FLOWCHART A: PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS BASED ON FUNDING TYPES

OFPM definition from July 2013 Building Design and Construction Manual, Part A, Chapter 3, Page 1 of 4: “Capital Improvement Project – A construction project for new construction, building additions, remodeling, demolition of existing structures, or rehabilitation and repair. Rehabilitation and repair is defined as routine, major, or emergency maintenance; restoration; replacement of fixed equipment; energy conservation; requests related to compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); and code compliance projects as well as projects needed to meet program requirements.”

Examples of state funding include appropriations from the state general fund and appropriations from the state Educational Building Fund (EBF); an example of the latter is annual R&R funds allocated from KBOR. Revenue bonds issued through the Kansas Development Finance Authority and federal/state grants received through a state agency are other examples of state funding.

Per K.S.A. 76-7.126(n), “Non-state moneys’ means any funds received by a state educational institution from any source other than the state of Kansas or any agency thereof.” Examples of non-state, non-private funding include fee funds (e.g., Housing, Parking, Recreation, other).

KUCR = KU Center for Research; KAI = Kansas Athletics, Inc.; Unions = KU Memorial Unions; KUEA = KU Endowment Association. Private funding is generally donations, revenues, or other funding that is not state funding and is not non-state funding as described above.

Alternatively, may opt to follow Flowcharts B or C but ordinarily would not as state and regents processes are typically more time consuming, costlier, and less flexible. *An exception is Unions ordinarily follow Flowchart C per direction from KU’s chief financial officer.