

L
148
.B14
1966-
1968

L
148
.B14

MAY - 3 1977

BOARD OF REGENTS STATE OF IOWA

BIENNIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1968

IOWA STATE LAW LIBRARY
State House
DES MOINES, IOWA

BOARD OF REGENTS
STATE OF IOWA

BIENNIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
JUNE 30, 1968

TEACHING RESEARCH SERVICE

REGENTS OFFICERS

OFFICERS

Stanley F. Redeker, President

R. Wayne Richey, Executive Secretary

STAFF

R. Wayne Richey

Paul V. Porter

Robert G. McMurray

MEMBERS

Casey Loss

Thomas A. Loudon

Ned E. Perrin

William B. Quarton

Stanley F. Redeker

Jonathan B. Richards

Mrs. Joseph Rosenfield

Ralph H. Wallace

Melvin H. Wolf

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REGENT INSTITUTIONS

Howard R. Bowen—President, State University of Iowa

W. Robert Parks—President, Iowa State University

J. W. Maucker—President, University of Northern Iowa

C. Joseph Giangreco—Superintendent, Iowa School for the Deaf

Robert A. Hansen—Superintendent, Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School

Material in this report is digested from detailed information available from the Board Office. Address inquiries to:

Executive Secretary
State Board of Regents
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

CONTENTS

The Board Report	6
The University of Iowa	9
Iowa State University	12
University of Northern Iowa	15
Iowa School for the Deaf	18
Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School	20
Appendices	23

STANLEY REDEKER, *President, Boone*
MRS. JOSEPH ROSENFELD, *Des Moines*
MELVIN H. WOLF, *Waterloo*
JONATHAN B. RICHARDS, *Red Oak*
CASEY LOSS, *Algona*
THOMAS A. LOUDEN, *Kirkuk*
WILL B. QUARTON, *Cedar Rapids*
NED E. PERRIN, *Mapleton*
RALPH H. WALLACE, *Mason City*

State Board of Regents • DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

GRIMES STATE OFFICE BUILDING

Telephone 281-5131

R. WAYNE RICHEY, *Executive Secretary*

June 30, 1968

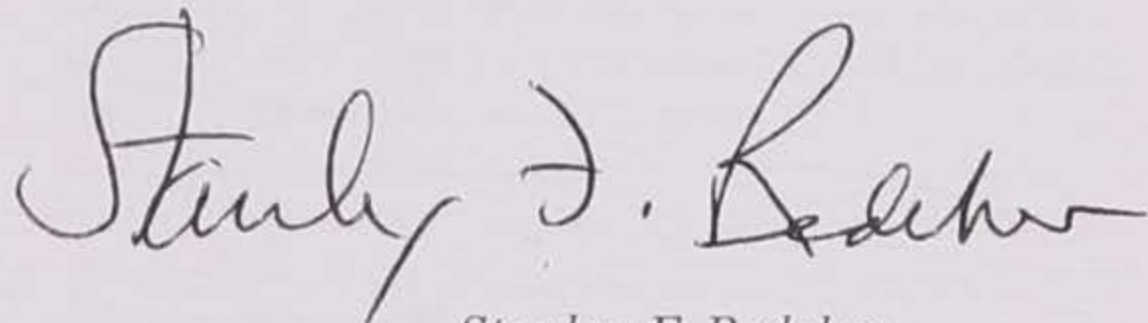
The Honorable Robert D. Ray, Governor of Iowa
Members of the 63rd General Assembly

Gentlemen:

As required by Section 262.26 of the Code of Iowa, the Board of Regents herewith presents its biennial report for the period July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1968.

The report outlines accomplishments to date as well as problems which face us now or will face us in the future. It is rendered with a keen appreciation of the responsibilities which this Board bears to both the citizens of Iowa and the students at our institutions in maintaining quality and opportunity in public higher education in Iowa.

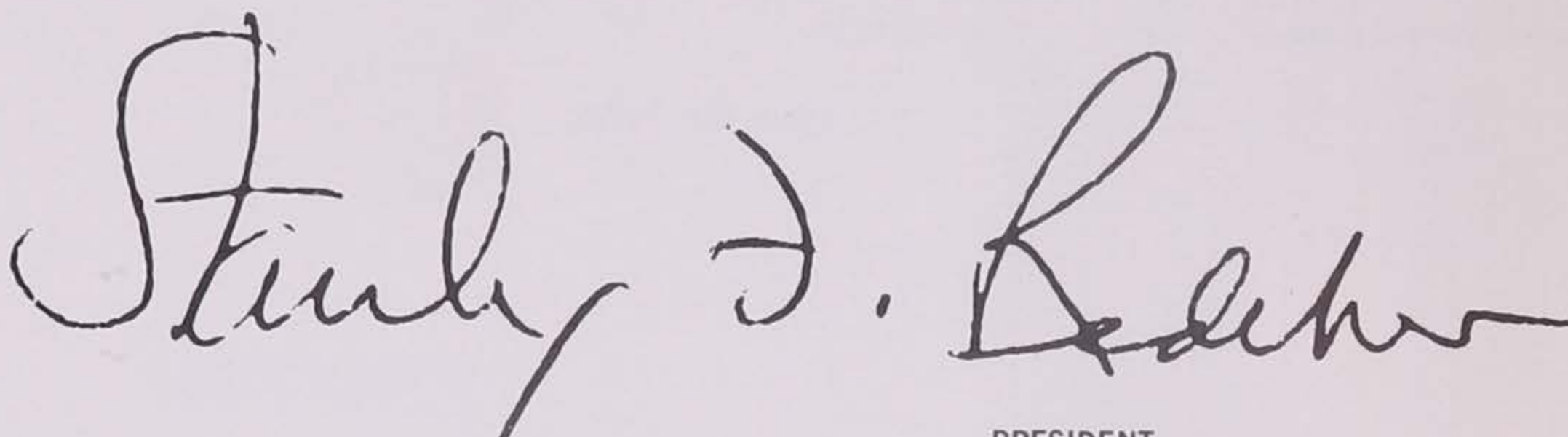
Respectfully,



Stanley F. Redeker
President

SFR/amm

THE BOARD REPORT



PRESIDENT

The period covered by this report can best be characterized as one of dynamic growth and change at our Regent institutions. No comparable period can be said to have produced effects so profound—in terms of enrollment growth, of faculty depth and capability, of curriculum quality and scope, of physical plant growth and of general progress in the pursuit of excellence.

Concurrent with this growth there has been social change, reflected primarily in the attitudes and outlook of our students. They are questioning the mores and values of previous generations and they want to know the relevance of education to the problems of mankind. These are legitimate questions and they are being asked on an international scale. They did not originate in Iowa.


We do not have all the answers or even most of them. Many solutions will have to be arrived at through trial-and-error and through patient evolution. None of them can be attained through revolution. Just as we cannot legislate morals or instill healthy attitudes with nightsticks, so too we cannot change the nature of education through violence and disruption. Hence the Board has adopted strong regulations regarding disruptive acts, whether or not such acts constitute criminal acts. These have been widely announced to the academic community. We intend to insure

that our institutions continue to carry out their threefold function of teaching, research and service while at the same time exploring all possible answers to the profound questions which are being asked.


The growth in student population (page 24) can be attributed to the fact that an increasing percentage of our high school graduates enter college and more undergraduates continue their studies in graduate school. There is every indication that this trend will continue, and this is significant in terms of the increased physical plant, faculty and services we will need to accommodate the increase. In fact, our own projections for an increase of 16,000 students or 37 percent in the next 7 years may be conservative. The U. S. Office of Education predicts an enrollment increase at public institutions of 65 percent in the 10 years ending in 1977-78. While much of this increase will be in Community Colleges, a good share of it will have to be handled by 4-year public institutions.

It should also be noted (page 24) that full-time students represent only a fraction of the people served by the universities. While we had 43,713 on-campus students in 1967-68, we served an additional 70,178 Iowans during the same period through seminars, short courses, workshops, correspondence and extension courses.

While enrollment increase for the 2-year period totaled 18 percent, corresponding faculty and staff increase was only 7 percent. This increased the teaching load, but we were able to offer fairly adequate salary increases to hold the excellent staffs which our institutions have recruited in a highly competitive market. We must maintain this position during the next biennium, if we are to retain the depth and quality of faculty now serving our institutions. Quite aside from their primary teaching duties, these faculties serve as a resource to Iowa. In the public sector, they provide expert knowledge, suggest solutions to problems, aid in planning, and help to focus public attention on Iowa's economic, social and cultural development.




A tuition increase was necessary at all three institutions in 1967 and an additional one at the University of Northern Iowa in 1968. This continues the rather discouraging history of having to raise tuition at our public universities at an average annual rate of almost 10 percent (page 31). In principle, the Board favors low resident tuition at public universities as a means of serving the widest cross-section of the state's population. In practice, we are limited by operating appropriations. In the last nine biennia, appropriations have been less than askings by almost \$9 million average per biennium. In the current biennium, the cut was \$22 million (page 38). These are not amounts which can be recovered entirely through economy or frugality. They must be passed on, in part, to the student and his parents, if our universities are to continue to operate. The Board would applaud a break in this pattern.



Our investment in facilities and equipment grew by \$71 million during this biennium (page 33). Approximately one-third of this amount was from state appropriations, with the balance coming from gifts, grants and long-term bonding. Although we have made progress in providing needed physical facilities, much remains to be done. Over the past 18 years, capital appropriations have been less than half the amount requested (page 38), resulting in a current space deficit of 4 million square feet. This deficit will double in the next 10 years if enrollment grows as projected. We are now at 162 square feet of academic space per pupil versus 292 square feet in 1952. The generally accepted minimum norm

is 200 square feet per pupil. While enrollment has tripled since 1952, academic space has grown only 52 percent. Hence the Board has developed a 10-year capital plan to catch up and keep up on academic space. This will involve long-term financing, as mentioned below.

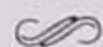
The status of capital projects at our universities is shown beginning on page 34. It is obvious that we are engaged in an institutional growth program necessitated by present and future enrollment growth. It should also be noted that the greater share of funds involved comes from other than state appropriations. Nevertheless, state funds are the primary source of financing for academic space, particularly in providing the "seed money" to attract additional funds from federal and private sources. Much current building involves dormitories, dining halls, student unions, parking ramps and other self-supporting activities. We must depend on appropriations to eliminate the academic space deficit mentioned above. To accomplish this without undue financial burden to the state, we will present to the 63rd General Assembly a 10-year capital financing plan involving approximately equal amounts of state appropriations and long-term revenue bonds.



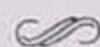
The advantage of such a plan (besides the fact that it eases the financial burden inherent in the "pay-as-you-go" approach) is that it permits orderly and systematic capital development. Beginning with the 61st General Assembly, funds have been made available for campus planning. Our universities are therefore prepared to proceed with a phased and integrated capital plan provided that a stable source of funding is reasonably assured. Our current system of building in 2-year segments is an uncertain and costly way to proceed. We shall therefore seek approval of our 10-year building plan and of long-term financing from the 63rd General Assembly.

The biennial askings for all Regent institutions for 1969-71 (both operating and capital) are shown beginning on page 50. These total \$240 million in operating funds and \$84 million in capital funds. Shown also is the detailed 10-year proposed capital program. These askings result from 8 months of intensive study by the Board and its institutions. They are considerably below the original requests, although they do represent a sizable increase over current spending levels. The increase

is occasioned by enrollment growth, inflation, past deficits in support of present programs, improvement or addition of services needed in the state and matching funds for federal programs. The Board has concluded that these requests are reasonable for an organization of more than 60,000 full-time people, operating a plant valued at more than one-third billion dollars, and serving the economic, social, cultural and educational needs of the entire state. It would be unfortunate to sacrifice the long-term gains which education brings to the state in the interest of immediate economies.



The Board received a mandate from the 62nd General Assembly to select a site for a state institution of higher education in western Iowa, to engage consultants acknowledged to be experienced in the field of planning for institutions of higher education, and to "purchase, acquire, lease, option or accept as a gift any real property necessary for the establishment and growth of this institution." The Board has engaged the services of Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Management Consultants, Chicago in association with Heald, Hobson, and Associates, Educational Consultants, to study the role and scope and the location of such an institution. This firm is also collaborating with The Perkins and Will Partnership, Architect, regarding specific site and capital cost considerations. Reports are due to the Board in the fall of 1968 with final site selection to be made shortly thereafter.



Three Board members and the three university presidents are represented on the 19-member Coordinating Council for Post High School Education which has been meeting monthly since September 1967. This voluntary Council provides a much-needed forum for the exchange of information among the governing boards and institutions concerned with higher education in Iowa. The Council is currently considering the adoption of a series of position papers regarding issues and problems of higher education in Iowa.

Our Regent universities are continuing to work closely with the Department of Public Instruction on accreditation of the Area Schools and on the problems of articulation between these schools and the 4-year public institutions. An Office of Community College Affairs has been established at the University of Iowa. A similar service is available at Iowa

State University. Administrators and faculty of the Community Colleges are thus in regular and frequent contact with their counterparts at Regent universities, both through the offices mentioned and through the Regents Educational Relations Committee. A joint meeting between the Board of Public Instruction and the Board of Regents was held in June, 1968.

The Iowa Association of Private Colleges and Universities has announced that it will seek legislation from the 63rd General Assembly authorizing tuition grants for students attending private colleges. The request will be for a grant based on need equal to the difference between tuition at state universities and that charged by private schools, but not to exceed \$1,000. The Board has supported this proposal because of its belief that such a program would be of benefit to the state and have little effect on our state universities. The experience elsewhere has been that tuition grants affect college going much more than college choice.




The reports of the presidents and superintendents which follow bring out the fact that we are continuing to build a distinguished educational program in Iowa. The achievements and contributions of our faculties in teaching, research, and public service are gratifying to note. Our students are much better qualified for college than in the past, and the overwhelming majority of them are earnestly seeking—and attaining—a superior education.

As has been pointed out, we do have major problems of space, staff and funding. Despite these, the general trend has been upward, particularly in educational achievement. This is due in no small measure to the dedication of our administrators and faculty.



In the overview, the outstanding offerings of our state universities—particularly in the fields of medicine, law, agriculture, veterinary medicine, dentistry, health professions, engineering, architecture and library science, as well as the arts and humanities—serve to mark the indispensable place which these universities occupy in the life of the state. Your Board is confident that the people of Iowa, through their elected representatives, will continue to provide necessary support so that the universities may continue to serve the needs of the state.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



PRESIDENT

Founded in 1847 to provide teachers and ministers for the pioneers who were settling the then brand-new State of Iowa, The University of Iowa continues to serve the people of this State who have supported it over more than a century.

Young people drawn from all social and economic groups enroll today for general and specialized instruction in a broad selection of programs which span the spectrum of human knowledge and embrace business, the arts, and most of the professions.

It is not surprising that so many of today's students are drawn to a complex institution, for they recognize that they must live in—and help direct—a complex society. The University's 10 colleges (Business, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Graduate, Law, Liberal Arts, Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacy) offer the alert young person opportunities for cross-fertilization of knowledge and interests far beyond what he could pursue at a typical four-year college.

Research, the quest for new knowledge, is a major function of The University of Iowa, and the world owes much to the work in U of I laboratories, libraries and clinics. The research effort affects and distinguishes a university's educational program. Some of the best teaching is done in an atmosphere of discovery by men who are devoted to adding knowledge to the already known.

A frequently overlooked by-product of a complex university is economy of instruction. Advanced work in the classroom and laboratory helps to provide high-quality undergraduate instruction at relatively low cost per student.

Public service is the University's third great responsibility, which it fulfills primarily by sharing its knowledge with the people of its state. The University of Iowa Health Center is an outstanding service organization, with its hospitals serving many thousands of patients directly and its continuing education programs reaching a host of physicians, nurses, therapists and technologists of many specialties.

From its original student body of 19 taught by three faculty members, The University of Iowa has developed into one of the Midwest's leading centers of liberal arts, graduate and professional education. In general, the University is oriented toward human growth, the health sciences, the humanities, the fine arts and the social sciences, including programs in the physical and biological sciences that are supportive of the primary function. The University of Iowa provides all of the state-supported education in law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing in Iowa, and offers the only graduate degrees to be awarded in this state in many fields of study.

Progress in 1966-68: Students

The University of Iowa enrolled 17,755 students in the fall of 1966-67 and 18,659 in 1967-68. Ninety percent of the freshman enrollees came from the top half of their high school graduating classes; 28 percent had been in the top 10th of their classes.

A total of 7,721 degrees were awarded during the biennium: 730 in Business Administration, 101 in Dentistry, 212 in Engineering, 274 in Law, 2,983 in a vast number of Liberal Arts subject areas, 239 in Medicine, 177 in Nursing, and 67 in Pharmacy, as well as nearly 3,000 graduate-level degrees—2,406 Master's degrees, 9 Specialist in Education, and 560 Doctor of Philosophy degrees. The University awarded its 100,000th degree in 1967, just 109 years after awarding its first.

In a recent 10-year period The University of Iowa ranked 22nd in the nation in the production of Ph.D. degrees. Iowa is the 27th largest university in the country in terms of full-time enrollment.

Because many of today's students are much better prepared for college than in the past, the U of I makes special efforts to help them use this preparation to expand their intellectual interests. In the credit-by-examination program, students may receive credit for certain courses (without enrolling for those courses) by demonstrating through examination that they already understand the content.

In this way they may shorten their programs or have extra time to devote to elective courses. The "pass-fail" program helps a student venture into subject areas outside his own major field, by taking certain elective courses for no grade-point credit. The Honors Program provides extra opportunity for superior students to add both depth and breadth to their knowledge.

During the biennium U of I counsellors stepped up their efforts to encourage capable members of minority groups who probably would not otherwise have found their way into college. That the University continues to be hospitable toward needy students is evidenced by the facts that more than a third of the students are from families having an-

nual incomes below the national average; over 10,000 students are employed during the school year; 5,000 receive loans, and more than 5,000 receive scholarships and grants.

Faculty

Approximately 100 new full-time faculty members were added in each year of the biennium in an effort to keep up with the growing number of students. In each of those years the University allocated an additional \$1 million over the previous year to maintain the competitive position of academic salaries paid from the General Education Fund. Notwithstanding these efforts, made possible by increased support appropriated by the 61st and 62nd General Assemblies, the faculty-student ratio improved only slightly and is still far less satisfactory than it was five or ten years ago.

Space does not permit a comprehensive listing of the achievements of the many capable and hard-working people whose efforts earn recognition for the University and for our state throughout the world. More than 100 of them hold national office, including presidencies of such organizations as the American Speech and Hearing Association, American Heart Association, American Academy of Physical Education, American Diabetes Association and a host of other academic and professional groups. A U of I teacher was the only American invited to speak at the 450th anniversary observance of the Protestant Reformation in Wittenberg, Germany. Intaglio prints, paintings and photos by other Iowa faculty men are being viewed in major cities of this country, Italy and Latin America. University Hospitals and the U of I College of Medicine were cited in 1968 among a handful of famous medical centers as among the best half-dozen places to learn and to receive medical attention, in a nationwide survey. The U of I was chosen to develop a Center of Excellence in Biological Sciences, and was given \$5.1 million by the National Science Foundation for that purpose. The list of honors, citations and accomplishments could go on indefinitely, but this biennial report should note at least such new and productive units as the School of Library Science, Center for New Music, Alcoholism Treatment and Research Center, Community College Center and Regional Medical Program—all activated during 1966-68.

Capital Construction

During the past 3-1/2 years, 13 major buildings have been completed and occupied. These include eight academic buildings and a large addition to the General Hospital for which state and federal funds were used; a major addition to the Iowa Memorial Union, financed from a student building fee; and three residence halls, which are self-financing from student room-and-board payments without state tax funds. Planning went forward during the biennium for new buildings which will help meet urgent needs for health personnel: a Basic Science Building (to raise the number of physicians graduated each year from 120 to 160), Dentistry Building (to increase dental graduates from 50 to 96), Nursing Building (to increase graduate nurses from 115 to 200), and a Health Sciences Library.

Funding of capital improvements under construction or in planning during 1967-68 was derived from state appropriations (26% of the total), federal grants and private gifts (38%), and student fees or earnings of the facility (36% of the total).

Of Immediate Concern

In the months following publication of this report, the University faces several serious problems of which the General Assembly and the State of Iowa should be aware. Very briefly, the most pressing of these are:

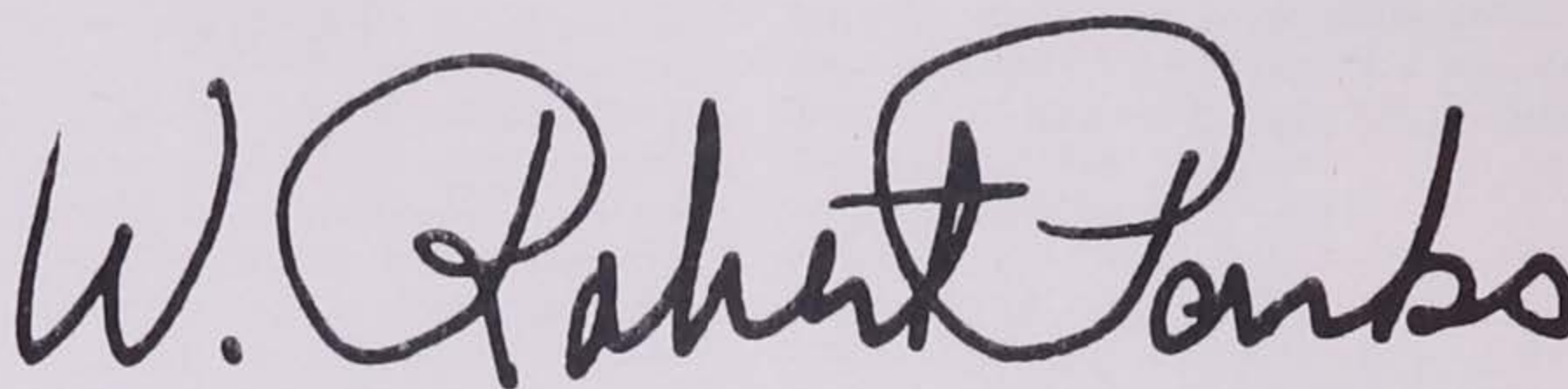
Academic Space, chiefly for use as research laboratories, faculty offices and libraries, to

restore efficiency lost by overcrowding and to provide room for today's advanced equipment and great increase in published materials. When current construction is completed, the academic space will average only 172 square feet per student, as compared with an acceptable minimal standard of 200 square feet in institutions like the U of I.

Operating Funds, in sufficient quantity to permit the University to continue to serve students from families of limited income. The University has increased tuition for resident undergraduate students from \$220 to \$370 and for non-residents, from \$500 to \$1,000 in four increases within the last ten years. The most recent increase, effective in 1967-68, set graduate and professional school tuition at \$410 to \$570 for residents, and \$800 to \$1,300 for non-residents. U of I students must bear the entire cost of their housing, there being no public or other gift funds available for dormitories on this campus. Financing an education is especially difficult for large numbers of students from low-income families.

Recognition of Need for Continual Strengthening and Advancement in quality of programs, a need which for the most part can be met by additional faculty (both in new specialties as these develop, and in the more familiar areas of knowledge, as more students seek to learn), progressive replacement of equipment, "seed" money to launch and try new ideas, increased availability of computers and related hardware (remote stations, etc.), and administrative assistance.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY



PRESIDENT

Iowa State University can be characterized as a broad-based institution, with strength extending through the major academic disciplines, but with emphasis on science and technology.

That its program of teaching fits the educational aims of Iowa's young people is indicated in part by the fact that it annually has the largest freshman class—about 13 percent of the total—among the state's 35 colleges, universities and professional schools. In September, 1968 the Iowa State freshman class was 3,485.

The University's fall, 1968 enrollment was 18,083 students, continuing a climb in numbers which has been in evidence with minor interruptions for 20 years, and has established new highs every year for almost a decade.

For students oriented toward careers in agriculture, veterinary medicine, engineering or home economics Iowa State has a special attraction. It is the only institution in Iowa offering professional study in agriculture and veterinary medicine. It enrolls by far the largest numbers in the state in home economics and engineering, and its programs are considerably more extensive than those of any other Iowa university institution.

The type of student admitted by the University can be judged from the fact that approximately 96 percent come from the upper

half of their high school graduating class and nearly 30 percent each year are in the top 10 percent.

Iowa State also is responsible for about one-third of the graduate education in Iowa, enrolling approximately 3,000 in its rapidly growing graduate college.

The University has had strong programs of graduate study for many years, with particular emphasis on those at the doctoral level. In certain areas it has exhibited marked peaks of excellence where it has produced a substantial proportion of the doctorates in the nation. It currently ranks sixth in number of doctorates awarded annually in chemistry, seventh in engineering, eighth in the biological sciences, ninth in economics and econometrics, and eleventh in the various physical sciences.

Because good teaching and research go together, especially at the graduate level, Iowa State is a large research institution with an annual budget of approximately \$30 million, most of it supported with funds other than those received from the General Assembly. The University is among the top 15 in the nation in total research volume in the physical sciences and biological-agricultural sciences.

For more than two years, now, the University has been in the process of modernizing

its administrative structure to allow a greater delegation of authority where desirable, to unify certain previously scattered programs where logical, and to enable the entire organization to move more vigorously and effectively.

Responsibility has been centered in the offices of five vice presidents: Dr. George C. Christensen, vice president for academic affairs; Dr. Wilbur Layton, vice president for student affairs; Dr. J. Boyd Page, vice president for research; Wayne R. Moore, vice president for business and finance; and Carl Hamilton, vice president for information and development.



Extension Services have been integrated into University Extension under Dean Marvin A. Anderson. Included in this administrative re-alignment are the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, Engineering Extension, The Center for Industrial Research and Service, and the Office of Extension Courses and Conferences.



In 1968 the College of Education was added to the existing Colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, Home Economics, Sciences and Humanities, Veterinary Medicine and The Graduate College. Within the new college, headed by Dean Virgil Lagomarcino, are found the curricula in elementary education and in industrial education. The curriculum in agricultural education remains in the College of Agriculture and the curriculum in Home Economics Education remains in the College of Home Economics, but the certification of teachers in these areas will be done by the College of Education which will also certify teachers in a number of other areas in the secondary schools. Iowa State has had for some years extensive programs in the training of both elementary and secondary teachers, and the new College of Education provides more effective administration of these programs.



Iowa State's physical facilities have not been adequate to its size and responsibilities for more than 20 years. It emerged from World War II with a plant to which little had been added during more than a decade of depression and four more years of war when enrollments were low and resources for education scarce. The gap never has been closed because capital funds from state appropriations

have been uncertain while rising enrollments and other demands kept up a constant pressure for space.

True, a large building program has been under way. Since the end of World War II 25 major buildings or additions have gone up on campus and 12 major residence halls and 4 apartment complexes for married students have been erected. In the period 1965-68 approximately \$11 million in classroom and laboratory buildings were constructed along with about \$15 million in student housing and auxiliary enterprises. All of the student housing and auxiliary structures and part of the classroom and laboratory buildings came from sources other than appropriations by the General Assembly.



Nevertheless, academic space per student has decreased in this period. Buildings long needed and planned have not been built. The University has continued to conduct operations in a too-small plant in which about one-quarter of the buildings are considered temporary or obsolete, should be razed or are substandard in some respect.



Capital appropriations by the General Assembly have varied in recent years from zero in one biennium to substantial but still insufficient amounts in the last three biennia. Until we approach more nearly the solution to the problem of an orderly building program, adequate space will continue to be our most pressing need at Iowa State.



A second major problem relating directly to financial support involves that of maintaining an excellent faculty and staff. As wages and salaries rise generally, the upward pressures are also felt on university budgets. Iowa State must compete for the best faculty with each of approximately 2,000 colleges and universities in the United States. Competition here is keen, and seems to be becoming even more intense. But this University also faces another type of competition which is peculiar to a campus where may be found scientists, engineers, agricultural experts and others who are eagerly sought by industry as well as education. To recruit and hold people of this sort whose opportunities are exceptionally broad and attractive is a constant and difficult challenge.

Iowa State's problems in both space and staff are made somewhat more acute by the fact enrollment is projected to increase on the order of 600 to 800 students per year at least until 1975 when total enrollment will be about 23,000. Even though the number of young people in Iowa will not be substantially larger in that period there is a long-established trend for a larger percentage of high school graduates to continue with formal education, and there is an equally strong trend for college students to undertake professional and graduate study of the sort offered at this University.



In enrolling these students, Iowa State is deliberately selective in choosing only those with the greatest promise, but it tries hard not to screen out anyone simply because he lacks sufficient wealth.

For this reason the University is concerned that it has been necessary to raise academic fees sharply in recent years. The first students 100 years ago paid no tuition. Gradually, at first, and then at an accelerated pace, we have raised the financial barrier. Each time it goes up we depart further from the principles on which Iowa State was founded, and we tend to discourage a group of students whose financial situation may not be strong,

but who may be as deserving of education as any others.



In the academic year 1967-68 student loans granted to individuals for repayment after graduation reached 1,984 and a total of \$991,808. Short term "emergency" loans were 1,600 in number for \$180,000. Scholarships and awards of various kinds went to 3,918 individuals for a total dollar value of \$1,900,386.

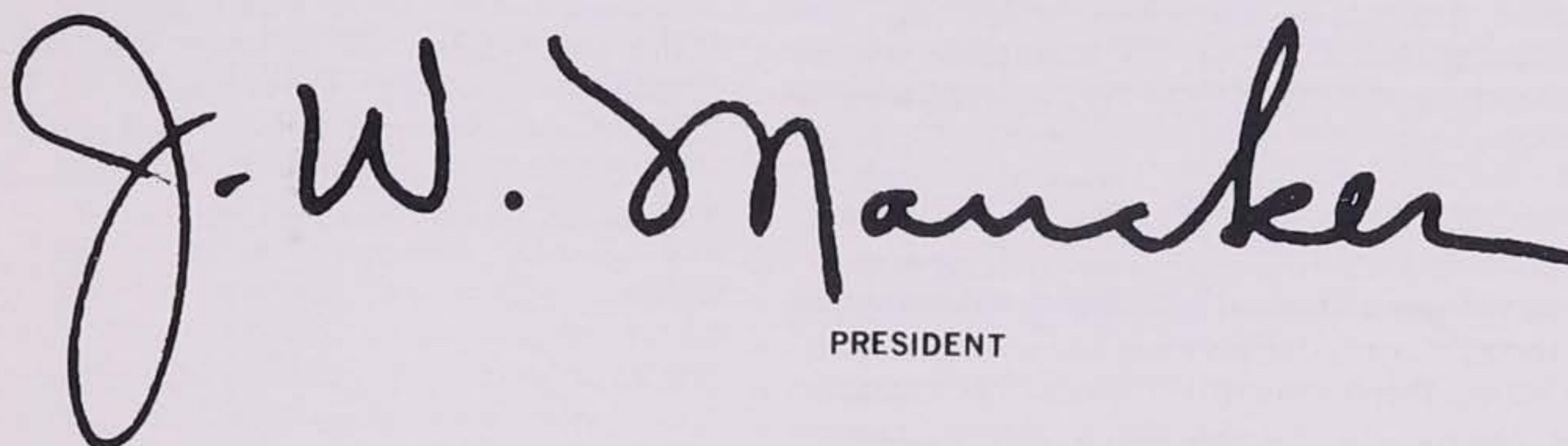
This sort of financial aid is most helpful, but does not meet the need of many students. Girls, especially, hesitate to commit themselves to long-time debt through borrowing. Restrictions placed on scholarships make them unavailable to some who have need.

The best assurance of a college education for all deserving students is the principle of low charges so that a minimum financial barrier faces everyone.



These, then, are a few of Iowa State's accomplishments in the past two years and a sampling of some of the major problems which it faces. Happily, our chief problems seem to be the result of offering services for which there appears to be great need. With the support of the people of Iowa, the University will continue to develop and to serve the state in both old and new ways as the times demand.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA



J. W. Maucker

PRESIDENT

The State College of Iowa became the University of Northern Iowa on July 1, 1967, by action of the Iowa General Assembly.

This action by the General Assembly is interpreted as one more step—the last one, it would now appear—in a gradual evolution from a normal school with the limited function of preparing teachers for the rural schools of Iowa to a teachers college, a state college and, finally, a state university of substantially increased size and scope of offerings. At the same time, it is recognized that this university is not expected to become as comprehensive an institution—at least within the foreseeable future—as its two sister institutions at Iowa City and Ames. Rather, the University of Northern Iowa is conceived to be a university of medium size (now approximately 9,000 enrollment with a probable growth to approximately 15,000 students in the next 15 years), with fully-developed teacher education and liberal arts programs and increased emphasis on graduate work, research and service.



This transition from college to university status has come during a period of unusually rapid growth in enrollment and of rapidly rising costs, providing a severe challenge to

the Legislature, the State Board of Regents and the institution itself to muster adequate resources and use them wisely in meeting the problems of quantitative growth and qualitative improvements in order best to serve the interests of the state.

Specific Aims and Progress in Meeting Them

The following represent some of the most significant challenges of this 2-year period:

To keep up with the growth in enrollment in the face of rising costs—

We have done only moderately well in this respect. The appropriation was increased by the last General Assembly from just under \$6,000,000 to \$8,500,000 and, by virtue of increased student fees, the budget was increased from \$8,500,000 in 1966-67 to \$11,000,000 in 1967-68. It was possible to staff approximately in proportion to enrollment increase and hence to keep class size at about the level at which we entered this biennial period. We were not, however, able to keep pace with salary increases in comparable institutions and in the area surrounding the University so that we are entering the 1968-70 biennium

in a somewhat less favorable competitive situation with respect to staff salaries than existed at the opening of the 1966-68 biennium.



To keep the formal instructional program up to date and sufficiently varied to meet the needs of the students and the state—

Additional offerings in the foreign languages and in psychology, the offering of a bachelor of arts degree in industrial technology and strengthening of the work in Asian studies were among the significant curriculum developments.



To develop a stimulating campus environment for thought and discussion—

During this biennium the student newspaper, now known as the **Northern Iowan**, clearly became a more significant vehicle than in previous years for the exchange of opinion among students and faculty. Likewise, the controversial speakers program, Speech Department forums, the Union film series and widespread efforts on the part of residence hall groups and student and faculty organizations throughout the campus greatly increased the quantity—and the quality—of serious discussion within the university community. In spite of widespread tension and public concern over expression of dissidence throughout the nation, freedom of thought and expression were preserved at U.N.I.



To increase emphasis upon research and extension services beyond the campus—

No specific budgetary provision having been made for expansion of these important activities, only limited progress has been made with respect to this objective. Unless the state sees fit to provide funds specifically for these purposes, not much is likely to be accomplished.



To reorganize the administrative and departmental structure in recognition of the increased size and complexity of the instructional program—

During this biennium five colleges were established:

College of Humanities and Fine Arts
College of Business and Behavioral Sciences
College of Natural Sciences
College of Education
Graduate College

In addition a separate Department of Psychology was established in 1967-68 and all arrangements were made for the division of the Department of Science into the Department of Biology, Department of Chemistry and Department of Physics and Earth Science, effective July 1, 1968. Further changes must be made in succeeding biennia.



To develop a long-range plan for campus development—

Long-range plans for the expansion of the campus were completed with the professional assistance of the firm of Caudill, Rowlett and Scott of Houston, Texas. The University is now in far better shape than it has ever been in the past to guide the expansion of campus facilities and hence to make wise use of capital improvement funds.



To provide much needed residence hall and dining and union facilities—

Having experienced overcrowding in student rooms in the residence halls constantly since the close of World War II, the University gave the goal of achieving normal occupancy a high priority. Noehren Hall was completed as the final unit in the Regents Complex and construction of two high-rise units of 600 capacity each and a dining center of 1,800 capacity was begun. Delays in construction prevented the actual occupancy of these facilities during the 1966-68 biennium but the goal will certainly be achieved during the latter period. In addition, the long-awaited University Union will come into use in the spring of 1969, the detailed planning and construction having largely been completed in the 1966-68 biennium. All the projects mentioned in this paragraph were built without the use of any state funds.

Problems

Shortage of space

In spite of the fact that the Legislature has made what, in view of previous experience, would appear to be substantial appropriations for capital improvements during each of the last four biennia, the amount of academic space per student decreased steadily at UNI from the early 1950's to 1968. In 1952 the University had 283 square feet of academic space for each of its 2,239 students; in 1968 it had only 128 square feet for each of its 9,076 students. Enrollments accelerated at such a pace that the building program was inadequate to meet the needs.

As a result, the University is using five World War II metal quonset huts for art classes, housing almost the entire Foreign Language Department in a row of World War II barracks, housing faculty in trailers, basements, attics and under stairways, holding large classes in auditoria never designed for classrooms, and crowding more students into regular classrooms than they were designed to hold. In addition the University finds itself badly lacking in space for public events. The general auditorium which was adequate in the early 1900's for an enrollment of 1,200 students is completely inadequate for the current enrollment of 9,000 students. No building on campus will adequately house June Commencements, convocations with well-known speakers or major indoor athletic events.

Shortage of Staff

As we completed the 1966-68 biennium, the need for additional staff was felt throughout the institution. Department heads were requesting additional staff in order to render additional services requested by the Iowa schools, to upgrade the instructional program in the light of advancing knowledge and to enable faculty members to devote increased time to research and graduate instruction. All the funds that could be made available for additional staff during the extremely rapid enrollment expansion of the 1960's had to be used just to staff the regular classes. Additions to the clerical staff and the physical plant staff were held down even though the campus was growing rapidly. Such adjustments can be made over the short run without too great effect but in the long pull the undesir-

able outcomes become evident in the form of deferred maintenance, inadequate services and unwise use of valuable professional staff. A 10% increase in faculty and clerical and physical plant staff, beyond the increases needed simply to cope with expanded enrollments, would make a great difference in the quality of the educational program of the University.



As this biennium drew to a close, studies indicated that we were approximately 5% behind our counterparts in similar universities in faculty salaries and 20% behind the wage levels in our geographical area with respect to nonacademic salaries. With inflation taking an increasing toll, further increases in salaries must receive top priority.



Increased need for supplies and technical equipment

The cost of supplies and equipment needed to undergird a modern university program has increased dramatically with the development of sophisticated computers and electronic equipment in science, educational TV and educational media, the teaching of language, and many of the academic disciplines which formerly used relatively little expensive equipment. The backlog of equipment needs estimated by the department heads as this 1966-68 biennium drew to a close totaled in excess of \$800,000.



Conclusion

It is clear from the above account that, although substantial gains have been made during this biennial period, the period has been characterized by rising expectations and inadequate resources to fulfill such expectations. The impact of rapid growth in enrollment, the necessity constantly to improve the instructional offering to keep it up to date and relevant to the needs of the students and of the society, and the handicap of rising costs have combined to make the substantial increases in appropriations enacted by the General Assembly inadequate to get the job done the way it should be done.

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

C. Joseph Giangrosso
SUPERINTENDENT

The Iowa School for the Deaf in Council Bluffs was founded in 1855. Next year the school will celebrate its 100th anniversary in the Council Bluffs area.

The objectives of the school since its founding have been to provide a solid education for the hearing impaired children of the State of Iowa who are able to benefit from it. In addition to a strong academic program, the Iowa School for the Deaf provides an extremely strong program in vocational-technical education.



The Iowa School for the Deaf has close working agreements with other State agencies. It works closely with the Department of Public Instruction in the area of vocational rehabilitation, works with the Department of Health, works closely with the Department of Otolaryngology and the Speech Center at the University of Iowa and is a very active member of the Hearing Conservation Committee of Iowa.



Students graduating from the Iowa School for the Deaf are able to take their place in society and become active tax-paying citizens. Most of them marry, buy their own homes, have families and are active in community affairs. The hearing impaired of Iowa today are occupied in the printing trades, teaching, building trades, machine shops, rubber factories, metal works, shoe repair, upholstering, furniture building, cement finishing, and other allied trades. The school strives to keep up with the latest changes in industry and business so that its graduates can leave school and take their place in an ever changing society.

The Present Biennium

During the present biennium modest salary increases were granted to both academic and non-academic staff. In spite of the increases which were given during this period, the Iowa School still found itself at the bottom in teacher salaries in the area and also in the non-academic salary area. Rising costs of equipment and supplies have also been experienced.



In the area of capital, new toilet facilities were built in Primary Hall. A fire detection system was put in all of the sleeping areas and at the present time an addition is being built to the gymnasium.



RR & A money was used for emergency repairs to the High School Building. A new roof was put over the gymnasium and a major project of waterproofing the entire High School Building as well as repairing the cement and brick work around the roof was also undertaken. It has been the policy of the present administration to try to bring all of the buildings up to standard and to maintain them in excellent condition. It is felt that this policy will help preserve the present buildings and in the long run benefit the State.


The Future

Deaf education today is undergoing significant change. New educational concepts are being adopted. New types of cordless hearing aid units are on the market. New visual aid

equipment is available. Overhead projectors are available in the classrooms. The use of audio-visual aids has increased so that every classroom is equipped to teach by this means and the teachers are being trained in the use of the new equipment.

We are striving to improve our teaching techniques through use of the new media. In addition to the equipment which we are purchasing, more equipment is being received from the Office of Captioned Films for the Deaf, a division of the United States Office of Health, Education, and Welfare. We are also striving to keep our Vocational School up to date so that our students can compete in a changing industrial world.

The limitations in acquiring language and reading which are imposed by deafness are the greatest problems in teaching the deaf. It is a problem which is paramount at all schools for the deaf in the United States. While we are making some progress in this area, much improvement is essential if the deaf child is to receive the education he so badly needs. Our school is continuing to put every possible emphasis on the improvement of language and reading.




Another problem facing educators of the deaf today is acquiring a well-qualified and well-trained staff to handle the changes which are taking place. To do this, one must be able to compete nationally as well as locally. At the present time the beginning salary scale of teachers at the Iowa School is the lowest in this part of the State and southeast Nebraska. The public schools are willing to pay from \$600 to \$1000 above their teaching scale for teachers of Special Education. Yet our scale does not even match the regular scale of teachers in the public schools. It is important that we begin to pay our teachers the going rate for Special Education teachers across the State and across the country. For that reason we are asking for an increase in our budget for teachers salaries.

The same holds true for employees in the non-academic area. For example, janitors at Lewis Central School, right across the highway from the Iowa School, are being paid on the average of \$600 above our janitors. While we have made gains in raising salaries during the past four years, a great deal needs to be done to bring salaries up to par for the area so that we can retain the men and women working in our non-academic areas. It is difficult to find qualified personnel for such posi-

tions as janitorial work, kitchen work, houseparents and maintenance.

During the next biennium we will be faced with a growing enrollment due to the measles epidemic which hit the State of Iowa during 1964 and 1965. Our present estimates show that the in-take level of the school will double for the 1969-70 school year and the 1970-71 school year. This means that we will need more new teachers, more houseparents, and more non-academic staff. It also will mean an increase in the consumption of food and other supplies.

In the area of capital, we are asking for an addition to our Elementary School Building. This building was too small the day it was built. At the present time three classes which should be in this building are being held elsewhere. The increase in enrollment will force us to use all available space and the students will be very crowded.




In addition, we need offices for specialized personnel who have been employed in the area of guidance, psychology, and audiology.

The increase in enrollment has also caused a critical shortage in the girls' dormitory and an addition is needed to this building. We have almost twenty students more than we would like to have in this building. This causes a great deal of inconvenience and discomfort.

We are also asking for money to build a tunnel connecting Primary Hall and the Infirmary. This job is considered critical in that during the winter months when our young children are sick and must go to the Infirmary, it is detrimental to their health to have them out in inclement weather. The tunnel will also provide a way for the children to go to the basement of the Infirmary which is their recreation area.

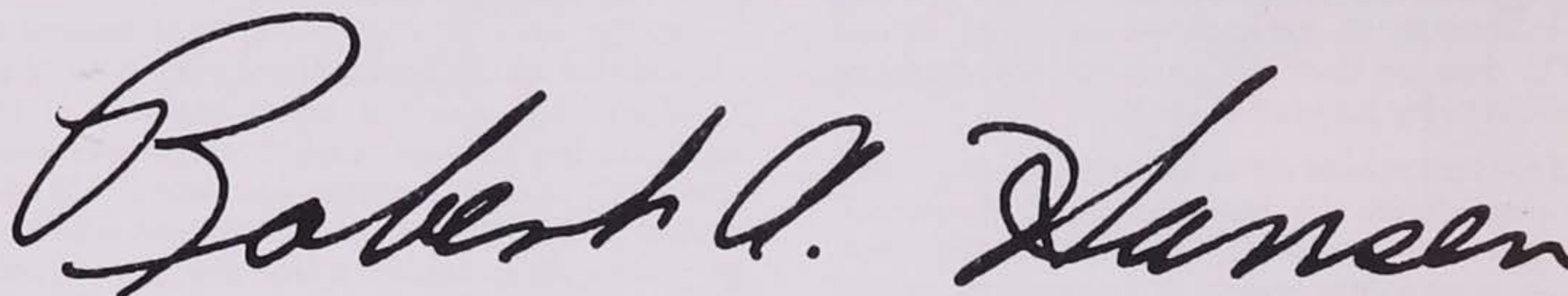
Funds are being asked to remodel the west wing of the dormitories in the Main Building. Four years ago the east wing was completely remodeled and nothing was done about the west wing. The west wing is old, antiquated and needs immediate attention.



Finally, we are asking for funds to complete the gymnasium renovation. Enough money was not available during this biennium to complete the girls' dressing rooms where a critical shortage of space exists.

Briefly, this is the state of the school at the present time. While all major aspects are under control and the school is making progress, we are nevertheless faced with problems we have outlined above.

IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL



SUPERINTENDENT

The purpose of this 116-year-old institution is to provide an optimum educational program for visually handicapped children of Iowa. In addition to the educational program, areas of physical education, social skills and personal appearance are stressed. Participation in outside activities such as wrestling, Scouts, 4-H, church and local high school games and dances give the students a wide range of contact with others beyond their homes and school.

The Present Biennium

The past two years have brought many new and interesting changes at the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School:

A full-time recreation program was inaugurated to give more meaning to the students' leisure time. This helped to improve both physical and social skills and to teach meaningful use of time both on and off campus.

Remedial academic programs were provided on a more intense scale. The nature of the students and their problems require a more individual understanding and designing of programs. Many students enter IBSSS unable to read either print or Braille. This situation

requires special attention for reading as well as remedial help.

A vocational exploration program was enlarged with cooperation from many business men in the Vinton area. This program was designed to place students in actual working situations on a non-paid basis for short periods of time in order that they might become better acquainted with the workaday world and learn to meet the public in a business way.

Under Federal grants, some equipment was purchased to permit production and usage of instructional material in classrooms at the time they are needed. This equipment is basic to an Instructional Materials Center which is being proposed for the next biennium.

A dual-purpose summer school program was initiated. The program was a combination of academic-remedial and cultural-social enrichment. Twenty students participated in the five-week program. These were students from the sixth through eighth grades whom the staff thought could benefit from remedial study. Some were culturally-socially deprived. Along with remedial work, the program consisted of

nature excursions, travel training, field trips, recreational and social outings combined with instruction and actual practice in living skills.

Capital projects included installation of a new gas boiler, the letting of contracts for Phase I of a new Service Building and a projected long-range study for future campus expansion. The long-range plan is an estimate of future building needs based on the conditions of present buildings, some of which are very old and run down, and based on projection of future enrollments.

As the biennium ended, an evaluation of the school was under way to determine its strengths and weaknesses. A curriculum survey was being conducted by University of Northern Iowa and a three-man team of superintendents from other states was to evaluate overall operations. Funds to implement approved recommendations of these teams were to be included in the 1969-71 biennial askings.

The Future

Concepts of education for the visually handicapped have changed radically, because the visually handicapped person today demands that he be able to compete intellectually and professionally with his contemporaries. He will no longer be confined to specified occupations. But since other handicaps frequently accompany blindness, the educator must have a total evaluation of each student and teach on an almost individual basis. The classic grade structure based on age is therefore inadequate since it retards some and is beyond the capabilities of others.



In an effort to become the best school of

its kind in service to the visually handicapped, IBSSS will undertake a program of total evaluation and individualized instruction in the next biennium, in cooperation with the Regent universities, the Department of Public Instruction, the Commission for the Blind and other agencies. This effort will require such additional efforts and programs as the following:

Base salary increases for teachers who are now paid below even the average elementary teachers in the area.

Differentiated staffing to allow higher salary scales for exceptionally well qualified teachers.

Additions at the junior high school level, which now has no full-time teachers assigned.

Extended teacher contracts from 9 to 11 months for selected teachers to participate in curriculum evaluation and the summer program.

Expansion of the summer program from 20 to 40 pupils.

Establishment of an Instructional Materials Center to serve immediate classroom needs.

Total evaluation of all students—present and prospective—by the University of Iowa (medical) and the University of Northern Iowa (educational).

Resident psychologist to work jointly with IBSSS and the Universities.



Teacher Training Center to be established at Vinton and operated under the University of Northern Iowa to provide Special Education teachers for all State needs.

Funding to implement this program has been requested for the 1969-71 biennium. If provided, it will permit the Vinton school to become a national leader in service to the visually handicapped student.

APPENDICES

ORDER OF TABS

1. Students

2. Faculty and Staff

3. Tuition and Fees

4. Physical Plant

5. Capital Projects

6. Appropriations

7. Financial Reports

8. Biennial Askings

1. Students

2. Faculty and Staff

3. Tuition and Fees

4. Physical Plant

5. Capital Projects

6. Appropriations

7. Financial Reports

8. Biennial Askings

REGENT UNIVERSITIES ENROLLMENT HISTORY

	Undergrad.	Graduate & Professional	Total * Full-Time	Extension & Correspondence	Short Courses Seminars Workshops	GRAND TOTAL
1958-59						
SUI	7,625	2,891	10,516	157	13,676	24,349
ISU	8,365	1,138	9,503	4,931	19,530	33,964
UNI	3,252	230	3,482	1,178	791	5,451
Total	19,242	4,259	23,501	6,266	33,997	63,764
1959-60						
SUI	7,723	3,066	10,789	274	15,969	26,402
ISU	8,047	1,205	9,252	6,684	16,309	32,245
UNI	3,173	255	3,428	1,499	578	5,505
Total	18,943	4,526	23,469	8,457	32,856	64,152
1960-61						
SUI	7,841	3,272	11,113	335	15,275	26,723
ISU	8,426	1,300	9,726	7,198	18,996	35,920
UNI	3,322	294	3,616	1,741	503	5,860
Total	19,589	4,866	24,455	9,274	34,774	68,503
1961-62						
SUI	8,302	3,399	11,701	469	16,124	28,294
ISU	8,953	1,460	10,413	5,906	16,720	33,039
UNI	3,758	312	4,070	1,537	737	6,344
Total	21,013	5,171	26,184	7,912	33,581	67,677
1962-63						
SUI	8,387	3,727	12,114	497	16,807	29,418
ISU	9,225	1,662	10,887	4,878	19,587	35,352
UNI	4,194	373	4,567	1,679	694	6,940
Total	21,806	5,762	27,568	7,054	37,088	71,710
1963-64						
SUI	8,884	4,039	12,923	1,008	18,282	32,213
ISU	9,712	1,805	11,517	6,732	20,910	39,159
UNI	4,675	472	5,147	1,674	652	7,473
Total	23,271	6,316	29,587	9,414	39,844	78,845
1964-65						
SUI	9,807	4,673	14,480	1,446	19,601	35,527
ISU	10,491	1,960	12,451	7,375	23,217	43,043
UNI	5,038	481	5,519	1,454	825	7,798
Total	25,336	7,114	32,450	10,275	43,643	86,368
1965-66						
SUI	11,081	5,274	16,355	1,770	23,436	41,561
ISU	11,890	2,124	14,014	9,295	23,570	46,879
UNI	5,867	552	6,419	1,672	1,511	9,602
Total	28,838	7,950	36,788	12,737	48,517	98,042
1966-67						
SUI	11,813	5,942	17,755	1,516	24,758	44,029
ISU	12,878	2,305	15,183	9,682	25,867	50,732
UNI	6,976	633	7,409	1,642	1,520	10,568
Total	31,667	8,880	40,347	12,840	52,145	105,329
1967-68						
SUI	12,430	6,229	18,659	1,733	25,693	46,085
ISU	14,108	2,733	16,841	13,107	26,447	56,395
UNI	7,535	678	8,213	1,633	1,565	11,411
Total	34,073	9,640	43,713	16,473	53,705	113,891

*Fall enrollment.

**REGENT UNIVERSITIES
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS**

**1969-75
Total Enrollments**

	1969	
SUI	20,837	
ISU	19,150	
UNI	9,400	
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	49,387
	1970	
SUI	21,506	
ISU	20,100	
UNI	9,800	
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	51,406
	1971	
SUI	22,380	
ISU	20,700	
UNI	10,100	
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	53,180
	1972	
SUI	23,380	
ISU	21,300	
UNI	10,400	
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	55,080
	1973	
SUI	23,978	
ISU	21,900	
UNI	10,700	
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	56,578
	1974	
SUI	24,424	
ISU	22,500	
UNI	11,000	
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	57,924
	1975	
SUI	24,777	
ISU	23,100	
UNI	11,300	
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	59,177

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS*
1966-1968**

	1966-1967			1967-1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Students enrolled under seven years of age	8	6	14	3	4	7
Students enrolled seven to sixteen years of age	61	60	121	71	60	131
Students enrolled over sixteen years of age	20	10	30	14	13	27
Total Enrollment	89	76	165	88	77	165
Students with 20/200 vision or less	75	64	139	73	66	139
Students with 20/200 to 20/70 vision	14	12	26	15	11	26
	89	76	165	88	77	165
Number graduated	6	3	9	4	4	8
Certificates of Attendance				3		3
Number of days school convened			180			180

*The enrollment at the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School has not varied appreciably since 1958-59.

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1966-1968**

	1966-1967			1967-1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Students under seven years of age	17	18	35	17	20	37
Students seven to sixteen years of age	145	120	265	141	129	270
Students over sixteen years of age	16	17	33	16	17	33
Total Enrollment	178	155	333	174	166	340
Number of days school convened			180			180

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
STAFF—REGULARLY APPOINTED
(Full-Time Equivalent Basis)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Teaching and Research Staff		
Professors	283	300
Associate Professor	212	235
Assistant Professors	280	307
Lecturers, Associates, and Research Associates	33	39
Instructors and Demonstrators	128	125
Assistants in Instruction and Research	7	9
Student Assistants in Instruction	650	682
	<hr/> (1,593)	<hr/> (1,697)
Administrative Staff		
General Administrative Officers	18	19
Deans and Directors	18	19
Directors or Managers of Supporting Departments and Major Administrative Personnel	19	28
Administrative Assistants	79	81
	<hr/> (134)	<hr/> (147)
Library Staff	59	55
Clerical, Stenographic and Secretarial Staff	497	558
General Service Staff	78	81
Craftsmen, Custodial and Food Service	207	243
Non-teaching Professional	102	114
Other Organized Educational Activities, Auxiliary Enterprises, Stores and Services, Restricted and Agency Funds	1,582	1,691
University Hospital	1,571	1,652
State Sanatorium	204	182
Psychopathic Hospital	200	204
State Bacteriological Laboratory	57	60
Hospital School for Severely Handicapped Children	120	121
State Services for Crippled Children	69	86
	<hr/> (6,473)	<hr/> (6,891)

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
STAFF—REGULARLY APPOINTED**
(Full-Time Equivalent Basis)

1967

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Organized Research	Sponsored Research	Ext.	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	TOTAL
Deans and Directors	8	4	2	1	2	3	20
Professors	3	228	76	36	23	1	367
Associate Professors	3	141	46	24	29	8	251
Assistant Professors	4	233	40	33	25	2	337
Instructors and Associates	3	304	70	158	37	26	598
Sub-Total	21	910	234	252	116	40	1573
Graduate Assistants	10	369	199	477	16	10	1081
County Extension Directors, Home Economists, & Youth Assistants					269		269
Clerical	111	157	85	69	77	107	606
Other	152	120	164	414	50	413	1313
Total	294	1556	682	1212	528	570	4842

1968

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Organized Research	Sponsored Research	Ext.	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	TOTAL
Deans and Directors	8	4	2	1	3	3	21
Professors	6	228	77	40	28	1	380
Associate Professors	5	174	54	23	39	7	302
Assistant Professors	5	248	37	33	34	11	368
Instructors and Associates	14	330	69	170	49	37	669
Sub-Total	38	984	239	267	153	59	1740
Graduate Assistants	14	503	236	443	12	12	1220
County Extension Directors, Home Economists, & Youth Assistants					267		267
Clerical	116	167	80	66	88	113	630
Other	170	117	149	431	57	410	1334
Total	338	1771	704	1207	577	594	5191

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
STAFF—REGULARLY APPOINTED**

Fiscal Year 1966-67

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	TOTAL
Deans and Directors	26			26
Professors		74		74
Associate Professors		62		62
Assistant Professors		138		138
Instructors		118		118
Sub-Total	26	392		418
Graduate Assistants		34		34
Clerical	69	35	52	156
Other	48		244	292
Total	143	461	296	900

Fiscal Year 1967-68

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	TOTAL
Deans and Directors	26			26
Professors		80		80
Associate Professors		66		66
Assistant Professors		152		152
Instructors		146		146
Sub-Total	26	444		470
Graduate Assistants		44		44
Clerical	76	48	55	179
Other	48		319	367
Total	150	536	374	1,060

**NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES
1966-1968**

IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL

	1966-1967		1967-1968	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Administrative	5	1	6	1
Academic	26	5	27	6
Vocational	0	0	0	0
Title I	0	0	0	0
Counselors and Recreation	15	0	15	4
Medical Service	2	5	1	5
Dietary	12	1	10	5
Housekeeping and Laundry	7	4	7	4
Building and Grounds	14	6	15	6
Total Employees	81	22	81	31

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

	1966-1967		1967-1968	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Administrative	7	0	9	0
Academic	52	1	51	1
Vocational	9	0	9	0
Title I	3	3	6	14
Counselors and Recreation	24	23	26	20
Medical Service	5	3	5	3
Dietary	18	3	19	3
Housekeeping and Laundry	24	0	26	0
Building and Grounds	14	0	13	1
Total Employees	156	33	164	42

REGENT INSTITUTIONS HISTORY OF STUDENT FEE AND TUITION RATES 1940 THROUGH 1968

	THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA				IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY				UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA			
	Resident		Non-Resident		Resident		Non-Resident		Resident		Non-Resident	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1940 - 1950	\$100	\$144	\$140	\$364	\$114	\$138	\$154	\$288	\$ 96	\$108	\$ 96	\$108
1951 - 1955	144	204	376	376	138	198	348	408	108	159	108	159
1956 - 1961	204	290	424	620	198	297	408	600	159	246	159	246
1962 - 1964	290	340	620	770	297	345	600	750	252	292	252	492
1965 - 1966	No change		850	930	No change		840	930	312	342	612	642
1967 -	340	370	930	1,000	345	375	930	1,005	342	372	642	772
1968 -	No change		No change		No change		No change		372	398	772	798
% Increases												
1940 - 1950	44.0%		160.0%		21.0%		127.4%		12.5%		12.5%	
1950 - 1955	41.6		3.2		43.4		17.2		47.2		47.2	
1955 - 1961	42.1		64.8		50.0		47.0		54.7		54.7	
1961 - 1966	17.2		50.0		16.1		55.0		39.0		160.9	
1967 -	8.8		7.5		8.7		8.0		8.8		20.2	
1968 -	-		-		-		-		6.9		3.4	
Average Annual Increase	9.0%		22.7%		8.4%		20.6%		11.6%		27.0%	
Total Increase	240.0%		614.0%		229.0%		557.0%		314.0%		731.0%	

**REGENT INSTITUTIONS
COMPARISON WITH COMPARABLE INSTITUTIONS
REGARDING TUITION AND FEES**

(As of June 30, 1968)

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Resident		Non-Resident	
Ohio State	450	U. of Michigan	1,300
U. of Nebraska	433	Michigan State	1,200
Michigan State	350-501*	U. of Wisconsin	1,150
U. of Michigan	420	Ohio State	1,008
U. of Minnesota	385	U. of Iowa	1,000
U. of South Dakota	384	U. of Indiana	990
U. of Iowa	370	Purdue U.	950
U. of Indiana	360	U. of Nebraska	933
U. of North Dakota	360	U. of Minnesota	931
U. of Missouri	350	U. of South Dakota	880
U. of Wisconsin	350	U. of Illinois	850
Purdue U.	330	U. of Missouri	850
U. of Illinois	270	U. of North Dakota	804

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

Resident		Non-Resident	
Bowling Green	520	Kent State	960
Kent State	510	UNI	798
UNI	398	WSU-LaCrosse	754
WSU-LaCrosse	338	Eastern Michigan	630
Eastern Michigan	330	Central Michigan	600
Ball State	300	Indiana State	600
Central Michigan	300	Bowling Green	550
Indiana State	300	Ball State	501
Mankato State	285	Mankato State	429
Illinois State	225	Kansas State	428
Kansas State	208	Illinois State	395
Northern Illinois	126	Northern Illinois	N/A

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Resident		Non-Resident	
U. of Nebraska	433	Michigan State	1,200
Michigan State	350-501*	U. of Wisconsin	1,150
S. Dakota State	402	Iowa State	1,005
U. of Minnesota	385	Purdue U.	950
Iowa State	375	U. of Nebraska	933
N. Dakota State	360	U. of Minnesota	931
U. of Missouri	350	S. Dakota State	920
U. of Wisconsin	350	U. of Illinois	850
Purdue U.	330	U. of Missouri	850
Kansas State	328	N. Dakota State	804
U. of Illinois	270	Kansas State	788

*Based on ability to pay—averages \$425.

**REGENT INSTITUTIONS
INVESTMENT IN FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

	Value June 30, 1966	Value June 30, 1967	Value June 30, 1968
LAND			
The University of Iowa	4,150,333	4,815,987	5,235,874
Iowa State University	1,511,137	1,525,387	1,520,564
University of Northern Iowa	527,002	557,202	581,602
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	20,610	18,010	18,010
Iowa School for the Deaf	16,484	16,484	17,786
Subtotal	(6,225,566)	(6,933,070)	(7,373,836)
BUILDINGS			
The University of Iowa	75,484,908	81,427,898	90,422,039
Iowa State University	54,061,731	62,006,182	72,395,685
University of Northern Iowa	20,100,570	24,317,548	29,569,746
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	1,502,118	1,533,475	1,533,475
Iowa School for the Deaf	1,699,666	2,057,092	2,160,071
Subtotal	(152,848,993)	(171,342,195)	(196,081,016)
EQUIPMENT			
The University of Iowa	41,882,691	46,878,853	53,162,615
Iowa State University	22,787,565	25,281,223	31,795,502
University of Northern Iowa	4,060,894	4,777,618	5,325,029
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	289,169	297,516	303,330
Iowa School for the Deaf	460,941	554,577	605,469
Subtotal	(69,481,260)	(77,789,787)	(91,191,945)
IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN BUILDINGS			
The University of Iowa	8,845,211	10,770,003	11,993,548
Iowa State University	7,001,794	7,219,672	8,273,549
University of Northern Iowa	825,236	981,423	1,112,519
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	74,328	74,328	74,328
Iowa School for the Deaf	77,411	133,999	150,872
Subtotal	(16,823,980)	(19,179,425)	(21,604,816)
TOTAL VALUE	245,379,799	275,244,477	316,251,613
CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS			
The University of Iowa			29,725,000
Iowa State University			30,001,990
University of Northern Iowa			16,542,000
Subtotal			(76,268,990)
NET INVESTMENT			
The University of Iowa			131,089,085
Iowa State University			83,983,310
University of Northern Iowa			20,046,897
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School			1,929,142
Iowa School for the Deaf			2,934,189
			316,251,613

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS
July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1968

Projects	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Under Construction Between 7/1/66 and 6/30/68			
Accident Prevention Laboratory	\$ 146,000	\$	Completed
Children's Hospital Addition	25,000		"
Electron Microscopy Laboratory	37,600	37,600	"
Engineering Building Remodeling	185,000	185,000	"
Harrison Street Parking Lot	22,000		"
Hawkeye Water Supply System	112,000		"
Hospital Window Replacement II	30,000	30,000	"
Hospital Utility Renovation II	265,000	265,000	"
Law Library Remodeling	35,000	35,000	"
Macbride Hall Remodeling	31,150	31,150	"
Medical Lab Electrical Improvements	35,000	35,000	"
Riverfront Landscaping (IMU)	97,200	97,200	"
Memorial Union Remodeling	526,500		"
Microbiology Lab Remodeling	12,000	12,000	"
Phillips Hall—complete 4th floor	105,000	105,000	"
Pediatric Research Building	65,100	6,750	"
Psychology Research Building	1,388,000	775,634	"
Radio Astronomy Tracking Station	85,000		"
Speech & Hearing Center	1,521,000	750,000	"
Stadium Scoreboards	70,000		"
Student Health Addition	177,000		"
Tennis Courts (17 new)	153,000		"
Toxicology Center Remodeling	287,500		"
University Hall Remodeling	186,000	186,000	"
Utilities Project A	1,083,000	933,000	"
Utilities Project B	211,000	211,000	"
Utilities Project C	403,000	403,000	"
Zoology Annex Remodeling	50,000	50,000	"
Art Building Additions	1,625,000	600,000	90% Completed
Museum of Art	1,668,990		90% Completed
Chemistry-Botany Remodeling	443,000	343,000	Completed
Dentistry Research Building	119,000	75,000	75% Completed
Engineering Building Remodeling III	206,500	156,500	Completed
Hawkeye Apartments (508 units)	4,800,000		90% Completed
Hospital Parking Ramp (500 cars)	1,162,000		Completed
Quadrangle Dormitory Landscaping	93,300		Completed
Rienow II Dormitory (523 beds)	2,740,000		95% Completed
Sewer Lift Station	135,000	135,000	Completed
Speech & Hearing, Landscaping	35,000	35,000	"
Utilities Improvements (dist. system)	2,419,193	2,196,000	"
Graphic Services Building Remodeling	190,800	190,800	"
Jefferson Building Remodeling	296,000	296,000	"
Education—Relocatable Building	30,000	30,000	"
Computer Center—Relocatable Building	30,000	30,000	"
Campus Lighting—west side	50,000	50,000	"
Sub-total	(\$23,338,380)	(\$8,285,634)	

Projects	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Under Planning as of 6/30/68			
Auditorium—Fine Arts Center (including footbridge)	6,739,082		In Planning
Music Building	4,170,679	2,750,000	"
Physics Research Addition	2,495,000	1,755,503	"
Oakdale Rehab. Unit Remodeling	125,125		"
Recreational Sports Building	2,125,000		"
Oakdale Sewer Facility	285,200	4,000	
Basic Science Building	11,300,000	3,500,000	"
Library Addition	5,809,602	4,270,000	"
Zoology Addition	1,740,000		"
Nursing Building	2,500,000	1,200,000	"
West Side Chilled Water Plant	266,000*		"
Dental Science Building	10,892,938	3,885,000	"
Fieldhouse Remodeling	700,000		"
Plant Physiology	391,000	391,000	"
Gilmore Parking Ramp	1,600,000		"
Hospital Records Addition	50,000		"
Botany Greenhouse Addition	25,000		"
CRANDIC R-O-W Landscaping	56,000	31,000	"
Ophthalmology Addition	242,500	46,726	"
Hospital Addition & Outclinics	17,500,000		"
Recreational Swimming Pool	500,000		"
Health Sciences Library	4,027,122		"
Sub-total	(\$73,585,248)	(\$17,633,229)	
TOTAL	\$96,923,628	\$25,918,863	

*\$1,334,000 of the cost of the Chilled Water Plant will be funded as part of the cost of Basic Science, Dental Science, Nursing, Health Science Library, and the Hospital Addition making the total plant cost \$1,600,000.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
STATUS OF CAPITAL PROJECTS
July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1968

Project	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Equipment and Moving Expense for 60th G.A. Buildings	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 1,016,000	Completed
Classroom and Office Building No. 2	3,169,231	2,357,000	35% Completed
Library Addition No. 2	2,585,198	1,990,000	50% Completed
Computer Laboratory	1,066,975	750,000	65% Completed
Steam Generator and Related Equipment	750,000	750,000	Under Construction
Chemistry Building Renovation	342,000	342,000	Under Contract
Utility Replacements and Extensions	200,000	200,000	Nearly Completed
Fire Protection Improvements	50,000	50,000	Completed
Street Lighting Extensions	50,000	50,000	Completed
Relocation of Horticulture Gardens	92,200	92,200	Complete Oct. '68
Greenhouses and Controlled Environment Center	599,500	400,000	Completed
Firemanship Training Building	164,859	150,000	"
Squaw Creek Bridge	170,000	170,000	"
Equipment and Moving Expense for 61st G.A. Buildings	(Included above)	(Included above)	Completed or in process
Utilities (Turbine, generators, condensers, chillers, bldg., etc.)	2,445,000	2,176,200	In process
Utilities Extensions	845,000	685,000	In process
Sanitary Sewer (with City of Ames)	135,000	135,000	Completed
Advance Funds for Planning	200,000	200,000	\$120,000 committed
Remodeling and Renovation	600,000	600,000	\$323,500 committed
Street Lighting Extensions	50,000	50,000	In process
Miscellaneous Buildings on Farms	74,900	74,900	In process
Stadium Addition	495,000		Completed
Iowa State Center—Site work (3 projects)	147,600		In Progress
Iowa State Center—Theatre—Auditorium	4,890,000		In Progress
Iowa State Center—Fieldhouse—Aud.	7,850,000		In Progress
Printing Services Building	295,500		Completed
Insectary Building Addition	192,000		In Progress
I.S.U. Press Warehouse	128,000		In Progress
Vet. Research—Addition to Main Lab.	45,480		In Progress
Parking Lot Improvements—1966	108,500		Completed
" " " 1967	71,000		Completed
" " " 1968	139,500		In Progress
Animal Reproduction Laboratory	98,500		In Progress
Vet. Research, Remodeling Bldg. 4	46,700		Completed
Married Housing Phase I	3,285,000		Completed
Married Housing Phase II	3,120,000		In Progress
Mens Dorms, Towers 1 & 2 and Commons	4,500,000		Completed
Mens Dorms, Tower 3	2,200,000		"
Mens Dorms, Tower 4 and Commons	3,820,000		In Progress
Womens Dorms, Tower 1 (Maple)	1,990,000		Completed
Womens Dorms, Tower 2 and Commons	4,250,000		In Progress
Friley-Hughes Renovation (3 contracts)	305,500		Completed
Oak-Elm Renovation	111,000		In Progress
Barton-Freeman Renovation	483,000		Completed
Repair, Renovation and Alteration (8 projects)	483,605	400,800	Completed
Sub-total	(\$53,661,748)	(\$12,639,100)	
In Planning Stage			
Addition to East Hall	2,024,000	1,418,000	In Planning
Water Supply Well	35,000	35,000	"
Science Building Addition No. 2	4,533,849	3,118,000	"
Engineering Building No. 2	3,334,108	2,200,000	"
Vet. Medicine Facilities, Step 1	7,740,000	4,000,000	"
Re-locate portion of Golf Course	65,000	65,000	"
Improvements on New Horticulture Farm	187,100	187,100	"
Observatory Building	88,000		"
Womens Dorms, Tower 3	2,585,000		"
Birch-Welch-Roberts, Renovation	1,373,500		"
Repair, Renovation and Alteration (1)	76,500	76,500	"
Sub-total	(\$22,042,057)	(\$11,099,600)	
TOTAL	\$75,703,805	\$23,738,700	

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS
July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1968

Projects	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Science Building—Units I and II	\$3,487,079	\$2,575,488	95% Completed
Physical Plant Shops Building	275,746	220,000	Completed
Addition to Administration Bldg.	725,000	688,000	90% Completed
West Campus Grounds Development	19,533	19,533	Completed
Education Building—Unit I	2,070,000	1,465,000	Preliminary Plans approved
Women's Gym—Repairs to Floors & Lights	25,000	25,000	Plans not ready
Power Plant Improvements	20,000	20,000	Plans not ready
Steam Service to Noehren Hall	43,701	43,701	Completed
Steam Service to Science Bldg.	90,208	90,208	Completed
Centralized Control Panel	16,872		Completed
Storm Sewer Additions—1967	49,324	49,324	Completed
Sabin Hall Renovation	439,000	439,000	10% Completed
Repair of Steam Main to Price Lab. School	25,600	25,600	Out for bids
Physical Educ. Exterior Activity Areas	583,446	583,446	Out for bids
Physical Education Bldg.—Unit I	1,466,667	1,000,000	In planning stage
New Heating Plant and Heat Tunnels	1,470,000	1,200,000	In planning stage
Steam Tunnel to Union Building	293,306	293,306	In planning stage
Steam Main to Physical Educ. Center	158,000	158,000	In planning stage
Tower Residence Complex	6,200,000		30% Completed
Student Union Bldg.—Unit I	1,980,000	20,000	60% Completed
TOTAL	\$19,438,482	\$8,915,606	

HISTORY OF OPERATING FUND REQUESTS VERSUS APPROPRIATIONS 1951-1967

	Regents Requested	Amount Appropriated
1951-53	\$ 42,270,000	\$ 41,626,000
1953-55	53,726,000	49,392,000
1955-57	56,756,000	52,914,000
1957-59	70,140,000	62,288,000
1959-61	85,534,000	72,986,000
1961-63	91,713,000	82,915,000
1963-65	110,102,000	100,200,000
1965-67	133,826,000	124,213,000
1967-69	185,290,000	163,000,000
Average	\$ 92,151,000	\$ 83,281,000
Average difference		- \$ 8,870,000

HISTORY OF CAPITAL REQUESTS AND APPROPRIATIONS 1951-1967

Biennium	Regents Requested	Amount Appropriated
1951-53	\$ 36,000,000	\$ 500,000
1953-55	9,500,000	5,500,000
1955-57	12,000,000	5,000,000
1957-59	16,000,000	-0-
1959-61	30,000,000	17,000,000
1961-63	30,000,000	21,000,000
1963-65	20,000,000	15,000,000
1965-67	40,000,000	21,000,000
1967-69	55,000,000	34,000,000*
Average	\$ 27,700,000	\$ 13,200,000

*Including \$500,000 for the Western Iowa College study.

REGENT UNIVERSITIES SOURCE OF OPERATING INCOME

An analysis of the June 30, 1968 financial statements of Regent universities reveals the percentage sources of operating income shown below. These are averages for the three universities; figures for individual schools will vary from those shown.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS	41%
Self-supporting Activities	21%
Gifts, Grants and Contracts	20%
Tuition and Fees	12%*
Organized Educational Activities	6%
	100%

*Students also contribute to Self-Supporting Activities (such as dormitories). For all three universities, students contribute approximately 25% of the cost of instruction, as computed by the State Auditor.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

	Year Ending June, 1967	Year Ending June, 1968
INCOME		
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$69,059,852.62	\$79,357,259.64
Governmental Appropriations		
State Appropriations	\$34,199,169.14	\$39,083,930.76
U.S. Crippled Children's Bureau	1,157,240.24	1,183,351.51
Student Fees	7,140,280.42	8,007,087.02
Gifts and Grants and Contracts for Educational and General Purposes	15,027,114.04	16,871,156.29
Sales and Service of Educational Departments	30,762.88	46,935.72
Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments	9,501,361.87	11,768,051.47
Extension and Public Service Activities	1,948,811.70	2,364,043.57
Endowment Income	22,359.91	29,770.28
Interest from Invested Funds	32,752.42	2,933.02
 AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES	 10,485,231.60	 11,175,076.67
 STUDENT AID	 3,033,541.40	 3,604,755.48
Endowment Income	66,342.64	60,128.05
Current Gifts	550,974.44	547,203.72
U.S. Government Grants and Contracts	2,416,224.32	2,997,423.71
 TOTAL INCOME	 \$82,578,625.62	 \$94,137,091.79
 EXPENDITURES		
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$67,987,714.61	\$77,858,668.40
General Administration and Services	644,594.51	755,280.82
General Institutional Expense	654,622.48	907,110.80
Student Services	1,693,889.14	2,048,362.74
Instructional and Departmental Research	22,415,731.88	27,722,758.02
Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments	23,315,681.07	26,284,184.02
Organized Research	10,520,963.48	10,413,356.29
Extension and Public Service	3,599,609.73	3,644,033.60
Libraries	1,857,240.36	2,124,746.61
Annuities	3,900.00	3,600.00
Physical Plant Maintenance and Operation	3,281,481.96	3,955,235.50
 AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES	 7,696,866.72	 8,348,467.58
 STUDENT AID	 3,856,362.96	 4,576,479.30
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 \$79,540,944.29	 \$90,783,615.28
 INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	 \$ 3,037,681.33	 \$ 3,353,476.51

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
As of June 30, 1967 & 1968

	June 30 1967	June 30 1968
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 2,855,389	\$ 3,310,072
Inventories and Receivables	13,913,481	15,526,452
Investments	26,299,965	23,594,328
Plant—Projects in Process	62,954,077	68,666,716
Plant and Equipment	143,892,747	160,814,085
Total Assets	\$249,915,659	\$271,911,653
COMMITMENTS, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Deferred Income, Commitments for Orders, Interest Payable	17,928,989	13,162,424
For Inventories and Receivables	7,928,192	9,527,847
For Retirement of Indebtedness	579,437	582,427
For Payroll & Tax Withheld & Employee Programs	5,847,792	5,915,700
Total Reserves	\$ 32,284,410	\$ 29,188,398
Notes Payable	\$	\$ 25,000
Bonds Payable	305,000	335,000
Fund Balances		
Current Funds	(\$ 784,177)	(\$ 336,038)
Student Loan Funds	5,948,022	7,555,783
Endowment & Funds Functioning as Endowment	3,078,840	3,198,958
Plant Funds—Projects in Process	64,962,432	70,733,620
Plant Fund	143,892,747	160,814,085
Agency Funds	228,385	396,847
Total Fund Balances	\$217,631,249	\$242,723,255
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances	\$249,915,659	\$271,911,653

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**

Year Ending June 30

INCOME	1967	1968
State Appropriations (General University)	\$16,278,866	\$22,536,000
Federal Appropriations (General University)	558,700	520,284
Student Fees	5,824,518	7,323,522
Organized Activities (Self-supporting instructional activities)	2,008,961	2,065,136
Auxiliary Enterprises and Stores	16,527,036	19,008,213
Restricted Funds:		
Grants and Contracts	22,887,084	23,223,945
Deposits	181,772	179,036
Cooperative Extension	4,325,808	4,720,940
Agricultural Experiment Station	4,040,987	4,880,626
Sales, Service, and Other	1,536,624	1,676,185
TOTAL INCOME	\$74,170,356	\$86,133,887

EXPENDITURES

Administration and General Expense	2,646,238	3,471,536
Instruction and Research (General University)	17,542,998	20,467,501
Public Service (General University)	874,388	1,152,693
Library	856,037	1,081,774
Physical Plant Operation	3,257,097	4,278,415
Organized Activities	2,058,565	2,342,571
Auxiliary Enterprises and Stores	19,993,099	24,332,064
Restricted Funds and Deposits	22,458,108	23,565,452
Cooperative Extension	4,307,318	4,533,655
Agricultural Experiment Station	4,120,922	4,779,832
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$78,114,770	\$90,005,493

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

	June 30 1967	June 30 1968
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 1,112,970	\$ 1,468,601
Inventories and Receivables	5,438,228	6,280,640
Investments	15,962,915	21,599,580
Educational Plant	96,032,467	113,985,301
Total Assets*	\$118,546,580	\$143,334,122
 LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Outstanding Orders	\$ 2,126,903	\$ 1,725,366
For Livestock	250,417	255,795
For Receivables	452,101	504,129
For Reversion to State General Fund	4,141	
For Advances from Atomic Energy Commission	(87,152)	(77,034)
Total Reserves	\$ 2,746,410	\$ 2,408,256
Notes Payable	\$ 379,650	\$ 476,990
Bonds Payable	\$ 18,530,000	\$ 29,525,000
Fund Balances		
Current Funds	\$ 6,977,713	\$ 14,757,160
Loan Funds	3,437,157	4,195,172
Endowment Funds	2,467,349	2,751,865
Plant Funds	80,793,889	86,099,725
Agency Funds	3,214,412	3,119,954
Total Fund Balances	\$115,800,170	\$140,925,866
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances*	\$118,546,580	\$143,334,122

*Net of Interfund receivables and payables

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1968
INCOME		
State Appropriations	\$ 6,431,013	\$ 7,975,000
Tuition & Fees	2,273,191	2,978,933
Organized Educational Activities	179,404	219,805
Auxiliary Enterprises	4,220,502	4,904,920
Current Restricted Funds	1,053,675	1,099,194
Other Income, including Federal	224,281	213,195
TOTAL	\$14,382,066	\$17,391,047
EXPENDITURES		
Office of Administration	\$ 680,829	\$ 788,764
General Administrative Expense	562,067	1,140,621
Instruction	5,375,506	6,386,872
Organized Research	118,532	143,727
Extension Service	142,253	157,023
Library	490,482	596,045
Operation of Physical Plant	1,091,800	1,299,955
Repairs, Replacements & Alterations	146,333	249,692
Organized Educational Activities	146,749	170,480
Auxiliary Enterprises	3,344,594	3,693,610
Current Restricted Funds	1,053,675	1,099,194
TOTAL	\$13,152,820	\$15,725,982
INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,229,246	\$ 1,665,065

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**

	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1968
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 309,245	\$ 395,188
Balances with State Comptroller	1,707,570	5,792,418
Funds at Paying Agent	427,201	477,548
Inventories and Receivables	1,699,857	1,966,213
Investments	13,156,681	12,325,907
Investment in Plant	30,633,792	36,588,898
	<hr/>	
Total Assets	\$47,934,346	\$57,546,172
 LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Encumbrances	\$ 279,763	\$ 33,956
For Commitments for Projects in Process	8,068,381	9,698,027
For Reversion to State General Fund	207,385	
For Advance Fee Payments	228,273	248,054
For Debt Service	427,201	477,548
	<hr/>	
Total Reserves	\$ 9,211,003	\$10,457,585
 Notes Payable		
	\$ 77,000	\$ 67,000
Bonds Payable	15,310,000	16,475,000
Fund Balances		
Current Funds—General Operations	10,800	627,867
—Restricted Funds	5,460,796	6,655,407
	<hr/>	
Sub-Total Current Funds	\$ 5,471,596	\$ 7,283,274
 Student Loan Funds		
	\$ 1,635,882	\$ 1,899,868
Endowment Funds	79,286	79,286
Plant Funds	15,484,362	20,758,174
Agency Funds	665,217	525,985
	<hr/>	
Total	\$38,723,343	\$47,088,587
	<hr/>	
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances	\$47,934,346	\$57,546,172

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1968
BALANCES		
Amount on Hand	\$ 8,548.92	\$ 20,191.16
Total Balance	\$ 8,548.92	\$ 20,191.16
RECEIPTS		
Appropriations	\$591,945.00	\$639,000.00
Tuition	3,490.56	3,498.75
Student Teaching	1,000.00	
Farm Income	503.92	594.65
Refund to Expense	8,780.47	8,808.25
Earned Interest		2,161.01
Miscellaneous Income	129.01	49.80
Total Receipts	\$605,848.96	\$654,112.46
Total Balance & Receipts	\$614,397.88	\$674,303.62
EXPENDITURES		
Administrative	\$ 44,043.32	\$ 44,081.90
Educational	229,137.07	232,168.73
Houseparents	54,149.35	64,081.58
Medical Service	17,349.65	16,331.74
Food Service	74,577.35	72,622.13
Housekeeping & Laundry	58,699.89	59,417.78
Buildings & Grounds	97,905.90	89,405.65
Repairs, Replacements & Alterations	12,730.99	14,431.81
Accounts Payable	5,606.95	9,334.32
Miscellaneous Expenditures	6.25	88.57
Reversion to State Comptroller		3,997.12
Total Expenditures	\$594,206.72	\$605,961.33
Amount on Hand	20,191.16	18,543.68
Securities: Short-term Investments of Operating Funds		49,798.61
Total Expenditures & Balances	\$614,397.88	\$674,303.62

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**

	<u>June 30, 1967</u>	<u>June 30, 1968</u>
ASSETS		
Operating Funds		
On Hand	\$ 20,191.16	\$ 18,543.68
Due from State	12,011.00	13,000.00
Short-Term Investments	-	49,798.61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 32,202.16	\$ 81,342.29
Capital Funds	181.85	10,509.15
Trust Funds	129,370.53	138,814.32
Federal Funds	13,535.97	291.61
Educational Plant	1,923,331.28	1,929,145.27
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,098,621.79	\$2,160,102.64
 LIABILITIES, RESERVES & FUND BALANCES		
Accounts Payable	\$ 16,977.96	\$ 17,871.29
Reserves		
Operating Funds	15,224.20	63,471.00
Capital Funds	181.85	10,509.15
Educational Plant	1,923,331.28	1,929,145.27
Fund Balances		
Trust Funds	129,370.53	138,814.32
Federal Funds	13,535.97	291.61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES & FUND BALANCES	\$2,098,621.79	\$2,160,102.64

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**

	<u>June 30, 1967</u>	<u>June 30, 1968</u>
BALANCES		
Amount on Hand July 1, 1966	\$ 42,379.07	-
Short Term Investments	46,704.99	-
Total Balances	<u>\$ 89,084.06</u>	
 RECEIPTS		
Appropriations	\$1,009,020.00	\$1,180,000.00
Cash Sales & Receipts	6,947.87	5,410.39
Government Milk Program	8,489.99	8,400.88
Earned Interest	1,098.77	3,528.30
Total Receipts	<u>\$1,025,556.63</u>	<u>\$1,197,339.57</u>
 TOTAL BALANCES & RECEIPTS	 <u>\$1,114,640.69</u>	 <u>\$1,197,339.57</u>
 EXPENDITURES		
Administrative	\$ 51,602.48	\$ 62,244.55
Academic	339,385.11	371,044.26
Vocational	62,455.85	66,874.00
Counseling & Recreation	113,409.65	117,912.26
Medical Service	26,505.09	28,950.76
Dietary	132,387.45	136,933.37
Housekeeping & Laundry	92,303.04	98,171.58
Building & Grounds	148,150.33	136,555.84
Equipment	49,098.61	25,186.63
Retirement Expense	52,738.47	58,480.03
R.R. & A.	46,604.61	36,661.35
Insurance	-	7,559.94
Total Budget Expense	<u>\$1,114,640.69</u>	<u>\$1,146,564.57</u>
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 <u>\$1,114,640.69</u>	 <u>\$1,146,564.57</u>
 BALANCE ON HAND	 -	 \$ 50,775.00

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1968
ASSETS		
Operating Funds, on hand or receivable	51,501.68	105,831.15
Supplies inventory	80,068.39	83,334.27
Title I funds on hand or due	22,850.36	14,063.38
Capital funds on hand or due	113,384.51	249,946.01
Trust funds	15,572.04	14,400.76
Physical Plant investment	2,207,576.93	2,328,730.79
Equipment inventory	549,314.02	599,097.70
TOTAL ASSETS	3,040,267.93	3,395,404.06
 LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Reserves		
For Operating Funds	51,501.68	105,831.15
For Title I Funds	22,850.36	14,063.38
For Capital Funds	113,384.51	249,946.01
For Trust Funds	15,572.04	14,400.76
For Equipment and Supplies	629,382.41	682,431.97
For Fixed Assets	2,207,576.93	2,328,730.79
TOTAL RESERVES	3,040,267.93	3,395,404.06

**BOARD OF REGENTS
BUDGET CEILING DATA
July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1967**

The statutory ceiling is the amount set by the legislative appropriation plus the anticipated revenues from various sources. Because these statutory ceilings are approved by the legislature, any requests for decreases or increases must be approved by the Board of Regents and reported to the State Comptroller. While the appropriations are fixed, the revenues from various sources and thereby the expenditures within the institution are not. Therefore, the budget ceiling figures vary due to variations in enrollments, federal grants, fees from patients, overhead allowances on government contracts, sales of material and services, etc., and the resulting increases in cost of these revenues producing sources from the estimates originally made. The following table shows these changes.

	Statutory Biennial Ceiling	Approved Increases	Approved New Ceiling	Actual Expenditures July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1967	Balance
State University of Iowa	\$55,443,220.00	\$3,225,705.11	\$58,668,925.11	\$58,602,342.21	\$66,582.90
University Hospitals	26,531,170.00	2,510,039.17	29,041,209.17	29,039,838.16	1,371.01
Psychopathic Hospitals	3,609,532.00	149,877.60	3,759,409.60	3,720,917.69	38,491.91
Bacteriological Laboratory	1,167,008.00	33,597.16	1,200,605.16	1,196,968.31	3,636.85
Hospital School	2,106,070.00	84,948.92	2,191,018.92	2,167,688.75	23,330.17
State Sanatorium	2,699,292.00	233,671.36	2,932,963.36	2,897,786.76	35,176.60
Iowa State University	45,684,732.00	1,695,893.99	47,380,625.99	47,380,625.99	-
Agricultural Experiment Station	7,561,624.00	512,864.27	8,074,488.27	8,006,762.40	67,725.87
Cooperative Extension Service	7,800,146.00	783,344.15	8,583,490.15	8,359,356.02	224,134.13
University of Northern Iowa	15,541,063.00	670,734.48	16,211,797.48	16,010,830.81	200,966.67

**STATE BOARD OF REGENTS PROPOSED
OPERATING BUDGETS 1969-1971***

BIENNIAL FIGURES	University of Iowa					
	General University	University Hospitals	Psychopathic Hospital	Bacteriological Laboratory	Hospital School	State Sanatorium
Starting Base	82,710,000	37,064,000	4,482,000	1,508,000	2,628,000	3,820,000
Enrollment Increase	5,600,000	-	-	-	-	-
Other Additions:						
Salary Increases—Academic	7,373,000	1,743,000	281,000	68,000	145,000	105,000
Salary Increases—Non-Academic	3,140,000	3,215,000	411,000	84,000	173,000	468,000
General Expense Cost Increase	576,000	792,000	28,000	43,000	23,000	43,000
Equipment Replacement	2,120,000	496,000	74,000	90,000	34,000	22,000
R. R. & A.	758,000	10,000	111,000	8,000	26,000	16,000
Budget Adjusted for Enrollment & Inflation	102,277,000	43,320,000	5,387,000	1,801,000	3,029,000	4,474,000
ADD:						
Program Development	6,204,000	925,000	405,000	435,000	196,000	795,000
Inter-Institutional Matching	484,000	-	-	-	-	-
(TOTAL ADDITIONS)	(26,255,000)	(7,181,000)	(1,310,000)	(728,000)	(597,000)	(1,449,000)
Total Proposed Budget	108,965,000	44,245,000	5,792,000	2,236,000	3,225,000	5,269,000
LESS:						
Income	21,664,000	24,842,000	590,000	190,000	134,000	672,000
State Appropriation Requested	87,301,000	19,403,000	5,202,000	2,046,000	3,091,000	4,597,000
Present Appropriation	57,060,000	17,234,000	3,794,000	1,254,000	2,350,000	2,906,000
Increase in Appropriation Requested	30,241,000	2,169,000	1,408,000	792,000	741,000	1,691,000

BIENNIAL FIGURES	Iowa State University			University of Northern Iowa	IBSS	ISD	GRAND TOTAL Regent Institutions
	General University	Experiment Stations	Extension				
Starting Base	69,490,000	9,648,000	10,254,000	25,520,000	1,409,678	2,733,540	251,267,218
Enrollment Increase	5,732,000	-	-	2,396,000	23,557	115,500	13,867,057
Other Additions:							
Salary Increases—Academic	5,303,000	795,000	958,000	2,459,000	126,996	228,921	19,585,917
Salary Increases—Non-Academic	2,850,000	526,000	205,000	1,219,000	62,530	215,670	12,569,200
General Expense Cost Increase	468,000	70,000	53,000	218,000	14,166	14,725	2,342,891
Equipment Replacement	918,000	304,000	20,000	144,000	8,666	34,000	4,264,666
R. R. & A.	536,000	-	-	342,000	13,520	20,000	1,840,520
Budget Adjusted for Enrollment & Inflation	85,297,000	11,343,000	11,490,000	32,298,000	1,659,113	3,362,356	305,737,469
ADD:							
Program Development	5,212,000	723,000	769,000	1,914,000	64,383	-	17,642,383
Inter-Institutional Matching	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	934,000
(TOTAL ADDITIONS)	(21,469,000)	(2,418,000)	(2,005,000)	(8,692,000)	(313,818)	(628,816)	(73,046,634)
Total Proposed Budget	90,959,000	12,066,000	12,259,000	34,212,000	1,723,496	3,362,356	324,313,852
LESS:							
Income	21,800,000	2,294,000	4,366,000	7,304,200	24,480	22,000	83,902,680
State Appropriation Requested	69,159,000	9,772,000	7,893,000	26,907,800	1,699,016	3,340,356	240,411,172
Present Appropriation	45,072,000	7,198,000	5,396,000	17,072,000	1,304,000	2,360,000	163,000,000
Increase in Appropriation Requested	24,087,000	2,574,000	2,497,000	9,835,800	395,016	980,356	77,411,172

*The legislature will be requested to appropriate \$249,350 (not included in these totals) to operate the Board Office in 1969-71. The office staff provides information and specialized assistance needed by the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities.

**REGENT INSTITUTIONS
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL REQUESTS**
(less Non-State sources)*

For 1969-71:

University of Iowa	\$34,000,000	
Iowa State University	34,000,000	
University of Northern Iowa	16,200,000	
		<hr/>
		\$ 84,200,000

For 1971-78:

University of Iowa	\$67,000,000	
Iowa State University	54,000,000	
University of Northern Iowa	20,800,000	
		<hr/>
		\$141,800,000

Ten-year program, 1969-78:	<hr/>	\$226,000,000
	<hr/>	

(Total amount sought through
borrowing and current appropriations)

In addition to:

For 1969-71:

Iowa Braille and Sight-Saving School	\$ 554,000	
Iowa School for the Deaf	\$ 1,056,000	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,610,000

*Includes anticipated Federal grants and private gifts totaling \$43,986,000 (estimated), to bring the total 10-year program of the universities to \$269,986,000.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
BUILDING NEEDS AND RELATED IMPROVEMENTS
FOR THE 1969-71 BIENNIUM**

	Construction or Project Cost	Antici- pated Matching	Request to 63rd G.A.
1. Equipment & Moving Expenses for 61st & 62nd G.A. buildings (Basic Science, Dentistry, Library, Music, Physics II, Speech & Hearing Center, Zoology II)	\$ 5,091,000	--	\$ 5,091,000
2. Major Remodeling Projects	2,776,000	--	2,776,000
3. Other Projects	1,161,000	--	1,161,000
Minor Remodeling	\$231,000		
Campus Improvement	380,000		
Campus Planning	250,000		
Land Purchases and Leasing	300,000		
4. Basic Science—supplemental	1,100,000	--	1,100,000
5. Utilities (Boiler, distribution systems)	1,227,000	--	1,227,000
6. Library—supplemental	860,000	--	860,000
7. College of Nursing*	2,500,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
8. Plant Physiology*—supplemental	285,000	--	285,000
9. College of Education	5,500,000	700,000	4,800,000
10. Social Science Building*	6,000,000	800,000	5,200,000
11. Administration Building I	3,500,000	--	3,500,000
12. Chemistry-Botany Addition*	3,000,000	--	3,000,000
13. Animal House Addition	150,000	--	150,000
14. Physical Plant Addition I*	490,000	--	490,000
15. Hydraulics Lab. Addition	400,000	--	400,000
16. Pre-School Laboratory	550,000	--	550,000
17. Utilities (Turbogenerator)	1,800,000	--	1,800,000
18. Physical Plant Addition II*	260,000	--	260,000
19. Physical Plant Addition III	150,000	--	150,000
20. Health Sciences Library	2,000,000	2,000,000	--
	<u>\$38,800,000</u>	<u>\$4,800,000</u>	<u>\$34,000,000</u>

*with equipment

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
PROPOSED TEN-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM: 1969-78
(\$000 omitted)

General University and Health Sciences (Academic)	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
		Non- State	State Appopr. & Revenue Bonds
Equipment and Moving Expenses	\$ 5,091	\$ --	\$ 5,091
Major Remodeling Projects	2,776	--	2,776
Other Projects	1,161	--	1,161
Basic Science—supplemental	1,100	--	1,100
Utilities (Boiler, distribution)	1,227	--	1,227
Library—supplemental	860	--	860
College of Nursing	2,500	1,300	1,200
Plant Physiology—supplemental	285	--	285
College of Education	5,500	700	4,800
Social Science Building	6,000	800	5,200
Administration Building I	3,500	--	3,500
Chemistry-Botany Addition	3,000	--	3,000
Animal House Addition	150	--	150
Physical Plant Addition I	490	--	490
Hydraulics Lab. Addition	400	--	400
Pre-school Laboratory	550	--	550
Utilities (Turbogenerator)	1,800	--	1,800
Physical Plant Addition II	260	--	260
Physical Plant Addition III	150	--	150
Health Sciences Library	2,000	2,000	--
(sub-total 1969-71 requests)	\$ 38,800	\$ 4,800	\$34,000
Equipment and Moving Expenses	\$ 8,738	\$ 607	\$ 8,131
Utilities	7,400	--	7,400
Major Remodeling Projects	10,000	2,000	8,000
Other Projects	3,000	--	3,000
Administration Building II	1,000	--	1,000
Air Conditioning	3,700	--	3,700
Classroom-Office Building I	2,800	800	2,000
Classroom-Office Building II	2,800	800	2,000
Communications Center II	500	--	500
Computer Center	1,000	400	600
Engineering Building Addition	2,000	500	1,500
General Services Building	1,000	--	1,000
Law Center II	1,000	200	800
Medical Laboratories Remodeling	1,500	500	1,000
Medical Research Center Addition	600	300	300
Nutrition Research Institute	940	940	--
Pharmacy Addition	2,800	800	2,000
Physical Plant Addition IV	1,000	--	1,000
Psycho. Hospital Research Ward	250	125	125
Radio-TV Instructional Center	1,300	300	1,000
Regional Bio-Medical Computer Center	140	140	--

University of Iowa
Ten-Year Building Program (continued)

General University and Health Sciences (Academic) continued	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
		Non- State	State Appopr. & Revenue Bonds
School of Social Work	600	200	400
Speech and Dramatic Art I	2,100	500	1,600
Speech and Dramatic Art II	4,000	1,000	3,000
Undergraduate Library	5,000	1,500	3,500
University Laboratory School I	4,500	1,500	3,000
Women's Physical Ed. Building	2,000	500	1,500
(Sub-total 1971-78 requests)	\$ 71,668	\$13,612	\$58,056
(Sub-total 1969-71 requests)	38,800	4,800	34,000
Total General University and Health Sciences (Academic) 1969-78	\$110,468	\$18,412	\$92,056
Health Sciences (Service)			
Equipment and Moving Expenses	\$ 2,324	\$ 927	\$ 1,397
Utilities (Chilled Water Plant)	1,000	--	1,000
General Hospital Remodeling	6,000	2,000	4,000
Geriatric Unit (Oakdale)	220	73	147
Heart, Cancer, Stroke Centers	3,000	2,700	300
Hospital School Addition	2,650	1,000	1,650
Hospital School Remodeling	200	100	100
Psycho. Hospital Addition	140	70	70
Psycho. Hospital Outpatient Wing	300	100	200
Psycho. Hospital Remodeling	160	80	80
Total Health Sciences (Service) 1969-78	\$ 15,994	\$ 7,050	\$ 8,944

SUMMARY—PROPOSED BUILDING PROGRAM, 1969-78

General University and Health Sciences (Academic)	\$110,468	\$18,412	\$ 92,056
Health Sciences (Service)	15,994	7,050	8,944
TOTAL—1969-78	\$126,462	\$25,462	\$101,000

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
BIENNIAL CAPITAL REQUEST SUMMARY
1969-71**

	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
		Non-State Funds	State Appropriation and Revenue Bonds	
			Deferred Equipment	Balance
General University				
Equipment deferred from 62nd G.A.	\$ 2,004,000			\$ 2,004,000
Major Buildings (gross)				
Classroom and Office Bldg. #3	3,000,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000	2,100,000
Physical Education—Women (Addn.)	2,700,000	500,000	350,000	1,850,000
Physical Plant Shops & Stores	1,500,000		100,000	1,400,000
Veterinary Medicine Phase II	8,000,000	4,000,000	600,000	3,400,000
Education Building	2,450,000	(500,000)	300,000	2,150,000
Industrial Education Building	1,815,000	(500,000)	265,000	1,550,000
Music Building—Phase I	1,675,000	(500,000)	225,000	1,450,000
Design Center—Phases I & II	4,350,000	(500,000)	750,000	3,600,000
Meats Laboratory	1,100,000		100,000	1,000,000
Child Development Laboratory	1,100,000	(500,000)	150,000	950,000
Library Addition #3	3,700,000	(500,000)	550,000	3,150,000
Physical Education & Intramural Building	3,000,000	(500,000)	100,000	2,900,000
Engineering Research Building— Phase I	1,900,000	(500,000)	500,000	1,400,000
Utilities	1,025,000			1,025,000
Minor Capital projects	2,456,000			2,456,000
Planning Funds	200,000			200,000
General University (1969-71 requests)	\$41,975,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,390,000	\$32,585,000
Public Services				
Agriculture Experiment Station	\$ 830,000	\$ 415,000		\$ 415,000
Continuing Education Building	3,500,000	2,500,000		1,000,000
Public Services (1969-71 requests)	\$ 4,330,000	\$2,915,000		\$ 1,415,000
TOTAL BIENNIAL REQUEST	\$46,305,000	\$7,915,000	\$4,390,000	\$34,000,000

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
LONG-RANGE CAPITAL NEEDS
1969-79**

	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
	Estimated Total Cost	Non-State Funds	State Appropriation and Revenue Bonds	
			Deferred Equipment	Balance
BIENNIAL REQUEST	\$ 46,305,000	\$ 7,915,000	\$4,390,000	\$34,000,000
ADDITIONAL NEEDS (1971-79):				
Equipment deferred from 63rd G.A.	4,390,000			4,390,000
Science Building Addition #3	5,700,000	500,000		5,200,000
Music Building—Phase II	2,048,000	330,000		1,718,000
Student Services Building	2,448,000	500,000		1,948,000
Agricultural Engineering Addition	1,631,000	446,000		1,185,000
Agronomy Addition	1,100,000	340,000		760,000
Horticulture Building	960,000	312,000		648,000
Horticulture Greenhouse	1,140,000	350,000		790,000
Engineering Research Building— Phases II and III	6,860,000			6,860,000
Engineering Building No. 3	4,600,000	500,000		4,100,000
Metallurgy Building	1,970,000	470,000		1,500,000
Undergraduate Library	4,500,000	500,000		4,000,000
Heating Plant Addition	4,500,000			4,500,000
Distribution Systems Additions	2,500,000			2,500,000
Air Conditioning Existing Buildings	3,600,000			3,600,000
Implementation of Long-Range Plan	2,000,000			2,000,000
Remodeling and Renovation (4 biennia @ \$1,000,000)	4,000,000			4,000,000
Planning (4 biennia, @ \$125,000)	500,000			500,000
Home Economics Addition	2,300,000	480,000		1,820,000
General University Sub-total	\$ 56,747,000	\$ 4,728,000	\$4,390,000	\$52,019,000
PUBLIC SERVICES (1971-79):				
Farm Buildings—Agriculture Experi- ment Station	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500,000		\$ 500,000
Seed Laboratory	862,000	431,000		431,000
University Animal Holding Facilities	1,500,000	450,000		1,050,000
Public Services Sub-total	\$ 3,362,000	\$ 1,381,000		\$ 1,981,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$106,414,000	\$14,024,000	\$4,390,000	\$88,000,000

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS REQUEST FOR 1969-71**

	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
		Non-State Funds	State Appropri. and Bonding
1. Equipment and Furnishings	\$ 500,000		\$ 500,000
2. Classroom and Office Building— 70,000 sq. ft.	2,450,000	\$ 500,000	1,950,000
3. Library Unit II—120,000 sq. ft.	3,600,000	500,000	3,100,000
4. Biological Research and Small Animal Buildings—10,000 sq. ft.	400,000		400,000
5. Physical Education Center Unit II— 192,000 sq. ft.	4,000,000		4,000,000
6. Industrial Arts & Technology— 40,000 sq. ft.	1,000,000		1,000,000
7. Education Center Unit II— 60,000 sq. ft.	2,100,000		2,100,000
8. Major Remodeling	1,250,000		1,250,000
9. Utilities Expansion	1,000,000		1,000,000
10. Land Purchase and Grounds Development	800,000		800,000
11. Planning Funds	100,000		100,000
Biennial Totals	\$17,200,000	\$1,000,000	\$16,200,000

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
TEN-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM**

	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
		Non-State Funds	State Appopr. and Bonding
I. Capital Requests for 1969-71			
1. Equipment and Furnishings	\$ 500,000	\$	\$ 500,000
2. Classroom & Office Building— 70,000 sq. ft.	2,450,000	500,000	1,950,000
3. Library Unit II—120,000 sq. ft.	3,600,000	500,000	3,100,000
4. Herbarium & Small Animal Building—10,000 sq. ft.	400,000		400,000
5. Physical Education Unit II— 192,000 sq. ft.	4,000,000		4,000,000
6. Industrial Arts & Technology— 40,000 sq. ft.	1,000,000		1,000,000
7. Education Center Unit II— 60,000 sq. ft.	2,100,000		2,100,000
8. Major R R & A	1,250,000		1,250,000
9. Utilities Expansion	1,000,000		1,000,000
10. Land Purchase & Grounds Development	800,000		800,000
11. Planning Funds	100,000		100,000
Biennial Totals	\$17,200,000	\$1,000,000	\$16,200,000
II. Capital Needs 1971-79 (Not in priority order)			
12. Library Unit III—60,000 sq. ft.	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,540,000
13. Physical Education Center Unit III— 100,000 sq. ft.	2,400,000	500,000	1,900,000
14. Art & Theatre Center II— 50,000 sq. ft.	1,750,000	400,000	1,350,000
15. Science Unit III—80,000 sq. ft.	3,200,000	500,000	2,700,000
16. Classroom & Office Building— 80,000 sq. ft.	2,800,000	500,000	2,300,000
17. Continuation Center Classrooms— 30,000 sq. ft.	990,000	300,000	690,000
18. Major R R & A	2,300,000	300,000	2,000,000
19. Utilities	4,010,000	500,000	3,510,000
20. Equipment	3,210,000		3,210,000
21. Land Purchase & Development	1,200,000		1,200,000
22. Planning	400,000		400,000
Eight Year Sub-Total	\$24,300,000	\$3,500,000	\$20,800,000
Ten Year Total	\$41,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$37,000,000

IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

1. Service Building—Phase II	\$155,000
2. Demolition of Existing Facilities	\$ 30,000
3. Master Plan Study	\$ 12,000
4. New Header Room	\$ 57,000
5. Renovation of Electrical & Mechanical Services	\$ 50,000
6. Landscape Central Area	\$ 15,000
7. Relocation of Boiler Plant	\$150,000
8. New Dormitory (Girls')	\$ 85,000
 TOTAL CAPITAL REQUEST FOR 1969-71 BIENNIUM	 \$554,000

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

URGENT

1. Elementary School Building Classroom addition	336,000
2. Main Administration Building Remodel West Dormitory	185,000
3. Gymnasium Enlarge and remodel girls locker rooms and dressing rooms	50,000
4. Primary Hall-Infirmery Connecting Tunnel	35,000

NEEDED

5. Main Administration Building Remodel Food Service Area	275,000
6. Girls Dormitory Addition to provide more dormitory space	175,000

TOTAL CAPITAL REQUEST FOR 1969-1971	\$1,056,000
-------------------------------------	-------------

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA



3 1723 02051 2265