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BOARD OF REGENTS STATE OF IOWA

BIENNIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1972

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BIENNIAL REPORT 32
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
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R. WAYNE RICHEY, *Executive Secretary*

June 30, 1972

The Honorable Robert D. Ray, Governor of Iowa
Members of the 65th General Assembly

Gentlemen:

This biennial report of the Board of Regents, covering the period from July 1, 1970, to June 30, 1972, is submitted in accordance with Section 262.26, Code of Iowa.

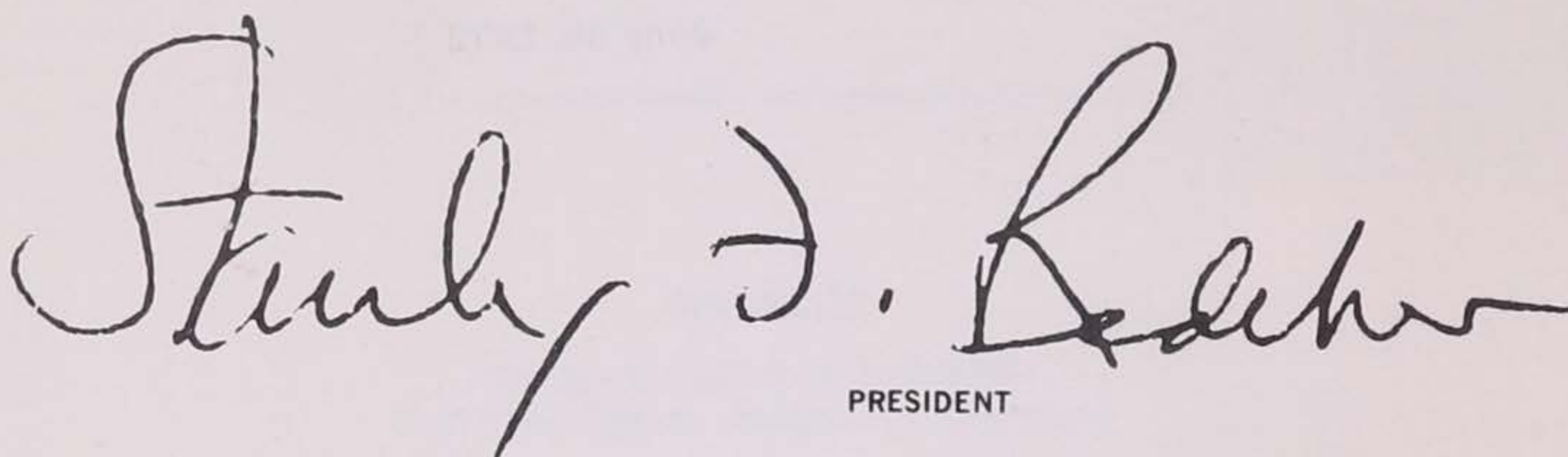
The report attempts to present an objective assessment not only of accomplishments but also of present and future problems. It is rendered in the firm belief that the future of Iowa depends, to a large degree, on the kind and quality of public higher education which the citizens of the State are willing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

Respectfully,

Stanley F. Redeker
President

SFR:jm

THE BOARD REPORT



PRESIDENT

The two fiscal years covered in this report presented the Board of Regents with some major changes in the institutions under its control. The explosive enrollment growth of the 1960's came to an end not only for state universities but for other public and private institutions of higher education across most of the nation. Tight financial constraints continued producing a need for review of existing programs and priorities. The bitterness of campus unrest appeared to mellow as student bodies in Iowa and across the nation seemed to be turning away from the discord which plagued many universities in the late 1960's. At the same time these students were given adult rights by state and federal laws which granted the majority of students the right to vote and carry on their personal business as adults. This combination of trends brought a new flavor to the decisions faced by the Board during the past biennium.

Enrollments failed to grow during the biennium not only in Iowa but in much of the midwest. Fall enrollment in 1971 showed a drop of about 700 over the previous year, and in 1972 the enrollment declined another 1,100. The decline was somewhat sharper than had been expected but the over-all trend was no surprise. However, the enrollment plateau does not mean that enrollment has ceased to be a major factor. Enrollments have been

deliberately increased in programs such as law and the health sciences in order to expand the flow of these professionals into the ranks of those serving Iowa. These are costly programs and tuition does not begin to match the expense of educating students in them. Therefore, by increasing the enrollment in these high-cost programs, the institutions may actually face increased costs even though over-all enrollment does not grow.

No tuition increase was enacted by the Board during the biennium. The last tuition increase was made in 1969, and at that time tuition at Iowa's public universities ranked among the highest in the nation among similar universities. In 1971, the Legislature froze the basic resident tuition fee at its present level for the biennium. During this period a majority of public universities in the nation raised tuition. By the end of the two-year period Iowa, once at or near the top in the midwest, was at the midpoint in comparison of resident tuition and just below the midpoint for nonresident tuition. The budget askings approved by the Board of Regents were based upon a continuation of present tuition rates through the coming biennium.

Financial restrictions during the period meant the Board could offer pay raises averaging only about 2 percent to faculty during the biennium in spite of an over-all reduction

in staff during the period. Comparable universities were granting raises as high as 6 percent annually during this period. Salaries of nonacademic employees increased 5 percent annually in the 1971-73 period compared with increases of up to 7 percent in the general economy. Adequate pay is a major factor in keeping and attracting the high quality faculty and staff now serving our state and universities. A work-load study conducted by each university in 1972 clearly indicated that faculty members are working far beyond the usual 40-hour week and that many commonly work over 50 hours each week.



Since 1970 a committee created by the Board of Regents has been developing a method for projecting space needs for the universities through the use of a computer program. This computer program, or model, has contributed to a significant reduction in the 10-year building program approved by the Board last fall. In previous years the 10-year plan has shown needs in excess of \$200 million. The current 10-year plan involves \$126 million for the biennium to come, a much smaller amount than previous plans. The committee is continuing to work toward perfecting the model so that standards can be set for space needs in the future and possible savings effected.



During this biennium we have continued our effort to coordinate the activities of our universities in a way that would avoid unnecessary duplication, yet give the universities room to develop their disparate roles and maintain flexibility to meet changing needs. A major element in this effort is the Regents Interinstitutional Committee on Educational Coordination composed of the academic vice-presidents at each university. Last year we directed this committee to prepare a long-range academic plan to be submitted to us in the summer of 1973. This plan will outline current programs and possible changes to come in the form of new programs and elimination of old ones. In an effort to control the establishment of new courses and programs that might unnecessarily duplicate what is already being done, the Board has directed that no new courses be added until 10 questions are satisfactorily answered. These questions are:

1. At what institutions, public and private, is the program or a similar program offered at present?

2. What implications are there for potential duplication of the program in the Regents institutions?
3. Is the proposed program compatible with the mission of the institution?
4. Is there a special need in the state of Iowa for this program? If so, explain.
5. What is the assessment of the educational quality of the program at present?
6. What is the anticipated demand for the program from students now enrolled or who might be enrolled at this institution?
7. What expectations are there for professional employment for graduates in this field in the state, in the region, and in the nation for the future?
8. Are the estimated increased costs, as stated by the institution, realistic?
9. What will be the increased costs: amount for faculty, current expenses, space, library, etc., first-time and annually after the program reaches full operation?
10. What were the comments of the Iowa Coordinating Council for Post High School Education when the proposal was presented to it?

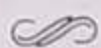
The impact of the majority rights legislation has been significant. For the first time nearly all students at our universities are adults and must be treated so, not only by the public so far as their legal rights are concerned, but from the standpoint of the university, which has had to alter in some respects the way students are treated. Most discussion involved alcoholic beverages. The Board approved the possession by adults of alcoholic beverages in the dorms in the same manner the students would be treated if they were in private lodgings. Authority was granted for the sale of beer in student unions.



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. The compliance officer is in charge of implementing this program. The Regents Compliance Office is maintaining files on over 2,000 vendors, suppliers and contractors transacting business with the Board of Regents. The files contain information about equal opportunity and affirmative action, and they are available to other state agencies. In addition to an em-

phasis on racial discrimination the office intends to increase emphasis on sex discrimination. This office has been a major force in the hiring of hundreds of minority group persons and in the development of nondiscriminatory hiring plans involving contractors and labor unions. In addition to this effort there have been affirmative action programs initiated at the universities with regard to their internal operations.

The State Merit System established by the 62nd General Assembly exempted Regent personnel but provided that the Board of Regents would establish a separate system which "shall not be inconsistent with the objectives of this chapter" (Ch. 95, Acts of the 62nd G.A.). Work began shortly thereafter to coordinate and interrelate the personnel systems of institutions under the Board of Regents to form a comprehensive system which would meet the objectives of the legislation. The Merit System Coordinator has been at the center of this effort and in conjunction with personnel officials of the institutions is preparing to submit a classification and pay plan for non-academic personnel to be effective July 1, 1973. At this point the Regents' system would be fully operational.



During this biennium the Board has paid particular attention to the development of its two special schools—Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School at Vinton and the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs. Both schools work closely with the special education office of the Department of Public Instruction and local special education directors throughout the state. The schools also work closely with the University Hospital and are in frequent contact with medical specialists there. The Board has approved construction of a new girls' dormitory at Iowa School for the Deaf. This is expected to relieve current overcrowded conditions. Both ISD and IBSSS have moved in the direction of more individualized education. Mr. Charles Woodcock was named superintendent of IBSSS this year, replacing Dr. Frank Rocco, who resigned. Mr. Woodcock had been superintendent at the School for the Blind in Oregon for 15 years, and he had earned a national reputation in the field of educating blind children. Mr. Woodcock and the Board have stated there will be a spirit of cooperation between the school and the

Iowa Commission for the Blind. A new program for deaf-blind children has been added at IBSSS during the current biennium.

The biennial budget askings for the Board of Regents are contained in other pages in this report. State appropriations needed to finance these askings amount to \$118.4 million in 1973-74 and \$129.7 million in 1974-75. The Board has requested \$25.5 million in capital funds for the coming biennium, of which \$5.3 million would be financed by direct appropriation and \$20.2 million by academic revenue bonds. The Board, after detailed review, cut some \$33 million from the institutional operating askings and \$15 million from institutional capital requests. The capital request is the lowest in a decade. Many of the programs cut by the Board were considered important, but the action was taken in recognition of the financial position of the state. The Board askings are contained in a new format this year, designed to give legislators more pertinent information on which to base their decisions and to comply with the request by the governor and the legislature for a move toward program budgeting.

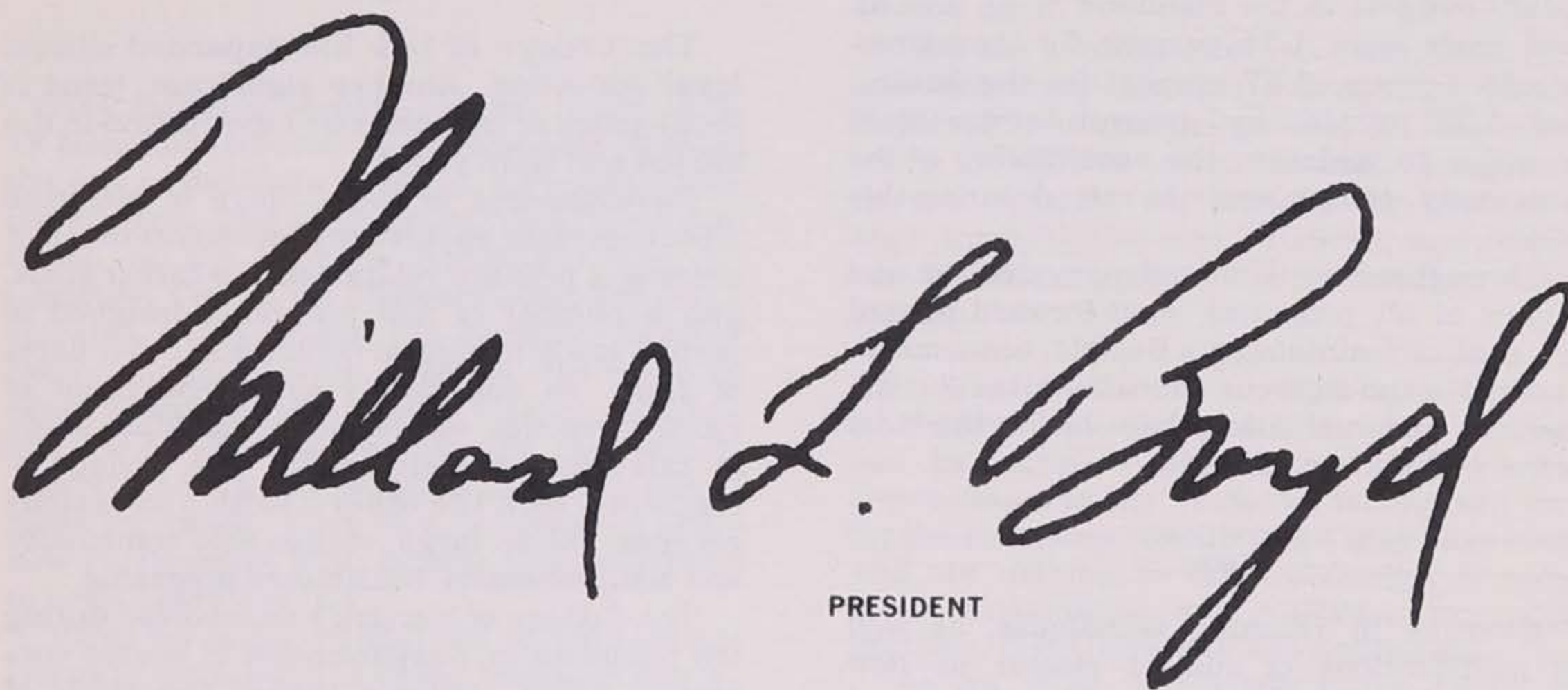
During this biennium three members of the Board of Regents completed their six-year terms: William B. Quarton of Cedar Rapids, Thomas A. Loudon of Keokuk, and Casey Loss of Algona. They were replaced by Mrs. Margaret Collison of Oskaloosa, John Baldridge of Chariton, and Ralph McCartney of Charles City. Stanley F. Redeker of Boone was elected to another term as chairman.



The Board Office continued its role of involvement in budget preparation, budget analysis, research and reporting on matters of Board interest, preparation of reports on capital plans, involvement with Regent committees and liaison with legislators and state officials. The budget askings for the coming biennium include a new position of budget analyst in recognition of the Board Office's expanding role in this area.

The reports of the chief executives of the institutions are shown on the following pages. They point to problems of space, staff, and funding, and at the same time state that we continue to build a distinguished system of public higher education, an aim that no doubt enjoys the continued support of most Iowans.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Philip L. Boyd

PRESIDENT

In the 1970-72 biennium the University reached a significant milestone on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of its founding. The founding date was Feb. 25, 1847, just 59 days after Iowa achieved statehood.

The University of Iowa is committed to undergraduate, professional, graduate and continuing education both on and off the campus. To discharge this commitment, the University engages in teaching, research, and appropriate extension, health, and other public services.



At the century and one-quarter mark, in contrast with the single "Normal" department from which it grew, the University is made up of ten colleges with the College of Liberal Arts at the core. Five other colleges provide undergraduate instruction: Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Nursing, and Pharmacy. There are three advanced professional colleges: Law, Dentistry, and Medicine. The tenth college, the Graduate College, provides advanced study through the master's

and doctoral levels in fields requiring more knowledge than can be learned in the traditional four-year period.

Also integral parts of the University today—for they are vital to the educational program—are the University General Hospital, the Psychopathic Hospital, the Hospital School for Severely Handicapped Children, the State Sanatorium, and the State Bacteriological Laboratory.

The University is unique among universities in that it is both physically and intellectually present in one place. The core of The University of Iowa is arts and sciences, surrounded by well-integrated professional colleges on a single campus.



Financial stringency was felt keenly in the biennium. The University sought to maintain its capacity to adapt and change despite the inability to keep pace with inflation and rising demands for services. Internal budgets were reduced so that funds thus freed could be

reallocated to the most urgent needs. The University Laboratory Schools and the Institute of Gerontology were closed. Some building space was closed until operating funds become available to permit reopening. Maintenance services were reduced campus-wide, to the detriment of long-term maintenance costs.

Of greatest concern was the University's inability to provide adequate compensation for its employees. Percentage increases to salary budgets in the biennium on an annualized basis were 1.75 percent for the administrative group, 1.87 percent for the faculty, and 5.25 percent for general service staff. In order to maintain the accessibility of the University, tuition was not raised during this period.

Throughout the University, evaluation and review of all programs went forward toward the goal of maintaining a flexible, economical, accessible and rigorous educational institution. Reviews and evaluations launched at the start of the 1970s are continuous.

Changes in teaching techniques, as well as modifications of subject matter as new knowledge comes into being, are intended and desirable results of continuing curriculum review.

In the College of Liberal Arts, examples of trends in curriculum of the past biennium include greater emphasis on computer science in the general area of mathematics, and the growth of studies in American civilization on an interdisciplinary basis involving history, religion, literature and other pertinent areas. The College of Liberal Arts has further encouraged students to demonstrate proficiency on examinations which, if passed, enable a student to receive credit in lieu of course work. This has helped shorten the time required to earn a bachelor's degree for many students. The new Bachelor of General Studies degree program offers the student wide discretion in developing an individualized program.

In the College of Business Administration the consolidation and integration of subject material has permitted a reduction in course offerings at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Significant progress was made in the College of Dentistry toward flexible scheduling to allow students to proceed with individualized curriculums. The College has a strong emphasis on the primary prevention of oral disease, greater perception by students of responsi-

bilities for patient care, and expanded utilization of trained auxiliaries.

Changes in the College of Education during the biennium resulted in earlier practical teaching experience for students, greater attention to common elements of teaching disadvantaged children of all types, and response to demand for special studies such as health career education and educational statistics.

The College of Law has expanded clinical legal education. Another significant trend is small-group or individualized instruction in the second and third years.

Developments in the College of Medicine include greater opportunity for seniors to select courses of primary relationship to career goals, and a number of new programs designed to permit study in clinical facilities in other parts of Iowa. In addition, a new Department of Family Practice was formed to facilitate study in this new specialty field. The College of Medicine, with the other health professions colleges, made large strides into community and comprehensive health care programs.

The College of Nursing was involved during the biennium in reorganization of course content to orient students toward the study of nursing as a service rendered outside hospitals and to other than the acutely ill.

The College of Engineering moved toward greater emphasis on interdisciplinary aspects of engineering in order to facilitate technical education that prepares students to function in areas such as environmental protection, transportation, and biomedical engineering. A core of general engineering courses were developed among several of the various fields in engineering.

Greater involvement of the student with the patient, the physician, and paramedical personnel results from emphasis given to the College of Pharmacy curriculum today as part of the effort to develop the resource potential of the pharmacist in patient care and public health. Greater emphasis on clinical aspects in the pharmacy curriculum yields a comparable time decrease in traditional laboratory courses.

As a result of accelerating change in society, our responsibility for continuing education remains great. During the 1970-72 biennium the University sponsored some 600 conferences, institutes, seminars and short courses, an in-

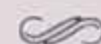
crease of 20 percent over the preceding period. The number of participants increased by some 5,000 to nearly 40,000 persons in groups ranging from Iowa municipal officers to specialists in heart surgery. Approximately 1,500 individuals enrolled in 1972 in the off-campus courses offered by the University through its Extension Division, and some 2,500 were enrolled in independent study (correspondence) courses.



New facilities brought into use in the 1970-72 biennium included an addition that doubled the size of the Main Library, a Physics Building addition, and a Music Building. Work continued on the Hancher Auditorium and the Lindquist Center for Measurement. The Basic Sciences Building and the Nursing Building were completed, while progress was made on construction of the Dental Science Building and the Health Sciences Library. These buildings will help make possible projected enrollment increases. They are designed to serve new curriculums that include more attention to health-care delivery.

Plans for a large addition to the General Hospital were readied as the biennium closed. (The plans were scaled back to less than half the initial expectations due to reduced federal funding for such projects. This was one of the more striking effects of lower federal funding in 1970-72.)

Forty major construction and remodeling projects, including seven buildings, were begun or completed during the biennium, for which the General Assembly of Iowa provided \$20,369,433 (29%) in direct appropriations; the remaining \$56,000,000 came from federal grants, academic revenue bonds, private gifts and grants, and earnings from revenue-producing facilities.



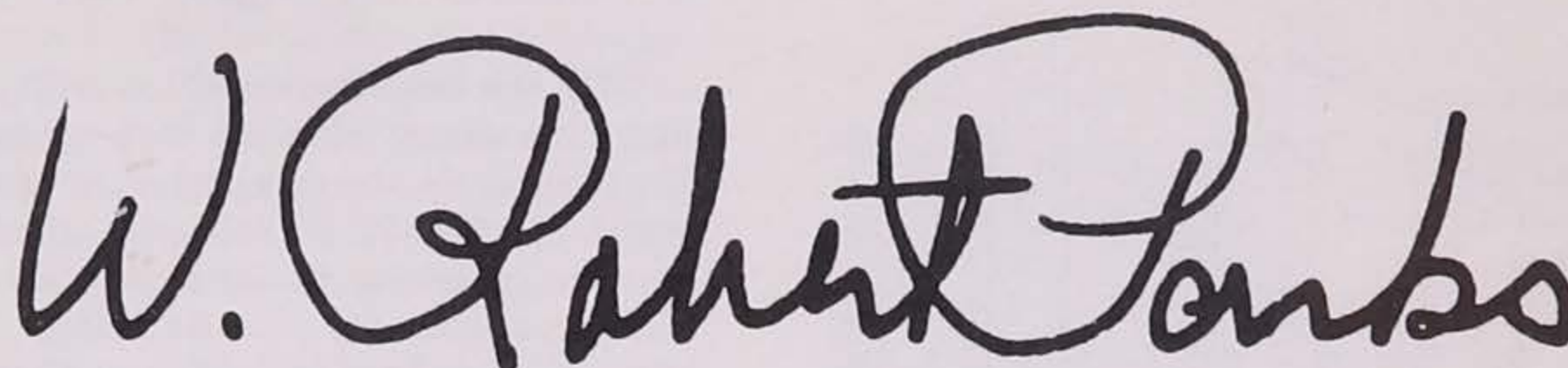
With the boundaries of Iowa City, Coralville, and University Heights ever-present factors in planning for campus growth, the University acted in 1970-72 to relieve traffic congestion on the campus, to increase the amount of area available for new buildings, and to provide more adequately for pedestrian movement.



No discussion of The University of Iowa can be complete without an expression of appreciation to the students, faculty and staff for the enormous contributions they have made and are making to the University. Because of the imagination and resolve of prior generations, this University has flourished.

As we enter the decade of the 1970s we must couple objectivity with humaneness. In a time of individuality we must recognize that there can be honesty in our differences, that respect can emerge from diversity, and that progress takes many forms.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY



PRESIDENT

During the 1970-72 biennium Iowa State moved into the restrictive framework of a seriously limited budget, and the problems associated with this movement now frame and shape all of our actions.

As we enter the 1972-74 biennium much is still unknown. We cannot be sure about the extent of the economies that will have to be made to enable the University to live within its resources in a highly inflationary period. Our greatest concern has been to avoid sacrificing programs and the faculty and staff which make these programs go, but in this effort we have not always been successful. We are presently phasing out, as an economy measure, our Technical Institute which had developed some highly successful two-year programs in engineering, as well as in agriculture and food service.

Our faculty and staff have been reduced in size. Nevertheless, we have moved mainly toward substantial cutbacks in such "non-people" expenditures as repairs, replacements and alterations, equipment purchases, and departmental current expense allowances.

Because we practiced strict economies elsewhere we were able to increase salaries somewhat, although these increases were nominal and not enough to keep pace with inflation.

The large question, however, which has concerned all of us at the University was how we could do more than negatively respond to financial austerity. We have attempted to

maintain our momentum and to act aggressively and creatively while continuing our task of building and modifying our academic programs to meet shifting and developing academic needs.

Although the developments that have taken place do not rest upon any one academic formula or any preconceived educational plan, they come within an increasingly defined, three-fold pattern of change that has been occurring in Iowa State's educational program during the past decade: First, to orient around the human and the humane in the purposes of its programs; second, to develop and strengthen its interdisciplinary efforts; and third, to permit greater flexibility and freedom of choice in academic program building.

The University's movement to develop and modify its educational program so that it can better serve changing human needs has taken a variety of forms. One of these has been the development of academic courses, both within and outside the regular curricular patterns, which might be described, for want of a more descriptive word, as "humanistic" in their purposes and substance. Some of these courses have been centered around the great emerging human problems and social issues of our rapidly changing society.

Other courses have as their purpose the development of a broader understanding of how the principles, the substance, and the

methodology of a particular academic discipline fit within the humane tradition of learning and within the developing body of human knowledge. Still other courses attempt to give students majoring within a discipline an understanding of the role their chosen profession plays within society, the human problems it is designed to solve, and the humanistic consequences it generates.



It is almost accepted as a given truth that the one increasing purpose of Iowa State's Extension Service is to serve human needs and wants. Serving people has always been its way of life. Over the past few years, however, Extension has been working with imagination, with vigor, and with conscience to enlarge and modify its programs so that it can better serve the changing needs of Iowa's people that have been created by their shifting population patterns and by the changing ways they make their living and live their lives.

The University's effort to widen and increase its century-old commitment to serving human needs is also substantially revealed in its movement toward the interdisciplinary in its programs and activities. For the large, difficult, and complicated human problems we face today generally can no longer be solved within the confines of a single discipline. But although the movement toward interdisciplinary effort in the University is a direct and definable consequence of the need for a convergence of disciplines in human problem solving, it derives from something more than a concern for the human and the humane. It is also being forced by the coercion of new knowledge which does not always fit into the old bottles of the traditional disciplines.



The pattern of interdisciplinary effort, then, has spread out over all sectors of the University, being particularly heavy and marked in the areas of the "hard sciences." Perhaps the most noteworthy development in the movement toward the interdisciplinary is the growing refinement and sophistication in its structural forms, its principles, its methodology. Particularly outstanding, however, has been the movement toward interdisciplinary research which appears to be clearly the way of the future. And certainly multidiscipline research in such areas as atmospheric science, enzyme engineering, materials science, nutrition, immunology, and cell biology hold high promise of serving important needs of society.

Moving along with the University's con-

tinuing effort to orient around the human and the humane and the accelerated movement to develop and strengthen interdisciplinary efforts, a third force has been at work during the past decade. It has been a drive to achieve greater flexibility, greater freedom for experimentation and individual choice in determining the directional purpose, substantive content, and educational techniques of academic programs. This, I think, has been good. For over the years, Iowa State has, I believe, tended to be too rigid, too inflexible, and sometimes even too authoritarian and perhaps too arbitrary in its program structures and academic requirements. Certainly if we are to be a creative, innovative university, we must have that flexibility in our curricular structures and in our administrative machinery which affords wide room for experimentation, for accommodating to changing needs and individual differences in capacity and purpose.



In recent years the enrollments of colleges and universities throughout the nation generally have leveled or even declined. At Iowa State this same trend has been evident, and it appears that the large annual increases of the past decade will not be repeated in the next. Nevertheless, this University attracts more students directly from the high schools of Iowa than any other institution in the state. It remains the place where very large numbers of our young people turn when they think of education beyond the high school. At slightly more than 19,000 enrollment it is within the optimum size suggested by the Carnegie Commission for a university granting the Ph.D. degree. Areas which have continued to grow are home economics, veterinary medicine, and sciences and humanities.



During the 1970-72 period Iowa State has added substantially to its facilities without reliance on tax funds. The Hilton Coliseum in the Iowa State Center has been completed and occupied, joining the C.Y. Stephens Auditorium which was completed in 1969. The Little Theater in the Center was started this year, and we hope to begin the last Center building for use in the University's extensive program of continuing education soon. Gifts, grants, and fees are bearing the cost of the entire Center project.

The Center already has proved to have

tremendous impact upon the University and upon the cultural life of a large section of Iowa. Because of its facilities many thousands of students, faculty members and Iowans within a wide radius of Ames have been able to hear and see some of the world's finest symphony orchestras, excellent opera performances, top-flight dance companies, fine theater, and literally scores of nationally and internationally recognized individual performers and performing groups, as well as some of the world's most prominent scientists, statesmen, and literary figures.



Memorial Union has begun an addition to improve its services, and the cost will be met from operating revenues and membership fees. This excellent facility has operated for half a century without any aid from tax funds, serving students, faculty members, and guests of the University as no other facility, public or private, could possibly serve in meeting important needs of academic community.

Plans are under way to replace some of the married student housing which was constructed as "temporary" apartments more than 25 years ago, and this project will be financed from rentals. The apartments to be replaced are sheet metal structures that lie along a right-of-way the City of Ames is anxious to open as a street. And we have completed for the present, at least, a large program of residence hall construction that has been underway since World War II. The program was financed through bonds retired by fees and rentals, and the halls are fully occupied.



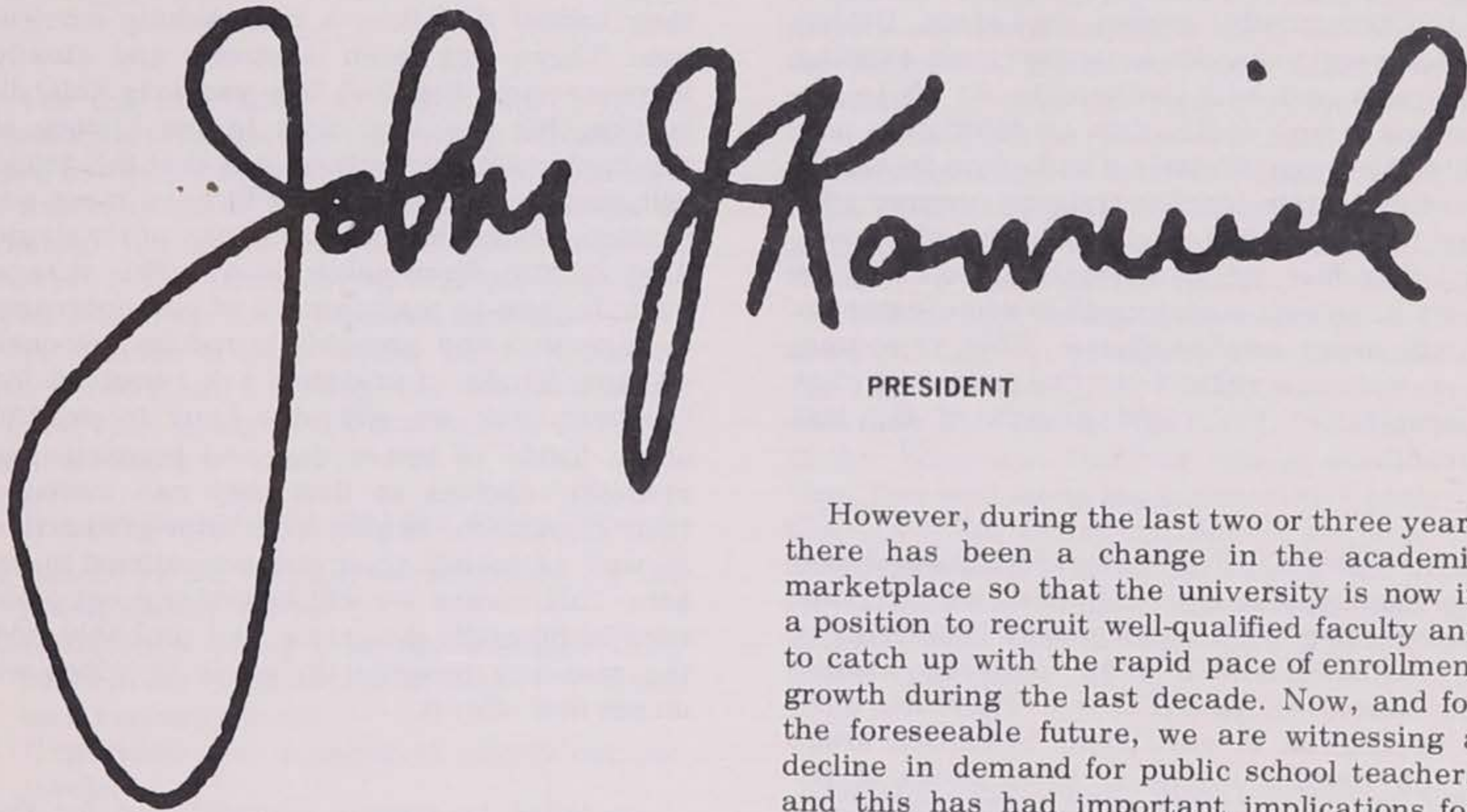
All of the above are examples of the manner in which Iowa State has been able to

finance highly valuable facilities from gifts, fees, and similar revenues other than Iowa tax funds. Indeed, about half the total value of the structures on the Iowa State campus represents such nontax funding.



Nevertheless, the deficit in efficient learning space, built up over two decades of economic depression and war between 1928 and 1948, has been slow to disappear in the face of rising enrollments which continued for about 25 years with but little interruption. It is here that the University has been forced to rely upon funds from the State of Iowa, and the federal government in some instances, to meet a serious problem. Work has been started on some excellent new facilities for veterinary medicine, replacing buildings from the early part of the century, and enabling Iowa State to meet the rising demands for veterinarians. A classroom-office building for economics and a classroom-laboratory-office building for engineering, were put into service during the past biennium. A general classroom-office building for some of the humanities, and another classroom-office-laboratory building to serve zoology and entomology will be occupied shortly. A physical education building to serve the needs of the much larger number of women students is nearing completion, as is a building for our physical plant department. Utilities to furnish heating, cooling, lighting, and power to the larger campus have been installed, and more will be needed. Departments now housed in "temporary," obsolete, or inadequate space still need the efficient space that will enable them to function in an optimum manner. The need to update and renovate older space and to replace obsolete buildings will of course never disappear entirely, and an orderly program can best meet this need.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John J. Hammick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

PRESIDENT

The University of Northern Iowa is attempting to achieve the modest goal of a good-quality, multi-purpose university in accordance with the legislation designating it the University of Northern Iowa. Although this institution will soon be celebrating its centennial year in 1976, it has been designated a university only since 1967. This change in status has been accompanied by an unprecedented growth in enrollment and the university now enrolls almost three times as many students as ten years ago.

This growth and change in status occurred in a time when the academic marketplace was quite favorable for individuals and unfavorable for institutions. Consequently, the university has been frustrated in its efforts to develop the kind of faculty and programs which are regarded as imperative and to render the instructional service we believe we owe our students. At the same time, the interest of students has shifted dramatically and there has been a growing demand for many non-teaching fields.

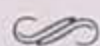
However, during the last two or three years there has been a change in the academic marketplace so that the university is now in a position to recruit well-qualified faculty and to catch up with the rapid pace of enrollment growth during the last decade. Now, and for the foreseeable future, we are witnessing a decline in demand for public school teachers and this has had important implications for internal enrollment changes. Along with this trend, other variables and attitudes toward higher education have produced a recent slackening of enrollment growth so that we now anticipate a period of relative stability and possible decline, during which it might be hoped the university will have a breathing spell necessary to consolidate programs and organization and apply more effort to the improvement of quality.



During the previous decade we had been very much preoccupied with the logistics of rapid institutional growth, and, coupled with an unfavorable marketplace, we had not been able to obtain the level of quality believed essential. By some measures the quality of our faculty has declined; for example, compared to a decade ago, the proportion of the faculty holding doctorates declined from about 50 percent in 1960 to about 38 percent in 1970. The great opportunity for the University of Northern Iowa during the next biennium is to review our programs vigorously, recruit better trained and more experienced faculty, and, in general, to move significantly closer

to achieving the goal of a good-quality, multi-purpose state university.

The university has followed a rather conservative course in terms of program expansion, attempting to avoid duplication of programs at other Regents universities, but at the same time attempting to respond to the needs of our students and the demands of the community, region, and state. During the current year, we have reviewed existing programs and will continue to do so to determine if any contraction or deletion is possible. Although there is a reduction in enrollment in certain teacher-training programs for new freshmen, the decline is one of degree, and therefore we must continue to maintain these programs even though in some instances it will mean smaller classes. This, of course, is a welcome relief from the crowding that characterized the rapid growth of the last decade.



Reflecting shifting student interest in changing employment opportunities, we are now experiencing very rapid growth in such areas as business, social work, sociology, home economics, and industrial arts. There has been a leveling off in enrollment in certain areas of the natural sciences, some areas of humanities, most areas of education. Although the rate of decline has not been sufficient to enable us to eliminate courses, it has provided some relief from closed courses and crowded classes.

During the period of rapid growth at the University of Northern Iowa, there were certain economies of scale which were achieved. It was also necessary, due to the magnitude of the influx of new students, to compromise on the quality of instruction. This meant larger classes and recruiting staff of less training and experience in order to stretch the budget to provide sufficient instruction. With the leveling off of enrollment and the decline of enrollment in some programs within the university, we are now experiencing some diseconomies of scale, but we hope these will lead to qualitative progress. Diseconomies of scale are largely associated with the immobility of our resources. For example, our enrollment in biology may decline, but we cannot convert a biology laboratory or a biology professor to an accounting classroom and a professor of accounting.

Again, due to rapid growth and the difficulty of recruiting staff because of limited budget, it was apparently necessary to follow

a rather liberal tenure policy, and so we now have a rather high ratio of faculty on tenure. Reference has been made previously to the change in composition of the student population of the University of Northern Iowa. The most dramatic evidence of this shift in program preference is the fact that now over 50 percent of our entering freshmen report that they intend to follow a nonteaching curriculum. There has been a strong and steady increase over the last few years in this direction, for the first time in the history of the institution. Indications are that this trend will continue, but we will still have more education majors than majors in any other single field in the foreseeable future. This means we still have to maintain all of our programs in education and probably introduce new ones as new kinds of training are required for teachers. But we will also have to expand other kinds of instruction and increase the students' choices so that they can increase their chances for employment after graduation as well as satisfy their own educational interests. This means we will be under great pressure to diversify programs and probably add the master's program in areas in which we do not now offer it.



In order to receive accreditation for the business school, we will need to add more staff with doctorates, provide more support in the form of equipment and other instructional aids. For example, instruction in marketing and business now leans very heavily on computers because of their role in market analysis, inventory maintenance, etc.

We have been advised by the accreditation agency in social work that we must add more full-time, professionally trained staff if we are to retain our temporary accreditation. In home economics, where enrollment has been growing and we have a serious staff shortage, the accreditation agency has indicated certain improvements are necessary in order to receive full accreditation.



The University of Northern Iowa is rapidly developing a new profile. We are still justifiably known for preparing well-qualified teachers for public schools, but increasingly our students in the larger community are insisting upon quality preparation in a variety of areas so that our students can qualify for employment in the world of business, industry, and government.

Student Services. During the middle of the biennium, Dr. Thomas W. Hansmeier, Vice-President for Student Services at the University of North Dakota, replaced Dr. Daryl Pendergraft for student services. Dr. Hansmeier is a graduate of UNI and had extensive experience at universities in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and North Dakota.



For the first time, in this biennium it became apparent that the University of Northern Iowa had built sufficient dormitories, and indeed it was reasonable to raise the question as to whether the space was more than adequate. However, it is worth noting that the dormitory system is in excellent financial condition.

A number of innovations were introduced in order to make dormitory life more attractive to students. Many of the innovations centered around dining service.

It is worthy of note that the dining service:

1. Extended an eat-anywhere policy to all meals except lunch.
2. Initiated a policy whereby students from other areas could eat lunch at the Commons on a semester basis.
3. Expanded the number of all-you-can-eat meals.
4. Revised in the direction of liberality dress and conduct codes for dining halls.
5. Added a third board option, reducing the cost of meals. This option provided for a no-breakfast, no-weekend plan.
6. Provided various innovations in food, such as condiment and relish tables in the dining rooms for faster service, and a soup-and-sandwich concept for luncheon service.

The renovation of older residence halls has

continued. Painting and carpeting were completed in many areas. Additional kitchen facilities were provided in several halls, and the breezeways in Rider and Shull were enclosed to create lounge areas.

Two hundred and seventy-eight units of Married Student Housing were turned over to the university during 1971-72, and approximately one hundred units were lost through the demolition of Sunset Village. The level of occupancy in the Married Student Housing has been greater than expected, and the demand for married student housing remains high. During the year, one of the most positive accomplishments was the extension of student benefits to the spouses of married students.

Construction during the biennium proceeded more or less on schedule. The first unit of the Physical Education Building was opened, and near the end of the biennium Unit One of the Education Building was opened, with Unit Two well along in construction. Construction of a small animal building for the sciences had begun as the biennium closed, and plans for an addition to the Library had been approved, with construction expected to start in the early spring, 1973.



On the debit side, it must be reported that the oldest existing building on campus, Gilchrist Hall, was burned beyond usability and later demolished in consequence of an electrical fire in May 1972.

As the biennium ended, it became apparent that perhaps the most urgent need at the University of Northern Iowa was expressed in shifting enrollment patterns and lack of necessary funds to adjust to the differing career expectations of students.

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, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Department of Health, the Department of Otolaryngology, and the Speech Center at the University of Iowa. It is also a very active member of the Hearing Conservation Committee of Iowa.

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

The Future

The deaf child's educational problems are greater than those of the hearing child, and his adjustments are more demanding. Despite

current efforts of preschool and our elementary and secondary programs, the deaf youngster is still confronted with many problems as he continues his quest for further education beyond the high school level. Deafness deals a devastating blow to the human being. First, deafness reduces by more than 75 percent an individual's opportunity of getting a college education. Probably less than 5 percent per age group of deaf students today are graduated from college, compared with 22 percent of the general population. This performance, after completing high school, does not reach the levels of the hearing student. Also, he probably is older than the usual high school graduate, so even if he is fairly adept at lip reading and speech, it is difficult for him.



The challenges and problems in deaf education are many. For that reason, in addition to our regular academic and vocational programs, our school is also being geared toward some of the problems and some research in the area of speech and hearing, as well as in learning disabilities.

The Iowa School for the Deaf now has a complete learning resource center. Here, textbooks, transparencies, and many other teacher aids are manufactured. Many textbooks written and designed for hearing children are not adaptable for the deaf, and we are trying to do something about it by making our own materials.

To keep and maintain this staff it is important that we pay not merely the local scale for regular teachers, but the special education scale for teachers across the state and in adjoining states.

The Iowa School for the Deaf is fortunate to be able to pay salaries comparable to those in the Council Bluffs and Omaha area. However, it is facing stiff competition from special education programs across the state, which are paying \$600 to \$1,000 per year more than we are for similar work. It is important that we pay our teachers at least the going rate for special education teachers across the state and across the nation. Our request for faculty increases are very nominal and will barely keep up with the cost of living.

In the nonacademic area we have been slowly bringing some of the salaries up to the local level, but are still lagging behind in many different areas. Of prime concern are the salaries being paid houseparents. A survey recently completed shows that the Iowa School for the Deaf is paying one of the lowest salaries in an eleven-state area. Houseparents are a very integral part of the program. They spend a great deal of time with the children, and it is important that we try to get the best qualified people and to keep them. For that reason salary increases for houseparents will be given prime consideration during the next biennium.

It is also important that we raise salaries for people employed in the maintenance department, the janitorial department, and the food services department. These positions are difficult to fill with qualified people, and yet are a very integral part of our total program.

Project Life has been conducting research on the deaf, and we have been one of the experimental centers. Many materials from this project are coming to the school and being used with the children.

The University of Nebraska at Lincoln has a large federally financed media research center in which 8-mm movies and slides are produced. The Iowa School for the Deaf works closely with the center in developing visual aids to be used with deaf children. The materials from the center have proven very useful to our students.

Guidance services are now being provided, starting at the fifth year level through the high school. These services have been valuable to our children in the area of drugs, smoking, attitudes toward general public, etc.

A major focus in current educational trends is toward individualization of educational programs. As funds become available in the future, more and more of this type of teaching will take place at the school.

Teaching the hearing-impaired child is a challenging experience. The Iowa School for the Deaf is constantly seeking better ways of teaching, better ways of using staff, better technical aids to assist in achieving a better education for all its children.

The problem of securing well trained teachers seems to be improving. The Iowa School for the Deaf has been fortunate in attracting qualified, well-trained teachers during the past two years. Although we compete, both nationally and locally, we are able to bring in a well-trained staff.

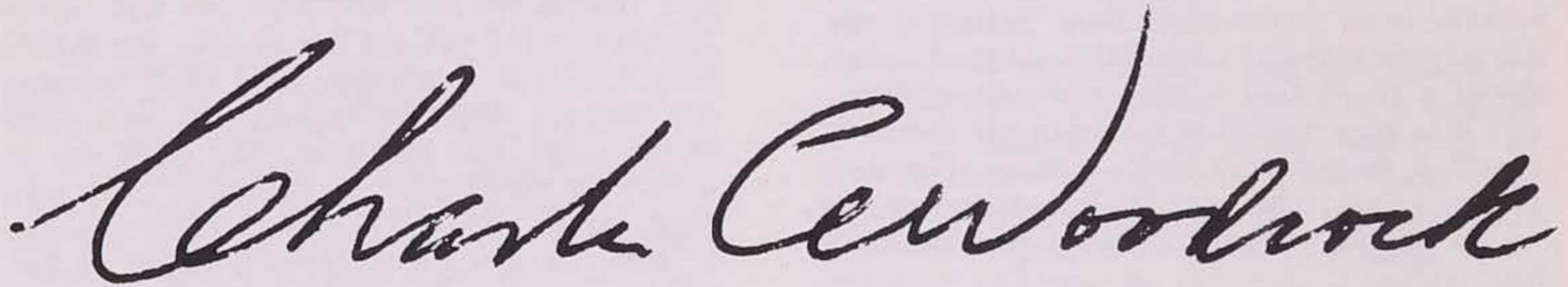
In the area of capital building, we are requesting funds for the following: (1) enough money to complete the girls' dormitory project. During the last biennium the legislature approved \$247,000 for this project. When bids were taken it was discovered that this was not enough, and more money will be needed to complete this program. The girls are in a very crowded position and need this room desperately. (2) Money is being requested to remodel the high school building in line with the fire marshal's recommendations. The present high school building was built in 1933, and is a very sound structure. It will need some modifications to bring it in line with the fire marshal's recommendations. (3) Dining food services—at the present time our kitchen area is at three different levels. It is inefficient and causing many problems. Remodeling of this area will make cooking much easier, more sanitary, and I believe will save money by consolidating the work from three floors to one level.

Projecting into the future, it appears that the enrollment at the Iowa School for the Deaf will probably stabilize at the present level or show a slight drop. It is sincerely hoped that the Rubella vaccine which was made available to the public will become effective and hold down any large future increases in student population.

The Iowa School for the Deaf is recognized as an outstanding educational institution across the nation. With additional funds we are sure that we can keep the school at this level to provide the hearing-impaired of Iowa with the best possible education.

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

IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles C. Woodcock". The ink is dark and the strokes are fluid and connected.

SUPERINTENDENT

The Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School is one of approximately 45 such schools in the United States. The Iowa School was established 120 years ago, in 1853.

Generally, these schools have similar goals, although they are stated differently. There is a variety of philosophies that characterize the schools, and direct comparison between schools is not meaningful, as each school is charged with serving a different geographical area. If a particular school is to meet the needs of its state or geographical area, it must maintain a degree of autonomy and be responsive to local needs. This in essence characterizes the philosophy of the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School.

The primary goal is to assist blind and visually impaired children in meeting their biological, emotional, social, educational, avocational and vocational needs and to attain a level of individual mastery in each area.

Secondary goals are:

1. Interpretation: To assist the many publics in the community to attain an informed status about the many visual deficit conditions and to understand the implications of these conditions for personal adjustment and individual competence within the context of community living.
2. Leadership: To assist the staff to develop further their capabilities, attitudes, and level of satisfaction so as to promote the effectiveness of their performance in their many roles in the school.
3. Research: To provide a setting for the continuous exploration of problems associated with visual impairment, such setting to be used by school staff and other qualified investigators. The intent of such exploration would be discovering new knowledge and materials to enhance the community

effort in behalf of blind and visually impaired children.

4. Participation: To contribute as an integral member agency to the community welfare.

The superintendent is charged by the Iowa State Board of Regents with the operation and administration of the school.

There are five goals that encompass the responsibilities of the administrative unit. They are related to: planning, programming, implementing, measuring and looking ahead. These goals are:

A. Develop with the staff and other resources, goals and objectives for the total program (planning).

B. Develop ways of meeting these goals (programming).

C. Develop appropriate staff and setting for the program (implementing).

D. Assess effectiveness of program effort (measuring).

E. Bring new knowledge and new effort to bear upon the established resources (looking ahead).

Beginning steps have been taken to renovate certain areas of the buildings in an effort to provide more appropriate facilities for the program.

Teacher-pupil ratios have been improved and some progress has been made in upgrading employee salaries.

A program of individualized instruction has been claimed by the school for a good many years. Each year more progress is made in this area. Currently achievement levels for each area of the curriculum are defined to enable the individualized instruction program to function on a more realistic basis.

More progress in each of the areas mentioned thus far must be made.

The physical plant is quite antiquated in certain key areas and must receive constant attention. There is a great need for a detailed study of the program and the space needs of the program.

Money for major construction is not needed.

Monies for repairs, replacements, alterations—minor and major—must continue. Since there will be no major construction needs, requested askings become very urgent.

The capital askings for the 1973-75 biennium are for the maintenance and updating of the existing physical plant, and the projects are

listed in the priority deemed to be in the best interests of the school operations.

Sensory Stimulation Center (Concept Teaching Area)—Basic to all learning is the development of concepts. Most children from near birth visually observe and at the same time hear verbalized actions and activities of an infinite scope and variety. A concentrated teaching pattern must be developed if visually impaired children are to have a good grasp of what is happening around them daily and what the words mean that they are reading. The Sensory Stimulation Center will be an especially designed room where concepts such as *up, down, in, out, above, below, on top, under, around*, and many others will be taught by having students physically go through these activities and at the same time be told what they are doing.

Master Plan Study—The study would develop a master plan through a complete analysis of existing surface and building requirements with projected plans and recommendations for future construction and remodeling.

Porch Renovation—Main Building—These wooden structures are in need of repair or replacement, and recent cost information for remodeling was used as the basis for the cost estimate. Two of the five porches involved have complex problems in that the floor of the porch is actually the ceiling for the tunnels leading to two dormitories and would require reinforced concrete construction.

Window Replacement—Main Building—The Main Building, which is now over 110 years old, has basically all the original windows that are a constant maintenance problem. This project would replace the wooden sash and frame assemblies with metal units.

Renovation of Electrical and Mechanical Services—Modernization of the electrical and heat distribution system is needed to meet the demand for modern apparatus. Age of these systems causes repeated emergency repairs which have been funded through R.R.&A. funds, and as previously stated, all of the R.R.&A. funds should be applied to the maintenance of buildings.

A modern program cannot function in the present physical plant without the needed renovation of the mechanical systems (particularly in the Main Building), replacement of windows and the redesigning of areas to meet program needs.

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
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
1970-71				
SUI	13,896	4,802*	1,624	20,322*
ISU	16,304	3,021	295	19,620
UNI	8,762	979	—	9,741
Total	38,962	8,802	1,919	49,683
1971-72				
SUI	13,699	4,927*	1,761	20,387*
ISU	16,394	2,582	298	19,274
UNI	8,692	913	—	9,605
Total	38,785	8,422	2,059	49,266

*Does not include students in off-campus study.

REGENTS UNIVERSITIES FALL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

1972-82

Fall		Lower Division	Upper Division	Professional	Graduate	Total
1972 (Actual)	SUI	6077	7258	1860	4857	20,052
	ISU	8625	7732	316	2533	19,206
	UNI	4312	3757		776	8,845
						48,103
1973	SUI	6275	6911	1964	4900	20,050
	ISU	8903	7412	344	2600	19,259
	UNI	4450	3850		800	9,100
						48,409
1974	SUI	6395	6897	2008	4950	20,250
	ISU	8928	7455	359	2600	19,342
	UNI	4450	3900		850	9,200
						48,792
1975	SUI	6490	6814	2046	5000	20,350
	ISU	8951	7792	397	2650	19,790
	UNI	4475	3950		875	9,300
						49,440
1976	SUI	6600	6970	2080	5000	20,650
	ISU	8789	7813	438	2700	19,740
	UNI	4500	4000		900	9,400
						49,790
1977	SUI	6800	7094	2106	5000	21,000
	ISU	8852	7834	471	2750	19,907
	UNI	4500	4000		900	9,400
						50,307
1978	SUI	6950	7224	2126	5000	21,300
	ISU	9016	7734	471	2775	19,996
	UNI	4500	4000		900	9,400
						50,696
1979	SUI	6950	7409	2141	5000	21,500
	ISU	9016	7784	471	2800	20,071
	UNI	4500	4020		930	9,450
						51,021
1980	SUI	6830	7514	2156	5000	21,500
	ISU	8916	7936	471	2825	20,148
	UNI	4500	4020		930	9,450
						51,098
1981	SUI	6600	7528	2172	5000	21,300
	ISU	8734	7936	471	2850	19,991
	UNI	4500	4020		930	9,450
						50,741
1982	SUI	6365	7447	2188	5000	21,000
	ISU	8452	7854	471	2875	19,652
	UNI	4500	4020		930	9,450
						50,102

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1970-1972**

	1970-1971			1971-1972		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Students enrolled under seven years of age	6	11	17	8	16	24
Students enrolled seven to sixteen years of age	51	37	88	51	39	90
Students enrolled over sixteen years of age	13	10	23	19	12	31
Total Enrollment	70	58	128	78	67	145
Students with 20/200 vision or less	56	49	105	65	55	120
Students with 20/200 to 20/70 vision	14	9	23	13	12	25
Total Enrollment	70	58	128	78	67	145
Number graduated	2	4	6	1	2	3
Number of days school convened			180			180 1/3

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1970-1972**

	1970-1971			1971-1972		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Students under seven years of age	45	41	86	35	35	70
Students seven to sixteen years of age	125	122	247	142	143	285
Students over sixteen years of age	39	34	73	36	21	57
Total enrollment			406			412
Number of days school convened			180			180

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

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
Teaching and Research Staff		
Professors	359	366
Associate Professors	305	316
Assistant Professors	313	300
Lecturers, Associates and Research Associates	35	41
Instructors and Demonstrators	123	110
Assistants in Instruction and Research	21	17
Student Assistants in Instruction	778	600
	(1,934)	(1,750)
Administrative Staff		
General Administrative Officers	20	22
Deans and Directors	16	16
Directors or Managers of Supporting Departments and Major Administrative Personnel	36	41
Administrative Assistants	113	118
	(185)	(197)
Library Staff	68	69
Clerical, Stenographic and Secretarial Staff	642	646
General Service Staff	93	85
Craftsmen, Custodial and Food Service	328	287
Nonteaching Professional	144	175
Other Organized Educational Activities, Auxiliary Enterprises, Stores and Services, Restricted and Agency Funds	2,180	2,102
University Hospital	2,056	2,240
State Sanatorium	160	161
Psychopathic Hospital	247	277
State Bacteriological Laboratory	64	62
Hospital School for Severely Handicapped Children	113	114
State Services for Crippled Children	80	81
	(6,175)	(6,299)
TOTAL	8,294	8,246

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

1971

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Organized Research	Sponsored Research	Ext.	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	Total
Dean and Directors.....	8	5	2	1	4	2	22
Professors	4	254	86	26	38	2	410
Associate Professors	5	235	58	18	36	6	358
Assistant Professors.....	14	318	40	15	35	22	444
Instructors and Associates.....	12	354	62	128	45	43	644
Subtotal	43	1,166	248	188	158	75	1,878
Graduate Assistants	19	472	265	385	9	11	1,161
County Extension Directors, Home Economics & Youth Assistants.....					284		284
Clerical	134	207	84	55	92	129	701
Other.....	132	124	158	342	49	314	1,119
Total.....	328	1,969	755	970	592	529	5,143

1972

	Adminis- tration	Instruc- tion	Organized Research	Sponsored Research	Ext.	Library Phys. Plant Auxiliary	Total
Dean and Directors.....	9	3	2	1	4	2	21
Professors	7	273	95	26	38	3	442
Associate Professors	5	234	57	14	33	4	347
Assistant Professors.....	11	325	37	13	35	24	445
Instructors and Associates.....	12	311	59	105	41	41	569
Subtotal	44	1,146	250	159	151	74	1,824
Graduate Assistants	11	502	264	349	10	10	1,146
County Extension Directors, Home Economics & Youth Assistants.....					298		298
Clerical	125	213	83	54	86	116	677
Other.....	138	118	162	311	38	348	1,115
Total.....	318	1,979	759	873	583	548	5,060

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

	1970-71	1971-72
Instructional Staff		
Deans of Instructional Colleges	4	4
Professors	98	102
Associate Professors	96	99
Assistant Professors	215	218
Instructors	88	83
Graduate Student Assistants	78	82
Subtotal	579	588
Administrative Staff		
General Administrative Officers and Directors	39	42
Administrative Associates and Assistants	39	44
Subtotal	78	86
Library Professional Staff	27	26
Clerical and Technical	179	179
Physical Plant (Subadministrative)	161	167
Student Housing	121	91
Food Service	86	84
University Union	29	28
Student Health Service	10	11
Mimeograph Service Department	4	4
Subtotal	617	590
TOTAL	1,274	1,264

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION OF IOWA
Historical Building
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

**IOWA BRAILLE AND SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL
NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES
1970-1972**

	1970-1971		1971-1972	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Administrative	7	0	7	0
Academic	42	4	42	5
Vocational	0	0	0	0
Title I	4	4	2	8
Title VI	0	0	8	0
Counselors and Recreation	16	1	19	1
Medical Service	4	5	3	5
Dietry	10	2	10	2
Laundry	4	0	4	0
Buildings and Grounds	19	7	18	3
Total Employees	106	23	113	24

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES
1970-1972**

	1970-1971		1971-1972	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Administrative	9		9	
Academic	60	1	60	1
Vocational	9		9	
Title I	11	8	14	9
Dormitories and Recreation	32	22	32	23
Medical Service	6	3	6	3
Food Service	21	1	18	3
Laundry	13		13	
Physical Plant	27	3	27	3
Total Employees	188	38	188	42

REGENT INSTITUTIONS HISTORY OF STUDENT FEE AND TUITION RATES 1940 THROUGH 1972

	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	
1972	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	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	—	—	—	—	—	—

**REGENT UNIVERSITIES
COMPARISON WITH COMPARABLE INSTITUTIONS
REGARDING TUITION AND FEES
(As of June 30, 1972)**

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

	Amount Allocated General Operations	Amount Allocated Other Funds	Total
Resident			
University of Michigan	\$ 628.00 (1)	\$ 32.00 (11)	\$ 660.00 (1)
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	567.00 (2)	53.00 (7)	620.00 (3)
Indiana University	504.00 (3)	146.00 (2)	650.00 (2)
University of Wisconsin	481.00 (4)	41.00 (9)	522.00 (7)
University of Minnesota	474.00 (5)	126.00 (3)	600.00 (4)
University of Missouri	460.00 (6)	40.00 (10)	500.00 (8)
University of Nebraska	432.00 (7)	103.00 (4)	535.00 (6)
University of Illinois	396.00 (8)	162.00 (1)	558.00 (5)
University of South Dakota	368.00 (9)	100.00 (5)	468.00 (9)
University of Kansas	360.00 (10)	56.00 (6)	416.00 (10)
University of North Dakota	354.00 (11)	51.00 (8)	405.00 (11)
Nonresident			
University of Michigan	\$2,108.00 (1)	32.00 (11)	\$2,140.00 (1)
University of Wisconsin	1,791.00 (2)	41.00 (9)	1,832.00 (2)
University of Missouri	1,380.00 (3)	40.00 (10)	1,420.00 (5)
Indiana University	1,344.00 (4)	146.00 (2)	1,490.00 (3)
University of Minnesota	1,311.00 (5)	126.00 (3)	1,437.00 (4)
University of Illinois	1,254.00 (6)	162.00 (1)	1,416.00 (6)
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	1,197.00 (7)	53.00 (6)	1,250.00 (8)
University of Nebraska	1,158.00 (8)	103.00 (4)	1,261.00 (7)
University of North Dakota	962.00 (9)	51.00 (8)	1,013.00 (9)
University of Kansas	950.00 (10)	56.00 (7)	1,006.00 (10)
University of South Dakota	880.00 (11)	100.00 (5)	980.00 (11)

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Comparison of Tuition and Fees for College of Sciences and Humanities at Comparable Institutions in Eleven-State Area for the Academic Year of 1972-73

Resident	Amount Allocated to General Operations	Amount Allocated to Other Funds	Total
Purdue University	\$ 508	\$192	\$ 700
University of Illinois	496	190	686
Michigan State University*	675	0	675
University of Minnesota	504	136.50	640.50
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	528	72	600
University of Wisconsin	470	88	558
University of Missouri	500	40	540
University of Nebraska	432	103	535
South Dakota State University	425	97	522
Kansas State University	360	116	476
North Dakota State University	354	81	435

* Per credit hour \$15—all to General Operations. In order to make a ranking, a 15-hour load has been assumed, which would be \$675 for the academic year.

Nonresident			
University of Wisconsin	\$1,818	88	\$1,906
University of Illinois	1,486	190	1,676
Purdue University	1,408	192	1,600
University of Minnesota	1,410	136.50	1,546.50
University of Missouri	1,500	40	1,540
Michigan State University*	1,530	0	1,530
University of Nebraska	1,158	103	1,261
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	1,158	72	1,230
North Dakota State University	1,083	81	1,164
South Dakota State University	1,037	97	1,134
Kansas State University	950	116	1,066

* Per credit hour \$34—all to General Operations. In order to make a ranking, a 15-hour load has been assumed, which would be \$1,530 for the academic year.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

Institution	Classification		Amount Allocated to General Operations	
	Undergrad.	Graduate	Undergrad.	Graduate
Resident Students				
Ball State Univ., Muncie, Ind.	\$ 630.00	\$ 765.00	\$ 540.00	\$ 645.00
Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb	574.00	574.00	404.00	404.00
Univ. Wisconsin, Milwaukee	458.00	652.00	370.00	564.00
Univ. Nebraska, Omaha	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00
Univ. Mo., Kansas City	550.00	550.00	500.00	500.00
Univ. N. Dakota, Grand Forks	456.00	536.00	279.00	319.00
UNIV. N. IOWA, Cedar Falls	600.00	630.00	528.00	558.00
Oakland Univ., Rochester, Mich.	^a 17.50 cr	^b 22.00 cr	17.50 cr	22.00 cr
Central Mich. Univ., Mt. Pleasant	16.00 cr	21.00 cr	16.00 cr	21.00 cr
Wichita State Univ., Wichita, Kan.	15.65 cr	15.65 cr	12.00 cr	12.00 cr
Univ. S. Dakota, Vermillion	^c 12.50 cr	^c 18.00 cr	12.50 cr	18.00 cr
Nonresident				
Ball State Univ., Muncie, Ind.	\$1,260.00	\$1,395.00	\$1,140.00	\$1,275.00
Northern Ill. Univ., DeKalb	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,065.00	1,065.00
Univ. Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1,906.00	2,376.00	1,818.00	2,288.00
Univ. Nebraska, Omaha	1,158.00	1,158.00	1,158.00	1,158.00
Univ. Mo., Kansas City	1,550.00	1,550.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Univ. N. Dakota, Grand Forks	592.00	1,264.00	415.00	1,047.00
UNIV. N. IOWA, Cedar Falls	1,000.00	1,030.00	928.00	958.00
Oakland Univ., Rochester, Mich.	^a 49.00 cr	^b 49.00 cr	49.00 cr	49.00 cr
Central Mich. Univ., Mt. Pleasant	36.00 cr	41.00 cr	36.00 cr	41.00 cr
Wichita State Univ., Wichita, Kan.	35.30 cr	35.30 cr	31.65 cr	31.65 cr
Univ. S. Dakota, Vermillion	^c 30.50 cr	^c 36.00 cr	30.50 cr	36.00 cr

a Additional \$32 general fee for academic year

b Additional \$22 general fee for academic year

c Additional \$51 general fee for academic year

**REGENT INSTITUTIONS
INVESTMENT IN FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

	Value June 30, 1970	Value June 30, 1971	Value June 30, 1972
LAND			
The University of Iowa	\$ 5,757,347	\$ 5,879,168	\$ 5,942,773
Iowa State University	1,562,395	1,548,507	1,528,007
University of Northern Iowa	794,785	826,586	870,436
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	18,010	18,010	18,010
Iowa School for the Deaf	17,786	17,786	17,786
Subtotal	(\$ 8,150,323)	(\$ 8,290,057)	(\$ 8,377,012)
BUILDINGS			
The University of Iowa	\$111,604,372	\$131,667,866	\$149,585,511
Iowa State University	95,853,156	102,532,430	109,838,954
University of Northern Iowa	36,037,184	39,470,679	43,152,789
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	1,827,903	1,832,449	1,832,449
Iowa School for the Deaf	2,339,646	2,378,272	2,415,496
Subtotal	(\$247,662,261)	(\$277,881,696)	(\$306,825,199)
EQUIPMENT			
The University of Iowa	\$ 62,907,869	\$ 68,830,683	\$ 77,760,975
Iowa State University	39,470,645	41,544,175	44,686,145
University of Northern Iowa	9,039,504	9,683,429	10,063,906
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	365,289	387,127	394,683
Iowa School for the Deaf	608,906	666,111	704,017
Subtotal	(\$112,392,213)	(\$124,111,525)	(\$133,609,726)
IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN BUILDINGS			
The University of Iowa	\$ 14,417,474	\$ 15,252,401	\$ 16,710,010
Iowa State University	11,916,637	12,736,728	13,461,414
University of Northern Iowa	1,953,403	2,366,661	2,834,665
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School	83,314	85,421	85,421
Iowa School for the Deaf	170,477	170,477	170,477
Subtotal	(\$ 28,541,305)	(\$ 30,611,688)	(\$ 33,261,987)
TOTAL VALUE	\$396,746,102	\$440,894,966	\$482,073,924
CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS			
The University of Iowa			\$ 47,115,000
Iowa State University			45,296,216
University of Northern Iowa			18,845,000
Subtotal			(\$111,256,216)
NET INVESTMENT			
The University of Iowa			\$202,427,126
Iowa State University			124,218,304
University of Northern Iowa			38,076,795
Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School			2,330,565
Iowa School for the Deaf			3,307,778
Subtotal			(\$370,360,568)

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
July 1, 1970—June 30, 1972

Project	Total Budget	State Appropriations	Status
Administration Building—Medicine	\$ 136,200	\$ 136,200	Completed
Agricultural Medicine Facility—Oakdale	890,000		Completed
Auditorium and Site Development	7,140,082		95% Completed
Basic Science Building	14,861,430	6,825,000	95% Completed
Botany Greenhouse—Oakdale	54,000		2% Completed
Chilled Water Plant	1,903,000	326,000	100% Completed
Dentistry Building	13,383,864	1,439,000	85% Completed
Dentistry Building Parking Lot	576,000	95,000	15% Completed
Health Science Library	4,085,750		40% Completed
Hospital—Cecil S. O'Brien Center	170,750		50% Completed
Hospital—Gynecology Expansion Ward C-44	252,000		10% Completed
Hospital—Pediatrics Addition	108,000		Completed
Hospital—Rubin H. Flocks Center	330,000		60% Completed
Hospital—Southeast Second-Story Addition	391,000		Completed
Hospital—Tower-Wing Addition	498,000		90% Completed
Lakeside Laboratory Water System	57,000	35,214	90% Completed
Lakeside Laboratory Addition	69,500		Completed
Laundry Addition	145,000		Completed
Library Addition	6,734,602	4,200,000	Completed
Lindquist Center for Measurement	3,301,102		85% Completed
MacLean Hall Remodeling	515,000		5% Completed
Music Building	4,170,679	2,750,000	Completed
Neurobiology Building—Oakdale	\$ 166,492	\$ 166,492	Completed
Nursing Building	2,586,000	1,000,000	Completed
Recreation Building	2,125,000		Completed
Old Capitol Restoration	683,700		2% Completed
Stadium Artificial Turf	463,000		Completed
Utilities—63rd G.A.—Boiler #9	1,155,000		95% Completed
Utilities—63rd G.A.—General	151,000	151,000	Completed
Utilities—64th G.A.—General	279,000		40% Completed
Utilities—64th G.A.—Steam Mains	271,000		40% Completed
Utilities—64th G.A.—Turbine Generator	2,450,000		10% Completed
Utilities—West Side Distribution System	440,000	184,871	Completed
Zoology Addition	1,740,000		Completed
Repairs, Replacement & Alterations—41 Projects	1,533,125	1,143,125	Completed
Repairs, Replacement & Alterations—13 Projects	611,350	532,820	In Progress
Hospital Repairs & Alterations—25 Projects	857,211	598,511	Completed
Hospital Repairs & Alterations—7 Projects	468,400	270,200	In Progress
Oakdale Repairs & Alterations—8 Projects	449,115	340,000	Completed
Oakdale Repairs & Alterations—2 Projects	176,000	176,000	In Progress
TOTAL	\$76,378,352	\$20,369,433	

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS
July 1, 1970—June 30, 1972

Project	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Utilities	\$ 2,606,869	\$ 2,238,069	Completed
Iowa State Center—Fieldhouse Auditorium	8,165,000		Completed
Iowa State Center—Little Theatre	900,000		10% Completed
Parking Lot Improvements—1970	159,541		Completed
Parking Lot Improvements—1971	58,789		Completed
Parking Lot Improvements—1972	28,500		20% Completed
Drivers Training Range	102,329		Completed
Utilities Extensions	889,560	555,554	80% Completed
Addition to East Hall	1,947,239	1,361,825	Completed
Water Supply Well	37,694	37,694	Completed
Science Building Addition No. 2	4,665,999	2,400,000	75% Completed
Engineering Building No. 2	3,347,468	2,085,000	Completed
Improvements on New Horticulture Farm	320,726	181,084	Completed
Women's Dorm, Tower No. 3	2,515,611		Completed
Birch—Welch—Roberts Renovations	1,489,335		Completed
Bilsland Farm Improvements	233,800		95% Completed
Relocation of Portion of Golf Course	293,428		70% Completed
Classroom and Office Building No. 3	2,948,636	2,174,636	55% Completed
Women's Physical Education Building Addition	2,712,422	1,850,000	75% Completed
Veterinary Medical Facilities—Phase No. 1	14,391,050	3,150,000	In Progress
Physical Plant Shops and Stores	2,020,000		30% Completed
WOI Tall Tower Project	824,000		95% Completed
Men's Dorm—Tower Complex Improvements	86,000		55% Completed
Baseball Site Relocation	76,114	76,114	Completed
Animal Reproduction Station—Building and Site Improvements	184,691		97% Completed
Plant Science Building Improvements	120,907	120,907	Completed
Veterinary Medical Facilities—Sanitary Sewer	16,000	16,000	Completed
Advance Planning Funds	127,797	127,797	Completed
Married Student Housing—Experimental Unit	53,034		Completed
Fire Protection Improvement	300,000		25% Completed
Ankeny Research Farm—Milking Parlor and Facilities	39,500		95% Completed
Bikeway Proposal	74,458		50% Completed
Subtotal	(\$51,736,497)	(\$16,374,680)	
In Planning Stage			
Steam Generator No. 3	2,300,000		In Planning
Iowa State Center—Continuing Education Center	5,040,000		In Planning
General Remodeling	600,000	200,000	In Planning
General Utilities	150,000		In Planning
Chilled Water Extension	378,000		In Planning
Subtotal	(\$ 8,468,000)	(\$ 200,000)	
TOTAL	\$60,204,497	\$16,574,680	

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS
July 1, 1970—June 30, 1972

Project	Total Budget	State Appropriation	Status
Education Building—Unit I	\$ 2,226,139	\$ 1,620,687	95% Completed
Physical Ed. Exterior Activity Areas	547,446	547,446	Completed
Physical Education Building—Unit I	1,666,667	1,200,000	Completed
New Heating Plant and Heat Tunnels	1,383,000	1,220,000	Completed
Steam Main to Physical Education Center	276,500	194,000	Completed
Married Student Housing	3,750,000		98% Completed
Classroom and Office Building (Education)	2,889,125		60% Completed
Driver Training Range	270,823		Completed
Connect New Physical Education Building to Central Control Panel	17,000	17,000	Completed
Towers Residence Halls—Lower Floor Air Conditioning	18,800		Completed
Physical Plant Shops Building—Addition	96,000		Completed
Underground Electrical System for Physical Education Exterior Activity Areas	20,000	20,000	Completed
Renovation of President's Home	14,720	14,720	Completed
Reroofing Adm. Bldg.—Unit I	28,500	25,560	Completed
Steam Service to Education Complex and Health Service Building	170,000	170,000	Completed
Biology Research and Small Animal Bldg.	646,750	146,750	5% Completed
Education Center Parking and Access	60,000	17,800	Completed
Repair of Steam Distribution Lines	29,350	29,350	Completed
Roof Replacement Power Plant No. 1	19,000	19,000	In Planning
Sanitary Relief Sewer North Campus	14,000	14,000	Contracts Let
Electric Cable Replacement—West Stadium	12,000	12,000	10% Completed
Emergency Generator in Phys. Ed. Center	11,650	11,650	In Planning
Baker Hall Ceilings and Interior Painting	121,150	34,650	In Planning
Library—Unit II	3,000,000		In Planning
Walkways—South Campus	13,000	6,000	In Planning
Baker Hall—Parapet Wall Repair and Roof Rejuvenation	25,500		In Planning
Interior Painting Lawther Hall	24,000		In Planning
Reroofing Regents Dining Lounge—Unit I	32,000		In Planning
Parking Lot Expansion and Repairs—1970	85,680		Completed
Rider Hall Roof Rejuvenation	20,000		Completed
Campbell Hall Interior Painting	56,500		Completed
Pedestrian Access to Married Student Housing	65,000		60% Completed
KTCF Radio Station Project	27,200		98% Completed
Administration Access Road Extension and Parking Lot Expansion	85,000		In Planning
TOTAL	\$17,722,500	\$ 5,320,613	

HISTORY OF OPERATING FUND REQUESTS VERSUS STATE APPROPRIATIONS 1953-1973

Biennium	Regents Requested	Amount Appropriated
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
1971-73	229,437,000	205,000,000
Average	\$125,707,000	\$109,567,000
Average difference		—\$16,140,000

HISTORY OF CAPITAL REQUESTS AND APPROPRIATIONS 1953-1973

Biennium	Regents Requested	Amount Appropriated
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*
*** 1971-73	38,872,000	23,337,000**
Average	\$ 33,718,000	\$ 16,472,000
Average difference		—\$17,246,000

* Includes direct appropriations (\$6,770,000) and bonding authority (\$16,114,000).
 ** Includes direct appropriations (\$969,000) and bonding authority (\$22,368,000).
 *** Does not include Requests or Appropriations for tuition replacement.

SOURCE OF OPERATING INCOME

An analysis of the June 30, 1972 financial statements reveals the percentage sources of income for general program and restricted program operations shown below. These are averages; figures for individual schools will vary from those shown.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS	42%
Self-supporting Activities	11%
Gifts, Grants and Contracts	21%
Tuition and Fees	14%*
Organized Educational Activities	10%
Other	2%
	<hr/> 100%

*Students also contribute to Self-supporting Activities (such as dormitories).

For all three universities, students contribute nearly 35% of the cost of instruction, as computed by the State Auditor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

	Year Ending June 30, 1971	Year Ending June 30, 1972
INCOME		
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$110,270,796.59	\$118,194,618.70
Governmental Appropriations		
State Appropriations	\$ 49,509,947.55	\$ 51,441,940.51
U.S. Crippled Children's Bureau	1,235,441.52	1,351,714.14
Student Fees	13,675,841.98	13,412,412.33
Gifts, Grants and Contracts for		
Educational and General Purposes		
Current Gifts and Contracts	2,776,518.51	3,342,560.81
U.S. Government Grants and Contracts	21,352,831.52	23,072,757.31
Veterans' Administration Allowance	4,314.00	5,079.00
Sales and Services of Educational Departments	47,450.54	64,745.16
Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments	18,782,066.39	22,628,627.92
Extension and Public Service Activities	2,676,010.84	2,705,072.89
Interest from Endowment and Other Investments	210,373.74	169,708.63
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES	\$ 14,634,888.41	\$ 15,445,742.87
 TOTAL INCOME	 \$124,905,685.00	 \$133,640,361.57
 EXPENDITURES		
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$110,213,423.51	\$116,735,350.22
General Administration		
Executive Offices	\$ 474,156.96	\$ 558,746.05
General Services	1,046,837.47	1,081,551.59
General Expenses		
General Institutional Expense	1,743,496.37	1,655,982.21
Student Services	2,923,755.59	3,053,117.15
Instruction and Departmental Research	36,456,299.49	37,567,277.24
Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments	35,166,165.95	38,909,504.46
Organized Research	10,574,087.58	11,060,398.45
Extension and Public Service	6,085,592.80	6,029,642.79
Libraries	2,945,330.38	2,888,270.36
Annuities	3,900.00	3,900.00
Student Aid		
General Educational Fund	2,056,854.33	2,221,640.04
Organized Educational and Public Service Activities		9,436.16
Endowment Income	112,381.52	66,808.90
Current Gifts	747,255.18	1,005,885.30
U.S. Government	3,881,714.48	3,905,887.72
Physical Plant Maintenance and Operation	5,985,753.39	6,704,135.84
Lakeside Laboratory	9,842.02	13,165.96
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES	\$ 10,083,684.82	\$ 9,706,455.36
General and Operating	9,665,422.68	9,381,890.54
Student Aid	418,262.14	324,564.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$120,297,108.33	\$126,441,805.58
 INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	 \$ 4,608,576.67	 \$ 7,198,555.99

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
As of June 30, 1971 and 1972

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 41,041,371.15	\$ 45,563,041.97
Inventories and Receivables	18,289,976.42	21,372,167.14
Investments	5,043,824.98	4,818,112.29
Plant—Projects in Process	61,014,060.74	7,949,070.60
Plant and Equipment	222,322,222.07	250,280,543.74
Total Assets	\$347,711,455.36	\$329,982,935.74
COMMITMENTS, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Deferred Income, Commitments for Orders and Accounts Payable	32,146,303.87	21,226,237.57
For Inventories and Receivables	7,659,006.95	9,188,740.58
For Retirement of Indebtedness	991,115.00	1,068,360.50
For Payroll and Tax Withheld and Employee Programs	7,728,027.26	8,048,608.25
Total Reserves	(\$ 48,524,453.08)	(\$ 39,531,946.90)
Notes Payable	(\$ 25,000.00)	(\$.00)
Bonds Payable	(\$ 505,000.00)	(\$ 910,000.00)
Fund Balances		
Current Funds	2,340,337.66	2,534,221.83
Student Loan Funds	11,701,028.69	14,007,756.13
Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment	4,676,945.69	4,699,080.69
Plant Fund—Projects in Process	57,256,706.40	17,511,713.66
Plant Fund	222,322,222.07	250,280,543.74
Agency Fund	359,761.77	507,672.79
Total Fund Balances	(\$298,657,002.28)	(\$289,540,988.84)
Total Commitments, Reserves, and Fund Balances	\$347,711,455.36	\$329,982,935.74

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

	Year Ending June 30	
	1971	1972
INCOME		
State Appropriations (General University)	\$ 25,434,002	\$ 28,828,000
Federal Appropriations (General University)	234,607	230,185
Student Fees	12,342,709	12,335,515
Organized Activities (Self-supporting instructional activities)	1,967,317	1,923,753
Auxiliary Enterprises and Stores	27,856,007	29,986,888
Restricted Funds:		
Grants and Contracts	21,953,888	21,252,563
Deposits	420,230	434,306
Cooperative Extension	5,410,608	5,884,217
Agricultural Experiment Station	5,185,297	5,446,086
Sales, Service, and Other	2,367,052	1,948,541
TOTAL INCOME	\$103,171,717	\$108,270,054
EXPENDITURES		
Administration and General Expense	5,490,602	5,428,318
Instruction and Research (General University)	27,771,766	27,898,933
Public Service (General University)	1,576,295	1,512,355
Library	1,939,145	2,135,638
Physical Plant Operation	5,162,563	5,717,903
Organized Activities	2,064,551	2,179,692
Auxiliary Enterprises and Stores	29,379,420	30,275,874
Restricted Funds and Deposits	22,271,031	21,116,618
Cooperative Extension	5,506,385	5,923,161
Agricultural Experiment Station	5,185,848	5,446,086
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$106,347,606	\$107,634,578

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 219,053	\$ 259,335
Inventories and Receivables	8,544,917	10,042,918
Investments	22,802,906	28,476,822
Educational Plant	158,361,840	169,514,520
Total Assets*	\$189,928,716	\$208,293,595
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Outstanding Orders	1,798,882	2,099,557
For Livestock	263,480	1,016,836
For Receivables	677,106	778,214
For Advances from Atomic Energy Commission	83,457	4,301
For Bond Debt Service	1,600,795	1,984,738
Total Reserves	\$ 4,423,720	\$ 5,883,646
Notes Payable	384,478	351,216
Bonds Payable	36,460,000	44,945,000
Fund Balances		
Current Funds	8,774,584	7,881,282
Loan Funds	6,265,094	6,922,619
Endowment Funds	3,598,082	3,663,817
Plant Funds	128,075,073	136,611,737
Agency Funds	1,947,685	2,034,278
Total Fund Balances	\$185,504,996	\$202,409,949
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances*	\$189,928,716	\$208,293,595

* Net of Interfund receivables and payables

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

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
INCOME		
State Appropriations	\$10,218,000	\$10,940,000
Tuition and Fees	5,444,702	5,386,939
Institutional Income, Including Federal	312,791	284,731
Organized Educational Activities	390,956	374,088
Auxiliary Enterprises	5,709,458	5,558,034
Current Restricted Funds	1,229,470	1,348,333
TOTAL	\$23,305,377	\$23,892,125
EXPENDITURES		
Offices of Administration	\$ 594,241	\$ 634,105
General Institutional Expense	899,128	941,825
Instruction	9,377,410	9,542,706
Organized Research	178,576	168,396
Extension Service	216,218	201,390
Library	857,738	880,675
Physical Plant Operation	2,399,453	2,533,966
Student Services	675,667	704,645
Student Aid	865,114	815,562
Repairs, Replacements, and Alterations	279,495	255,367
Organized Educational Activities	279,952	291,998
Auxiliary Enterprises	4,121,451	3,920,849
Current Restricted Funds	1,229,470	1,348,333
TOTAL	\$21,973,913	\$22,239,817
INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,331,464	\$ 1,652,308

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 297,690	\$ 249,821
Balances with State Comptroller	1,021,967	384,071
Funds at Paying Agent	573,215	765,051
Inventories and Receivables	2,844,761	3,381,219
Investments	12,357,655	10,602,437
Investment in Plant	52,347,354	56,917,143
Total Assets	\$69,442,642	\$72,299,742
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Reserves		
For Encumbrances	\$ 167,016	\$ 152,434
For Commitments for Projects in Process	6,425,451	3,180,421
For Reversion to State General Fund		
For Advance Fee Payments	233,903	221,519
For Debt Service	573,215	765,051
Total Reserves	\$ 7,399,585	\$ 4,319,425
Notes Payable	\$ 49,000	\$ 40,000
Bonds Payable	19,420,000	19,200,000
Fund Balances		
Current Funds—General Operations	10,800	10,800
—Restricted Funds	1,832,961	2,491,007
Subtotal Current Funds	\$ 1,843,761	\$ 2,501,807
Student Loan Funds	\$ 2,730,746	\$ 3,245,422
Endowment Funds	127,463	137,463
Plant Funds	37,144,440	42,109,248
Agency Funds	727,647	746,377
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$62,043,057	\$67,980,317
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances	\$69,442,642	\$72,297,742

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

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
INCOME		
Appropriations	\$805,000.00	\$895,000.00
Student Teaching Contract	50.00	50.00
Earned Interest	1,932.40	
Federal Milk—Lunch Program	1,955.83	2,542.15
Sales—Refunds—Other Income	1,589.79	3,049.89
Contract—Dept. Public Instruction	6,000.00	
TOTAL INCOME	\$816,528.02	\$900,642.04
EXPENDITURES		
Administrative	\$ 76,037.49	\$ 79,848.88
Educational	380,122.85	386,657.79
Houseparents	89,204.07	110,674.99
Medical Service	22,373.04	21,493.69
Food Service	49,521.50	56,868.04
Laundry	18,733.37	17,959.56
Buildings—Grounds	168,898.38	185,829.02
Equipment	17,287.63	16,199.11
Repairs, Replacements, Alterations	34,330.16	25,110.96
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$856,508.49	\$900,642.04

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

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 24,254.97	\$ 11,567.13
Investments	133,579.94	143,287.92
Support Funds	5,000.00	
Capital Funds		87,690.00
Federal Funds	7,968.41	29,333.40
Investment in Plant	2,323,009.59	2,330,565.78
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,493,812.91	\$2,602,444.23
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
Accounts Payable	\$ 20,493.79	\$ 10,704.49
Reserve: Plant Investment	2,323,009.59	2,330,565.78
Fund Balances		
Federal Funds	9,616.74	25,795.17
Capital Funds		87,510.23
Trust Funds	140,692.79	147,868.56
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Fund Balances	\$2,493,812.91	\$2,602,444.23

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

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
BALANCES		
Amount on hand July 1	\$ 57,925.53	\$ 26,402.00
Due from State		
Total Balances	\$ 57,925.53	—\$ 26,402.00
RECEIPTS		
Appropriations	\$1,495,000.00	\$1,679,700.00
Cash Sales and Receipts	9,396.04	7,921.90
Government Milk Program	6,097.01	7,070.12
Earned Interest	8,399.46	4,108.82
Total Receipts	\$1,518,892.51	\$1,698,800.84
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	\$1,576,818.04	\$1,672,398.84
EXPENDITURES		
Administrative	\$ 86,495.11	\$ 91,699.80
Academic	601,232.13	647,398.50
Vocational	95,053.90	98,022.22
Dormitory and Recreation	172,037.63	184,000.50
Medical Service	40,457.14	49,116.36
Food Service	176,511.56	180,271.97
Laundry	59,287.94	66,412.34
Physical Plant	277,572.69	294,317.34
Equipment	50,872.03	46,140.60
R.R.&A.	43,699.91	31,530.78
Total Budget Expense	\$1,603,220.04	\$1,688,910.41
Balance on hand June 30	— 26,402.00	— 16,511.57
TOTAL EXPENSE AND BALANCE	\$1,576,818.04	\$1,672,398.84

**IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET 1971-1972**

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
ASSETS		
Operating Funds, on hand or receivable	—\$ 26,302.00	—\$ 16,511.57
Supplies Inventory	102,545.90	102,503.80
Title I Funds, on hand or due	7,897.49	—5,332.39
Capital Funds, on hand or due		—7,223.72
Trust Funds	27,003.88	18,929.55
Physical Plant Investment	3,113,645.33	3,217,848.47
Equipment Inventory	547,107.80	651,310.94
TOTAL ASSETS	\$3,771,898.40	\$3,961,525.08
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Reserves		
For Operating Funds	—\$ 26,302.00	—\$ 16,511.57
For Title I Funds	7,897.49	—5,332.39
For Capital Funds		—7,223.72
For Trust Funds	27,003.88	18,929.55
For Equipment and Supplies	649,653.70	753,814.74
For Fixed Assets	3,113,645.33	3,217,848.47
TOTAL RESERVES	\$3,771,898.40	\$3,961,525.08

**BOARD OFFICE
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE**

	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
Income		
Balance Forward	\$ 6,587	\$ —
State Appropriation	10,500	136,000
Refunds and Reimbursements	34,398	32,673
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Income	\$151,485	\$168,673
Expense		
Salaries	\$102,169	\$115,602
State Cost—FICA	3,668	3,718
—IPERS	2,494	2,237
—Insurance	392	878
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Salaries	\$108,723	\$122,535
Support and Maintenance		
Members—Per diem	\$ 10,245	\$ 12,925
—Travel	7,468	9,707
Staff Travel	5,111	7,997
Printing and Binding	2,950	3,799
Equipment	1,184	599
General Office Expense	9,313	7,473
Telephone	3,800	3,634
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Support and Maintenance	\$ 40,071	\$ 46,134
Total Expense	148,794	168,669
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess Income over Expense	\$ 2,691	\$ 4
Reversion to State General Fund	\$ 2,691	\$ 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974

(000's omitted)

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS:	Gen'l. Univ.	Univ. Hosp.	Psych. Hosp.	Bact. Lab.	Hosp. School	State San.	Subtotal
Starting Base	\$54,496	\$29,348	\$2,948	\$ 987	\$1,613	\$2,179	\$91,571
Additions:							
Starting Base Adjustment—UNI —ISU							
Academic Staff Salaries	2,270	549	115	29	53	40	3,056
Nonacademic Staff Salaries	513	644	59	19	24	71	1,330
General Expense	636	653	23	13	26	31	1,382
Equipment and Library Books	128	16	1	1	1	2	149
R.R.&A.	43	—	1	—	1	4	49
Special Needs	789	587	59	25	0	44	1,504
Interinstitutional Extension Programs							
Total Additions	\$ 4,379	\$ 2,449	\$ 258	\$ 87	\$ 105	\$ 192	\$ 7,470
TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET	\$58,875	\$31,797	\$3,206	\$1,074	\$1,718	\$2,371	\$99,041
Less Institutional Income:							
Student Fees	\$13,940						\$13,940
Federal Funds							
Nonfederal Gifts and Grants							
Sales and Services	60	21,123	690	155	100	385	22,513
Other Income	3,060	75	10	10	—	55	3,210
Total Institutional Income	\$17,060	\$21,198	\$ 700	\$ 165	\$ 100	\$ 440	\$39,663
STATE APPROPRIATION PROPOSED	\$41,815	\$10,599	\$2,506	\$ 909	\$1,618	\$1,931	\$59,378
Less Prior Year	37,436	8,738	2,278	827	1,492	1,779	52,550
Increase Needed	\$ 4,379	\$ 1,861	\$ 228	\$ 82	\$ 126	\$ 152	\$ 6,828
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS:							
Direct Appropriation	\$ 1,482						\$ 1,482
Academic Revenue Bonds							
TUITION REPLACEMENT APPROPRIATION FOR ACADEMIC REVENUE BONDS:							
Bonds Outstanding or presently authorized							
Bonding Authority Requested for 1973-75 Biennium							
Total Tuition Replacement Appropriation							

1 To be included within University of Iowa—General University \$50; and Iowa State University—General University \$50.

(Continued on next page)

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY										
Gen'l. Univ.	Exper. Sta.	Co-op. Ext. Serv.	Subtotal	U N I	Interinsti- tutional Ext. Programs1	Subtotal 3 Univ.	I S D	IBSSS	Bd. of Regents	TOTAL
\$45,120	\$5,574	\$6,717	\$57,411	\$17,410		\$166,392	\$1,713	\$ 942	\$ 172	\$169,219
				480		480				480
		(500)	(500)			(500)				(500)
1,916	233	330	2,479	703		6,238	49	25		6,312
522	82	38	642	202		2,174	47	26	10	2,257
330	35	53	418	177		1,977	11	7	7	2,002
108	2	1	111	48		308	2	1	1	312
25			25	11		85	2	1		88
652		175	827	198		2,529	34		17	2,580
					\$100	100				100
\$ 3,553	\$ 352	\$ 97	\$ 4,002	\$ 1,819	\$100	\$ 13,391	\$ 145	\$ 60	\$ 35	\$ 13,631
\$48,673	\$5,926	\$6,814	\$61,413	\$19,229	\$100	\$179,783	\$1,858	\$1,002	\$ 207	\$182,850
\$12,138			\$12,138	\$ 5,498		\$ 31,576				\$ 31,576
225	1,446	2,877	4,548			4,548	7	2		4,557
717	90		807			23,320	6			23,326
1,200			1,200	402		4,812	9	4	31	4,856
\$14,280	\$1,536	\$2,877	\$18,693	\$ 5,900	\$-0-	\$ 64,256	\$ 22	\$ 6	\$ 31	\$ 64,315
\$34,393	\$4,390	\$3,937	\$42,720	\$13,329	\$100	\$115,527	\$1,836	\$ 996	\$ 176	\$118,535
30,080	4,123	3,508	37,711	11,552		101,813	1,691	936	143	104,583
\$ 4,313	\$ 267	\$ 429	\$ 5,009	\$ 1,777	\$100	\$ 13,714	\$ 145	\$ 60	\$ 33	\$ 13,952
\$ 500			\$ 500	\$ 250		\$ 4,024	\$ 508	\$ 125	\$	\$ 2,865
5,000			5,000	5,100		10,100				10,100
									\$3,615	\$ 3,615
									95	95
									\$3,710	\$ 3,710

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1975

(000's omitted)

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS:	Gen'l. Univ.	Univ. Hosp.	Psych. Hosp.	Bact. Lab.	Hosp. School	State San.	Subtotal
Starting Base	\$58,875	\$31,797	\$3,206	\$1,074	\$1,718	\$2,371	\$ 99,041
Additions:							
Academic Staff Salaries	2,417	579	122	30	57	42	3,247
Nonacademic Staff Salaries	546	686	62	20	25	76	1,415
General Expense	671	700	24	14	28	33	1,470
Equipment and Library Books	139	17	1	1	1	2	161
R.R.&A.	45	--	1	--	1	4	51
Special Needs	719	--	59	(25)	0	0	753
Interinstitutional Extension Programs							
Total Additions	\$ 4,537	\$ 1,982	\$ 269	\$ 40	\$ 112	\$ 157	\$ 7,097
 TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET	 \$63,412	 \$33,779	 \$3,475	 \$1,114	 \$1,830	 \$2,528	 \$106,138
Less Institutional Income:							
Student Fees	\$13,940						\$ 13,940
Federal Funds							
Nonfederal Gifts and Grants							
Sales and Services	60	22,444	710	155	100	420	23,889
Other Income	3,060	75	10	10	--	60	3,215
Total Institutional Income	\$17,060	\$22,519	\$ 720	\$ 165	\$ 100	\$ 480	\$ 41,044
STATE APPROPRIATION PROPOSED	\$46,352	\$11,260	\$2,755	\$ 949	\$1,730	\$2,048	\$ 65,094
Less Prior Year	41,815	10,599	2,506	909	1,618	1,931	59,378
Increase Needed	\$ 4,537	\$ 661	\$ 249	\$ 40	\$ 112	\$ 117	\$ 5,716
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS:							
Direct Appropriation	\$ 1,481						\$ 1,481
Academic Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,080						\$ 5,080
TUITION REPLACEMENT APPROPRIATION FOR ACADEMIC REVENUE BONDS:							
Bonds Outstanding or presently authorized							
Bonding Authority Requested for 1973-75 Biennium							
Total Tuition Replacement Appropriation							

1To be included within University of Iowa—General University \$50; and Iowa State University—General University \$50.

(Continued on next page)

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1975

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY										
Gen'l. Univ.	Exper. Sta.	Co-op. Ext. Serv.	Subtotal	U N I	Interinsti- tutional Ext. Programs1	Subtotal 3 Univ.	I S D	IBSSS	Bd. of Regents	TOTAL
\$48,673	\$5,926	\$6,814	\$61,413	\$19,229	\$100	\$179,783	\$1,858	\$1,002	\$ 207	\$182,850
2,040	248	352	2,640	749		6,636	52	26		6,714
557	87	41	685	215		2,315	50	28	8	2,401
349	38	55	442	186		2,098	12	7	-0-	2,117
117	2	1	120	52		333	2	1	(1)	335
26			26	12		89	2	1		92
119			119	228		1,100	36		1	1,137
					\$100					100
\$ 3,208	\$ 375	\$ 449	\$ 4,032	\$ 1,442	\$100	\$ 12,571	\$ 154	\$ 63	\$ 8	\$ 12,796
\$51,881	\$6,301	\$7,263	\$65,445	\$20,671	\$100	\$192,354	\$2,012	\$1,065	\$ 215	\$195,646
\$12,138			\$12,138	\$ 5,498		\$ 31,576				\$ 31,576
225	1,446	2,877	4,548			4,548	7	2		4,557
742	90		832			24,721	6			24,727
1,200			1,200	402		4,817	9	4	33	4,863
\$14,305	\$1,536	\$2,877	\$18,718	\$ 5,900	\$-0-	\$ 65,662	\$ 22	\$ 6	\$ 33	\$ 65,723
\$37,576	\$4,765	\$4,386	\$46,727	\$14,771	\$100	\$126,692	\$1,990	\$1,059	\$ 182	\$129,923
34,393	4,390	3,937	42,720	13,329	100	115,527	1,836	996	176	118,535
\$ 3,183	\$ 375	\$ 449	\$ 4,007	\$ 1,442	\$-0-	\$ 11,165	\$ 154	\$ 63	\$ 6	\$ 11,388
\$ 311			\$ 311				\$ 507	\$ 125		\$ 2,424
\$ 5,055			\$ 5,055			\$ 10,135				\$ 10,135
									\$3,660	\$ 3,660
									1,505	1,505
									\$5,165	\$ 5,165

**SUMMARY LISTING OF CAPITAL PROJECTS 1973-75 BIENNIUM
LISTED IN PRIORITY ORDER AS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS**

(000's omitted)

Priority	Institution	Project	Direct Appropriation Request	New Bonding Authority
1	UNI	New Construction (Industrial Arts and Technology, Arts, Speech Complex)		\$ 5,100
2	ISD	Girls Dormitory Addition—Phase II	\$ 351	
3	ISD	Fire Marshal's Recommendation	30	
4	ISU	Design Center		5,954
5	SUI	Specified General Utilities Oil Storage Tanks Standby Generator Make-up Water Improvements	190 110 95	
6	SUI	Boiler #10		920
7	ISU	Steam Generator No. 4 and Auxiliaries		2,500
8	IBSSS	Main Building Renovations Porch Renovation Window Replacement Renovation of Electrical and Mechanical Services	80 70 50	
9	SUI	Dentistry Building (Old) Remodeling	300	
10	ISU	Cooling Tower Replacement and Addition	165	
11	SUI	College of Education Building—Phase II		4,161
12	ISD	Main Building Renovations Classroom Conversion Renovation of Bathrooms—West Wing Recondition Woodwork Around Windows New Elevator (Replacement)	40 75 15 30	
13	ISU	Specified General Remodeling for Snedecor, Morrill and MacKay Halls	246	
14	SUI	MacLean Hall Remodeling—Phase II	450	
15	SUI	Chilled Water Plant Addition—West Side	920	
16	ISU	Meats Laboratory		1,600
17	IBSSS	Facilities Master Plan Study	15	
18	SUI	General Remodeling—Unspecified	300	
19	ISU	Science Building Remodeling	400	

(Continued on next page)

20	IBSSS	Sensory Stimulation Center (Concept Teaching Area)	35	
21	SUI	East Campus Water Improvements	478	
22	SUI	Pharmacy Building Reconstruction	120	
23	ISD	Main Building—Remodel Food Service Area	474	
24	UNI	General Utilities—Unspecified	250	
		Total	<u>\$5,289</u>	<u>\$20,235</u>
		Total of Capital Projects, 1973-75	<u>\$25,524</u>	

