

Approved February 3, 1988
Date

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Agriculture

The meeting was called to order by Senator Allen at
Chairperson

10:05 a.m. ~~xxx~~ on February 2, 1988 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present ~~xxx~~:

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes Department

Conferees appearing before the committee: Dr. Walter Woods, Dean of the College of
Agriculture, KSU

Senator Allen called the committee to order and called on Dr. Woods to report on financial and other needs of the extension service and the experiment stations.

Dr. Woods gave copies of his report to the committee (attachments 1 and 2). Dr. Woods explained the increase costs of the health care costs of employees; also the increases in the retirement program of employees and salary costs. Dr. Woods explained plans were in place to reduce the number of extension agents and specialists, by attrition and by moving some to another position within the state, in order to operate within available funds. Needs of the experiment stations were stressed in a prioritized listing as well as additional funds for operating the experiment stations.

During questions Dr. Woods answered that plans made would reduce the number of extension agents in the state to 246 from 279. Dr. Woods explained that other states are facing the same financial problems as Kansas. Dr. Woods stated that if the Legislature could budget an added \$300,000 to \$500,000 each year, for at least the next five years, that extension service would be greatly helped. If this addition would be funded in the Kansas State budget it would need to be stipulated for use by extension for the places of greatest need.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Woods and then called attention to committee minutes.

Senator Doyen made a motion the minutes be approved; Senator Gordon seconded the motion; motion carried.

Senator Allen adjourned the committee at 11:00 a.m.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: SENATE AGRICULTURE

DATE: February 2, 1988

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
Ronnie Carlson	Lincolnville Ks.	KLA
Phillip W. Flock	Madison KS	KLA
Mark T. Boley	Concordia	KLA
Ronnie Johnson	Raxter Springs	KLA
Walter Kenneth Pike	Sylva KS	KLA
John Cook	Wadtner, KS	KLA
Jim Burum	Emporia	KLA
Kraig Fritschner	Gracfield	KLA
Mike Sherbert	Clay Center	KLA
Matt Woods	Manhatta	Kansas State Univ
David Woods	Dighton	KLA
Mark Robinson	Tribune	KLA
Jimmy Culler	Stirling	KLA
Randy Clark	Carey	KLA
D. R. Ast	Lawrence	KLA
Mike Hunter	Richfield	KLA
Ken Whitman	Garden City	KLA
Mary Harper	Scott City	James
David Peterson	Assaria	KLA
Richard J. Kimbell	Yates Center	KLA
John F. Welsh	Topeka	Board of Regents
Robert Boller	Junction City	KLA
Roger Black	Arkansas City	KLA
Jim Moore	Severy KS	KLA
Jim Persing	Kingman KS	KLA

REPORT TO
SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY 2, 1988

WALTER R. WOODS
DEAN OF AGRICULTURE AND
DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

attachment 1
2-2-88

Cooperative Extension has made many contributions to the economic scene and quality of life in Kansas. Three notable ones are technology transfer, improvement of quality of life and development of leadership in both youth and adults. Cooperative Extension Service is a partnership program supported by federal, state, and county funds. In Kansas the use of these funds are governed by both federal and state laws as well as appropriate USDA Extension Service Regulations.

The funding problems have been growing for a number of years. Increased costs and minimal increased appropriations at the federal level have caused significant problems. For example during the period of 1981 to 1987, the salary from 32.9 specialist positions was converted into operating funds. Thus, the problems that we have faced this year are significant because the problem has been increasing and all flexibility has been lost except the further reduction of positions.

In Kansas on July 1, 1987 there were 22 counties at or near the maximum mill levy limit that they could appropriate for Extension. This number is expected to increase next year and with the reappraisal program in Kansas, capping funding from the county will find many more counties having difficulty meeting increased support for Extension.

The state has helped Cooperative Extension in the previous two years by making up the federal shortfall. Last year when the federal shortfall was rolled over into the base this was especially helpful.

The federal situation is one that deserves considerable explanation. All year we anticipated a significant reduction in federal formula funds until the 1988 budget was passed in December. The estimations ranged from three to eight percent. This would have translated into a several hundred thousand dollar reduction if it had occurred. Fortunately, this year Extension is enjoying essentially level funding. However, there are other costs that have occurred. They are itemized in Table 1 and are presented as increased costs over FY '87 for FY'88 and increased costs over FY '88 for FY '89.

Increased cost of federal health care occurred this year without increased appropriation from the federal level for both our specialists and agents. The cost in FY '88 and FY '89 is \$184,000 or the equivalent of four Extension specialists or the state contribution to 15 county Extension agents, or a combination of the two.

The Federal Employees Retirement Program (FERS) was initiated for Extension employees and a total of 126 employees are on the program. The FERS retirement cost to the employer is about three times greater than for the previous retirement program. We pay all the retirement costs for the Extension specialists and the retirement cost for the agents based upon their total salary. The federal government in the budget passed in December appropriated \$4,000,000 for the FERS program in FY '88. We do not know how much Kansas will receive, but if the movement to the new retirement program is similar in other states, it is obvious that the \$4,000,000

Table 1 - Increased Costs for CES in FY'88 and FY '89.

	FY 88	FY 89	TOTAL
FEDERAL HEALTH CARE COSTS	\$ 77,000	\$ 107,000	\$ 184,000
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PROGRAM	\$ 253,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 371,000
MATCHING RAISES OF EMPLOYEES ON FEDERAL FUNDS	\$ 164,000 to 250,000	\$ 164,000 to 250,000	\$ 328,000 to 500,000
TOTAL	\$ 494,000 to 580,000	\$ 389,000 to 475,000	\$ 883,000 to 1,055,000

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will not cover the total U.S.

Cooperative Extension Service has 2.7 million dollars in salary for both agents and specialists on federal formula funds. For several years, federal funds have been level or decreasing and when raises are given on the state portion of the budget it has resulted in having to take existing resources to generate raise money for faculty and agents on federal dollars. Each one percent salary increase on federal funds requires \$27,000 and when the cost of fringe benefits is added, it results in a total of about \$32,800. For a five to eight percent salary adjustment for agents and specialists, the federal funds portion would require \$164,000 to \$252,000. This erosion of purchasing power by meeting the salary equity adjustments has placed Extension in a very precarious position. At the beginning of FY '88, 86.4% of our federal formula funds (Smith Lever Funds) and the state appropriation were in salary for specialists, agents, and classified staff. When one considers fixed costs at the beginning of the year such as telephone, rent, and other mixed items, very little flexible money is left to meet increased costs other than to reduce staff. If we had experienced the anticipated federal shortfall of \$200,000 to \$400,000 our situation would have been significantly more difficult. However, the impact of our current situation over this year and next year will still require a reallocation of between \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

In analyzing how we might handle the increased costs it was judged that increased costs could not be passed on to the

counties because some counties did not have the resources to cover them. Secondly, it was deemed necessary to balance the reduction between specialists and agents since over half of the increased reallocation of funds will be going for county agent support.

Last year we made the decision to freeze positions in order to deal with the uncertainty associated with state appropriations that soon led to concern on federal appropriations as well as increased costs. We have experienced a loss of about 40 county Extension agents during the last year and about 20 specialist and administrative positions are vacant. In January, following the approval of the federal budget in December, a staffing plan was developed that distributed 246 agents across the state. Each Extension area was used as its own control and the agents were distributed based upon the number of households, number of farms, and number of youth. There are 34 counties that have one agent and the rest two or more. The staffing plan for the counties is shown in the attachment. In addition a suggested guide for the clustering of counties to share agents is attached. The current Extension law provides the process for sharing agents.

Without added resources to support Cooperative Extension, the only course of action was to reduce staff. Everything possible was done within our management capabilities to keep the program solvent and strong by addressing this through staff attrition. I know that there have been concerns

expressed at county levels but if we had not addressed the problems and decreased appropriations had occurred we would be laying off individuals now. In summary:

1. If federal formula funds continue to be level or decrease and raises must be given to individuals, we will see continuing erosion of the total number of Extension faculty and continuing internal reallocation. I suggest the state consider helping stabilize the Extension program by funding the raise for faculty (specialists and agents) on formula funds.

2. We will, over FY '88 and FY '89 (not including the raise money) have an internal reallocation of over \$500,000. The only way we can stop reducing the number of agents and specialists is to have supplementation of our funds.

I appreciate this opportunity to describe what I think is a very serious problem for providing informal educational information to the citizens of Kansas. I feel that the steps that have been taken are both responsible and responsive. Extension is critical to future growth and development of Kansas. Agricultural profitability and rural revitalization as well as the quality of life for families and youth has been and will continue to be enhanced by Cooperative Extension educational programs.

jf

SOUTHWEST AREA

COUNTY	AREA	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	NO. OF ¹ FARMS	NO. OF YOUTH	NO. AGENTS ALLOCATED	NO. AGENTS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO 1/87
CLARK	SW	1049	246	546	1	2
COMANCHE	SW	1001	209	529	1	2
EDWARDS	SW	1725	337	889	2	2
FINNEY	SW	8104	475	6519	3	3
FORD	SW	8776	629	6159	3	3
GRANT	SW	2331	238	1919	2	3
GRAY	SW	1784	473	1242	2	2
GREELEY	SW	670	208	439	1	2
HAMILTON	SW	974	223	584	1	2
HASKELL	SW	1292	299	1009	1	2
HODGEMAN	SW	863	377	514	1	2
KEARNY	SW	1177	235	940	1	2
KIOWA	SW	1577	291	820	1	2
LANE	SW	971	276	552	1	2
MEADE	SW	1814	389	1083	2	2
MORTON	SW	1233	180	885	1	2
PAWNEE	SW	3066	461	1752	2	2
SCOTT	SW	2074	335	1469	2	2
SEWARD	SW	6125	215	4377	2	2
STANTON	SW	794	203	616	1	2
STEVENS	SW	1694	277	1190	2	2
WICHITA	SW	1050	291	799	1	2
SHARED AGENTS ² SW					5	
TOTAL					39	47

¹ Farms with income of sales more than \$10,000 from 1982 Census of Agriculture.

² Agents available to be shared between counties.

Notes

- a. No county gained more agents than previously allocated.
- b. Maximum reduction was one Extension Agent per county.
- c. One County Extension Agent per county is minimum.

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT STAFFING PLAN

2/1/88

NORTHWEST AREA

COUNTY	AREA	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF FARMS ¹	NO. OF YOUTH	NO. AGENTS ALLOCATED	NO. AGENTS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO 1/87
BARTON	NW	11797	704	7316	5	5
CHEYENNE	NW	1516	456	743	1	2
DECATUR	NW	1795	433	941	1	2
ELLIS	NW	9200	511	6517	4	4
GOVE	NW	1378	432	940	1	2
GRAHAM	NW	1514	364	940	1	2
LOGAN	NW	1342	284	846	1	2
NESS	NW	1789	502	949	2	2
NORTON	NW	2589	421	1425	2	2
OSBORNE	NW	2387	482	1177	2	2
PHILLIPS	NW	2883	486	1600	2	2
RAWLINS	NW	1573	512	909	2	2
ROOKS	NW	2698	402	1643	2	2
RUSH	NW	1827	456	890	2	2
RUSSELL	NW	3612	423	1798	2	3
SHERIDAN	NW	1259	495	916	1	2
SHERMAN	NW	2861	459	2048	2	2
SMITH	NW	2400	622	1130	2	2
THOMAS	NW	3072	519	2252	2	2
TREGO	NW	1596	375	903	1	2
WALLACE	NW	740	260	496	1	2
SHARED AGENTS ² NW					2	
TOTAL					41	48

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COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT STAFFING PLAN

2/1/88

SOUTH CENTRAL AREA

COUNTY	AREA	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF ¹ FARMS	NO. OF YOUTH	NO. AGENTS ALLOCATED	NO. AGENTS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO 1/87
BARBER	SC	2628	417	1296	1	2
BUTLER	SC	16087	657	11141	4	4
COWLEY	SC	13897	666	8692	3	3
DICKINSON	SC	7716	788	4636	3	3
ELLSWORTH	SC	2622	390	1374	1	2
HARPER	SC	3235	543	1530	2	2
HARVEY	SC	10947	612	7174	4	5
KINGMAN	SC	3364	636	2034	2	3
LINCOLN	SC	1713	491	773	1	2
MARION	SC	5141	1057	3066	2	2
MCPHERSON	SC	9807	863	6025	3	3
OTTAWA	SC	2292	440	1320	1	2
PRATT	SC	4078	437	2170	2	2
RENO	SC	24448	1091	13787	6	6
RICE	SC	4525	482	2649	2	3
SALINE	SC	18613	488	11914	5	6
STAFFORD	SC	2307	480	1131	1	2
SUMNER	SC	9413	1017	5632	4	4
SEDGWICK	SC	137744	928	85744	12	12
SHARED AGENTS ²	SC				1	
TOTAL					60	68

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COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT STAFFING PLAN

2/1/88

NORTHEAST AREA

COUNTY	AREA	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF ¹ FARMS	NO. OF YOUTH	NO. AGENTS ALLOCATED	NO. AGENTS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO 1/87
ATCHISON	NE	6225	450	5038	2	2
BROWN	NE	4612	616	2610	2	2
CLAY	NE	3830	533	2038	2	2
CLOUD	NE	4758	509	3042	2	2
DONIPHAN	NE	3356	447	2376	1	2
GEARY	NE	10075	183	7507	2	3
JACKSON	NE	4147	540	2959	2	2
JEFFERSON	NE	5297	448	3916	2	2
JEWELL	NE	2107	630	1157	1	2
LEAVENWORTH	NE	17030	411	13862	3	3
MARSHALL	NE	5053	836	2636	2	2
MITCHELL	NE	3148	492	1937	1	2
NEMAHA	NE	4020	865	2737	2	2
POTTAWATOMIE	NE	5401	525	3670	2	3
REPUBLIC	NE	3116	679	1445	2	2
RILEY	NE	19269	344	15667	5	5
WABAUNSEE	NE	2487	406	1647	1	2
WASHINGTON	NE	3270	785	1875	2	2
WYANDOTTE	NE	63392	46	45166	5	5
DOUGLAS	NE	23817	358	14874	5	5
JOHNSON	NE	96927	303	67255	6	6
SHAWNEE	NE	58832	311	36310	7	7
SHARED AGENTS ²	NE				1	
TOTAL					60	65

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COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT STAFFING PLAN

2/1/88

SOUTHEAST AREA

COUNTY	AREA	NO. OF HOUSE-HOLDS	NO. OF ¹ FARMS	NO. OF YOUTH	NO. AGENTS ALLOCATED	NO. AGENTS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO 1/87
ALLEN	SE	5997	404	3584	2	2
ANDERSON	SE	3317	463	2050	2	2
BOURBON	SE	6388	412	3278	2	2
CHASE	SE	1303	208	694	1	2
CHAUTAUQUA	SE	2034	223	1029	1	2
CHEROKEE	SE	8550	443	5401	3	3
COFFEY	SE	3526	416	2127	2	2
CRAWFORD	SE	15212	439	8821	3	3
ELK	SE	1640	250	755	1	2
FRANKLIN	SE	8148	467	5557	3	3
GREENWOOD	SE	3576	380	1838	2	2
LABETTE	SE	9702	524	6344	3	3
LINN	SE	3154	350	996	2	3
LYON	SE	13009	513	8084	4	4
MIAMI	SE	7571	427	5567	3	3
MONTGOMERY	SE	16388	396	9803	3	3
MORRIS	SE	2560	402	1458	1	2
NEOSHO	SE	7241	398	4546	2	2
OSAGE	SE	5600	478	3703	2	2
WILSON	SE	4773	410	2697	2	2
WOODSON	SE	1832	227	820	1	2
SHARED AGENTS ²	SE				1	1
TOTAL					46	52

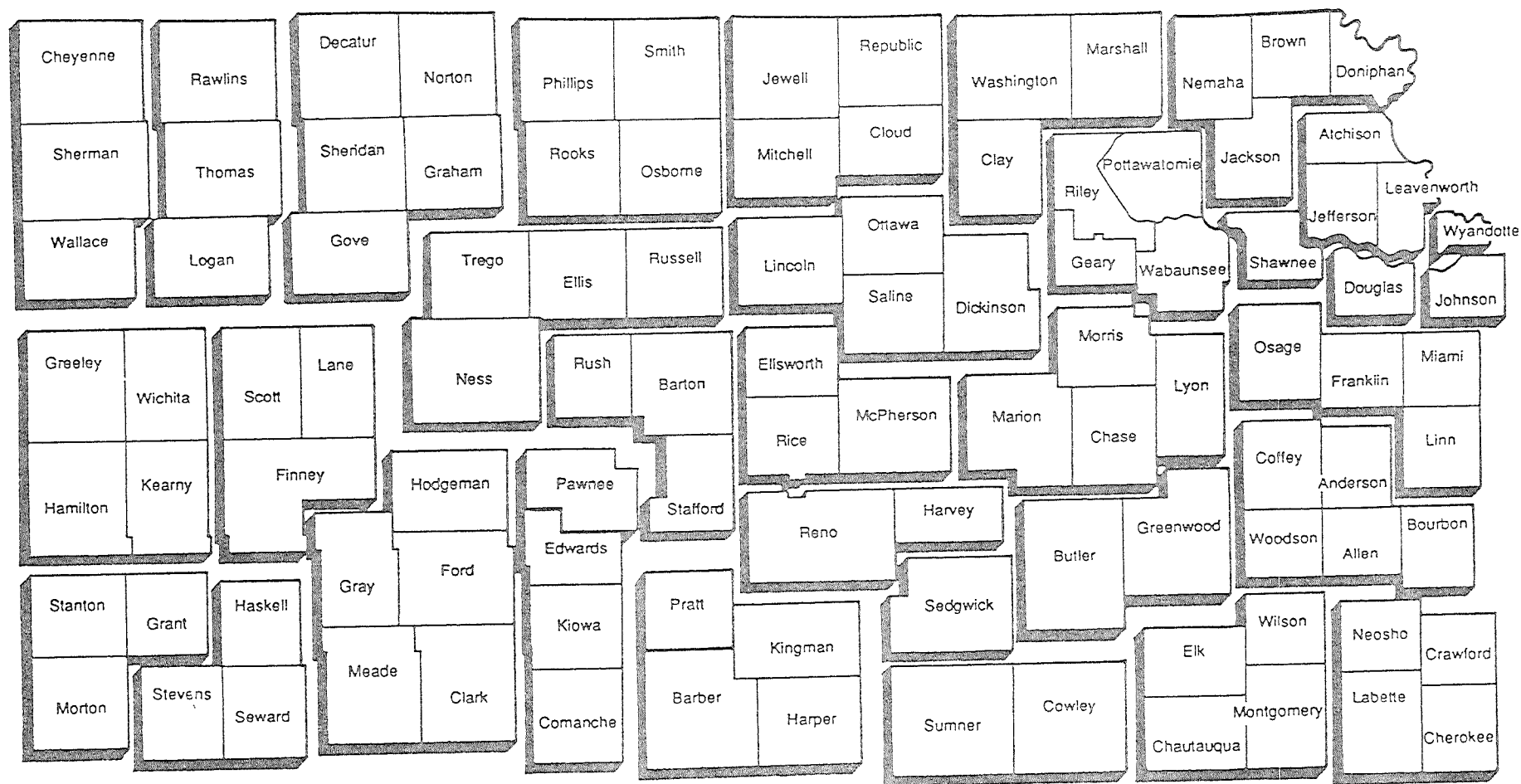
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Guide for Clustering of Counties In Sharing of Extension Agents¹



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¹The map is provided as a guide for County Extension Boards that are discussing the sharing of Extension Agents. The Extension Law makes county boards responsible for initiating the process. In clusters with more than two counties, there is no intent to

suggest that all would share the same agents. Rather, counties might first consider sharing agents with one or more others in the same cluster. The likely process is that two counties within a cluster might agree to share County Extension Agents.

REPORT TO
SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
BRANCH AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
NEEDS

FEBRUARY 1, 1988

WALTER R. WOODS
DEAN OF AGRICULTURE AND DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

attachment 2

2-2-88

In September 1985 the Interim Agriculture Committee visited the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, the Colby Branch Experiment Station, and the Southwest Kansas Branch Experiment Station. In addition, there is a fourth branch station, the Southeast Branch Experiment Station located at Parsons. Several items of concern were identified for you at that time ranging from the need to increase operational funds, to maintenance, repair, and purchase of new laboratory and research support equipment. In addition, land concerns were discussed. Much of the branch station land has been on a lease basis. Another concern is lack of adequate research facilities. We have not waited to have someone else address our problems. In the past 18 months, we have accomplished the following:

1. The Parsons Hospital has agreed to a 99-year lease for the office headquarters of the Southeast Branch Experiment Station. This results in a long-term ability to plan and staff for the future.

2. Two 15-year land leases have been negotiated for the Southeast Branch Experiment Station, beginning in 1986. Those had been annual leases.

3. Forty acres of dryland were given to Kansas State University adjoining the Tribune station during 1987.

4. The research and extension staff at Colby were combined under one administrative head and the extension faculty were moved to the Station. This Northwest Research-Extension Center strengthens the tie between research and

Extension, i.e. research and technology transfer, to serve Northwest Kansas. This model is also being used for the Southwest Branch Experiment Station and Southwest Area Extension Office. We are in the process of seeking a Head for the Research and Extension Center located at Garden City.

5. We have been in contact with the County Commissioners in Finney County to continue long-term use of the land on which the facilities at the Southwest Branch Agricultural Experiment Station are located. The initial response from the County Commissioners has been very favorable. They understand the importance of maintaining the presence of a research and education program from Kansas State University in Garden City. We have the support and the encouragement of the Southwest Branch Experiment Station Advisory Committee. I am hopeful that we will have this negotiated in the next few months.

6. Over the past two years we have conducted in-depth reviews of branch station programs in a manner similar to the way we conduct reviews for on campus programs as required by USDA. These external reviewers have also identified the needs itemized in this report.

There are several reasons why the branch agricultural experiment stations are in significant need of additional support.

1. The use of fee income from the sale of animals and plant products has created the same situation for the Agricultural Experiment Station as for farmers. We depend heavily upon this income to support the total program. Income

has been down and it has been impossible to spread these dollars any further in the last several years to purchase equipment or increase maintenance.

2. The sophistication and type of research is increasing in complexity, requiring greater technical support and increased scientific equipment to accomplish the goals of the program.

3. The current operating funds of the branch stations as well as all of the Agricultural Experiment Station are inadequate to meet existing needs.

4. Grant support has increased significantly in the Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1988 approximately 28% of our funding was from grants and contracts versus 23% in 1987. This funding greatly enhances the capability of the program, but does not allow the purchase of major equipment, the placement of bricks and mortar, or the continual upgrading and maintenance of facilities.

The attached table outlines the needs of the Fort Hays, Colby, Southwest, and the Southeast Branch Experiment Stations. This is a multi-year plan. Salaries have not been identified as a need in the multi-year plan, but if the Margin of Excellence proposal from the Regents does not enhance faculty salaries at the experiment stations this must be given priority consideration. Faculty salaries at the stations are lower than those of research scientists at Manhattan because of a historical perspective that needs to be corrected.

PRIORITY NEEDS FOR BRANCH EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Branch Experiment Station	Priority	Description	Estimated Cost	Justification
Colby Ft. Hays Southwest Southeast	1	Increased operating costs	\$100,000 (25,000/ station)	Current operating funds are very inadequate to meet ongoing expenses. Costs continue to exceed capacity to meet program needs and curtails ability to maintain not only programs but facilities as well.
Southwest	2	Office addition for SW Research-Extension Center	500,000	Space is inadequate to accomodate both Research and Extension personnel at one location. Lab facilities are inadequate to meet current research needs.
U Ft. Hays	3	Replace below ground water distribution system	100,000	Present system installed in 1938 and has become a high maintenance problem. The 4" mains are inadequate for current needs & fire protection.
Colby	4	Chemical storage and handling facilities-major renovation to safely store & dispense chemicals, contain potential spills, insure adequate ventilation, & install personal safety protection devices	65,000	Existing facilities do not meet current federal & state safety standards. An immediate need exists to provide for personnel safety and environmental protection.
Southeast	5	8 miles of fencing	20,000	Old fence is in bad repair & needs replacing to effectively confine livestock to station premises.
Southeast	6	Purchase of 120 acres of land at Mound Valley unit (currently leased)	60,000	Property has been leased for 24 years, is adjacent to SEKBES owned land, & is an integral part of beef & forage research program.

Southeast	7	Pesticide storage & handling facilities	65,000	Necessary for compliance with EPA and OSHA regulations
Colby	8	Sewage disposal system upgrade from individual cesspool disposal to discharge into the city sewer system & fill abandoned cesspools	28,000	Old, inoperable cesspools, abandoned through the years present a safety hazard thru cave-in or collapse & have a high potential to contaminate groundwater. Since Colby has a city water well less than 1/4 mile from our active cesspools, it is likely this method of disposal will become environmentally unacceptable in the near future. If the city water supply was contaminated from our cesspools there could be substantial costs.
Fort Hays	9	Renovate asphalt-surfaced roads	70,000	Approximately 12,000 square yards laid down in 1968. Currently deteriorating & in need of over-lay to protect original investment.
Southwest	10	1/2 to 1 section of land for agriculture research	400,000	Current land resources are leased for limited periods of time & land must be purchased if long term land agreement cannot be accomplished.
Colby	11	Equipment and facilities are scheduled for replacement upgrading and/or addition as they become older, less functional, or require costly maintenance. Individual projects dictate acquisition of new equipment	88,000	Budget allocations & fee incomes over recent years have been inadequate to make replacements so purchases were postponed & needs accumulated. Substantial capital outlay is now required. Continued deferral of regular purchasing will soon impact research productivity & fee income as equipment becomes inoperable.
Fort Hays	12	Rewire main office and residence #1	45,000	1930 vintage wiring inadequate for contemporary needs and safety codes.
Southeast	13	Renovate space in headquarters building for new laboratories	75,000	Additional laboratory space is needed to meet needs of research program.

Southwest	14	Livestock handling facilities for feed-lot research	200,000	Present facilities are inadequate and inefficient for the technical research needed.
Fort Hays	15	Replace heating/cooling fluid pipes in Crops Lab	10,000	Pipes have corroded from outside in from condensation. Replace with insulated copper lines.
Southwest	16	Laboratory space for Weed Science, Entomology and livestock projects	100,000	Current space was improvised for temporary use and is inadequate.
Colby	17	Headquarters bldg. construction (approx. 8500 sq ft) to include state offices, meeting rooms, research labs, computer, photo, A/V rooms, restrooms, storage, and greenhouse	1,107,000	Merging personnel & equipment from the CBES & Northwest Area Extension Office created additional office needs that were initially met by remodeling the CBES administration building. This solution, must be regarded as temporary because of such problems as storage, restroom & sewage disposal facilities, staff housed in undesirable basement rooms, inadequate heating, cooling, ventilation & electrical systems, almost no laboratory space. Future research productivity will be substantially enhanced by new laboratories. Extension efforts require facilities to hold public meetings at NREC. Modern meeting rooms with adequate space, lighting, acoustics, visual aids, accessibility & comfort will provide an important ingredient to the overall success of the Research-Extension Center. Greenhouses, like laboratories, are a necessary component of an agronomic research program. The existing greenhouse has several deficiencies that flaw research results. A new greenhouse would provide potential for more intensive research efforts in plant morphogenesis, response to herbicides, & other environmental effects such as soil fertility or water relations.
Southeast	18	Machinery storage shed at Mound Valley unit	35,000	Many expensive pieces of machinery are stored outside due to lack of machinery storage space. This greatly reduces their service life & increases repair costs and down time.

Colby	19	Farm Implement & Equipment storage buildings construction to provide 2 unheated 30 X 150 ft. sheetmetal buildings with concrete floors & overhead doors. One building partitioned to provide 5 areas for specific projects	75,000	Existing facilities are not adequate to protect a substantial portion of expensive inventory (pickups, autos, tractors, combines, planters, etc.) against the weather. Equipment maintained by individual projects is now kept in scattered, unprotected locations. A secure central location would also facilitate routine maintenance.
Southeast	20	Shop & storage shed at Parsons unit	50,000	Present shop is not large enough to service needs. Storage space for research samples, machinery and equipment is limiting.
Southwest	21	Tractors, planting & harvest equipment	300,000	Current farm machinery is very old and repair costs are excessive.
Fort Hays	22	Replace windows in main office & residence #1	30,000	1930 vintage windows now rotted and warped. Increased energy costs are evident due to this condition.
Fort Hays	23	Divide research feedlot into smaller pen sizes	100,000	Current pen size incompatible with contemporary experimental design requirements & technical journal publishing criteria.
Southwest	24	Roof on Research Center	25,000	Flat roof is very unsatisfactory and costly to repair.
Southeast	25	640 acres at Parsons unit	320,000	Land resources are limited. Additional land is needed to meet current and future research needs.
Colby	26	Farm Shop 40 X 60 ft. addition to existing sheetmetal building, adding 2 large overhead doors, concrete floors and either a floor or chain hoist	30,000	Doors to the existing shop are too narrow & short to handle larger equipment. Only one piece of equipment can be worked on at a time so work must often be done outside during warmer busier times of the year rather than at slack times during inclement weather, thus reducing operational efficiency and productivity.
Southwest	27	Water tower repair and distribution lines	40,000	Source of water for livestock, lawns, and fire protection.

Fort Hays	28	Gravel road surface maintenance	70,000	Approximately 7 miles of internal plot & cattle access roads are in need of a new layer of aggregate to ensure all-weather serviceability.
Fort Hays	29	Herbicide-Pesticide storage/handling facility	65,000	KSU must demonstrate compliance with federal/state regulations and ensure employee safety.
Southeast	30	640 Acres at Mound Valley Unit	320,000	Land resources are limited and additional land is needed to meet current and future research needs.
Southeast	31	Hay storage shed at Parsons Unit	25,000	All hay at this location must currently be stored outside. This results in a dry matter loss of 10 - 20%.
Fort Hays	32	Breeder's seed stock storage facility	70,000	A storage room or vault with controlled temperature and humidity is needed to prevent insect infestations. It is needed to maintain germination of breeder's germplasm stocks to eliminate the need for frequent outgrow.
Fort Hays	33	Replace and add growth chambers	500,000	Existing chambers need replacing; other projects besides plant pathology need chamber space.
Colby	34	Acquisition of approx. 160 acres of land with uniform cropping history & near the Colby Branch Experiment Station should be purchased for experiments requiring large plots	64,000	Most of the land suitable for experimental use has been used for small plot experiments. Larger plots are desirable to avoid border effects from snow catch, wind or shading. Larger plots can sometimes be formed by combining smaller ones, but the effects of earlier experiments often carry over to new experiments and greatly increase observed variability among treatments. Small plot equipment may not be available & using larger, farm-size implements cannot simulate actual field conditions.
Fort Hays	35	Greenhouse/Lab/plant quarantine complex	3,500,000	Current facilities impede productivity due to limited space and the close proximity of pathology, entomology, and breeding projects. Age and the type of construction of facilities makes renovation impractical.

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