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BIENNIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1970

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Material in this report is digested from detailed information available
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R. WAYNE RICHEY, *Executive Secretary*

June 30, 1970

The Honorable Robert D. Ray, Governor of Iowa
Members of the 64th General Assembly

Gentlemen:

This biennial report of the Board of Regents, covering the period from July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1970, is submitted in accordance with Section 262.26, Code of Iowa.

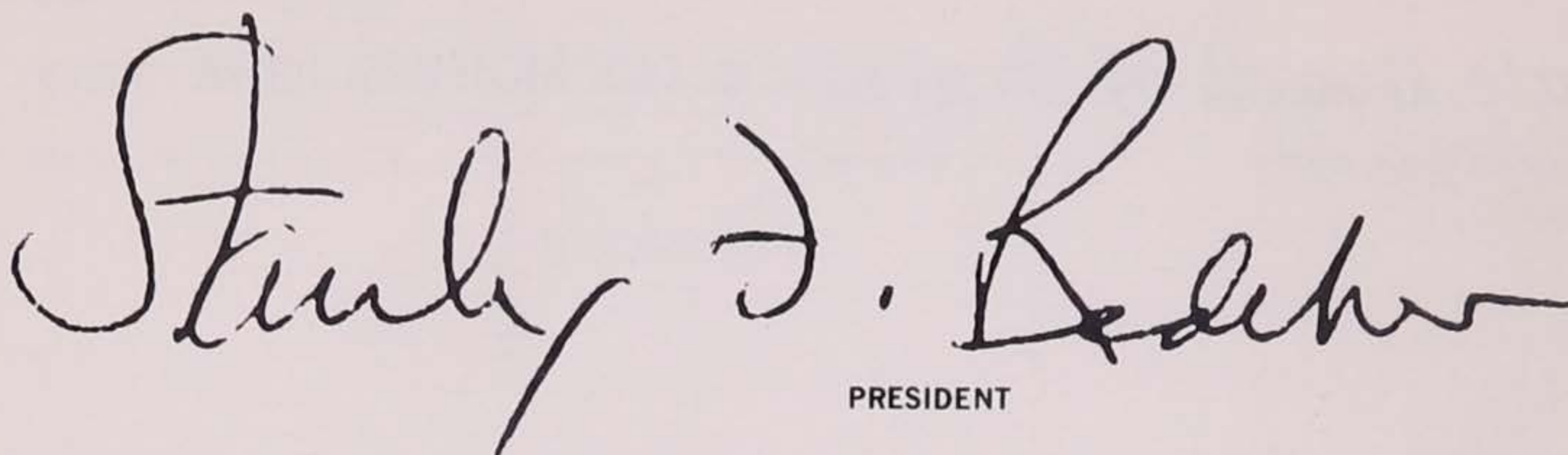
The report attempts to present an objective assessment not only of accomplishments but also of present and future problems. It is rendered in the firm belief that the future of Iowa depends, to a large degree, on the kind and quality of public higher education which the citizens of the State are willing to provide.

Respectfully,

Stanley F. Redeker
President

SFR:jl

THE BOARD REPORT



PRESIDENT

The biennium covered by this report has seen a continuation of the growth which our institutions have been experiencing for the past decade. Enrollment grew by almost 5,000 during the biennium. At the same time, it has been a period of financial constraint, in Iowa as elsewhere in the nation. It has also been a period marked by campus unrest throughout the nation. The combination of these factors has given the Board challenge as well as opportunity.

While enrollment at the state universities continued to grow, there were signs that the rate of growth would slow in the decade ahead. New projections by the universities (page 27) showed only a 10 percent anticipated growth in the 1970-80 period, with most of this occurring at the upper division, graduate and professional levels. Some of this slowing is due to demographic causes. The impact of the growth of area schools and of aid to private college students is due to be felt, and could affect enrollment in the state universities in the decade ahead.



During the biennium, the Board found it necessary to assess a substantial tuition increase (page 33), placing Iowa's public universities among the top 10 percent nationally in terms of resident tuition and fees. There are now only five states with resident tuition higher than Iowa. The Board favors low resident tuition as a principle. However, budgetary needs were such that they could not be reduced without seriously affecting quality. It was therefore necessary to meet part of these needs through increased tuition.



Faculty and staff at the universities grew by only 5 percent during the biennium as

compared with an enrollment growth of 12 percent. We were able to offer annual salary increases for faculty averaging only 3 to 6 percent, which hardly kept up with the increase in the cost of living. We feel it is vital to maintain the depth and quality of faculty now serving our institutions. In addition to their teaching function, these people serve as a resource of inestimable value to Iowa.

The value of our physical plant grew by \$45 million during the biennium, which is one-half of the growth rate experienced in the 1966-68 biennium. About one-third of this investment came from state funds. Since state capital appropriations have not kept up with needs over the past two decades, our institutions have accumulated a severe space deficit, with square footage per pupil dropping from 292 in 1952 to 160 today. Our primary endeavor is to catch up on this deficit. In fact, only 15 percent of the 10-year (1971-80) capital plan now being prepared for legislative approval is devoted to new facilities. The balance is for projects to improve existing space. One such capital plan was approved by the Second Session, 63rd General Assembly.

Under current legislation, the plan will be modified and approved annually by the legislature.

Governor Robert D. Ray recommended and the 63rd General Assembly enacted legislation authorizing the sale of academic revenue bonds to finance capital projects which the state could not fund from direct appropriations; \$16.1 million in such bonding was authorized for the 1969-71 biennium. The Board applauds this action, which is the culmination of 14 years of effort by the Board. The new authority will permit orderly and systematic capital development on the state university campuses, as opposed to the costly and uncertain practice of building in two-year segments. Under the

authority (Ch. 262A, Code of Iowa, 1971) tuition and fees are used to pay the debt service on bonds issued, and the legislature replaces by appropriation the tuition and fees so used. Two such replacement appropriations were made by the 63rd General Assembly.

As in the past, the Board continued in this biennium to review the curricula and program offerings of the universities to prevent duplication and improve quality. With the advice and assistance of its Interinstitutional Committee on Educational Coordination, the Board has conducted an in-depth review of the College of Engineering at the University of Iowa, discontinued the SUI program in occupational therapy, approved a major reorganization of the departmental structure at the University of Northern Iowa, established a Department of Computer Science at Iowa State University, and approved the establishment of several departments by division of existing departments. These matters are explained in more detail in the reports of the presidents which follow. The Board's objective has been to maintain the separate missions of the individual schools while collectively offering a complete and current program to Iowa students.

During the past two years, student unrest has been a phenomenon of international scope. Some of it has appeared in Iowa, although not to the degree experienced elsewhere. The Board and its institutions are exploring all possible answers to the profound questions which students are asking. Meanwhile, we intend to preserve the integrity of our universities. To this end, the Board has adopted and announced regulations regarding disruptive acts. In June 1970, the Board conducted a public hearing, during which all who wished expressed their viewpoints on this matter. Subsequently, the Board adopted and distributed widely the "Uniform Rules of Personal Conduct," which prohibit any disruptive act by students, faculty, staff or visitors to university campuses. Sanctions are provided for violations. While we uphold and defend the basic rights of a free people, we do not believe that violence or the threat of violence has any place on a university campus.



The Board directed (June 1969) an in-depth review of university operations to determine what programs and expenditures could be eliminated or reduced without sacrificing quality during the 1969-71 biennium. The institutions reported (October 1969) savings effected totaling \$500,000. It was apparent to the Board

that further large savings would necessarily involve major reductions of faculty and students, and hence a restructuring and contraction of offerings—a course it did not appear prudent to pursue. The institutions were instructed to continue their efforts toward economy of operation.

In February 1970, the Governor's Economy Committee made 52 recommendations regarding the operation of Regent institutions. Thirty-five of these involved no savings or income. The remaining 17, alleged to produce savings or income of \$1,145,000, are now being implemented or studied. The Board had an initial report from the institutions in April 1970, and scheduled a more thorough analysis for October 1970.

The Board has had since 1964 a nondiscrimination clause in all of its contracts with builders and suppliers. In May 1969, the Board adopted a much more comprehensive Equal Employment Opportunity policy which applies to all firms doing business with Regent institutions, regardless of where located or the form of contractual relationship involved. A compliance officer and an assistant have been employed to implement this program. To date, the hiring practices of 207 contractors and 510 suppliers doing business with Regent institutions have been reviewed. The compliance officers have been instrumental in the hiring of several hundred minority persons and have been the major force in the development of area plans involving contractors, labor unions and minority groups. These plans seek to increase the number of minorities in the building trades industry. Our compliance people work with other state agencies involved with equal opportunity programs.

The State Merit System established by the 62nd General Assembly exempted Regent personnel but provided that the Board of Regents would establish a system which "shall not be inconsistent with the objectives of this chapter" (Ch. 95, Acts of 62nd G.A.). In accordance with this mandate the Board began during this biennium to coordinate and interrelate the personnel systems of its institutions into a comprehensive system which would meet the objectives of the legislation. A position of Merit System Coordinator was established in the Board Office and the task of interrelating the current systems was begun.



During this biennium the Board has fostered the development of its two special schools—Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School at Vinton

and Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs—from residential institutions to resources for the entire state. IBSSS has undertaken a new program of individualized instruction based on a continuous progress curriculum. In addition, it works closely with the University of Iowa, the area special education directors throughout the state, and the Department of Public Instruction. Similarly, the Iowa School for the Deaf now has a field consultant who works with school personnel throughout the state. The objective is to insure that pupils at the schools are only those who cannot be served in their home environment and, conversely, that the special education resources of the schools are available on a consulting basis to any Iowa educators who may need them.

The biennial askings for Regent institutions are shown beginning on page 54 of this report. State appropriation requests for operations total \$229 million and for capital \$44 million, the latter to be a combination of direct appropriations and additional bonding authority as the legislature may decide. The askings represent a reduction by the Board of \$39 million in operating funds and over \$40 million in capital funds from the final, considered requests of the institutions. The Board took this action in view of the restricted financial position of the state. It is the Board's policy in these circumstances to maintain only the present level of program at the state universities.

Of the capital askings, \$5.5 million represents replacement of tuition and fees used for debt service on academic revenue bonds already issued or to be issued under new authority requested of the 64th General Assembly.

The budget request for the 1971-73 biennium will be presented in two forms—the familiar “workbook” format and a new program budgeting format which provides a detailed analysis of proposed expenditures. The new format (to be further developed in succeeding biennia) provides legislators and others more information on which to base their decisions.

During this biennium, three Board members completed their six-year terms—Jonathan Richards of Red Oak, Mrs. Joseph Rosenfield of Des Moines, and Melvin Wolf of Waterloo. They were replaced by Mrs. H. Rand Petersen of Harlan, Donald H. Shaw of Davenport, and Ray V. Bailey of Clarion. Stanley F. Redeker of Boone was re-elected president of the Board to serve an additional two-year term expiring

in 1972.

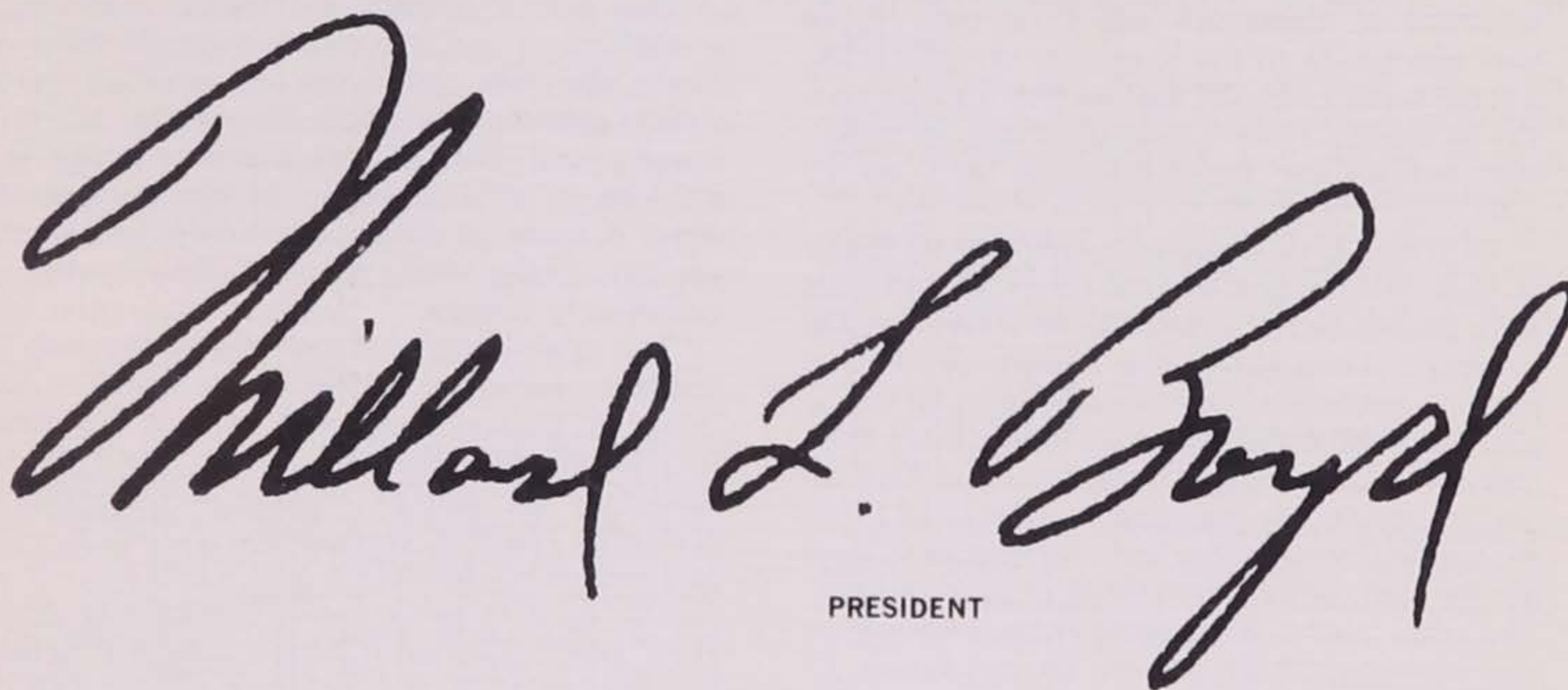
Three institutional heads submitted their resignations during this period. Dr. Howard R. Bowen left the University of Iowa to become associated with the Claremont Colleges in California; Dr. J.W. Maucker retired after twenty years as president of the University of Northern Iowa; Robert A. Hansen resigned as superintendent of the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School to pursue advanced studies. The Board was fortunate in securing outstanding replacements for these distinguished educators. Dr. Willard L. Boyd assumed the presidency of the University of Iowa in September 1969; Dr. John J. Kamerick was elected the sixth president of the University of Northern Iowa in May 1970; Dr. Frank Rocco became superintendent of the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School in September 1969.

The reorganization of the Board Office, begun in 1965, is now virtually complete. The office has been given a number of added and important responsibilities, including budget preparation and analysis, research and reporting on all matters of Board interest, preparation of capital plans, involvement in the activities of Regent committees, expanded liaison with legislators and state officials, and a broader participation in decisions affecting Regent institutions. Despite these increased responsibilities, the size of the office staff at the end of the biennium was the same as it was in 1909.

The proposed office budget for the 1971-73 biennium includes funding for two professional positions not shown in the current appropriation—Merit System Coordinator and Budget Officer. The budget position is necessitated by the increasing duties associated with the implementation of program budgeting. The Merit System Coordinator is responsible for establishing and coordinating a merit system for Regent institutions which will meet the requirements of law. Both positions involve functions which are system-wide, and the Board therefore feels they should be so funded.

The reports of the chief executives of the institutions are shown in the pages which follow. They bring out the fact that, while we have problems of space, staff and funding, we are nevertheless continuing to build a distinguished public system of higher education in Iowa. We are confident of the continuing support of the people of Iowa in this endeavor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



PRESIDENT

The 1968-70 biennium has been one of transition from an era of massive physical growth to what we believe must be an era of humane growth. With the pressures of numbers easing over-all for a variety of reasons, it is possible to foresee where the needs for university education will probably be most acute, and to plan accordingly.

The University's 1969 fall enrollment of 20,236 students represented an 82 percent increase from the 11,113 enrolled at the beginning of the decade in 1960. In contrast, enrollment at The University of Iowa is expected to increase a total of only 9 percent—to 22,215—during the next 10 years.

The largest proportional increase will occur in several of the professions—medicine, dentistry and law. The Graduate College is expected to grow about 10 percent over the next three years, then hold through 1980. Undergraduate student enrollment will increase about 5 percent between now and 1980.

In anticipation of enrollment growth in the

health professions, the University is currently engaged in a substantial building program to provide classroom, office, clinic, library and laboratory facilities in these areas. Three major projects—the Basic Sciences, Dental Science, and Nursing buildings—got under way during the biennium. Work on the Health Sciences Library should begin in 1970-71, and plans are going forward for a major addition to General Hospital.

Important additions were made or begun in other areas of the campus during the 1968-70 biennium. These include the Main Library addition, the Music Building and Hancher Auditorium, the Museum of Art and the Art Building additions and remodeling, the 508-unit Hawkeye Court married student apartment complex, the Recreation Building, the Zoology Building addition, the Physics Building addition, and the Lindquist Center for Measurement.

Funds for capital improvements completed

or begun during the 1968-70 biennium came from grants and gifts (39 percent); from state appropriations (28.6 percent); earnings and revenue bonds (23.2 percent); and bonds financed from earmarked student fees (9.2 percent).

Curriculum in Transition

Continuing concern for teaching has been reflected in extensive effort devoted these past two years to the appraisal of curriculum, instructional methods, and supporting services. These efforts have already produced important results for the University and its 10 colleges.

In liberal arts, establishment of the Bachelor of General Studies degree offers the student wide discretion in developing an individualized program. Throughout the college there is a move to consolidate course offerings; for example, the English Semester, enrolling more than half of the University's undergraduate English majors, pools the teaching resources of three senior faculty members and coordinates subject matter ordinarily segmented in four courses. The new journalism curriculum exemplifies the de-emphasis of narrow specialization. Of major significance to the entire University, the establishment of Afro-American studies in the School of Letters exemplifies the development of neglected or newly emerging areas of scholarship.

The College of Business Administration has reduced the number of hours and courses required in business. While completing a business major, the student now can develop two secondary areas of concentration in any combination of nonbusiness courses which meet his educational objectives.

In law, all students are now required to complete a substantial independent research project before graduation, and reading courses in some areas are now being offered for three to four hours of credit.

The College of Nursing has inaugurated a nationally significant pilot program which allows students to complete the first year of nursing study at community colleges and other institutions.

The new and innovative core curriculum in engineering is being extended, and the college has initiated a systematic program for the upgrading of undergraduate teaching.

Beginning in 1970-71, seniors in dentistry

will be exposed to a comprehensive patient-care program requiring them to coordinate all aspects of treatment. The college now offers courses in community dentistry. In cooperation with national and state dental societies, the college is undertaking a pilot project to prepare dental hygienists to perform some procedures which now can be performed only by dentists.

The new pharmacy curriculum represents a shift to a more general understanding of basic scientific principles as they apply to pharmaceutical systems. Expansion in community and clinical pharmacy involves the student in the problems of the delivery of care. A more flexible curriculum permits completion of the first year of pharmacy in a community college.

The completely restructured curriculum in medicine seeks an earlier involvement of students in patient care, and greater flexibility in program development. During the 1968-70 biennium the college created a Department of Family Practice, reorganized its Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health as a Department of Community Medicine, and instituted a common core program for students in the various allied health programs.

In the College of Education, where much curriculum revision is in process, an option has been established in elementary education to qualify students for the new state certificate in nursery school and pre-primary education.

Throughout the University and at all levels, interdisciplinary and topical courses and seminars are being encouraged as a means of putting specialized knowledge into a meaningful whole. For example, Liberal Arts gives special emphasis to its contemporary issues courses, which relate basic academic disciplines to current social, economic, political, environmental, and ethical problems. The College of Engineering provides University-wide courses dealing with the relationship of technology to the environment and society. The College of Education and the Department of Political Science are collaborating on a seminar in school-government relations. The Division of Mathematical Sciences offers a new integrated mathematics-statistics-computer course for undergraduates in business administration. New interdisciplinary clinics are offered in medicine.

Students Gain Field Experience

Students' opportunities to acquire field experience are increasing rapidly. As part of a seminar in poverty and the law, the College of Law has opened a legal services office in Davenport. Dentistry is establishing the nation's first student preceptorship; its purpose is to involve students in dental practice and community affairs. Pharmacy, pharmacology and medical students are engaged in a significant drug education project. The College of Education is launching a Professional Semester for prospective teachers in midwestern inner-city schools. Medicine and allied health students participate in the Muscatine project for migratory workers.



With more and more educational options available to students, the importance of counseling and advising increases. At all levels, vigorous efforts are being made to work with and assist students in all areas of concern. Among significant efforts in the area of academic advising are the College of Law's establishment of an ombudsman and Dentistry's appointment of a coordinator of student affairs.

Following extensive consultation with students, faculty, and staff, a Student Development Center has been created, with the Iowa Memorial Union as its base. It will offer counseling support to students at all stages of University life, from orientation to placement.



Research being conducted within the University continues to have an increasingly significant impact on its instructional program. Three general areas furnish examples.

In 1969 the University established a clearinghouse for environmental instruction and research, in the Office of the Vice President for Educational Development and Research. Two faculty-student committees are reviewing existing resources and developing proposals for future activities relating to environment. For many years The University of Iowa has utilized such important environmental study resources as the Institute of Hydraulic Research, the State Hygienic Laboratory, the Lakeside Laboratory, and the campus-based Iowa Geological Survey. The University's 1967 National Science Foundation grant for a Center of Excellence in genetics, endocrinology, and neurobiology is helping contribute to a better understanding of environment.

In health economics and the delivery of health care, the Department of Economics and the Hospital Administration graduate program are receiving federal support for a joint program promoting doctoral education and studies in health and medical economics. Additionally, the four University of Iowa health colleges are considering the possibilities in an intercollegiate research center for health services.

In urban and regional planning, the University's interdepartmental Institute of Urban and Regional Planning has federal support for a graduate program in urban transportation, and is engaged in projects relating to the formulation of an economic development policy and an urban policy for the State of Iowa.

Continuing Education

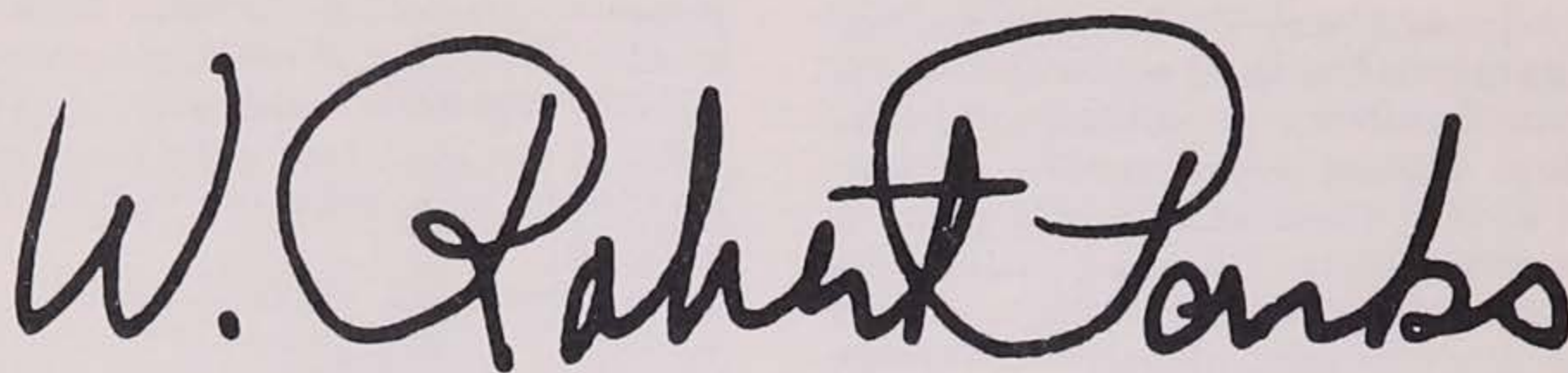
As a result of accelerated change in society, our responsibility for continuing education increases dramatically each year. During the 1968-70 biennium the University sponsored approximately 500 conferences, institutes, seminars and short courses, involving nearly 35,000 participants from such diverse groups as the National Science Foundation Conference on Computers, the Midwest College Arts Conference, and the International City Managers Association Conference. Approximately 4,500 individuals enrolled in the 1970 off-campus classes offered by the University through its Extension Division, and approximately 13,000 enrolled in independent study (correspondence) courses.



There has also been rapid growth in the University's cooperative arrangements with other institutions. Establishment of an Office of Community College Affairs has done much to enhance the University's relationships with Iowa's growing community colleges. Increased attention is being given to the preparation of teachers for these colleges. The University works with some 55 other institutions throughout Iowa in the Health Occupations Education Program. The School of Religion participates in the Association of Theological Faculties in Iowa.

In these and many other areas the University of Iowa seeks to meet its responsibilities to the people of this state for whose benefit the University was established in the first days of statehood, nearly 125 years ago.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY



PRESIDENT

As Iowa State moves into the 1970's it is really beginning the second century of its existence, for though the institution was first authorized by the legislature in 1858, it was not until 1872 that a site had been selected, funds raised, buildings built, a faculty recruited, classes begun, and diplomas were presented to the first graduates.

It is tempting to look back across the span of 10 decades and to point with pride to the ways in which Iowa State has grown in size, in diversity and in excellence, until it has become one of the country's leading Land-Grant universities and one of the top institutions of science and technology in the nation. The dynamics of the 1970's, however, promise to move with such swiftness and force that there is little time to look back.

A mischievous myth about universities is the myth of the "ivory tower," the idea that a university has an independent existence, isolated from and not responsible to its society. For the public Land-Grant university such as Iowa State the ivory tower has never existed. It is an institution which has always stood squarely in the midst of society.

Unfortunately, the ivory tower misconception has created the false notion of the university as a kind of privileged sanctuary, existing outside the real world, an independent master of its fate, which should therefore be able to operate untouched and unaffected by the purposes, the conditions and the moods which prevail in the society that is swirling around it.

On the contrary, in the seventies Iowa State will continue to be the creature of its society, its fortunes interwoven with that society, and

its problems and challenges derived from it. The decade ahead will be no easy time.

Universities, as seekers after truth, have traditionally been a center for intellectual ferment and discussion, an open forum where free minds could trade and test out new ideas. Members of the university community, students and faculty alike, appreciate the process of change. They are usually more keenly aware and critical of the problems of men and of the needs for new solutions. If the nation is troubled, the universities will be troubled.

The first concern which I believe must absorb the thought and care of Iowa State University in the 1970's is a concern for maintaining the basic integrity of this institution as a university against pressures which may develop both from within and without the university which would pervert and destroy it. A university is unique and different from any other institution. It is one thing and one thing only: a free center for thinking and learning. It is not a policy-forming instrument. It does not set policy for any group or agency of government. It is not an action agency. It does not administer or enforce any action programs of government. It is not the action arm or agency of any group or organization. The ideal of the university is to develop such professional competence and impartiality that its knowledge can be trusted, can be confidently accepted and used by individuals, groups, and by government as a basis for action. This is the ethos of a university.

We at Iowa State intend to maintain an

open campus which is truly an open academic community, which—although it works within the framework of understood rules and regulations—operates on a basis of open communication, whose members have confidence in each other, and a will to make the academic community work.

There exists on the Iowa State campus today a broad-based student opinion which is legitimately and rationally concerned with where society is going. The growing numbers of students within this spectrum of opinion are neither radical nor alienated. Rather, perhaps more than ever before, they want to be participating members of the academic community.

Impatient they may sometimes be in their quest for quick solutions to old problems, overconfident they may sometimes be in their belief that the knowledge and capacity exist for solving all our problems. But their predominant mood, I believe, is one of trying to find answers, of seeking new understanding of our problems, of wanting to communicate with their teachers, their faculty advisers, even their administrators.

Lively discussions are held every day on topics of current interest to both faculty and students, and high among these has been a concern for environment. The theme for the 1970-71 academic year is "Commitment for the Seventies: A Livable Environment." Iowa State is in an unusual position to make contributions in this area. Its strong programs in the biological sciences, the physical sciences, the social sciences, agriculture, engineering, architecture, landscape architecture, home economics and veterinary medicine all can be related directly to solutions of environmental problems. Contributions can be made through our extensive program of research, through formal courses and through outside speakers and discussion groups. Indeed, many have been made already, and they will continue to be made. A university-wide Environmentology Council is aiding in the coordination of this work.

A second campus-wide concern has been for disadvantaged minority groups—particularly blacks. Although Iowa State accepted its first black student 80 years ago, it is now making a strong and continuing effort to include more qualified black persons in its academic community as both students and staff. It has an ongoing program of working with predominant-

ly black colleges and universities in other parts of the nation where the majority of blacks are educated. It maintains an employment policy which encourages the employment of blacks at all levels on campus. It has broadened its courses and increased its library collections on the problems and the cultural background of minorities.

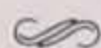
Perhaps the greatest resource which Iowa State University has for service to all disadvantaged people is its University Extension. Through Extension, Iowa State can make a commitment which the great majority of universities are unequipped to undertake. For Extension is the one organization which, over the years, has been specifically designed for taking the University out to where the people are. In its changing organization and its evolving procedures, in the new programs it is developing, Extension has been preparing itself for taking its educational services to the places where the problems of the deprived, the underemployed, and the alienated have their beginnings—that is, into the homes and the working community environment of disadvantaged people as they live out their daily lives, unable to break out of the hopeless pattern of their existence. It can work to improve the quality of living for great numbers of people who perhaps will never even visit a college campus.

The movement of University Extension into programs for raising the quality of living of disadvantaged people is not a sudden, unplanned response to a crisis situation. Rather, the programs of Extension are evolving programs, which have been developing for some time as Extension personnel in the cities and counties of Iowa have, with their own eyes, recognized the role which Extension can play in assisting the poor and the disadvantaged wherever they are found.

As an academic community, the students and faculty of Iowa State will continue to be concerned with the social, economic and political problems of the nation and the world during the coming years, and the size of our community will continue to grow, although at a somewhat slower rate than in the sixties when Iowa State's enrollment expanded by 97 percent.

This University is clearly the first choice of Iowa young people who are bound for college. It enrolls more freshmen than any other

college or university in the state each year, and it has the largest undergraduate enrollment in the state. The percentage of Iowans in the student body has been increasing. Of new undergraduates, 85 percent are from Iowa. In the Graduate College, where out-of-state students traditionally have predominated, Iowans now account for 55 percent of the total students. In combined undergraduate and graduate enrollment, Iowans represent 79 percent.



There are from time to time suggestions that out-of-state enrollment be further reduced as an "economy" to the state. Such suggestions do not take into account the fact that our instructional charges to these students are approximately equal to the cost of instruction in the freshmen and sophomore years, so the students represent a very small "burden" to the taxpayers while spending substantial amounts in the state for living expenses, personal expenses and transportation during the academic year. As a plain business proposition, these students are an asset rather than a liability. And lest it be feared that Iowa is doing more than its share to educate young people whose parents pay taxes in other states, it should be noted that some 3,300 more Iowans last year enrolled in colleges in other states than the number of non-Iowans enrolled in Iowa colleges and universities.

Even more important are the contributions which out-of-state students make to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the campus. One of the major benefits our young people get out of going to college is mixing with people from different parts of the country, with different viewpoints.



A continuing problem of this university and most others is that of obtaining adequate financial support in an inflationary economy. The financial position of the public university during the next decade will be bound up with the way we resolve the great national questions of how large a share of the tax dollar will be allotted to military operations, health, welfare, urban renewal, conservation and education. And it will depend upon whether tax revenues are increasing, static or decreasing, as well as whether the period is one of economic stability or high inflation.



As Iowa's three state universities looked for-

ward to the next biennium of 1971-73, they recognized that the pressures will be heavily against large increases in operating and capital funds, and they made a conscientious effort to be sure that their askings represented a reasonable and realistic appraisal of their legitimate institutional needs.

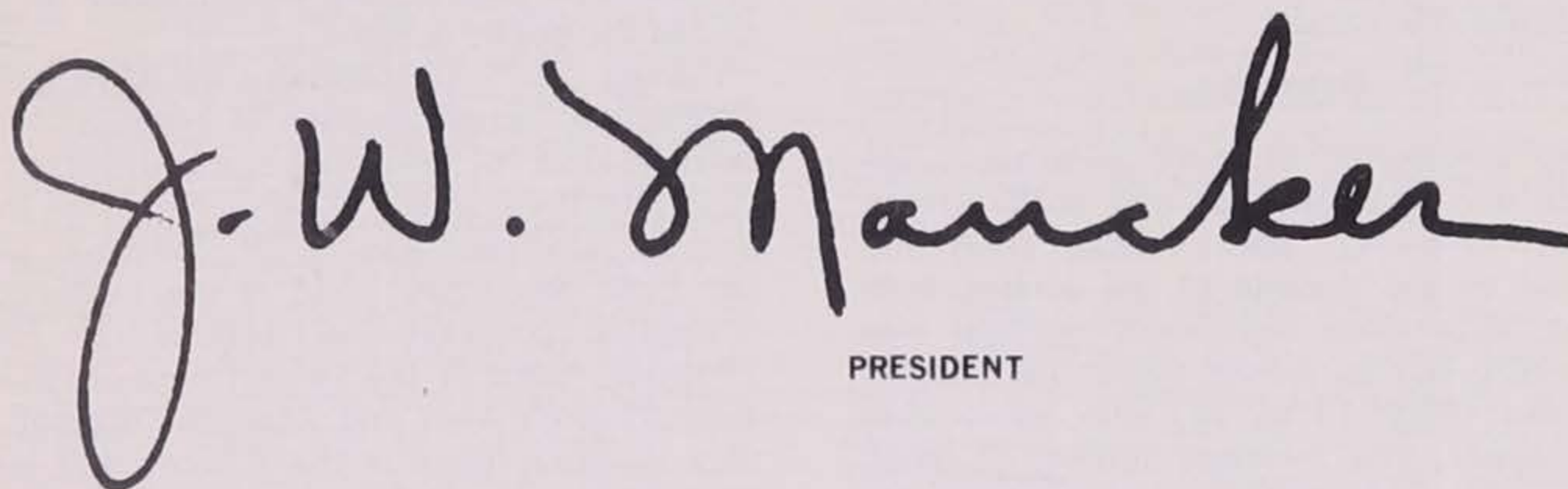
Although genuinely sympathetic in its understanding that the financial needs which the universities reported were very real ones, the Board of Regents acted to further reduce the institutions' total biennial operating requests. It is my sincere belief that the reductions made in our askings have brought our appropriations requests to a rock-bottom, minimum level if the quality of this growing educational institution is to be maintained in a period of inflation.



Over the past two years there have been many changes in programs and curricula as Iowa State has moved with the rapidly changing times. There has been a general trend toward broader education. In this connection, the new facilities of the Iowa State Center will prove especially valuable. The C.Y. Stephens Auditorium, opened in the fall of 1969 has incomparably improved the setting for presentations of music, drama, dance, lectures and similar events. The James H. Hilton Coliseum to be opened in 1971 will further expand our potential in these areas as well as providing a needed facility for graduation ceremonies and for certain indoor athletic events. In 1971 construction is also to be started on a little theater for the production of plays, for small musical events and lectures. This unit and the fourth building of the Center, a continuing education building which will house many conferences, seminars, meetings and short courses held on campus, will be financed by gifts, grants and fees as have been the first two units of the Center.

We at Iowa State do not find it difficult to perceive a changing and complicated pattern of problems which we will be facing in the years ahead. Perhaps it will not be merely indulging in euphemistic thinking if we tend also to view many of the new circumstances as challenges as well as problems. For I believe that during the course of the past few years, as Iowa State University has experienced new tensions, new strains, this institution has, in fact, grown and strengthened as an open academic community. Perhaps this is Iowa State's finest asset as it attempts to grow in usefulness as an institution of democracy.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA



J.W. Maucker

PRESIDENT

(On January 15, 1970, the Board of Regents voted, with the deepest regret, to accept the resignation of Dr. J.W. Maucker as fifth president of the University of Northern Iowa, a position in which Dr. Maucker had served for twenty years. The Board noted that during Dr. Maucker's tenure the school had quadrupled its enrollment, evolved from a teachers college to a university containing five major colleges, and grown by every recognized measure of quality and distinction. The Board formally commended Dr. Maucker for his service to the university, the state and the people of Iowa.)

(On May 26, 1970, the Board announced the appointment of Dr. John J. Kamerick as sixth president of the University of Northern Iowa. Dr. Kamerick came to this assignment from his position as president of North Texas State University. He had previously been vice president and provost of Kent State University. Dr. Kamerick is a native of Iowa and received his master's and doctorate degrees in history from the University of Iowa.)

The past two years have been eventful for the University of Northern Iowa. Significant changes have occurred in almost every facet of the institution, and some of these changes have resulted in problems of major dimension.

Enrollment

As we had anticipated, the enrollment (on campus) has increased at a much slower rate in the past two years, going from 9,076 in the fall of 1968 to 9,741 in the fall of 1970, or an increase of 7.33% in the biennium. This

compares with an increase of 24.4% in the previous biennium and 31% in the period 1964 to 1966.

We made an accurate estimate of the impact of the development of the Area Community Colleges and Vocational-Technical Schools and adjusted our enrollment predictions accordingly. We simply had to guess at the effect of the new program of state scholarships for students attending the private colleges and universities. The fee increase of 1969 came at the same time that board and room rates had to be

raised and the federal government was reducing the loan funds available under the National Defense Education Act. In the summer of 1969, U.N.I. made an arrangement through which 128 students, who had not been able to secure funds from their hometown banks under the guaranteed loan program, were loaned \$100,000 by two Cedar Falls banks. The Board of Regents also approved a considerable addition in the funds budgeted for financial aid, and with these funds we were able to lessen the impact of the fee increase on those students who were in greatest need of financial assistance.

Staffing

During the period of rapid increase in enrollment we attempted to add staff proportionately. However, the average class size increased in the decade of the sixties from 29.9 to 35.9. More significant perhaps was the increase, during the decade, in the number of classes (from 19 to 40) with more than 100 students. The average number of credit hours taught per full-time equivalent instructor in 1960 was 11.46, and this declined to 10.2 in 1969. The student-credit hour load (the credit hours taught each week multiplied by the total number of students taught) in the period 1960 to 1969 rose from 369 to 383. During the decade the total number of full-time equivalent staff teaching college-level courses increased from 183 to 406.

During the biennium ending June 30, 1970, the number of instructional staff increased from 397 in the fall of 1968 to 406 in 1969, and 421 in 1970. Average credit hours per full-time equivalent staff went from 10.4 in 1968 to 10.2 in 1969, and to 10.7 in 1970. The average student-credit hour load in 1968 was 381; in 1969, 383; and in 1970, 386. The number of full-time equivalent staff assigned to such instruction-related duties as extension consultants, directing extracurricula programs, engaging in research, etc., increased during the decade from 29.9 to 61.3. During the biennium, this change was from 60.4 in '68, to 61.3 in '69 and 66.5 in 1970.

In the sixties, the percentage of our professional staff with the doctorate, assigned to teach college-level courses, declined from 49.5% to 36.5%. In the 1966-68 biennium, we were successful in employing applicants with the doctorate for less than 40% of the positions where we believed a doctorate was

needed; in the 1968-70 biennium, we raised this to over 60%.

The rate of faculty turnover, due to *competitive losses*, has not been excessive during the decade, although the total number of losses, including retirement, death, return to graduate college, expiration of temporary appointment, or dismissal by the institution, was 12 to 15% each year. During the 1968-70 biennium, we have had only a 4% loss of the professional staff taking jobs in other colleges and in the public schools.

During this last biennium we have had an abnormally large number of resignations or retirements of long-time administrators, including President J.W. Maucker; Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. William C. Lang; Dr. H.W. Reninger, head of the Department of English Language and Literature; Dr. James Whitham, head of the Department of Physical Education for Men and Athletic Director; Dr. Guy Wagner, head of the Educational Media Center; Dr. Lloyd Douglas, head of the Department of Business Education and Office Administration; Dr. Harry Guillaume, head of the Department of Art, and Dr. Clifford Bishop, head of the Department of Education. With the exception of the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs, which is currently filled on a temporary basis by Dr. Reninger, all of these positions had been filled by June 30, 1970.

The Program of Instruction

Three new degrees were approved by the Board of Regents in the 1968-70 biennium: (1) Bachelor of Technology—with three areas of specialization, (2) Bachelor of Music—with five major programs, and (3) Specialist in Science Education.

New areas of major specialization leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree, approved by the Board since July 1, 1968, are: biology, chemistry, earth science, physics, and geology. Economics, geography, history, political science, and sociology (all formerly offered as areas of emphases in the area major in social science) became separate majors in the biennium.

Three new areas of specialization leading to the Master of Arts in Education degree became available in the biennium: educational media, school business management, and school psychology; and eight new majors leading to the Master of Arts degree became effective in the

1968 to 1970 period. Three additions were made to the curricula leading to the Specialist in Education degree.



A most significant change in the curriculum at U.N.I. is that in the area of general education. After two years of consideration, a special committee of faculty and students recommended and the faculty approved major changes in the general education program. The older program was essentially a core of courses, amounting to 56 semester hours of credit or to over 40% of the work required for a bachelor's degree, which *every* student had to complete. In only three areas was the student permitted any choice of courses to fulfill the general education requirement. The new program, which will go into effect in the summer of 1971, reduces the number of hours required to 40, and does away with *any specific course* requirement and substitutes *area* requirements which can be satisfied by the satisfactory completion of a variety of courses.



In the area of education of the disadvantaged, a number of tangible results of our efforts can be listed: (1) We have increased our enrollment of black students from about 40 to over 100. (2) We have integrated the University Laboratory School by bussing black students from Waterloo. (3) We established in Waterloo the University Center for Urban Education, in which we have offered adult credit courses, educational and vocational guidance to disadvantaged young people, tutorial assistance by University students, and programs through which students in University classes could have the experience of working with students from minority groups both in school and in out-of-school activities. (4) We have established the Educational Opportunity Program on campus for the purpose of assisting the disadvantaged students by counseling, tutoring, financial aid, etc., and have employed a group of black Americans to implement this program. (5) We have established the Center for Ethnic Minority Group Cultures. (6) We have employed a highly competent black scholar and administrator to direct the total program. (7) We have added a number of courses dealing with the history, literature, art, and problems of minority group peoples.

Administration

The administrative structure of the Univer-

sity of Northern Iowa was basically the same on July 1, 1968 as it had been in 1954 when this institution was a single-purpose college for the preparation of teachers. The change to University status, July 1967, resulted in the establishment of four undergraduate colleges and the graduate college.

The implementation of the new administrative format started July 1, 1968, when the five deans began work in their new positions. A Council of Instructional Deans, with the Vice President for Academic Affairs as *ex officio* chairman, was organized and began to have weekly meetings. Gradually, many of the super-numerary functions of the office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs were delegated to the deans of the four undergraduate colleges.



By 1968, it had become clear that our broad area departments (e.g., science and social science) were becoming too large for a single department head to administer. Accordingly, the department of science was replaced by the departments of physics, chemistry, biology, and earth science; social science was replaced by the departments of history, political science, economics, geography, sociology and anthropology. The department of business and business education became two departments; philosophy and religion broke away from English language and literature to become a separate department, and the department of education was replaced by three departments: curriculum and instruction, educational psychology and foundations, school administration and student personnel. Considering the number of new departments that have been established in the last two years, it would appear that it will not be necessary to create additional instructional departments for several years, with the possible exception of the area of foreign languages.

Facilities

With the completion of the 1,200-bed Towers Complex, we were able to take Baker Hall out of use as a residence hall, and the University rented it from the Residence Hall-Food Services System for badly needed office space and other University services. There remains a critical need for more housing units for married students, and construction of nearly 300 new apartments began in the early summer of 1970. As these units are completed, the old "temporary" housing in Sunset Village, the quonsets and barrack-type structures constructed just

after World War II will be removed.

The new University Union was completed in April, 1969, and almost immediately showed that it was going to fulfill one of its main functions, namely, providing a convenient place with a suitable environment for students and staff to meet informally. The new Union provides offices for the student government association, student publications, the student-operated campus radio station, and the administrative staff of the Union.



The new Science Building for biology and chemistry was the only classroom building completed in the biennium. An addition to the Administration Building, almost doubling the space of that structure, was completed, a second heating plant was built, and two new instructional buildings, the physical education and unit one of the Education Building, were under construction at the end of the 1968-70 biennium. The major task of grading, seeding, and sodding of new outdoor areas for instructional and intramural use (west of the new Physical Education Building) was completed in the summer of 1970. Sabin Hall, built originally to serve as the Campus School, was remodeled and air conditioning installed in the summer and fall of 1968, and it was re-occupied in full in the second semester of 1968-69. The campus was increased in size by an 86-acre addition to the south side of the campus.

Even with these new instructional buildings, the number of square feet per full-time student continues to be far below the 200 square feet considered essential for a college or university of our type, and *less than half* the instructional space we had available for each student in 1952-53.

In the fall of 1968 the University replaced its computer with more sophisticated equipment enabling us to handle considerably more of the business and administrative tasks and facilitating the processing of more complex research and instructional data.



Of highest priority in our list of needs of instructional buildings is that for a sizable addition to our Library. Because the shelving capacity of the present structure cannot provide needed space, over 10,000 books in the library collection have had to be stored in the basement of Baker Hall. By the time the library addition can be completed (three years from the date the legislature approves the

construction of the addition), we will probably have 50,000 volumes in storage.

Urgently needed, also, are new facilities for art, industrial arts and technology, the second unit of the Physical Education Building, the replacement of the Biology Annex which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1970, a little theater, and an auditorium seating several times the one now in use which was built in 1900.

Problems

Most of our problems are financial. During the biennium our fees for resident undergraduate students became the highest of any similar-type institution in the Midwest, and the salaries for our faculty placed us in eleventh place among twelve comparable institutions in the area. At the same time, we have not had sufficient funds to increase the wages of our nonacademic staff to be in a competitive position with the wages paid by businesses and industries in the area. We have a huge backlog of equipment and repairs, replacement, and alteration needs. Our fringe benefits are not as good as those at our two sister institutions. We need to have more funds for research, extension service, and graduate assistants. We should provide additional instructional space in many areas. If the Iowa General Assembly approves the recommendations of the Regents for the 1971-73 biennium, we should be able to take a significant step toward solving these problems.



The nationwide situation concerning the growing oversupply of elementary and secondary teachers in an increasing number of fields poses a problem of considerable magnitude, particularly for U.N.I. Over 75% of our graduates each year plan to teach. As of the summer of 1970, the primary effect of the oversupply of teacher-education graduates for this university was essentially *slower* placement. A couple of years earlier, we would have placed 85% of our teacher-education graduates by July 1; in 1970 we did not attain this percentage until August 1. With the exception of the field of history and the social sciences, our percentage of placement by September 1970 was about the same as in previous years. By maintaining our reputation as an excellent teacher-education institution, by better academic counseling, and by the development of new curricula in areas where there are insufficient numbers of qualified people, we should solve this problem.

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

C. Joseph Giangrosso
SUPERINTENDENT

The Iowa School for the Deaf in Council Bluffs was founded in 1855.

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.

More and more graduates are going on to post-high-school training. Some go on to college, junior colleges, and to some of the Area Community Schools.

The Present Biennium

During the present biennium modest salary increases were granted to both academic and nonacademic staff. In spite of the increases which were given during this period, the school still found itself struggling to get and keep qualified staff, both in the academic and non-academic areas. Rising costs of equipment and supplies have also been experienced.

During the past biennium, NO money was granted for capital improvements.

R.R.&A. money was used for emergency repairs to most of the buildings on the campus, for repairs to the utilities and special projects required to comply with the recommendations of the fire marshal. An attempt has been made to maintain the buildings regularly and help preserve them.

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 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.

It is important that we pay our teachers at least 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 nonacademic area. While we have made gains in raising salaries during the past few 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 positions as janitorial work, kitchen work, houseparents and maintenance.

In the area of capital improvements, from our initial request of slightly over one million dollars, only the most urgent items were included in the current askings.

We must remodel more basement rooms in the Main Administration Building to meet the enrollment and to take care of the crowded classrooms.

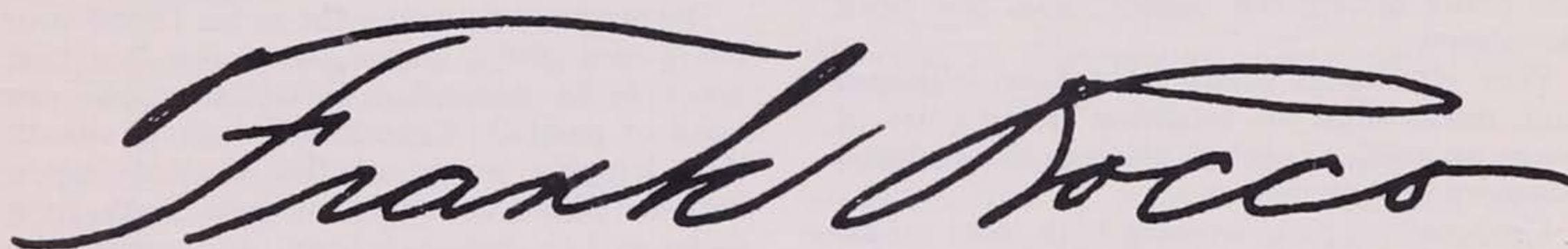
It is anticipated that enrollment will level off after this biennium, but for 14 years class rolls will show a bulge, as the two large beginning classes of 1969-70 and 1970-71 move through the grades.



The increase in enrollment has also caused a critical shortage of space 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.

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.

IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL



SUPERINTENDENT

The role played by the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School at Vinton in the educational system of Iowa is basically fourfold:

1. To assume the responsibility for the education of children who are blind or partially sighted who cannot be served in the mainstream of education because of:

- a. inadequate or nonexistent local school programs,

- b. concomitant conditions which preclude local education service,

- c. familial problems which warrant resident education.

2. To instruct and guide the parents of children who are blind or partially sighted in the understanding of the capabilities and potentialities of their children, thereby enabling them to assume an active role in the educational process.

3. To provide educational leadership in state-wide programming for the education of children who are blind or partially sighted.

4. To educate the public regarding the cap-

abilities and potentialities of persons who are blind or partially sighted.

The Present Biennium

Throughout the 118 years of its existence, the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School has continually developed its programs in order to prepare its students to meet the challenge of contemporary society. The present biennium has witnessed significant advances in program offerings as typified by the following:

An individualized instructional curriculum has been developed which permits the student to progress at his own rate, utilizing the tactual, visual and/or auditory mediums best suited to his needs. This program is couched within an open-area, nongraded instructional framework utilizing a continuous-progress based curriculum.



The industrial arts program has been expanded to enlarge the post-school employment potential of participating students as well as to lay a solid foundation for further vocational training. In addition, a new World of Work

program, directed by the guidance department, offers interested students the opportunity to gain on-the-job experience during and after school hours.

A Montessori-based preschool program for four-year-olds, designed to increase school readiness, has been placed in operation under the supervision of a fully certified Montessori directress.



The parent counseling program has been strengthened by the addition of weekend on-campus seminars for parents, aimed at developing the instructional potential of the home.

A system of home weekends, aimed at assisting parents in providing family time in the home during the school year, has been developed.

Four classroom areas have been enlarged and modernized to facilitate a program of team teaching. Teacher aides assist certified teachers in these areas.

Cooperative programming with local public day schools has provided students with the opportunity to participate in off-campus classroom and extracurricular activities.

The mobility department has been enlarged to permit the teaching of cane travel in the elementary grades as well as in the secondary school.



The dormitory system has been modified to include honor dormitory systems and independent meal preparation programs for senior high school boys and girls.

The summer school offerings have been enlarged to include enrichment activities, advanced Braille programs and instruction in cane travel and topographical orientation.

The IBSSS has enlarged its school consultant program under the direct authority of the Department of Public Instruction to provide direction to teachers in public schools who serve blind or partially sighted students and also to aid in supplying specialized materials for such students.



Our school now has an instructional materials center which serves the specialized needs of its students and staff.

The library is currently being relocated in larger quarters in the basement of Palmer Hall. When completed in the spring of 1971, these quarters will permit greater use of disc and tape materials to supplement our collection

of Braille and large-print books.

The IBSSS is currently undergoing National Accreditation Council accreditation proceedings. With the successful completion of these proceedings in the spring of 1971, the IBSSS will proudly take its place as a charter member of the Council.

In addition to these programs, there has been a strengthening of ties with supportive services such as the Child Development Clinic at Iowa City, which enables the school to provide more complete diagnostic and evaluative services as necessary.

The Future

The program development at the IBSSS over the years gives testimony to the fact that concepts in education for children who are blind or partially sighted must keep pace with the changing needs of the students being served. There is much evidence, both on a state and a national level, to support the contention that special schools will be educating greater numbers of children with impairments in addition to blindness. Better educational and medical evaluation techniques will permit the inclusion of such children in our programs. Society's growing concern for these children demands that schools react to this need. The programs in operation at IBSSS are developed with the objective of meeting this new challenge in mind. Our biennial askings do not reflect any major expansion but rather point up our desire to maintain and perfect this program framework for the good of all visually impaired students. The present requests represent conservative increases for our operating budget as follows:

The request for academic staff will stimulate further educational development and retain experienced staff without an increase in the base salary of \$7,200 during the first year of the biennium. It will allow a moderate increase in base salary during the second year, which will be necessary to remain competitive.

Nonacademic salaries should be adjusted by the requested 7½% increase to afford our people the same considerations as local area labor.

The categories of general expense and equipment increases requested are minimal to offset the continual rise in cost of commodities.

R.R.&A. Fund requests will bring the total monies available for this purpose to \$41,000 for the biennium. This amount will reasonably

maintain our physical plant and allow certain improvements such as classroom lighting and sound treatment.

Special Needs

Our summer school program has received national recognition by the Association for Education of the Visually Handicapped. In order to continue this service, we are requesting \$8,000 for each year of the biennium. This amount will be used to supplement our federal funding.

No capital funds were allocated our school during the present biennium; therefore, we are urgently in need of the capital askings which follow:

Boiler Conversion

Remove stoker and replace with gas-oil conversion unit. The cost would include additional oil storage and would allow delivery of oil by transport, thus effecting a savings for standby fuel. This is urgently needed, since the supply of coal has been a perennial problem at our school.

Tunnel Repairs

The underground tunnel system used by the students and staff is badly in need of patch repair, waterproofing, sound treatment, painting and lighting. Included is the resurfacing of the tunnel floor. Bare light bulbs, dripping ceilings which cause electrical hazards, and shattering acoustics make these tunnels unsatisfactory for use by blind children.

Freight Elevator Replacement

The existing elevator in the Main Building

has been restricted to freight service only. The installation of a passenger elevator in the existing shaft is needed to accommodate students who may be confined to wheelchairs or who for other reasons are not able to use the stairs.

Renovation of Electrical and Mechanical Services

The electrical and mechanical central distribution gear of our 108-year-old education building does not have the capacity to support modern apparatus. Any renovation in lighting and heating designed to meet modern classroom standards would overload our present equipment.

Walkway to Gymnasium - Swimming Pool - Bowling Alley

Presently the dormitories and Main Building are connected by tunnels. To complete this system, an overland, glass-enclosed walkway to the gymnasium is needed. From a health standpoint alone, this would be beneficial to all students, as the use of the physical education facilities is restricted during the winter months because of the necessity of returning to classes by outside walks, exposing young students to possible subzero weather.

In summary, we have given exposure to some of the accomplishments of the past two years and an indication of the problems which will be faced in the coming biennium. With support of our requests, the people of Iowa will continue to benefit from the services offered by the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School.

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
FALL ENROLLMENT HISTORY**

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	TOTAL
1960-61				
SUI	7,841	2,302	970	11,113
ISU	8,172	1,300	254	9,726
UNI	3,322	294	—	3,616
Total	19,335	3,896	1,224	24,455
1961-62				
SUI	8,302	2,394	1,005	11,701
ISU	8,707	1,460	246	10,413
UNI	3,758	312	—	4,070
Total	20,767	4,166	1,251	26,184
1962-63				
SUI	8,387	2,721	1,006	12,114
ISU	8,976	1,662	249	10,887
UNI	4,194	373	—	4,567
Total	21,557	4,756	1,255	27,568
1963-64				
SUI	8,884	2,780	1,259	12,923
ISU	9,452	1,805	260	11,517
UNI	4,675	472	—	5,147
Total	23,011	5,057	1,519	29,587
1964-65				
SUI	9,807	3,332	1,341	14,480
ISU	10,230	1,960	261	12,451
UNI	5,038	481	—	5,519
Total	25,075	5,773	1,602	32,450
1965-66				
SUI	11,081	3,875	1,399	16,355
ISU	11,607	2,124	283	14,014
UNI	5,867	552	—	6,419
Total	28,555	6,551	1,682	36,788
1966-67				
SUI	11,813	4,491	1,451	17,755
ISU	12,592	2,305	286	15,183
UNI	6,776	633	—	7,409
Total	31,181	7,429	1,737	40,347
1967-68				
SUI	12,430	4,770	1,459	18,659
ISU	13,822	2,733	286	16,841
UNI	7,535	678	—	8,213
Total	33,787	8,181	1,745	43,713
1968-69				
SUI	13,183	4,889	1,434	19,506
ISU	14,758	3,040	285	18,083
UNI	8,230	828	—	9,058
Total	36,171	8,757	1,719	46,647
1969-70				
SUI	13,745	5,019	1,472	20,236
ISU	15,794	3,081	297	19,172
UNI	8,697	797	—	9,494
Total	38,236	8,897	1,769	48,902

**REGENT UNIVERSITIES FALL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
1970-80**

Fall		Lower Division	Upper Division	Professional	Graduate	Total
1970 (Actual)	SUI	6856	7040	1624	5084	20,604
	ISU	8942	7235	293	2850	19,320
	UNI	5056	3706		979	9,741
						<u>49,665</u>
1971	SUI	6489	7160	1701	5225	20,575
	ISU	9010	7665	300	2985	19,960
	UNI	5105	3895		1100	10,100
						<u>50,635</u>
1972	SUI	6755	6978	1792	5425	20,950
	ISU	8955	8105	305	3035	20,400
	UNI	5150	4050		1250	10,450
						<u>51,800</u>
1973	SUI	6947	6929	1889	5500	21,265
	ISU	8955	8200	315	3135	20,605
	UNI	5200	4135		1300	10,635
						<u>52,505</u>
1974	SUI	6973	7055	1977	5500	21,505
	ISU	8935	8215	325	3240	20,715
	UNI	5225	4225		1400	10,850
						<u>53,070</u>
1975	SUI	7019	7182	2034	5500	21,735
	ISU	8935	8215	360	3340	20,850
	UNI	5250	4300		1500	11,050
						<u>53,635</u>
1976	SUI	7017	7230	2063	5500	21,810
	ISU	8935	8215	395	3440	20,985
	UNI	5250	4350		1550	11,150
						<u>53,945</u>
1977	SUI	7142	7272	2071	5500	21,985
	ISU	8935	8215	430	3540	21,120
	UNI	5250	4400		1600	11,250
						<u>54,355</u>
1978	SUI	7245	7292	2073	5500	22,110
	ISU	8935	8215	465	3540	21,155
	UNI	5250	4425		1600	11,275
						<u>54,540</u>
1979	SUI	7250	7375	2075	5500	22,200
	ISU	8935	8215	465	3540	21,155
	UNI	5250	4450		1650	11,350
						<u>54,705</u>
1980	SUI	7178	7460	2077	5500	22,215
	ISU	8935	8215	465	3540	21,155
	UNI	5250	4450		1700	11,400
						<u>54,770</u>

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1968-1970**

	1968-1969			1969-1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Students enrolled under seven years of age	7	4	11	9	5	14
Students enrolled seven to sixteen years of age	55	53	108	49	46	95
Students enrolled over sixteen years of age	28	20	48	22	22	44
Total Enrollment	90	77	167	80	73	153
Students with 20/200 vision or less	69	66	135	64	63	127
Students with 20/200 to 20/70 vision	21	11	32	16	10	26
Total Enrollment	90	77	167	80	73	153
Number graduated	7	4	11	6	5	11
Certificates of Attendance					1	1
Number of days school convened			180			180

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1968-1970**

	1968-1969			1969-1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Students under seven years of age	23	22	45	34	31	65
Students seven to sixteen years of age	132	123	255	130	122	252
Students over sixteen years of age	21	17	38	37	30	67
Total Enrollment	176	162	338	201	183	384
Number of days school convened			180			180

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

	June 30 1969	June 30 1970
Teaching and Research Staff		
Professors	300	338
Associate Professors	235	273
Assistant Professors	307	295
Lecturers, Associates and Research Associates	39	46
Instructors and Demonstrators	125	143
Assistants in Instruction and Research	9	12
Student Assistants in Instruction	682	692
	(1697)	(1799)
Administrative Staff		
General Administrative Officers	19	21
Deans and Directors	19	14
Directors or Managers of Supporting Departments and Major Administrative Personnel	28	32
Administrative Assistants	81	92
	(147)	(159)
Library Staff	55	67
Clerical, Stenographic and Secretarial Staff	558	621
General Service Staff	81	83
Craftsmen, Custodial and Food Service	243	310
Nonteaching Professional	114	117
Other Organized Educational Activities, Auxiliary Enterprises, Stores and Services, Restricted and Agency Funds	1691	1869
University Hospital	1652	1742
State Sanatorium	182	170
Psychopathic Hospital	204	202
State Bacteriological Laboratory	60	62
Hospital School for Severely Handicapped Children	121	121
State Services for Crippled Children	86	85
	(5047)	(5449)
TOTAL	6891	7407

317852

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

1969

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Organized Research	Sponsored Research	Ext.	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	Total
Dean and Directors	9	5	2	1	4	2	23
Professors	8	235	78	31	34	2	388
Associate Professors	5	196	60	29	41	7	338
Assistant Professors	14	288	42	22	35	11	412
Instructors and Associates . . .	13	356	73	168	54	43	707
Subtotal	49	1080	255	251	168	65	1868
Graduate Assistants	14	506	264	409	6	10	1209
County Extension Directors, Home Economics & Youth Assistants					267		267
Clerical	123	186	78	48	91	104	630
Other	154	112	164	367	48	318	1163
Total	340	1884	761	1075	580	497	5137

1970

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Organized Research	Sponsored Research	Ext.	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	Total
Dean and Directors	9	5	2	1	4	2	23
Professors	5	247	84	28	35	2	401
Associate Professors	5	216	56	21	44	7	349
Assistant Professors	15	316	42	19	35	19	446
Instructors and Associates . . .	13	365	62	142	49	42	673
Subtotal	47	1149	246	211	167	72	1892
Graduate Assistants	14	510	295	386	7	10	1222
County Extension Directors, Home Economics & Youth Assistants					265	1	266
Clerical	125	207	71	59	92	116	670
Other	179	114	148	339	41	307	1128
Total	365	1980	760	995	572	506	5178

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

	1968-69	1969-70
Instructional Staff		
Deans of Instructional Colleges	4	4
Professors	89	93
Associate Professors	79	85
Assistant Professors	173	194
Instructors	145	121
Graduate Student Assistants	52	53
Subtotal	542	550
Administrative Staff		
General Administrative Officers and Directors	39	40
Administrative Associates and Assistants	25	38
Subtotal	64	78
Library Professional Staff	18	26
Clerical and Technical	170	176
Physical Plant (Sub-Administrative)	155	157
Student Housing	99	118
Food Service	78	82
University Union	18	31
Student Health Service	7	7
Mimeograph Service Dept.	7	6
Laundry Service Dept.	7	
Total	1165	1231

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES
1968-1970**

	1968-1969		1969-1970	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Administrative	6 ¹	1	8	0
Academic	31 ²	3	34	11
Vocational	0	0	0	0
Title I	2	19 ²	4	2
Counselors and Recreation	15 ²	0	16	1
Medical Service	3	6	4	3
Dietary	12	1 ³	10	0
Housekeeping and Laundry	3	3 ³⁴	5	0
Buildings and Grounds	19	3 ³⁴	17	1
Total Employees	91	36	98	18

¹One person filled one position for only a portion of the year

²Sixteen persons worked full time during regular school year and also worked during summer session

³One person worked part time in each of three departments

⁴Two persons worked part time in each of two departments

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES
1968-1970**

	1968-1969		1969-1970	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Administration	9	—	9	—
Academic	57	1	57	1
Vocational	9	—	9	—
Title I	10	33	10	21
Dorm and Recreation	26	27	26	27
Medical Service	7	1	7	1
Food Service	22	—	22	—
Laundry	13	—	13	—
Physical Plant	26	9	26	9
Total Employees	179	71	179	59

REGENT INSTITUTIONS HISTORY OF STUDENT FEE AND TUITION RATES 1940 THROUGH 1970

	THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA				IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY				UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1940-50	\$100	\$144	\$140	\$364	\$114	\$138	\$154	\$288	\$ 96	\$108	\$ 96	\$108
1951-55	144	204	376	376	138	198	348	408	108	159	108	159
1956-61	204	290	424	620	198	297	408	600	159	246	159	246
1962-64	290	340	620	770	297	345	600	750	252	292	252	492
1965-66	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
1969	370	620	1,000	1,250	375	600	1,005	1,230	398	600	798	1,000
1970	No change		No change		No change		No change		No change		No change	
% Increases												
1940-50	44.0%		160.0%		21.0%		127.4%		12.5%		12.5%	
1950-55	41.6		3.2		43.4		17.2		47.2		47.2	
1955-61	42.1		64.8		50.0		47.0		54.7		54.7	
1961-66	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	
1969	67.0		25.0		60.0		22.0		51.0		25.0	
1970	—		—		—		—		—		—	
Average Annual Increase												
	17.0%		30.0%		17.0%		27.0%		20.0%		34.0%	
Total Increase												
	510.0%		900.0%		510.0%		810.0%		600.0%		1,020.0%	

**REGENT UNIVERSITIES
COMPARISON WITH COMPARABLE INSTITUTIONS
REGARDING TUITION AND FEES
(As of June 30, 1970)**

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

	Amount Allocated General Operations	Amount Allocated Other Funds	Total
Resident			
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	\$ 560.00 (1)	\$ 60.00 (9)	\$ 620.00 (2)
University of Michigan	536.00 (2)	32.00 (11)	568.00 (3)
Indiana University	504.00 (3)	146.00 (1)	650.00 (1)
University of Missouri	460.00 (4)	40.00 (10)	500.00 (6)
University of Wisconsin	430.00 (5)	78.00 (8)	508.00 (5)
University of Minnesota	399.00 (6)	123.00 (3)	522.00 (4)
University of South Dakota	368.00 (7)	98.00 (5)	466.00 (7)
University of Kansas	360.00 (8)	97.00 (6)	457.00 (10)
University of Nebraska	355.00 (9)	103.00 (4)	458.00 (9)
University of North Dakota	354.00 (10)	92.00 (7)	446.00 (11)
University of Illinois	321.00 (11)	138.00 (2)	459.00 (8)
Nonresident			
University of Michigan	\$1768.00 (1)	\$ 32.00 (11)	\$1800.00 (1)
University of Wisconsin	1720.00 (2)	78.00 (8)	1798.00 (2)
University of Missouri	1380.00 (3)	40.00 (10)	1420.00 (4)
Indiana University	1344.00 (4)	146.00 (1)	1490.00 (3)
University of Illinois	1254.00 (5)	138.00 (2)	1392.00 (5)
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	1190.00 (6)	60.00 (9)	1250.00 (7)
University of Minnesota	1140.00 (7)	123.00 (3)	1263.00 (6)
University of Kansas	950.00 (8)	97.00 (6)	1047.00 (8)
University of North Dakota	932.00 (9)	92.00 (7)	1024.00 (9)
University of South Dakota	880.00 (10)	98.00 (5)	978.00 (10)
University of Nebraska	885.00 (11)	103.00 (4)	958.00 (11)

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

	Amount Allocated General Operations	Amount Allocated Other Funds	Total
Resident			
Michigan State University	\$ 630.00 (1)	\$ 00.00 (11)	\$ 630.00 (2)
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	528.00 (2)	72.00 (9)	600.00 (3)
Purdue University	510.00 (3)	190.00 (1)	700.00 (1)
University of Missouri	460.00 (4)	40.00 (10)	500.00 (6)
University of Wisconsin	430.00 (5)	78.00 (8)	508.00 (5)
University of Minnesota	399.00 (6)	123.00 (3)	522.00 (4)
South Dakota State University	391.00 (7)	88.00 (6)	479.00 (7)
Kansas State University	360.00 (8)	116.00 (4)	476.00 (8)
University of Nebraska	355.00 (9)	103.00 (5)	458.00 (10)
North Dakota State University	354.00 (10)	81.00 (7)	435.00 (11)
University of Illinois	321.00 (11)	138.00 (2)	459.00 (9)
Nonresident			
University of Wisconsin	\$1720.00 (1)	\$ 78.00 (8)	\$1798.00 (1)
Michigan State University	1485.00 (2)	00.00 (11)	1485.00 (3)
Purdue University	1410.00 (3)	190.00 (1)	1600.00 (2)
University of Missouri	1380.00 (4)	40.00 (10)	1420.00 (4)
University of Illinois	1254.00 (5)	138.00 (2)	1392.00 (5)
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	1158.00 (6)	72.00 (9)	1230.00 (7)
University of Minnesota	1140.00 (7)	123.00 (3)	1263.00 (6)
Kansas State University	950.00 (8)	116.00 (4)	1066.00 (8)
South Dakota State University	935.00 (9)	88.00 (6)	1023.00 (9)
North Dakota State University	933.00 (10)	81.00 (7)	1014.00 (10)
University of Nebraska	855.00 (11)	103.00 (5)	958.00 (11)

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

	Amount Allocated General Operations	Amount Allocated Other Funds	Total
Resident			
IOWA, UNI	\$ 528.00 (1)	\$ 72.00 (8)	\$ 600.00 (1)
Indiana	330.00-420.00 (2)	120.00-180.00 (2)	510.00-540.00 (2)
Minnesota	324.00-331.00 (4)	30.00-133.00 (3)	361.00-457.50 (3)
South Dakota	336.00 (3)	69.00-106.50 (6)	405.00-442.50 (4)
Michigan	#	#	435.00-438.00 (5)
Wisconsin	320.00 (6)	101.00-116.00 (4)	421.00-436.00 (6)
Illinois	270.00-295.00 (8)	133.00-207.00 (1)	405.00-428.75 (7)
North Dakota	285.00 (9)	85.00-111.00 (5)	396.00 (8)
Nebraska	330.00 (5)	40.00-50.00 (9)	370.00-380.00 (9)
Kansas	300.00 (7)	74.00-76.00 (7)	374.00-376.00 (10)
Missouri	#	#	160.00-220.00 (11)
Nonresident			
Wisconsin	\$ 1256.00 (1)	\$ 60.00-120.00 (4)	\$1341.00-1360.00 (1)
Illinois	1044.00-1075.00 (2)	135.00-268.00 (1)	1177.00-1210.00 (1)
Indiana	840.00-960.00 (3)	120.00-180.00 (2)	1020.00-1080.00 (3)
Michigan	#	#	660.00-1050.00 (4)
IOWA, UNI	928.00 (4)	72.00 (8)	1000.00 (5)
Minnesota	720.00 (5.5)	30.00-123.50 (3)	750.00-853.50 (6)
South Dakota	720.00 (5.5)	82.50-106.50 (6)	802.50-826.50 (7)
North Dakota	681.00 (8)	84.00-111.00 (5)	765.00-792.00 (8)
Kansas	695.00 (7)	74.00-76.00 (7)	769.00-771.00 (9)
Nebraska	610.00 (9)	40.00-50.00 (9)	650.00-660.00 (10)
Missouri	#	#	320.00-490.00 (11)

#Breakdown not available

**REGENT INSTITUTIONS
INVESTMENT IN FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

	Value June 30, 1968	Value June 30, 1969	Value June 30, 1970
LAND			
The University of Iowa	5,235,874	5,511,849	5,757,347
Iowa State University	1,520,564	1,521,105	1,562,395
University of Northern Iowa	581,602	748,864	794,785
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	18,010	18,010	18,010
Iowa School for the Deaf	17,786	17,786	17,786
Subtotal	(7,373,836)	(7,817,614)	(8,150,323)
BUILDINGS			
The University of Iowa	90,422,039	98,050,087	111,604,372
Iowa State University	72,395,685	84,026,448	95,853,156
University of Northern Iowa	29,569,746	33,170,603	36,037,184
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	1,533,475	1,809,063	1,827,904
Iowa School for the Deaf	2,160,071	2,286,601	2,287,189
Subtotal	(196,081,016)	(219,342,802)	(247,609,805)
EQUIPMENT			
The University of Iowa	53,162,615	59,440,997	62,907,869
Iowa State University	31,795,502	34,666,914	39,470,645
University of Northern Iowa	5,325,029	6,762,524	9,039,504
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	303,330	341,989	365,290
Iowa School for the Deaf	605,469	577,019	576,547
Subtotal	(91,191,945)	(101,789,443)	(112,359,855)
IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN BUILDINGS			
The University of Iowa	11,993,548	13,790,948	14,417,474
Iowa State University	8,273,549	10,484,260	11,916,637
University of Northern Iowa	1,112,519	1,546,127	1,953,403
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	74,328	74,328	83,315
Iowa School for the Deaf	150,872	170,477	161,300
Subtotal	(21,604,816)	(26,066,140)	(28,532,129)
TOTAL VALUE	316,251,613	355,015,999	396,652,112
CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS			
The University of Iowa			36,515,000
Iowa State University			36,086,497
University of Northern Iowa			16,163,000
Subtotal			(88,764,497)
NET INVESTMENT			
The University of Iowa			158,172,062
Iowa State University			112,716,336
University of Northern Iowa			31,661,876
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School			2,294,519
Iowa School for the Deaf			3,042,822
Subtotal			(307,887,615)
			396,652,112

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
July 1, 1968—June 30, 1970

Projects	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Auditorium	6,739,082		60% Completed
Air Conditioning—Hospital School	22,400		35% Completed
Air Conditioning—Psychopathic Hospital	8,500		25% Completed
Basic Science Building	14,861,430	6,825,000	25% Completed
Botany Greenhouse Extension	38,500		Completed
Campus Repairs West of Finkbine	19,783		Completed
Chilled Water Plant	1,903,000	326,000	20% Completed
Connect South Wing Patient Areas to Air Conditioning System	79,410		Completed
Currier Hall Exterior Repairs & Painting	25,500		6% Completed
Currier Hall—Fire Escape Replacement	26,000		3% Completed
Currier Hall South Lobby Remodeling	65,500		Completed
Dentistry Building	13,383,864	1,460,632.90	35% Completed
Dormitory Fire Safety Alterations	68,700		Completed
Educational Research Building	3,301,102		5% Completed
East Hall Remodeling for Psychology Clinic	17,753		Completed
Environmental Laboratory—Fieldhouse	39,500		Completed
Fieldhouse Alterations	700,000		Completed
Hospital Records Storage Addition	50,000		Completed
Hospital School Air Conditioning	11,500		50% Completed
Hospital Window Replacement—Part of Center Section	32,032		Completed
Installation of Air Conditioning & Heating Units—East Section, Center Corridor, University Hospital	54,762		Completed
Installation of Air Conditioning & Heating Units—West Section, Center Corridor, University Hospital	52,682		Completed
Intensive Care Unit Project	19,590		35% Completed
Jefferson Building—Piping & Sanitary Facilities Renovation	121,000		20% Completed
Lakeside Lab Addition	62,500		90% Completed
Laundry Addition	145,000		90% Completed
Library Addition	5,809,602	4,270,000	50% Completed
McLean Hall Electrical System Improvements	32,000		Completed
Music Building	4,170,679	2,750,000	Completed
New Transformers & Room for Jessup Hall	19,590		Completed
New Transformer Station—MacBride Hall	28,855		Completed
Nursing Building	2,586,000	1,000,000	25% Completed
Oakdale Improvement Sewage Treatment	118,400	4,000	Completed
Oakdale Nurses Home Repair	14,893		Completed
Oakdale Physical Therapy Unit	70,000		90% Completed
Oakdale Remodeling for Fire Protection	55,364		Completed
Ophthalmology Addition	242,500		Completed
Orthopedic Clinic Temporary Addition	20,100		Completed
Pediatric Surgical Suite Renovation— Phase II	47,050		70% Completed
Physics Research Center II	2,495,000	1,755,503	Completed

Projects	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Psychology Renovations	90,000		Completed
Quadrangle—Remodeling Unit B	439,750		Completed
Rebuild Concrete Slab at Mechanical Engineering	31,934		Completed
Recreation Building	2,125,000		Completed
Rehabilitation Center Remodeling	125,125		90% Completed
Rehabilitation—Rheumatology Office Suite Remodeling	13,715		Completed
Remodel Jessup Hall 1st Floor Area for Business Office	15,918		Completed
Remodel Room A-3 Chemistry-Botany Annex	14,000		20% Completed
Remodel Room 27 & 28—Medical Laboratories Building	25,278		Completed
Remodel Rooms 101-102-103 Medical Laboratories	21,150		55% Completed
Remodel Room 204—Zoology Building	12,662		Completed
Remodeling Room 278—Medical Laboratories	16,000		Completed
Remodel Rooms 530, 532, 534— Chemistry-Botany Building	34,500		4% Completed
Remodel Room 3109 Engineering Building	13,500		Completed
Remodeling Schaeffer Hall—Room 6A & 7	18,493		Completed
Remodel Toilet Rooms—Calvin Hall	12,800		Completed
Replace Emergency Electrical System— Hospital	50,151		Completed
Replace Fan Coil Units—Engineering Building	21,927		Completed
Replace Golf Cart Storage Building	14,500		15% Completed
Replace Oakdale Coal Elevator	12,780		Completed
Replace Oakdale Hospital Passenger Elevator	53,400		2% Completed
Replace Operation Suite Air Conditioning System—Hospital	59,951		Completed
Reroofing Portion of Burge Hall	20,000		2% Completed
Secondary Electrical Feeder— Engineering Building	6,645		Completed
Site Development North of Carrie Stanley	35,200		2% Completed
Temporary Addition to Surgery & Internal Medicine	88,600		25% Completed
Urology Clinic Remodeling	15,810		35% Completed
Utilities—Boiler # 9	1,155,000		5% Completed
Utilities—62nd GA	2,470,000	2,280,927	Completed
Utilities—63rd GA	151,000	151,000	40% Completed
Zoology Addition	1,720,000		60% Completed
TOTAL	66,443,912	20,823,062.90	

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS
July 1, 1968—June 30, 1970

Project	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Classroom and Office Building No. 2	\$ 3,169,231	\$ 2,357,000	Completed
Library Addition No. 2	2,585,198	1,990,000	Completed
Computer Laboratory	1,066,975	750,000	Completed
Steam Generator and Related Equipment	750,000	750,000	Completed +
Chemistry Building Renovation	342,000	342,000	Completed
Utility Replacements and Extensions	200,000	200,000	Completed
Utilities (Turbine, generators, condensers, chillers, building, etc.)	2,445,000	2,176,200	95% Completed
Remodeling and Renovation	600,000	600,000	Completed
Street Lighting Extensions	50,000	50,000	Completed
Miscellaneous Buildings on Farms	74,900	74,900	Completed
Iowa State Center—Site Work (3 projects)	147,600		In Progress
Iowa State Center—Theatre Auditorium	4,890,000		Completed
Iowa State Center—Fieldhouse Auditorium	7,850,000		65% Completed
Insectary Building Addition	192,000		Completed
ISU Press Warehouse	128,000		Completed
Veterinary Research—Addition to Main Laboratory	45,480		Completed
Parking Lot Improvements 1968	139,500		Completed
Parking Lot Improvements 1969	116,276		Completed
Parking Lot Improvements 1970	148,500		65% Completed
Animal Reproduction Laboratory	98,500		Completed
Married Housing Phase II	3,120,000		Completed
Men's Dorms, Tower 4 and Commons	3,820,000		Completed
Oak-Elm Renovation	111,000		Completed
Drivers Training Range	102,329		90% Completed
University Car Pool Office Building	50,902		Completed
Utilities Extensions	718,800	685,000	90% Completed
Addition to East Hall	2,024,000	1,418,000	80% Completed
Water Supply Well	36,800	8,500	98% Completed
Science Building Addition No. 2	4,533,849	3,118,000	25% Completed
Engineering Building No. 2	3,334,108	2,200,000	75% Completed
Improvements on New Horticulture Farm	187,100	187,100	98% Completed
Observatory Building	88,000		Completed
Women's Dorms, Tower No. 2 and Commons	4,250,000		Completed
Women's Dorm, Tower No. 3	2,585,000		90% Completed
Birch-Welch-Roberts Renovations	1,373,500		90% Completed
Towers Complex Site Improvement	186,000		Completed
Utilities Substations	48,518	28,500	Completed
Bilsland Farm Improvement	232,300		50% Completed
Subtotal	(\$51,841,366)	(\$16,935,200)	
In Planning Stage			
Re-location of portion of Golf Course	65,000	65,000	In Planning
ISU Center, Little Theater	900,000		"
Classroom and Office Building No. 3	3,132,000	2,632,000	"
Women's Physical Education Building Addition	2,736,287	1,997,000	"
Veterinary Medical Facilities	19,897,485	3,150,000	"
Physical Plant Shops and Stores	2,046,000*	1,997,000	"
Subtotal	(\$28,727,772)	(\$ 9,841,000)	
TOTAL	\$80,569,139	\$26,776,200	

*\$49,000 from 62nd G.A. appropriation
+ Job complete but not yet accepted.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS
July 1, 1968—June 30, 1970

Project	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Science Building—Units I & II	\$ 3,557,591	\$2,490,313	98% Completed
Addition to Administration Building	754,500	717,500	Completed
Education Building—Unit I	2,226,139	1,620,687	Construction Started
Sabin Hall Renovation	439,000	439,000	Completed
Repair of Steam Main to Price Laboratory School	25,600	25,600	Completed
Physical Educ. Exterior Activity Areas	547,446	547,446	50% Completed
Physical Education Building—Unit I	1,666,667	1,200,000	60% Completed
New Heating Plant & Heat Tunnels	1,383,000	1,220,000	75% Completed
Steam Tunnel to Union Building	293,306	293,306	Completed
Steam Main to Physical Education Center	276,500	194,000	70% Completed
Tower Residence Complex	6,200,000		Completed
Student Union Building—Unit I	1,980,000	20,000	Completed
Married Student Housing	3,750,000		Out for Bids
Sidewalk Project #1—Central Campus	32,900	32,900	Completed
Classroom & Office Building (Education)	2,450,000	50,000	In Planning
Driver Training Range	247,250		In Planning
Underpass Under Highway 58	45,000		Completed
Connect New Physical Education Building— Unit I to Central Control Panel	17,000	17,000	50% Completed
Water Main to New Heating Plant	16,200	16,200	Completed
Towers Residence Halls—Lower Floor Air Conditioning	18,800		25% Completed
Physical Plant Shops Building—Addition	96,000		Out for Bids
Underground Electrical System for Physical Exterior Activity Areas—Phase I	20,000	20,000	40% Completed
Renovation of President's Home	54,500	54,500	In Planning
Tower Residences—Central Control Connection	12,500		In Planning
Special Campus Development	32,000	32,000	Completed
TOTAL	\$26,141,899	\$8,990,452	

HISTORY OF OPERATING FUND REQUESTS VERSUS STATE APPROPRIATIONS 1951-1971

Biennium	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
1969-71	240,546,000	182,760,000
Average	\$106,994,000	\$ 93,229,400
Average difference	— \$13,765,000	

HISTORY OF CAPITAL REQUESTS AND APPROPRIATIONS 1951-1971

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
1969-71	85,810,000	22,884,000*
Average	\$ 33,431,000	\$ 14,188,000
Average difference	— \$19,243,000	

*Includes direct appropriations (\$6,770,000) and bonding authority (\$16,114,000).

REGENT UNIVERSITIES SOURCE OF OPERATING INCOME

An analysis of the June 30, 1970 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	37%
Self-supporting Activities	20%
Gifts, Grants and Contracts	20%
Tuition and Fees	16%*
Organized Educational Activities	7%
	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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Year Ending June, 1969

Year Ending June, 1970

INCOME

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$ 90,836,119.67	\$100,168,164.87
Governmental Appropriations		
State Appropriations	\$45,693,367.55	\$44,154,619.77
U.S. Crippled Children's Bureau	1,278,529.38	1,230,588.11
Student Fees	8,231,958.06	13,248,445.98
Gifts, Grants and Contracts for		
Educational and General Purposes		
Current Gifts and Contracts	2,127,663.07	2,379,020.28
U.S. Government Grants and Contracts	18,572,653.81	20,743,912.94
Veterans' Administration Allowance	2,871.00	3,510.00
Sales and Services of Educational Departments	46,874.88	55,237.97
Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments	12,506,378.22	15,831,305.11
Extension and Public Service Activities	2,230,967.62	2,310,279.92
Interest from Endowment and Other Investments	144,856.08	211,244.79
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES	\$ 13,398,250.37	14,892,101.90
TOTAL INCOME	\$104,234,370.04	\$115,060,266.77

EXPENDITURES

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$ 90,202,528.70	\$ 99,360,500.69
General Administration		
Executive Offices	\$ 183,686.49	\$ 397,062.29
General Services	869,348.43	913,975.66
General Expenses		
General Institutional Expense	1,166,946.87	1,344,526.53
Student Services	2,495,943.81	2,655,511.33
Instruction and Departmental Research	30,987,025.17	33,146,654.31
Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments	29,340,492.20	32,132,440.91
Organized Research	9,850,854.82	10,296,274.84
Extension and Public Service	3,579,571.32	4,297,088.89
Libraries	2,537,565.75	2,558,837.36
Annuities	4,207.50	3,900.00
Student Aid		
General Educational Fund	815,428.73	1,981,839.43
Organized Educational and Public Service Activities		2,078.00
Endowment Income	63,033.41	112,379.85
Current Gifts	584,553.56	757,949.05
U.S. Government	3,490,713.71	3,847,028.13
Physical Plant Maintenance and Operation	4,226,414.74	4,905,225.16
Lakeside Laboratory	6,742.19	7,728.95
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES	10,520,817.89	11,253,129.12
General and Operating	10,264,288.02	10,977,995.83
Student Aid	256,529.87	275,133.29
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$100,723,346.59	\$110,613,629.81
INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 3,511,023.45	\$ 4,446,636.96

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
As of June 30, 1969 & 70

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 30,803,671	\$ 32,670,930
Inventories and Receivables	16,876,671	18,977,418
Investments	4,827,132	5,052,898
Plant—Projects in Process	78,378,681	84,021,628
Plant and Equipment	176,793,881	194,687,062
Total Assets	\$307,680,036	\$335,409,936
COMMITMENTS, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Deferred Income, Commitments for Orders and Interest Payable	33,320,213	40,562,664
For Inventories and Receivables	8,231,015	9,174,647
For Retirement of Indebtedness	1,032,012	788,154
For Payroll and Tax Withheld and Employee Programs	6,830,744	7,114,666
Total Reserves	(\$ 49,413,984)	(\$ 57,640,131)
Notes Payable	(\$ 25,000)	(\$ 25,000)
Bonds Payable	(\$ 450,000)	(\$ 490,000)
Fund Balances		
Current Funds	789,935	2,587,557
Student Loan Funds	8,908,095	10,024,168
Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment	4,385,700	4,599,376
Plant Fund—Projects in Process	66,574,998	65,082,137
Plant Fund	176,793,881	194,687,062
Agency Fund	338,443	274,505
Total Fund Balances	(\$257,791,052)	(\$277,254,805)
Total Commitments, Reserves and Fund Balances	\$307,680,036	\$335,409,936

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

	Year Ending June 30	
	1969	1970
INCOME		
State Appropriations	\$22,536,000	\$ 25,633,998
(General University)		
Federal Appropriations	540,798	489,034
(General University)		
Student Fees	7,663,821	11,974,685
Organized Activities (Self-supporting instructional activities)	2,065,209	1,857,291
Auxiliary Enterprises and Stores	26,921,121	23,337,050
Restricted Funds:		
Grants and Contracts	23,236,989	22,418,652
Deposits	335,524	368,141
Cooperative Extension	4,972,500	5,239,603
Agricultural Experiment Station	4,765,291	5,051,042
Sales, Service, and Other	1,913,209	2,200,226
TOTAL INCOME	\$94,950,462	\$ 98,569,722
EXPENDITURES		
Administration and General Expense	4,070,902	4,922,492
Instruction and Research (General University)	23,391,359	25,604,639
Public Service (General University)	1,231,823	1,518,508
Library	1,381,818	1,732,705
Physical Plant Operation	3,876,306	4,547,153
Organized Activities	2,008,766	1,870,060
Auxiliary Enterprises and Stores	24,710,977	27,886,528
Restricted Funds and Deposits	23,218,494	22,511,149
Cooperative Extension	5,192,497	5,138,889
Agricultural Experiment Station	4,964,875	5,053,883
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$94,047,817	\$100,786,006

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 686,389	\$ 154,206
Inventories and Receivables	7,113,619	7,926,220
Investments	27,853,060	27,219,050
Educational Plant	130,698,727	148,802,832
Total Assets*	\$166,351,795	\$184,102,308
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Outstanding Orders	\$ 2,762,077	\$ 2,568,034
For Livestock	269,344	248,881
For Receivables	583,250	606,980
For Advances from Atomic Energy Commission	52,909	23,400
Total Reserves	\$ 3,667,580	\$ 3,447,295
Notes Payable	\$ 447,319	\$ 416,497
Bonds Payable	36,030,000	35,670,000
Fund Balances		
Current Funds	15,704,089	12,949,460
Loan Funds	4,908,924	5,541,629
Endowment Funds	2,951,072	3,751,334
Plant Funds	100,091,642	119,488,105
Agency Funds	2,551,169	2,837,988
Total Fund Balances	\$162,684,215	\$180,655,013
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances*	\$166,351,795	\$184,102,308

* Net of Interfund receivables and payables

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

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
INCOME		
State Appropriations	\$ 9,097,000	\$ 9,300,000
Tuition & Fees	3,319,686	5,453,100
Organized Educational Activities	272,990	332,701
Auxiliary Enterprises	5,209,075	5,614,712
Current Restricted Funds	1,104,227	1,037,035
Other Income, including Federal	202,270	231,360
TOTAL	\$19,205,248	\$21,968,908
EXPENDITURES		
Office of Administration	\$ 907,049	1,005,755
General Administrative Expense	1,422,930	1,969,998
Instruction	7,691,297	8,304,473
Organized Research	164,215	161,585
Extension Service	201,515	239,806
Library	724,369	776,536
Operation of Physical Plant	1,560,067	1,896,860
Repairs, Replacements & Alterations	226,880	328,584
Organized Educational Activities	237,350	301,170
Auxiliary Enterprises	3,978,284	4,893,792
Current Restricted Funds	1,104,227	1,037,035
TOTAL	\$18,218,183	\$20,915,594
INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 987,065	\$ 1,053,314

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 174,298	\$ 221,734
Balances with State Comptroller	3,932,544	2,500,611
Funds at Paying Agent	483,126	478,839
Inventories and Receivables	2,128,435	2,371,680
Investments	10,548,012	10,789,503
Investment in Plant	42,228,118	47,824,876
Total Assets	\$59,494,533	\$64,187,243
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Encumbrances	\$ 303,536	\$ 92,758
For Commitments for Projects in Process	5,172,967	2,860,249
For Reversion to State General Fund	59,499	
For Advance Fee Payments	256,676	248,209
For Debt Service	483,126	478,839
Total Reserves	\$ 6,275,804	\$ 3,680,055
Notes Payable	\$ 57,000	\$ 53,000
Bonds Payable	16,300,000	16,110,000
Fund Balances		
Current Funds—General Operations	10,800	518,299
—Restricted Funds	7,879,699	8,805,319
Subtotal Current Funds	\$ 7,890,499	\$ 9,323,618
Student Loan Funds	\$ 2,092,757	\$ 2,336,717
Endowment Funds	79,917	127,463
Plant Funds	26,176,512	31,938,857
Agency Funds	622,044	617,533
Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	\$53,218,729	\$60,507,188
Total Liabilities, Reserves & Fund Balances	\$59,494,533	\$64,187,243

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

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
BALANCES		
Cash	\$ 1,166.31	
Investments	49,798.61	
Total Balance	\$ 50,964.92	
INCOME		
Appropriations	\$665,000.00	\$810,000.00
Student Teaching Contract	1,500.00	250.00
Tuition	3,756.96	3,747.15
Earned Interest	2,099.62	3,012.24
Milk—Lunch Program (Federal)	3,148.17	2,413.15
Sales—Refunds—Other Income	4,943.69	3,688.60
Contract—Dept. of Public Instruction		6,000.00
Total Income	\$680,448.44	\$829,111.14
Total Balance and Income	\$731,413.36	\$829,111.14
EXPENDITURES		
Administrative	\$ 61,892.70	\$ 75,227.88
Educational	286,829.84	336,582.92
Houseparents	74,278.39	85,447.30
Medical Service	23,928.27	20,927.46
Food Service	68,995.75	62,699.68
Laundry	21,514.16	18,523.60
Buildings—Grounds	132,515.06	156,937.44
Equipment	36,656.53	12,281.97
Repairs, Replacements, Alterations	24,661.30	20,502.42
Reversion to State	141.36	
Total Expenditure	\$731,413.36	\$789,130.67
Income over Expenditures		\$ 39,980.47

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

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 19,925.49	\$ 13,593.02
Investments	163,327.67	178,231.18
Capital Funds	28,500.00	3,980.33
Federal Funds	4,968.07	10,246.00
Educational Plant	2,243,391.49	2,294,519.38
Total Assets	\$2,460,112.72	\$2,500,569.91
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities—Accounts Payable	\$ 39,917.68	\$ 15,531.22
Reserves		
Operating Funds	141.36	39,323.96
Capital Funds	28,500.00	3,980.33
Federal Funds	4,968.07	10,246.00
Educational Plant	2,243,391.49	2,294,519.38
Fund Balances		
Capital Funds	103.80	(1,873.52)
Federal Funds	671.07	(4,899.09)
Trust Funds	142,419.25	143,741.63
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances	\$2,460,112.72	\$2,500,569.91

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

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
BALANCES		
Amount on hand July 1	\$ 50,775.00	\$ 66,913.60
Due from State	.03	
Total Balances	\$ 50,775.03	\$ 66,913.60
RECEIPTS		
Appropriations	\$1,179,999.97	\$1,396,000.00
Cash Sales & Receipts	8,395.99	13,822.33
Government Milk Program	7,952.59	6,651.82
Earned Interest	10,015.10	10,326.35
Total Receipts	\$1,206,363.65	\$1,426,800.50
TOTAL BALANCE & RECEIPTS	\$1,257,138.68	\$1,493,714.07
EXPENDITURES		
Administrative	69,030.46	75,158.26
Academic	400,520.60	498,115.10
Vocational	68,042.24	79,888.90
Dorm & Recreation	120,681.69	141,040.51
Medical Service	32,995.44	34,770.67
Food Service	136,675.70	155,566.70
Laundry	42,721.56	45,303.07
Physical Plant	210,486.17	244,132.27
Equipment	22,169.99	31,678.26
R.R. & A.	11,726.58	43,336.10
Insurance Expense	7,797.50	7,656.14
Retirement Expense	67,377.15	79,142.56
Total Budget Expense	\$1,190,225.08	\$1,435,788.54
Balance on hand June 30	66,913.60	57,925.53
TOTAL EXPENSE & BALANCE	\$1,257,138.68	\$1,493,714.07

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET 1968-1970**

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
ASSETS		
Operating Funds, on hand or receivable	\$ 66,913.60	\$ 57,925.53
Supplies Inventory	82,477.66	88,979.42
Title I Funds, on hand or due	4,310.60	9,525.99
Capital Funds, on hand or due	53,346.29	7,432.13
Trust Funds	22,869.46	25,201.36
Physical Plant Investment	2,466,276.78	2,519,321.60
Equipment Inventory	576,547.26	638,774.07
TOTAL ASSETS	\$3,272,741.65	\$3,347,160.10
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Reserves		
For Operating Funds	\$ 66,913.60	\$ 57,925.53
For Title I Funds	4,310.60	9,525.99
For Capital Funds	53,346.29	7,432.13
For Trust Funds	22,869.46	25,201.36
For Equipment & Supplies	659,024.92	727,753.49
For Fixed Assets	2,466,276.78	2,519,321.60
TOTAL RESERVES	\$3,272,741.65	\$3,347,160.10

**BOARD OFFICE
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE**

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
Income:		
State Appropriation	\$105,000	\$110,500
Refunds and Reimbursements	2,670	6,404
Total Income	\$107,670	\$116,904
Expense:		
Salaries	\$ 67,038	\$ 69,875
State Cost—FICA	2,400	2,274
—IPERS	1,676	1,530
—Insurance	312	216
Total Salaries	\$ 71,426	\$ 73,895
Support and Maintenance:		
Members—Per diem	\$ 10,088	\$ 12,492
—Travel	6,383	8,419
Staff Travel	2,578	4,570
Executive Council (supplies & postage)	5,652	3,008
Printing and Binding	4,123	2,194
Equipment	1,711	—
General Office Expense	281	2,367
Telephone	3,555	3,982
State Car Dispatcher	492	(Note 1)
Total Support and Maintenance	\$ 34,863	\$ 37,032
Total Expense	\$106,289	\$110,927
Excess Income over Expense	\$ 1,381	\$ 5,977
Balance Forward from Previous Year	840	—
	\$ 2,221	\$ 5,977
Reversion to State General Fund	\$ 2,221	—
Balance June 30	\$ —	\$ 5,977

(Note 1)—Included in staff travel

**BOARD OF REGENTS
BUDGET CEILING DATA
July 1, 1967—June 30, 1969**

The statutory ceiling is the amount set by the legislative appropriation plus the anticipated revenues from various sources. Any requests for decreases or increases must be approved by the Board of Regents and reported to the State Comptroller. While state appropriations are fixed, the revenues from various other 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, and sales of material and services. The following table shows these changes.

	Statutory Biennial Ceiling	Approved Increases	Approved New Ceiling	Actual Expenditures July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1969	Expenditures Below Ceiling
The University of Iowa					
General University					
Operations	\$75,407,000	\$1,943,362.00	\$77,350,362.00	\$77,226,965.00	\$123,397.00
University Hospitals	31,475,000	5,004,784.00	36,479,784.00	36,479,784.00	
Psychopathic Hospitals	4,262,000	88,984.00	4,350,984.00	4,298,795.00	52,189.00
Bacteriological Laboratory	1,404,000	49,717.00	1,453,717.00	1,444,225.00	9,492.00
Hospital School	2,532,000	None	2,532,000.00	2,464,116.00	67,884.00
State Sanatorium	3,030,000	637,491.00	3,667,491.00	3,658,042.00	9,449.00
Iowa State University	60,812,000	4,451,790.84	65,263,790.84	64,703,097.51	560,693.33
Agricultural Experiment					
Station	9,314,000	209,378.05	9,523,379.05	9,495,934.71	27,444.34
Cooperative Extension					
Service	9,552,000	462,486.49	10,014,486.49	9,979,859.97	34,626.52
University of Northern Iowa	15,541,063	670,734.48	16,211,797.48	16,010,830.81	200,966.67

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS PROPOSED OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGETS 1971-73

(Figures in \$000; may not add because of rounding)

OPERATING	University of Iowa					
	General University	University Hospitals	Psychopathic Hospital	Bacteri- ological Laboratory	Hospital School	State Sanatorium
Starting Base	\$100,344,000	\$47,199,000	\$5,100,000	\$1,838,000	\$3,006,000	\$3,958,000
Additions Requested:						
Enrollment Increase Expense	2,909,000	—	—	—	—	—
Salary Increases—Academic	6,758,000	2,197,000	300,000	82,000	159,000	111,000
Salary Increases—Non-Academic	1,626,000	2,104,000	202,000	59,000	84,000	258,000
General Expense—Cost Increase	1,682,000	2,226,000	63,000	47,000	35,000	86,000
Equipment and Library Books	352,000	50,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
R. R. & A.	178,000	86,000	5,000	10,000	4,000	22,000
Special Needs	1,256,000	373,000	—	—	—	—
Western Iowa Center	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Additions Requested	\$ 14,761,000	\$ 7,036,000	\$ 573,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 284,000	\$ 483,000
Total Proposed Budget	\$115,105,000	\$54,235,000	\$5,673,000	\$2,038,000	\$3,290,000	\$4,441,000
Less: Estimated Income						
Student Fees	\$ 28,031,000	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	4,560,000	35,355,000	910,000	338,000	200,000	780,000
TOTAL	\$ 32,591,000	\$35,355,000	\$ 910,000	\$ 338,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 780,000
State Appropriation Requested	82,514,000	18,880,000	4,763,000	1,700,000	3,090,000	3,661,000
Present Appropriation	65,074,000	17,400,000	4,086,000	1,454,000	2,700,000	3,098,000
Increase in Appropriation Requested	\$ 17,440,000	\$ 1,480,000	\$ 677,000	\$ 246,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 563,000

BOARD OFFICE PROPOSED BUDGET 1971-73

Salaries	\$276,122
Expenses:	
Staff travel	15,200
Board Members Per Diem and Travel	41,000
Supplies and Office Expense	15,830
Printing and Binding	8,500
Telephone and Telegraph	8,000
Equipment	2,000
TOTAL	\$366,652
Less Anticipated Reimbursement	3,200
Biennial Appropriation Request	\$363,452

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS PROPOSED OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGETS 1971-73

(Figures in \$000; may not add because of rounding)

Iowa State University			University of Northern Iowa	Iowa School for the Deaf	Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	Grand Total Regent Institutions
General University	Experiment Stations	Extension				
\$84,006,000	\$10,126,000	\$11,182,000	\$32,174,000	\$3,112,000	\$1,724,000	\$303,769,000
3,034,000	—	—	1,385,000	—	—	7,328,000
5,605,000	680,000	932,000	2,591,000	135,000	74,000	19,624,000
1,227,000	268,000	111,000	630,000	152,000	82,000	6,803,000
1,337,000	105,000	97,000	497,000	35,000	21,000	6,231,000
342,000	12,000	3,000	108,000	3,000	2,000	885,000
224,000	—	—	102,000	7,000	6,000	644,000
900,000	—	—	450,000	21,000	16,000	3,016,000
174,000	—	—	—	—	—	174,000
12,843,000	1,065,000	1,143,000	\$ 5,763,000	\$ 353,000	\$ 201,000	\$ 44,705,000
\$96,849,000	\$11,191,000	\$12,325,000	\$37,937,000	\$3,465,000	\$1,925,000	\$348,474,000
\$24,800,000	—	—	\$11,499,000	—	—	\$ 64,330,000
5,095,000	2,474,000	4,766,000	520,000	\$ 44,000	\$ 31,000	55,073,000
\$29,895,000	\$ 2,474,000	\$ 4,766,000	\$12,019,000	\$ 44,000	\$ 31,000	\$119,403,000
66,954,000	8,717,000	7,559,000	25,918,000	3,421,000	1,894,000	229,071,000
51,268,000	7,651,000	6,000,000	19,518,000	2,891,000	1,620,000	182,760,000
\$15,686,000	\$ 1,066,000	\$ 1,559,000	\$ 6,400,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 274,000	\$ 46,311,000

REQUESTED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND TUITION REPLACEMENT FUNDS:

	State University of Iowa	Iowa State University	University of Northern Iowa	Iowa School for the Deaf	Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	Board of Regents	Grand Total Regent Institutions
Tuition Replacement for Bonds Already Authorized						\$3,172,000	\$ 3,172,000
Tuition Replacement for New Bonding Authority						2,419,000	2,419,000
Direct Capital Appropriation	\$ 4,628,000	\$ 7,329,000	\$ 880,000	\$ 357,000	\$ 143,000		13,337,000
New Bonding Authority	12,083,000	6,432,000	7,020,000				25,535,000
TOTAL—Capital Improvement and Tuition Replacement Funds	\$16,711,000	\$13,761,000	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 357,000	\$ 143,000	\$5,591,000	\$44,463,000

**REGENT INSTITUTIONS
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL REQUESTS
(less nonstate sources)***

For 1971-73:

University of Iowa	\$16,711,000	
Iowa State University	13,761,000	
University of Northern Iowa	7,900,000	
		\$ 38,372,000

For 1973-81:

University of Iowa	\$66,203,000	
Iowa State University	53,276,000	
University of Northern Iowa	27,045,000	
		\$146,524,000

Ten-year program, 1971-81:	\$184,896,000
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(Total amount sought through
bonding and current appropriations)

In addition to:

For 1971-73:

Iowa Braille & Sight-Saving School	\$ 143,000	
Iowa School for the Deaf	\$ 357,000	
		\$ 500,000

*Nonstate sources include anticipated Federal grants and private gifts totaling \$33,639,000 (estimated), to bring the total 10-year program of the universities to \$218,535,000.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
BUILDING NEEDS AND RELATED IMPROVEMENTS
FOR THE 1971-73 BIENNIUM**

Because of current federal fiscal policy, matching funds are not anticipated for that portion of the following projects which formerly would have been eligible for federal funding. Consequently, the total request is sought from the 64th General Assembly.

(Recurring Projects. No single project in categories estimated at more than \$250,000.)

Project	Total
General Utilities	\$ 270,000
General Remodeling	910,000
Advance Planning	181,000
Campus Improvements	181,000
Land Purchases	575,000
Leasing	104,000
Subtotal Recurring Items	(2,221,000)

(The following projects are listed in priority order for the 1971-73 Biennium.)

1. East Side Elevated Water Tank	474,000
2. Steam Main Extensions	371,000
3. MacLean Hall Remodeling	950,000
4. Music Building (Old) Remodeling	430,000
5. Dentistry Building (Old) Remodeling	600,000
6. College of Education Building	7,320,000
7. Turbine Generator # 1	2,100,000
8. Animal House Addition	220,000
9. Hydraulics Laboratory Addition	920,000
10. Pre-School Laboratory	678,000
11. Engineering Building Remodeling—Phase I	427,000
Subtotal 1971-73 Priority Items	(14,490,000)
Total 1971-73 Biennium	\$16,711,000

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
PROPOSED TEN-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM: 1971-1980
(\$000 omitted)

General University and Health Sciences	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
		Nonstate	State Appopr. & Revenue Bonds
Recurring Projects			
General Utilities	\$ 270	\$---	\$ 270
General Remodeling	910	---	910
Advance Planning	181	---	181
Campus Improvements	181	---	181
Land Purchases	575	---	575
Leasing	104	---	104
Priority Projects			
Eastside Elevated Water Tank	474	---	474
Steam Main Extensions	371	---	371
MacLean Hall Remodeling	950	---	950
Music Building (old) Remodeling	430	---	430
Dentistry Building (old) Remodeling	600	---	600
College of Education Building	7,320	---	7,320
Turbine Generator #1	2,100	---	2,100
Animal House Addition	220	---	220
Hydraulics Laboratory Addition	920	---	920
Pre-School Laboratory	678	---	678
Engineering Building Rem.—Phase I	427	---	427
(subtotal 1971-73 requests)	\$16,711	---	\$16,711
Recurring Projects			
General Utilities	\$ 517	\$---	\$ 517
General Remodeling	3,911	---	3,911
Advance Planning	484	---	484
Campus Improvements	484	---	484
Land Purchases	2,298	---	2,298
Leasing	280	---	280
Priority Projects			
College of Education Bldg. (equip.)	733	---	733
Social Sciences Building	7,986	1,996	5,990
Chemistry-Botany Addition	3,993	998	2,995
Medical Laboratories Remodeling	2,197	549	1,648
Water Plant Expansion	1,050	---	1,050
University Hospital Rem.—Phase I	2,640	660	1,980
Engineering Bldg. Rem.—Phase II	299	---	299
University Hospital Rem.—Phase II	6,145	1,536	4,609
Physical Plant Additions	\$ 2,529	---	\$ 2,529
School of Social Work Bldg.	879	220	659
Communications Center Addition	439	110	329
Steam Boiler # 10	920	---	920
Turbine Generator #2	2,200	---	2,200
Steam Main Extensions	440	---	440

General University and Health Sciences	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
		Nonstate	State Appopr. & Revenue Bonds
Schaeffer Hall Remodeling	808	202	606
Chemistry-Botany Remodeling	550	138	412
Psychopathic Hos. Add. & Rem.	1,241	310	931
Communications Center Rem.	550	138	412
West Campus Mall	330	—	330
Women's Physical Ed. Add. & Rem.	1,519	380	1,139
Speech & Dramatic Arts Building	8,931	2,233	6,698
Law Center Addition	1,464	366	1,098
Pharmacy Building Addition	3,167	792	2,375
State Bacteriological Lab.—Phase I	2,463	616	1,847
13.2 KV Elect. System Ext.—S. Loop	495	—	495
13.2 KV Elect. System Ext.—E. Loop	625	—	625
Faculty Art Studio Addition	250	—	250
Field House Office Area Remodeling	450	—	450
Administration Building	5,575	—	5,575
MacBride Hall Remodeling	809	202	607
Undergraduate Library	7,321	1,830	5,491
East Hall Remodeling	489	117	372
Turbine Generator #3	2,135	—	2,135
(subtotal 1973-80 Requests)	\$79,596	\$13,393	\$66,203
(subtotal 1971-73 Requests)	16,711	—	16,711
Total General University and Health Sciences 1971-80	\$96,307	\$13,393	\$82,914

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
BIENNIAL CAPITAL REQUEST SUMMARY
1971-1973**

	Estimated Total Cost	Nonstate* Funds	State Appopr. & Revenue Bonds
General Utilities	\$ 449,000		\$ 449,000
General Remodeling	710,000		710,000
Advance Planning	110,000		110,000
Campus Development	220,000		220,000
Physical Education for Women—Building Equipment	147,000		147,000
Classroom and Office Building No. 3—Equipment	532,000		532,000
Veterinary Medicine Complex, Phase I, II— Equipment	1,526,000		1,526,000
Veterinary Medicine Complex—Utility Extension	1,173,000		1,173,000
Physical Plant Shops and Stores	2,046,000**		1,997,000
Fire Protection Improvements	363,000		363,000
Physics Building Remodeling	357,000		357,000
Science Building Remodeling	495,000		495,000
Education Building—Phase I	3,262,000		3,262,000
Steam Generating Equipment	2,420,000		2,420,000
TOTAL	\$13,810,000		\$13,761,000

* Federal construction funds will not be available in the 1971-73 biennium.

** \$49,000 from 62nd G.A. appropriation.

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
LONG-RANGE CAPITAL NEEDS
1971-1981**

	Estimated Total Cost	Nonstate Funds	State Appopr. & Revenue Bonds
1971-73			
BIENNIAL REQUEST	\$13,761,000		\$13,761,000
CAPITAL NEEDS 1973-81:			
Industrial Education Building	2,416,000	605,000	1,811,000
Music Building—Phase I	2,230,000	558,000	1,672,000
Design Center	5,790,000	1,447,000	4,343,000
Meats Laboratory	1,464,000	366,000	1,098,000
Veterinary Quadrangle Remodeling	275,000		275,000
Chemistry Building Remodeling	418,000		418,000
Development of Intramural Fields	495,000		495,000
Turbine Generator, Switchgear, Auxiliary	3,300,000	825,000	2,475,000
Steam Generator, Auxiliary	1,165,000	291,000	874,000
Child Development Building	1,464,000	366,000	1,098,000
Library Addition No. 3	4,925,000	1,231,000	3,694,000
Physical Education and Intramural Bldg.	3,993,000	998,000	2,995,000
Continuing Education Bldg.	4,658,000	3,328,000	1,330,000
Central Chilled Water System	413,000		413,000
Science Building Addition No. 3	7,587,000	1,897,000	5,690,000
Agronomy Building Addition	1,464,000	366,000	1,098,000
Home Economics Addition	3,061,000	765,000	2,296,000
Horticulture Greenhouse	1,517,000	380,000	1,137,000
Engineering Research Institute Phase I	2,529,000	633,000	1,896,000
Library, Undergraduate	5,989,000	1,497,000	4,492,000
Music Building, Phase II	2,726,000	681,000	2,045,000
Student Services Building	3,258,000	479,000	2,779,000
Agricultural Engineering Building	2,170,000		2,170,000
General Utilities	1,801,000		1,801,000
General Remodeling	1,272,000		1,272,000
Planning	660,000		660,000
Campus Development	1,122,000		1,122,000
General University Subtotal	\$81,923,000	\$16,713,000	\$65,210,000
PUBLIC SERVICE:			
Agriculture Experiment Station	1,104,000	276,000	828,000
Agriculture Experiment Station—Farm Bldgs.	1,331,000	332,000	999,000
Public Services Subtotal	\$ 2,435,000	\$ 608,000	\$ 1,827,000
Grand Total	\$84,358,000	\$17,321,000	\$67,037,000

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS REQUEST FOR 1971-73**

	Estimated Total Cost	SOURCE OF FUNDING	
		Nonstate Funds	State Appropri. and Bonding
CAPITAL REQUESTS FOR 1971-73			
1. Recurring Items	\$ 880,000	\$—	\$ 880,000
2. Library—Phase II	3,000,000	—	3,000,000
3. Industrial Arts & Technology—Phase I	1,220,000	—	1,220,000
4. Art Building—Phase I	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
5. Speech—Phase I	1,300,000	—	1,300,000
Biennial Totals	\$7,900,000	\$—	\$7,900,000

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

	Estimate Total Cost	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
		Nonstate Funds	State Appropri. & and Bonding
I. CAPITAL REQUESTS FOR 1971-73			
1. Recurring Projects	\$ 880,000	\$—	\$ 880,000
2. Library—Phase II	3,000,000	—	3,000,000
3. Industrial Arts & Technology—Phase I	1,220,000	—	1,220,000
4. Art Building—Phase I	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
5. Speech—Phase I	1,300,000	—	1,300,000
Biennial Totals	\$ 7,900,000	\$—	\$ 7,900,000
II. CAPITAL NEEDS 1973-81 (Not in priority order)			
1. Recurring Projects	\$ 3,600,000	\$—	\$ 3,600,000
2. Library—Phase III	3,000,000	500,000	2,500,000
3. Physical Education Building—Phase III	3,330,000	325,000	3,005,000
4. Heating Plant—New Boiler	380,000	—	380,000
5. Arts & Industry Building Renovation	600,000	—	600,000
6. Science Building—Phase III	5,000,000	500,000	4,500,000
7. Wright Hall Renovation	605,000	—	605,000
8. Administration Building—Phase III	500,000	50,000	450,000
9. Baker Hall Conversion & Renovation	3,450,000	300,000	3,150,000
10. Physics Building Renovation	770,000	—	770,000
11. Psychology Building	1,940,000	300,000	1,640,000
12. Art Building—Phase II	710,000	150,000	560,000
13. Speech Building—Phase II	860,000	200,000	660,000
14. Physical Education Building—Phase III	2,570,000	300,000	2,270,000
15. Business Building	2,655,000	300,000	2,355,000
Eight Year Subtotal	\$29,970,000	\$2,925,000	\$27,045,000
Ten Year Total	\$37,870,000	\$2,925,000	\$34,945,000

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

1. Boiler Conversion	\$ 22,000.00
2. Tunnel Repairs	12,500.00
3. Freight Elevator Replacement	28,000.00
4. Renovation of Electrical and Mechanical Services	50,000.00
5. Walkway to Gymnasium-Swimming Pool-Bowling Alley	30,000.00
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TOTAL CAPITAL REQUEST FOR 1971-1973 Biennium	\$142,500.00

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

1. Main Administration Building—Remodel three basement rooms into classrooms	\$ 30,000.00
2. Girls Dormitory Expansion	247,000.00
3. Main Administration Building—Remodel west dormitory area	80,000.00
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TOTAL CAPITAL REQUESTS FOR 1971-1973 Biennium	\$357,000.00

