CC
Lowest Rating	C	C	C

Municipality	Moody's Investors Service	Standard and Poor's	Fitch Ratings
District of Columbia*	Aa1	AA	AA
Baltimore	Aa2	AA-	NR
New York	Aa2	AA	AA
San Antonio	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Chicago	Baa1	A+	A-
Detroit	Caa3	D	D
Philadelphia	A2	A+	A-

Data as of 1/25/11 Source: Rating Agency Desk

*The District's ratings were updated for a 2015 ratings upgrade.

Table CA-11

G.O. Bond Rating

Date Range	Moody's Investors Service	Standard and Poor's	Fitch Ratings
March 2015 – Present	Aa1	AA	AA
March 2013 – March 2015	Aa2	AA-	AA-
April 2010 - March 2013	Aa2	A+	AA-
May 2007 – April 2010*	A1	A+	A+
November 2005 - May 2007	A2 (Positive Outlook)	A+	A (Positive Outlook)
June 2005 - November 2005	A2	A	A (Positive Outlook)
November 2004 - June 2005	A2	A	A- (Positive Outlook)
April 2004 - November 2004	A2	A-	A-
June 2003 - April 2004	Baa1	A-	A-
March 2001 - June 2003	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+
February 2001 - March 2001	Baa3	BBB+	BBB
June 1999 - February 2001	Baa3	BBB	BBB
April 1999 - June 1999	Ba1	BBB	BB+
March 1998 - April 1999	Ba1	BB	BB+
May 1997 - March 1998	Ba2	B	BB
April 1995 - May 1997	Ba	B	BB
February 1995 - April 1995	Ba	BBB-	BB
December 1994 - February 1995	Baa	A-	BBB+
April 1993 - December 1994	Baa	A-	A-
May 1990 - April 1993	Baa	A-	No rating
November 1984 - May 1990	Baa	A	No rating

* Reflects recalibration of municipal credit ratings to a global rating scale by Moody's in March 2010 and Fitch in April 2010

Table CA-12

I.T. Revenue - Secured Bond Rating

Date Range	Moody's Investors Service	Standard and Poor's	Fitch Ratings
March 2010 – Present*	Aa1	AAA	AA+
March 2009 – March 2010	Aa2	AAA	AA

* Reflects recalibration of municipal credit ratings to a global rating scale by Moody's in March 2010 and Fitch in April 2010

Congressional Appropriations

Notwithstanding any other provisions in the law, the Mayor of the District of Columbia is bound by the following sections of the 2000 D.C. Appropriations Act, included in P.L. 105-277 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for FY 2000. These sections were mandated by the 105th Congress and enacted for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2000.

- §113 - At the start of the fiscal year, the Mayor shall develop an annual plan, by quarter and by project, for capital outlay borrowings: Provided, that within a reasonable time after the close of each quarter, the Mayor shall report to the Council of the District of Columbia and to the Congress the actual borrowings and spending progress compared with projections.
- §114 - The Mayor shall not borrow any funds for capital projects unless the Mayor has obtained prior approval from the Council of the District of Columbia, by act and/or resolution, identifying the projects and amounts to be financed with such borrowings.
- The Mayor shall not expend any monies borrowed for capital projects for the operating expenses of the District of Columbia government.

Trends Affecting Fiscal Planning

Several different kinds of trends and economic indicators are reviewed, projected, and analyzed each year for their impact on the operating budget and fiscal policy as applied to the CIP. These trends and indicators include:

- **Inflation:** Important as an indicator of future project costs or the costs of delaying capital expenditures.
- **Population Growth/Decline:** Provides the main indicator of the size or scale of required future facilities and services, as well as the timing of population-driven project requirements.
- **Demographic Changes:** Changes in the number and/or locations within the District of specific age groups or other special groups, which provide an indication of requirements and costs of specific public facilities (e.g., senior wellness and recreation centers and pre-K classrooms etc).
- **Personal Income:** The principal basis for projecting income tax revenues as one of the District's major revenue sources.
- **Implementation Rates:** Measured through the actual expenditures within programmed and authorized levels. Implementation rates are important in establishing actual annual cash requirements to fund projects in the CIP. As a result, implementation rates are a primary determinant of required annual bond issuance.

Spending Affordability

One of the most important factors in the CIP development process is determining spending affordability. Spending affordability is determined by the amount of debt service and Paygo capital funds that can be reasonably afforded by the operating budget given the District's revenue levels, operating/service needs, and capital/infrastructure needs. The size and financial health of the capital program is therefore somewhat constrained by the ability of the operating budget to absorb increased debt service amounts and/or operating requirements for Paygo capital expenditures. Realizing that maintenance and improvement in the infrastructure is important to the overall health and revitalization of the District, policymakers have worked diligently over the past several years to increase the levels of capital funding and expenditures. There is the ongoing need, however, to balance infrastructure needs with affordability constraints.

Master Facilities and Program Coordination Plan

The fiscal realities that continue to face the District of Columbia require a new level of scrutiny of all government costs. The capital budget, a critical area of the annual budget, is now in need of intensive review and further rationalization. Prompting this deeper analysis and decision-making is the reality that the borrowing capacity for capital projects has become severely constrained. To ensure continued good standing on Wall Street, the District limits its annual capital borrowing. The District must not only cover its baseline capital costs (maintenance of existing facilities), it must provide funding for new construction of schools, libraries, wellness centers, transportation systems, and other facilities.

Making tough decisions on what facilities to fund also requires a deeper understanding of opportunities to coordinate and possibly merge community services. Strategically planning for programmatic ventures will be a critical factor in driving which facilities are truly needed and where.

For these reasons, the District is developing master facility plans and agency plans, including an updated facility inventory and conditions assessments, and detailed analysis on community and program needs. With this information, future capital fund allocations will be more effectively targeted to meet community and governmental priorities with the most efficient use of resources. This planning effort requires intensive data collection, analysis and strategic planning on both public facility and programmatic components.

Financial Management Targets

The District has established certain financial management targets that are consistent with maintaining a healthy debt management program to finance its capital needs. Key targets include the following:

- 1) Containing debt levels and maintaining prudent debt ratios relative to industry standards;
- 2) Maintaining or improving favorable bond ratings.

Financial Management Target: Containing Debt Levels and Maintaining Prudent Debt Ratios

As it emerged from its financial crisis of the mid-1990s and moved into the 2000s, the District had a backlog of infrastructure needs to address. These infrastructure needs were critical to providing for the District's economic revitalization and long-term health. Among other things, many of its schools and recreation centers were in need of rebuilding or renovation, and numerous economic development initiatives required District capital investment in order to be viable. In order to fulfill these important infrastructure needs and invest in the long-term economic health and quality of life of the city, the District has committed substantial funding to its CIP over the past several years. Naturally, this has increased the District's debt levels and debt ratios, which are relatively high according to the rating agencies and industry standards. In order to ensure that the District's funding of its infrastructure needs are balanced with the need for prudent and responsible debt management, in 2009 the District instituted a new statutory debt cap. This debt cap, which is more restrictive than the prior statutory debt cap, requires that annual debt service on all tax-supported debt cannot exceed 12 percent of total general fund expenditures in any year during the 6-year CIP period. As such, the District is now required by law to maintain this key debt ratio at a prudent level, which will help to ensure that its other debt ratios (such as debt to full property value, debt to personal income, and debt per capita) are constrained, and that its total outstanding tax-supported debt level is constrained.

Financial Management Target: Maintaining or Improving Favorable Bond Ratings

Credit ratings evaluate the credit worthiness of a jurisdiction and the credit quality of the notes and bonds that the jurisdiction issues. Specifically, credit ratings are intended to assess and measure the probability of the timely payment of principal and interest to bondholders on notes and bonds issued. Potential investors use credit ratings to assess their repayment risk when loaning the District funds for capital and short-term operating needs. There are three major agencies that rate the District's debt: Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services. A summary of agency credit ratings categories for long-term debt is provided in the preceding table CA-9.

The rating agencies rate the District's GO bonds and other major cities' bonds (see Table CA-10), by criteria in the following categories:

- Economic base
- Financial performance
- Management structure and performance
- Demographics
- Debt burden

During FY 1995, the District's general obligation debt was downgraded by all three rating agencies to below-investment-grade or "junk bond" levels. Beginning in 1998, each rating agency issued a series of upgrades to the District's general obligation bond rating over the course of the subsequent decade. The upgrades that occurred in 1999 raised the District's ratings back to investment-grade levels. The numerous upgrades since then have raised the District's GO bond ratings to their current levels of Aa1, AA, and AA by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch Ratings, respectively, and represent the highest GO bond ratings the District has ever had. These upgrades represent a remarkable financial recovery by the District. The bond rating upgrades have made the District's bonds more marketable and attractive to investors, resulting in more favorable interest rates and a lower cost of capital to the District.

Moreover, in recent years the District created a new debt financing structure and issued income tax (I.T.) secured revenue bonds, which have ratings even higher than the District's GO bonds, at rating levels of AAA, Aa1 and AA+ by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, respectively. As such, these bonds allow the District to borrow capital funds at even lower interest rates than the District's GO bonds, producing additional debt service savings. The District's target is to maintain or further improve its bond ratings. Many jurisdictions have seen their bond ratings downgraded during the recent economic recession and its aftermath, as municipal governments have been severely challenged by declining revenues that have produced acute budget challenges. The District has also experienced some of these challenges, but has managed to maintain its bond ratings. The District's elected leadership and financial management team intend to continue to take the prudent management actions necessary to avoid bond rating downgrades, and to obtain further bond rating upgrades as the economy improves and the District demonstrates a solid track record of managing through the current fiscally challenging environment.

Credit ratings are very important to the Capital Program. They affect the District's cost of capital as well as represent an assessment of the District's financial condition. The cost of capital also plays a role in determining spending affordability. Higher costs for capital financing diminish the ability of the Capital Program to proceed with programmatic objectives. In short, higher capital costs result in fewer bridges being rehabilitated, roofs repaired, and facilities renovated. On the other hand, lower costs of capital increase the affordability of such projects.

FY 2016 Capital Budget Planning Major Assumptions

A number of assumptions must be established to develop a comprehensive Capital Improvements Plan budget. Because of the unique and changing nature of the District's organizational structure and financial position, it is difficult to forecast revenues, expenditure patterns, costs, and other key financial indicators in a precise manner. Nonetheless, the following primary assumption was used to develop this CIP:

- The capital expenditure target for the FY 2016 to FY 2021 CIP is based on designated revenue streams and remaining at or below the 12 percent debt cap.

The FY 2016 operating budget will be sufficient to provide for:

- Payments for the District's Master Lease Program used to finance certain equipment projects; and
- Debt service on long-term bond financings.

Capital Improvements Plan Development Process

The Capital Improvements Program, as mandated by Public Law 93-198 - the Home Rule Act, has the annual responsibility of formulating the District's Six-Year Capital Improvements Plan. Each District agency is responsible for the initial preparation and presentation of an agency specific plan. Under the program, projects should complement the planning of other District agencies and must constitute a coordinated, long-term program to improve and effectively use the capital facilities and agency infrastructure. Specifically, the CIP should substantially conform to the Office of Planning's Comprehensive Plan, the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations Title 10 Planning and Development (Chapters 1 to 11).

Program Participants

The development and implementation of the CIP is a coordinated effort among the District's programmatic, executive, and legislative/oversight bodies.

Implementing Agencies (Programmatic)

For purposes of project management, each capital project in the CIP is owned and/or implemented by a specific District agency. In many cases, the project's owner agency manages and implements all of the project's phases to completion. To allow the District to leverage internal capabilities, in certain circumstances the owner agency is a different entity than the implementing agency. Implementing agencies manage actual construction and installation of a capital facility or supporting infrastructure. The implementing agencies are responsible for the execution of projects. This task includes the appointment of a Capital Financial Officer, who monitors the progress of the projects and ensures that:

- The original intent of the project is fulfilled as Congressionally approved;
- The highest priority projects established by the user agency are implemented first;
- Financing is scheduled for required expenditures; and
- While many District agencies implement their own capital projects, several central agencies, such as the Department of General Services and the Office of the Chief Technology Officer, implement projects on behalf of many other agencies.

Office of Budget and Planning (Executive)

The Office of Budget and Planning (OBP) is responsible for issuing budget call instructions to District agencies. OBP provides technical direction to agencies for preparing expenditures plans, project/subproject justifications, priority ranking factors, operating budget impacts, cost estimates, milestone data, and performance measures. The budget call allows for updates to ongoing projects and requests for additional financing and appropriated budget authority for ongoing and new projects. OBP coordinates project evaluations to determine agency needs through careful analysis of budget request data, review of current available and future financing requirements, and comparison of project financial needs with the current bond sales and general fund subsidies anticipated to be available for CIP purposes.

Capital Budget Team (Executive)

The Mayor's Office of Budget and Finance leads the Capital Budget Team (CBT) along with representatives from the Office of the City Administrator, Chief Financial Officer, Deputy CFO for Budget and Planning, the Department of General Services, the Office of Planning, the District Department of the Environment, and the Office of the Chief Technology Officer. OBP provides analysis for, and staff support to, the CBT. The CBT evaluates agency requests using criteria developed jointly by the Mayor's Office of Budget and Finance and the OCFO's Office of Budget and Planning.

Mayor (Executive)

The CBT's recommendation is then submitted to the Mayor for review, approval, and finally, transmittal to the Council. There are two levels of legislative/oversight review. They are as follows:

- The Council of the District of Columbia
- The U.S. Congress

Each body reviews and approves the capital budget and the six-year plan.

Authorizing Projects in the CIP

OBP and the CBT review and analyze the CIP. The CIP is developed in the four-step process described below.

Step 1: Budget Call

In the fall of the current fiscal year, District agencies are requested to provide OBP with updated information regarding ongoing projects (e.g. increases or decreases in funding or planned expenditures), as well as requests for new projects. The instructions call for agencies to provide detailed information on a project's expenditure requirements, physical attributes, implementation timeframe, feasibility, and community impact. In addition, agencies provide project milestones, estimated costs, FTE details, expenditure plans, operating budget impacts, and a prioritized list of potential capital projects. The agency requests are disseminated to all members of the CBT for review.

Step 2: Budget Analysis

Project requests submitted in Step 1 undergo a thorough analysis to determine if an agency's request merits inclusion in the CIP. This analysis is divided into the following three primary functions:

Function 1 - Project Justification: Each project request is evaluated by the CBT to determine its relationship with the agency's overall mission, whether the project is duplicative of efforts of another agency's ongoing project, whether the project is in concurrence with the District's Comprehensive Plan, and whether the planned expenditure is an operating rather than capital expense. In addition, project requests are reviewed based on priority criteria and must meet one or more of the factors below:

- Health/Safety
- Legal Compliance
- Efficiency Improvement
- Facility Improvement
- Revenue Initiative
- Economic Development
- Project Close-out

Function 2 - Cost Analysis: An important factor in the evaluation of a project request is the overall cost. Facility cost estimates are developed in conjunction with the Department of General Services while technology projects are reviewed by the Office of the Chief Technology Officer to validate the project costs proposed in the agency submissions. Furthermore, future operating costs are estimated to provide supplementary information regarding out-year requirements once the project is implemented (Operating Budget Impacts).

Function 3 - Financing Analysis: The Office of the Chief Financial Officer is committed to finance capital projects in a manner in which:

- Funding is committed for the entire CIP;
- The District receives the lowest cost of funding available; and
- The useful life of capital projects matches and does not exceed the average maturity of the liability used to finance the assets. As such, OBP reviews the useful life of each project and presents this information to the Office of Finance and Treasury (OFT). OFT develops a strategy to match the underlying assets with an appropriate means of financing.

Step 3: Recommendations

After reviewing all capital project requests with regard to scope of work, projected cost, and financing alternatives, the CBT evaluates the projects based on their physical attributes, implementing feasibility, and physical/economic impact on the community. Subsequently, the Deputy Mayors and the City Administrator use a scoring model with a defined set of criteria for all projects proposed by agencies for additions (enhancements) to the budget. The Mayor's Office of Budget and Finance then uses the collective recommendations of the CBT and the scoring model results to formulate a recommendation in the form of a CIP.

Step 4: Approval

The proposed CIP is then submitted to the Mayor for approval and inclusion in the proposed budget, with subsequent submission to the Council. The Council may make changes, and after Council approval and the Mayor's signature, the CIP is transmitted to Congress for final approval.

Phases of a Capital Project

Capital projects are actually the sum of a series of phases, each of which groups the types of tasks necessary to accomplish the project's goal. Other than Information Technology (IT) projects, each project in the CIP is approved and budgeted in five phases. However, in some instances, projects need funding for planned expenditures only in one particular phase, such as major equipment acquisition. The phases are:

- Feasibility Study (00)
- Site Acquisition (02)
- Construction (04)
- IT Requirement Development (06)
- IT Development and Turnout (08)
- Design (01)
- Project Management (03)
- Equipment (05)
- IT Development and Testing (07)
- Design and Construction (under \$1 million) (09)

- **Phase 0** - The feasibility phase includes all work required to perform an assessment to determine the overall feasibility of a project being considered for construction (this phase applies to the District Department of Transportation only).
- **Phase 1** - Design includes all work completed to define the scope and content of the project. Architects and engineers that agencies employ to analyze the planning for a project would be funded from the design phase. Costs associated with solicitations and proposals also fall within this phase. This phase also would be used to fund any processes necessary for selection of contracts.
- **Phase 2** - Site Acquisition covers costs for site preparation expenses, legal work or probable demolition and hauling expenses. Site appraisal and survey also would be funded through this phase.
- **Phase 3** - Project Management pays all internal agency management and support costs from design to construction. Activities within this phase include any work of the project manager and other staff.
- **Phase 4** - Construction includes any construction contract work done by other District agencies. This phase funds work on a particular construction contract.
- **Phase 5** - Equipment funds disbursements for specialized equipment. Equipment funded through capital has to be permanently connected to the physical plant designed as an integral part of the facility. Equipment defined for funding by this phase includes such items as the purchase and installation of elevators, boilers, generators, and HVAC systems. The Capital Program will not fund office equipment or personal computers. These are funded by the operating budget.
- **Phase 6** - IT Requirements Development phase encompasses both the definition of requirements and design of the system to be implemented. This phase defines requirements and design elements to a level of detail that allows technicians to decide upon development and configuration choices.
- **Phase 7** - IT Development and Testing is the phase in which project requirements and systems design are translated into a working version of the system. This phase also includes all testing stages from unit/component testing to complete systems testing to user acceptance testing.
- **Phase 8** - IT Development and Turnout includes all activities to make the system available to all users. During this stage, all functions necessary to make the system part of normal user activities are done. For technology systems, turnover means documenting processes and activities necessary to put the system into production.
- **Phase 9** - Design and Construction is for use in a 'design build' type of facility construction contract, where the provisions of the contract require both activities but, for which there is no easily identifiable cost estimates for either specific phase. The use is limited to contracts that are under \$1 million, since anything above that level requires Council approval and thus greater cost breakdowns and tracking.

Project Milestones

Each phase of a project is monitored and tracked using milestone data. This lets the Capital Program determine if projects are being completed on time and within budget. Milestone data is provided by agencies in the annual budget submissions as justification for additional funding. Milestone data includes such items as project authorization dates, original project cost estimates, contract award dates, revised completion dates, construction start dates, and others. In an attempt to summarize the various elements of milestone data, the Capital Program includes status codes in the project description forms.

Project Description Forms

(AM0) DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

MISSION

The Department of General Services (DGS) supports the District Government, its agencies, and residents through facilities operation and management; building repair, modernization, and construction; and strategic real estate services.

SCOPE

The Department of General Services was created in FY 2012 and has primary responsibility for facility management services and capital improvements within the District government. DGS performs real estate acquisition, disposition and leasing, facility operations and management, building repair, alteration, modernization, construction, and security services for tenant agencies and occupants of its facilities. There are 77 agencies or independent operating units occupying space in approximately 512 facilities under DGS management. The Construction Division implements and oversees the public building needs in the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) for most District government agencies. The CIP outlines the capital needs of agencies, including the modernization of existing properties and construction of new facilities. The Construction Division ensures the timely and cost-effective delivery of superior quality design, engineering, and construction services, as well as a variety of other technical services on all relevant capital development projects in the CIP.

CAPITAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Support the efficient provision of government services through high quality and efficient stewardship of constructed assets.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Since the inception of the modernization program in 2007, more than 79 District school in eight wards have undergone full modernization, while 22 are in the planning, construction or closed out stage of modernization. As the recipient of more than 50 awards for design excellence, school modernization projects continue to receive local and national recognition as examples of excellence in architecture and design. We are proud have set ever higher goals for environmental sustainability and attainment of LEED standards. It is also worth highlighting that school modernization projects have also consistently exceeded the District's goals for economic inclusion of Certified Business Enterprises (CBE) and District residents.

Completed projects:

• John W. Ross Elementary Modernization	Summer 2012
• Moten Elementary School Modernization	Fall 2012
• Anacostia High School Modernization	Summer 2013
• FEMS - Engine 28 - Complete Renovation	Winter 2013
• FEMS - Engine 29 - Complete Renovation	Spring 2014
• McKinley Middle School - Modernization	Spring 2014
• Ballou Senior High School Full Modernization	Summer 2014
• Brookland Middle School Modernization	Summer 2014
• Dunbar High School Modernization	Summer 2014
• FEMS Emerg, Vehicle Obstacle Crs.(EVOC)	Winter 2014

Elements on this page of the Agency Summary include:

● **Funding Tables:** Past budget allotments show the allotment balance, calculated as allotments received to date less all obligations (the sum of expenditures, encumbrances, intra-District advances and pre-encumbrances). Agencies are allowed to encumber and pre-encumber funds up to the limit of a capital project's budget authority, which might be higher than allotments received to date. For this reason, a negative balance on a projectsheet does not necessarily indicate overspending or an anti-deficiency violation. A negative balance is permitted in this calculation of remaining allotment authority.

● **Additional Appropriations Data (\$000):** Provides a summary of the budget authority over the life of the project. The table can be read as follows:

- **Original 6-Year Budget Authority:** Represents the authority from the fiscal year in which budget was first appropriated through the next 5 years.
- **Budget Authority Thru FY 2020 :** Represents the lifetime budget authority, including the 6 year budget authority for FY 2015 through 2020
- **FY 2015 Budget Authority Revisions:** Represents the changes to the budget authority as a result of reprogramming, redirections and rescissions (also reflected in Appendix F) for the current fiscal year.
- **6-Year Budget Authority Thru 2020 :** This is the total 6-year authority for FY 2015 through FY 2020 including changes from the current fiscal year.
- **Budget Authority Request for 2016 through 2021 :** Represents the 6 year budget authority for 2016 through 2021
- **Increase (Decrease) :** This is the change in 6 year budget requested for FY 2016 - FY 2021 (change in budget authority is shown in Appendix A).

● **Estimated Operating Impact:** If a project has operating impacts that the agency has quantified, the effects are summarized in the respective year of impact

● **FTE Data (Total budget in FTE Table might differ from actual budget due to rounding):** Provides the number for Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees approved as eligible to be charged to capital projects by, or on behalf of, the agency. Additionally it provides the total budget for these employees (Personal Services), the non personnel portion of the budget in the agency's capital plan and, the percentage of the agency CIP budget from either expense category.

● **Facility Location Map:** For those agencies with facilities projects, a map reflecting projects and their geographic location within the District of Columbia.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	111,882	101,082	3,538	834	6,428	533	0	0	0	0	0	533
(02) SITE	151,770	123,980	3	0	27,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	59,535	55,577	1,897	25	2,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	551,351	517,989	16,027	4,652	12,682	111,298	7,500	2,500	8,000	9,500	13,870	152,669
(05) Equipment	34,887	34,365	248	220	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(06) IT Requirements Development/Systems Design	485	255	170	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	909,910	833,248	21,883	5,731	49,048	111,831	7,500	2,500	8,000	9,500	13,870	153,202

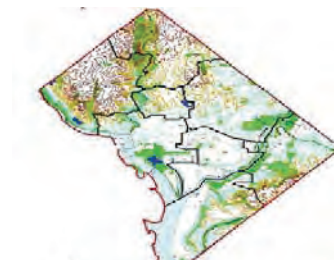
Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	740,614	665,132	21,614	5,341	48,527	111,831	7,500	0	8,000	9,500	13,870	150,702
Pay Go (0301)	39,651	39,399	82	170	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
Equipment Lease (0302)	1,949	1,553	176	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales of Assets (0305)	43,500	43,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QEC BONDS (0311)	6,140	5,618	1	0	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate of Participation (0340)	18,345	18,341	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Fund - Federal Payment (0355)	59,711	59,705	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	909,910	833,248	21,883	5,731	49,048	111,831	7,500	2,500	8,000	9,500	13,870	153,202

Additional Appropriation Data			Estimated Operating Impact Summary							
First Appropriation FY		1998	Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)							
Original 6-Year Budget Authority		855,776	No estimated operating impact							
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015		928,655								
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes										
ABC Fund Transfers		-22								
Reprogrammings YTD for FY 2015		26,867								
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority		955,500								
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016		1,063,112								
Increase (Decrease)		107,612								

Full Time Equivalent Data			
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	5.0	673	0.6
Non Personal Services	0.0	111,158	99.4

AM0-PL104-ADA COMPLIANCE POOL

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Project No: PL104
Ward:
Location: DISTRICT-WIDE
Facility Name or Identifier: VARIOUS
Status: Ongoing Subprojects
Useful Life of the Project: 30
Estimated Full Funding Cost: \$12,139,000



Description:

This project brings District-owned buildings into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Justification:

Compliance upgrades help ensure proper access by disabled visitors to public facilities under the guidelines of the ADA. In addition, the District's exposure to potential lawsuits and regulatory penalties is reduced by addressing ADA issues in a timely manner.

Progress Assessment:

ADA Compliance work is underway.

Related Projects:

DPR project QE511C-ADA Compliance and DCPS project GM303C-ADA Compliance.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	4,372	3,237	41	0	1,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	1,163	469	49	0	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	5,004	3,228	793	0	983	0	600	0	0	500	500	1,600
TOTALS	10,539	6,934	883	0	2,723	0	600	0	0	500	500	1,600

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	10,539	6,934	883	0	2,723	0	600	0	0	500	500	1,600
TOTALS	10,539	6,934	883	0	2,723	0	600	0	0	500	500	1,600

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2005
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	2,119
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	11,739
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	11,739
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	12,139
Increase (Decrease)	400

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data

	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)		
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0

AM0-PL108-BIG 3 BUILDINGS POOL

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Project No: PL108

Ward:

Location: WARDS 1 & 2

Facility Name or Identifier: GOVERNMENT CENTERS

Status: Ongoing Subprojects

Useful Life of the Project: 30

Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$14,853,335

Description:

Perform renovations and capital improvements as needed on Reeves Center, Wilson Building, and One Judiciary Square.

Justification:

-

Progress Assessment:

This is an on-going project.

Related Projects:

DGS projects N1401B-Government Centers, PL103C-Government Centers Pool, and WIL02C-Wilson Building; DPW project CON01C-Consolidation of DPW Facilities @1833 West Virginia Avenue NE; and Council project WIL04C-John A. Wilson Building Fund.



(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	552	547	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	4,895	4,894	1	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	5,370	9,370
TOTALS	5,483	5,441	42	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	5,370	9,370

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	5,483	5,441	42	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	5,370	9,370
TOTALS	5,483	5,441	42	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	5,370	9,370

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2005
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	578
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	6,570
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	
Reprogrammings YTD for FY 2015	-1,087
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	5,483
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	14,853
Increase (Decrease)	9,370

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)		
Closeout (FY)	09/30/2014	

Full Time Equivalent Data		
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget
Personal Services	0.0	0
Non Personal Services	0.0	4,000

AM0-PL902-CRITICAL SYSTEM REPLACEMENT

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Project No: PL902

Ward:

Location: DISTRICT-WIDE

Facility Name or Identifier: VARIOUS

Status: Ongoing Subprojects

Useful Life of the Project: 10

Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$42,740,000



Description:

The purpose of this project is to perform capital improvements and facility condition assessments in buildings operated by the District to ensure that public facilities remain in good condition, to support the cost-effective delivery of municipal programs and services, and to maintain the long term capital value of DC's owned facilities. Specifically, this project makes the essential upgrades needed to maintain adequate public facilities. Among the capital improvements required in District-owned facilities are roof replacements, window replacements, and HVAC (heating and air-conditioning systems) replacements. In addition, this project can be used for priority building improvement projects that may have not been planned for as part of the facilities condition assessment. Even with excellent planning, there is often a need to address critical infrastructure needs in District buildings.

Justification:

This project will allow for maximum use of capital improvement pool funding by allowing proactive planning, maximizing the efficiency of upgrades, and permitting flexibility in delivering facility improvements. It is essential to ensure that proper capital investments are being made in District-owned facilities to maintain their proper function and avoid disruption to needed public services.

Progress Assessment:

This is an on-going project.

Related Projects:

DGS projects PL102C- Elevator Pool and PL601C-HVAC Repair Renovation Pool; MPD project PL110C-MPD Scheduled Capital Improvements; FEMS project LF239C-FEMS Scheduled Capital Improvements; DOC projects CGN01C-General Renovations at DOC Facilities and DOC Elevator Refurbishment; DCPS projects GM101C-Roof Repairs, GM102C-Boiler Repairs, GM120C-General Miscellaneous Repairs-DCPS, GM121C-Major Repairs/ Maintenance-DCPS, GM304C-Life Safety-DCPS, GM313C-Stabilization Capital Labor-Programming, and SG106C-Window Replacement-DCPS; and DPR project RG001C-General Improvements-DPR

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	10,379	8,938	408	0	1,033	533	0	0	0	0	0	533
(02) SITE	149	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	3,899	3,513	246	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	11,312	9,277	1,615	346	74	967	2,500	0	3,000	5,000	5,000	16,467
TOTALS	25,740	21,877	2,269	346	1,248	1,500	2,500	0	3,000	5,000	5,000	17,000

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	25,740	21,877	2,269	346	1,248	1,500	2,500	0	3,000	5,000	5,000	17,000
TOTALS	25,740	21,877	2,269	346	1,248	1,500	2,500	0	3,000	5,000	5,000	17,000

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2010
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	38,511
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	41,577
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	
Reprogrammings YTD for FY 2015	-4,347
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	37,230
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	42,740
Increase (Decrease)	5,510

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)		
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data			
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	4.0	533	35.5
Non Personal Services	0.0	967	64.5

AM0-SPC01-DC UNITED SOCCER STADIUM

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Project No: SPC01
Ward: 6
Location: POTOMAC AVENUE SW
Facility Name or Identifier: DC UNITED SOCCER STADIUM
Status: Ongoing Subprojects
Useful Life of the Project: 30
Estimated Full Funding Cost: \$150,000,000



Description:

This project is to provide budget to acquire, assemble, and develop a new DC United soccer stadium site. The Mayor shall acquire Squares 605, 607, and 661 and the northwest portion of Lot 24 in Square 665. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the District shall not obligate in excess of \$150,000,000 in aggregate costs to acquire, assemble, and develop the soccer stadium site. The project shall also fund the acquisition of Circulator buses that will be used to implement the Convention Center – Southwest Waterfront route as described in the “DC Circulator 2014 Transit Development Plan Update” dated September 2014. This route has been identified as a community benefit associated with development of the soccer stadium.

Justification:

This project is to acquire, assemble, and develop a new DC United soccer stadium site.

Progress Assessment:

This project is progressing as planned.

Related Projects:

DDOT project AW031C-S Capitol St/ Frederick Douglass Bridge

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	1,500	0	98	167	1,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(02) SITE	28,000	213	0	0	27,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	1,127	0	0	0	1,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	106,331	0	0	0	0	0	106,331
TOTALS	32,627	213	98	167	32,149	106,331	0	0	0	0	0	106,331

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	32,627	213	98	167	32,149	106,331	0	0	0	0	0	106,331
TOTALS	32,627	213	98	167	32,149	106,331	0	0	0	0	0	106,331

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2015
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	32,627
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	0
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	
Reprogrammings YTD for FY 2015	32,627
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	32,627
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	138,958
Increase (Decrease)	106,331

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)		
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data			
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	1.0	140	0.1
Non Personal Services	0.0	106,191	99.9

AM0-PL901-ENERGY RETROFITTING OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)

Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)

Project No: PL901

Ward:

Location: DISTRICT-WIDE

Facility Name or Identifier: VARIOUS

Status: Ongoing Subprojects

Useful Life of the Project: 30

Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$36,148,000



Description:

This project will reduce environmental impact and energy costs in public buildings owned and operated by the District by incorporating green technology and modifying building systems, including windows, doors, roofs, and mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. Facility condition assessments of District buildings will identify specific improvements and upgrades with the potential to reduce consumption and achieve maximum savings. With energy costs continuing to increase, the District can realize savings – or offset increases – with appropriate retrofitting of public facilities to help reduce consumption.

Justification:

This project directly supports the comprehensive plan goal to provide adequate public facilities and to support cost-effective and environmentally conscious delivery of municipal programs and services.

Progress Assessment:

The project is progressing as planned.

Related Projects:

OP project PLN38C-Sustainable DC-Agency Competition Fund, and DDOE project SUS04C-Sustainable DC Fund-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	4,199	3,383	33	12	771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	100	48	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	19,348	9,584	7,257	100	2,407	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
TOTALS	23,648	13,015	7,290	112	3,231	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	17,508	7,397	7,289	112	2,710	0	2,500	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000
Pay Go (0301)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
QEC BONDS (0311)	6,140	5,618	1	0	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	23,648	13,015	7,290	112	3,231	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2010
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	15,042
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	52,728
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	
Reprogrammings YTD for FY 2015	-4,080
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	48,648
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	36,148
Increase (Decrease)	-12,500

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)	10/01/2009	03/01/2010
Design Complete (FY)	03/01/2010	03/01/2010
Construction Start (FY)	08/01/2010	08/01/2010
Construction Complete (FY)	01/01/2016	
Closeout (FY)	09/30/2016	

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0

AM0-PL402-ENHANCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)

Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)

Project No: PL402

Ward:

Location: DISTRICT-WIDE

Facility Name or Identifier: VARIOUS

Status: Ongoing Subprojects

Useful Life of the Project: 10

Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$8,500,000

Description:

The project will ensure adequate reception requirements for 911, mobile radio, and cellular services in every District-owned or leased building.

Justification:

The purpose of this project is to reduce the likelihood of dead zones that may result in, or disrupt, the ability to access 911 or cellular communication infrastructure must be eliminated for public safety.

Progress Assessment:

This project is progressing as planned.

Related Projects:

There are no related projects.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	1,292	0	1,000	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	2,708	576	1,640	0	492	0	1,500	0	2,000	1,000	0	4,500
TOTALS	4,000	576	2,640	0	784	0	1,500	0	2,000	1,000	0	4,500

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	4,000	576	2,640	0	784	0	1,500	0	2,000	1,000	0	4,500
TOTALS	4,000	576	2,640	0	784	0	1,500	0	2,000	1,000	0	4,500

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2014
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	4,000
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	10,000
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	10,000
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	8,500
Increase (Decrease)	-1,500

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)		
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0

AM0-PL103-HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ABATEMENT POOL

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Project No: PL103

Ward:

Location: DISTRICT-WIDE

Facility Name or Identifier: VARIOUS

Status: Ongoing Subprojects

Useful Life of the Project: 30

Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$9,509,000



Description:

This project addresses the identification and removal of asbestos, lead, and underground fuel storage tanks from District-owned properties. The project allows the District to comply with U.S. environmental laws and regulations by assessing the extent of a potential abatement and the remedial action itself. Multiple subprojects are in various stages of completion, and additional subprojects are introduced on an as-needed basis.

Justification:

This project is necessary to ensure that there is sufficient capital funding to address hazardous material abatement as they are uncovered in facility assessments. The project protects the health of people using District facilities by allowing for the removal of dangerous materials from District properties.

Progress Assessment:

Hazardous material abatement addresses the health and safety of occupants of our facilities. Projects include removal of asbestos, lead, and underground fuel storage tanks from various District-owned properties and are on-going.

Related Projects:

Department of the Environment project HMRHMC-HAZARDOUS MATERIAL REMEDIATION - DDOE

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	2,572	2,233	51	0	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(02) SITE	188	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	722	621	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	4,127	3,694	30	0	403	0	400	0	500	500	500	1,900
TOTALS	7,609	6,736	182	0	691	0	400	0	500	500	500	1,900

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	7,609	6,736	182	0	691	0	400	0	500	500	500	1,900
TOTALS	7,609	6,736	182	0	691	0	400	0	500	500	500	1,900

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2005
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	1,457
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	9,509
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	9,509
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	9,509
Increase (Decrease)	0

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)		
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0

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(AT0) OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

MISSION

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides financial management services to the government and the people of the District of Columbia to sustain long-term fiscal and economic viability.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the independent status of the District's Chief Financial Officer, the OCFO exercises independent control and management oversight over the District's financial systems, including SOAR, the Modernized Integrated Tax System (MITS), CFOSolve, and all other related and subsidiary systems. The OCFO is charged with the responsibility for maintaining and operating the District's independent financial systems to support the Mayor, the Council, and Congress. In recognition of the need to limit capital borrowing and curtail the increase in the overall level of Debt Service, the OCFO has made the commitment to maintain the current approved funding level.

CAPITAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The OCFO maintains the integrity and reliability of the District's financial systems by maintaining independence in its relationships with program staff and assuring that systems modifications are transparent and auditable. This is accomplished by ensuring the financial systems can be maintained and supported by the OCFO workforce. This is a core function and cannot be outsourced to outside vendors or other parts of the government.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Highlights of our achievements include the District receiving and maintaining the first AAA rating for Income Tax Secured Revenue Bonds from the major rating agencies, an unprecedented 18th year of budget surplus, and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) submitted with an unqualified opinion and no material weaknesses.

In August of last year, the CFO presented his strategic plan. The plan encompasses 24 strategic initiatives supporting 7 key objectives. Two capital projects, MITS and the replacement of the SOAR system, are included in the plan as strategic initiatives.

Elements on this page of the Agency Summary include:

● **Funding Tables:** Past budget allotments show the allotment balance, calculated as allotments received to date less all obligations (the sum of expenditures, encumbrances, intra-District advances and pre-encumbrances). Agencies are allowed to encumber and pre-encumber funds up to the limit of a capital project's budget authority, which might be higher than allotments received to date. For this reason, a negative balance on a projectsheet does not necessarily indicate overspending or an anti-deficiency violation. A negative balance is permitted in this calculation of remaining allotment authority.

● **Additional Appropriations Data (\$000):** Provides a summary of the budget authority over the life of the project. The table can be read as follows:

- **Original 6-Year Budget Authority:** Represents the authority from the fiscal year in which budget was first appropriated through the next 5 years.
- **Budget Authority Thru FY 2020 :** Represents the lifetime budget authority, including the 6 year budget authority for FY 2015 through 2020
- **FY 2015 Budget Authority Revisions:** Represents the changes to the budget authority as a result of reprogramming, redirections and rescissions (also reflected in Appendix F) for the current fiscal year.
- **6-Year Budget Authority Thru 2020 :** This is the total 6-year authority for FY 2015 through FY 2020 including changes from the current fiscal year.
- **Budget Authority Request for 2016 through 2021 :** Represents the 6 year budget authority for 2016 through 2021
- **Increase (Decrease) :** This is the change in 6 year budget requested for FY 2016 - FY 2021 (change in budget authority is shown in Appendix A).

● **Estimated Operating Impact:** If a project has operating impacts that the agency has quantified, the effects are summarized in the respective year of impact

● **FTE Data (Total budget in FTE Table might differ from actual budget due to rounding):** Provides the number for Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees approved as eligible to be charged to capital projects by, or on behalf of, the agency. Additionally it provides the total budget for these employees (Personal Services), the non personnel portion of the budget in the agency's capital plan and, the percentage of the agency CIP budget from either expense category.

● **Facility Location Map:** For those agencies with facilities projects, a map reflecting projects and their geographic location within the District of Columbia.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	21,807	21,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(02) SITE	8,720	8,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	15,226	15,226	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
(04) Construction	21,326	21,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(05) Equipment	259,816	233,050	613	3,210	22,942	0	0	6,000	10,000	18,500	10,000	44,500
(06) IT Requirements Development/Systems Design	40,417	14,423	6,052	0	19,943	14,000	11,000	6,000	0	0	0	31,000
TOTALS	367,311	314,551	6,665	3,210	42,885	15,500	11,000	12,000	10,000	18,500	10,000	77,000

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	342,563	291,656	6,494	2,493	41,919	15,500	3,800	0	0	9,577	10,000	38,877
Pay Go (0301)	480	480	0	0	0	0	7,200	12,000	10,000	8,923	0	38,123
Equipment Lease (0302)	9,151	7,515	159	717	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternative Financing (0303)	15,117	14,900	12	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	367,311	314,551	6,665	3,210	42,885	15,500	11,000	12,000	10,000	18,500	10,000	77,000

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	1998
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	202,413
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	442,311
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	442,311
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	444,311
Increase (Decrease)	2,000

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016 FY 2017 FY 2018 FY 2019 FY 2020 FY 2021						6 Year Total
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	
IT	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200
TOTAL	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	15,500	100.0

TO0-CIM01-CAPITAL ASSET REPLACEMENT SCHEDULING SYSTEM

Agency: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (AT0)
Implementing Agency: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER (TO0)
Project No: CIM01
Ward:
Location: DISTRICT-WIDE
Facility Name or Identifier: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Status: New
Useful Life of the Project: 10
Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$2,000,000

Description:

The new project will provide better information on current capital projects as well as future capital and infrastructure needs. The project will identify budget needs to maintain current infrastructure; the capacity of different funding options; and the impact of policies on the District's debt cap and pay-as-you-go levels. The project will help identify the need for alternative financial options such as public/private partnerships and infrastructure trusts, in support of managing the District's asset needs.

The project will model all District assets, by type, and by agency, against their current condition and future capital repair needs to ensure maximization of their useful life and ultimately the replacement. It will also provide a mechanism for assessing the value and the risks to the District of both current assets and proposed investments in new assets.

Justification:

The project will provide a mechanism for assessing the condition status of current assets and proposed investments in new assets, and matching the priority of needs with the available budget limitations.

Progress Assessment:

This is a new project.

Related Projects:

DGS project BC101-Facility Condition Assessment, OP project PLN35C-District Master Facilities Plan, ZB201C-Enterprise Integration Projects and DCPS project YY630C-Planning

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(03) Project Management	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	0
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	0
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	0
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	1,500
Increase (Decrease)	1,500

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)		
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	1,500	100.0

AT0-CSP08-INTEGRATED TAX SYSTEM MODERNIZATION

Agency: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (AT0)
Implementing Agency: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (AT0)
Project No: CSP08
Ward:
Location: DISTRICT-WIDE
Facility Name or Identifier: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Status: Ongoing Subprojects
Useful Life of the Project: 10

Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$65,420,000

Description:

This project will completely modernize and refine the District's tax systems to bring them in line with industry best practices and add new functionality in the areas of compliance, collections, case management, individual, business and property tax collection; and processing and accounting. The tax system modernization will be achieved in stages to replace individual components starting with the case management module, real property system, and eventually the core tax management system.

This project represents a modernization of the Integrated Tax System (ITS). The current system will require a technology refresh, particularly on the reporting and middle-ware tools, to take advantage of web-based technologies that were not available when the system was installed. This will require replacement of the SAND and the Crystal server-based systems currently in use for report and query building as well as supporting platform software and related applications. This investment will allow the core underlying system to remain in place, while simplifying maintenance requirements and allowing for further consolidation of servers and reduced bandwidth requirements.

Justification:

The first phase is to replace the real property tax module, to address and reduce the risk of fraud and mismanagement by leveraging superior internal controls and industry best practices implemented in the replacement system. In addition, the new case management system will provide intelligent case analytics; and review and analysis abilities that will result in increased tax compliance and collections, further resulting in increased revenues. The implementation of the Phase 1 will result in the capture of new tax revenue that will be recognized as Paygo transfers from the general fund to the capital fund in the amount of \$6.0 million in FY2010. This capital budget will help to offset the project costs.

Progress Assessment:

The project is currently in the planning phase and high-level designs of all the different projects within the modernization initiative are being developed. The District's project manager for this effort has been hired. Currently, requirements are being collected for the case management and real property tax system modules.

Related Projects:

ELC CSP09 - ITS Modernization - Master Lease

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(06) IT Requirements Development/Systems Design	34,420	10,866	5,347	0	18,207	14,000	11,000	6,000	0	0	0	31,000
TOTALS	34,420	10,866	5,347	0	18,207	14,000	11,000	6,000	0	0	0	31,000

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	34,420	10,866	5,347	0	18,207	14,000	3,800	0	0	0	0	17,800
Pay Go (0301)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	6,000	0	0	0	13,200
TOTALS	34,420	10,866	5,347	0	18,207	14,000	11,000	6,000	0	0	0	31,000

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2007
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	21,500
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	65,420
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	65,420
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	65,420
Increase (Decrease)	0

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data

	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)	01/01/2009	
Design Complete (FY)	01/01/2010	06/01/2010
Construction Start (FY)	06/01/2010	
Construction Complete (FY)	07/30/2019	
Closeout (FY)	07/30/2019	

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	14,000	100.0



AT0-BF301-SOAR MODERNIZATION

Agency: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (AT0)
Implementing Agency: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (AT0)
Project No: BF301
Ward:
Location: DISTRICT-WIDE
Facility Name or Identifier: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Status: Ongoing Subprojects
Useful Life of the Project: 10+
Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$82,105,000



Description:

This project will implement major enhancements and improvements to the District's General Ledger System by replacing and modernizing key components of the current R-STARS system with a modern web-based system utilizing industry best practices.

Justification:

The project will achieve a full system upgrade of all major components of the District's General Ledger system. The current District General Ledger system is based on 20 year old technology. Supporting this technology is becoming ever more complicated since the resources and skill-sets needed to support a mainframe based system are not easily available. Moreover, the current General Ledger system lacks functionality found in modern systems necessary to support real-time financial management and allow the OCFO to provide greater integration with other key District systems such as the cash management system, budgeting systems, Human Resources and Payroll systems, and the tax systems.

Progress Assessment:

The project budget was first allotted in FY 2007, and all requirements assessment activities have been completed. The CFO is fully committed to a successful effort as part of his strategic plan. However, given the magnitude of the effort it will require, and the resources needed to successfully implement the Modernization of the Integrated Tax System (MITS), we must focus our efforts on initiating one major IT initiative at a time. Given the return on our investment, the MITS project is being initiated first. The SOAR and BFA replacement project will begin about 18 months from now – or about September 2016.

Related Projects:

All core financial systems in the District are tightly integrated and interrelated. The OCFO is in the process of modernizing and implementing all core financial systems to bring these systems in line with current industry trends and District stakeholder needs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(05) Equipment	37,605	12,910	384	2,490	21,822	0	0	6,000	10,000	18,500	10,000	44,500
TOTALS	37,605	12,910	384	2,490	21,822	0	0	6,000	10,000	18,500	10,000	44,500

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	37,126	12,430	384	2,490	21,822	0	0	0	0	9,577	10,000	19,577
Pay Go (0301)	480	480	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	10,000	8,923	0	24,923
TOTALS	37,605	12,910	384	2,490	21,822	0	0	6,000	10,000	18,500	10,000	44,500

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2007
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	20,487
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	81,605
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	81,605
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	82,105
Increase (Decrease)	500

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Year Total
IT	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200
TOTAL	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)		
Design Complete (FY)	03/30/2011	
Construction Start (FY)	09/30/2011	
Construction Complete (FY)	10/01/2020	
Closeout (FY)	05/01/2021	

Full Time Equivalent Data

Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0

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(BA0) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MISSION

The Office of the Secretary serves as the District of Columbia's primary liaison with the diplomatic and international community, provides authentication and public records management services to the Mayor and District government agencies, prepares executive orders, proclamations, directives and administrative issuances, and manages the District of Columbia's Archives. The Office of the Secretary also commissions all District of Columbia Notaries Public, publishes the District of Columbia Register and the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations, and is the official custodian of the Corporate Seal of the District of Columbia.

CAPITAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Currently requesting planning and design funds for the DC Archives project.

Elements on this page of the Agency Summary include:

● **Funding Tables:** Past budget allotments show the allotment balance, calculated as allotments received to date less all obligations (the sum of expenditures, encumbrances, intra-District advances and pre-encumbrances). Agencies are allowed to encumber and pre-encumber funds up to the limit of a capital project's budget authority, which might be higher than allotments received to date. For this reason, a negative balance on a projectsheet does not necessarily indicate overspending or an anti-deficiency violation. A negative balance is permitted in this calculation of remaining allotment authority.

● **Additional Appropriations Data (\$000):** Provides a summary of the budget authority over the life of the project. The table can be read as follows:

- **Original 6-Year Budget Authority:** Represents the authority from the fiscal year in which budget was first appropriated through the next 5 years.
- **Budget Authority Thru FY 2020 :** Represents the lifetime budget authority, including the 6 year budget authority for FY 2015 through 2020
- **FY 2015 Budget Authority Revisions:** Represents the changes to the budget authority as a result of reprogramming, redirections and rescissions (also reflected in Appendix F) for the current fiscal year.
- **6-Year Budget Authority Thru 2020 :** This is the total 6-year authority for FY 2015 through FY 2020 including changes from the current fiscal year.
- **Budget Authority Request for 2016 through 2021 :** Represents the 6 year budget authority for 2016 through 2021
- **Increase (Decrease) :** This is the change in 6 year budget requested for FY 2016 - FY 2021 (change in budget authority is shown in Appendix A).

● **Estimated Operating Impact:** If a project has operating impacts that the agency has quantified, the effects are summarized in the respective year of impact

● **FTE Data (Total budget in FTE Table might differ from actual budget due to rounding):** Provides the number for Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees approved as eligible to be charged to capital projects by, or on behalf of, the agency. Additionally it provides the total budget for these employees (Personal Services), the non personnel portion of the budget in the agency's capital plan and, the percentage of the agency CIP budget from either expense category.

● **Facility Location Map:** For those agencies with facilities projects, a map reflecting projects and their geographic location within the District of Columbia.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	4,732	512	6	157	4,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	129
(04) Construction	93	0	0	0	93	1,871	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,262
TOTALS	4,825	512	6	157	4,150	2,000	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,391

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	4,825	512	6	157	4,150	2,000	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,391
TOTALS	4,825	512	6	157	4,150	2,000	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,391

Additional Appropriation Data			Estimated Operating Impact Summary							
First Appropriation FY		2013	Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)							
Original 6-Year Budget Authority		13,700	No estimated operating impact							
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015		37,825								
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes										
Reprogrammings YTD for FY 2015		-600								
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority		37,225								
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016		55,216								
Increase (Decrease)		17,991								

Full Time Equivalent Data			
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	1.0	129	6.5
Non Personal Services	0.0	1,871	93.5

AM0-AB102-ARCHIVES

Agency: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (BA0)
Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (AM0)
Project No: AB102
Ward: 2
Location: 1300 NAYLOR COURT, NW
Facility Name or Identifier: ARCHIVES
Status: Under preliminary study
Useful Life of the Project: 30
Estimated Full Funding Cost:\$55,216,000

Description:

This project will develop a state of the art Archives Building to hold historical records, public records, and other archive materials. This project will include storage for additional historical records that will be transferred to the Archives for the next 30 years. This project will provide the District with an Archives Building comparable to state archives in managing their historical records. The records stored in the new Archives Building will include those of such notables as President George Washington, Robert Brent, the First Mayor of the City of Washington, Frederick Douglass, Woodrow Wilson and others. Also, the records holdings of the District of Columbia Records Center include marriage and probate records from 1801; birth and death records beginning with the Territorial Government; Engineering Development records from the Board of Commission created under the Organic Act of 1878; and other records.

Justification:

The District of Columbia Archives holds historical and permanently valuable records of the DC Government such as birth and death records, wills, land records and marriage records.

Progress Assessment:

The archival material inventory is underway, and will help in developing requirements for the design of the new facility.

Related Projects:

OCTO project AB115C-Archives Building and DGS project PL105C-Archives Recorder of Deeds

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding							Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	4,732	512	6	157	4,057		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(03) Project Management	0	0	0	0	0		129	0	0	0	0	0	129
(04) Construction	93	0	0	0	93		1,871	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,262
TOTALS	4,825	512	6	157	4,150		2,000	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,391

Funding By Source - Prior Funding							Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	4,825	512	6	157	4,150		2,000	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,391
TOTALS	4,825	512	6	157	4,150		2,000	0	0	12,900	35,491	0	50,391

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2013
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	13,700
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	37,825
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	
Reprogrammings YTD for FY 2015	-600
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	37,225
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	55,216
Increase (Decrease)	17,991

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)	10/01/2013	
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)	09/30/2020	
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data			
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	1.0	129	6.5
Non Personal Services	0.0	1,871	93.5

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(BJ0) OFFICE OF ZONING

MISSION

The Office of Zoning (OZ) provides administrative, professional, and technical assistance to the Zoning Commission (ZC) and the Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA) in support of their oversight and adjudication of zoning matters in the District of Columbia.

BACKGROUND

OZ administers the zoning application process for the ZC and the BZA. The agency reviews and accepts applications, schedules hearings to determine whether cases meet specified zoning criteria, schedules meetings to make determinations with respect to pending applications, and issues legal orders. Technology plays a critical role in support of this process by enhancing effectiveness and transparency. OZ also spearheads outreach to citizens of the District of Columbia to ensure a robust understanding of the zoning application process.

CAPITAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. Create a convenient, easy to use, and understandable zoning process through website development, expansive outreach, and educational programs for District residents and businesses.
2. Leverage new and existing technology to further ensure that the District of Columbia's zoning processes are easily understandable and accessible to the public.
3. Streamline zoning regulations to enhance efficiency and transparency of zoning processes.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Zoning Map of the District of Columbia – In FY 2011, OZ released a fully interactive Geographic Information System (GIS)-based Zoning Map, which provides a state-of-the-art graphic user interface and is customized to provide users with a unique view of zoning information. Effective April 13, 2012, the ZC designated the zoning map drawn on the GIS, residing in the Office of Zoning (the Electronic Zoning Map), as the official Zoning Map of the District of Columbia, replacing the zoning map that was manually drawn on four volumes of the Baist Books from the 1960s.

Interactive Zoning Information System (IZIS) – OZ set the goal of operating in a paperless environment. To meet this goal, in FY 2012, OZ released its first online case filing module of IZIS for contested map amendments, planned unit developments (PUDs), and BZA appeal cases. This immediately reduced, or in some cases eliminated, the number of paper copies of case applications and supporting documents filed with each of these case types, and subsequently will be reducing or eliminating the required physical storage space for these documents.

www.dcoz.dc.gov – OZ is very proud of the amount of searchable information that is available on its website and will continue to expand on the information already available 24/7 to the public. Information currently available includes:

- The Interactive Zoning Information System (IZIS), including all case file documents for PUDs, map amendments, and appeals; and case information for all other case types (i.e. status, relief, action, order, transcripts, etc.);
- The Official Electronic Zoning Map, which includes zone district information and case information;
- Zoning Regulations;
- All ZC and BZA Orders;
- All ZC and BZA Transcripts since 1997;
- ZC and BZA Hearing and Meeting Schedules;
- Live Webcast of all Hearings and Meetings;
- Video on Demand Hearings and Meetings dating back to 2006; and, Zoning.

Elements on this page of the Agency Summary include:

● **Funding Tables:** Past budget allotments show the allotment balance, calculated as allotments received to date less all obligations (the sum of expenditures, encumbrances, intra-District advances and pre-encumbrances). Agencies are allowed to encumber and pre-encumber funds up to the limit of a capital project's budget authority, which might be higher than allotments received to date. For this reason, a negative balance on a projectsheet does not necessarily indicate overspending or an anti-deficiency violation. A negative balance is permitted in this calculation of remaining allotment authority.

● **Additional Appropriations Data (\$000):** Provides a summary of the budget authority over the life of the project. The table can be read as follows:

- **Original 6-Year Budget Authority:** Represents the authority from the fiscal year in which budget was first appropriated through the next 5 years.
- **Budget Authority Thru FY 2020 :** Represents the lifetime budget authority, including the 6 year budget authority for FY 2015 through 2020
- **FY 2015 Budget Authority Revisions:** Represents the changes to the budget authority as a result of reprogramming, redirections and rescissions (also reflected in Appendix F) for the current fiscal year.
- **6-Year Budget Authority Thru 2020 :** This is the total 6-year authority for FY 2015 through FY 2020 including changes from the current fiscal year.
- **Budget Authority Request for 2016 through 2021 :** Represents the 6 year budget authority for 2016 through 2021
- **Increase (Decrease) :** This is the change in 6 year budget requested for FY 2016 - FY 2021 (change in budget authority is shown in Appendix A).

● **Estimated Operating Impact:** If a project has operating impacts that the agency has quantified, the effects are summarized in the respective year of impact

● **FTE Data (Total budget in FTE Table might differ from actual budget due to rounding):** Provides the number for Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees approved as eligible to be charged to capital projects by, or on behalf of, the agency. Additionally it provides the total budget for these employees (Personal Services), the non personnel portion of the budget in the agency's capital plan and, the percentage of the agency CIP budget from either expense category.

● **Facility Location Map:** For those agencies with facilities projects, a map reflecting projects and their geographic location within the District of Columbia.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	542	184	56	0	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	350	237	56	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(05) Equipment	274	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(06) IT Requirements Development/Systems Design	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	175
TOTALS	1,166	695	112	0	358	175	0	0	0	0	0	175

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	892	422	112	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pay Go (0301)	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	175
Equipment Lease (0302)	274	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,166	695	112	0	358	175	0	0	0	0	0	175

Additional Appropriation Data			Estimated Operating Impact Summary							
First Appropriation FY		2003	Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)							
Original 6-Year Budget Authority		724	No estimated operating impact							
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015		1,516								
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes		0								
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority		1,516								
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016		1,341								
Increase (Decrease)		-175								

Full Time Equivalent Data			
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	175	100.0

BJ0-JM102-ZONING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

Agency: OFFICE OF ZONING (BJ0)
Implementing Agency: OFFICE OF ZONING (BJ0)
Project No: JM102
Ward:
Location: DISTRICT-WIDE
Facility Name or Identifier: ZONING REGULATIONS
Status: Ongoing Subprojects
Useful Life of the Project: 10
Estimated Full Funding Cost: \$1,067,000



Description:

This project funds the continued, multi-year implementation of a variety of mission-critical information technology systems relating to the Zoning Regulations, the Zoning Map, and the Interactive Zoning Information System. The Office of Zoning will use the funds for the technical and legal infrastructure of the new Zoning Regulations, which are currently being updated for the first time in 50 years by the Office of Planning. The funds will also support updates to the Zoning Map, including those that will become necessary upon passage of the new Zoning Regulations by the Zoning Commission; and the continued implementation of the zoning case management system designed to accept cases filed on-line, allow applicants to respond to requests for additional documentation, and allow users to track the progress of cases online.

Justification:

This project funds the continued, multi-year implementation of a variety of mission-critical information technology systems relating to the Zoning Regulations, the Zoning Map, and the Interactive Zoning Information System. This project aligns with SustainableDC Actions: Built Environment 1.4, Food 1.1, and Water 2.5.

Progress Assessment:

The Office of Zoning is working to begin implementation of elements of its zoning data systems in FY 2010.

Related Projects:

BD0 project PLN37C-District Public Plans and Studies

(Dollars in Thousands)

Funding By Phase - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Phase	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
(01) Design	542	184	56	0	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(04) Construction	350	237	56	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(06) IT Requirements Development/Systems Design	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	175
TOTALS	892	422	112	0	358	175	0	0	0	0	0	175

Funding By Source - Prior Funding						Proposed Funding						
Source	Allotments	Spent	Enc/ID-Adv	Pre-Enc	Balance	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
GO Bonds - New (0300)	892	422	112	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pay Go (0301)	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	175
TOTALS	892	422	112	0	358	175	0	0	0	0	0	175

Additional Appropriation Data

First Appropriation FY	2007
Original 6-Year Budget Authority	100
Budget Authority Thru FY 2015	892
FY 2015 Budget Authority Changes	0
Current FY 2015 Budget Authority	892
Budget Authority Request for FY 2016	1,067
Increase (Decrease)	175

Estimated Operating Impact Summary

Expenditure (+) or Cost Reduction (-)	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	6 Yr Total
No estimated operating impact							

Milestone Data	Projected	Actual
Environmental Approvals		
Design Start (FY)	10/01/2008	
Design Complete (FY)		
Construction Start (FY)		
Construction Complete (FY)	09/30/2017	
Closeout (FY)		

Full Time Equivalent Data			
Object	FTE	FY 2016 Budget	% of Project
Personal Services	0.0	0	0.0
Non Personal Services	0.0	175	100.0

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