

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The meeting was called to order by Senator August "Gus" Bogina at
Chairperson

11:00 a.m./p.m./on February 6, 1985 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Talkington

Committee staff present:

Research Department: Mary Galligan
Revisor's Office: Norman Furse
Committee Office: Doris Fager, Judy Bromich

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Stanley Koplik, Executive Director, Kansas Board of Regents

GENERAL PRESENTATION CONCERNING BOARD OF REGENTS INSTITUTIONS

Mr. Koplik distributed Attachments A, A-1 and B to members of the committee. He explained each document and indicated he felt the committee may want to study them. He referred specifically to the Report on Systemwide Evaluation of the Physical Condition of All Facilities (Attachment B). According to Mr. Koplik, the replacement value of all buildings in the system is approximately \$2 billion; and in order to maintain those buildings in a nearly perfect condition would cost about \$170 million. He said the Board of Regents is aware that kind of funding is not available, but the moneys appropriated by the Legislature do make a dent in the list.

Mr. Koplik suggested that the form of survey the Board of Regents used could be applied to other areas of government where the state has property. He said the survey was done in-house and took about two and one-half months. According to Mr. Koplik, the Regents now have a pretty good data base on a micro-computer and it enables them to have a much better analysis of funding. He said the cost of the survey was probably no more than several hundred dollars, plus travel. He added that, if other agencies would like to make similar surveys, the key people might go the Regents office for a half day and that office could explain how their survey was done. He said he thought it could be done in-house in other agencies, also.

In answer to questions from Senator Johnston, Mr. Koplik said that the survey was started "from scratch" in the sense of not knowing the territory which was going to be explored. Every building had an individual survey in 1984. He said that, in the past, needs have been estimated; but now there is precise knowledge of what the needs are.

There was discussion concerning buildings now under construction or planned within the Regents system. During that discussion, Mr. Koplik said that the Regents have requested no new projects. Senator Johnston said that he recalled being on a committee in which it was mentioned that no new structures should be planned for a long period of time. Mr. Koplik said the Board of Regents have as their number one priority the maintenance and repairs of existing buildings.

Mr. Koplik stressed that great headway had been made on energy conservation and the amount saved is about half of what was once spent. However, the current total bill is \$22.7 million for energy, and this does not take into consideration the impact of Wolf Creek on some campuses.

There was discussion concerning tuition for Kansas students, out of state students and foreign students; and also the use of foreign students as classroom instructors. There was considerable concern among committee members about the language barrier and the fact that students are not being properly instructed because of that problem. Mr. Koplik said he shared that concern.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
room 123-S, Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m./p.m./ on February 6, 1985

GENERAL PRESENTATION CONCERNING BOARD OF REGENTS INSTITUTIONS (Continued)

In response to a question from Senator Gannon, Mr. Koplik said that buildings which should be razed are excluded from Attachment B, as well as farm buildings.

Returning to the subject of tuition for various classes of students, Mr. Koplik said the tuition and fees are examined each year, especially for the purpose of maintaining the 25% fee cost ratio. He noted that in 10 years' time, the consumer price index has shown an average increase of 7.6% and student fees, 8.8%. He further noted that Kansas tuition costs are very reasonable for students today.

During a discussion concerning enrollment predictions, Mr. Koplik said it appears that, by 1992, there will be approximately 7½% to 8% decrease in head-count enrollment on a systemwide basis.

There was a discussion concerning salaries, and when asked which is most important of salaries and fringe benefits, Mr. Koplik concluded the fringe benefits are probably more important over a long period of time.

Committee members were given opportunity to ask questions on all subjects discussed. Senator Bogina indicated he had requested a brief overview in order to acquaint the committee members with problems facing the Regents institutions; and stressed that more detailed discussion would be in order when systemwide issues are discussed at a later meeting.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion was made by Senator Gaines and seconded by Senator Werts that minutes for January 30 and 31, and February 1 and 4 be approved. The motion carried by voice vote.

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman.

Kansas Board of Regents
January, 1985

OVERVIEW OF FISCAL YEAR 1986 BUDGET REQUEST

The current Fiscal Year 1985 General Use operating budget for the Regents institutions is \$442.5 million. The current budget is funded as follows: \$305.6 million in State General Fund appropriations, \$69.5 million in General Fees, \$60.6 million in Hospital Revenue, and \$6.8 million in Land Grant funds. The current General Use operating budget is \$36.1 million (8.9%) larger than the Fiscal Year 1984 budget. The Board was pleased that the Governor's recommendations for Fiscal Year 1985 and the subsequent action of the Legislature funded its requested increases in faculty salaries and other operating expenses and also provided funding for several other program improvements requested by the Board.

The Board of Regents' General Use operating budget request for Fiscal Year 1986 totals \$488.1 million. The Board proposes that the requested General Use increase of \$45.7 million (10.3%) be funded as follows: \$34.4 million in State General Fund (an 11.3% increase), \$5.1 million in General Fees (a 7.3% increase), \$6.0 million in Hospital Revenue (an increase of 9.9%), and \$0.2 million in Land Grant funds (a 2.9% increase).

The Board's request for Fiscal Year 1986 consists of two components: systemwide items and program improvements for individual institutions. The attached table summarizes the Board's requests for each of those components.

COMMENTS ABOUT PRIORITY REQUESTS

Faculty Salaries (\$15.7 million)--Latest information shows that on the average our faculty earn about \$1,600 (approximately 6%) a year less than faculty at the peer institutions. The comparison is even less favorable on a nationwide basis. The FY 1986 request for a 7% increase represents the first year of a three-year plan to narrow that gap. If the faculty members at the peer

institutions receive average annual increases of 5% during the three-year period, additional salary increases of 7% for Fiscal Year 1987 and 1988 for the Regents faculty should virtually eliminate the lag.

Faculty Retirement Enhancement (\$2.1 million)--Kansas now contributes 5% of salary toward faculty retirement. The contribution has not been increased since the faculty retirement program was established more than 20 years ago. Today, the typical state contribution nationally is 8%. The FY 1986 request constitutes the first year of a three-year plan to increase the State's retirement contribution from the current level of 5% to 6% in Fiscal Year 1986 and to 8% by Fiscal Year 1988.

Other Operating Expenditures (\$5.7 million)--The historical pattern of underfunding for OOE has had an extremely detrimental effect on the Regents institutions. Not only are the institutions unable to keep up with price increases of such items as telephone service and postage, they are unable to allow their departments to routinely replace worn out or obsolete equipment. Continuing its attempt to correct this deficiency the Board has requested a 7% increase in OOE for FY 1986.

Library Acquisitions (\$800,000)--The Regents institutions spend somewhat less on library acquisitions than the peer institutions and considerably less than would be spent using guidelines proposed by such groups as the American Library Association. The Fiscal Year 1986 request includes one-half of the total additional library acquisition funding to be sought during the next three years to restore the purchasing power of our academic and research libraries. This special improvement would increase the current library acquisition budget by approximately 15%.

Academic Computing (\$1.3 million)--The Regents institutions need to provide "hands-on" computer experience for their students. The request would represent the first step toward an eventual goal of providing enough computing resources so that each student could have 10 hours of hands-on computing experience per semester. The requested funding would provide additional computer resources through individual micro-computers or local area computer networks.

Self-Funded Instructional OOE (\$1.4 million)--For several years most Regents institutions have charged restricted use laboratory and departmental fees for selected courses or programs. Those funds were largely used to purchase OOE items for the instructional program. The Regents propose that such fees be eliminated in Fiscal Year 1986 and that tuition be increased an additional amount so that the revenues once generated by the special laboratory fees would still be available to the institutions. The Fiscal Year 1986 request seeks permission to retain the additional \$1.4 million to be generated in General Fee income and to spend that amount on instructional OOE items. This request does not increase the overall level of instructional OOE expenditures but merely results in a more realistic and manageable tuition structure.

GTA Compensation (\$1.1 million)--The stipend (salary) paid to Graduate Teaching Assistants in the Regents system is considerably below regional or national levels (e.g., GTA's at KU are paid approximately 20% less than GTA's at the peer institutions). If funded, the Fiscal Year 1986 request of \$900,000 should eliminate about one-half of that gap. In addition, \$160,000 is requested to increase the GTA fee waiver from 60% to 75%.

Instructional Equipment Items (\$1.3 million)--Most institutions have requested specific items of instructional equipment. Money will be used to replace and repair antiquated equipment. The rapid pace of inflation during the late 1970's and early 1980's followed by the budget reductions of Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984 severely restricted the institutions' ability to purchase and maintain state-of-the-art instructional equipment.

Miscellaneous Institutional Items (\$6.6 million)--This category includes specific program improvements requested by individual institutions (including the Centers of Excellence approved for KU, KUMC and ESU). The institutions requested almost \$28 million in individual improvement items; the Board carefully evaluated each request and is recommending less than 25% of that amount.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS COMPARED WITH BOARD OF REGENTS'
REQUESTS FOR FY 1986 GENERAL-USE OPERATING BUDGET INCREASES

REGENTS SYSTEM

	<u>Board Requests</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendations</u>
<u>Program Maintenance</u>		
Unclassified Salaries	7%	6%
Additional Unclassified Retirement	1%	1%
Classified Salaries	7%	5.5%
Student Wages	7%	6%
OOE	7%	6%
Utilities	15%	8%
TOTAL	\$ 33,751,666	\$ 25,875,731*
<u>Enrollment Adjustment</u>	\$ (2,851,329)	\$ (2,851,329)
<u>Systemwide Program Improvements</u>		
Self-funded Instructional Improvements	\$ 1,419,569	\$ 1,419,569
Library Acquisitions	800,000	773,395
Academic Computing	1,300,000	401,322
Servicing New Buildings	848,627	820,285
Enhancement of GTA Stipends	900,000	471,000
Addition to Student Wage Base	194,000	-
Additional GTA Fee Waivers	165,350	165,350
TOTAL	\$ 5,627,546	\$ 4,050,921
<u>Individual Institution Program Improvements</u>		
Instructional Equipment	\$ 1,271,000	\$ 567,500
Self-Funded - KUMC	1,203,508	594,436
Other Improvements	6,659,896	2,948,622
TOTAL	\$ 9,134,404	\$ 4,110,558
 <u>Source of Funding</u>		
	<u>FY 1985 Base</u>	
State General Fund	\$305,591,724	\$ 34,401,264
General Fees	69,506,159	5,090,649
Hospital Revenue	60,605,113	5,973,787
Land Grant Funds	6,780,977	196,587
TOTAL	\$442,483,973	\$ 45,662,287
		\$ 31,185,881

*Includes an estimated \$5.5 million required to fund the 5.5% classified salary increase recommended by the Governor; also reflects approximately \$1 million in base budget adjustments for deletion of one-time classified bonuses and miscellaneous fringe benefit rate adjustments.

PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT REQUESTS

Fiscal Year 1986

	<u>Board Requests</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendations</u>
<u>PART A. SELF-FUNDED IMPROVEMENTS - KUMC</u>		
Operation of Lithotripter for Kidney Stone Removal	\$ 177,452	\$ 28,343
Operation of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Imaging Equipment	409,920	409,920
Expansion of Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) - Second Phase	156,173	156,173
Certified Prosthetist and Support Funds	49,736	
Center for the Study of Sleep Disorders	204,054	
Expansion of the Laminar Air Flow Area	206,173	
TOTAL -- PART A.	<u>\$1,203,508</u>	<u>\$ 594,436</u>
 <u>PART B. MISC. INSTITUTIONAL ITEMS</u>		
<u>University of Kansas</u>		
Other Operating Expenses	\$ 250,000	
Faculty/Graduate Teaching Assistantship Positions	245,000	102,720
Instructional Computing	100,000	
Bachelor of Science in Computer Eng.	266,090	
Matching Funds to Support Private and Federal Equipment Awards	200,000	
Preventive Maintenance Program	110,000	
Instrumentation Lab and Support for Science Labs (Phase II)	154,929	
Center for Educational Research	678,000	678,000
TOTAL	<u>\$2,004,019</u>	<u>\$ 780,720</u>

	<u>Board Requests</u>	<u>Governor Recommendations</u>
<u>University of Kansas Medical Center</u>		
Supplemental Funding for School of Allied Health Faculty Salaries	\$ 107,113	\$ 53,840
Curriculum in Medicine, Ethics and the Socio-economics of Health (MESH)	103,000	
Supplemental Funding for Housestaff Stipends	400,000	188,664
Replacement of Federal Grant Support for Graduate Nursing Outreach Program	74,029	
Health Careers Pathway for Minority and Rurally Disadvantaged Students	26,000	
Section in Geriatric Medicine - Dept. of Internal Medicine - Wichita	126,156	
Continuing Education Outreach Program in Medical Record Administration	26,000	
Poison Center Improvement Program	98,144	98,144
Center on Aging	259,783	259,783
Center on Environmental Health	374,913	374,913
TOTAL	<u>\$1,595,138</u>	<u>\$ 975,344</u>
 <u>Kansas State University</u>		
Strengthening Undergraduate Education	\$ 250,000	
Computing Support for Financial and Personnel Planning and Management	150,000	100,000
Conservation Tillage	250,000	
Reestablishing Extension Services	270,000	
Konza Prairie Research Natural Area	55,000	
Harzardous and Solid Waste Research	54,000	
Horticulture Research Center - Sedgwick County	43,500	
Respiratory Disease and Environmental Stress in Food Animals	54,000	
TOTAL	<u>\$1,126,500</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
 <u>Kansas State University Veterinary Medical Center</u>		
Program Fulfillment	\$ 450,000	\$ 393,859

	<u>Board Requests</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendations</u>
<u>Wichita State University</u>		
Library Books and Periodicals	\$ 105,000	
Services for Evening and Weekend Students	100,000	
College of Business Administration	40,000	
Loss of Federal Funding	75,119	74,939
Graduate Teaching Assistants	<u>60,000</u>	<u>23,808</u>
TOTAL	\$ 380,119	\$ 98,747
 <u>Emporia State University</u>		
College of Education: A Quest for Excellence	\$ 376,258	\$ 168,969
Center for Educational Services	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 676,258	\$ 468,969
 <u>Pittsburg State University</u>		
Community College Satellite Educational Centers	\$ 171,218	\$ 130,983
Classified Personnel	<u>25,000</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	\$ 196,218	\$ 130,983
 <u>Fort Hays State University</u>		
Instructional Computer Program	\$ 211,294	
 <u>Kansas Technical Institute</u>		
Laboratory Equipment Maintenance Technician	<u>\$ 20,350</u>	<u> </u>
 TOTAL -- PART B.	 \$6,659,896	 \$2,948,622

HIGHER
EDUCATION:

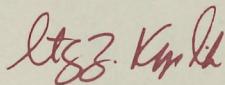
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investment

KANSAS

KANSAS BOARD
OF REGENTS
JANUARY, 1985

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The State of Kansas and its citizens have made an investment in the State's future by the development of a system of public higher education institutions. The return on that investment is measured not only by contributions to economic growth, but by the fundamental contributions to the life of each citizen that are provided by the scholars and scientists seeking to improve our understanding and quality of life. This document highlights the investment our State has made in the programs of the institutions governed by the Board of Regents and emphasizes the need for us to protect the investment to better the quality of our society.



Stanley Z. Koplík
Executive Director
Kansas Board of Regents



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Higher Education: An Investment In The Future

Introduction

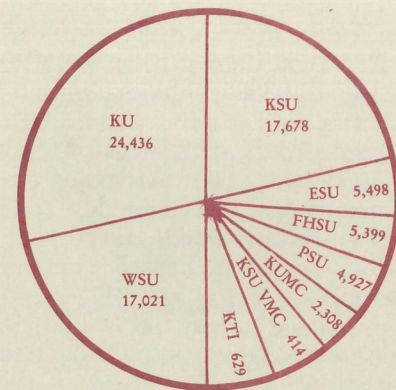
The vitality of the nation's colleges and universities is crucial to the development of human capital. A strong system of higher education in Kansas represents our State's main resource for developing leaders with vision, informed participants in civic life, highly competent teachers and other professionals, talented artists and skilled workers. Unless we fully develop the ability of our citizens, economic growth and societal well-being cannot be fully achieved. Thus, the most important continuing challenge to the Regents system is to educate our citizens and conduct the necessary research to support the technological and information-based society that is rapidly emerging.

As citizens of Kansas, we can be proud of the investment we have made in higher education thus far. The latest available data indicate that Kansas ranks tenth in terms of per capita support for higher education. Yet despite this exceptional level of support, the Regents Institutions lag behind their peers markedly, and the gap will worsen if additional support is not forthcoming.

Higher Education in Kansas is an extraordinary endeavor. The Regents system alone taught more than 78,000 students in the fall of 1984. Our institutions are by far the largest suppliers of trained leadership to the state. During the past ten years more than 130,000 students have earned higher education degrees from our institutions. Many of these graduates are now providing, or will provide, vibrant leadership so essential to the future of our state.

The Regents Institutions: A Vital Asset

Student Headcount Enrollment at the Regents Institutions — Fall 1984



The Kansas Board of Regents governs the state's six public, tax-supported universities and one public technical institute. Each institution contributes to our quality of life in a variety of ways within three primary areas: instruction, research and public service. The following paragraphs illustrate just a few examples of contributions these institutions make to the people of Kansas.

The UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS contributes to the state in ways as diverse as the academic programs the university offers. For example, the Bureau of Child Research, through programmatic research begun in the 1960s, has had a significant impact on the care and treatment of mentally retarded children. The Bureau has pioneered the development of technologies and teaching methods that allow low-functioning institutionalized children to live more independent lives. In addition, its Juniper Gardens Project has successfully demonstrated that educational benefits offered children in inner city schools could be improved. Through the Children's Rehabilitation Unit, the University of Kansas Medical Center provides an interdisciplinary training program in the diagnosis and delivery of care to multiply handicapped children.

The museums on the Lawrence campus contribute to the rich cultural opportunities open to Kansans and other visitors. The Museum of Natural History, with its diorama exhibit of North America life zones, is among the most popular tourist attractions in the state. The Spencer Museum of Art houses one of the nation's distinguished university art collections, and the newly opened Museum of Anthropology has exhibits that explore our cultural history.

KU's service to the state can be as close to home as helping puzzled parents develop consistent strategies for coping with their child's behavioral problems, as professionally useful as helping managers gain insight into how they can more effectively budget their time, as intensely personal as performing open-heart surgery, or as informative and entertaining as operating a public radio station that wins national awards for excellence.

The *Selective Guide to Colleges*, edited by Edward B. Fiske, education editor of the New York Times, recently called KU "a Cornbelt Berkeley that in selected areas offers some of the finest programs in the nation." That assessment was based on the stature of KU's academic programs for both undergraduate and graduate students, research that leads the nation in a number of critical areas such as helping persons with disabilities, improving the stability of small aircraft, remote sensing, and numerous other specialized fields of study — as well as service to the citizens of Kansas which is characterized by one of the leading continuing education programs in the country. Independent study is one of many activities of the KU Division of Continuing Education, providing independent study opportunities to 2,000 students a year statewide.

In addition to its educational and research activities, the UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER provides service to the state through the patient care activities of its faculty and staff and the facilities of the Bell Memorial Hospital.

History was made in July 1984 when Kansas' first heart transplant was performed on a Wichita man, evidence of the high level of medical sophistication which is found at the Medical Center. The Hospital is unique in providing a special service, through its Senior Citizens Health Center, to persons over 65 years of age who need assistance in securing health care.

The Medical Center has also begun an innovative program to share techniques and expertise with smaller community hospitals throughout the state, recognizing the importance of the vitality of these institutions to the maintenance and accessibility of high quality health care for the citizens of the state.

Service to Kansans has been an important part of the mission of KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY since the 1860s, when it was established as one of the first land-grant educational institutions in the United States.

The KSU Cooperative Education Service, with faculty in all 105 Kansas counties, offers Kansas practical advice and the latest information in the areas of agriculture, home economics, 4-H and youth, and community development. The Division of Continuing Education sponsors dozens of classes, conferences, and seminars that give Kansans the opportunity to sharpen their job skills or enrich their lives. The Kansas Industrial Extension Service provides information, technical assistance, and continuing education programs for Kansas industries. And the Kansas Energy Extension Service assists the Kansas energy consumer in reducing energy consumption and utilizing alternate forms of energy.

Besides offering services directly to Kansans through these outreach programs, KSU continually conducts research that benefits all of society. Kansans especially benefit from the basic and applied research in agriculture and related areas conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, with headquarters at KSU, and five branch experiment stations and 11 experiment fields across the state.

Kansans also benefit directly and indirectly from

a host of other research and service units at KSU. These include: the Small Business Development Center, the Institute for Environmental Research, the Population Research Laboratory, the Evapotranspiration Laboratory, the Institute for Systems Design and Optimization, the Center for Excellence in Engineering, the Center for Rural Education and Small Schools, the International Trade Institute, the Kansas Artificial Breeding Service Unit, the Kansas Council on Economic Education, the Kansas Crop Investment Association, the Kansas Water Resources Institute, and the Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Laboratory.

Founded as Fairmont College by the Congregational Church in 1895 and serving as the Municipal University of Wichita from 1926 to 1964, Wichita State University has become a leading Regents Institution. It offers many programs and services that enrich the lives of Kansans.

KMUW-FM, the University's noncommercial radio station, provides the community with programming that entertains, educates and informs. The station, which recently marked 35 years of service to the greater Wichita area, averages 27,000 listeners per week. KMUW's subcarrier channel, the Wichita Radio Reading Service, provides special programming used by more than 1,000 blind and other print-handicapped people in the community.

WSU 13, the University's cable television channel, reaches 80,000 households in Wichita and surrounding communities. To date, WSU 13 has served more than 1,700 students with courses in subjects as diverse as anthropology, business, computer science, geography, education and sociology.

The University Counseling Center provides a range of services to the community at large, including seminars on assertiveness training, dealing with divorce, and effective parenting.

The University Gerontology Center serves as an important community resource in planning and providing services for the aging. The center also publishes a 20-page monthly newspaper, *Active Aging*, distributed free to Kansans over 60 in Harvey, Butler and Sedgwick counties.

The Hugo Wall Center for Urban Studies is dedicated to the integration of teaching, research and community service within the urban mission of the University. Center graduates and interns make up an ever-increasing portion of the administrators and managers involved in Kansas state and local government leadership and policy positions.

The Edwin A. Ulrich Museum of Art attracts more than 70,000 visitors to the campus annually to view more than two dozen major art exhibitions. More than 30 pieces of sculpture by nationally and internationally renowned artists adorn the campus. The pride of the university campus is the official mosaic mural, *Personnages Oiseaux*, designed by the late Spanish artist, Joan Miro.

Music and dance faculty and students perform more than 150 concerts annually under the auspices of the University's music and dance departments.

The University Library serves the needs of students and faculty as well as many non-University personnel. In a recent year, non-University state residents checked out more than 16,300 volumes and used more than 50,000 volumes within the building.

EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY is a multipurpose university offering outstanding programs in teacher education, business, and liberal arts. E-State's School of Library and Information Management is the oldest library school west of the Mississippi River and the only comprehensive library school in the Great Plains region.

In all, E-State has 73 undergraduate fields of study, including 13 pre-professional programs. There are 28 graduate fields of study with 55 areas of concentration. Emporia State offers 17 degrees, including associate, bachelor's, master's, and specialist in education.

On July 1, 1984, Dr. Robert E. Glennen became Emporia State's 13th full-time president. The theme of his administration is "Daring to Excel."

Emporia State was founded as Kansas State Normal School in 1863, only two years after Kansas became a state. The first classes began Feb. 15, 1865. In 1923, the name was changed to Kansas State Teachers College, and in 1974, the name was changed to Emporia Kansas State College. In 1977, the Kansas Legislature recognized the comprehensive nature of the institution by changing the name to Emporia State University.

Emporia State is nestled on an attractively landscaped 200-acre, 18-building campus at the north end of Emporia's main street. Approximately 5,500 students attend Emporia State. These students come from more than 100 Kansas counties, some 45 states, and 45 foreign countries.

Kansas is a better place in which to live because of the five centers located at Emporia State University: the Science Education Center, the Center for Great Plains Studies, the Center for Educational Research and Service, the Center for Business and Economic Development, and the Family Center for Wellness.

The Science Education Center strengthens the science and mathematics programs in the state by providing assistance to teachers. The Center for Great Plains Studies focuses on all aspects of the Great Plains, from culture to agriculture. The Center for Educational Research and Service, the first of its kind in the state, helps schools across Kansas by offering continuing education courses and in-service training, conducting educational research, and creating meaningful partnerships with school districts. The Center for Business and Economic Development includes three component centers: the Small Business Development Center, the Center for Economic Education, and the Center for Management Development Services. The Family Center for Wellness is dedicated to developing healthy marriages and strong families on the E-State campus and in the community.

PITTSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY has three widely recognized professional schools of Business and Economics, Education, and Technology and Applied Science. These schools are complemented by quality science and support offerings in the University's College of Arts and Sciences.

Pittsburg State is the only Regents institution with a specialized School of Technology and Applied Science. Its unique "hands on" educational programs prepare engineering technologists and future management executives in wood technology, plastics engineering technology, printing management and more than 30 additional fields. Recently named as the National Educational Center for the Architectural Woodworking Institute, PSU is widely known as a leader in applied technology, as well as for its programs in such areas as accounting, pre-med, psychology and counseling.

Pittsburg State University is also enhancing its role as a prominent regional state university through its overall approach to higher education. The University is emphasizing university-wide planning efforts, service to the region and the state, institutional advancement and the importance of curriculum and activities which incorporate a broader world view.

FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY, the only Regents institution of higher learning in the western half of Kansas, offers students a broad liberal arts program with professional schools of business, education and nursing. The University provides a good illustration of specialized facilities and services provided by the Regents institutions to the citizens of Kansas. The University offers its students bachelor's and master's degrees in a wide variety of fields, the degrees of Master of Business Administration and Master of Fine Arts, and a limited number of specialist's degrees.

Among the unique features of FHSU are the Small Business Institute within the School of Business where professors and student business majors work as counselors to small businesses; The George A. Kelly Psychological Service Center,

founded in 1932 which provides more than 3,000 hours of counseling and psychotherapy each year to 500 clients from on and off campus; and the internationally known Sternberg Museum and the Museum of the High Plains which houses one of the largest vertebrate collections in the High Plains region and one of the finest paleontological collections in the country.

It is because of Fort Hays State University that the residents of western Kansas have facilities and resources available to improve their quality of life.

KANSAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE offers the citizens of Kansas career opportunities in specialized fields of "high technology." As the only two-year college in the Regents system, KTI specializes in programs of science and engineering technology designed to fit the needs of today's industry.

A student at KTI can receive a two-year Associate of Arts degree in a wide variety of fields, including computer technology, electronics technology, mechanical technology, civil technology, chemical technology and aeronautical technology. These programs and the reputation of their graduates, make KTI a vital force in technical education and industry in Kansas.

A spacious campus, consisting of 149 acres on the west edge of Salina, creates a strong academic environment for the students of the college. The addition of a Technology Center to the existing campus further exemplifies the commitment of the college to the technical education of Kansans.

These are just a few illustrations of how the Regents institutions are improving the quality of life in Kansas through instruction, research and public service programs. If the goal of an improved Kansas economy and a higher standard of living for Kansans is to be achieved, the investment in the Regents institutions must be confirmed and strengthened..









Responding to Constantly Changing Needs

Higher education operates in a dynamic environment characterized by constantly changing enrollment patterns. Students have traditionally had a wide choice of where to pursue their higher education. This is particularly true of the Regents system: our institutions range in size from 600 students to 24,000; programs are available from the associate degree level through the doctoral studies.

In recent years, previously under-represented populations have enrolled in growing numbers. During the past decade the Regents institutions have experienced similar changes in attendance patterns. Today, 49 percent of the students in the Regents system are women; in 1970 the figure was 41 percent. More than 3,800 black and hispanic students are currently enrolled in the Regents institutions, a significant increase since 1970. The Regents institutions have also experienced an influx of older students; more than one-third of the students enrolled in the Regents system this year are twenty-five years old or older.

Enrollment patterns during the past decade have shifted from academic areas such as education and the social sciences into more applied fields such as computer science and engineering. In 1970 the Regents institutions conferred more than 5,000 degrees in education and social sciences; last year fewer than 3,300 degrees were conferred in those areas. At the same time the number of degrees awarded in computer science and engineering increased from approximately 800 in 1970 to more than 1,200 last year.

Changes in Total Degrees Conferred in Selected Disciplines FY 1976 - FY 1983

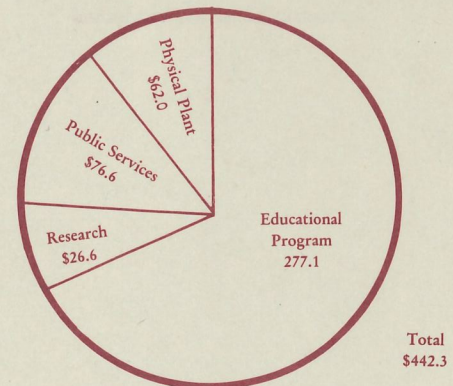
Discipline	Degrees			
	1000	2000	3000	4000
Education				
FY 1976				3125
FY 1983				2599
Engineering				
FY 1976				640
FY 1983				1091
Business				
FY 1976				1536
FY 1983				2243
Social Science				
FY 1976				986
FY 1983				676

Current Areas of Concern

Teachers at all levels are a basic ingredient in the development of human capital and must be rewarded accordingly. University faculty, in addition to teaching, are expected to engage in research and share their expertise with government and private industry. Current economic conditions on many campuses could discourage the kind of strong faculty commitment to academic and public service responsibilities which has long characterized the faculty of the Regents Institution. A few illustrations of those conditions include the following:

- Faculty salaries have not kept pace with the increase in per capita income in Kansas; in the Regents system real salaries have declined by 8 percent since 1970.
- Because laboratory equipment is increasingly outmoded, the ability of our graduates to compete in the job market is hampered.
- There are fewer opportunities for faculty to stay current in their fields; travel to professional meetings has been widely curtailed; teaching loads have increased.
- Funding for support services and operating supplies is diminishing.

**FY 1985 "General Use" Appropriations
By Program (In Millions)**



If these conditions continue to exist, faculty will begin to focus on job security and deteriorating working conditions, rather than concentrating on effective performance and developing the sense of commitment that is so essential to ensure continued quality in our programs.

Good facilities and adequate operating supplies are also important in maximizing the development of human capital. Extraordinary inflation rates, soaring energy costs and various government requirements for renovation have each contributed to the need for improvements in physical facilities. Several years ago the Board of Regents instituted an energy conservation program. A recent study reveals that during the current fiscal year, the energy conservation actions already implemented by the Regents institutions are saving an estimated \$3.7 million. (We expect those savings to exceed \$50 million over the next decade.) Despite reduced utilities consumption, we anticipate our actual costs will continue to escalate because of continuing utility rate increases.

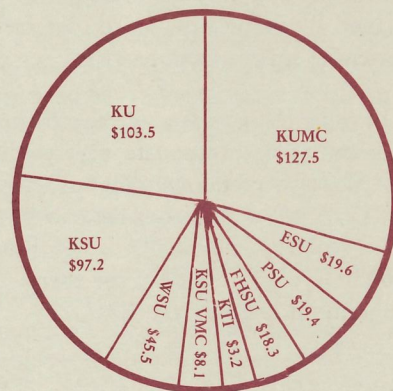
Obsolescence of laboratory and other scientific instrumentation on campuses is of critical concern. State-of-the-art equipment is essential to effective training of students and to sustaining a high level of research productivity. We are all aware of the spectacular scientific discoveries of the past decade in agriculture, molecular biology, biotechnology, nuclear medical technologies, robotics, and communications. All were derived from basic research, most of it conducted by universities.

An Overview of The Board of Regents Budget Recommendations for Fiscal Year 1986

The Board of Regents is responsible for annually presenting the financial needs of its institutions to the Governor and Kansas Legislature. Each year the Regents and their staff spend considerable time reviewing and evaluating institutional budget requests. That review process includes formal budget hearings during which institutional administrators present their most important needs to the Board.

The Board of Regents is fully aware of the current economic climate and the need to be responsive to potentially more restrictive economic conditions in Kansas during Fiscal Year 1986. At the same time the Board also recognizes its responsibility to present the needs of Kansas public higher education to the Governor, Legislature and the citizens of the State. The Board has attempted to balance these responsibilities in making its Fiscal Year 1986 budget recommendations. The essential parts of those recommendations are described on the following pages.

FY 1985 "General Use" Appropriations
By Institution (In Millions)



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINTAINING PROGRAM QUALITY

Faculty Compensation. The Board of Regents is recommending a faculty salary increase of 7% for Fiscal Year 1986 and an increase that would raise the state's contribution to retirement to 6% of a faculty member's salary (it is currently 5%). The recommendation will provide merit increases to faculty, help retain and attract faculty in high-demand areas and upgrade salaries and fringe benefits to a level more competitive with similar institutions of higher learning.

Support Staff Salaries. The Classified or Civil Service Support Staff play an essential role in the operation of the Regents institution. The Board of Regents is recommending a support staff salary increase of 7%.

Student Wages. The Board is recommending a 7% increase in the base budget for student wages in order that wage increases may be provided to deserving student employees and additional students may be employed to help finance the cost of their education.

Other Operating Expenses. The Board of Regents is recommending a 7% increase in Other Operating Expenses to partially recoup the loss in purchasing power caused by the fiscal year 1984 budget reductions, provide funding more comparable to peer institutions, and allow for anticipated increases in the costs of essential supplies and services.

Utilities. In order to provide a more realistic budget for utilities and to accommodate expected rate increases, the Board is recommending a 15% increase for Fiscal Year 1986. A recommendation of this magnitude is required in spite of the significant cost savings which have resulted from the energy conservation program initiated by the Board.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GROWTH THAT HAS OCCURRED

Enrollment Adjustment. The Board is recommending adjustments in funding for enrollment increases (or decreases) on a method implemented by the 1981 Legislature. That procedure reflects actual university enrollment changes by academic program and course level. The Fiscal Year 1986 Budget recommendations for the Regents Institutions reflect a base budget reduction of \$2,851,329 because of recent enrollment decreases.

Servicing New Buildings. The Board is recommending additional funding for custodial, maintenance and utilities costs for new buildings that will be opened during Fiscal Year 1986. This recommendation is based upon standards that have been accepted by the Governor and Legislature for several years.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING PROGRAM QUALITY

The Board of Regents reviewed institutional requests for improving program quality. The individual improvement projects recommended by the Board were those judged to be most essential.

Library Acquisitions. The Board is recommending \$800,000 to improve the quality of libraries at Regents institutions. Comparisons with nationally recognized standards and cost analysis studies have consistently shown that libraries at the Regents institutions are seriously underfunded. The rapid increase in book and periodical costs during recent years has severely reduced the number of volumes that can be acquired annually.

Academic Computing. There has been an unprecedented increase in the demand for computer services both for student and faculty academic work as well as administrative data processing in the Regents system during the past few years. The need to provide students alone with an acceptable level of computer literacy has in itself resulted in rapidly increasing utilization of existing computing resources.

The Board is recommending \$1,300,000 to improve the quality and accessibility of computing in the Regents institutions.

Replacement of Instructional Equipment. Much of the instructional equipment at the Regents institutions was purchased with federal funds during the 1960's and early 1970's. That equipment is outdated and some of it is in disrepair because of inadequate repair and replacement funding. In recommending \$1,296,000 for this item, the Board recognizes that modern, well-maintained equipment is essential in providing a quality education for Kansans.

Improving Student Wages. Through its student wages budget each institution is able to accomplish three major objectives: provide valuable work experience for students, provide financial assistance to students, and provide the institution with relatively inexpensive labor. The Board's request for Fiscal Year 1986 contains three separate proposals for increasing the level of funding available for student labor: (1) the Board is recommending an increase of \$194,000 to provide additional student labor, (2) the Board is recommending \$900,000 to enhance stipends for Graduate Teaching Assistants, and (3) the Board is seeking to increase the tuition waiver for Graduate Teaching Assistants from its current level of 60% to 75% in Fiscal Year 1986.

Self-Funded Improvements. The Board has already approved a tuition increase for Fiscal Year 1986 which includes an additional \$1,420,000 to fund improvements in instructional supplies and expenses. This additional tuition revenue would replace funding now available through individual course and laboratory fees. In addition, the Board is recommending \$1,200,000 for program improvements at The University of Kansas Medical Center. These improvements will be self-funded through additional hospital revenues they are expected to generate.

Other Recommendations for Quality Improvement. In addition, the Board is recommending \$5 million to improve the quality of several other in-

stitutional programs including \$200,000 to establish a high speed communication link between the KU and KSU Computer Science Departments, \$450,000 to improve the research capabilities at the Medical Center and \$450,000 to enhance program quality in the Veterinary Medicine Complex.

CONCLUSION

Higher education's responsibilities go far beyond producing citizens who are literate in the fundamental sense of their ability to read and write. Our challenge is to produce graduates equipped with a basic understanding of technological and scientific facts, principles and processes (technological literacy); interest in and understanding of government and political affairs (civic literacy) and a positive attitude toward change itself, including a willingness to engage in learning throughout life. Without a sustained investment in higher education, our way of life will lose its vitality. As Kansans, we must never lose sight of the meanings of our investment.

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FOREWORD

The Kansas Board of Regents governs eight main campuses in Kansas and is responsible for the maintenance and repair of approximately 22,000,000 square feet of space in 600 buildings. The replacement value of these buildings is two billion dollars.

For a number of years the Board and its institutions have not received enough funding to properly maintain and repair the existing facilities. The backlog of maintenance and repair projects has become so large that the Kansas Board of Regents has made maintenance and repairs its number one priority statewide for capital improvements.

In order to document the need for maintenance and repairs, the Facilities Committee of the Kansas Board of Regents, on April 19, 1984, authorized the Regents' Director of Facilities, Warren Corman, to conduct a study of each building and prepare a report outlining the results of the study.

A building evaluation form was developed that included the various portions of each building, both interior and exterior, from the footings to the roof. The study was conducted during the months of July, August and September of 1984.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Kansas Board of Regents wishes to thank the chief executive officer of each campus and his staff for their generous assistance in gathering the data for this report. The facilities planners and physical plant personnel provided valuable assistance and expert advice on roofing, electrical, heating and air conditioning and other complicated systems. Without their support and assistance, this report could not have been produced.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the summer of 1984, the Director of Facilities for the Kansas Board of Regents made site visits to and evaluations of approximately 450 buildings encompassing 21 million square feet on all of the major campuses governed by the Board of Regents. The field survey included both academic facilities and auxiliary enterprises (residential and student unions).

Data gathered by the study reveal the following facts:

- a. Resources required to bring all buildings up to 100% rating = \$279,363,000.
- b. Resources required to bring only the academic buildings up to a 100% rating = \$213,393,000.
- c. Resources required to bring only the academic buildings up to the 90% rating (the minimum threshold of satisfactory condition) = \$142,916,000.
- d. Area of academic buildings with rating of 90% or above = 5,710,400 sq. ft. (This represents 37.4% of total academic space.)
- e. Area of academic space that is fifteen years old or older = 10,180,500 sq. ft. (This represents 66.6% of total academic space.)

It is absolutely imperative that adequate state appropriations from the General Fund be made available to the Board of Regents for maintenance, repair and remodeling of these existing facilities for the next five years. The Board has made this its number one statewide priority for capital improvements.

CONDUCTING THE STUDY

The maintenance and repairs of existing facilities has become a national problem. Kansas is experiencing problems similar to those of the other states as facilities' age and funding becomes severe. The Kansas Legislature created a special committee to study infrastructure and to look at needed funding for existing structures. The Kansas Board of Regents has made the maintenance and repairs of its existing buildings the number one statewide priority on its capital improvement listing for the last few years.

This past year the Board of Regents has become even more aware of the problems it faces in improving and maintaining quality facilities. The total space inventory continues to increase and the cost of labor and materials to make repairs and improvements continue to increase. In the past, the statewide physical inventory of all institutions of higher education, both public and private, has tended to rate most of the buildings as being in a satisfactory condition because they "are in use." This inventory, by its very nature, was not intended to be a detailed study of the condition or quality of space.

The Board of Regents at its April 1984 meeting, decided to gather more detailed data concerning each of its buildings in an attempt to determine exactly what is needed and what will be needed to properly maintain the existing facilities. The Board instructed its Director of Facilities, Warren Corman*, to develop a survey instrument and make a site visit to each campus and to each building during the summer months and prepare a report summarizing the results.

The Director of Facilities made arrangements with each campus to involve experienced personnel as participants on each building tour. This was particularly important in the review of systems operations such as heating, ventilating and air conditioning. Each campus made people available for walking through each building and discussing its specific condition.

*Mr. Corman is a licensed professional engineer and a registered architect and has served as Director of Facilities for the Board of Regents for 17 years. Prior to his service for the Board, he was in the private practice of architecture for 11 years and worked in the State Architect's office for 6 years.

The study included residence halls and student unions and involved the people particularly responsible for their upkeep. The auxiliary enterprise category of facilities will be listed separately in the report, since, for the most part, they are self-funded.

A building evaluation form was developed that relates the cost for various portions of the construction of a building to its total cost. A perfect building would receive 100 points. Each portion of the building was classified in one of five possible categories ranging from "satisfactory" to "should be razed." These categories relate to the federal classification system, Higher Education General Information System (HEGIS) reports, and the physical inventory that has been prepared for a number of years by the Kansas Legislative Research Department.

A copy of the building evaluation form is attached as Appendix A to this report.

The field work began at the Pittsburg State University campus on July 17, 1984, and ended on the Kansas Technical Institute campus on September 5, 1984. In order to provide complete uniformity in the evaluation of each building from campus to campus, the evaluation form was always completed by the Board's Director of Facilities. Each campus provided valuable and necessary input for each of the buildings, but the final selection of each number for each category was set by the Director of Facilities. This was to assure uniformity of evaluation statewide.

Farm buildings at Fort Hays State University and Kansas State University and the various experiment station buildings for the Kansas State University campuses at Garden City, Hays, Colby, etc. were not evaluated in this study.

EVALUATING THE DATA

The field survey included site visits to approximately 450 individual buildings. Those buildings are summarized in Table 1 and include residential facilities and student unions in addition to the academic buildings.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY FOR ALL BUILDINGS

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Gross Sq. Ft. Area (1,000)</u>	<u>Replacement Cost (1,000)</u>	<u>Dollars Required To Provide 100% Rating (1,000)</u>
University of Kansas	6,062.2	\$ 374,727	\$ 61,340
University of Kansas Medical Center	2,668.8	327,914	35,593
Kansas State University	5,518.6	447,690	72,132
Wichita State University	1,963.4	201,758	31,958
Emporia State University	1,533.7	120,269	16,522
Pittsburg State University	1,476.9	116,595	34,743
Fort Hays State University	1,558.4	107,005	23,287
Kansas Technical Institute	283.2	16,426	3,788
Total	21,065.2	\$1,712,384	\$279,363

TABLE 2
SUMMARY FOR ACADEMIC BUILDINGS

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Gross Sq. Ft. Area (1,000)</u>	<u>Replacement Cost (1,000)</u>	<u>Dollars Required To Provide 100% Rating (1,000)</u>
University of Kansas	4,006.8	\$ 291,049	\$ 44,813
University of Kansas Medical Center	2,668.8	327,914	35,593
Kansas State University	3,730.4	329,717	52,945
Wichita State University	1,599.3	168,733	25,701
Emporia State University	930.3	75,959	10,224
Pittsburg State University	1,025.3	84,715	24,655
Fort Hays State University	1,042.9	72,405	15,674
Kansas Technical Institute	283.2	16,426	3,788
Total	15,287.0	\$1,366,918	\$213,393

TABLE 3
SUMMARY FOR AUXILIARY BUILDINGS
(Residence Halls and Student Unions)

Institution	Gross Sq. Ft. Area (1,000)	Replacement Cost (1,000)	Dollars Required To Provide 100% Rating (1,000)
University of Kansas	2,055.4	\$ 83,678	\$16,527
Kansas State University	1,788.2	117,973	19,187
Wichita State University	364.1	33,025	6,257
Emporia State University	603.4	44,310	6,298
Pittsburg State University	451.6	31,880	10,088
Fort Hays State University	515.5	34,600	7,613
Total	5,778.2	\$345,466	\$65,970

This study is primarily concerned with the dollars needed to maintain, repair and remodel the academic facilities. Table 2 indicates a need of \$213,393,000 to bring the academic facilities up to the 100% satisfactory rating. The lower threshold of the satisfactory rating is 90%. Table 4 indicates the dollars needed to restore the academic buildings to the 90% satisfactory level.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY FOR ACADEMIC BUILDINGS
(Restore to 90% Rating)

Institution	Replacement Cost (1,000)	Dollars Required To Provide 100% Rating (1,000)	Dollars Required To Provide 90% Rating (1,000)	
University of Kansas	\$ 291,049	\$ 44,813	\$ 26,298	KU
University of Kansas Medical Center	327,914	35,593	12,001	KUMC
Kansas State University	329,717	52,945	39,353	KSU
Wichita State University	168,733	25,701	15,963	WSU
Emporia State University	75,959	10,224	6,849	ESU
Pittsburg State University	84,715	24,655	24,509	PSU
Fort Hays State University	72,405	15,674	15,214	FHSU
Kansas Technical Institute	16,426	3,788	2,729	KTI
Total	\$1,366,918	\$213,393	\$142,916	TOTAL

We would need \$142,916,000 in maintenance, repair and remodeling funds just to bring our existing academic buildings to the bare threshold of a satisfactory rating (90%).

Table 5 portrays the academic buildings having a rating of 90% or more. These buildings would be in the satisfactory range.

TABLE 5
ACADEMIC BUILDINGS WITH RATING OF 90% OR MORE

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Gross Sq. Ft. Area (1,000)</u>	<u>Area of Bldgs. Having Rating of 90% or More (1,000)</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>
University of Kansas	4,006.8	869.2	21.7
University of Kansas Medical Center	2,668.8	1,601.3	60.0
Kansas State University	3,730.4	1,548.7	41.5
Wichita State University	1,599.3	759.5	47.5
Emporia State University	930.3	476.4	51.2
Pittsburg State University	1,025.3	251.1	24.5
Fort Hays State University	1,042.9	168.4	16.1
Kansas Technical Institute	283.2	35.8	12.6
Total	15,287.0	5,710.4	37.4 average

As buildings grow older they require more maintenance and repairs to keep them in satisfactory condition. Table 6 shows academic space built in 1969 or earlier (15 years old or older).

TABLE 6
ACADEMIC SPACE BUILT IN 1969 OR EARLIER

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Gross Sq. Ft. Area (1,000)</u>	<u>Area of Bldgs. Built in 1969 or Earlier (1,000)</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>
University of Kansas	4,006.8	3,220.7	80.4
University of Kansas Medical Center	2,668.8	1,126.2	42.2
Kansas State University	3,730.4	2,373.2	63.6
Wichita State University	1,599.3	946.5	59.2
Emporia State University	930.3	709.4	76.3
Pittsburg State University	1,025.3	906.1	88.4
Fort Hays State University	1,042.9	615.2	59.0
Kansas Technical Institute	283.2	283.2	100.0
Total	15,287.0	10,180.5	66.6

As a statewide average, two-thirds of our academic space is fifteen years old or older. More than one-quarter million square feet were built before the year 1900.

CONCLUSIONS

The field study provided overwhelming evidence that additional funds are needed to maintain, repair and remodel existing facilities. The institutions are doing well with the money and the personnel they have, but they are able to do only the highest priorities and must reluctantly leave work undone from month to month and year to year.

The unfinished work list is the major contributor to the unsatisfactory condition of over 60% of our academic space (Table 5). Most of the work on this list is not startling or spectacular. Fortunately, to this point, we have avoided the headline catching story such as a collapsed beam or a fallen parapet wall. We are suffering from simple depreciation of materials due to time, use and weather. Specifically, clogging and corroding pipes, overloaded electrical systems, pitted or rusty boiler tubing, deteriorated mortar joints, ragged and worn floor coverings, outdated or outmoded equipment occur with alarming frequency. Not surprisingly, this is to be expected with buildings over fifteen years of age.

Prior to the 1984 Legislative session, the Legislature had not appropriated sufficient funds to make a serious dent in the list of unfinished projects. In preparation for the 1984 session, the Board of Regents made a special effort to persuade Governor Carlin and his staff of the need for more funding for this type of work. The Governor realized the urgency of the situation and, despite a fiscally tight year, recommended that \$4 million per year for the next five years be appropriated to the Board of Regents for maintenance and repair work. The 1984 Legislature also realized the seriousness of the situation and passed a multi-year appropriation for FY 1985 and FY 1986 that provides \$4 million during the second year.

However, even with this additional funding, we are far short of adequate resources for the necessary maintenance, repair and remodeling of our existing facilities.

BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

Institution _____
 Building Name _____
 Building Number _____
 Year Built _____
 Year (or years) Remodeled _____
 Year (or years) Added Onto _____
 Gross Area _____
 Replacement Cost _____

		<i>BUILDING CONDITION</i>				
		<i>1. Satisfactory 90-100</i>	<i>2. Minor Remodeling 80-90</i>	<i>3. Major Remodeling 60-80</i>	<i>4. Total Remodeling 30-60</i>	<i>5. Raze 0-30</i>
A. EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION	Foundation/Structure	12	10	8	5	2
	Walls	8	7	6	4	1
	Roof	7	6	5	3	1
	Windows/Doors	2	1	0	0	0
	Max. possible (31)	2	1	0	0	0
B. INTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION	Floors	8	7	6	4	1
	Walls	8	7	6	4	1
	Ceilings	5	4	3	2	1
	Max. possible (23)	2	1	0	0	0
C. SYSTEMS CONDITION	Electrical	6	5	4	3	1
	Plumbing	4	3	2	1	0
	Heating	6	5	4	3	1
	Cooling	6	5	4	3	1
	Max. possible (26)	4	3	2	1	0
D. SAFETY/BUILDING CODE	Means of Exit	6	5	4	3	1
	Fire Control Capability	4	3	2	1	0
	Fire Alarm System	4	3	2	1	0
	Emergency Lighting	2	1	0	0	0
	Max. possible (20)	4	3	2	1	0

Maximum Possible 100

Total Points _____
 Date of Survey _____

BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

The data for the top eight lines was taken from the statewide physical inventory.

The number values shown on the form relate to the percentage value of that portion of the construction in relation to the total building. In the satisfactory column number 1 a perfect building would receive 100 points or would be 100% satisfactory. Differences in the value points relate to the corresponding cost of that portion of the building in relation to the total cost of the building. In other words, the foundation and structure of an average building is about 12% of the total cost of the building.

The condition classifications (satisfactory, minor remodeling, etc.) relate to nationally accepted descriptions and are used by each state and each campus that report to the federal office of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). These are the same codings used in the Kansas statewide physical inventory that has been administered by the Kansas Legislative Research Department for a number of years.