

Project Title	2008 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Request for State Funds (\$ by Session)				Governor's Recommendations 2008	Governor's Planning Estimate	
		2008	2010	2012	Total		2010	2012
Public Safety Training Facilities	1	\$8,655	\$10,191	\$0	\$18,846	\$8,655	\$10,191	\$0
Total Project Requests		\$8,655	\$10,191	\$0	\$18,846	\$8,655	\$10,191	\$0

Agency Profile At A Glance

The Driver and Vehicle Services Division processes over 5 Million vehicle transactions each year.

The State Patrol made 7,036 driving While Impaired (DWI) arrests in 2005; which is an increase of 168% since 1975.

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension examined 15,924 cases in FY 2005; this was an increase of 27% since FY 2004.

More than 375 locally-based crime victim programs received funding, and provided services to approximately 130,000 individuals in FY 2005.

From 1975 to 2005, the number of traffic-related deaths fell 28% and severe injuries fell over 86%.

Three hundred thirty nine fire investigations were conducted by the State Fire Marshal's Office in 2005; 126 of these were determined to be arson.

Agency Purpose

The mission of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) is simple – to protect Minnesota with a commitment to excellence by promoting safer communities through:

- ◆ Prevention
- ◆ Preparedness
- ◆ Response
- ◆ Recovery
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Enforcement

We do this by focusing on:

- ◆ Saving Lives
- ◆ Providing Efficient and Effective Services

- ◆ Maintaining Public Trust
- ◆ Developing Strong Partnerships

Core Functions

The DPS provides a variety of core services statewide to support the goal of keeping Minnesotans safe. These core services include:

- ◆ enforcing liquor and gambling laws;
- ◆ conducting criminal investigations and forensic science analysis;
- ◆ administering driver and vehicle services;
- ◆ coordinating emergency planning and response for disasters and acts of terrorism;
- ◆ promoting fire safety;
- ◆ ensuring safety of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline systems;
- ◆ enforcing traffic laws on Minnesota highways;
- ◆ promoting safety on roadways and reducing traffic injuries and fatalities;
- ◆ providing advocacy, services, and financial assistance to crime victims;
- ◆ administering justice assistance and crime prevention grant programs; and
- ◆ administering the Statewide 9-1-1 program, and distributing funds for the statewide trunked radio system.

DPS works to ensure that these core functions incorporate innovation, stewardship, collaboration, and communication.

The DPS took on a new role after September 11th 2001, as Minnesota's Office of Homeland Security. The department oversees the coordination of preparedness and response plans and resources, and serves as a link from the federal government to local public safety agencies. Under Governor Tim Pawlenty, Commissioner Michael Campion serves as the Director of Homeland Security.

Operations

Service to the citizens of Minnesota is the DPS's number one priority. However, the department's efforts also impact federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies, fire service agencies, emergency management, licensing and inspection agencies, other government agencies, and private

and non-profit organizations. Nine separate divisions within the department provide direct services to the public.

Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement enforces liquor licensing and gambling laws through compliance checks, assistance to local agencies with criminal investigations, and efforts to combat underage drinking.

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension provides complete investigative assistance to local agencies, forensic laboratory services, criminal history information, and training to peace officers.

Driver and Vehicle Services provides vehicle registration, driver's license and driver evaluation services. Driving records and accident reports are also maintained.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management coordinates disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for homeland security, natural, and other types of major emergencies and disasters.

State Fire Marshal and Pipeline Safety protects human lives and property by promoting fire prevention and pipeline safety through inspections, investigations, and public education.

State Patrol enforces traffic laws on Minnesota's highways, responds to crashes, inspects commercial vehicles, and assists local law enforcement.

Traffic Safety administers programs and grants that reduce the number and severity of traffic crashes in Minnesota including programs such as alcohol awareness, safety belt promotion, and motorcycle training.

Office of Justice Programs was created by Governor Tim Pawlenty in May 2003, and brings together programs formerly operated through Minnesota Planning and the Office of Crime Victim Ombudsman, and the departments of Public Safety, Education and Economic Security. The office provides leadership and resources to reduce crime, improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, and assist crime victims. This office also provides grant administration, criminal justice information and research, and assistance and advocacy to crime victims.

911 Emergency Services/ARMER oversees the 9-1-1 System standards; provides technical assistance to cities and counties to implement and improve 9-1-1; manages and distributes funds to provide for 9-1-1 service, and distributes funds for the regional public safety trunked radio system.

DPS also has five internal support divisions that provide services relating to communication, fiscal administration, human resource management, internal affairs, and technical support.

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For information on how this agency measures whether it is meeting its statewide goals, please refer to <http://www.departmentresults.state.mn.us>

At A Glance: Agency Long-Range Strategic Goals

The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to protect citizens and communities through activities that promote and support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, education and enforcement. The goals of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) are consistent with this mission and include:

- ◆ Effectively prepare for disaster which includes developing a statewide regional response capability to reduce the state's vulnerability from natural, technological and terrorism threats.
- ◆ Efficiently provide response assistance which includes coordinating the availability and usage of statewide response assets, effectively manage relationships and improve the ability to respond 24/7 through cross training and EOC procedure development and maintenance
- ◆ Enhance recovery of a community through training to local agencies

These strategic operational goals support the capital budget request for a Homeland Security and Emergency Management Training Center.

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

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the public's expectation of the preparedness level its first responder community has never been higher. The final report of the 9/11 Commission addresses areas where they feel the local, state and federal response were lacking. Two of the areas include "the challenges of incident command" and "lack of coordination among first responder agencies". However, the greatest weakness the commission cites is the "lack of imagination". The development of a centrally located center, which provides for training and exercising that can be tailored to a specific jurisdiction, regionally based or statewide, will help Minnesota use the collective imaginations of responders and policy makers to maximize our level of preparedness.

Meeting the strategic goal to reduce the state's vulnerability requires a complex, highly organized, cooperative and focused effort. To be successful,

this effort must include participation of local, state, tribal and federal governments while also providing for private and non-profit partnerships. In achieving success, our overriding result must be in building and increasing the capability of all sectors.

The 1999 Minnesota State legislature, under Laws of 1999, Chapter 216, Section 7, Subdivision 6 directed the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to reconvene a task force that had developed a statewide master plan for fire and law enforcement training facilities. The study focused on providing recommendations concerning the siting, financing and use of regional training facilities. The content of the study may still be viable; however, it was conducted prior to September 11th. Since then, the Department of Homeland Security identified ten separate disciplines that comprise an integrated response to large scale and catastrophic incidents. These disciplines must meet training and exercising requirements.

A newly formed work group has reassessed the emergency response training needs and determined that three tiers of training are required:

- Tier 1: Discipline specific local training, e.g. Firefighter 1, First aid courses. This training is conducted in local jurisdictions.
- Tier 2: Regional based, specialized training can be accomplished within a geographic region at an existing facility, e.g. burn tower, shooting range. This training is conducted in local jurisdictions, at Regional Public Safety Training Centers or MnSCU sites.
- Tier 3: Training that is full scale in nature and/or requires specialized and/or expensive equipment, e.g. simulated disaster response and should be in one centralized location

The work group determined that the immediate need is for a centrally located training facility to conduct training that is considered Tier 3. They also determined that Camp Ripley is the location best suited for a Tier 3 training facility.

Several of the recommendations from the 1999 study are as follows:

- ◆ Public safety training facilities should support safe, realistic training in a controlled environment. Technology should aid in creating more realistic training simulations, while also keeping participating personnel safe from accidents and injuries.

- ◆ Additional consideration for funding should be given to facilities with collaborative ownership or operation among federal, state and local agencies and private sector organizations, in order to maximize cost efficiency and use.
- ◆ Facility plans should include mechanisms for marketing and rental of the facility to maximize its use and recover a portion of operating and capital costs.

This project attempts to meet these recommendations by utilizing Camp Ripley as the Tier 3 training site.

In recent years, Minnesota has sustained a large number of natural and technological emergencies and disasters. Virtually every county in the state has been included in a disaster declaration within the last ten years. Agriculture constitutes a large component of Minnesota's economy and the state has a large animal population susceptible to natural and artificial introduction of pathogens. Minnesota also is home to various critical infrastructure and key resources that are important to the economy of the United States. These factors are considered important factors when evaluating the State's homeland security risks.

The 8th Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-8) is one of several directives that address how the nation should prepare to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major incidents. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed National Preparedness Guidelines that are umbrella documents providing an overarching framework of the National Preparedness System to carry out HSPD-8. State and local plans, processes and systems are required to meet these guidelines in order to receive federal preparedness funding. The National Strategy for Homeland Security, the Comprehensive Training Program and the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program are three of the documents that lay out the responsibilities and requirements for state and local governments.

The Guidelines establish a capabilities approach to preparedness. All levels of government should integrate the capacity of community, faith-based, and other non-governmental organizations including providing training and credentialing and incorporating them into training and exercises. Credentialing is an evolving requirement that will involve the same types of

specialized hands-on training that we are proposing be conducted at the Center.

As part of DHS requirements, states must focus on eight National Priorities:

- ◆ Expand Regional Collaboration,
- ◆ Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan,
- ◆ Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan,
- ◆ Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities,
- ◆ Strengthen Interoperable and Operable Communications Capabilities,
- ◆ Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities,
- ◆ Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities; and
- ◆ Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities.

Again, the Center will provide a mechanism to plan, train and exercise our capabilities to meet these eight priorities.

The Center will not only be available to jurisdictions and private and non-profit partners, but may be used by other states in the upper Midwest who would benefit from coordinated hands-on training.

This center will be part of Minnesota's strategy to accept the challenge from the 9/11 Report which states "a rededication to preparedness is perhaps the best way to honor the memories of those we lost that day". We will also ensure that we honor the memories of those thirteen Minnesotans that we lost to the I-35W Bridge Collapse and the seven we lost during the Southeast Minnesota floods of 2007.

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

There is currently no facility like this in the state of Minnesota. There are several regional public safety training facilities and MnSCU campuses that have varying capabilities, however, they are not capable of providing for the comprehensive integrated response training and exercising that this facility will offer.

Agency Process Used to Arrive at these Capital Requests

DPS has been conducting meetings with a multi-disciplinary group to discuss training needs. It is the concurrence of the group that this level of training be offered in one centralized location in this state and it was determined that Camp Ripley is the most suitable.

Major Capital projects Authorized in 2006 and 2007

None

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2008 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$8,655,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1

PROJECT LOCATION: Camp Ripley and Olmsted County

Project At A Glance

- ◆ \$15.191 million, over two capital budget cycles, to pre-design, design and construct a Homeland Security and Emergency Management Training Center at Camp Ripley in 2 phases. In this 2008 request, \$5 million will be used for pre-design, design and the construction of a classroom facility and several facilities for field response. \$10.191 million requested in 2010 will be used to design and construct the remainder of the field activities, a 50 room dormitory and a feeding facility. This training facility will serve as the statewide center for local jurisdictions and state agencies to train for and conduct exercises for an integrated response to simulated disasters. The addition of this facility for civilian use will leverage the existing facilities at Camp Ripley and will augment the federal funding that the National Guard has been allocated for a Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF).
- ◆ \$3.65 million in state funding to acquire land, design, construct, furnish and equip a public safety training facility for the purpose of providing physical skills training and practice for public safety personnel from throughout southeastern Minnesota. An equal amount will be contributed by Olmsted County/City of Rochester.

Background:

The 1999 Minnesota State legislature, under Laws of 1999, Chapter 216, Section 7, Subdivision 6 directed the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to reconvene a task force that had developed a statewide master plan for fire and law enforcement training facilities. The study focused on providing recommendations concerning the siting, financing and use of regional training facilities. Several of the recommendations from the 1999 study are as follows:

- ◆ Public safety training facilities should support safe, realistic training in a controlled environment. Technology should aid in creating more realistic training simulations, while also keeping participating personnel safe from accidents and injuries.
- ◆ Additional consideration for funding should be given to facilities with collaborative ownership or operation among federal, state and local agencies and private sector organizations, in order to maximize cost efficiency and use.
- ◆ Facility plans should include mechanisms for marketing and rental of the facility to maximize its use and recover a portion of operating and capital costs.

The content of the study is still useful even though it was conducted prior to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Since then, the Department of Homeland Security has identified ten separate disciplines that comprise an integrated response to large scale and catastrophic incidents. These disciplines must meet training and exercising requirements.

A newly formed work group has reassessed the training needs and determined that 3 tiers of training are required:

- Tier 1: Discipline-specific local training, e.g. Firefighter 1, First aid courses. This training is conducted in local jurisdictions.
- Tier 2: Regional-based, specialized training can be accomplished within a geographic region at an existing facility, e.g. burn tower, shooting and driving range. This training is conducted in local jurisdictions, at Regional Public Safety Training Centers or MnSCU sites.
- Tier 3: Training in one centralized location that is full scale in nature and/or requires specialized and/or expensive equipment, e.g. simulated disaster response.

The work group determined that the most pressing immediate need is for a centrally located training facility to conduct training that is considered Tier 3. They also determined that Camp Ripley is the location best suited for a Tier 3 training facility.

This request includes two components: a Tier 3 Homeland Security and Emergency Management training and exercising center at Camp Ripley to be

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built in 2 phases. It also includes a Tier 2 request for the southeastern part of Minnesota, to be located in Olmsted County.

Project Description (Camp Ripley):

The first component of the request is for \$5 million in 2008, and \$10.191 million in 2010, to pre-design, design, construct, furnish and equip a Homeland Security and Emergency Management training and exercising center. This center will address the gap identified by representatives of the first responder community that have been meeting regarding the ongoing training needs that cannot be met or those that require specialized equipment/facilities that are not cost effective to have at a local or regional public safety training center.

Although the Department of Military Affairs is very generous with the use of their current facilities, it is difficult to make room for civilian use when the National Guard is conducting annual training. This is due to the lack of additional classroom, housing and dining facilities. Civilian training is limited to those times of the year when it is most difficult to use the necessary outdoor venues. In addition, the CACTF (a fully automated simulated city) and a second non-automated city that are currently being constructed with federal funds are designed for military use. Although some of those facilities test skills that are transferable to law enforcement, they do not meet the needs of fire departments, hazmat, collapsed structure, and emergency medical support teams. This project will be used to fund the construction of those items that are not eligible to be funded by the National Guard's federal funds.

Phase 1 items to be built at the Training Center include:

- ◆ Auditorium and break out with videoconferencing and simulation capability
- ◆ Simulated Emergency Operations Center
- ◆ Simulated Joint Information Center
- ◆ Collapsed structures
- ◆ Trench collapse
- ◆ Fire hydrant system for the CACTF

Phase 2 items to be built at the Training Center include:

- ◆ Dormitory with 50 rooms

- ◆ Kitchen and Cafeteria
- ◆ Burn tower
- ◆ Emergency vehicle driving course

In addition to the first response venues, the training center will include facilities to test all facets of a jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This facility will include a simulated Emergency Operations Center (EOC), a Joint Information Center and additional breakout rooms that can be used to attend training and simulate various locations that might be activated as part of the EOP.

Following the collapse of the I-35W Bridge, the mayor of Minneapolis cited the Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC) that city officials and first responders attended in Emmitsburg, MD as one reason for their highly effective response. The IEMC is a 4-day exercise based training activity that places public officials and emergency personnel in a realistic crisis situation within a structured learning environment. The course builds the awareness and skills needed to develop and implement policies, plans, and procedures to protect life and property through applications of sound emergency management principles in all phases of emergency management.

Attending the course at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute is difficult. It is highly sought after and there can be a multi-year wait. Because this course is most effective when elected officials, senior and mid-level management participate with first responders, it can be a time and financial burden. By having a Minnesota training center, courses can be tailored to specific hazards, special conditions and needs of all sizes of cities. Use of simulation software will also decrease the time away from home for participants.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

The Department of Military Affairs (DMA) already has custodial control over the property. DPS will enter into an Interagency Agreement with DMA to manage, maintain and repair the center. Since the purpose of the project is to be a training center, DPS will need to hire additional training and exercising program staff that will develop curriculum, serve as course managers, IT staff and administrative support. This cost is estimated at

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\$570,000 annually. It may be possible that IT and administrative support staff can be shared by DPS utilizing DMA staff already assigned to Camp Ripley.

Following the initial construction costs, it is intended that most of the operating costs will eventually be covered by fees collected for using the facilities.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

None

Other Considerations

DPS is also applying for a grant through the Department of Homeland Security to fund the field exercise portions of this project. That grant would include the facilities such as the collapsed structures. This funding, however, is not guaranteed.

Project Contact Person (Camp Ripley)

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Project Description (southeastern Minnesota)

The second component of this request is to develop a Tier 2 regional, specialized training center for southeastern Minnesota, with \$3.65 million in state funding to acquire land, design, construct, furnish and equip a public safety training facility for the purpose of providing physical skills training and practice for public safety personnel from throughout the region. Olmsted county and/or the city of Rochester will provide a match of \$3.65 million for the facility.

The proposed center will provide three training facilities components:

- ◆ A simulated fire multi-story building ("Burn Tower") in which gas or carbon-based fires can be burned repeatedly and multi-story rescue can be exercised.
- ◆ A driving range to practice advanced driving skills at real-life speeds.
- ◆ A weapons training facility that allows for live-fire exercises indoors and outdoors utilizing motor vehicles and other props.

This facility will be located on approximately forty acres of land. Currently two similar sites just south of Rochester are under consideration. Cost factors for the two sites are approximately equal.

Firefighters, emergency medical personnel, licensed peace officers and detention officers conduct emergency and life-saving duties under conditions of extreme, life-threatening stress. Firefighters don heavy packs and breathing apparatus and must function in smoke-filled and zero visibility buildings. Emergency medical personnel must drive one-ton ambulance vehicles in the worst of weather and road conditions, provide accurate medical care under all manner of conditions and safely transport the injured. Peace officers must make use of deadly force decisions in split seconds under extreme life-threatening stress in all manner of weather and other environmental situations.

In order for these personnel to function safely and effectively, their physical skills must be so well practiced as to be instinctive. This level of practice requires frequent repetition. In years past firefighters burned old farmhouses, they practiced driving on empty parking lots and police practiced static shooting techniques on "point and shoot" firing ranges. These practices are no longer adequate for the threats our personnel encounter today. Availability of abandoned farmhouses is non-existent, parking lots are an unsafe and inadequate training environment and police require real-life simulation practice in order to be effective and safe.

At this time no such facilities exist within southeastern Minnesota. Facilities that exist elsewhere in the state are too far away, requiring too much travel time to be sufficiently accessible, to achieve the frequency of practice that is necessary. The southeastern Minnesota region has approximately 5,000 volunteer or full-time professional public safety personnel that could utilize

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such facilities. Olmsted county alone has 361 firefighters, 315 emergency medical personnel and 202 licensed peace officers. This population density is simply too great to be served by traveling to the Minneapolis/St. Paul metro area or Camp Ripley. Rather, they require convenient and accessible facilities.

The total cost for this facility is \$7.3 million; local resources will provide for half of the cost. Olmsted county will contribute \$800,000 for land (if site selection is on land owned by the county) and \$2.8 million for other costs. The city of Rochester will contribute \$800,000 for land (if site selection is on land owned by Rochester).

Other Considerations

Olmsted county will form a joint powers authority consisting of representation from communities and public safety agencies from throughout Olmsted county to own and operate the facility. The land will be provided and ownership retained by either the city of Rochester or Olmsted county. The facility will be designed and operated independently by the agency utilizing the facility; however, public safety personnel from those agencies participating on the joint powers authority will provide supervision and oversight.

The project schedule is outlined below:

Complete design	June 2008
Begin construction	September 2008
Complete construction	June 2009

Project Contact Person (southeastern Minnesota)

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Governor's Recommendations

The governor recommends general obligation bonding of \$5.0 million to pre-design, design, construct, furnish and equip a Homeland Security and Emergency Management training and exercising center at Camp Ripley. Also included is a budget planning estimate of \$10.191 million for a second phase in 2010.

The governor recommends general obligation bonding of \$3.655 million for a grant to Olmsted county to construct a regional, specialized training center for southeastern Minnesota, located in Olmsted county. The center will meet the objectives laid out in statewide master plans for fire and law enforcement training facilities or by subsequent work groups. A local match of \$3.65 million is required.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	0	800	0	0	800
2. Predesign Fees	0	105	0	0	105
3. Design Fees	0	909	236	0	1,145
4. Project Management	0	190	72	0	262
5. Construction Costs	0	6,130	13,201	0	19,331
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	0	95	0	95
8. Occupancy	0	50	713	0	763
9. Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	8,184	14,317	0	22,501

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	0	8,655	10,191	0	18,846
State Funds Subtotal	0	8,655	10,191	0	18,846
Agency Operating Budget Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government Funds	0	3,655	0	0	3,655
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	12,310	10,191	0	22,501

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	FY 2012-13	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	8,655	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
No	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
Yes	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
No	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
Yes	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2013