UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BUDGET REQUEST FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL FUNDS

FISCAL YEAR 1992

PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
SEPTEMBER 13, 1990

PREFACE

There is ample evidence that the people of Illinois want the University of Illinois and the rest of public higher education in this State to be among the best our Nation has to offer. Illinois must have a strong educational system which challenges and helps young people make the very most of their talents and abilities. We now know the link between a strong educational system and a strong economy, and between strong universities and the ability to compete in the national and international marketplace. Illinois has a high quality and diverse higher education system designed to serve the widely varied needs of this complex State. The strength of that system, led by its flagship, is one of the fundamental assets of Illinois. Following a very difficult and lean budget year, this request is designed to protect that asset and move toward recovery.

The importance of quality education was recognized a year ago when new revenues through a temporary tax increase were created to improve support for education and to move this issue toward the top of the State's policy agenda. During the coming year, that commitment must be sustained and reaffirmed. Failure to do so would spell fiscal crisis for all of education in Illinois and represent a major retreat from the heritages of quality education this State has known for generations. The challenge, the question if you will, is how to move forward, not how far and how fast can we fall back.

The strong concern for excellence in education carries with it an equally strong obligation to use wisely and productively all available resources. The University of Illinois is firmly committed to do so. We have made a careful examination of each of the University's initiatives. We have sought new ways to use resources more effectively. And we have moved monies from areas of lesser priority to areas of even greater need--involving some $42.6 million over the last three years.

Our request for FY 1992 comes only after thorough analysis of the most basic requirements to sustain and enhance the quality and the service the University must achieve.

We have embraced the following priorities:

- The University of Illinois must be able to continue to attract and retain the very best faculty and staff this country has to offer.

Talented faculty and staff are the lifeblood of a great university. We must be able to compete. Among other things, this means quick recovery of the loss in salary competitiveness experienced this year.

- In highly targeted priority areas, we must rejuvenate teaching activities, particularly at the undergraduate level. Developing the abilities in young people to think clearly, analyze carefully, and write cogently about complex issues and ideas are among the most important missions we must meet. Also improving accessibility to our academic programs in high demand areas is crucial.

- We must continue to invest, selectively, in programs with strong, long-term economic development potential for the State of Illinois.

- We must restore support to our libraries and other basic academic foundations of the University.

- We must provide the physical facilities for today's teaching and research programs and maintain the State's investment in those facilities over the years.

- And finally, we must respond to special needs of various areas of our State for teaching, research and public service programs that take programs off campus and meet the particular needs of local communities and regions.

Beyond this, our special task this coming year will be to make clear the need for a long-term commitment and for sustained support for education at all levels. The roller coaster ride must end. Illinois needs commitment to quality and sustained effort, not the ups and downs of the '80s.

History shows that this State has created at the University of Illinois an institution of national and international repute; a place of remarkable strength; a University in Chicago and Urbana that annually attracts nearly 60,000 of Illinois' most talented young people. That heritage and the opportunity it implies must continue.

Toward these ends, it is my pleasure to forward these recommendations for priorities and improved State support for Fiscal Year 1992.

Stanley O. Ikenberry, President
September, 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FY 1992 FINAL BUDGET REQUEST

INTRODUCTION

Introduction 1
Figure 1 FY 1980 - FY 1991 General Tax Appropriations . 2
Figure 2 FY 1987 - FY 1991 State Appropriations 3
Figure 3 FY 1980 - FY 1991 State Incremental Funds Received by the University of Illinois. 5
Table 1 FY 1992 Operating Budget Request. 7
Table 2 FY 1992 Program Budget Request. 8
Table 3 Fall Term On-Campus Headcount Enrollment. . . . 11

Tuition Policy and Planning Issues. 12

General Background for Development of the FY 1992 Capital Budget Request. 16
Table 4 FY 1992 Regular Capital Budget Priority List. . 18

II. FY 1992 FINAL OPERATING BUDGET REQUEST

CONTINUING COMPONENTS

Salary and Benefit Increases. 19
Table 5 Average Salaries FY 1989 - FY 1991: Big Ten Universities. 23
Figure 4 Tentative Weighted Average Salary Among Big Ten Universities. 24
Figure 5 Average Faculty Salaries Vs. Third Place Big Ten Average 25
Table 6 Faculty Salaries by Two Digit CIP Code UIC and AAUDE Institutions: FY 1986 to FY 1990. 28
Table 7 Faculty Salaries by Two Digit CIP Code UIUC and AAUDE Institutions: FY 1986 to FY 1990. 29
Table 8 Average Compensation FY 1990: Big Ten Universities. 31
Figure 6 FY 1990 Average Salary and Compensation Among Big Ten Universities. 32
Figure 7 Tentative Weighted Average Compensation Among Big Ten Universities. 34
Price Increases 39
General Price Increase. 41
Figure 8 Annual Inflation Increases Versus University Appropriations 42
Figure 9 Cumulative Impact of Inflation 44
Utilities Price Increase. 45
Library Price Increase. 48
Other Payroll Costs 52

Table of Contents (Cont'd)

	Page
Operation and Maintenance	56
Operation and Maintenance of New Areas	58
Table 9 FY 1992 Operation and Maintenance Requirements to Support New Areas	59
Repair and Renovation Program	67
PROGRAMMATIC REQUESTS	
Introduction	69
Table 10 FY 1992 Program Budget Request	72
Expanded/Improved Programs	
Promoting Instructional Excellence	73
Scientific and Technological Advances	81
Minority Access	86
Library Improvements	91
Figure 10 Comparison of UIUC Library Materials Budget With Price of U.S. Books and Periodicals	93
Figure 11 Library Material Expenditure Increases FY 1980 - FY 1989	95
Academic and Institutional Support Services	97
Special Services Funding	101
Table 11 Agricultural Premium Fund County Board Matching	103
APPENDICES	
Appendix I - Retirement	105
Appendix II - Bases and Calculations for FY 1992 Continuing Components Increases	106
SPECIAL ADDENDUM	
University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service	107

III. FY 1992 FINAL CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST

INTRODUCTION	
FY 1992 Final Capital Budget Request	1
Table 1 FY 1992 Capital Budget Request Priority List	5
Table 2 FY 1992 Regular Capital Budget Request Summary by Campus and Category	6
Table 3 Future Funding Implications of the FY 1992 Regular Capital Budget Request	7
Table 4 FY 1992 Capital Budget Cost per Square Foot of New Building and Major Remodeling Projects by Campus	8
Table 5 History of Recent Capital Budget Actions	9
Table 6 Status of Capital Projects FY 1985 - FY 1990	10

Table of Contents (Cont'd)

Page

REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS
- Chicago Campus. 13
- Urbana-Champaign Campus 28

REPAIR AND RENOVATION
- Repair and Renovation Projects 48
  - Table 7 FY 1992 Repair and Renovation Projects. 49
- Chicago Campus. 50
- Urbana-Champaign Campus 54

INTRODUCTION TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1992 FINAL BUDGET REQUEST

INTRODUCTION

For a decade the annual budget process for the State of Illinois has been characterized by uncertainty. Unsteady economic development has produced uneven revenue growth; deliberations over tax alternatives have spanned several legislative sessions; and serious fiscal limitations continue to confront education and a wide array of social and human services affecting the quality of life of every Illinois citizen. State support for the University of Illinois, as depicted graphically in Figure 1, has been characterized by sharp peaks and deep valleys--the roller coaster ride to which President Ikenberry refers in his Preface to this document.

Throughout this period of uncertain and unpredictable support, the fundamental fiscal needs of higher education have been widely acknowledged. They were explicitly recognized in FY 1990, when new resources were directed to crucial budget concerns. Significant recovery in salary competitiveness was achieved; loss of key faculty was curtailed; teaching programs were strengthened; additional instructional efforts were begun in areas of high enrollment demand; library and equipment deficiencies were attacked; and renovation of instructional and research facilities was expanded. A firm footing appeared to be in place on which to build long-term financial recovery.

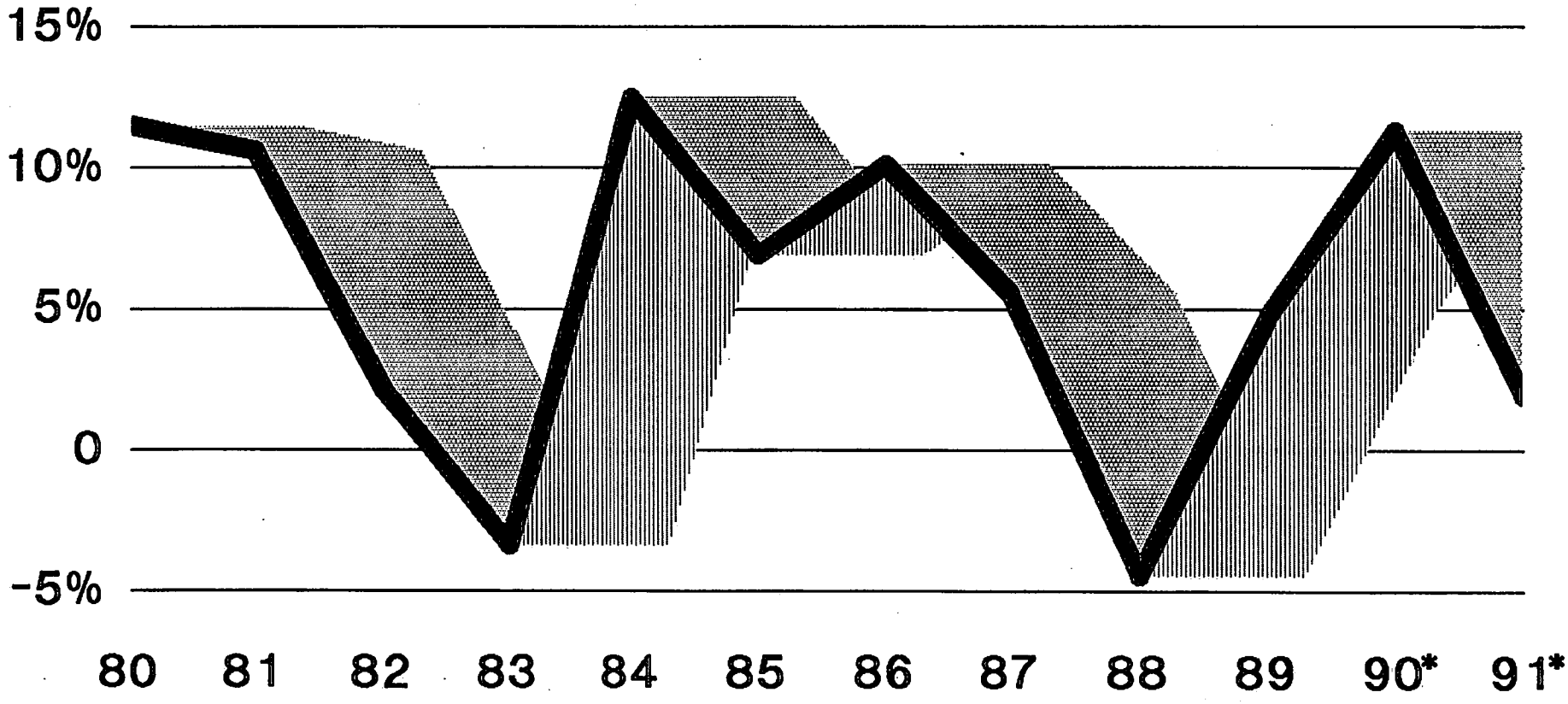
Barely a year later, a significant measure of that new fiscal strength has been sapped. Limited revenue growth and substantial funding commitments related to earlier actions severely restricted new funds available for FY 1991 for the entire State budget. The University's operating budget advances are in turn severely constrained. Approximately $3.1 million in new funds are dedicated to open new facilities. Incremental salary funds are sufficient to grant increases averaging 1.8% for continuing employees. Except for relatively small increases in non-tax funds and transfers for earmarked purposes, these are the only budget increments for FY 1991.

In terms of inflation-adjusted dollars the University's FY 1991 budget falls slightly below that in FY 1987, sharply eroding the advances achieved a year ago, as shown in Figure 2. In terms of general budget components (salary increases, other cost increases, and program improvements) the FY 1991 budget resembles most closely those of FY 1983 and FY 1988--earlier

FIGURE 1

GENERAL TAX APPROPRIATIONS

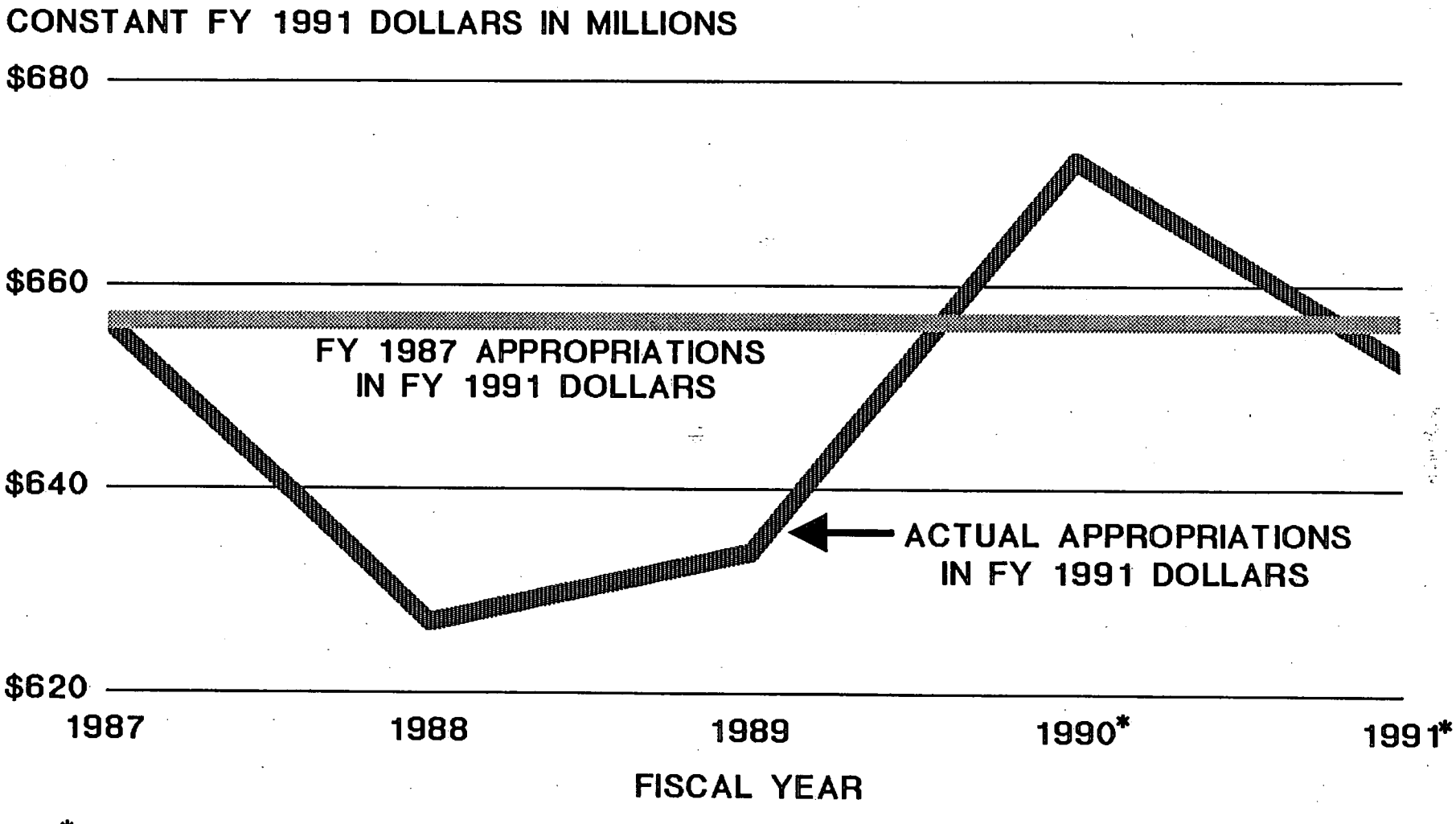
Percent Growth FY 1980 - FY 1991



* EXCLUDES ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR UIH, IJR AND ISDD

FIGURE 2

STATE APPROPRIATIONS



*EXCLUDES ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR UIH, IJR & ISDD

years in which significant competitive losses occurred, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Inevitably, FY 1991's fiscal constraint will erode progress just achieved. Some salary competitiveness will be lost: even with reallocation, University of Illinois salary increases will be about half of the Big Ten average for FY 1991. Inflation will diminish all programs, none more damaging than in the libraries, where reductions in acquisitions are already being implemented. The momentum for strengthening undergraduate education, for responding to enrollment pressure, and for replacing obsolete instructional equipment will lag or stop altogether. Perhaps most damaging of all, the "peak and valley" phenomenon of support for higher education continues, reopening questions about Illinois's commitment to high quality education at all levels. The strong support provided in FY 1990 did much to alleviate such concerns, but its impact may be short-lived.

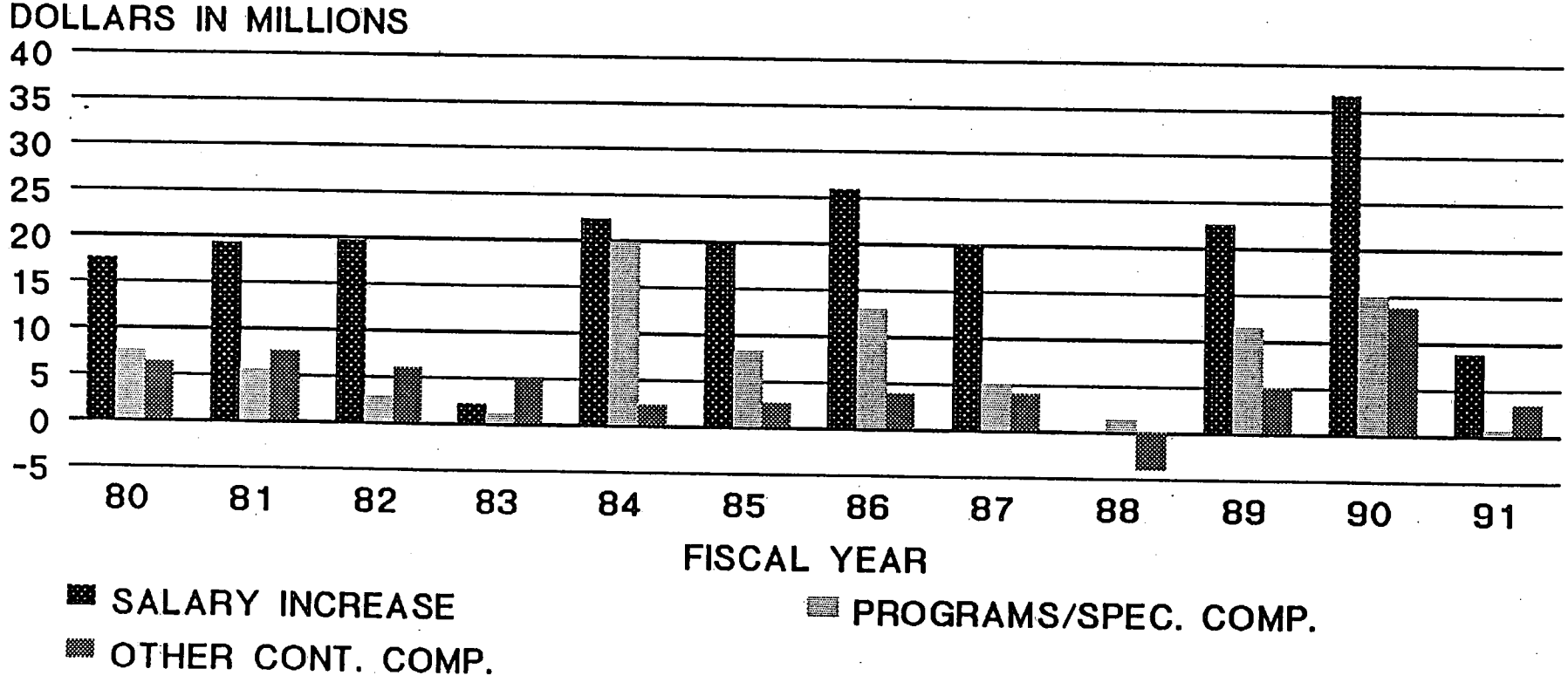
What are the implications for FY 1992? First and foremost, the State's priority for education must be strengthened to the point that fiscal stability is achieved. Over the long term, sharply fluctuating support carries a risk greater than its impact on individual programs or budget components. It leads to a loss of confidence among faculty and staff which will take years to rebuild.

The FY 1992 operating budget must address a range of key fiscal needs. Stability of support is critical, once a recovery level of funding has been achieved. For FY 1992, the University's most crucial objectives include:

1. Sustaining the recovery of competitiveness begun in FY 1990. This objective has several dimensions:
   - Improve salary competitiveness for faculty and staff.
   - Halt inflationary erosion of the academic support base, with special focus on libraries and unavoidable increases in payroll-related areas such as Federal Medicare requirements, sick leave payments, and worker's compensation.
   - Continue to open new academic facilities.
   - Secure dedicated funding for facilities renovation.
2. Returning academic program support to basic instructional improvements. Well more than half of the academic program

FIGURE 3
FY 1980 - FY 1991 STATE INCREMENTAL FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
(Dollars in Thousands)

COMPONENT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
PREVIOUS YEAR'S BASE	$290,681.4	$321,158.3	$353,550.3	$381,884.9	$389,861.2	$434,289.0	$464,718.2	$507,575.5	$536,867.7	$535,453.4	$574,823.8	$665,065.5
NET INCREMENT	31,279.3	32,391.9	28,334.6	7,976.3	44,427.8	30,429.3	42,857.3	29,292.1	(2,614.3)	39,100.4	65,241.8	12,743.5
NET INCREMENT AS A % OF PRIOR YEAR'S BASE	10.8%	10.1%	8.0%	2.1%	11.4%	7.0%	9.2%	5.8%	-0.5%	7.3%	11.3%	1.9%
SALARY INCREASE	17,505.3	19,208.5	19,511.2	2,125.9	22,263.4	19,660.2	25,853.3	20,103.9	0.0	22,519.1	36,669.4	8,862.3
% OF TOTAL INCREMENT	56.0%	59.3%	68.9%	26.7%	50.1%	64.6%	60.3%	68.6%	0.0%	57.6%	56.2%	69.5%
OTHER CONT. COMPONENTS	6,298.1	7,631.6	5,949.8	4,787.1	2,315.7	2,588.5	3,929.0	4,057.3	(4,078.6)	4,993.8	13,726.3	3,333.6
% OF TOTAL INCREMENT	20.1%	23.6%	21.0%	60.0%	5.2%	8.5%	9.2%	13.9%	156.0%	12.8%	21.0%	26.2%
PROGRAMS/SPEC. COMPONENTS	7,475.9	5,551.8	2,873.6	1,063.3	19,848.7	8,180.6	13,075.0	5,130.9	1,464.3	11,587.5	14,846.1	547.6
% OF TOTAL INCREMENT	23.9%	17.1%	10.1%	13.3%	44.7%	26.9%	30.5%	17.5%	-56.0%	29.6%	22.8%	4.3%



advances targeted for FY 1992 review focus on instruction, with attention to:

- Strengthening undergraduate education with emphasis on both basic skills and broadened general education.
- Responding to enrollment pressures at all levels.
- Updating instructional equipment.
- Improving access to all University programs for students from all backgrounds.

3. Addressing key academic support deficiencies, especially in the areas of:

   - Library support.
   - Health, safety, and security of the campus environment.
   - Student services.

4. Enhancing selected science/technology programs with high promise for economic development for the State. Special attention will be focused on the areas of:

   - Biological and Life Sciences.
   - Academic Computing.
   - Engineering.
   - Health Professions.

The uncertainty which has been the hallmark of the State's budget process for the past decade will continue into FY 1992. Much attention will center on the State's tax structure, as policy makers deal with the expiration of a temporary tax increase initiated in FY 1990, with the press for property tax relief, and with the overarching issue of meeting the State's educational, social and human service needs.

In this context, the University's budget request for FY 1992 has been carefully shaped to reflect a range of significant fiscal need within a relatively modest overall increase. The request, which is summarized in Tables 1 and 2 focuses on the areas of greatest budgetary concern which must be addressed simultaneously if a firm foundation for fiscal recovery is to be constructed. The FY 1992 request includes the following specific elements:

TABLE 1

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
FY 1992 OPERATING BUDGET REQUEST
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

I.	**CONTINUING COMPONENTS**		
	A. Salary Increase (8%)		$40,405.8
	B. Other Payroll Costs		2,797.2
	1. Sick Leave Termination Payout	$1,003.8	
	2. Workers' Compensation Costs	354.5	
	3. Medicare	1,438.9	
	C. Price Increases		9,384.9
	1. General Price Increase (5%)	$4,723.1	
	2. Utilities Price Increase (7.5%)	2,826.4	
	3. Library Price Increase (20%)	1,835.4	
	D. O & M Requirements		5,907.0
	1. FY 1990 New Areas	$3,907.0	
	2. R & R Program	2,000.0	
	Subtotal, Continuing Components		$58,494.9
	% of FY 1991 Base		8.57%
II.	**PROGRAMMATIC COMPONENTS**		
	A. Chicago	$3,500.0	
	B. Urbana-Champaign	4,100.0	
	C. Central Administration	400.0	
	Subtotal, Programmatic Components		$8,000.0
	% of FY 1991 Base		1.17%
III.	**SPECIAL SERVICES/FUNDING**		
	A. County Board Matching	$750.0	
	B. Fire Services Institute	74.1	
	C. Division of Services to Crippled Children	250.0	
	Subtotal, Special Services/Funding		$1,074.1
IV.	**GRAND TOTAL, SECTIONS I – III**		$67,569.0
	% of FY 1991 Base		9.90%

TABLE 2
FY 1992 PROGRAM BUDGET REQUEST*
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Chicago	Urbana-Champaign	Central Administration	Total University
I. Promoting Instructional Excellence	$1,315	$3,000		$4,315
II. Scientific and Technological Advances	245	200	$400	845
III. Minority Access	400	600		1,000
IV. Library Improvements	250	300		550
V. Academic and Institutional Support Services	1,290			1,290
	$3,500	$4,100	$400	$8,000

*Based on 1.17% of FY 1991 base—final program request

- Salary Increases of 8% for faculty and staff. An increase of this magnitude would enable the University to avoid further losses in salary competitiveness among peer institutions and employers, and to recover approximately one-half of the competitive ground lost this year.

- Cost Increases designed to halt the inflationary erosion of the academic and institutional support-base for FY 1992. Cost increases for general goods and services are set at 5%; those for energy/utilities are set at 7.5% (pending continuing review of price increases related to very recent disruptions in the world energy market); and those for library acquisitions are set at 20%.

- Operations and Maintenance Support for both new and remodeled facilities and to augment repair and renovation funding within the operating budget. The University continues to bring on-line new facilities which will greatly improve the space available to support major academic programs. The Engineering Laboratory in Chicago, and the Animal Sciences Addition in Urbana are two key examples, along with several major remodeling projects. In addition the University seeks $2.0 million for its repair and renovation program to provide recurring support for these critical activities which protect the State's investment in the University's physical plant and which help academic programs accommodate new technology in their teaching and research activities.

- Payroll-related Cost Increases for areas in which the University faces mandatory charges in areas such as Medicare costs, Worker's Compensation costs, and Sick Leave termination payments. Without attention to these unavoidable costs the University will be forced to reallocate additional resources away from academic programs.

- Academic Program Improvements which focuses heavily on instructional enhancements and meeting continued student enrollment pressures. (See Table 2.) Much groundwork has been laid for the improvement of undergraduate instruction at the University, but it cannot be pursued fully without additional resources. Additional resources can also be well utilized in carefully targeted science and technology programs which present strong opportunities for long-term economic development for the State.

- Special Services/Funding Programs which are supported largely through statutorily mandated formula funding from non General Revenue Sources (County Board Matching contributions, or the Fire Service Institute), or which help fund ancillary activities not within the core of the University's academic programs (Division of Services for Crippled Children).

- A Special Addendum which describes the severe funding dilemma facing the Cooperative Extension Service and suggests the fiscal response necessary to help preserve this truly unique Statewide resource.

In total the FY 1992 operating budget request seeks $67.6 million--a 9.9% increase over FY 1991. Taken in a two year context, the FY 1992 request, if fully funded, would provide the University with a budget increase of roughly 6% per year for FY 1991 and FY 1992--barely at inflationary levels.

The large majority of the FY 1992 request (more than 85%) is devoted to the "continuing components"--those elements of the budget which must be addressed simply to keep the scope of University activity at its present level. The major themes for those budget needs focus upon recovery of competitiveness and upon securing a firm, stable base of support for academic programs. Funds to provide enhanced programs or new initiatives have been carefully evaluated and represent a very modest increase for a major university.

The Enrollment Picture

In general, enrollment demand for both campuses of the University of Illinois is expected to remain stable for the next five years. Demand for undergraduate enrollment at Urbana-Champaign continues to be extremely high, and will exceed by a wide margin the campus' ability to accommodate all who wish to enroll. Current projections call for stable enrollments at slightly more than 35,000 students--a target set during the early 1980s but which has been exceeded in most years since it was established.

Enrollment stability at the University of Illinois at Chicago is also anticipated, despite a declining population in the 18-22 year old age group in the geographic areas from which UIC draws the majority of its students. Increased student recruitment efforts and improved student retention are helping to keep enrollment levels stable after the declines experienced several years ago. After several years of steady growth, graduate enrollment at UIC appears likely to stabilize as well. In the health professions areas of dentistry and medicine, planned enrollment decreases will continue until respective targets of 292 and 1,260 are achieved.

Table 3 presents a variety of historical and projected enrollment data for each campus.

TABLE 3
FALL TERM ON-CAMPUS HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

	Actual Fall Term			Projected Fall Term				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Chicago								
Lower Division	7,107	7,256	7,457	7,390	7,390	7,390	7,390	7,390
Upper Division	8,784	8,684	8,488	8,411	8,420	8,420	8,420	8,420
Total Undergraduate	15,891	15,940	15,945	15,801	15,810	15,810	15,810	15,810
Medicine	1,302	1,288	1,293	1,275	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260
Dentistry	438	388	350	295	292	292	292	292
Dental Post Graduates	35	30	23	14	14	14	14	14
Pharm.D.								
Undergraduate Professional	433	480	485	489	484	484	484	484
Continuation (CCO)	61	87	92	90	90	90	90	90
Total Professional	2,269	2,273	2,243	2,163	2,140	2,140	2,140	2,140
Grad I	3,575	3,663	3,626	3,610	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615
Grad II	1,439	1,452	1,636	1,633	1,635	1,635	1,635	1,635
Total Graduate	5,014	5,115	5,262	5,243	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,250
Total (Excl. residents & interns)	23,174	23,328	23,450	23,207	23,200	23,200	23,200	23,200
Residents and Interns	739	759	745	751	751	751	751	751
TOTAL - Chicago	23,913	24,087	24,195	23,958	23,951	23,951	23,951	23,951
Urbana-Champaign								
Lower Division	12,974	12,632	12,153	12,478	12,478	12,478	12,478	12,478
Upper Division	14,091	14,227	13,797	13,522	13,522	13,522	13,522	13,522
Total Undergraduate	27,065	26,859	25,950	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Law	608	589	589	590	590	590	590	590
Veterinary Medicine	314	319	320	320	320	320	320	320
Total Professional	922	908	909	910	910	910	910	910
Grad I	3,811	4,124	4,100	4,075	4,075	4,075	4,075	4,075
Grad II	4,542	4,145	4,073	4,075	4,075	4,075	4,075	4,075
Total Graduate	8,353	8,269	8,173	8,150	8,150	8,150	8,150	8,150
TOTAL - Urbana-Champaign	36,340	36,036	35,032	35,060	35,060	35,060	35,060	35,060
GRAND TOTAL - University of Illinois (Excludes residents and interns)	59,514	59,364	58,482	58,267	58,260	58,260	58,260	58,260
GRAND TOTAL - University of Illinois	60,253	60,123	59,227	59,018	59,011	59,011	59,011	59,011

TUITION POLICY AND PLANNING ISSUES

Both nationally and in Illinois, much attention has been devoted to the level of tuition and the appropriate share of educational costs which students and their families should be asked to carry. In both public and private universities, tuition charges outpaced inflation during the 1980s. More recently, the rate of increase in tuition nationally has declined. Determining an appropriate policy by which to set or change tuition levels has become increasingly important to college and university officials, governing boards, and public policy makers.

The forces which underlie the past decade's experience in setting tuition at the University of Illinois are several. At the most fundamental level, the primary determinant of tuition increases has been the need to offset inadequate State support. The record of the decade shows that the sharpest increases in tuition have come at the points at which increases in General Revenue support has been the lowest. In two of the ten years in the decade, actual cuts in the level of State support were made. By the end of the decade, General Revenue Fund (GRF) support to Illinois public universities had fallen nearly $150 million short of inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index.

Compounding the problem is the financial mix between tuition and State funds. The loss of one percent in State tax support requires an increase of five percent in tuition to offset revenue loss. In years in which new GRF funds fall seriously below inflationary requirements--or as in FY 1988 even fall below the prior year's level--an increased burden on tuition is unavoidable.

Thus, any discussion of tuition policy must begin in the context of the adequacy of overall support from the University's primary source of fiscal stability--State tax appropriations.

It has been the policy of the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) that tuition rates for undergraduates in public universities are the responsibility of individual governing boards. The policy also suggests a guideline of one-third/two-thirds for sharing of costs between the student and the State. This reflects the notion that approximately one-third of the benefits which derive from a college education accrue to the individual

student while approximately two-thirds accrue to society at large. This one-third/two-thirds division was utilized, among others, by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education in its study of higher education in the mid-1970s. Whether it is still an appropriate benchmark to describe the individual versus societal benefits of higher education, and whether the costs are realistically calculated, however, is a matter for continuing discussion.

By policy, the IBHE's annual Cost Study traditionally has served as the vehicle by which instructional costs would be measured for tuition purposes. The Cost Study is designed as a tool which permits very specifically defined instructional activities at highly diverse Illinois universities to be compared on a common basis. The Cost Study, however, separates from instruction many of the research and service activities which provide ancillary benefits to students but which are omitted from the tuition rate computation. More important, however, the Cost Study excludes several key categories of costs altogether: faculty and staff retirement costs, health and other insurance benefits, student aid funded by the institution and by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC), and debt service on capital bond appropriations. All of these costs, amounting to $105 million attributable just to instructional activities at the University of Illinois, are excluded from the Cost Study and, hence, from any tuition benchmark calculations for which the Cost Study is used.

These additional expense factors make a vast difference in computing tuition as a fraction of total instructional costs. When these cost factors are included for the University of Illinois, for example, the University's undergraduate tuition moves from outside the "1/3 of cost" benchmark to well inside that historic benchmark.

Looking Ahead to the 1990s

The University of Illinois has been and continues to be seriously concerned about controlling tuition levels. Fiscal Year 1991 is the second consecutive year in which there has been no general tuition increase despite the fact that the operating budget during the current year is under considerable fiscal strain. As the FY 1992 budget request is formulated, several key principles are important as a guide to the development of a

sound tuition policy for the balance of this decade. These include the following:

- The most effective deterrent to sharp rises in tuition is to ensure stable and adequate increases in State tax support sufficient to cover inflationary increases and changed program requirements for State colleges and universities.

- Regular, annual tuition increases of moderate size--roughly equal to the inflationary experience in the economy, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index--are more appropriate than the "peak and valley" approach of the 1980s in which several years experienced sharp increases in tuition, followed by years in which tuition increases were absent.

- Illinois public higher education consists of a diverse array of institutions--community colleges, regional universities and the University of Illinois. An effective program of student aid to assist financially needy students should be maintained through the Illinois Student Assistance Commission sufficient to provide access to public and private institutions with differing tuition, room and board, and fee charges.

- If a tuition/instructional cost benchmark is to be utilized, the instructional cost calculation should include <u>all</u> appropriate costs--including:

  - Retirement, health and life insurance, and other benefits included in total compensation for faculty and staff.

  - Debt service on capital appropriations.

  - Student aid programs of institutions and the ISAC which reduce or eliminate tuition costs for a sizeable segment of students, since they clearly add to the "cost of instruction."

  - Research and service activities which enhance the instructional efforts of faculty.

In the final analysis, if Illinois is to sustain both access and quality in its higher education systems, the State needs to maintain reasonable flexibility in setting tuition rates. The funding of higher education must be viewed in total--from all fund sources--and the heavy dependence of all public universities upon State tax support must be acknowledged. If a reasonable and stable source of State tax support can be secured over the decade of the 1990s, tuition increases for the decade also can and should be held to levels that reflect the inflationary

experience of the economy in general. As a result, parents and students can plan for college costs more effectively and quality can be sustained.

The University of Illinois urges the Board of Higher Education and other public policy makers to take these factors into account as it reviews and revises tuition policy for the 1990s.

GENERAL BACKGROUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE FY 1992 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST

In contrast to the operating budget, the University's experience with the FY 1991 capital budget was quite successful. Continuation of the science and technology facilities initiative begun a year ago provided nearly $115 million in capital appropriations, including nearly $100 million for construction of two major new buildings: the molecular biology laboratory at Chicago, and the chemistry/life sciences facility at Urbana. Another $13 million in "regular" capital appropriations included matching funds for an addition to the law school at Urbana, utilities infrastructure upgrades, equipment for projects currently under construction, and energy conservation initiatives at both campuses.

The crucial task for FY 1992 is to carry forward the progress achieved in the past two years. The severe fiscal constraints in operations have tended to obscure, to some extent, the very serious nature of ongoing facilities needs. The University faces simultaneous requirements for new facilities to replace obsolete space and to remodel and upgrade existing buildings for programs which depend upon state-of-the-art classroom and laboratories to maintain their quality. The linkage between high quality academic programs and adequate space in which to conduct them has never been greater. Serious remodeling and renovation needs will affect the speed and momentum with which academic program improvements can be made. Space limitations, above all else, will effect the degree to which new programs can be advanced in areas in which academic excellence already exists, especially in the sciences and engineering.

Over the past five years the University has conducted several major internal studies of key physical facilities planning issues. The building condition study, campus master planning at both campuses, and utility system master planning efforts will prove extremely valuable as new facility construction or remodeling projects are secured.

For FY 1992 the key objective for the University's capital budget will be to continue the momentum achieved over the past two years. It will be crucial to address pressing needs in several categories: new construction; remodeling and renovation; equipment for facilities now under construction; land acquisition; and planning for future projects. While the dollar

amounts required for FY 1992 will not reach the magnitude of the current year, it will be critically important to meet the multiple needs just noted if progress is to continue. The University's facilities requirements must be viewed in a multiyear context in which progress must be made each year if deficiencies are to be reduced and adequate facilities are to be achieved.

Table 4 identifies the specific projects and priorities to be addressed in FY 1992. In addition to these individual projects, it will be essential to devise a sequel to the repair and renovation program which has been a part of the State's Build Illinois initiative for the past five years. Ideally, a repair/renovation program should be inaugurated in the operating budget, to provide a regular and recurring source of funds for the preservation and upgrade of University facilities throughout higher education. Each of the projects described in Table 4 is discussed in specific detail in subsequent sections of this document.

TABLE 4
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
FY 1992 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
PRIORITY LIST
(Dollars in Thousands)

Priority	Campus	Project Title	Budget Category	FY 1992 Request	Cumulative Cost		
					University	Chicago	Urbana
1	U1	Special Materials Storage Facility	BLDG	$2,974.4	$2,974.4		$2,974.4
2	C1	Revitalization of Campus Core	REMD	4,472.0	7,446.4	$4,472.0	
3	C2	Masonry & Window Repair - Peoria COM	REMD	1,150.0	8,596.4	5,622.0	
4	U2	Commerce Instructional Facility (1)	BLDG	6,554.5	15,150.9		9,528.9
5	U3	Critical Equipment (2)	EQUIP	2,350.0	17,500.9		11,878.9
6	C3	Chicago Land Purchase	LAND	7,000.0	24,500.9	12,622.0	
7	U4	State Universities Retirement System Bldg.	LAND	1,150.0	25,650.9		13,028.9
8	C4	Instructional Space Addition - AAB	PLAN	865.9	26,516.8	13,487.9	
9	U5	Northeast Campus Energy Center	PLAN	827.0	27,343.8		13,855.9
10	C5	Chemistry Building	PLAN	1,728.1	29,071.9	15,216.0	
11	U6	Agriculture Replacement Land	LAND	2,169.0	31,240.9		16,024.9
12	U7	English Building Remodeling Phase IV	REMD	4,050.0	35,290.9		20,074.9
13	U8	Electrical Engineering Laboratory	PLAN	1,887.0	37,177.9		21,961.9
14	C6	Associated Health Professions Bldg.	REMD	8,948.9	46,126.8	24,164.9	
15	U9	Critical Remodeling	REMD	5,551.0	51,677.8		27,512.9
16	C7	Pharmacy Building Remodeling	REMD	1,930.2	53,608.0	26,095.1	
17	U10	Geology Laboratory	PLAN	900.0	54,508.0		28,412.9
18	U11	Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	UTIL	7,350.0	61,858.0		35,762.9
19	U12	Freer Hall Remodeling	PLAN	370.0	62,228.0		36,132.9
20	C8	College of Business Administration Bldg.	PLAN	1,263.6	63,491.6	27,358.7	
21	U13	Social Work Building	BLDG	4,074.5	67,566.1		40,207.4
22	U14	Mechanical Engineering Lab Remodeling	REMD	3,900.0	71,466.1		44,107.4
23	C9	Science & Engineering Library	PLAN	1,306.2	72,772.3	28,664.9	
24	U15	Campus Site Improvements	SITE	1,690.0	74,462.3		45,797.4
25	U16	English Building Remodeling Phase V	PLAN	350.0	74,812.3		46,147.4
26	C10	College of Medicine - West Tower	REMD	9,305.9	84,118.2	37,970.8	
27	C11	Alumni Hall Remodeling - Phase III	REMD	4,680.0	88,798.2	42,650.8	
28	U17	Old Ag. Engineering Bldg. Remd.	PLAN	210.0	89,008.2		46,357.4
29	U18	Engineering Hall Remodeling	PLAN	240.0	89,248.2		46,597.4

(1) This includes gift funds of $2.2 million for a total project cost of $8.7 million.

(2) Critical Equipment consists of the Soybean Research Center ($750,000), Special Materials Storage Facility ($200,000), Superconductivity Bridge ($500,000), and the Animal Science Laboratory ($900,000).

FISCAL YEAR 1992
FINAL OPERATING BUDGET REQUEST

CONTINUING COMPONENTS

SALARY AND BENEFIT INCREASES
($40,405,800)

Any organization's compensation program must be responsive to the environment in which it operates while fulfilling specific objectives of the organization. The size and diversity of the University's workforce require compensation objectives which enable it to respond effectively to a variety of personnel considerations and to operate within environmental, legal, and legislative constraints. The compensation program must support the overall objectives of the University as defined by both its long-term mission and short-range planning and management needs.

The overall quality of University of Illinois academic programs, as measured by numerous national assessments, places it among the top institutions of higher education in the country and among the top three Big Ten universities. For a number of years, the University has established the latter strategic benchmark as a minimum objective for its faculty compensation plan. To compete successfully in the markets for both academic and nonacademic employees, the University must establish a total compensation program which is competitive with the programs of its peers. The program must enable the University to:

--attract qualified employees relative to external market considerations, whether at the local, regional, or national level;

--reward employees for good performance and commitment to the organization;

--address internal equity concerns;

--keep pace with inflation and ensure employees a stable standard of living; and

--operate under a variety of legal and legislative constraints.

The total compensation package provided to University employees consists of numerous components, each of which serves specific employee needs. These components include (1) direct compensation (cash income) which enables employees to establish a standard of living and make base rate comparisons with other employers, and (2) indirect compensation (benefit programs) intended to protect employees when their income stream

is interrupted or burdened by certain types of expenses. Erosion in the competitiveness of salaries or of fringe benefits increases the number of talented employees who accept more attractive offers at other institutions or in the private sector; it reduces the ability of the University to attract the best qualified candidates to new or vacant positions; and it undermines the productivity and morale of current staff. It is critical to the successful operation of the University to keep all components of its compensation program at competitive levels.

In FY 1990, the University made considerable progress toward regaining the salary competitiveness lost in FY 1988 and FY 1989. The University's FY 1990 appropriation provided $65.4 million above FY 1989 levels and provided an 8.7% increment for Personal Services funding. A general salary program of 8% was implemented with the remainder used for specially targeted personal services needs of each campus. Specifically, funds were targeted towards adjustments to graduate assistant minimum salary rates, regrades for certain nonacademic employees, increases in baseline rates established for faculty promotions, and supplemental increases to address internal and external equity concerns. The University's overall increase was near the very top of the Big Ten and provided a considerable reduction of the gap between the University and other top-ranked institutions. Although the University made considerable progress towards salary recovery, continued progress--especially in terms of total compensation--is essential in the future.

To assess competitive standing, numerous salary and compensation analyses are performed annually to determine the University's overall ranking among its peers. Due to the varied nature of the University workforce, separate analyses are performed for academic and nonacademic employees. Cash salary and employer contributions to fringe benefits for academic employees are assessed through comparisons with Big Ten and other peer institutions, while nonacademic salary and benefits comparisons are made with appropriate employee groups in the local, state, and regional markets.

The discussion which follows provides background information concerning the University's competitive position in FY 1990 and prior years, as well as projections for FY 1991. Because of the tentative nature of the FY 1991 data, care should be taken in making precise interpretations about FY 1991

salary rankings. It seems clear, however, even from preliminary data that some of the ground gained in FY 1990 will be lost for the coming year, since the fiscal constraint experienced by the University will not be matched elsewhere.

Faculty Salaries

FY 1988 budget reductions had a critical impact on the University of Illinois' competitive salary ranking. University faculty lost considerable ground compared to salary levels at other Big Ten universities; and several years of progress toward a third place ranking in the Big Ten was dramatically reversed. Although the salary increase program in FY 1990 greatly reduced the gap to third place, the University was unable to improve its fifth place ranking, demonstrating the highly competitive nature of Big Ten salary levels.

The following table displays the University's average cash salary relative to third place in the Big Ten for FY 1980 through FY 1990. Salaries displayed represent nine-month salaries for full-time budgeted faculty and are for all academic ranks combined, weighted to the University of Illinois' distribution of faculty by rank and term of appointment. The gap to third place narrowed from 6.8% in FY 1989 to 1.6% in FY 1990, and the University is now closer to its goal of third place than at any time in the last nine years.

University Average Salary Relative
To Third Place In The Big Ten

Fiscal Year	Illinois	Third Place	Dollar Difference	Percent Difference
FY 1980	$25,187	$25,485	$ 298	1.2%
FY 1981	27,592	28,018	426	1.5
FY 1982	30,171	31,021	850	2.8
FY 1983	31,640	33,733	2,093	6.6
FY 1984	34,563	36,048	1,485	4.3
FY 1985	37,050	38,654	1,604	4.3
FY 1986	40,235	41,262	1,027	2.6
FY 1987	42,448	43,481	1,033	2.4
FY 1988	42,572	45,878	3,306	7.8
FY 1989	45,763	48,862	3,099	6.8
FY 1990	49,649	50,462	813	1.6

Table 5 compares FY 1989 and FY 1990 average faculty salaries for the Big Ten universities, and shows projected data for FY 1991. The relative ranking of each Big Ten institution is provided, as well as the percent increase in weighted average cash salary. The average faculty salary at the University of Illinois increased by 8.5% in FY 1990, compared to an average increase of 6.7% at the other Big Ten universities. Although the University did not improve its fifth place position, it distanced itself considerably from the sixth place institution and made significant progress toward recovering its fourth place ranking. The University now leads the sixth place institution by $1,683 compared to $881 in FY 1989. More importantly, the University of Illinois has become more competitive with the top four institutions, trailing the third and fourth place institutions by only one and a half percentage points.

Unfortunately, it appears that the ground gained this year will seriously erode in FY 1991. The FY 1991 State appropriation, as passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor, provides only 1.8% for faculty and staff salaries; and although the University will internally reallocate additional funds to bring the average salary increase total to nearly 3%, much of the progress made in FY 1990 will be reversed. In comparison, FY 1991 salary increases at other Big Ten universities are expected to average 6.2% as shown in Table 5. Based upon these projections, the University's FY 1991 salary ranking will not change. However, the University will fall much closer to sixth place than to the fourth place ranking it held among the Big Ten universities in FY 1987.

Figure 4 displays the actual FY 1990 and projected FY 1991 ranking of Big Ten faculty salaries graphically. Should the University retain fifth position, it will still rank well below the top three Big Ten universities and the gap to fourth place will increase to approximately $2,250. The precise size of the FY 1991 gap to third place cannot be calculated, however, until final information on FY 1991 salaries is obtained from peer institutions. As illustrated in Figure 5, the University of Illinois will lag further behind the third ranked institution than in the years preceding the budget reduction in FY 1988.

Salary increases tied to inflation projections of 6% represent the best current estimates of FY 1992 salary increases at the other Big Ten

TABLE 5
AVERAGE SALARIES FY 1989 - FY 1991
BIG TEN UNIVERSITIES

(9-month basis)

University	FY 1989 Weighted Average Salary	Rank	% Incr.	FY 1990 Weighted Average Salary	Rank	% Incr.	FY 1991 Projected Weighted Average Salary	Rank
Illinois	$45,763	5	8.5%	$49,649	5	3.0%	$51,138	5
I	41,780	10	6.9%	44,648	10	5.7%	47,193	10
C	46,430	4	8.7%	50,462	3	5.8%	53,389	4
F	50,412	2	6.2%	53,542	2	6.5%	57,022	2
H	44,001	8	6.8%	47,002	8	5.7%	49,681	8
A	44,497	7	7.1%	47,637	7	6.0%	50,495	7
X	50,936	1	7.8%	54,898	1	6.5%	58,466	1
E	48,862	3	3.1%	50,396	4	6.5%	53,671	3
B	44,882	6	6.9%	47,966	6	5.7%	50,700	6
J	42,484	9	7.5%	45,666	9	7.0%	48,868	9
MEAN	$46,005		6.9%	$49,187		5.8%	$52,062	
MEAN LESS ILLINOIS	$46,032		6.7%	$49,135		6.2%	$52,165	

Source: University of Minnesota Comparison of Average Salaries and Fringe Benefits.

Data represents total universities' full-time faculty, excluding clinical departments, whose primary responsibilities are teaching, research, or public service. Weighted to the distribution of faculty rank and term of appointment at the University of Illinois.

Distances to 3rd Place--Average Salaries

	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991 Projected
Illinois	$45,763	$49,649	$51,138
3rd Place	$48,862	$50,462	$53,671
$ Difference	$3,099	$813	$2,533
% Difference	6.8%	1.6%	5.0%

FIGURE 4

TENTATIVE WEIGHTED AVERAGE SALARY AMONG BIG TEN UNIVERSITIES

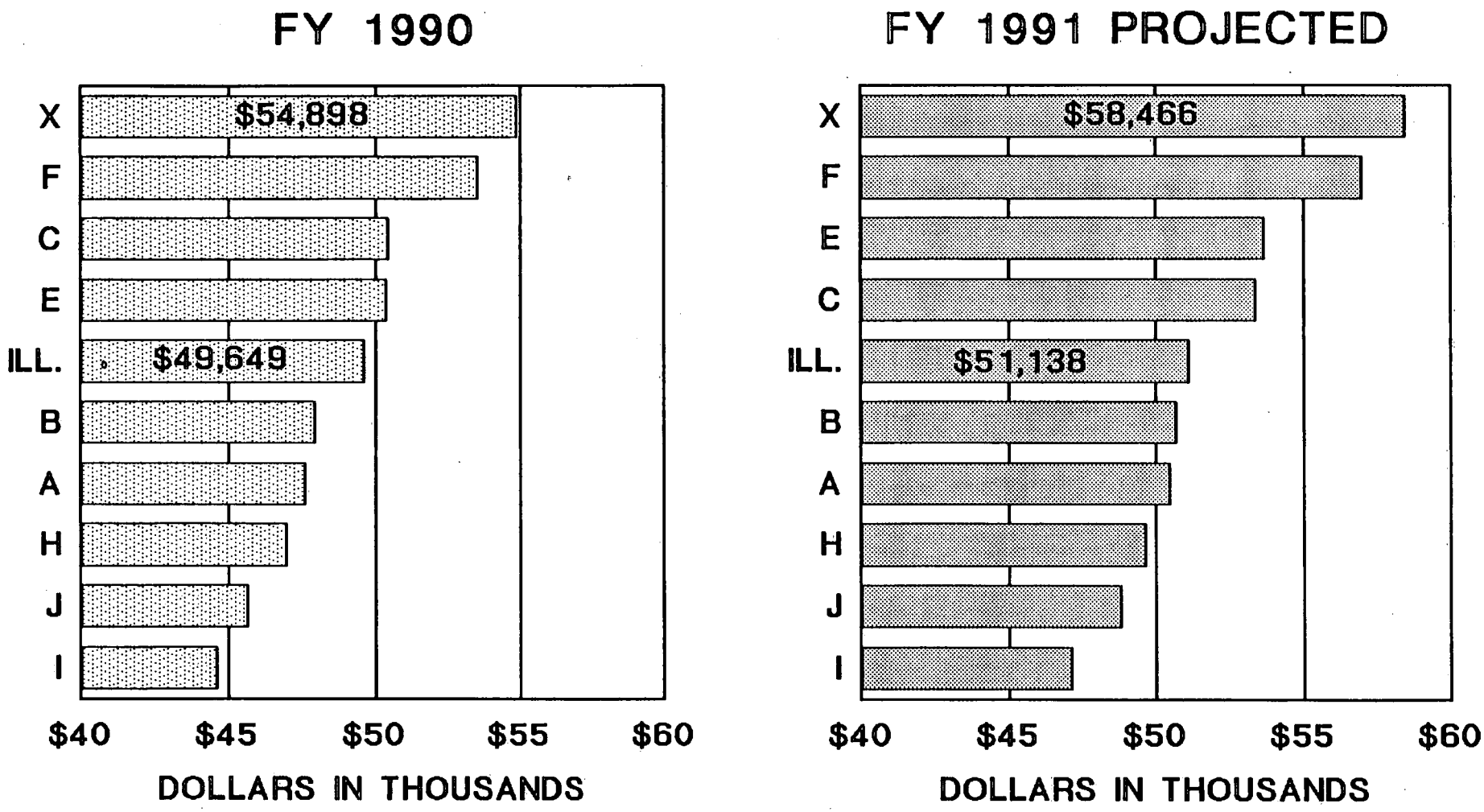
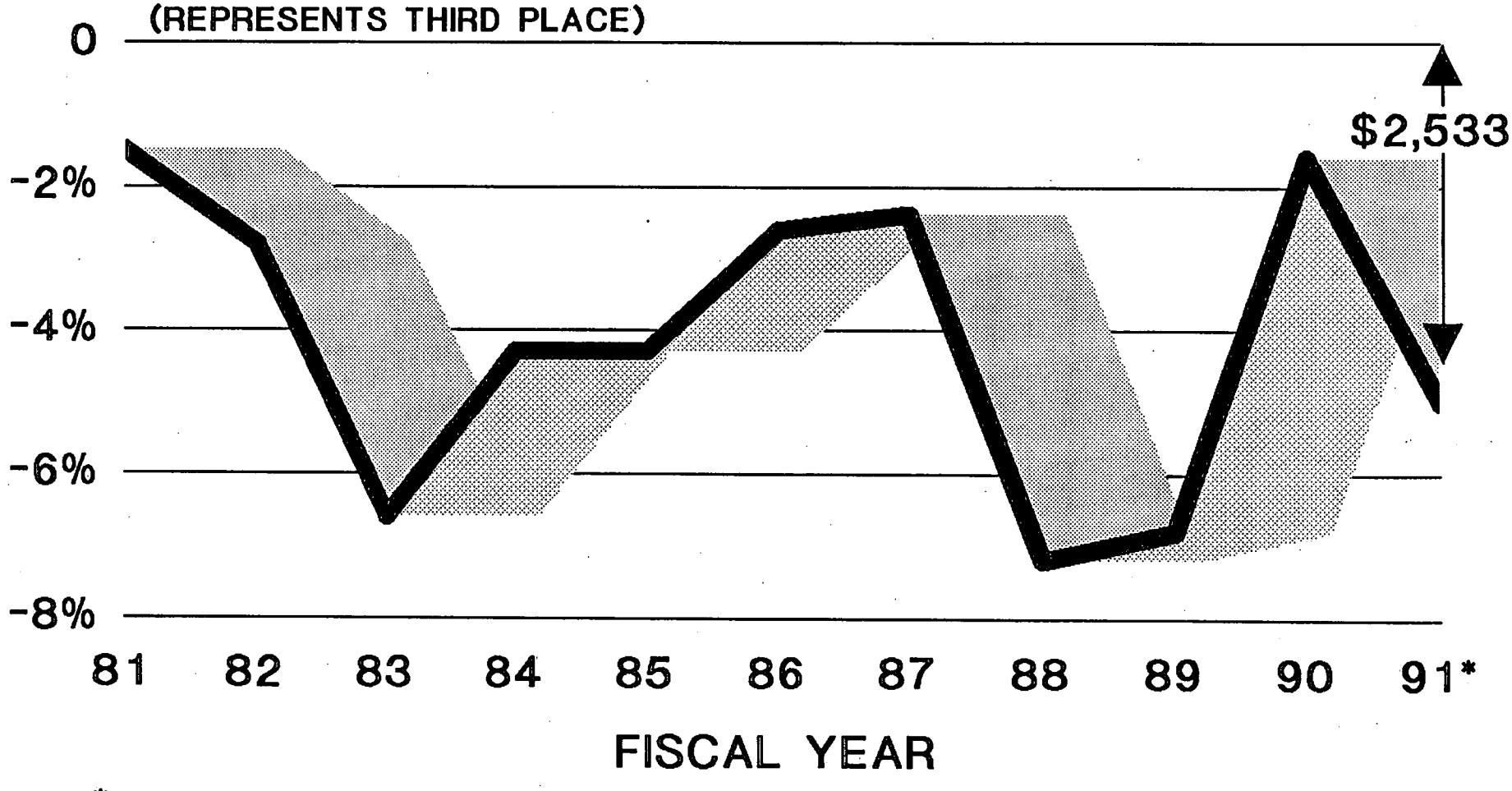


FIGURE 5

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES vs. THIRD PLACE BIG TEN AVERAGE



* PROJECTED

universities. Thus, an increment of this magnitude plus an additional 2% to reduce the gap to third place represents the University's preliminary assessment of salary increase funding needs for FY 1992. However, even with an 8% increase, the University is not expected to recover the competitive standing it had achieved through FY 1987, and additional funds for continued recovery will be required beyond FY 1992.

Faculty Salaries By Discipline

Numerous studies have been conducted in recent years to assess the impact of reduced funding levels on various segments of University operations. Of particular interest is a study of faculty salaries by discipline from FY 1986 through FY 1990, years in which salary levels were affected dramatically by funding fluctuations and the "no salary increase" policy of FY 1988. Competition for top quality faculty has become particularly intense in high demand disciplines. The University has experienced increased difficulty both attracting and retaining key faculty in these high demand areas, as well as in areas of lesser demand which are experiencing shortages of trained scholars.

The study compares faculty salaries by academic discipline for institutions in the American Association of Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) peer group. The AAUDE serves as a consistent reference group for which detailed salary data by discipline are available and by which changes in salary competitiveness over time can be gauged. Institutions included in the study include:

Arizona	California-Berkeley	Kansas	Nebraska	Purdue
Colorado	Illinois-Chicago	Maryland	North Carolina	Texas
Florida	Illinois-Urbana	Michigan	Oregon	Virginia
Indiana	Iowa State	Minnesota	Ohio State	Washington
Iowa	Michigan State	Missouri	Penn State	Wisconsin

The tables which follow summarize average salary data by discipline reported for FY 1986, FY 1988, and FY 1990. Also summarized are the University's comparative ranking relative to other AAU institutions for each year of the study. For each discipline category, only those institutions reporting data in all three years of the study were included.

Table 6 displays data for 14 disciplines at the Chicago campus. Table 7 displays comparable data for 19 disciplines at the Urbana-Champaign campus.

As clearly shown by the data, the FY 1988 budget had a detrimental impact on the competitiveness of salaries for all disciplines. Although the level of State funding provided in FY 1990 enabled a degree of recovery in most disciplines, salaries in several disciplines have continued to deteriorate as market pressures have intensified in these areas.

At UIC, salaries were compared for 14 disciplines. Only Education and Social Work rank higher in FY 1990 than in FY 1986, each improving their ranking by four places. In contrast, salary rankings continue to lag FY 1986 levels for 11 disciplines. Hardest hit areas include Business, Psychology, and the Physical Sciences. Business currently ranks nine places lower than in FY 1986; Psychology has dropped ten places in the ranking; and Physical Sciences has dropped eight places. Whereas UIC held four top five rankings in FY 1986, only Life Sciences and Philosophy rank in the top five in FY 1990. Engineering, an area of particularly high demand, continues to rank four positions lower than in FY 1986.

At UIUC, salaries were compared for 19 disciplines. Only Agriculture, Communications, and Social Work have improved their FY 1986 rankings, each gaining two ranks in FY 1990. All disciplines except Mathematics and Philosophy made some progress in FY 1990; however, 13 of the 19 disciplines have not recovered their FY 1986 levels of competitiveness. Mathematics and Business have suffered the most dramatic declines; Mathematics is now 11 ranks behind its FY 1986 ranking and Business remains 10 positions behind its prior ranking. Whereas UIUC held seven top five rankings in FY 1986, only five disciplines rank in the top five in FY 1990.

It is clear past declines in State funding have had a negative impact on the University's ability to remain competitive for high quality faculty and staff. As shown in Tables 6 and 7, this impact has been greater in some disciplines than in others. Most disciplines, however, continue to suffer from a loss of competitiveness, a situation that will only be exacerbated by reduced funding levels in FY 1991. In many cases, it is expected that forward progress made toward recovery in FY 1990 will be reversed in FY 1991. It is critically important for the University to shorten the road to recovery in these disciplines and to improve overall competitiveness.

TABLE 6
FACULTY SALARY STUDY BY TWO DIGIT CIP CODE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO
AND AAUDE INSTITUTIONS

WEIGHTED TO UIC DISTRIBUTION OF FACULTY
FY 1986 TO FY 1990

	Number of Schools	FY 1986 UIC Salary	FY 1986 Rank	FY 1988 UIC Salary	FY 1988 Rank	FY 1990 UIC Salary	FY 1990 Rank	Salary Percent Change	Change In Rank
Architecture	21	$32,167	18	$35,233	19	$41,663	19	29.5%	-1
Business	25	42,779	10	46,674	19	55,601	19	30.0%	-9
Education	25	32,152	11	35,445	16	42,008	7	30.7%	4
Engineering	22	44,821	5	47,750	11	55,973	9	24.9%	-4
Foreign Language	24	32,283	10	34,709	14	40,006	12	23.9%	-2
Letters	24	32,232	14	34,817	18	41,628	15	29.2%	-1
Life Sciences	24	40,251	4	43,681	12	53,019	5	31.7%	-1
Mathematics	24	39,580	14	43,142	18	50,708	19	28.1%	-5
Philosophy	22	39,127	4	41,294	6	46,828	5	19.7%	-1
Physical Sciences	24	39,974	7	42,256	15	50,551	15	26.5%	-8
Psychology	23	39,601	6	41,993	15	47,529	16	20.0%	-10
Social Sciences	24	35,322	16	38,646	20	45,472	16	28.7%	0
Social Work	21	31,288	18	35,858	14	41,139	14	31.5%	4
Visual & Perf.. Arts	24	30,913	5	32,793	12	38,771	9	25.4%	-4

TABLE 7
FACULTY SALARY STUDY BY TWO DIGIT CIP CODE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
AND AAUDE INSTITUTIONS

WEIGHTED TO UIUC DISTRIBUTION OF FACULTY
FY 1986 TO FY 1990

	Number of Schools	FY 1986 UIUC Salary	FY 1986 Rank	FY 1988 UIUC Salary	FY 1988 Rank	FY 1990 UIUC Salary	FY 1990 Rank	Salary Percent Change	Change In Rank
Agriculture	16	$38,320	8	$40,667	11	$47,931	6	25.1%	2
Architecture	21	36,569	10	39,427	14	44,677	10	22.2%	0
Business	24	49,189	4	51,118	17	60,737	14	23.5%	-10
Communications	24	35,864	6	36,687	10	46,155	4	28.7%	2
Computer & Info.	22	52,243	2	49,883	13	58,863	4	12.7%	-2
Education	25	39,151	7	41,673	10	46,871	7	19.7%	0
Engineering	22	50,846	3	52,968	6	60,887	5	19.7%	-2
Foreign Language	25	37,080	6	37,653	11	43,163	9	16.4%	-3
Home Economics	18	32,744	1	32,633	11	39,942	8	22.0%	-7
Law	19	65,235	4	67,704	6	77,902	5	19.4%	-1
Letters	25	35,300	7	36,133	17	42,453	14	20.3%	-7
Life Sciences	25	40,629	8	42,737	17	49,583	13	22.0%	-5
Mathematics	25	44,037	7	46,237	17	53,483	18	21.5%	-11
Philosophy	24	33,083	11	34,490	15	39,701	18	20.0%	-7
Physical Sciences	25	48,794	2	51,425	5	59,273	2	21.5%	0
Psychology	25	42,655	4	46,056	8	53,773	6	26.1%	-2
Social Sciences	25	40,465	9	41,574	16	48,276	15	19.3%	-6
Social Work	21	35,484	14	35,983	14	45,657	12	28.7%	2
Visual & Perf. Arts	25	34,747	6	36,658	13	42,529	11	22.4%	-5

Faculty Compensation

In FY 1990, a committee was appointed by the Vice President of Academic Affairs to examine fringe benefit priorities and review the University's methodology for assessing overall competitiveness in total compensation. The committee identified two benefits that while previously excluded from the University's benefits formula provide value to the employee: (1) retiree health insurance benefits provided by the State of Illinois and (2) compensable sick leave. Both valuable benefits are not widely available at peer institutions and should be included in comparisons with peer institutions. The University's methodology was revised accordingly for FY 1990 to incorporate the value of these benefits. For comparison purposes, these revisions were also incorporated into FY 1989 figures.

Table 8 compares the University's ranking among the Big Ten universities for FY 1990 based on weighted average salary and weighted average compensation. Weighted average compensation is calculated by adding the dollar value of the employer's contribution to fringe benefits to weighted average cash salary. The employer contribution to fringe benefits is reported as a percent of average cash salary. Although the University's total compensation ranking improved by one position to ninth place in FY 1990, the University continues to rank poorly compared to other Big Ten schools. The University lags the third ranked institution by 9.4% compared to 12.4% in FY 1989.

The University's contribution toward fringe benefits as a percent of average salary was 15.9% in FY 1990, compared to a Big Ten average contribution of 25.7%. When adjusted for Social Security, the average Big Ten contribution equals 19.6%, still higher than the University of Illinois contribution level.

Figure 6 displays the University's relative ranking in both average cash salary and total compensation for FY 1990. Note that while most other institutions retain the same relative position in the total compensation comparisons as in the salary comparisons, the University of Illinois' competitive position drops dramatically. Deficiencies in the University's fringe benefits program continue to undermine its efforts to achieve a third place ranking and seriously weaken its competitive standing in terms of total compensation. Projections indicate the University of Illinois,

TABLE 8
AVERAGE COMPENSATION FY 1990
BIG TEN UNIVERSITIES

(9-month basis)

University	FY 1990 Weighted Average Salary	Rank	FY 1990 Weighted Average Compensation	Rank	Benefits As a Percent of Average Salary	Benefits As a Percent of Average Salary Excluding Social Security
Illinois	$49,649	5	$57,543	9	15.9%	15.9%
I	44,648	10	56,808	10	27.2%	20.5%
C	50,462	3	62,931	3	24.7%	17.9%
F	53,542	2	66,983	1	25.1%	18.5%
H	47,002	8	60,726	6	29.2%	21.6%
A	47,637	7	60,384	7	26.8%	19.6%
X	54,898	1	65,561	2	19.4%	13.4%
E	50,396	4	61,697	4	22.4%	22.4%
B	47,966	6	61,626	5	28.5%	21.7%
J	45,666	9	59,100	8	29.4%	22.1%
MEAN	$49,187		$61,336		24.7%	19.3%
MEAN LESS ILLINOIS	$49,135		$61,757		25.7%	19.6%

Source: University of Minnesota Comparison of Average Salaries and Fringe Benefits.

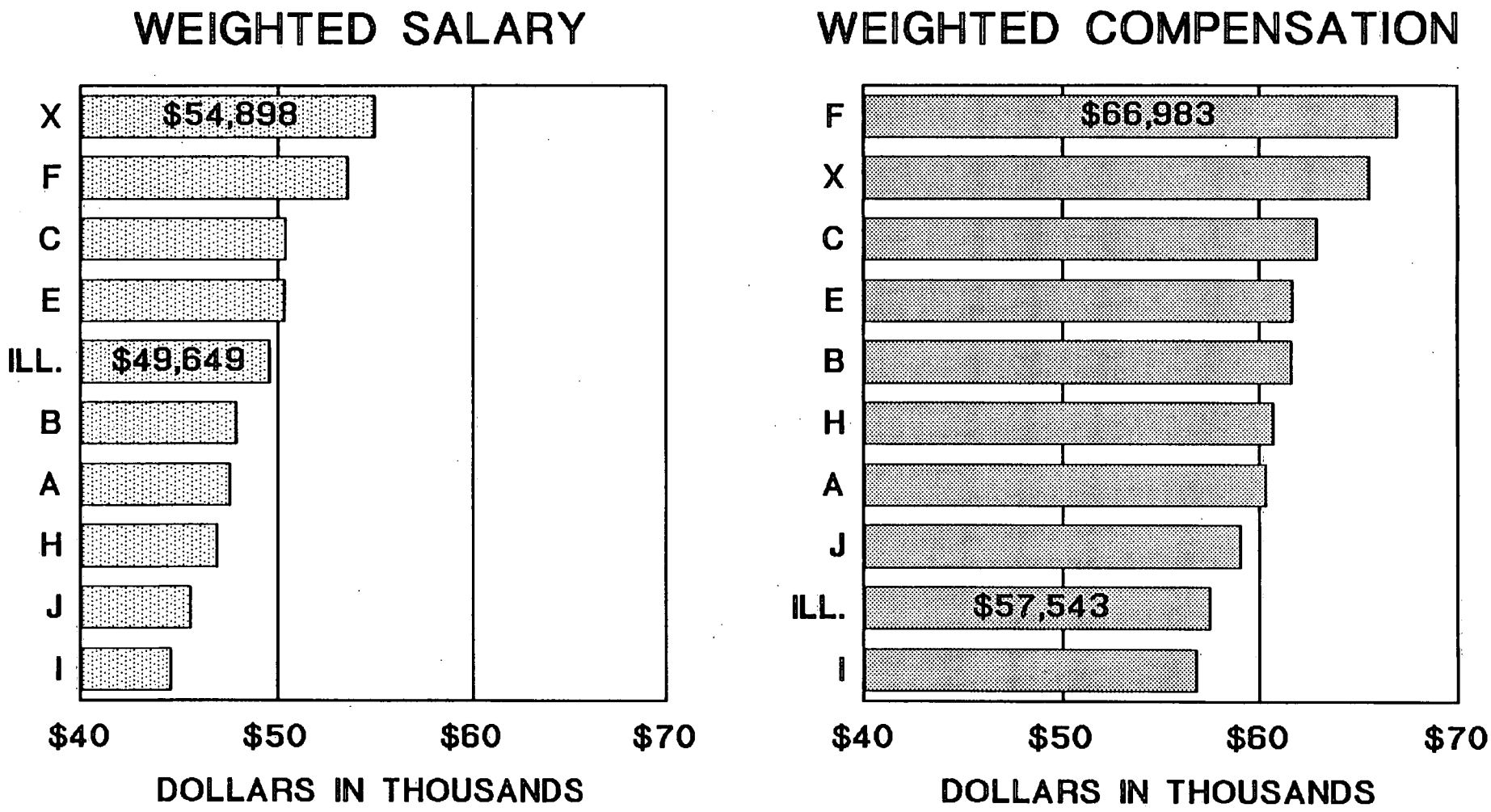
Data represents total universities' full-time faculty, excluding clinical departments, whose primary responsibilities are teaching, research, or public service. Weighted to the distribution of faculty rank and term of appointment at the University of Illinois.

Distances to 3rd Place---Average Compensation

	FY 1989	FY 1990
Illinois	$52,765	$57,543
3rd Place	$59,318	$62,931
$ Difference	$6,553	$5,388
% Difference	12.4%	9.4%

FIGURE 6

FY 1990 AVERAGE SALARY & COMPENSATION AMONG BIG TEN UNIVERSITIES



when funded at the 3% level for FY 1991, will again fall to last place in total compensation as shown in Figure 7.

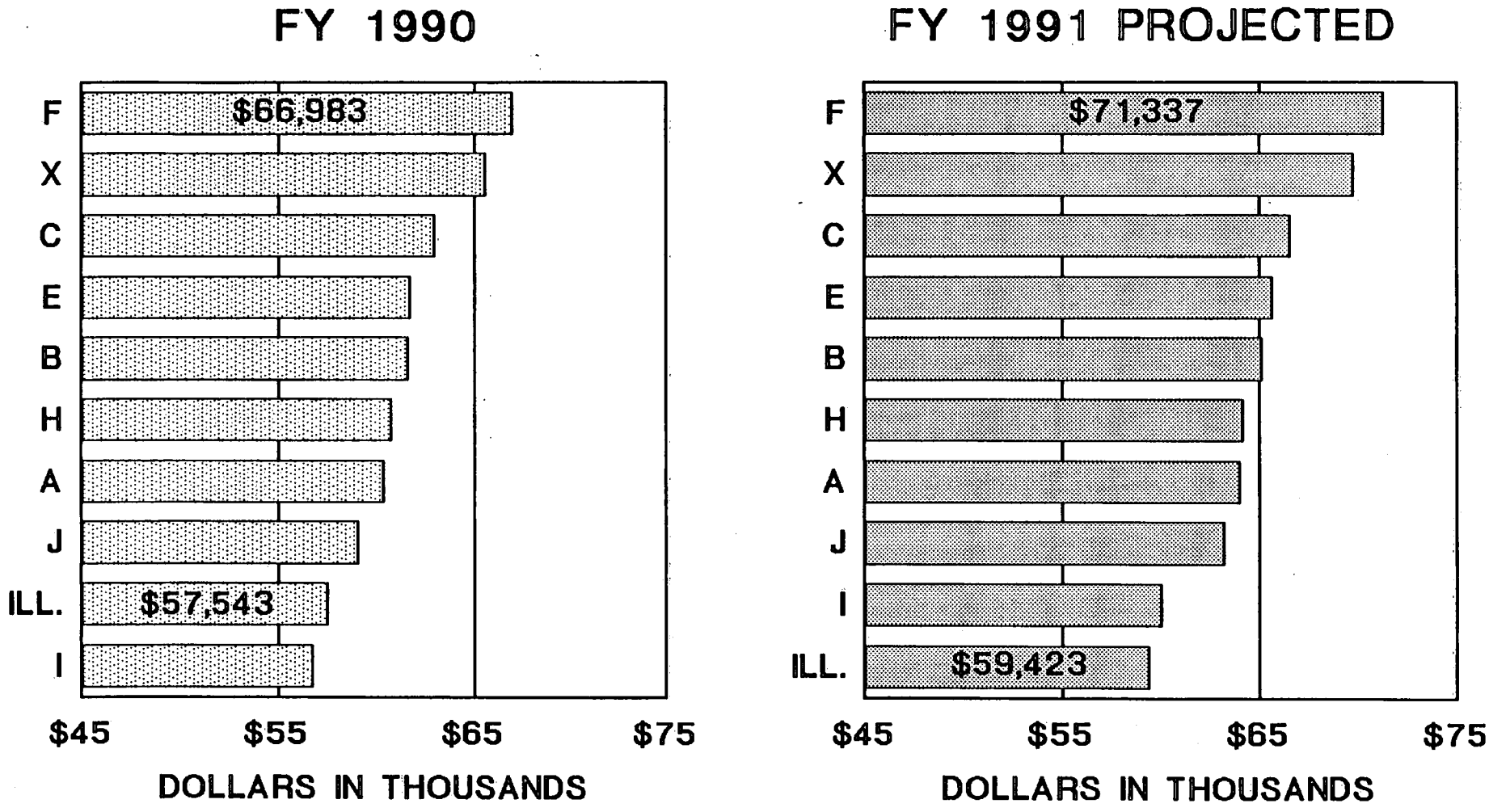
The total compensation figures represent the combination of average cash salaries and employer contributions to a set of common fringe benefits. When fringe benefits are separated from salaries and reviewed as a separate entity, deficiencies in specific components of the program become even more apparent. The University's lack of competitiveness in providing these essential elements of the fringe benefits package substantially weakens its overall competitive standing in total compensation. A recent comparison of FY 1990 employer contributions to fringe benefits in the Big Ten yielded the following information.

1. The University of Illinois ranks last in overall employer contributions to retirement.
2. The University of Illinois is competitive in regards to its employer contributions to employee health and dental insurance, but ranks last in employer contributions to dependent health insurance.
3. The University of Illinois ranks last in the amount of employer-paid life insurance.
4. The University of Illinois ranks last in the percent of salary ensured under the long term disability plan.
5. Five of the Big Ten universities grant a partial reduction in tuition and fees to staff dependents. The University of Illinois offers no tuition waiver of any kind for dependents of employees.

One option for remaining competitive in terms of total compensation is supplementing deficiencies in fringe benefits with high cash salary increases. However, the optimal option alleviates the need for high cash salary increases by complementing increases in cash salaries with improvements to fringe benefits. Due to the reduced funding level anticipated in FY 1991, the cash salary competitiveness of the University is expected to decline. The University's compensation program will therefore be targeted toward improving cash salary in FY 1992; fringe benefit improvements will be requested in future years.

FIGURE 7

TENTATIVE WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPENSATION AMONG BIG TEN UNIVERSITIES



Nonacademic Salary Comparisons

For nonacademic staff, annual salary comparisons are made with employers outside the University who are most competitive for the services of that staff. In some cases, comparisons are made with local employers; in other cases, broader comparisons are made if the market for a particular market skill is statewide or greater. The composite survey of the market, which compares salary range midpoints for comparable employment levels, is incomplete at this time. However, preliminary market data show increases ranging up to 4% depending upon the assumed markets for benchmark positions.

The data in the table which follows compare selected University of Illinois grade midpoints with estimated market midpoints. Projections of FY 1991 salary levels indicate University salaries will continue to lag market salaries at all levels.

University of Illinois Grade Midpoints
Compared to Market Midpoints

Grade/ Location	UI FY 1990 Midpoint	Projected Market as of 9/1/90	UI FY 1991 Grade Midpoint*	% Behind Market
5 Chicago	$13,378	$14,477	$13,779	5.1%
5 Urbana	12,360	13,467	12,731	5.8
14 (both)	19,862	22,103	20,458	8.0
19 (both)	25,628	28,999	26,397	9.9
33 (both)	53,111	60,661	54,704	10.9

*Based on 3% range adjustment.
(Salaries displayed represent University and market midpoints for employees within each pay grade. Actual average salaries are substantially lower.)

In addition to market comparisons among competing employers, salary comparisons between nonacademic employees and State of Illinois Code Departments are reviewed annually to gain a general impression of relative equity among University of Illinois employees and their counterparts in State government. These comparisons make no attempt to adjust salaries for regional differences in the cost of living or for regional differences in market competition. Thus, they are most useful for gauging changes over time rather than absolute differences. In past years, these data have been compiled by the Illinois Board of Higher Education. However, changes in

State Civil Service classifications which occurred in FY 1990 make normal comparisons impossible; and, for this reason, data are only available through FY 1989.

Salary Deficiencies Between University of Illinois Nonacademic Employees and State of Illinois Code Department Employees, FY 1985 - FY 1989

	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
Chicago Campus	-5.1%	-6.4%	-5.2%	-6.4%	-5.4%
Urbana-Champaign	-14.8%	-14.3%	-15.3%	-16.9%	-19.2%

The FY 1990 salary increase policy for University of Illinois nonacademic employees was roughly 1.5% higher than for employees of State agencies, allowing the University to make some progress towards strengthening salary competitiveness. Unfortunately, the University's nonacademic salary levels will still lag those of Code Department employees due to lack of funding in FY 1991 and in prior years.

The salary increase program for Civil Service employees on the step plan is normally comprised of (1) a market movement increase awarded on the appropriate effective date, (2) a periodic increase awarded on the employee's anniversary date, and (3) for selected employees, a superior performance increase, awarded to approximately 20% of step plan employees. The FY 1990 salary increase program for nonacademic employees provided an overall increase which approximated that granted to academic employees. Employees on the University's step plan received a 5% market movement increase at the beginning of the budget year and a 4% periodic increase on their respective anniversary dates. The superior performance increase program provided an additional 4% to eligible employees. In a further effort to improve market competitiveness, selected classes of step plan employees were regraded in FY 1990 and on average granted an additional 5% increase.

The FY 1991 salary increase program for nonacademic employees will provide a market movement increase of 2.35% effective at the start of the budget year for all eligible open range employees. The superior performance increase program will provide an additional 4% to approximately 20% of step plan employees. No periodic increases will be granted. In comparison,

Code Department employees are expected to receive, at minimum, a 5% cost of living salary increase. Clearly the lack of funding in FY 1991 will weaken salary competitiveness for University of Illinois nonacademic employees. Funding will be requested for FY 1992 to continue the recovery process, as well as to keep pace with the projected level of inflation.

Nonacademic Fringe Benefits

The fringe benefits offered to nonacademic employees are more appropriately compared to the benefits provided to employees in the private sector. To assess its competitive standing in the market for nonacademic employees, the University participates in several benefit surveys of the local market. Results of these studies indicate that while benefits for University nonacademic staff are generally equal to or greater than other Big Ten and local employers for "time-off" related benefits (holidays, vacation, sick leave), University benefits are less competitive in regards to insurance related benefits.

Due to the diverse nature of the University's nonacademic workforce, it is difficult to draw specific conclusions concerning nonacademic compensation. The competitiveness of the University's compensation program varies for the wide range of nonacademic employee classifications and salary levels, and the University is more competitive in the markets for some employee classifications than for others. However, salary comparisons with both local and State markets indicate the University of Illinois lags the market at all salary levels.

The University's fringe benefits program, while perhaps more competitive in the markets for nonacademic employees than for academic staff, is still deficient in some components of the benefits package. When combined with nonacademic salaries (which are generally less competitive than the salaries of academic employees), it is clear that the University's compensation program lacks competitiveness for nonacademic as well as academic staff.

State Universities Retirement System (SURS)

Among the benefit comparisons cited above, the health of the State Universities Retirement System (SURS), as well as the University's relative

competitiveness among peer institutions with respect to retirement benefits, has been a matter of prime concern for several years for both individual employees and for leaders within higher education institutions and the SURS system. Any discussion of fringe benefits improvements for higher education in Illinois must include a strong call for adequate funding of the SURS program to ensure that existing benefits will remain secure. Appendix I contains a more complete discussion of the SURS funding situation.

It should also be understood, however, that while achieving adequate funding for SURS remains a key concern for FY 1991 and for future years, funding improvements for SURS will not, in and of themselves, improve either the benefits available to University employees or the University's competitive position among peer institutions. It is urgent that the University move forward on both fronts. The adequacy of SURS fiscal support must be assured. So, too, must improvements in the University's competitive position in total compensation be achieved.

PRICE INCREASES

Introduction

Increases in funding are requested annually by the University to finance expected price increases in the goods and services required for the basic operation of on-going academic programs and support facilities. Without price increase support, the financial base of the University is eroded, as is the University's ability to support high quality programs and services. Due to the unique characteristics of different components of the University's budget, four separate price increase requests are submitted:

General Price Increase

General price increase appropriations have fluctuated considerably over the last decade. Although inflation in recent years has been moderate, incremental support has failed to keep pace with inflation in many areas. The last four years have been particularly troublesome; no price increase support was provided in FY 1988, FY 1989, or FY 1991. Funding of 4.8% was appropriated in FY 1990 and provided some relief; however, cumulative deficiencies continue to impact the purchasing power of the University's budget.

Library Price Increase

State support of a differential price increase for library acquisitions has received intermittent support over the last decade, with special funding provided in FY 1980, FY 1985 to FY 1987, and FY 1990, but no funding provided in the intervening years. The Libraries of the University of Illinois house one of the largest collections in the world. Severe price increases, far exceeding the rate of general inflation, have placed extreme pressure on the Libraries' acquisitions budget. Recognition of this need is critical if the University is to maintain the current quality of its collections.

Utilities Price Increase

Past experience with the high variability in the price of fossil fuels is a universal problem for consumers of these fuels, and the State has recognized and supported a differential price increase since 1975. Although fossil fuel markets have moderated in recent years, electricity prices rose dramatically in the spring and early summer of 1990, resulting in projected utility cost increases which should exceed the general rate of inflation. Additionally, the recent disruptions in the Middle East will require close monitoring of potentially changing energy markets throughout the coming year.

Other Payroll Costs

In recent years, several specialized expenditures related to the University's payroll operations have demanded an increasingly larger allocation of funds to cover associated costs. Increased expenditures for Worker's Compensation claims, sick leave termination payments, and federally mandated Medicare contributions have strained University resources. Special funding is required to cover the projected costs of these programs.

Funding requirements are determined for price increase needs through analysis of a variety of specialized economic indicators which measure inflationary trends. The following sections provide further discussion of price increase needs in each of these areas for FY 1992.

General Price Increase ($4,723,100)

The University's requirements for general price increase funding are determined through a comparison of past funding levels with inflation and several quantified economic indicators. In addition to using historical comparisons which show cumulative gains and losses due to inflation, economic forecasts are used to project the impact of inflation for the coming budget year. These analyses yield a general price increase request of 5% which, if funded, will allow the University to maintain its purchasing power during the FY 1992 budget year and permit the University to regain some of its past losses to inflation.

The diversity of University activities suggests that no single market indicator can predict adequately the effect of price increases on the University as a whole. Accordingly, three inflationary measures are used generally to assess the impact of price increases on University activities. All of these indicators are of the "market basket" variety, combining differentially weighted cost components into a single index. Holding the type and quantity of a commodity in the market basket constant over time provides an indicator of changes in the resources required to maintain a constant level of consumption over the period.

1. *Gross National Product Implicit Price Deflator*
   Defines that portion of the overall Gross National Product (GNP) growth that is attributable to factors other than real growth in the production of goods and services in the economy.

2. *Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Less Energy)*
   Measures the change in actual prices paid by urban households for items such as food, housing, and transportation. Energy costs are excluded since a separate utilities cost increase request is defined in the following section.

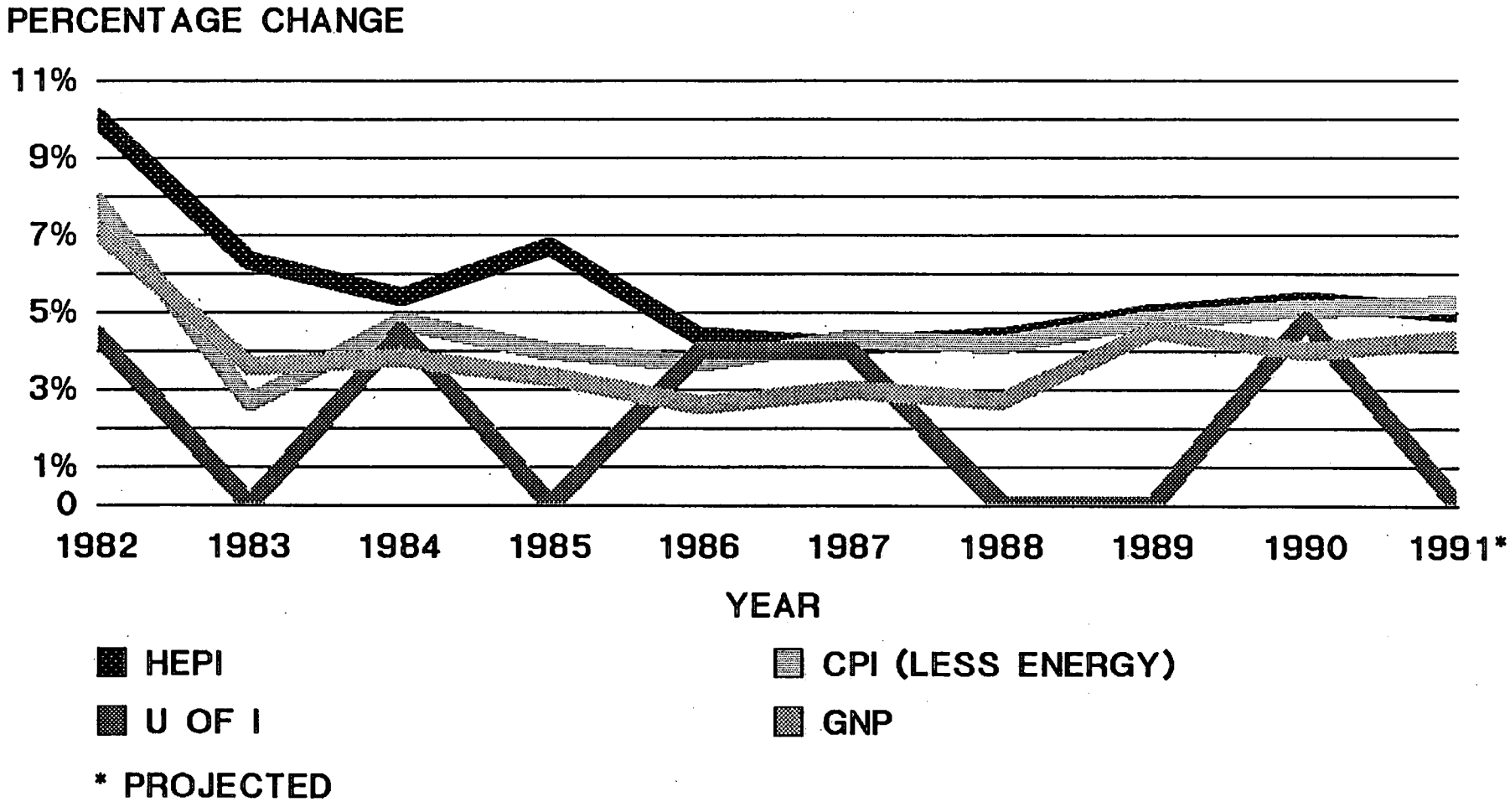
3. *Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)*
   Measures changes in the level of general expenditures made by colleges and universities from current funds for items supporting instructional programs and departmental research activities. Sponsored research and auxiliary enterprise expenditures are excluded from the HEPI.

A graphic display of these three indices compared with the historical trend line for University appropriations is provided in Figure 8. Data for FY 1991 are based upon projections from the DRI Forecasting Group. The

FIGURE 8

ANNUAL INFLATION INCREASES

VERSUS UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS



graph depicts a strong positive relationship among these inflation indices, and considerable differences between the price increases estimated by these indicators and University appropriations over the last ten years. Specifically, the University has received no general price increase funding in five of the past ten years.

Over the past four years the University has received only one general price increase adjustment, 4.8% in FY 1990. The disparity between State appropriation levels and the University's price increase needs has widened dramatically during this four year period. In FY 1988 the University's General Revenue Fund support was reduced by 4%, and in FY 1989 the University received funds for salary increases only. Under the FY 1991 budget as signed by the Governor, the University will again receive no general price increase support.

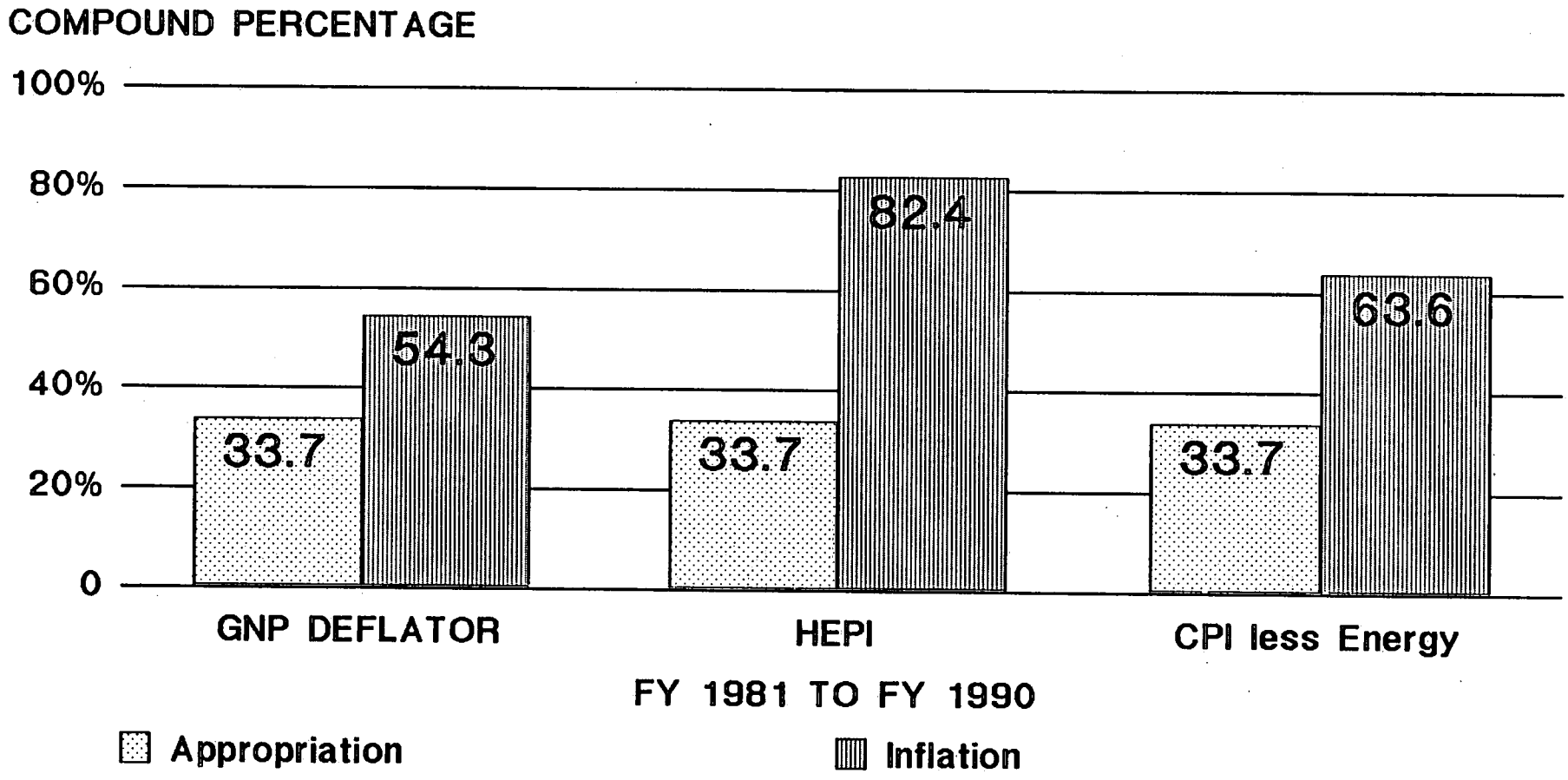
A review of the widening gap between inflation and University appropriations is displayed in Figure 9. This graph illustrates the wide disparity between actual general price increase appropriations to the University and inflation levels as estimated by the GNP, CPI, and HEPI indicators for FY 1981 through FY 1990.

For FY 1992 the general price increase segment of the budget request addresses the dual objectives of (1) obtaining funding sufficient to prevent further losses to inflation and (2) seeking at least partial recovery of past losses. Projections of increases in the GNP deflator and the CPI in FY 1992 result in estimates greater than 4.8%. Therefore, a general price increase of 5% is required to avoid further losses to inflation and perhaps provide some recovery of the lost purchasing power experienced over the last decade.

FIGURE 9

CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF INFLATION

APPROPRIATION vs. INFLATION



Utilities Price Increase ($2,826,400)

The FY 1992 utilities funding requirements are formulated from expected levels of consumption and projected costs for the individual components which comprise the total utilities budget of the University of Illinois. These expectations and projections are derived from a variety of sources including market trend analyses of the commodities and services of the utilities budget, negotiated contracts, energy trade publications, projected price indices, and consultations with the University's Operation and Maintenance directors.

The incremental utilities budget for FY 1992 will be characterized by (1) significant electricity and coal cost increases; (2) moderate increases for natural gas, steam, water, and sewer costs; and (3) continued increases in the consumption of electricity at both campuses. These components and their respective impacts upon the calculation of the FY 1992 utilities budget increment will be examined in the discussion which follows.

Most of the analytical work upon which this discussion is based was completed prior to the recent disruptions in the Middle East. These activities have great potential for affecting energy costs throughout the marketplace, and they may require revision of FY 1992 cost estimates at a later date. At this time, projected increases for FY 1992 in the cost and use of electricity are expected to be the most significant influences on the utilities budget. Electricity expenditures at Chicago and Urbana-Champaign are by far the largest single expense component of the utilities budget; and consequently, even small increases in pricing have a significant impact on budget requirements. Based on projected FY 1991 expenditures, a 1% increase in the electricity unit cost would represent a total cost increase of approximately $250,000. In FY 1992, for the two campuses combined, the electricity unit cost is expected to rise in the range of 6% to 8%.

Additional increases in electric expenditures are represented by increased consumption related to growth in current program requirements. With expanded hours for operation of laboratories, increased utilization of sophisticated equipment and continued energy increases for newly remodeled space, electricity needs are expected to increase for FY 1992.

In January 1991, based upon a recent Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) ruling, the Commonwealth Edison Company, which supplies purchased electric power to the Chicago campus, is expected to increase its electrical rates by 12% to 14% over current levels. This increase will represent a 6% to 7% increase in the expenses of the Chicago campus for FY 1992.

Illinois Power Company (IPC), the utility which supplies purchased electric power to the Urbana-Champaign campus, has also had a rate increase request implemented by the ICC. A 7.98% electrical rate increase was granted in June 1990. IPC had initially requested a 27% increase in July 1989, and subsequently reduced this request to approximately 23%. IPC is expected to request an additional rate increase of between 15% to 20% during the first or second quarter of FY 1991. A previous request by IPC is pending in the Illinois appellate courts which could further increase rates for FY 1992 for the Urbana-Champaign campus.

Based on this information a 6% to 10% increase in electrical rates is expected in FY 1992 for the Urbana-Champaign campus. It should be noted, however, that the climate of uncertainty created by the state's two largest electric utilities and the ICC has made the job of predicting electric rate increases nearly impossible and if the utilities receive favorable rulings through the courts these rate increases could be substantially higher.

Natural gas is the primary boiler fuel at the University of Illinois. General forecasts for FY 1992 natural gas cost and supply indicate this period will be influenced by a combination of forces driving available supply down and price up. These forces are (1) accelerated pricing schedules during the heating season, the period of highest usage for the University; (2) a substitution effect brought about by proposed Clean Air legislation, where high sulfur coal will be replaced by increased usage of cleaner burning natural gas; and (3) the current Middle East unrest leading to a spill over of uncertainty in the natural gas markets. Industry analysts state that the combination of these factors will serve to deflate the gas supply "bubble" and increase gas prices. There are no new supply developments that would encourage a decrease in this rate of growth. It is expected that in FY 1992, gas costs will be 7% to 10% higher than the costs currently projected for FY 1991.

Finally, this review of the University's FY 1992 heating fuels costs is not complete without reviewing the coal costs of the Urbana-Champaign campus. An increase in excess of 40% in the price of using coal is expected in FY 1991. This trend is not expected to subside as the cost to burn high sulfur coal escalates. In anticipation of new federal air pollution standards, the transportation costs for low sulfur coal from outside areas will contribute to a significant increase in the cost of coal. As a result, in FY 1992, the University expects an increase of approximately 15% for the cost of coal.

Lastly, the cost of providing sewer and water service must be considered. Both campuses have experienced increases in these services for FY 1991. The Urbana-Champaign campus, for example, will experience a 31% increase in water costs for FY 1991. For FY 1992, increases in water and sewer prices are expected to be approximately 10%.

These estimated consumption needs combined with the projected commodities and utility rate increases described above yield a composite increase of approximately 7% for FY 1992, a $2.826 million increment above the University's FY 1991 direct utilities base, depending upon the final outcome of the FY 1991 budget process. The various factors which impact the utilities budget, particularly electrical rate increase actions and the Middle East situation, will receive careful and continuing review throughout the FY 1992 budget development process.

Library Price Increase ($1,835,400)

Support for library collections at a much higher level is critical to sustain the the overall integrity of the University of Illinois Libraries. The University of Illinois Libraries are central to the support of academic programs and research activities throughout the University. In addition to serving the immediate needs of the local constituency, the Libraries act as a statewide resource for both on-site visitors and remote users of the vast interlibrary loan system in which the Libraries participate. Academic programs and research activities often require library materials which are not offered widely or elsewhere in the state. For the Libraries to meet their continuing obligations, it is essential that adequate funding be provided to maintain an appropriate level and quality of acquisitions. This funding must meet annual increases in the cost of materials as well as demands caused by increased statewide usage of the collection. The explosion of information and knowledge being published in traditional and new formats and the continued lack of library support for new and expanded programs place additional stress on the Libraries' budgets.

An awareness of the immediacy of the Libraries' problems resulted in a price increase of 11% by the State for FY 1990. This increase enabled the Libraries to meet inflationary costs as well as recover a modest 2% in the serials and monographs budget. This gain, while a beginning, was not sufficient to offset several years of severely deficient State funding during the last decade or compensate the libraries for the zero price increase for FY 1991. The failure to consistently provide adequate price increases compounded by discriminating pricing policies by foreign publishers, the substantial increase in the average price of U. S. books (81% between 1980 and 1989), and the increase in the price of serials (especially U. S. technology and science serial titles which increased an average of 11.3% per year from 1981 to 1989), have combined to create a serious shortfall in the Libraries' materials budget.

Increases in the cost of serials forced the UIUC Library to institute a carefully planned serial reduction plan from 1986 to 1989 in which 4,000 journal and serial titles costing some $400,000 were cancelled. This abatement, the largest undertaken by any American research library during this three year period, represented 13% of the UIUC Library's final FY 1989

journal and serials budget. The UIC Library was forced to cancel approximately 500 titles between FY 1987 and FY 1989. These cancellations have damaged the ability of many faculty members to carry out their research, and they contribute significantly to a general decline in their morale.

As members of the Library Computer System (LCS), the University Libraries have become a statewide resource which reaches out through ILLINET ONLINE, a computerized network composed of more than 30 academic libraries, the State Library, and 18 regional library offices to serve every citizen in Illinois. No other state provides such complete access to its library resources, and no other public university, as a result, is required to meet such heavy interlibrary loan demands in their collections. In FY 1989, by lending 128,988 volumes at UIUC and 121,899 at UIC, the University of Illinois Libraries were ranked second and third respectively among 107 academic libraries which are members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). This volume represents a 65% increase at UIUC and a 239% increase at UIC over 1980 rates and demonstrates leadership in resource sharing which is nationally recognized.

Due to the comprehensiveness of the academic programs and the diversity of research activities which the Libraries are obligated to support and which are not offered widely or elsewhere in the state, it is the Libraries' collections which are most strongly affected by the explosion of information and knowledge. This includes information appearing in traditional printed formats as well as that which is being accessed electronically through new technologies like CD-ROM. In FY 1989 approximately $229.3 million in research funds were expended by the University placing tremendous pressure on the Libraries to support research activities which are highly dependent on serial literature, often the most expensive area for library acquisitions.

Many of the new and expanded programs recently added to the campus budget are in technical fields which are highly dependent upon serials literature (e.g. supercomputing, genetics, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, etc.), therefore, the cost of providing and maintaining current materials has grown more rapidly than have funds available for acquisitions. A separate programmatic request to address this shortfall has been included in the budget over the last several years without success. In a survey of 54 UIUC library fund managers undertaken in January 1990,

more that $260,000 in additional funding over inflation was identified as needed to support new and expanded programs. The same survey indicated another $600,000 beyond inflation would be required to support current instructional and research needs, and a final $700,000 over inflation would be required to reach desired levels of collecting in all fields identified in UIUC's newly revised Collection Development Policy.

The Libraries at the University of Illinois are an invaluable resource to the State. The Library at UIC, which serves the largest university in the Chicago area, holds over 1.6 million volumes including 17,000 serials. UIC's Library houses many special collections with historical significance to the Chicago area including: the archives of the Chicago Board of Trade; papers of the Chicago Urban League and Chicago Humane Society; the Lawrence J. Gutter collection of "Chicagoana;" and the personal libraries and papers of Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr, pioneer social workers. The Library of the Health Sciences, one of the largest such units in the nation, is the regional Medical library for 2,700 medical libraries in 10 states from North Dakota to Ohio. As a signal of quality and achievement the UIC Library was granted membership to ARL in FY 1988 ranking 53rd among all university libraries.

The Library at UIUC is the third largest academic research library in the country behind Harvard and Yale with more than 7.4 million volumes in its collection. The UIUC Library system maintains special libraries that are unique to the State. They are the Agriculture Library, the City Planning and Landscape Architecture Library, the Veterinary Medicine Library, and the Library Science Library. Increases in the costs of library materials coupled with four years of inadequate State price increases over the last ten years have caused the UIUC Library to drop in several ARL comparison categories over the last several years. In serial purchases the Library dropped from tenth in 1985 to sixteenth in 1989. From 1980 to 1989 the Library dropped from ninth to thirteen in binding and materials expenditures--a fundamental measure of collection quality and size. It is ironic that the third largest collection, lending the second highest number of titles, ranks only thirteen nationally in binding and materials expenditures.

An overall 20% increase in the Libraries' materials budget is necessary to partially repair the Libraries' collections and meet anticipated price increase needs. Through a planned program of modest increments over required annual price increases, it will be possible to move the Libraries forward toward their former level of collecting and ensure their ability to fulfill both their local and statewide missions. In meeting such a goal it should be recognized that a higher level of support is required for the price increase needs of comprehensive research libraries than is required for libraries serving a more limited range of academic needs.

Other Payroll Costs ($2,797,200)

In recent years, the University of Illinois has faced increasing expenditure requirements related to payroll. The University is one of only a few State organizations outside of the Department of Central Management Services to carry an appropriation for Workers' Compensation. In the past three years, those costs have risen dramatically with little incremental funding available from the State. In addition, the University is now required by Federal law to match new employees' contributions to Medicare, while State law requires the partial payment of accumulated sick leave to University employees upon termination of their employment. These requirements have placed additional stress on the University's already tight operating budget.

Sick Leave Payout

Effective January 1, 1984, full-time University employees began to accumulate compensable sick leave. New State legislation required that, upon termination, an employee be paid for one-half of a specified number of the sick leave days accumulated since that date. However, the State provided no incremental funds to cover the cost of this program until FY 1990. As a result, each campus has experienced an increasing demand on University resources to fund these payments, as well as an increased liability for future payments.

For FY 1991, the State has made no provisions for incremental funding contrary to Illinois Board of Higher Education recommendations. As displayed in the following table, the current appropriation, provided initially in FY 1990, will provide only 25% of anticipated FY 1991 expenditures.

Appropriations and Expenditures for Sick Leave Payout
FY 1987 to FY 1991
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Appropriation	Expenditures
FY 1987	$ 0.0	$1,131.6
FY 1988	0.0	1,603.0
FY 1989	0.0	2,071.0
FY 1990	760.2	2,610.3(est)
FY 1991	773.9	3,288.9(est)

The need for increased funding is clear. Current projections are that FY 1992 expenditures for sick leave payout will be $3,785,200. Recognizing that limited funding is available, a plan to eliminate the $3,011,300 deficit over a three year period has been developed. Therefore, for FY 1992, a $1,003,800 increment is requested.

Workers' Compensation

The University of Illinois, unlike other university or State agencies whose claims are handled through the Illinois Department of Central Management Services, receives a direct appropriation for payments of Workers' Compensation claims. The following table details the State appropriation to the University for each of the last 13 years compared to actual expenditure claims. As is shown, from FY 1985 to FY 1989 claims held relatively constant and it was not necessary to request incremental appropriations for cost increases in those years. Note, however, that the University has completely expended its annual appropriations and experienced appropriation shortfalls in each of the last three years.

Appropriations and Expenditures for Workers' Compensation
FY 1979 to FY 1991
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Appropriation	Expenditure Claims*	% Change in Expenditure Claims
FY 1979	$ 440.0	$ 570.0	48.1%
FY 1980	840.0	840.0	47.4%
FY 1981	1,003.5	934.5	11.2%
FY 1982	1,105.1	1,144.1	22.4%
FY 1983	1,186.9	1,517.3	32.6%
FY 1984	1,493.1	1,390.0	(8.4%)
FY 1985	1,633.1	1,493.8	7.5%
FY 1986	1,633.1	1,527.9	2.3%
FY 1987	1,593.1	1,610.3	5.4%
FY 1988	1,560.9	1,609.0	0.0%
FY 1989	1,560.9	1,632.8	1.5%
FY 1990	1,670.2	2,500.0(est)	53.1% (est)
FY 1991	1,760.0(est)	2,013.8(est)	(19.4%)(est)

* For years in which expenditures have exceeded the appropriation, the balance of funds has come from the Department of Central Management Services or from other University funds.

For the last several years, the University has utilized the assistance of an actuarial firm to establish an appropriate level of funding for Workers' Compensation. The firm's methods for estimating projected claims and resulting payments have proven to be very accurate and helped the University determine that incremental funds were not required between FY 1985 and FY 1988. Budget reductions in FY 1988 and limited incremental funding since, however, have created annual deficits for Workers' Compensation in FY 1988, FY 1989 and FY 1990. Further, only limited incremental funds are available for FY 1991 while expenditures are expected to climb to $2,013,800 leaving a projected deficit of $253,800 for the year. Assuming a 5% increase in claims, payments for FY 1992 are projected to be $2,114,500, leaving a deficit of $354,500. Therefore, a request of $354,500 is requested for FY 1992.

Medicare Contributions

Effective April 1, 1986, the Federal government required mandatory participation in the Medicare system by all newly hired State and local government employees not covered under the Social Security system. These employees and their employers are liable for equal portions of the FICA Medicare Tax of 1.45% of gross pay.

Since FY 1987, expenditures for Medicare costs have grown at a rapid rate. Although appropriations for these costs also have increased, for FY 1989 and FY 1990 they were insufficient to meet the full needs. The following table details annual appropriations and expenditures along with each year's percentage growth rate.

Appropriations and Expenditures
for Medicare Costs
FY 1987 to FY 1991
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Appropriation	Expenditures	% Change in Expenditures
FY 1987	$ 620.0	$ 407.9	
FY 1988	858.4	813.6	99.5%
FY 1989	1,108.4	1,206.4	48.3%
FY 1990	1,718.0	1,868.0(est)	54.8%(est)
FY 1991	1,718.0(est)	2,428.4(est)	30.0%(est)

For FY 1992, the University is projecting expenditures at $3,156,900. Therefore, an increment of $1,438,900 is requested to eliminate the projected deficit in Medicare funding.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
($5,906,990)

The Operation and Maintenance Division at the Urbana-Champaign campus and the Physical Plant at the Chicago campus are responsible for operating and maintaining approximately 19.5 million square feet of nonresidential space which comprise the physical facilities of the University of Illinois. Over the past decade, these units have operated at significantly under-funded levels, restricting the provision of adequate repair, renovation, and remodeling activities. To protect the State's investment in University facilities and to assure adequate support for academic programs, it is imperative that adequate operation and maintenance funding in FY 1992 is received. Funding is required for two separate operation and maintenance components: (1) operation and maintenance support for new or significantly remodeled areas, and (2) an ongoing Repair and Renovation Program within the operating budget of the University.

The major operation and maintenance function is to determine and meet the physical support requirements of existing, new, or significantly remodeled facilities. When new or remodeled facilities are brought into use, it is important to secure adequate maintenance funds, so that new space does not begin its useful life with a built-in maintenance deficiency. Given the major new construction programs underway at both University of Illinois campuses, maintenance costs for new space have been, and will continue to be, a major budget requirement. Funding requirements for New Areas support in FY 1992 total approximately $3.9 million.

Beyond the immediate need to support the operation of new facilities, the University faces a continuing problem of recovering from a substantial backlog of deferred maintenance projects and of responding to large scale repair and renovation requirements on a regular and well-defined timetable. If these elements of the overall operation and maintenance program are adequately supported, the useful life of a facility will be greatly extended.

An ongoing Repair and Renovation program funded in the operating budget and directed toward resolving more pronounced facility problems resulting from deferred maintenance, and for supporting programmatic

changes through the renovation of existing space is critically important for FY 1992. Creation of such a program within the operating budget will provide a source of regular support for such activities which are currently met on an irregular "if funds are available" basis. FY 1992 funding for this component is set at $2 million.

Operation And Maintenance of New Areas ($3,906,990)

The current estimate for FY 1992 operation and maintenance costs for new areas at the University of Illinois is $3,906,990. A total of 12 projects, comprising approximately 757,000 gross square feet (GSF) of new or significantly remodeled space, require either full or partial funding of the annual costs of operation and maintenance.

The costs associated with each new project are based upon factors pertaining to the specific types and uses of space in each project, the expected costs of the commodities and services which are necessary to support each operation and maintenance function and, more obviously, the expected date upon which occupancy of the structure will occur. Estimates are determined by staff from the Operation and Maintenance Divisions at each campus in conjunction with those professionals responsible for the design and construction of the project. In addition, staff from the departments which will utilize the new areas are consulted regarding specific operation and maintenance requirements of the space.

Each project is described in the following narrative and is presented in the cost summary shown on Table 9.

TABLE 9
FY 1992 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS TO SUPPORT NEW AREAS

Project	GSF	Total Annual Cost	Total Unit Cost $/GSF	Date of Occupancy	No. Months Funding	FY 1992 Amount
Urbana-Champaign						
Animal Sciences Lab Addition	52,000	$572,295	$11.01	July 1991	12	$572,295
Animal Sciences Lab Remodeling	80,000	298,370	3.73	July 1991	12	298,370
Plant and Animal Biotechnology Laboratory	162,000	2,089,225	12.90	December 1990	5	870,510
Advanced Computation Building	26,725	312,400	11.69	July 1991	12	312,400
English Building	24,225	52,800	2.18	July 1991	12	52,800
Illini Hall Renovation	11,500	26,100	2.27	July 1991	12	26,100
Davenport Hall Remodeling	5,000	32,310	6.46	December 1991	7	18,850
Beckwith Living Center	16,225	115,670	7.13	July 1981	12	115,670
Transferred Jurisdiction of City Streets		450,000		May 1991	12	450,000
501 East Daniel	22,500	101,250	4.50	May 1991	12	101,250
Subtotal						$2,818,245
Chicago						
Clinical Sciences Remodeling	240,000	$1,040,130	$4.33	January 1993	2	$173,355
Engineering Research Facility	139,075	1,830,780	13.16	January 1991	6	915,390
Subtotal						$1,088,745
TOTAL UNIVERSITY						$3,906,990

Chicago Campus

Clinical Sciences Remodeling

In FY 1989 over $9 million was appropriated to complete the remodeling of the 240,000 GSF Clinical Sciences Building. Significant expansion of the educational and research initiatives of the College of Medicine will be afforded through the transformation of this former hospital-patient care facility into modern research laboratory facilities and associated classroom and office space.

Because of the significant number of occupants in this facility, the actual remodeling is being accomplished in phases. When a phase is completed the area will be occupied for use. A major component of the efforts will be the replacement and extension of the building's electrical and mechanical systems. Plumbing, piping, and electrical riser replacement and lateral distribution systems of electrical, steam, gas, and water utilities are being implemented.

Based on the phased nature of this project due to be completed by January 1993, and the increased needs of operation and maintenance of new equipment, the initial request for O&M funds was based on two months of operation in FY 1990. An additional two months of funding was requested and received for FY 1991. To keep pace with the continued remodeling an additional $173,355, representing two months of funds, is requested for FY 1992. The six month balance will be requested for FY 1993.

Engineering Research Facility

The Engineering Research Facility is a new 139,075 GSF building at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The facility will strongly assist the College of Engineering in its goal to further its reputation as a leading source of research and educational advancements in the fields of robotics, biotechnology, microelectronics, and mineral processing.

Addressing a laboratory space deficiency of 90,000 net assignable square feet (NASF), the Engineering Research Facility will provide high quality, environment controlled space for advanced research and graduate student training. Air free of particulates, like that found within clean room space, is a critical laboratory resource requirement. Fume hoods

and the associated exhaust fans and systems comprise a second laboratory resource that is in high demand. In addition, there is a need for chemical waste incineration facilities.

Classrooms, offices, robotics labs, clean room spaces, instrumented classrooms and workstation labs, and lecture and seminar rooms have all been provided for in the design of the facility. As with most technologically sophisticated buildings, the Engineering Research Facility has specialized operation and maintenance requirements to support the services and equipment provided within its research and instruction areas. Ventilation and electrical systems maintenance, janitorial services, and building security are of critical importance. The facility is scheduled for occupancy in January 1991 and six months of support was received for the current fiscal year. The FY 1992 Operation and Maintenance request is for the final six months of support, a sum of $915,390.

Urbana-Champaign Campus

Animal Sciences Lab Addition

The programmatic consolidation of the University of Illinois Departments of Animal Science and Dairy Science into a single Department of Animal Sciences will be enhanced by physically consolidating the functions of five separate facilities into the Animal Sciences Laboratory.

Included within the 52,000 GSF addition to the present facility will be modern research laboratories as well as office and support facilities. Examples of the support facilities to be constructed in the addition are coldrooms, coldrooms with freezers, a tissue culture room, and various environmental chambers. Animal holding facilities will be located in the basement of the addition and instructional laboratories will be available for teaching animal physiology. Provision of operation and maintenance services for the addition will commence when occupancy occurs in July 1991. Twelve months of operation and maintenance support is required in FY 1992, a sum of $572,295.

Animal Sciences Lab Remodeling

When the Animal Sciences Lab Addition was funded, additional funds were appropriated to remodel the existing facilities. The remodeling of this 80,000 GSF area will include major upgrades of laboratory facilities to meet the current critical demands for high quality space. When complete there will be additional mechanical systems to support these facilities. Provision of operation and maintenance services for this section will be required in July 1991. Twelve months of support will be required in FY 1992, amounting to $298,370.

Plant and Animal Biotechnology Laboratory

The University of Illinois has joined with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in establishing a major new research facility for advanced plant and animal sciences research at the Urbana-Champaign campus. Research in the facility will concentrate on agricultural biotechnology research and will provide a major opportunity to improve the quality,

utilization and efficiency of food, fiber, fuel, chemical feedstocks and other products.

Through genetic engineering it will be possible to produce new types of plants that are more resistant to stress and insects, have a higher resistance to pesticides and other chemicals, and are more adaptable to specific environments. Newly developed microbiological procedures will enable scientists to produce unique new biological products for use in disease, insect, and weed control in crops and for improving feed efficiency and disease resistance in animals.

Scheduled for completion in December 1990, the FY 1992 Operation and Maintenance requirement for this 162,000 GSF facility is $870,510 for five months of operation to complete the balance of the facility's annual funding requirement begun in FY 1991.

Advanced Computation Building

The renovation and reconfiguration of former office space in this laboratory office building to a computer center is necessitated by the increasing needs of the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). This reconfiguration will include the conversion from office space on two floors and computer equipment on one floor to computer equipment on two floors and offices on a portion of the ground floor. With this additional computer equipment, the electrical and air conditioning demands for this 26,725 GSF building will increase significantly. Provision of operation and maintenance services for this renovation will be required in July 1991. The FY 1992 requirement for 12 months of support is $312,400.

English Building

The remodeling of the English building will provide a significant increase in facilities for the English Department. This phase of the project will provide offices for 18 faculty members, office space for 72 graduate students, four conference rooms and an instructional computer laboratory. In addition, an office for Printing Services and four general use classrooms will be provided. Substantial utility and mechanical upgrading is being provided to accommodate the additional occupants in

this 24,225 GSF remodeling project, which will result in increased energy consumption. Scheduled for completion in July 1991, the FY 1992 need is $52,800 for 12 months of operation and maintenance support.

Illini Hall Renovation

The remodeling of Illini Hall will provide additional facilities for numerous departments. Included in this group are the Computing Services Office (CSO), Math Department, Administrative Information Systems and Services (AISS), and Personnel Services. This remodeled space will include three computer classrooms, four general use classrooms, a seminar room and four offices. The facility will be used primarily to instruct students and University personnel in the use of new computer software and computing applications, and the long hours of computer operation will contribute to greater utility usage. Scheduled for completion in July 1991, the FY 1992 requirement for operation and maintenance funds for this 11,500 GSF remodeling project is $26,100 for 12 months of support.

Davenport Hall Remodeling

This phase in the continuing remodeling of Davenport Hall will provide upgraded space for the Department of Chemical Engineering. Upon completion in December 1991, this 5,000 GSF remodeling project will contain offices, chemistry wet laboratory space, and fume hoods with one-pass air ventilation.

Reflecting a need for increased maintenance, utilities, and fire protection services, the operation and maintenance need totals $18,850. This sum represents seven months of support for FY 1992.

Beckwith Living Center

The Beckwith Living Center serves as both a residence for severely disabled students and a teaching laboratory for able-bodied student aids who are enrolled in Life Sciences or Rehabilitation curricula. In addition to living quarters for 33 students, there is an apartment for the nurse-manager, a cafeteria with kitchen, a lounge, laundry area, treatment/diagnosis room, and a computer laboratory. The facility was constructed with gift funds and opened in 1981. Its availability has meant that the

Urbana-Champaign campus has been able to serve a population of persons with increasingly complex physical disabilities, persons who five or ten years earlier likely would not have been able to attend the University. In doing so, the Beckwith Center has changed in character from a residence to an academic facility serving both residents and staff. Given its present character and its absolutely critical role in supporting the education of persons with severe physical disabilities, the University seeks operation and maintenance support for its continued use. The FY 1992 requirement for 12 months of operations and maintenance in this 16,225 GSF building is $115,670.

Transferred Jurisdiction of City Streets

The University of Illinois recently concluded a master plan for the Urbana-Champaign campus which has guided significant development of the campus. It is apparent from this study and the current activity in progress within the cities of Champaign and Urbana that there is a need for the University to acquire various responsibilities from the cities. Negotiations with the City of Urbana for the transfer of jurisdiction over various streets and alleys have been a key part of very recent discussions with the City. Assignment of this jurisdiction would include acceptance on the part of the University for maintenance, repair and replacement responsibilities for streets, alleys, sidewalks, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, street lights and all other related appurtenances. In particular these discussions have focused on the site for the new Chemistry and Life Sciences Laboratory, but other locations are also under review.

A review of the data from Operation and Maintenance financial records, the City of Champaign Public Works and the Illinois Department of Transportation has been completed by Operation and Maintenance in an attempt to estimate the costs associated with this transfer.

The projected assignment date of these responsibilities is May 1991, and the FY 1992 request is for 12 months of support, at an estimated sum of $450,000.

501 E. Daniel

The Urbana campus is pursuing an opportunity to purchase a newly remodeled building from a fraternity that has recently encountered severe financial difficulty. The property is located in the central campus area and is virtually surrounded by academic or support facilities. The facility provides an opportunity to satisfy the needs of several departments that are currently very overcrowded. The facility contains 22,500 GSF and meets all current building codes including handicapped accessibility. It is anticipated that occupancy will occur in May 1991. The FY 1992 requirement for 12 months of support is $101,250.

Repair and Renovation Program
($2,000,000)

Operating Budget Repair and Renovation Program

Funding for repair and renovation fills a critical void between capital budget appropriations for major remodeling needs and operating budget appropriations for the regular maintenance and day-to-day operation of existing buildings.

Repair and renovation needs fall into two separate but related categories:

1. *Programmatic Renewal Projects*
   The capacity and configuration of academic facilities must be adequate to support a changing mix of academic programs as well as constantly changing emphases within programs. New knowledge and technology is evolving at an accelerating pace, particularly in the laboratory sciences and engineering. To remain current with instructional and research activities, let alone to work at the forefront of knowledge development, often requires modifications or upgrading of facilities and of support systems. The use of sophisticated equipment for teaching and research, frequently requiring specialized environmental controls, also demands renovation of the space which houses the equipment.

2. *Deferred Maintenance Projects*
   The structural integrity of existing facilities and of the campus-wide utilities systems which support them must be assured. Routine maintenance too long deferred eventually requires the funding of renovation projects to replace whole building components such as roofs, elevators, plumbing, masonry, and so on. The cumulative effects of more than a decade of operating budget maintenance deficiencies have produced a monumental backlog of deferred maintenance projects.

The two categories of repair and renovation projects described above represent ongoing needs which will require approximately $20 million annually to adequately address. Beginning in FY 1990 the University was able to reallocate an initial increment of $4 million to begin a program of recurring support.

In past years, the University of Illinois has been able to fill partially the critical void for repair and renovation with capital funding

from programs approved and supported by the IBHE. From FY 1976 to FY 1985, repair and renovation needs were addressed by the Space Realignment, Renewal and Replacement (SR^3) program. This was a formula-based program which calculated the cost to repair and renovate a certain percentage of the University's physical plant; for FY 1991, the SR^3 formula would have generated over $19 million for the University of Illinois. More recently, a repair and renovation program was funded from FY 1986 through FY 1991 as part of the "Build Illinois" initiative. There is, however, no assurance that the Build Illinois Repair and Renovation program will continue beyond FY 1991.

Funds requested in FY 1992 represent the initial phase of a program to fund deferred maintenance and repair and renovation requirements within the operating budget. In the absence of any other ongoing State funded program, the critical need for a regular, recurring source of funds to address repair and renovation needs will be achieved through a multi-year request. The University's overall goal is to achieve a total of $20 million in this category over the next four years.

PROGRAMMATIC REQUESTS

EXPANDED/IMPROVED PROGRAMS

For much of the early 1980s, significant physical and programmatic growth took place on each of the University of Illinois' campuses. Supported by new State funds, enriched by federal and private sources of funding, and augmented by the realignment of existing institutional resources, these successes created a base from which further efforts to expand and improve instructional, research, and public service programs can be accomplished.

A review of the last three budget years shows, however, that programmatic funds have been appropriated by the legislature less consistently than in the early 1980s. In FY 1988, not only were there no new programmatic dollars, but the University suffered a major budget reduction; FY 1989 brought only modest increases in the waning days of the veto session. Although an infusion of programmatic funding in FY 1990 has given a momentary boost to the University's resources, the FY 1991 budget will at best stall and at worst reverse progress made on the programmatic front. No new dollars will be available for new and expanded programs for FY 1991.

Because of this irregular pattern of funding, most of the physical and programmatic growth of the 1980s served as means to ends which have yet to be fully realized. What <u>has</u> been initiated has reaped significant tangible and intangible returns on the investment made.

The tangible returns are easily recognizable. They range from the formation of the two supercomputer centers on the Urbana-Champaign campus, made possible through matching campus and new State funds with Federal grants, to the establishment of the Beckman Institute for which the State matched a major private gift. At the Chicago campus advances in public health, gerontology, and molecular biology have spawned significant growth in external gifts and grants, as well.

The intangible returns are equally significant, but often not so quantifiable. Examples include students now able to pursue top-notch engineering education programs due to Engineering Revitalization efforts and an increase in minority students throughout the State who are better prepared for the academic rigors of higher education as a result of participating in the University's Principal's Scholars and Saturday College early outreach programs. The funds that support these and other such programmatic improvements can be pinpointed easily, but their residual benefits to the

State are more difficult to measure. It is worth noting that long after the dollars have cycled through the economy, these investments will profit the State in the form of enabled human capital.

Throughout the 1980s, attempts were made to weigh the changing situational, economic, and intellectual contexts at issue within the University, the State, and the nation in developing programmatic requests. Though the individual program initiatives at the University of Illinois have changed over the past decade, the major themes that serve as focal points for the University have remained fairly stable.

For FY 1992 the University of Illinois will focus new and expanded program initiatives under the following main themes:

I. Promoting Instructional Excellence
II. Scientific and Technological Advances
III. Minority Access
IV. Library Improvements
V. Academic and Institutional Support Services

Initiatives outlined within the Promoting Instructional Excellence theme address enhancement of basic skills, improvement in training of elementary and secondary teachers, the revision of general undergraduate educational curricula, meeting specific areas of student enrollment demand, and augmenting current instructional support activities.

Scientific and Technological Advances are described under two subheadings: those having to do with pioneering advances in basic research and the technology transfer efforts of the University in making these advances available to those most in need of them.

Under the Minority Access theme, the "pipeline problem" facing minority students and higher education in their joint quest to increase the numbers and success rates of minorities in their educational endeavors is addressed from a recruitment and a retention perspective. The presence of racial and ethnic minority role models on the faculty is seen increasingly as a most effective tool to achieve these ends.

The Library Improvements section addresses the growing inability of the University of Illinois Libraries to keep pace with the rising costs of serial and monographic materials. Funding for acquisitions has a significant

impact on the University's ability to maintain its position as one of the top academic research libraries in the country.

The final theme addresses a most critical issue to the University, that of providing adequate support services to the institution's academic programs. Initiatives are outlined that will allow for a more responsive, healthful, safe, and secure environment in which the University's educational enterprise may unfold, and help achieve compliance with regulatory agencies that govern such elements of the campus operations.

The amounts requested by each campus are listed by theme in Table 10. The funding level reflected represents 1.17% of the FY 1991 budget base.

TABLE 10
FY 1992 PROGRAM BUDGET REQUEST*
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Chicago	Urbana–Champaign	Central Administration	Total University
I. Promoting Instructional Excellence	$1,315	$3,000		$4,315
II. Scientific and Technological Advances	245	200	$400	845
III. Minority Access	400	600		1,000
IV. Library Improvements	250	300		550
V. Academic and Institutional Support Services	1,290			1,290
	$3,500	$4,100	$400	$8,000

*Based on 1.17% of FY 1991 base—final program request

EXPANDED/IMPROVED PROGRAMS
I. PROMOTING INSTRUCTIONAL EXCELLENCE

PROMOTING INSTRUCTIONAL EXCELLENCE
($4,315,000)

Throughout the past decade numerous calls have been made for reform and upgrading of the quality of education being offered in the United States. The focus of the reform movement has ranged from preschool, primary, elementary, and secondary education to the general quality of the undergraduate educational experience to the timeliness of Ph.D. completion. Regardless of the level of focus, the educational enterprise has been subject to intense criticism for its lack of rigor. In particular, the concept of higher education as simply a technical training ground prior to the beginning of a career has proven to be far too narrow a mission within a society where new knowledge is created at an ever increasing pace.

The initiatives proposed by both the Chicago and Urbana-Champaign campuses to promote instructional excellence will meet a variety of instructional needs, ranging from improvement in the training of elementary and secondary school teachers to initiatives that will strengthen the quality of education offered throughout the University of Illinois. They will enhance basic skills of undergraduates; meet existing student demand for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs; enrich curricular offerings through augmentation of instructional support of academic programs; and, at UIUC, implement the early stages of the revised undergraduate general education requirements.

These efforts to promote instructional excellence are integral to the continuing economic development of the State of Illinois. With changes in society taking place at an increasingly rapid pace, it is important that the citizenry of the State be prepared not only to carry out the working demands of the current economy, but also adapt to the continuously changing world and economy around them.

Promoting instructional excellence at the University of Illinois is a significant means by which this end may be realized. The vast majority of the University's 60,000 students are Illinois residents. Upon graduating, a significant proportion of these students will remain in Illinois to begin their careers. Providing these students with quality undergraduate, graduate, professional, and continuing education programs that prepare them in technical competencies, as well as in broader, more transcendent skills,

will help to ensure the State's ability to meet the developing challenges of the future.

Promoting Instructional Excellence through the Enhancement of Basic and Fundamental Skills

First and foremost among the needs for improving the quality of educational opportunities at the university level are initiatives that enhance and improve undergraduate curricula. The critical importance of basic, fundamental skills that transcend disciplinary expertise--thinking and problem solving; clear, cogent, and concise writing; and critical reading and analysis--are integral to the undergraduate educational experience. These skills and practices must be nurtured along with the development of technical/professional expertise in a particular discipline.

Efforts to date have shown the effectiveness of both computer assisted writing laboratories and "writing across the curriculum" programs. Yet more must be done to fully integrate these types of programs throughout the undergraduate curriculum. Continued development of interactive and cross-disciplinary efforts to enhance the abilities of students to communicate effectively in all disciplinary specialties is imperative. Both campuses are developing programs that will incorporate expanded writing instruction into the entire body of the University's curricula. Faculty with special expertise in teaching writing and communication skills are working in conjunction with faculty from the cognate disciplines to improve student writing within various discipline clusters.

Improvement of the delivery of instruction at the earliest undergraduate levels is of equal importance. Both campuses propose the continued development of new curricular options which stress the development of ideas and their synthesis through reading, discussion, and writing, rather than the more prevalent information transmission and feedback mode of instruction which most freshmen and sophomores face in meeting their general educational requirements. These initiatives, which will promulgate increased faculty-student interaction, will include seminar courses for freshmen and sophomores taught by tenure track faculty and the development of more integrative core curricula within various colleges. In addition, they will increasingly utilize laboratory instructional methodologies in courses that traditionally have not used this medium.

Additional faculty are sought for core academic departments which have significant service components as well as sizable major populations. These departments include Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Statistics, Computer Science, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology. Through the addition of these instructional staff, the campuses will be able to reduce presently overloaded lecture and laboratory sections to more reasonable class sizes, enabling more personalized and interactive instruction.

Changing market demographics necessitate that the University aggressively recruit faculty in these disciplines now, before the demand for outstanding new Ph.D.'s becomes too acute. During the 1990s the majority of the faculty hired to serve the swelling ranks of academe following World War II will be reaching retirement age, causing a large increase in the demand for new talent nationwide. Corresponding to this increased demand is the fact that graduate enrollments in these disciplines--with individuals preparing themselves specifically for academic careers--are on the decline. Thus, when demand reaches its peak in the mid 1990s, supply will have ebbed to a point where the competition for any new Ph.D. will be intense. Fellowships to attract and retain high quality graduate students are essential to sustain a strong pool of future faculty members.

Promoting Instructional Excellence Through Improving the Training of Elementary and Secondary Teachers

During the decade of the 1990s, it is estimated that 1.8 million teachers--over one-half of those now teaching--will retire. In addition to the growing need for more teachers is an expanding research base on the qualities that contribute to effective teaching. With increasing national attention on school reform and the new teacher certification requirements in Illinois, the need for attention to the preparation of teachers is of critical importance on both campuses of the University of Illinois. The development of a generation of future teachers who exemplify the best of our educated citizenry rests on a base of courses that provide disciplinary breadth--the general education requirements.

Curricular enhancements are planned for non-major offerings in areas such as mathematics, English, history, and the laboratory sciences. An emphasis on writing for both enhanced content and rhetorical style will permeate these offerings, as will attempts to provide broadly conceived and

intellectually rigorous exposure that does not presume these subjects are being studied as prerequisites for more advanced study. This programmatic concern dovetails with the efforts to improve undergraduate education on both campuses and will benefit from the joint efforts of the Council on Teacher Education and the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences in course development.

At UIC an effort proposed by the College of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation would expand its current teacher education program in physical education to include a specialization targeted toward youth at risk in the urban setting. Urban youth in Chicago are often educationally disadvantaged and at greater risk than non-urban youth of becoming involved in homicide, suicide, teen pregnancy, school drop-out, and drug use. The proposed program would provide teachers with concepts and skills that focus on helping urban youth cope with these emotional and social problems. Recruitment of qualified minority students as pre-service teachers is essential to the program's effectiveness.

Promoting Instructional Excellence Through Meeting Student Demand for Present Curricular Offerings

A third set of important needs addressed by the initiatives from each campus are responses to specific areas of student enrollment demand. These include not only demand for selected undergraduate curricula, but also for graduate, professional and continuing education programs offered by the University.

Areas where there is particularly heavy student demand presently not met include business, public policy, certain health professions, and the chemical, biological, behavioral, and neurological sciences. There are acute needs to expand the availability of offerings not only to those individuals who wish to major in these disciplines, but also to individuals majoring in other areas who would benefit from exposure to these high demand areas of study. Both campuses continue to try to reduce the student faculty ratio in Engineering to bring class size more into line with peer institutions.

The need for these curricula stem from a variety of forces including the increasing market for university graduates with broader skill backgrounds, the desire to provide existing programs at different times of the day to

accommodate students working full- or part-time while attending the University, and the demand for offering programs at remote sites to accommodate both individual student and regional educational concerns.

Specifically, there is a large clientele at both campuses seeking business-related curricula--including students wishing to major in this area and students with other majors who recognize the need to have an understanding of business practices and theory to complement their own discipline concentrations. The area of International Commerce, which contributes to the efforts supporting international economic development in the State of Illinois, needs further funding to meet student demand for its offerings. Health professionals who wish to enhance their present delivery of service to the citizens of Illinois also require more accessible continuing professional educational opportunities and programs than are currently available, including courses leading to advanced degrees. Finally, the broad spectrum of chemical, biological, behavioral, and neurological sciences is experiencing a resurgence that present curricular offerings are inadequate to satisfy.

Promoting Instructional Excellence Through Augmenting Current Instructional Support Activities

During the middle portion of the 1980s, curricular enhancements were focused primarily on engineering and scientific fields. There is a distinct need to balance these past efforts by implementing similar curricular enhancements in the liberal arts and humanities.

Efforts must be increased to further integrate the use of microcomputers into non-science and non-engineering curricula. Students in the social sciences, arts, and humanities greatly benefit from the availability of microcomputers for use as analytical, design, and problem solving tools in their studies. Not only does this necessitate the expansion of present microcomputer laboratory facilities, it also necessitates the development of better orientation and instructional support services for faculty who wish to integrate the use of microcomputers into their courses.

The distinction between purely research equipment and that used for instruction is becoming progressively more difficult to identify. It is especially important that students in graduate and professional programs have exposure to, and preferably experience with, state-of-the-art

equipment used in their particular fields of study. Upon graduation, students will be expected to perform effectively as practitioners and scientists in external environments which rely regularly upon similar equipment. The University cannot adequately prepare these students for future work without adequate equipment resources.

Even at the undergraduate level, the need for exposure to and experience with highly sophisticated equipment is growing. While undergraduate instructional equipment needs may vary in degree from those of graduate programs in that the necessary equipment is somewhat less esoteric and expensive, the items usually are required in larger quantities. The availability of modern equipment for undergraduate laboratories is as important to maintaining the quality of undergraduate instruction as it is to maintaining the quality of graduate and research programs.

Promoting Instructional Excellence Through Implementation of Revised Undergraduate General Education Requirements

The national dialogue on critical needs in undergraduate education highlights a number of areas: writing skills; mathematics skills (basic to the preparation of the next generation of scientists); broadening of parochial perspectives with knowledge of second languages and cultures, including minority cultures and understanding of gender issues; and understanding of science and preparation of scientists and mathematicians for the twenty-first century.

Since 1985, the UIUC Senate Committee on Educational Policy has been discussing recommendations for the enhancement of undergraduate education, attending particularly to the quality of undergraduate instruction, the quality of undergraduate advising, and the nature of the campus General Education requirements for baccalaureate degrees. In October 1988, the Educational Policy Committee presented the Senate with a "Proposal for Revision of Undergraduate General Education Requirements" which was adopted by the Senate after extensive revisions. The implementation of the revised proposal should constitute a substantial improvement over current campus General Education requirements approved by the Senate in 1962.

The Senate determined that baccalaureate degree programs at UIUC should be characterized by a common, campus-wide commitment to General

Education. That commitment is guided by the concepts reflected in the following paragraphs.

> Undergraduate education at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign includes General Education as an essential complement to major fields of study. General Education uses the theories, concepts, and methods of the disciplines to broaden students' understanding and appreciation of human thought and achievement--and to provide a richer context within which to understand their own specialized fields. The campus General Education component is intended to help students understand and appreciate diverse areas of scholarship, to develop and enhance a wide range of intellectual abilities, and to strengthen students' abilities to develop and communicate ideas effectively and responsibly.
>
> Courses satisfying the General Education requirements should engage students in modes of inquiry and analysis appropriate to the respective disciplines, should be intellectually challenging, and must be approved by a faculty-student committee charged with overseeing the quality of the General Education component of undergraduate programs. While some degree programs may require additional General Education coursework, all undergraduates will be required to fulfill the minimum set of eight requirements in the following areas: English composition, quantitative reasoning, foreign languages, natural sciences and technology, humanities and the arts, social and behavioral sciences, cultural studies, and perspectives on women and gender.

To ensure, as much as possible, that General Education courses will be valuable intellectual experiences, a campus-wide General Education Board, consisting of faculty members designated by the deans, has been established by the UIUC Senate. After providing approved course descriptions and criteria, the Board will solicit from all academic departments brief descriptions of courses proposed as General Education offerings. The Board will review course proposals, approve those that meet published criteria, solicit revisions when necessary and propose new course development where the need exists.

Because efforts to increase educational standards affect students from varying educational backgrounds differently, the Board will take specific steps to help identify and address the needs of various groups of students who are at risk of being adversely affected by the new General Education requirements. Students from small rural schools with limited curricula, Education Opportunity Program students, and communications-impaired

students are among those who might require special assistance, not to exempt them from new requirements, but to help them meet these requirements effectively. The Board will regularly consult representatives of such student populations for guidance in these matters.

It is clear that the proposed upgrade and improvement of General Education will require substantial additional resources. It is expected that the implementation of the proposed changes will cost several million dollars. Funds requested in FY 1992 will support the early stages of implementing the requirements.

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Chicago

29.95 FTE Academic Staff		$1,167,000
3 FTE Nonacademic Staff		80,000
Expenses		33,000
Equipment		35,000
	TOTAL	$1,315,000

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Urbana-Champaign

85.25 FTE Academic Staff		$2,532,000
8 FTE Nonacademic Staff		150,000
Wages		20,000
Expenses		298,000
	TOTAL	$3,000,000

EXPANDED/IMPROVED PROGRAMS
II. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES
($845,000)

Revolutionary changes are taking place in science and technology that affect not only the practice of science, commerce, and industry today, but when looked back upon 30 years hence, will be seen as pivotal events in the history of scientific, commercial, and industrial development. For more than 100 years, the University of Illinois has pioneered scientific and technological advances that have directly affected the way in which society functions. This pioneering activity continues today.

Recent advances in biotechnology, artificial intelligence, cognitive science, robotics, magnetic resonance imaging, supercomputing, chemistry, biochemistry, and chemical engineering not only continue the University's tradition of being on the cutting edge of science and technology, but also impact the economic development of the State and the nation. Additionally, the "critical mass" of research and researchers in these fields is leading to curricular enhancements for the training of the next generation of scholars who will explore what is yet unknown.

The University's efforts in applying pioneering advances in scientific and technological research are also important to the development of new and enhanced economic markets. Genetic research on livestock and efforts in value-added agriculture are making use of the latest advances in biotechnology and bioprocessing in efforts to enhance production and develop new and more ecologically suitable end products from raw materials found naturally or produced in abundance throughout Illinois.

Advances being made in science and technology at the University of Illinois will impact not only the State's and the nation's economy in the long term, but are already producing tangible benefits. The initiatives outlined on the following pages are in some cases enhancements or expansions of ongoing projects that have already paid rich dividends on the State's initial investment, while others are new efforts that promise to open further doors of intellectual and instructional advancement and, ultimately, economic development.

Pioneering Advances in Science and Technology

A recent National Science Foundation (NSF) task force on undergraduate and graduate education has indicated that biology is one of but two areas which have experienced substantial faculty growth on university and college campuses throughout the country over the past fifteen years. Faculty growth in this area has been reflected in the growth of the biological establishment in private industry. In addition to the many hundreds of small, high-technology start-up companies in the news, major companies such as Monsanto, Eli Lilly, Amoco, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Abbott have invested heavily in the area of molecular biology.

Increasing numbers of University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) students, both undergraduate and graduate, are entering the workforce in these areas. The practice of medicine, already revolutionized by high-tech electronics, is on the verge of being revamped in its entirety by the impending implementation of "gene-replacement" technology. The social, legal, ethical, and political considerations from such an adventure will soon reverberate through society.

The basic biological sciences comprise the "power plant" which drives new developments in life sciences research including the identification of abnormal protein deposits in the brain cells of Alzheimer's patients, new plant varieties containing cloned genes for herbicide resistance, and the use of bovine growth hormone to increase crop yield and human growth hormone to treat pituitary dwarfs. Everyone applauds and overtly recognizes the importance, as well as the economical and societal benefits which stem from these technologies. However, additional funds are necessary to strengthen and develop the type of teaching and research effort required for sustained excellence in the biomolecular sciences.

Closely akin to these efforts is the Center for Pharmaceutical Biotechnology at UIC, which provides a base from which multidisciplinary research may be conducted to enhance biological sciences as they relate to health care. It is critical that the Center receive support which reflects the growth expected to occur in the biological sciences over the next decade.

In the area of advanced technology, the need for more academic focus on computational science has been recognized recently by applied mathematicians, physical scientists, and computer scientists. The availability of powerful new computers has made it possible to use computational methods in

larger and broader areas of science and engineering. Yet, making effective use of computers grows increasingly more difficult, partly because of the complexity of these new computers and their software. Systematic ways of designing, analyzing, and using advanced systems are virtually nonexistent.

Unlike traditional computer science, a new program in Computer Science and Engineering would attempt to remain cohesively focused on the whole computational process of solving problems in science and engineering. Rather than advancing knowledge in the individual disciplines of physics, chemistry, mechanical engineering and the like, it would strive to improve the computational tools--mathematical, software and hardware--available to these fields.

To enhance knowledge about the human body and its "maintenance," Project daVinci at UIC is designed to develop and store a national resource database of computer graphic images of the "standard" human anatomical form. Average information is collected on body surface, organ placement, organ configuration, nervous system, circulatory system, and special body features, such as the face. Data are categorized by age, sex, and race to develop the "standard" human. This information is available for use by such professionals as medical information scientists, physicians, medical model builders, and bioengineers. The program requires advanced technology support from the National Center for Supercomputing Applications; the Electronic Visualization Laboratory; the College of Art, Architecture and Urban Planning; and the Departments of Anatomy and Radiology in the College of Medicine.

Technology Transfer of Pioneering Advances in Science and Technology

The initiatives outlined above seek to advance science and technology through both basic and applied research. Implicit in these endeavors are related efforts to provide curricular enhancements and new instructional opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students. These instructional activities develop as natural linkages to the institution's research efforts. They are the first line of technology transfer the University of Illinois undertakes: the transfer of technology as embodied by our graduates who will serve the State and the nation as both a well-qualified work force and as the next generation of scholars and researchers necessary to sustain the revitalization of the economy.

The University seeks, however, through both centrally and decentrally administered programs that draw on the expertise of faculty at both campuses, to provide the citizens, government, businesses, and industries of the State with two other critical forms of technology transfer:

1. Continuing education and professional development activities that keep the skills of those presently in the work force up-to-date and on the cutting edge; and

2. Direct technical consultation from University researchers to industry and joint industry/University research ventures, with potential to create new products and services that can further expand the State's economy.

These initiatives are designed to meet service and outreach needs on a State-wide basis, with special emphasis on the western Chicago suburbs. The primary focus of the plan is to extend professional educational opportunities to a region that has experienced rapid demographic, commercial, and industrial growth. Ancillary to these programs are plans to provide important technology transfer in the form of policy analysis to State and Federal government officials and legislators, as well as for State-wide dissemination of this research to policymakers, professionals, and the public.

The University will focus on four major areas of activity in which it has special expertise to assist in meeting these needs: science and technology, engineering, business and related executive training, and health care.

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Chicago

4 FTE Academic Staff		$193,000
1 FTE Nonacademic Staff		25,000
Expenses		20,000
Equipment		7,000
	TOTAL	$245,000

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Urbana-Champaign

5 FTE Academic Staff		$177,000
1 FTE Nonacademic Staff		16,000
Expenses		7,000
	TOTAL	$200,000

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Central Administration

4 FTE Academic Staff		$175,000
1 FTE Nonacademic Staff		25,000
Expenses		175,000
Equipment		25,000
	TOTAL	$400,000

EXPANDED/IMPROVED PROGRAMS
III. MINORITY ACCESS

MINORITY ACCESS
($1,000,000)

Population demographics indicate that a decline in the number of high school graduates will continue until the late 1990s. However, because the drop in birth rates after the "baby boom" was not the same for all racial and ethnic groups, an increasingly larger proportion of each year's traditional pool of college applicants will be minorities, particularly Blacks and Hispanics.

Higher education is already faced with a "pipeline problem" with respect to minority students: too few of this growing population are pursuing higher education, and even fewer are reaching and completing degree programs in graduate and professional schools. Large numbers of minority students are under-prepared for the demands of post-secondary education, though they may have completed the prerequisite twelve grades of formal education. Far too many minority students never reach this stage of completion, and all too many of those who do lack the essential skill and content competencies required to compete with non-minority students who are more typically the products of private, parochial, and suburban public school systems. As minority students progress through the system these early developed deficiencies are compounded so that by the end of their high school years the affected students are not adequately prepared for higher education. Unless steps are taken now to assist this expanding cohort of minorities in preparing for college, the pipeline problem will be exacerbated by increasingly larger numbers of unprepared college age minority students.

The University of Illinois has been working for some time to help address this problem. Special programs designed to smooth the transition between high school and higher education have been functioning for a number of years. Outreach activities to minority students in high schools, junior high, and elementary schools to help in skill development and content mastery have met with success. Retention efforts designed to provide support to minority students throughout their collegiate careers are also in place. The External Advocacy for Diversity Program at UIC particularly has as its goals the fostering of a cooperative relationship between the campus and minority communities, and the maintenance of a supportive

environment on campus for minority students, thus addressing both recruitment and retention issues.

Expanded efforts in minority access must also address the needs of minority students who wish to pursue academic careers. Attention must, therefore, be paid to the terminus of the pipeline as well. Typically, this has been understood to mean that students who enter the university as undergraduates must have a reasonable opportunity to earn a bachelor's degree. This notion, however, neglects to consider that one reason institutions have difficulties attracting minority students is the lack of minority faculty present on campus. The real terminus of the pipeline is at the level of preparing minorities to take on faculty responsibilities. To address these needs, the University of Illinois proposes to expand graduate and post-doctoral fellowship programs for minorities who may be interested in academic careers.

In addition, expanded efforts to recruit minority faculty are underway at both campuses. Academic units are being encouraged to seek out and recommend outstanding Black or Hispanic scholars for appointment and are provided supplementary financial resources to do so. The commitment to those hired includes mentoring and providing access to funding and physical facilities for research and scholarly activities.

Each of these efforts is important for nurturing an adequately prepared minority applicant pool and for ensuring that the necessary assistance is provided to minority students in pursuit of a degree. They have an equally important impact on the economic vitality of the State of Illinois. The mix of young people throughout the population base that produces the State's tax and revenue base is becoming increasingly minority. Thus, efforts to better prepare minorities for entrance into higher education and to ensure they have reasonable opportunities to succeed once they have matriculated will ensure a more stable and productive work force and revenue base for the State in the long term.

Increasing Minority Access Through Expanded Recruitment Activities

The University of Illinois has been involved in early outreach programs to increase the State-wide pool of adequately prepared minority high school graduates since 1975. UIUC initiated efforts in the Principal's Scholars Program in 1975, and UIC began its Saturday College Program of

early outreach in 1979. Initially these programs were designed to work exclusively with minority high school students, but over the years they have expanded to include support services for parents, teachers, principals, and staff members, as well as expansion to include pre-high school students in these developmental activities. The success rates of the programs are quite high in terms of the numbers of participants who go on to pursue higher education. Historically, less than half of the students who participate in either campuses' early outreach programs and then go on to college, attend one of the campuses of the University of Illinois. This is truly a recruitment program for all of higher education.

New initiatives will focus on increasing the transfer rate of minority students from community colleges, particularly from the city colleges of Chicago. Efforts are planned to enhance transfer articulation and to help minority students develop appropriate course plans to support transfer to the University of Illinois campuses. Working with graduating seniors who will begin studies at a city college with the intent of transferring, and working with the Presidential Transfer Enhancement Program (PTEP) are part of the efforts to help develop a larger pool of students prepared to transfer to senior institutions.

At UIUC, a new program has been developed to establish an interdisciplinary permanent extension program in Planning, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture in the East St. Louis area, coupled with a summer instructional program to attract minority students from that area.

Increasing Minority Access Through Enhanced Retention Efforts

Many minority students need assistance to make the transition from high school to college, and to maintain satisfactory progress through their college careers to graduation. Even among minority students who arrive at the University with seemingly adequate preparation, such as the students involved in the President's Award Program, there is often a need for intensive retention efforts (academic orientation, advising, and counseling services).

Both campuses presently offer underprepared students summer bridge and transitional programs which should be expanded. Incremental funds will provide for proactive monitoring systems at the college level. Each student will be assigned an advisor responsible for closely monitoring his

or her academic performance and for intervening when necessary. Additionally, by employing successful minority graduate and undergraduate students, intensive academic tutoring will be provided for these students. These tutors will not only serve as role models to minority undergraduates at the beginning of their university careers, but they will also provide tangible evidence of minority students who have succeeded in academe.

Particular attention must be paid to retention efforts among minority students who enter curricula such as business, engineering, pharmacy, and medicine. With the heavy emphasis on quantitative skills necessary to complete these curricula, minority students are often severely disadvantaged. Programs are underway which shift the emphasis of academic support from high risk students to high risk courses; these efforts will also be expanded. An additional initiative begun in FY 1989 offers a "merit workshop" in calculus which operates as an honors program, in contrast to most minority programs which are remedial in nature. The program provides exclusive supplementary instruction, as well as counseling, advising, and personal support. In its first year phenomenal success was demonstrated. The designated "merit" section, which yielded the lowest pretest scores of calculus sections receiving the same lecture, bypassed all others by the end of the semester. This success will serve as a model for application to other courses, where the subject matter could benefit from a similar thoroughgoing approach.

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Chicago

9.5 FTE Academic Staff		$290,000
1.5 FTE Nonacademic Staff		25,000
Wages		25,000
Expenses		30,000
Equipment		30,000
	TOTAL	$400,000

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Urbana-Champaign

21 FTE Academic Staff		$324,500
1.5 FTE Nonacademic Staff		22,000
Wages		70,000
Expenses		183,500
	TOTAL	$600,000

EXPANDED/IMPROVED PROGRAMS
IV. LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS

LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS
($550,000)

No other academic unit is as central to the instructional, research, and public service missions of the University as the Libraries. Virtually all campus activities require some form of library support. In support of the University's multidimensional missions, the Libraries must acquire materials in all formats and languages of the world by collecting comprehensively from a vast number of areas of knowledge. The collections must be made available to the library users in an efficient and timely manner. To support campus needs, the Libraries maintain high-use public facilities which serve a diverse clientele ranging from undergraduate students to research and clinical faculty. Through cooperative relationships with other libraries throughout the State, the libraries serve as a primary resource for both onsite and remote users of the State's vast interlibrary loan system. The Library's ability to acquire, process, and store materials in a wide variety of formats is crucial to its ability to provide these services.

The University Library at Chicago is a complex organization with nine locations in four cities. Its collections consist of more than 1.6 million items, including 17,000 serials. In FY 1988 the UIC Library was admitted to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and ranked 53rd among 107 university libraries. Membership in ARL is a signal of quality and achievement for both the member library and the university which houses it. The Library of the Health Sciences administers one of the largest regional libraries of Medicine in the United States, covering 10 states with over 700 member libraries and more than 2,200 libraries on the registry.

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is the third largest academic research library in the country, and it serves a campus which grants the third largest number of doctoral degrees in the nation. Only three Western European libraries are larger, and it is internationally recognized for the size, scope, and quality of its collections which consist of more than 12 million items, including over 7.5 million volumes. In this country only Harvard and Yale have larger academic collections. UIUC's Library with 38 departmental branches serves as the State's primary resource for sharing scholarly knowledge through ILLINET, the State's

computerized interlibrary loan system. It was the second largest lender among all academic research libraries in 1989, lending 128,988 volumes.

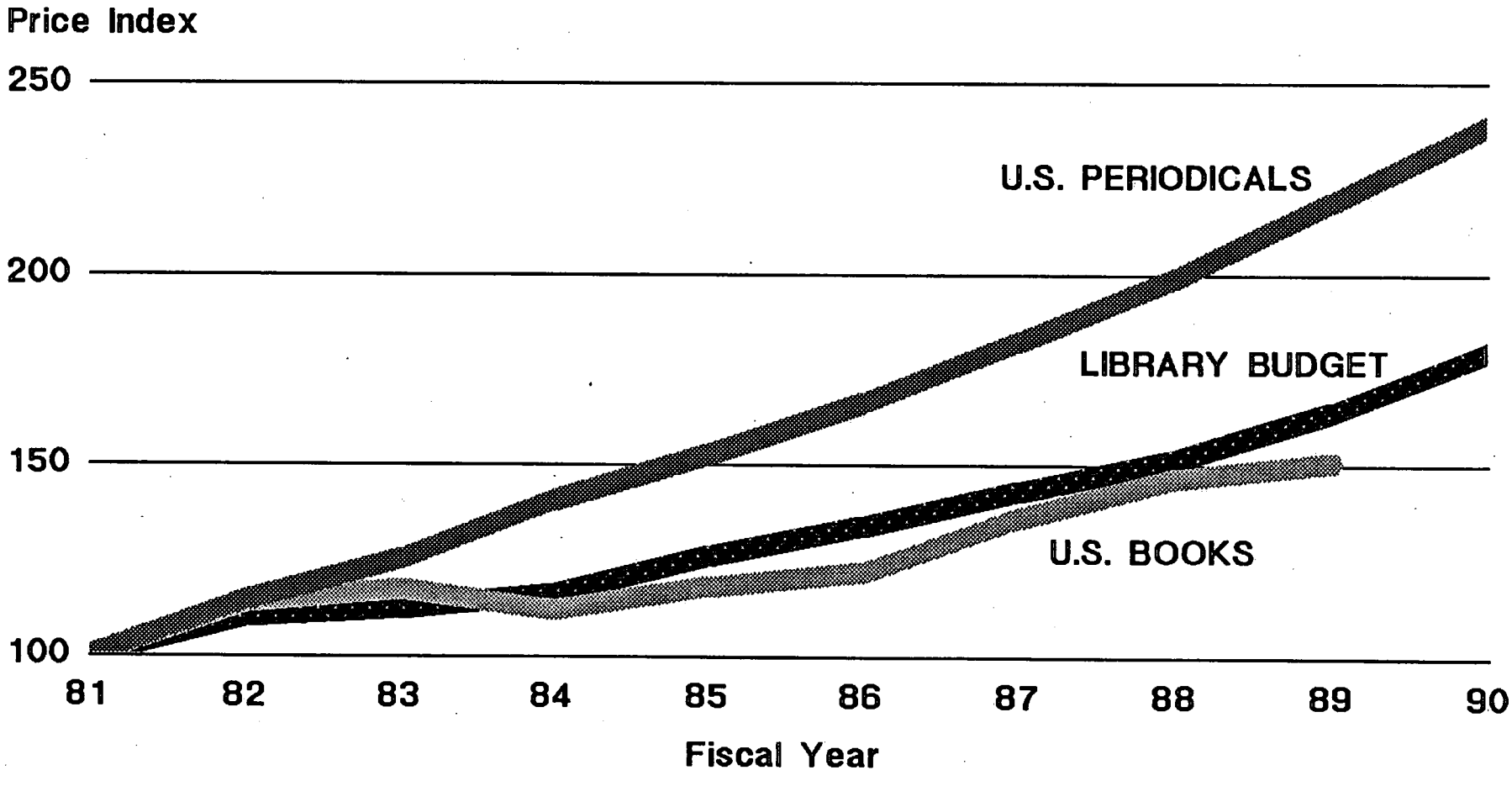
Over the past decade State funding has been inadequate to maintain the competitive funding base required to preserve the Libraries' quality and leadership. Rising costs for acquisitions, which began to escalate dramatically in the early 1970s, made it impossible for the Libraries to maintain their earlier pattern of growth. Incremental funding failed to match the rate of inflation for several years (zero percent increases in FY 1988, FY 1989, and FY 1991); and a significant differential accumulated between the cost of acquisitions and funds made available for library materials. Although the rate of library price increases moderated recently, it is rising again and the legacy of earlier inflation continues to undermine incremental appropriations. The initiation of discriminatory pricing of foreign journals for North American libraries during the last several years has had an equally traumatic and deleterious effect. In combination, these factors seriously damaged the stability of serials collections in this and other research libraries. A spokesperson for the Association of Research Libraries recently stated, "The most critical issue, in terms of scholarship and research in North America, is that libraries are purchasing fewer materials. The high price of serials means less money to purchase materials in all areas, leading to a deterioration of our research capability in the humanities as well as technology and the sciences." This is certainly true at the University of Illinois, where the University has been unable to offset campus and statewide needs. Figure 10 illustrates the discrepancy between price increases for U. S. periodicals and monographs versus the UIUC Library budget increases since FY 1981.

In addition to falling behind inflation, State allocations have not been adequate to respond to program-related needs. In FY 1990 a survey of 54 library fund managers at UIUC revealed a need for $260,000 to purchase library materials related to new programs and a need for $1.2 million to fund accumulated permanent deficiencies. Since FY 1988, a need for greater funding has been identified to support more than 40 new and expanding academic programs, recently appointed endowed/distinguished professorships, and new and rapidly developing research initiatives unique to the University. Developments in fields such as biotechnology, artificial intelligence, supercomputers, genetics, and microelectronics are having a far-reaching

FIGURE 10

COMPARISON OF UIUC LIBRARY MATERIALS

Budget With Price Of U.S. Books & Periodicals



impact on the library materials budget. The 11% State funded price increase for 1990 was adequate only to meet price increases and provided no funding for new programs or to cover the costs of new publications.

The disparity between library cost increases and appropriations for library materials has most severely affected periodical and serial purchases which presently account for over one-half of the Libraries' acquisition budget. Annual increases for American periodical subscriptions have averaged 10.5% since 1987. The Libraries have been forced into a pattern of severely curtailing monograph acquisitions and cancelling serial subscriptions in order to purchase new serial titles. From 1986 to 1989 the UIUC Library was forced to cancel over 4,000 serial titles with annual subscriptions worth more than $400,000. A survey of ARL libraries shows this to be the highest number and amount cancelled by any research library in the entire country. The UIC Library was forced to cancel over 500 titles during the same time period. The severity of these actions further emphasizes the Libraries' declining ability to meet the research and instructional needs of the University.

While similar problems are being faced nationally by other institutions, it is alarming that the UIUC Library collection continues to lose ground to its peer institutions. Figure 11 illustrates that from FY 1980 through FY 1989 Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Michigan, the University of California at Los Angeles, and Yale University have increased their budgets for acquiring library materials by a much larger percentage than has UIUC. The differential in cumulative funding in actual dollars relative to UIUC ranges from $1.2 million at Stanford to $2.3 million at Yale.

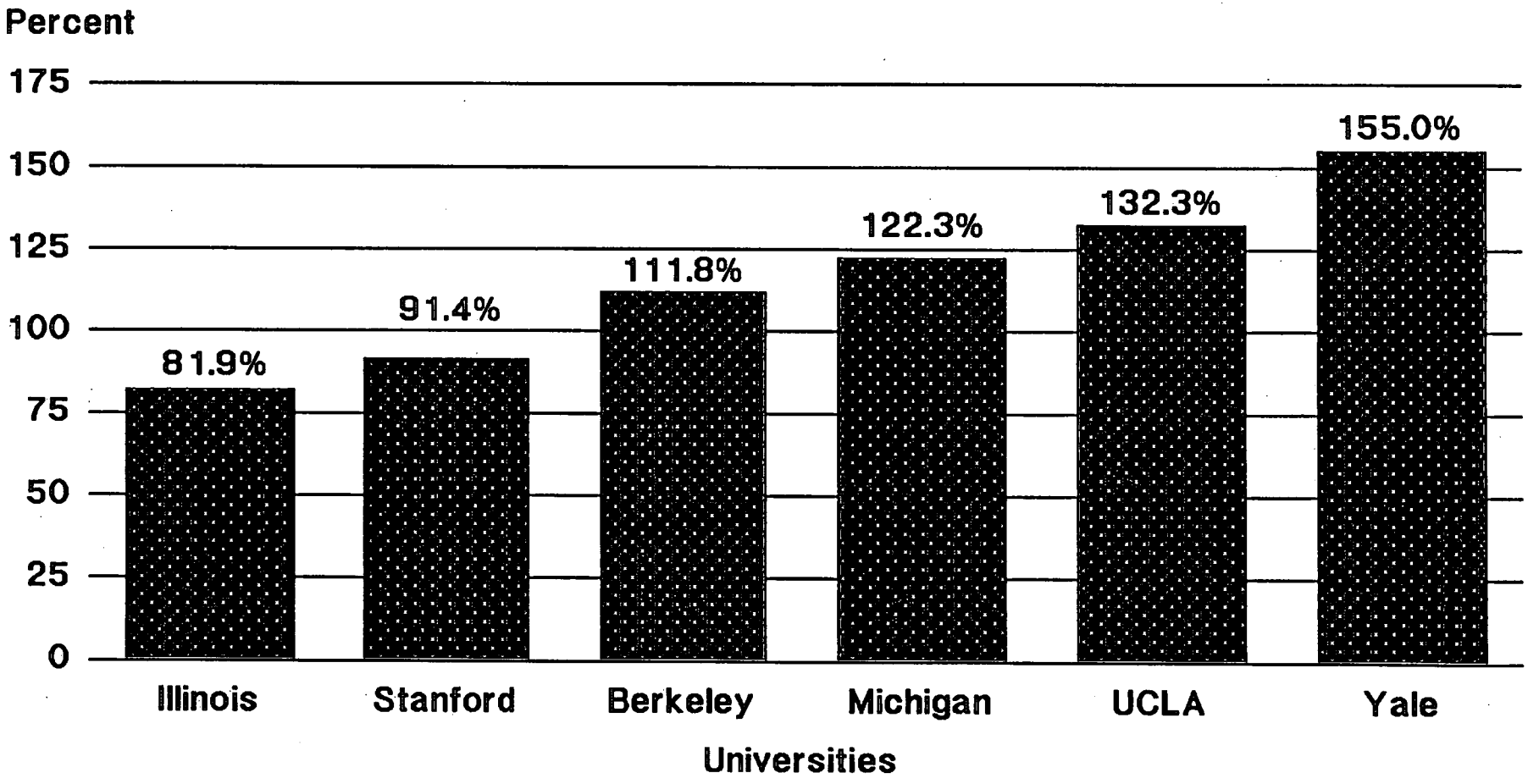
Differential in Cumulative Funding
for Acquisitions
(Dollars in Thousands)

	1980	1989	Increase	Difference	Percent
Illinois UIUC	$3,106	$5,650	$2,544		81.9%
Stanford	4,044	7,739	3,695	$1,151	91.4
Berkeley	3,392	7,183	3,791	1,247	111.8
Michigan	3,185	7,080	3,895	1,351	122.3
UCLA	3,367	7,821	4,454	1,910	132.3
Yale	3,115	7,943	4,828	2,284	155.0

FIGURE 11

LIBRARY MATERIAL EXPENDITURE INCREASES

FY 1980-FY 1989



In terms of volumes held, the library at Berkeley with 7.3 million volumes is approaching parity with the UIUC Library which in FY 1989 contained 7.5 million volumes. If the UIUC Library's national standing continues to erode, the University will lose an important advantage in recruiting and retaining faculty.

The Libraries have streamlined their acquisitions and collection development procedures to ensure the acquisitions budget is both effective and focused and that materials expenditures are well utilized. Recent staff cuts have reduced the Libraries' processing capabilities, and significant increases in the materials budget must be accompanied by increases in staff as well.

In order for the Libraries to continue to adequately serve a major research University and provide substantial Statewide library support $550,000 is requested for FY 1992 to: maintain, enhance, and restore collections and employ staff to acquire, process, and catalog additional materials.

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Chicago

3 FTE Academic Staff		$ 87,000
4 FTE Nonacademic Staff		111,000
Expenses		52,000
	TOTAL	$250,000

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Urbana-Champaign

4 FTE Nonacademic Staff		$ 55,000
Wages		5,000
Equipment		240,000
	TOTAL	$300,000

EXPANDED/IMPROVED PROGRAMS
V. ACADEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

ACADEMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES
($1,290,000)

Over the past decade, the expansion of University of Illinois programs and its physical plant has forced support service units (those units that exist primarily to provide required and specialized services to the University's academic community) to increase dramatically their range and level of services. At the same time, budget constraints affecting the entire University have been felt most severely in these support and service areas. Steadily increasing monitoring and reporting requirements imposed at the State and Federal levels have consumed larger amounts of time and energy from current staff.

The initiatives that follow highlight some of the most pressing support needs of the UIC campus. These range from expansion of student and faculty support services to augmentation of services which ensure a safe and secure environment for the University's students, faculty, and staff.

Safety and Security Activities

Prevention, early detection, and prompt response to fire is a primary safety concern of the University because of the potential loss of life and facilities. It is imperative that fire safety programs meet the highest standards so faculty, staff, students, patients, and visitors are properly protected.

In order to function to maximum benefit, the fire safety program at UIC must provide more frequent and enhanced inspections of all buildings; establish evacuation routes in critical buildings, such as hospitals and clinics; analyze existing evacuation routes for peak efficiency; post new exit route maps where required and update existing exit route maps. It is also essential to purchase and install prominent signs identifying the location of fire fighting equipment and to purchase a vehicle equipped with a fire extinguisher servicing mechanism.

The campus Risk Management Office has assumed responsibility for consolidating efforts to reduce campus liability. This includes monitoring insurance costs, educating the campus to avoid activities that are potentially risky, and controlling risk factors in areas of possible hazard, such as the hospital and units that manage radioactive waste disposal. In

real terms this will require the employment of inspectors to ensure campus compliance with Occupational Health & Safety regulations, City fire codes, Federal regulations regarding hazardous materials, and building codes on safety and handicapped access, and to monitor professional practices regarding negligence/malpractice protection, sexual harassment, and the like. Also required are analysts to collect and examine data on prior losses, and educational personnel to inform and advise faculty and staff concerning activities and practices which create an exposure to risk.

The rapid expansion of research activities at UIC has necessitated the creation of a number of units to provide specialized services. For example, the Biological Resources Lab (BRL) provides training in the use of animals for instructional and research experiments; BRL staff also house and care for the bulk of the animals on campus. Increased funding is needed to comply with more stringent and complex regulations regarding the care and use of animals. Similarly, the Office of Protection from Research Risks--which assures compliance with Federal and State regulations regarding the use of humans, animals, and recombinant DNA in research--must keep up with the expanding workload caused by changing regulations.

Deferred Maintenance

Fundamental to the University's missions of teaching, research, and public service is the concomitant requirement to provide space in which to perform these activities. Faculty, staff, and students need adequately maintained and efficiently operated offices and classrooms in which to educate and learn. The University's Physical Plant serves the essential function of developing and maintaining facilities suitable to support the full range of academic and administrative activities which occur on the campuses. Classrooms, laboratories, animal rooms, lecture halls, offices, and seminar rooms all require the technical and skilled operation and maintenance support offered by this unit. Utilities, building and grounds maintenance, general upkeep, security, transportation, mail, and janitorial services must be provided to keep the University's academic function thriving.

A history of underfunded operation and maintenance costs exacerbated by periods of high economic inflation, however, has weakened the performance of the physical plant. Annual funding has been insufficient to provide

operation and maintenance services at appropriate levels for nearly two decades.

An inevitable response to continual inadequate funding is the determination of what maintenance is imperative and what may be deferred. Minor inconveniences which result from deferred maintenance receive low priority in the practice of operation and maintenance triage. Major concerns such as broken pipes, leaky roofs, and overloaded electrical circuits consume the available resources; adequate routine building repair service is postponed. Such action has a particularly damaging impact at the UIC campus, where a large number of facilities were constructed at approximately the same time, leading to the simultaneous deterioration of large segments of the campus as well.

In an effort to begin controlling the ever-increasing problem of deferred maintenance, funds will be requested for UIC to arrest the growth of deferred maintenance and provide relief before many problems worsen.

Expanded Employment and Student Services Activities

As a Federal contractor, UIC is obliged to conduct pre-employment, random, post-accident, and reasonable cause drug testing for those support staff employees whose primary duty is to drive University vehicles. Approval of funding for a half-time person to perform this task is essential if UIC is to remain in compliance with the current law.

Funds also are requested to support the Personnel Services Office as it assists in the resolution of an increasing number of behavioral problems among support staff employees. The Employee Health Services unit is no longer able to administer psychological/psychiatric examinations as an in-house, no-cost service. As a result, the unit has been forced to have support staff employees evaluated by outside psychiatrists and psychologists, at a significant expense. The funds requested would provide for the coverage of such costs.

Recent passage of Illinois House Bill 2571 requires that all undergraduate students be offered an opportunity to contribute 30 hours of voluntary community service each academic year. Although community service has been a significant element in student life at the University of Illinois for the past 25 years, staff resources in support of such activities have been minimal. Funds are needed in FY 1992 to implement the State-mandated

program, which is currently funded at a minimal level through nonrecurring sources.

External Campus Relations

Funds are requested to develop a coordinated effort to increase and to maintain an appropriate level of public awareness of the University of Illinois at Chicago. This coordinated effort aims to enhance the public's knowledge of the broad spectrum of quality educational opportunities and experiences that are available at UIC. Positive public affairs programs help attract high-quality students, faculty, and staff, who are essential to UIC's future. Expansion of public affairs and development programs will enhance campus-industry relations, strengthen international linkages, build local community support for UIC's programs, and expand corporate and foundation fund raising opportunities.

Budget Summary of Initiatives at Chicago

17.5 FTE Academic Staff		$ 624,000
3.5 FTE Nonacademic Staff		74,000
Wages		385,000
Expenses		189,000
Equipment		18,000
	TOTAL	$1,290,000

SPECIAL SERVICES FUNDING

SPECIAL SERVICES FUNDING
($1,074,100)

The University of Illinois provides a variety of special services to the citizens of the State of Illinois. Three of those service areas, the Division of Services for Crippled Children, the County Board Matching program, and the Fire Service Institute, require incremental funding in FY 1992.

Division of Services for Crippled Children

The Division of Services for Crippled Children (DSCC) provides and supports medical services for children with special health care needs who meet certain medical eligibility criteria. These criteria are categorical; that is, they recognize certain medical and surgical conditions as eligible for services while others are exempted.

Maintaining the current level of activity in the core program is DSCC's highest priority. Because DSCC's State budget was reduced in FY 1987 and FY 1988, and because no incremental funds were added in FY 1989, new resources received from other funds were re-directed to support existing core program activities. Although funds were received in FY 1990, lack of support in the previous years has created a gap which must be closed.

Review and expansion of medical eligibility criteria to remove potential inequity from the program is DSCC's next priority. The core program has used categorical criteria to determine medical eligibility for services. This approach began with the original program and has been a useful means of targeting services and controlling program costs. However, recent advances in medical knowledge have made it clear that certain medical conditions currently considered ineligible for services are very closely related to others which are eligible. Separation of eligible and ineligible conditions on a strictly categorical basis has therefore become increasingly difficult and arbitrary. By broadening the categories of eligibility and treating conditions which have natural associations with the traditionally served population, DSCC hopes to remove the perception of inequity which has developed. These conditions include: disabling chronic eye impairments, urological defects, chronic pulmonary impairments, chronic gastrointestinal

disorders, and human growth hormone deficiency. Incremental funds totaling $250,000 will be required in FY 1992 to address these needs.

County Board Matching

Under the County Cooperative Extension Law of 1962 as amended, the State, through the University of Illinois, is required to provide appropriations from the Agriculture Premium Fund (APF) to match allocations from county sources in support of County Extension work. The State is expected to supplement county funds at a dollar-for-dollar matching rate, a change from the 50% State match rate in place in 1979 and before.

County or multi-county extension councils are established according to guidelines approved by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees. The councils submit budgets to the appropriate county executive councils. These councils forward proposed county or multi-county budgets to the Director of the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service (CES) for review and approval. Local funds are paid to the University of Illinois and are used with the APF County Board Matching (CBM) funds consistent with the approved budgets. Trust funds cover costs such as rent, utilities, salaries for some extension personnel, program materials, and work related staff travel associated with approximately 100 Extension offices.

Approximately 50 counties now provide financial support to CES from property taxes levied specifically for that purpose. Almost all remaining counties receive an allocation from their County Boards from General Revenue funds. Over time, it is expected additional counties will pass tax referendums, providing a more stable source of local support to CES. As this occurs, CES intends to gradually shift the cost of all clerical salaries for county and multi-county offices to the Trust accounts. Table 11 provides a summary of recent allocations to support CES activities.

CES received essentially no increment to its CBM funds in FY 1987. This was followed in FY 1988 with a $120,000 decrement. As a result, State CBM resources have lagged behind local receipts since FY 1986 making it impossible to achieve dollar-for-dollar matching since then. Local contributions increased by 10% for FY 1989. Agreements in hand for FY 1990 show a 9% increase over FY 1989.

TABLE 11
AGRICULTURAL PREMIUM FUND COUNTY BOARD MATCHING

Fiscal Year	County Sources	APF State Match	Change in APF Allocations	Total
1979	$2,351,400 75%	$783,800 25%		$3,135,200
1980	2,539,500 70%	1,088,300 30%	$304,500	3,627,800
1981	2,546,700 65%	1,371,300 35%	283,000	3,918,000
1982	2,550,000 60%	1,700,000 40%	328,700	4,250,000
1983	2,600,000 55%	2,127,300 45%	427,300	4,727,300
1984	2,800,000 50%	2,800,000 50%	672,700	5,600,000
1985	2,845,000 50%	2,845,000 50%	45,000	5,690,000
1986	2,990,000 50%	2,990,000 50%	145,000	5,980,000
1987	2,997,300 50%	2,997,300 50%	7,300	5,994,600
1988	3,310,105 53%	2,877,300 47%	(120,000)	6,187,405
1989	3,656,201 52%	3,316,400 48%	439,100	6,972,601
1990	4,003,796 52%	3,671,300 48%	354,900	7,675,096
1991	4,400,000 51%	4,168,600 49%	497,300	8,568,600
1992	4,918,600 50%	4,918,600 50%	750,000	9,837,200

CES expects to receive a 9% increment in CBM funds for FY 1991. Present projections indicate that a total of $750,000 will be required for matching purposes in FY 1992.

Illinois Fire Service Institute

Since the passage of the Illinois Fire Service Institute Act (Public Act 81-1147, effective July 1, 1980), the University of Illinois has received a direct appropriation from the Fire Prevention Fund for the operation of the Institute. Previously, monies had been received through a contract with the Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal. The monies received from the Fire Prevention Fund are currently used for four major purposes:

1. To continue conducting programs of training and education for paid and volunteer fire fighters and officers on campus, and at regional and local sites throughout Illinois.
2. To provide adequate teaching and training facilities for the Institute.
3. To permit program growth and improvement.
4. To make transfers to the debt service fund to return the bonds issued to build the facility completed in July, 1988.

Additional incremental funds for FY 1992 will be required to meet anticipated salaries and operational costs. Based upon current revenue projections, growth of the Fire Prevention Fund for FY 1992 is estimated to be 5%, increasing the total fund to approximately $12.5 million. The University of Illinois' share of the fund (1/8) would be approximately $1,557,000. The University's FY 1991 appropriation is expected to be $1,482,900, resulting in a total increment of $74,100 needed for FY 1992.

APPENDICES

RETIREMENT

The level of funding of the State Universities Retirement System (SURS) has been a source of significant concern during the past several years. Although legislation passed in 1967 requires that annual appropriations for the System cover the projected costs of future benefits plus interest on the System's existing unfunded liability (i.e., future pension costs for employees still working), this statutory level of funding has never been reached and, in effect, part of the State's obligation to cover the retirement costs of current employees has been shifted to future years.

There was, however, some movement towards an improved level of retirement funding from FY 1979 through FY 1981. In each of those years the State's contribution was at or above the "gross payout" level of funding--covering all of that year's benefits and administrative expenses. The System was then able to add all employee contributions, as well as interest and dividend income, to the System's assets to help offset the costs of future benefits earned by current employees.

This improved funding, unfortunately, was short-lived. As the State's economy worsened, so did funding for the Retirement System. From FY 1982 through FY 1990 funding dropped significantly below the "gross payout" level. While these reductions were seen as necessary to prevent disastrous cuts in operating funds, the State has in effect been borrowing against the future. Eventually the State will have to compensate for these cuts; the longer it waits to meet these obligations, the more it will cost and the greater the impact on all sectors of the higher education operating budget, including the University of Illinois.

It is a matter of long-standing policy of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois that the request for incremental funds for Retirement be set at the amount needed to achieve the statutory funding level. The University's FY 1991 Retirement appropriation is $34,823,700. According to SURS officials, the estimated statutory level for FY 1992 is $66,339,700, based on the six-year phase-in provision of Senate Bill 095 (PA 86-0273). Therefore, an increment of $31,516,000 is required to meet this target for FY 1992.

BASES AND CALCULATIONS FOR FY 1992 CONTINUING COMPONENTS INCREASES (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

I. SALARY INCREASE

A.	FY 1991 Personal Services Base	:	$531,655.6
B.	95% of the Base	:	$505,072.8
C.	FY 1992 Percentage Increase	:	8.00%
D.	FY 1992 Increase (on 95% of the Base)	:	$40,405.8

E. NOTE: The FY 1991 Personal Services Base includes the funding for the Institute for Juvenile Research and the Institute for the Study of Developmental Disabilities.

II. OTHER PAYROLL COSTS

A. Sick Leave Payout Costs

1.	FY 1991 Base	:	$773.9
2.	FY 1992 Estimated Expenditures	:	$3,785.2
3.	FY 1992 Shortfall	:	$3,011.3
4.	FY 1992 Increase	:	$1,003.8

B. Workers' Compensation

1.	FY 1991 Base	:	$1,760.0
2.	FY 1992 Estimated Expenditures	:	$2,114.5
3.	FY 1992 Increase	:	$354.5

C. Medicare Contributions

1.	FY 1991 Base	:	$1,718.0
2.	FY 1992 Estimated Expenditures	:	$3,156.9
3.	FY 1992 Increase	:	$1,438.9

III. PRICE INCREASES

A. General Price Increase

1.	FY 1991 Base	:	$94,462.2
2.	FY 1992 Percentage Increase	:	5.00%
3.	FY 1992 Increase	:	$4,723.1

4. NOTE: The General Price Increase Base includes the following objects of expenditure: Contractual Services, Travel, Commodities, Equipment, Telecommunication Services, Operation of Automotive Equipment, Permanent Improvements, Awards & Grants, Hospital and Medical Services and Appliances, and CES Expenses.

B. Utilities Price Increase

1.	FY 1991 Base	:	$37,633.6
2.	FY 1992 Percentage Increase	:	7.50%
3.	FY 1992 Increase	:	$2,826.4

C. Library Price Increase

1.	FY 1991 Base	:	$9,176.9
2.	FY 1992 Percentage Increase	:	20.00%
3.	FY 1992 Increase	:	$1,835.4

SPECIAL ADDENDUM
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

SPECIAL ADDENDUM
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Background/Organization

Since 1914 the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign College of Agriculture has operated the Cooperative Extension Service (CES) for the State of Illinois and its citizens. CES provides educational programs in agriculture, home economics and other related subjects. CES brings unbiased, practical, research-based information to individuals and communities throughout all regions of the State in the following areas:

Community Development/Rural Revitalization
Competitiveness, Profitability, and Sustainability of Agriculture
Environmental Quality and Soil Conservation
Family Well-being
Food Safety, Nutrition, and Wellness
Leadership Development
Youth Development

CES reaches approximately 800,000 Illinois citizens annually and delivers its programs with the assistance of more than 40,000 volunteers. Over 170,000 youngsters participate annually in 4-H activities. The 4-H program in particular has grown dramatically in recent years with a large percentage of the increase occurring in Cook County demonstrating the commitment of CES to serve the people of Illinois whether they reside in rural or urban regions of the State.

CES is a complex organization located in all 102 counties in the State of Illinois. At the local level, councils made up of roughly 3,000 volunteers help to guide CES programming efforts in addition to helping secure adequate local resources to cover the local costs of CES services. Activities are coordinated regionally by seven Regional Directors. These Directors not only coordinate and facilitate the activities of several local offices, they also supervise staff with regional assignments. Field staff are backed up by specialists on campus who are involved in research activities as well. Consequently, new research-based information can be disseminated quickly. In addition to a small administrative staff, there are personnel who help to coordinate programs and provide communications and automation support for programming needs.

Funding Sources

As complex as the organization of CES may be, the funding process is also complex. CES receives funding from federal, state and local government sources. Some sources are dependent strictly on formulas and are generally available to support CES, while others are "dedicated" to specific programs.

Federal funding is based primarily on established formulas although some of these resources are earmarked for specific programs. The formulas are based on various criteria (e.g., population) so that each state in the nation is treated equitably. In FY 1990, Illinois CES received approximately $10 million of these formula funds which represents 3.7% of the funds available nationally to the Extension System. A portion of this federal funding, approximately $3 million, is in dedicated funding for specific programs such as the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program, Urban Gardening, Integrated Pest Management, Renewable Resources, Farm Safety and others. For FY 1990, this $10 million of federal funding accounted for slightly less than 30% of the overall CES budget.

State funding also comes through various mechanisms. Funding is provided from the General Revenue Fund (generated through sales and income taxes) and from the Agricultural Premium Fund (generated by racetrack proceeds throughout the State). The State funding level is determined through the University's operating budget and goes through the same process of approval beginning with the Board of Trustees, the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the Governor, and the General Assembly. The majority of the funding is incremented according to the guidelines approved by that process, namely, salary and general price increases. The remainder, approximately $4 million, is appropriated according to statutory mandate requiring the State to match the contributions of local governments in support of CES. Increments to that amount are based on expectations of funding by the local governmental units. During FY 1990, CES received $19.6 million in State funding or 56.8% of its total resources.

Local governmental units, usually counties, also provide support to CES. Each of those units determines independently how and what level of support it will provide. Some counties have passed referenda authorizing special tax revenues for their local CES programs. Others make allocations from their general tax revenues. In addition to tax support, local funding

is provided by private organizations such as the Farm Bureau, Homemakers Extension Associations, other private groups and organizations. Further, some counties engage in special fund raising efforts. For FY 1990, over $4.8 million, or 13.9%, of CES funding came from local sources. Of that amount, $2.1 million came from local taxing units and $2.7 million from private groups and individuals. Nearly all of these funds are then eligible for matching by the State through the University's appropriation.

Funding Applications

The programs and services offered by CES are personnel intensive like many other University units. As a result, a large portion, approximately 70%, of their annual budget is devoted to salaries and wages. The other 30% supports specific program costs and expenses including rent for office space throughout the State. CES' total budget from all funding sources for FY 1990 was $34.5 million. The following tables provides expenditure detail by category for that budget:

FY 1990 CES Expenditures by Category
(Dollars in Millions)

Professional & Paraprofessional Salaries	$19.8
Secretarial Salaries	4.4
Program & Other Expenses	10.3
Total	$34.5

Another perspective by which to view CES funding expenditures is by the program categories described earlier. The following table provides such detail:

FY 1990 CES Expenditures by Program
(Dollars in Millions)

Agricultural Profitability/Environmental Quality	$12.9
Family Well-being/Youth Development	11.6
Food Nutrition and Wellness	8.4
Community Development/Rural Revitalization	1.6
Total	$34.5

Looking to the Future

For the past several years, it has become increasingly apparent that change would be required to maintain CES staff and services. Throughout the 1980s, CES experienced little or no growth in federal funding, resulting in a sharp decline in terms of buying power. State funding has barely kept pace with inflation, limiting program improvement opportunities. Local funding, like federal funding, has not kept pace. All who benefit from CES must now recognize that these trends are not temporary, but are permanent and will continue into the future. Both new organizational models and new funding options must be secured if the present level of CES service is to be maintained.

Figure A-1 presents, in constant 1990 dollars, funding sources for CES over the past decade. In total, since FY 1980, CES has seen a decline in the overall purchasing power of its budget of $6.6 million or 16% of the FY 1980 budget. While the major source of this purchasing power loss results from the decline of federal funding, it must be recognized that Illinois has not been singled out. Every state in the nation is experiencing the same constant dollar funding decline that is shown on the graph for Illinois. What is not shown, however, is the difference in state funding for Illinois CES versus what is enjoyed by our neighboring Midwestern states.

Two recent comparisons have been made concerning combined state and county appropriations for CES. In a comparison of the seven Big Ten states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin), Illinois ranks seventh (last) in CES funding per citizen, per household, per school child, and per farm acre. Comparing the ten largest agricultural producing states in 1987 (California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and Wisconsin), Illinois ranks either ninth or tenth in funding per citizen, per household, per school child, and per commercial farm.

These funding limitations have had a significant negative effect on the operations of CES. The Director and his staff have been working diligently for several years to maintain service levels while staying within budget. Academic positions have been held vacant and continue to be held vacant as they occur to generate savings. More than 50 professional positions that had been a part of the staffing plan are now vacant. It is

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

FUNDING BY SOURCE

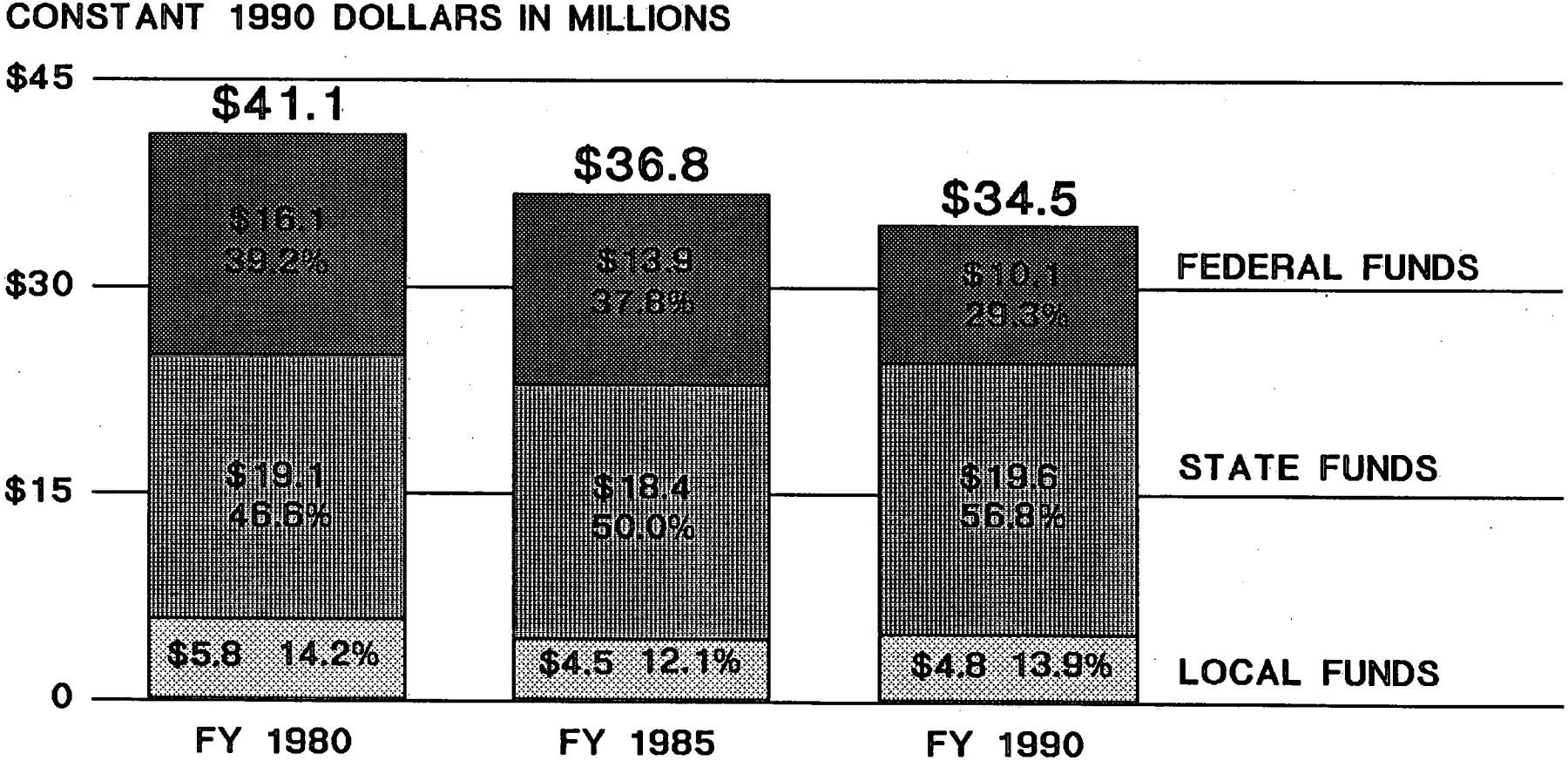


Figure A-1

anticipated that the practice of freezing vacancies will continue throughout FY 1991.

Unfortunately, these vacancies occur somewhat randomly. As a result, some CES offices have been seriously affected while others have remained untouched. Regional Directors are working with staff and councils to maintain services as best possible with some staff being asked to cover responsibilities in more than one office and to serve clientele from more than one county. While such measures provided temporary responses to fiscal constraints, longer term solutions are required to improve the effectiveness of CES activities.

CES Revitalization: The Next Step

The Dean of the College of Agriculture and the Director of the Extension Service have examined a large number of alternatives to deal with the funding constraints the Service faces. It is absolutely clear, on the one hand, that new organizational models are required to more effectively utilize the total sources the Service has available. On the other hand it is equally clear that there is strong interest across the State in maintaining and enhancing current CES service levels.

To keep Cooperative Extension Service activities at current levels for the next decade will require an infusion of $10 million in additional resources in FY 1991 dollars. The large fraction of those resources must come from the State, although a minimum of $2 million must come from expanded local contributions. An increment of $10 million will enable CES to stabilize its fiscal support, to continue its Statewide presence, and to utilize available federal funding for new or expanded program activity.

Over the next several months CES and College of Agriculture officials will work closely with the many constituencies served by the Extension Service to explain the programmatic benefits which can be achieved through these revitalization efforts--as well as the programmatic implications if new resources cannot be secured. The University of Illinois believes that the unique Statewide impact which the Cooperative Extension Service has provided in the past and can provide in the future, fully merits a special effort from the State to preserve this unmatched service to the people of Illinois.

FISCAL YEAR 1992
FINAL CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST

FY 1992 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST

Introduction

The University's FY 1992 Capital Budget Request is composed of two major sections: (1) Regular Capital and (2) Repair and Renovation. The following sections summarize project requests based on the University's most critical needs. Capital budget priorities are based on construction in progress, funds that can be reasonably expected in the current legislative session, and an assessment of facilities which are currently available to meet the academic and research mission of the University of Illinois.

The regular capital segment of the FY 1992 request involves the construction of several high priority building projects at Urbana-Champaign as well as the acquisition of equipment for new facilities which are soon to be completed. At the Chicago campus, remodeling continues to be emphasized to accommodate shifting enrollment patterns and the continued growth in research opportunities. Additionally, a land request, which would provide the University with the opportunity to acquire land adjacent to the Chicago campus, is a top priority for the University.

The Repair and Renovation portion is comprised of project requests which will be funded with the FY 1991 Repair and Renovation appropriation, half of which will be released for FY 1992. As in previous years, these projects address smaller renovation needs, not large enough to compete with major remodeling requests, but which in the aggregate, represent a very significant priority for capital funding.

Regular Capital

The FY 1992 capital request is comprised of 29 projects at a total cost of $89.3 million. Table 1 presents a summary of the proposed projects for FY 1992 in priority order.

The top two priorities at Urbana-Champaign are proposed new facilities: the Special Materials Storage Facility and the Commerce-MBA Building. The Special Materials Storage Facility will house the campus Chemical Waste program. This facility is critical to regulatory compliance and to the effective operation of research activities on the Urbana-Champaign campus

where current facilities are grossly inadequate and do not comply with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency regulations. The Commerce-MBA Building will provide the College of Commerce with the space needed to accommodate an expanding student population and a more comprehensive program. The Commerce-MBA Building request will match $2.2 million in anticipated gift funds.

Upgrading facilities through major remodeling continues to be a high priority at both campuses. These projects seek to renovate existing campus buildings to address programmatic and structural needs. Of the $89 million need described in the regular capital request, $44 million or almost one half is devoted to remodeling projects. Projects include the top two priorities for the Chicago campus: the Revitalization of the Campus Core and the critical Masonry and Window Repair project at the Peoria School of Medicine; as well as the long-delayed English Building remodeling project at Urbana-Champaign.

Also, at the Urbana-Champaign campus, the Critical Equipment request is needed to support the addition of several new facilities as well as the completion of several recent remodeling projects. In addition, the availability of the State Universities Retirement System Building within the boundaries of the Urbana-Champaign campus presents an unusual opportunity. Acquisition of this facility will allow the consolidation of the Campus Police from three locations and will also accommodate the Division of Campus Parking which currently occupies leased space.

At the Chicago campus and of critical importance, a $7 million land request, which would provide the University with the opportunity to acquire land adjacent to the Chicago campus, is a top priority for the University of Illinois. The chance to purchase land in an urban area ideal for the University's future needs is indeed remarkable, and it is crucial that this purchase go forward as soon as possible in order to take advantage of this rare opportunity.

Equally important in this request, planning funds of $9.7 million (11%) for new construction or major remodeling projects, representing approximately $200 million in future needs, are also included for FY 1992. A top priority is planning for construction of a 41,200 assignable square feet addition to the Art & Architecture Building at Chicago which has an

acute and long standing need for additional space for its highly regarded and productive instructional programs. The proposed Chemistry Building at Chicago will resolve the Chemistry Department's space deficiency and consolidate the department into a 100,000 square foot facility. At Urbana-Champaign, top planning priorities involve the proposed Northeast Campus Energy Center, which is vitally needed to generate additional capacity in the northern section of the campus, and the Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

In addition to the project list in Table 1, Table 2 provides a breakdown of projects by budget category and by campus, Table 3 illustrates the financial impact of the the FY 1992 projects for future year requirements for the campuses, and Table 4 details the cost per square foot that is anticipated for new buildings and major remodeling projects requested for FY 1992.

Status of Ongoing Projects

To understand the direction and emphases of the FY 1992 request, it is important to view them in the context of past capital appropriations. Table 5 provides a history of actions on capital budget requests from FY 1987 through the tentative FY 1991 appropriation, and Table 6 shows the construction status of recent appropriations through FY 1990.

The projects which were approved for FY 1991 capital appropriation are shown below along with their proposed funding levels.

Regular Capital

Chicago	
Energy Conservation	$ 653,398
Urbana-Champaign	
Molecular Biology Lab-Utilities & Site Dev.	$ 4,625,000
Law School Expansion and Renovation	5,000,000
Critical Equipment - Biotechnology Lab.	3,000,000
Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	4,230,000
Energy Conservation	123,961
	$ 17,632,359

Science and Technology Program

Chicago	
Molecular Biology Laboratory	$ 41,667,400
Repair and Renovation	6,569,800
Urbana-Champaign	
Chemical and Life Sciences Building	$ 56,334,900
Computer & Systems Research Lab - Equipment	450,000
Superconductivity Bridge - Equipment	100,000
Repair and Renovation Projects	9,098,200
	$114,220,300

Repair and Renovation

Appropriations from the Build Illinois Repair and Renovation Program provided the University with $7.8 million annually in FY 1986 through FY 1988, and FY 1990. This program had provided the University with a critical source of support for repair and renovation projects. With the loss of operating budget funds which in past years have been available for repair and renovation needs, an alternative source of funds for this critical need is required.

For FY 1991, $15.7 million, or twice the annual amount for Repair and Renovation, has been approved. One-half of the projects to be funded from this amount were requested in the FY 1991 Budget Request. This FY 1992 request identifies the remaining projects for each campus to be funded from the FY 1991 proposed Repair and Renovation appropriation level.

These proposed projects are similar to the types of projects that have been included in the Build Illinois Repair and Renovation request in the past. They include the realignment of space to meet changing programmatic needs, the remodeling of space to restore old or heavily worn facilities, and the replacement of building and campus utility systems. The program would allow each campus a measure of flexibility uncharacteristic of the regular capital funding process. As in past years, these lists may undergo minor changes in terms of the specific projects to be funded or in the elements a project will include, depending on the priorities which are most critical to the University at the time the funds become available.

TABLE 1
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
FY 1992 CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
PRIORITY LIST
(Dollars in Thousands)

Priority	Campus	Project Title	Budget Category	FY 1992 Request	Cumulative Cost		
					University	Chicago	Urbana
1	U1	Special Materials Storage Facility	BLDG	$2,974.4	$2,974.4		$2,974.4
2	C1	Revitalization of Campus Core	REMD	4,472.0	7,446.4	$4,472.0	
3	C2	Masonry & Window Repair - Peoria COM	REMD	1,150.0	8,596.4	5,622.0	
4	U2	Commerce Instructional Facility (1)	BLDG	6,554.5	15,150.9		9,528.9
5	U3	Critical Equipment (2)	EQUIP	2,350.0	17,500.9		11,878.9
6	C3	Chicago Land Purchase	LAND	7,000.0	24,500.9	12,622.0	
7	U4	State Universities Retirement System Bldg.	LAND	1,150.0	25,650.9		13,028.9
8	C4	Instructional Space Addition - AAB	PLAN	865.9	26,516.8	13,487.9	
9	U5	Northeast Campus Energy Center	PLAN	827.0	27,343.8		13,855.9
10	C5	Chemistry Building	PLAN	1,728.1	29,071.9	15,216.0	
11	U6	Agriculture Replacement Land	LAND	2,169.0	31,240.9		16,024.9
12	U7	English Building Remodeling Phase IV	REMD	4,050.0	35,290.9		20,074.9
13	U8	Electrical Engineering Laboratory	PLAN	1,887.0	37,177.9		21,961.9
14	C6	Associated Health Professions Bldg.	REMD	8,948.9	46,126.8	24,164.9	
15	U9	Critical Remodeling	REMD	5,551.0	51,677.8		27,512.9
16	C7	Pharmacy Building Remodeling	REMD	1,930.2	53,608.0	26,095.1	
17	U10	Geology Laboratory	PLAN	900.0	54,508.0		28,412.9
18	U11	Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	UTIL	7,350.0	61,858.0		35,762.9
19	U12	Freer Hall Remodeling	PLAN	370.0	62,228.0		36,132.9
20	C8	College of Business Administration Bldg.	PLAN	1,263.6	63,491.6	27,358.7	
21	U13	Social Work Building	BLDG	4,074.5	67,566.1		40,207.4
22	U14	Mechanical Engineering Lab Remodeling	REMD	3,900.0	71,466.1		44,107.4
23	C9	Science & Engineering Library	BLDG	1,306.2	72,772.3	28,664.9	
24	U15	Campus Site Improvements	SITE	1,690.0	74,462.3		45,797.4
25	U16	English Building Remodeling Phase V	PLAN	350.0	74,812.3		46,147.4
26	C10	College of Medicine - West Tower	REMD	9,305.9	84,118.2	37,970.8	
27	C11	Alumni Hall Remodeling - Phase III	REMD	4,680.0	88,798.2	42,650.8	
28	U17	Old Ag. Engineering Bldg. Remd.	PLAN	210.0	89,008.2		46,357.4
29	U18	Engineering Hall Remodeling	PLAN	240.0	89,248.2		46,597.4

(1) This includes gift funds of $2.2 million for a total project cost of $8.7 million.

(2) Critical Equipment consists of the Soybean Research Center ($750,000), Special Materials Storage Facility ($200,000), Superconductivity Bridge ($500,000), and the Animal Science Laboratory ($900,000).

TABLE 2
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
FY 1992 REGULAR CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
SUMMARY BY CAMPUS AND CATEGORY
(Dollars In Thousands)

Category	Chicago	Urbana-Champaign	Total
Buildings, Additions, and/or Structures		$13,603.4	$13,603.4
Land Aquisition	$7,000.0	3,319.0	10,319.0
Moveable Equipment		2,350.0	2,350.0
Utilities		7,350.0	7,350.0
Remodeling	30,487.0	13,501.0	43,988.0
Site Improvements		1,690.0	1,690.0
Planning	5,163.8	4,784.0	9,947.8
TOTAL	$42,650.8	$46,597.4	$89,248.2

TABLE 3
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
FUTURE FUNDING IMPLICATIONS OF THE
FY 1992 REGULAR CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST
(Dollars in Thousands)

Priority	Campus	Project Title	Budget Category	FY 1992 Request	FY 1993 Costs	Cost for FY 1993 and Beyond
1	U1	Special Material Storage Facility	BLDG	$2,974.4		
2	C1	Revitalization of Campus Core	REMD	4,472.0		
3	C2	Masonry & Window Repair - Peoria COM	REMD	1,150.0		
4	U2	Commerce Instructional Facility	BLDG	6,554.5		$500.0
5	U3	Critical Equipment	EQUIP	2,350.0		
6	C3	Chicago Land Purchase	LAND	7,000.0		
7	U4	State Universities Retirement System Bldg.	LAND	1,150.0		
8	C4	Instructional Space Addition - AAB	PLAN	865.9	$16,800.2	1,378.0
9	U5	Northeast Campus Energy Center	PLAN	827.0	12,000.0	
10	C5	Chemistry Building	PLAN	1,728.1	33,423.5	7,500.0
11	U6	Agriculture Replacement Land	LAND	2,169.0		
12	U7	English Building Remodeling Phase IV	REMD	4,050.0		
13	U8	Electrical Engineering Laboratory	PLAN	1,887.0	38,302.0	3,000.0
14	C6	Associated Health Professions Bldg.	REMD	8,948.9	7,280.0	
15	U9	Critical Remodeling	REMD	5,551.0		
16	C7	Pharmacy Building Remodeling	REMD	1,930.2	1,770.7	1,557.8
17	U10	Geology Laboratory	PLAN	900.0	16,415.0	1,500.0
18	U11	Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	UTIL	7,350.0	1,900.0	
19	U12	Freer Gym Remodeling	PLAN	370.0		
20	C8	College of Business Administration Bldg.	PLAN	1,263.6	26,120.5	1,378.0
21	U13	Social Work Building	BLDG	4,074.5		
22	U14	Mechanical Engineering Lab Remodeling	REMD	3,900.0		
23	C9	Science & Engineering Library	PLAN	1,306.2	26,677.8	8,300.0
24	U15	Campus Site Improvements	SITE	1,690.0	4,410.0	
25	U16	English Building Remodeling Phase V	PLAN	350.0	3,500.0	
26	C10	College of Medicine - West Tower	REMD	9,305.9	5,200.0	27,094.0
27	C11	Alumni Hall Remodeling - Phase III	REMD	4,680.0	1,352.0	
28	U17	Old Ag. Engineering Bldg. Remd.	PLAN	210.0	2,100.0	
29	U18	Engineering Hall Remodeling	PLAN	240.0	2,400.0	2,640.0
		TOTAL		$89,248.2	$199,651.7	$54,847.8

TABLE 4
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
FY 1992 CAPITAL BUDGET
COST PER SQUARE FOOT OF NEW BUILDING AND MAJOR REMODELING PROJECTS BY CAMPUS

Chicago	Project Cost	Gross Square Feet	Net Assignable Sq. Feet	Efficiency NASF/GSF	$/GSF	$/NASF
Major Remodeling Projects						
Revitalization of Campus Core	$4,472,000		135,000			$33.13
Associated Health Prof. Bldg.	8,948,900		107,500			83.25
Pharmacy Building	1,930,200		16,800			114.89
College of Medicine West–Phase 1	9,305,900		121,800			76.40
Alumni Hall – Phase III	4,680,000		108,276			43.22
Urbana–Champaign						
New Buildings						
Special Materials Storage Fac.	$2,974,400	14,000	9,208	0.66	$212.46	$323.02
Commerce–MBA Building*	8,754,500	40,960	25,140	0.61	213.73	348.23
Social Work Building	4,074,500	25,000	15,000	0.60	162.98	271.63
Major Remodeling Projects						
English Building – Phase IV	$4,050,000		61,940			$65.39
Mechanical Engineering Lab.	3,900,000		48,083			81.11

*Total project cost which includes gift funds of $2.2 million.

TABLE 5
HISTORY OF RECENT CAPITAL BUDGET ACTIONS

	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Campus Requests					
Chicago	$19,564,400	$24,177,000	$48,293,200	$38,085,500	$83,872,300
Urbana-Champaign	39,148,900	33,643,800	30,198,500	44,439,000	96,980,300
TOTAL	$58,713,300	$57,820,800	$78,491,700	$82,524,500	$180,852,600
IBHE Recommendations					
Chicago	$8,869,100	$18,393,000	$23,874,500	$31,010,300	$51,996,800
Urbana-Champaign	29,718,800	18,589,000	17,005,000	36,672,700	81,346,300
TOTAL	$38,587,900	$36,982,000	$40,879,500	$67,683,000	$133,343,100
Regular Capital Appropriation (1)					
Chicago	$22,499,900		$12,577,900	$4,597,000	
Urbana-Champaign	28,817,400	$7,779,000	3,070,000	6,000,000	$16,855,000
TOTAL	$51,317,300	$7,779,000	$15,647,900	$10,597,000	$16,855,000
Appropriations for Special Projects					
Energy Conservation	$296,000	$547,136	$489,600	$564,200	$777,400
Build Illinois R & R	7,834,000	7,834,000		7,834,000	15,668,000
Build Illinois - Major Projects (2)	14,500,000	2,000,000		31,734,000	98,552,300
Pollution Control Institute	800,000 (3)				
TOTAL	$23,430,000	$10,381,136	$489,600	$40,132,200	$114,997,700
Total Appropriation					
University of Illinois	$74,747,300	$18,160,136	$16,137,500	$50,729,200	$131,852,700

(1) Excludes appropriations for special projects
(2) Build Illinois - Major Projects becomes Science and Technology in FY 1990
(3) Funds lapsed in FY 1988

TABLE 6
STATUS OF CAPITAL PROJECTS
FY 1985 – FY 1990
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Project Cost	Estimated Completion Date	Status
FY 1985 Appropriations			
Chicago			
Pharmacy Bldg. Air–Cond. (planning)	$433.2	6/91	Construction 85% complete.
Library Renovation & OAR Relocation (planning)	324.5	9/90	Construction 98% complete.
Energy Conservation	781.5		Complete.
Subtotal	$1,539.2		
Urbana–Champaign			
Plant Sciences Greenhouse Complex	$10,116.1		Complete.
Animal Sciences Lab Chilled Water Line	354.6		Complete.
Roof Replacement, Various Buildings	524.2		Complete.
Energy Conservation	860.6		Complete.
Subtotal	$11,855.5		
FY 1985 TOTAL	$13,394.7		
FY 1986 Appropriations			
Chicago			
Pharmacy Building Remodeling & Air Cond.	$5,218.0	6/91	Construction 85% complete.
Office of Admissions and Records Relocation	1,149.8		Complete.
Engineering Research Facility (planning)	2,400.0	1/91	Construction 82% complete.
Library Renovation	5,345.0	9/90	Construction 98% complete.
Build Illinois (R & R)	3,284.9		Complete.
Subtotal	$17,397.7		
Urbana–Champaign			
Fire Services Institute	$2,600.0		Complete.
Swine Research Center	1,745.3		Complete.
Environmental Sciences Building Remodeling	3,500.0		Complete.
Digital Computer Lab. Addition	1,100.0		Complete.
Animal Sciences Lab. Addition (Build Illinois)	1,000.0	3/91	Construction 60% complete.
Microelectronics Center	13,700.0		Complete.
Food for Century III	600.0		Complete.
Beckman Institute	10,000.0		Complete.
Build Illinois (R & R)	4,549.1		Complete.
Orr Farm Purchase	700.0		Complete.
Subtotal	$39,494.4		
FY 1986 TOTAL	$56,892.1		

TABLE 6 (cont.)

	Project Cost	Estimated Completion Date	Status
FY 1987 Appropriations			
Chicago			
Engineering Research Facility	$22,499.9	1/91	Construction 82% complete.
Energy Conservation Cycle VII	296.4	9/90	Construction 20% complete.
Build Illinois (R & R)	3,284.9	2/89	90% complete.
Subtotal	$26,081.2		
Urbana–Champaign			
Digital Computer Lab. Addition	$17,417.4		Complete.
Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	9,410.0		Complete.
Motor Pool Relocation	1,990.0		Complete.
Build Illinois (R & R)	4,549.1		Complete.
Animal Sciences Lab. Addition (Build Illinois)	14,500.0	3/91	Construction 60% complete.
Pollution Control Equipment	800.0		Funds lapsed 7/87.
Subtotal	$48,666.5		
FY 1987 TOTAL	$74,747.7		
FY 1988 Appropriations			
Chicago			
Build Illinois (R & R)	$3,284.9	10/90	Construction underway.
Energy Conservation Cycle VIII	458.8	1/91	Design development.
Subtotal	$3,743.7		
Urbana–Champaign			
Build Illinois (R & R)	$4,549.1	1/90	Construction underway.
Animal Sciences Lab. Addition (Build Illinois)	2,000.0	3/91	Construction 60% complete.
Energy Conservation Cycle VIII	88.4		Complete.
Federal Research Facility Site Improvement	1,000.0		Complete.
Beckman Institute Equipment	3,000.0		Complete.
Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	3,779.0		Complete.
Subtotal	$14,416.5		
FY 1988 TOTAL	$18,160.2		

TABLE 6 (cont.)

	Project Cost	Estimated Completion Date	Status
FY 1989 Appropriations			
Chicago			
Asbestos Abatement			
Clinical Sciences South	$1,745.0	7/91	5% complete.
University Center Library	495.0	11/90	95% complete.
Pharmacy Building	790.0	11/90	75% complete.
Clinical Sciences Building Remodeling	9,547.9	7/91	Design development.
Energy Conservation Cycle IX	255.3	10/91	Design development.
Subtotal	$12,833.2		
Urbana–Champaign			
Asbestos Abatement			
Old Vet. Med./Env. Sci. Bldg.	$800.0	5/91	50% complete.
Utility Infrastructure Upgrade	2,470.0	12/90	Under construction.
Energy Conservation Cycle IX	234.3	10/91	Design development.
Subtotal	$3,304.3		
FY 1989 TOTAL	$16,137.5		
FY 1990 Appropriations			
Chicago			
Molecular Biology Laboratory (planning)	$1,966.0	7/94	Design development.
Engineering Research Facility – Equipment	6,026.8	9/90	Purchase in progress.
Alumni Hall Remodeling Phase II	4,597.0	6/91	Design development.
Energy Conservation Cycle X	391.8	6/92	Design development.
Build Illinois (R & R)	3,284.9	12/91	Design development.
Subtotal	$16,266.5		
Urbana–Champaign			
Chemical and Life Sciences Lab. (planning)	$2,425.0	1/94	Design development.
Superconductivity Bridge	3,150.3	1/92	Design development.
Computer & Systems Research Laboratory	11,632.9	9/92	Design development.
Critical Equipment	4,300.0	9/90	Purchase in progress.
Noyes Laboratory Remodeling ?	2,233.0	8/91	Funds unreleased.
Energy Conservation Cycle X	172.4	6/92	Design development.
Build Illinois (R & R)	4,549.1	12/91	Design development.
Temple Buell Architecture Building	6,000.0	12/92	A/E selection.
Subtotal	$34,462.7		
FY 1990 TOTAL	$50,729.2		

REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS

FY 1992 REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS
CHICAGO CAMPUS

Core Campus Revitalization ($4,472,000)

The University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, now the east side of the University of Illinois at Chicago campus, held its first classes in February, 1965. The focal point of the campus was designed and constructed as a great court situated above a lecture center and located between the Chicago Circle Center and the Library. The Court, a 135,000 square foot area, was constructed of granite and pre-cast concrete and is slightly elevated from the walkway. The elevated corners of the Court are the roofs of the four lecture hall buildings in the Lecture Center beneath the Court. The Lecture Center complex is connected at the Court with most major campus buildings. This core area encompassing the Court and the Lecture Center is a major crossroads for pedestrians on the Chicago campus, a center for campus activities, and a central focal point for the campus itself.

Heavy pedestrian traffic and deferred maintenance have led to a deteriorated area suffering from inadequate drainage, poor lighting, water leakage, and dirty surfaces. The decayed state of the campus core has contributed to a dark, inhospitable, and unsafe atmosphere. It is critical to stop the deterioration in this prominent area and create an appealing environment attractive to students, visitors, potential students, faculty and staff.

Consistent with the recently developed campus master plan, the proposed project encompassing the Court and the Lecture Center will include correcting inadequate exterior drainage, removing existing asphalt pavement, installing new paving materials, installing improved lighting, replacing draperies in the lecture halls, cleaning concrete and glass surfaces, correcting roof and walkway leakage over the Lecture Center, painting trim and doors, and complying with handrail and other applicable codes.

The estimated cost of this major remodeling project is $4,472,000.

Masonry and Window Repair - Peoria COM ($1,150,000)

This project will involve major window and masonry repairs at the Peoria School of Medicine. These repairs are critical to the building's integrity and therefore assume a top priority in the FY 1992 Budget Request.

Serious deficiencies at the Peoria School of Medicine have been known since early 1984 when leaking and fogging windows were discovered at various locations throughout the building. In the spring of 1985, water leakage through the exterior walls in the below-grade area was experienced. An investigation conducted by the project architect, at the request of the Capital Development Board (CDB), revealed that the footing tile was installed at an elevation of one foot lower than expected. Additionally, the building has experienced extensive cracking and water permeation to its exterior walls, water leakage into the lower level of the building just east of the south entrance, and window seal corrosion. In May 1987, the University provided funds and authorized the CDB to employ a consultant, John Frauenhoffer & Associates, to undertake a survey to determine the cause of the window water infiltration and ground water leakage and/or seepage.

Based on the findings of the Frauenhoffer Report completed in May 1989, the causes of distress in the masonry, leakage at the windows, and lower-level water infiltration are as follows:

1. The rowlock brick cap leaks, allowing water to enter the wall, drain to the window, and enter the building.

2. The method of sealing the triple-pane glass units into the aluminum frames was inadequate, allowing leakage between the glass and frame.

3. There is an existing storm sewer under the building which is overloaded causing water to surcharge into the lower level.

This project will undertake major repairs necessary to correct these deficiencies. Those sections of brick which are cracked and deteriorated, as well as corroded shelf angles, shelf angle flashing, and the rowlock brick cap will be replaced. Additional control joints will be added to prevent cracking from the corners of the building and windows. All glass units in the building will be replaced with operable sash units and an exterior wet seal will be provided for the new windows. In order to remedy storm sewer overflow, the footing drain will be separated from the storm sewer. The cost of these repairs is expected to be $1,150,000.

Chicago Land Purchase ($7,000,000)

The University of Illinois at Chicago is faced with the remarkable opportunity to acquire land which is targeted by the recently-completed Master Plan as an area for future expansion. It is estimated that $7 million will be needed to purchase approximately 40 acres in an area contained by Morgan and Union Streets on the east and west, and by Roosevelt Road and the railroad tracks at 16th Street on the north and south. Working with the City of Chicago, the University intends to acquire this land which will enable the University to meet the campus's 40-year program projections. The largest landholder in the area is the City of Chicago, followed by the University of Illinois, the Chicago Board of Education, and a few private owners.

Proposed for this area is the future expansion of recreational facilities to provide for the athletic, physical education, and recreation needs of the Chicago campus, as well as campus support facilities such as the restoration of the Maxwell Street Police Station for use as the UIC police station. Future developments in the sciences and engineering will also require additional property. In addition, much of the existing retail area will be preserved and can provide important services to the community and to the University. It is critical that this land be purchased quickly before speculation and private developers make its acquisition economically impractical.

Architecture and Art Building Additions - Planning ($865,900)

The College of Architecture, Art and Urban Planning (AAUP) has an established reputation for outstanding academic programs. For example, the Department of History of Architecture and Art is currently one of the largest and most diverse such programs for undergraduates in the country. The department includes faculty with expertise in film, photography and design. The School of Urban Planning and Policy is officially recognized by the American Planning Association and currently maintains a distinguished and productive faculty. Annual expenditures for the School's research increased from $316,000 in 1984 to $747,000 in 1989. Yet, despite its progress and outstanding academic programs, the College continues to lack adequate physical facilities.

The Architecture and Art Building was designed to be completed in two distinct phases. Based on the original design, the second phase of the building construction would account for 60% of the total required space, including faculty offices, seminar rooms and classrooms, a resource center and gallery, and additional instructional laboratory space. However, the second phase was never implemented. One result of not initiating the second phase of construction has been the dispersal of the College's units to six different campus locations, including leased space. Some units in the College have been moved as many as six times in the last 20 years.

The current lack of proximity between units inhibits the operation of joint programs which require close faculty collaboration. Failure to address the problem will create more acute problems in the future, especially as programs in Architecture, Urban Planning, and affiliated centers become more interdisciplinary.

Furthermore, there are now major graduate programs in Architecture and Art and Design which were not part of the original curricula. There is also a new graduate program in the History of Architecture and Art. In 1977, the College of Architecture and Art and the College of Urban Sciences merged to form the current College of Architecture, Art and Urban Planning. The current College also includes the Center for Urban Economic Development, and the Nathalie Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement. No additional space was acquired to house these new programs. At present, there are 62 full-time and 50 adjunct faculty in Architecture and Art, and a total of 20 faculty offices. Seminar and teaching assistant spaces are non-existent. Graduate programs in AAUP increased from 68 students in 1975 to more than 300 students in 1989 with no increase in physical facilities.

The proposed Architecture and Art Building Additions will help provide the space required to accommodate the College's programs and relocate the College's dispersed faculty, students, and administration from six different locations to two campus locations. The proposed building additions would satisfy the College's most urgent space needs and help to promote greater program efficiency and effectiveness for AAUP.

The proposed Architecture and Art Building Additions will provide 41,200 NASF of offices, classrooms, laboratories, and special use space. Some portion of the existing 23,000 square feet of space AAUP now uses in

the Behavioral Sciences Building, Henry Hall, and University Hall will become available to existing units with critical space shortages. The 6,600 square feet of leased space will also be vacated.

The new additions will be added to the north and south of the existing Architecture and Art Building at locations which are adjacent to existing horizontal and vertical circulation and where provisions were made for additions in the original building planning and construction.

Chemistry Building - Planning ($1,728,100)

The Chemistry Department moved into the Science and Engineering South (SES) building in 1969 at a time when its graduate research programs were in their infancy. During the past 20 years the number of graduate students and postdoctoral research associates has continuously increased. Annual external funds secured by Chemistry faculty are approaching the $3 million level, a 16-fold increase over the past 17 years.

There is every reason to expect increased research activities will continue. The department will expand into a new but very important area of analytical chemistry and into the extremely promising interface between organic chemistry and life and medical sciences, an area in which there is intense student and employer (pharmaceutical industry) interest. Finally, the department plans to develop the industrially important areas of macromolecular and polymer chemistry as well as environmental chemistry.

The space currently available to the Chemistry Department precludes further growth of research activities. In fact, it is extremely difficult to fill existing vacancies as there is no office or lab space available for new faculty members. By comparison, a survey of 12 midwestern chemistry departments establishes an average facility size that exceeds UIC's by about 12,500 net assignable square feet when adjusted for facility size. The shortage of space is so critical that it directly and adversely affects UIC's ability to recruit new faculty. UIC simply cannot compete with chemistry departments able to offer ample space in new or newly remodeled buildings.

Analysis of research expenditures in the physical sciences indicates a need for approximately 12,000-15,000 square feet of office and research space for each $1 million of annual research expenditures. If Chemistry

research expenditures double in the next ten years, as anticipated, approximately 90,000 square feet of office and research space will be needed by the year 2000. To date, space deficits have been accommodated through conversion of undergraduate teaching space to office and research space. The college has exhausted these options and must now look for new space to pursue expanding research productivity.

UIC proposes a new, free-standing Chemistry Research Building be constructed to accommodate existing Chemistry faculty and programs, expansion of current areas of research and introduction of critically needed new areas of research. Planning funds are requested for the design of a 100,000 NASF Chemistry Research Building devoted to research in the areas of physical and analytical chemistry, biochemistry, and organic and inorganic chemistry.

Associated Health Professions Building Remodeling ($8,948,900)

The College of Associated Health Professions (CAHP) is currently located in several buildings which span across a three block area. Communication barriers among faculty, students, and administrators exist on both inter- and intradepartmental levels. Relocating these departments to one building would facilitate greater interdisciplinary collaboration in research and in service. In addition, consolidation would create more efficient use of space when scheduling classes and conferences, more efficient use of research and teaching equipment, and a substantial reduction in faculty and staff travel time between locations.

The College of Associated Health Professions Building (formerly the 1919 West Taylor Street Building) experienced a decline in use for patient care programs during the late 1970s, and therefore provides a feasible site for the CAHP's expansion and consolidation.

The College of Associated Health Professions Building is an "H" shaped eight story building, constructed as a tuberculosis hospital in the early 1950s. The building has approximately 183,000 GSF and 107,500 NASF of space. Since the building was first acquired in June of 1975, the need for a major upgrade has been evident. Some academic projects proposed for this facility have been postponed due to inadequate electrical power, while others have been conducted only through the aid of innovative logistical

maneuverings. The current phase of the building upgrade represents a continuing effort to correct facility deficiencies and provide useable facilities for the CAHP.

The Associated Health Professions Building houses a variety of campus programs dependent on remodeling. These programs include the College of Associated Health Professions, the Family Practice Department and Clinic, the Child Care Center, the Early Outreach Program, the Obstetrics Clinic, and the Division of Services for Crippled Children. Many of the building occupants require upgraded electric power, air-conditioning, window replacement, and general building improvements such as code corrections and elevator renovation. The CAHP also requires space renovation to accommodate the relocation of two additional departments and development of its most promising research endeavors: metabolism, computerized anatomical imaging, collaborative research in physical therapy and nutrition, and kinesiology.

Initial upgrading and modernization of electrical services in the building began with the allocation of funds in FY 1979 and FY 1980. Completion of this modernization has provided adequate electrical service for future needs to most floors. Current and future building occupants will be unable to fully utilize the newly provided electrical services or to service new program requirements without the installation of electrical control panels and supplemental wiring. A project approved in FY 1987 will distribute electrical power on floors two, three, and four to the Biocommunications Arts, Occupational Therapy, and Physical Therapy departments. A second project approved for funding in FY 1987 will remodel part of the sixth floor for the Department of Nutrition and Medical Dietetics.

The overall project proposed for FY 1992 is the first of two phases required to restore and upgrade the building for permanent use. This phase addresses three distinct components:

1. Electrical power distribution;
2. Installation and distribution of a central air-conditioning systems; and
3. Window replacement and tuck-pointing.

The second phase of work will address elevator renovation, code corrections, and the balance of the electrical distribution and window replacement work.

Pharmacy Building Remodeling - Phase II ($1,930,200)

Since the Pharmacy Building was constructed, there have been major changes in the programs of the College of Pharmacy. A new pharmacy curriculum, the Doctor of Pharmacy degree program, was approved for implementation in FY 1984. The new Pharm.D curriculum is a six-year program composed of two years of pre-pharmacy and four years of professional education. Previously, the faculty of the College taught several basic science courses (e.g., physics, organic chemistry, history, anatomy, etc.); whereas, in the new curriculum, these courses are a component of the pre-pharmacy requirements available at the undergraduate level. The undergraduate curriculum has undergone significant changes with much less emphasis on wet laboratory instruction and greater emphasis on the social, behavioral/administrative, and biological sciences, and the professional practice of pharmacy. As a result of this major curricular change and the corresponding reduction in class size, there is no longer a need for the large laboratories designed in the early 1950s. Some of these laboratories should be modernized into smaller laboratories for computer applications, faculty offices, and research laboratories. With the increased emphasis on high technology research among its faculty, the conversion of unneeded undergraduate laboratory space into areas where high technology research can be conducted by students and faculty is a high priority goal of the College.

Another high priority goal of the College is to increase research funding from external sources including pharmaceutical corporations and international organizations such as the World Health Organization. Completion of this capital improvement project will make the College more competitive in attracting research project money sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute, and the National Science Foundation.

The College of Pharmacy faculty and administration have recently prepared a space plan for all College of Pharmacy space. This space plan is incorporated in a 4-phase redevelopment and renovation program for the Pharmacy building.

- Phase I is comprised of the renovation of the building HVAC systems, the Pharmacy Practice Simulation Laboratory, and the Computer Applications and Robotics Laboratory, all funded in FY 1986.

- Phase II of the plan, requested for FY 1992 and described herein, addresses the highest priority office and research laboratory needs.

- Phase III, scheduled for FY 1993, will address the need for new flexible student laboratories and classroom space.

- Phase IV, scheduled for FY 1994, will address lecture room and office renovations in the basement and on the first floor.

The projects described below are a direct result of this study and have the highest priority. Rooms 501-510 are graduate research laboratories which need to be modernized for conducting high technology research. Room 133, a former manufacturing pharmacy area, is to be remodeled for offices and research laboratories for the Clinical Pharmacokinetics Laboratory. Rooms 237, 304, 346 and 404 are large undergraduate laboratories which need to be remodeled as faculty office and research space for the following departments/programs: Department of Pharmacy Practice, Program for Collaborative Research in the Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmacodynamics, and Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Pharmacognosy.

The College of Pharmacy Space Management Plan Report shows the College has a deficiency of approximately 9,000 square feet of office and research space, but a corresponding excess of 20,000 square feet of teaching laboratory space. This office and research space deficiency is expected to grow considerably as new research initiatives are implemented. The conversion of teaching areas to office and research space will alleviate current deficiencies and will position the College of Pharmacy for leadership in related biotechnology research.

College of Business Administration Building (CBA) - Planning ($1,263,600)

The College of Business Administration at the Chicago campus was established as a business education program in the post-World War II period at Navy Pier in Chicago. The program was relocated to the Chicago Circle Campus in 1965, and achieved its college status thereafter. The College has a 40-year history of development during which it has brought together distinguished faculty in accounting, economics, finance, management, marketing, information systems, and business administration. Recent years

have also seen the development of its graduate studies and research programs. Assessing its role as a major public research university's business college in urban Chicago, a regional, national and international center of commerce and industry, the CBA is addressing the growing importance of business and economics in social institutions.

The College is also adopting significant research and graduate training initiatives to expand its potential as a productive participant in the revitalization and growth of the Illinois economy. Specifically, research programs are being developed in the areas of commodities and futures trading and theoretical and applied approaches to critical issues and problems, with particular emphasis on those factors which influence the economic and social fabric of the State of Illinois. These programs will have a direct impact upon the instructional programs within the College at both the advanced undergraduate and graduate levels. Special efforts will be made to disseminate the knowledge developed in these programs to the broader public through publications, lectures, seminars and workshops, as well as direct communication with government organizations, private firms, groups, and individuals through executive training programs.

The College of Business Administration was comprised of six academic departments, a number of research programs, and undergraduate and graduate degree programs with 3,338 students and 119 FTE academic staff in 1989. The graduate program increased from 21 master's degree students in 1975, to 572 master's and 67 Ph.D. students in 1989 while undergraduate enrollments remained stable.

These developments have occurred in the absence of facility resources to support the growth of the College. The College has progressed over the past 10 to 15 years in anticipation of new and expanded facility resources. There are many program activities that cannot be considered for implementation or growth at this time due to a lack of space. Faculty office and research space is now being acquired by converting conference rooms and leasing commercial space. The College occupies four floors in University Hall and one floor in a converted classroom building that totals approximately 26,000 NASF.

Based on comparative data from other Big Ten institutions, business schools with a comparable number of undergraduate majors, graduate students,

credit hours, and faculty require an average of 133,000 GSF to accommodate their overall space needs. A facility of this size is proposed for the College of Business Administration.

Science and Engineering Library - Planning ($1,306,200)

UIC has two major library facilities: the Library of the Health Sciences (89,766 NASF) and the East Campus Main Library Building (177,328 NASF). The Library of the Health Sciences is well-suited to the needs of its users and has sufficient capacity to accommodate anticipated growth for five to ten years. However, UIC's east campus library facilities have serious deficiences that must be corrected in order to support the research and teaching missions of the campus.

The East Campus Main Library Building was originally designed to serve the needs of undergraduate commuter students. It is totally inadequate for the needs of researchers. Deficiencies include substandard aisle spacing, inadequate stack space, improper design for access by handicapped users, and student and faculty reading space deficits. Conservative analyses show that, at the current rate of collection development, the space needs of the library will exceed available space by 62,000 NASF in FY 1990, and this deficiency will reach 100,000 NASF by the year 2000. Some estimates indicate almost 200,000 NASF of additional space will be required for library functions to accommodate growth past the turn of the century.

Math, Science, and Art and Architecture collections are presently housed in separate facilities because of space shortages, and significant portions of the library's collections are held in inaccessible remote storage locations. Interim measures to provide additional space have included the securing of off-site compact storage space, reclamation of space previously assigned to other units, and remodeling of the existing library, but these are only stop-gap solutions.

The proposed facility will be designed as a graduate research library emphasizing science and engineering collections. The proposed facility will directly support research and teaching in the physical sciences and engineering. Enhancement of library support for these activities is essential to the maintenance of UIC's competitive position as a Research I institution. Current and prospective faculty have indicated serious

dissatisfaction with the level of library support now offered by the campus, and faculty recruitment efforts will be impaired if the current situation is not corrected.

The proposed facility will create a focus for science, engineering and technology development activities on the campus. Location of the facility in proximity to the present Science and Engineering Laboratories, Science and Engineering Offices, and Science and Engineering South Buildings will create a strong core of facilities to serve the needs of students, faculty and researchers in these areas.

The proposed facility will be constructed in two phases. Phase I will construct approximately 100,000 NASF of stack, reader and service spaces. The estimated cost of Phase I is $38,000,000, including $8,000,000 for movable equipment.

College of Medicine West Building Remodeling ($9,305,900)

The Basic Medical Sciences departments, which have occupied space primarily in the College of Medicine West for many years, have been "land-locked" with little or no opportunities for expansion. Internal remodeling of space vacated by other campus units has constituted the only feasible method of providing new space. Although researchers in the medical sciences departments are well-funded and highly motivated, a major deficiency facing the departments is the lack of adequate and modern facilities.

The department heads of the Basic Medical Sciences departments have identified a number of important research goals which they hope to achieve during the next five years. For example, the Department of Biological Chemistry plans to develop data which help to explain how the primary nucleotide sequence can signal the intricate phases of differentiation seen with embryonic organogenesis. Special facilities required to conduct the department's planned research are presently unavailable to the department. If the Basic Medical Sciences departments remain unable to satisfy their own basic research requirements, the College will be unable to attract new, young, and vigorous faculty/researchers and the resources they develop or bring with them.

To build the College of Medicine's Basic Medical Sciences departments and to strengthen its research efforts, new or remodeled facilities are

required. Since the remodeling of the College of Medicine East Building in the mid and late 1970s, the research productivity of faculty and researchers who occupy the remodeled space has increased dramatically.

The College of Medicine West facility requires a major program of renovation, remodeling, and upgrading. The program must involve a major effort in which first the building systems (HVAC, utilities, etc.) are upgraded, and the structure and building enclosure are restored. Interior space remodeling should be considered as a second phase of the project.

The College of Medicine West Tower (CMW) is comprised of two buildings (908 and 909) built in 1925 and 1930, respectively. The buildings contain 229,200 GSF and 121,800 NASF of space and are located on the Health Sciences Center campus, at Polk and Wolcott Streets. The buildings were constructed as academic and library facilities for the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry.

The buildings are currently being used by the College of Medicine Administration, and by six departments of the College (Anatomy, Biological Chemistry, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology and Biophysics, and Preventive Medicine) for faculty offices, instructional programs, and research activities. The remodeled space will continue to be used, although much more efficiently, by the same departments.

The campus commissioned an architectural and engineering firm, John Victor Frega and Associates, to develop a comprehensive plan for renovation. This plan, which was completed and published in February 1987 and proposes a multi-phased renovation project, is the basis of this FY 1992 request. The multiple-phased project is estimated to cost approximately $41.6 million.

The building systems must be converted to a variable air volume central heating and cooling operation; new electrical circuitry must be provided; a new plastic pipe and treated water system must be installed; and the existing manual elevators require automation. The initial phase of the project will upgrade mechanical services and utilities for each floor of the building including heating, air-conditioning equipment, special exhaust, laboratory utilities systems, water and waste systems, and electrical power. Local floor distributions of the systems will be accomplished as the individual floors are remodeled.

Alumni Hall Remodeling - Phase III ($4,680,000)

Alumni Hall, formerly a garment manufacturing and wholesale warehouse, was purchased in 1980 with endowment funds donated to the University. The building was constructed in two phases, the South Wing in 1910 and the North Wing in 1920. The building contains a total of 154,000 GSF and occupies a strategic site at the north end of campus, immediately adjacent to the major train and expressway networks into Chicago.

Immediately following its acquisition, some endowment funds and locally held funds were used to initiate remodeling to provide office space for Intercollegiate Athletics, the Alumni Association, the Foundation Office, the Office for Capital Programs, the Center for Urban Transportation, the Center for Law and Justice, the Survey Research Laboratory, and the Energy Resources Center. A large part of the south portion of the building has been serving as a temporary warehouse for the Business Office Stores operations, and most of the north portion of the building as office, classroom and studio space for the Art and Design programs of the College of Architecture, Art and Urban Planning. Approximately $3 million was invested in the purchase and early renovation. In FY 1985, an energy conservation project funded a new chiller to supply chilled water to the existing air-conditioning systems.

Early plans for the Chicago campus included provision of a student services building that was never constructed. For more than 20 years the campus has endured the hardship of dispersed activities while attempting to support a student body in need of extraordinary support services. Many UIC students are on campus only long enough to attend classes. More than three-fourths of the students are employed while attending school, and nearly one-fourth attend classes in the evening. As the number of parttime students has grown, it has become increasingly necessary to create opportunities for students to register for classes, pay tuition, apply for financial aid, and obtain information without having to move from one end of the campus to the other.

In FY 1986, a major renovation project ($1.15 million) was approved to provide for the relocation of the Office of Admissions and Records and the Office of School and College Relations. This project is the first phase of a major renovation plan to convert the south wing of Alumni Hall to a

student services facility to accommodate Student Placement Services, Dean of Students, Student Financial Aid, Student Employment, Student Legal Services, Student Development Services, Foreign Student and Staff Affairs, Student Accounts Receivable, the Alumni Career Center, and other student service programs. Locating student services staff in one building will create a new student traffic "center" for the campus, thereby enhancing UIC's image in the community. More importantly, it will allow students to obtain assistance and information regarding admissions, student records, financial aid policies, and student development programs without having to traverse the campus during busy periods and evening hours.

To plan effectively for the renovation, the architectural firm of O'Donnel, Wicklund and Pigozzi was employed to conduct a total building study and develop a "Master Building Renovation Plan." The study, undertaken cooperatively with the Office for Capital Programs, the Physical Plant Department, building users, the College of Architecture, Art and Urban Planning, and the campus administration, identified building space use plans, code requirements, building service needs, and building infrastructure requirements.

Central to the Phase II building renovation plan, appropriated in FY 1990, is construction of a central service and transportation core; installation of new heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems; electrical upgrading; code corrections; window replacement; and structural repairs. These improvements are essential support to the space remodeling proposed for Phase III.

The Phase III renovation will provide funds to complete the upgrading of all building systems, the remodeling of the existing facility, and the consolidation of all student service units in Alumni Hall.

Upon completion of the consolidation plan, a total of approximately 40,000 square feet of existing office space will be vacated by student affairs functions for reassignment to the Colleges of Engineering, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, the Library, and the campus administration. These space transfers are a critical element of the campus master space plan.

Special Materials Storage Facility ($2,974,390)

The Special Materials Storage Facility will create new facilities for the campus Chemical Waste program administered by the Division of Environmental Health and Safety, and the Volatile Stores program administered by Central Receiving and Stores. Facilities currently available for chemical waste storage and new chemical supply storage are inadequate in terms of size and safety considerations.

It is very likely that in the near future the campus will be required to track certain chemicals from the moment they enter the campus until they are disposed of, and to remedy the safety problems at the current facilities. Because the storage requirements are essentially the same for chemical waste storage and new chemical supply storage, The Volatile Stores Operation of Central Stores is being incorporated into the same facility as that being planned for Chemical Waste Storage.

The Special Materials Storage Facility is programmed to contain the following types and amounts of space:

Room Type and USOE Code	NASF
Office (310)	600
Laboratory (250)	650
Storage (730)	7,958
TOTAL	9,208

This project is necessary to allow the campus to obtain a Part B Permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for the storage of waste chemicals until a private contractor can pick up and properly dispose of those chemicals. This permit is required to allow storage of waste chemicals for more than 90 days, which is necessary due to the large volume of waste produced on campus and time needed to identify and contract with appropriate disposal sites for the various waste chemicals. As the Part B Permit must be secured from the Environmental Protection Agency by October 1992 in order to meet Federal and State requirements, the entire cost of the facility is requested for FY 1992.

Commerce Instructional Facility ($6,554,500)

The Commerce Instructional Facility will provide new facilities for the MBA Program (both Regular and Executive MBA Programs) and the Commerce Placement Services. Space will be provided also for an Executive Development Center, general use classrooms (primarily for Commerce non-MBA courses), and additional faculty offices. Locating the MBA Program and Commerce Placement Services in this new building will free space in Commerce West and David Kinley Hall which will be assigned to other Commerce undergraduate and graduate programs.

The Commerce Instructional Facility is programmed to contain the following types and amount of space:

Room Type and USOE Code	NASF
Classroom (100)	10,850
Office (310,315,350)	10,580
Lounge (650,660)	3,210
Storage (750)	500
TOTAL	25,140

The MBA Program space will provide five classrooms with a total capacity of 300 students, a 40 person conference/seminar room, MBA administrative offices, storage, lounge and vending areas. The Commerce Placement Services space will house administrative offices, a resource center to provide students with information on prospective employers, interview rooms, a lounge for recruiters, work area and storage. Additionally, the Executive Development Center will have its own 80 student classroom and lounge to be used for professional short-courses. Beyond the classrooms provided for the MBA Program and Executive Development Center, four general use classrooms with a total capacity of 280 students will be provided.

This project will help provide the College of Commerce and Business Administration with space contiguous with their other buildings, necessitated by the College's constantly expanding student population and the desire to provide a better, more comprehensive program to those students.

This project will be a matching fund project, using Capital Request funds and private donor funds solicited by the College of Commerce and Business Administration.

FY 1992 Critical Equipment ($2,350,000)

Three facilities on the Urbana-Champaign campus which will become available for occupancy during FY 1992 have important equipment needs: The Environmental and Agricultural Sciences Building, the Special Materials Handling Facility, and the Science and Technology Center for Superconductivity.

The purchase of relatively expensive equipment items required to fully utilize remodeled space on the first three floors of the Environmental and Agricultural Sciences Building for the federally funded Soybean Research Center is a priority need. The equipment to be purchased will include items such as an ultra-centrifuge, plant growth chambers, laminar flow hoods, a multi-channel analyzer, a liquid scintillation system, and office furniture. This $750,000 request is needed to provide equipment for this federally funded remodeling project, planned with FY 1989 funds, and funded with FY 1990 and FY 1991 funds. It is anticipated that this facility will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1992.

The Special Materials Storage Facility equipment request for $200,000 will involve extensive heavy duty shelving and other equipment to handle and store barrels of waste chemicals. This state and federally mandated facility is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1992.

The Science and Technology Center for Superconductivity is a new program; therefore, a major portion of the equipment to be purchased will be needed in office areas. Limited movable equipment will be purchased for the laboratory areas, as it is the campus's position that major research equipment purchases should be funded by the researchers. An equipment request of $500,000 is required to support this project funded in FY 1990 and scheduled for completion in 1992.

The Animal Science Laboratory requires $900,000 to support the addition and renovation portion of the project. The equipment to be purchased consists of office equipment and smaller pieces of laboratory equipment that normally cannot be funded through a grant.

State Universities Retirement System Building ($1,150,000)

The State Universities Retirement System Building located on the north side of Gerty and Kirk Drives, Champaign, is available for purchase. The acquisition of this excellently maintained building will allow the campus to co-locate the Campus Police and the Parking Division. This will

consolidate the Campus Police from three locations: the existing Campus Police Station, the building at 1207 W. Springfield, and the Engineering Research Laboratory. Also, it will relocate the Parking Division into University owned property, thereby eliminating a recurring lease cost for their current space at 505 East Green Street, Champaign. The new location will alleviate a major parking problem for the Parking Division's vehicles. The purchase price includes the existing open landscape office furniture.

Northeast Campus Energy Center - Planning ($827,000)

The Urbana-Champaign campus has undertaken a major infrastructure upgrade program in recent years to increase chilled water and electrical capacities and enhance the distribution system of the campus. The problem is that the campus' existing steam capacity soon will be inadequate to meet new demands placed upon it. Current activation of four new buildings in addition to the funding of three new buildings (Buell Hall, Law Building Addition, and the Chemical and Life Sciences Building) to be activated in three or four years puts steam capacity concerns at a top priority.

Based on the Master Utility Study, additional steam capacity will be required in the northeast section of the campus by 1995. This study also indicates that the funds required to develop plans to satisfy the steam capacity requirements will amount to $827,000. These funds will be used to plan and engineer the appropriate distribution system modifications and increased steam production facilities required at the campus.

Agriculture Replacement Land ($2,169,000)

The purpose of this project is to provide land needed by the College of Agriculture. The land is not requested to allow expansion of land use, but to provide replacement for land already lost by the College in meeting the needs of developing the College of Veterinary Medicine Complex and miscellaneous non-agricultural projects. The soon-to-be completed South Campus Master Plan indicates land is needed to permit timely reorganization of the South Farms as several pending land losses impact the current organization.

The College of Agriculture desires to acquire approximately 400 acres of typical Central Illinois farmland to the south of the existing campus.

The area need not be adjacent to campus, but should be contiguous with current College of Agriculture lands for obvious economic reasons. Recent developments along First Street (Windsor Road construction) and the interest of developers in farm land that might be available for sale in the near future require prompt action by the University, or farm land acceptable for research purposes will not be available in close proximity to existing Agriculture lands.

English Building Remodeling, Phase IV ($4,050,000)

In 1975 an architect was hired and a master plan was developed to convert the English Building to its new and permanent use. The plan that was developed calls for the remodeling of the English Building in five phases at a total cost of $11.3 million. When the job is completed, the Department of English will have all new facilities within the original exterior walls at a cost of 40-50% less than the cost of a new facility of the same size.

In total, 61,940 NASF (118,140 GSF) will undergo remodeling. The entire program involves the addition of a new heating and air conditioning system for the building, construction of a new fire-rated stair, enclosing two existing stairs, installation of an elevator (done in Phase III), additional rest rooms, new plumbing, new structural flooring in the west half of the building, as well as the typical partitioning, lighting, and ceiling improvements associated with office and classroom remodeling. To date, only the first three phases of the remodeling have been completed. The unremodeled portion of the building is in deplorable condition because of extended delays in funding this important project.

The fourth phase of the work, which is currently proposed (21,000 GSF), involves the renovation of the north section of the building on all floors as well as the east side of the third floor (7,000 GSF). The remodeling will involve the complete gutting and the construction of new floors in 10,000 GSF of the area to be remodeled. A total of 28,800 GSF of space will be converted into modern office space and classrooms as a result of this project.

There will be an equipment request in FY 1993 to support this remodeling request.

Electrical Engineering Laboratory - Planning ($1,887,000)

This proposed building will give the Urbana-Champaign campus an opportunity to develop an environment in which overlapping and mutually compatible program strengths can be enhanced. The Departments of Computer Science, Electrical and Computer Engineering, and selected units in the multi-disciplinary Coordinated Science Laboratory span the spectrum from theory to application. In a common facility, these programs have greater potential to generate new endeavors than the same units operating alone. While this facility will primarily serve the research missions of the Electrical and Computer Engineering and the Coordinated Science Laboratory programs, it also will improve and expand graduate education and enhance specialized upper-level undergraduate programs and projects.

The building will serve as part of a programmatic link from the Beckman Institute to the current Everitt Laboratory of Electrical and Computer Engineering for scientists and engineers in the electrical and computer engineering fields. Along with the Beckman Institute, the Micro-electronics Laboratory, the Computer and Systems Research Laboratory, and the Digital Computer Laboratory Addition, this building will provide the modern facilities needed to reinforce and enhance the campus' reputation in electrical and computer engineering while forming the foundation for lasting preeminence in these fields.

Currently, the programs to be included in this facility have a space deficit of 110,000 NASF, which is exacerbated by the poor quality of the existing space. Due to their antiquated and deteriorated state, the Electrical Engineering Annex (11,300 NASF), the old Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory (29,600 NASF), and the Gaseous Electronics Laboratory (8,800 NASF) will be razed upon completion of this building. The space vacated in the Coordinated Science Laboratory (23,900 NASF) will be reas-signed to the Department of Physics and the Materials Research Laboratory, which in turn will solve some of the space problems of those units. The building, as proposed, will act largely as a vehicle to relocate programs of mutual interest and upgrade space for programs requiring more sophisticated space.

The Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory is programmed to contain the following types and amount of space:

Room Type and USOE Code	NASF
Office (310, 315, 350)	20,650
Non-Class Laboratory (250, 255)	64,350
Storage (730)	5,000
TOTAL	90,000

Construction of this building is estimated to cost approximately $43 million including funds for planning and moveable equipment. Funds for construction will be requested in FY 1993.

Critical Remodeling ($5,551,000)

This critical remodeling request represents several remodeling projects for which the Urbana-Champaign campus requires funds for FY 1992. It represents 16 smaller remodeling needs.

Metallurgy and Mining Building - Third & Fourth Floor Remodeling ($210,000)

This project will remodel space on the third and fourth floor of the Metallurgy and Mining Building, currently occupied by the Office of Admissions and Records, to provide additional space for the Department of Materials Sciences and Engineering. The remodeled space will provide a much needed increase in offices for faculty and graduate assistants, in addition to more research laboratories. The College of Engineering is trying to work within the constraints of the existing wall configuration on the third floor for offices. However, to create new laboratory space, it is necessary to reinstate the utilities that were capped off when the Office of Admissions and Records occupied the space. New fume hoods will be installed in addition to utilities and other laboratory equipment.

Library - Fourth Floor Remodeling and Elevator Replacement ($600,000)

This project will begin implementing the remodeling plan developed by the Library Fourth Floor Remodeling feasibility study (see the library planning and elevator replacement project in the Repair & Renovation section). Approximately 1/3 of the space (6,948 NASF) on the fourth floor will be remodeled as a part of this project. The remodeling must be completed in various phases to allow for the relocation of staff and books around the construction area and to keep the library area open and usable by faculty, staff and students. There will be two more phases to the project.

Turner Hall Renovation ($100,000)

This project involves remodeling two laboratories into wet laboratory usage as they become available for re-use due to the completion of the Environmental and Agricultural Sciences Building. Research programs in soil and water quality and soybean (genetics) breeding will require complete wet laboratories with appropriate bench space and utilities. The department will attempt to utilize existing surplus cabinets and work benches that can be refurbished and placed into these laboratories. Some minor plumbing and electrical work will be required to satisfy the needs of these research programs. This project will renovate a combined total 1,560 square feet of laboratory space.

Institute of Aviation Terminal Building Remodeling ($750,000)

The old Airport Terminal Building has been vacated after occupancy of the new Terminal Building in the fall of 1989. The Institute of Aviation has completed a feasibility study to accomplish an effective re-use of the old Terminal Building for the Pilot Training Department. The project will convert the rather open lobby and waiting room areas into classrooms, instructional laboratories and offices. The feasibility study indicates that, due to the age of the facility, most of the mechanical systems are in need of major renovation and the change from large rooms to moderate or small-size rooms indicates the general work will be substantial. The campus and the Institute will accomplish the work with campus funds in areas where the concept is possible. This project will renovate or replace the heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system, and the electrical and building envelope portion of the building in order to facilitate a comprehensive renovation.

Third Floor Veterinary Medicine Basic Sciences Building ($600,000)

In September 1981, the Veterinary Medicine Basic Sciences Building was completed and occupied. Because of funding problems during the initial construction phase, it was decided that approximately 27,000 NASF of space would be shelled and completed at a later date. In November, 1986, approximately 11,120 NASF of first floor shelled area was completed into first class animal room space. The multi-phased remodeling project involves completion of 15,880 NASF on the second and third floors. In FY 1989 funds were approved to complete the first phase.

This is the second of four phases and will complete 600 NASF of office space plus, 1,800 NASF of research laboratory space for the department of Veterinary Biosciences on the third floor of the building. Additionally, equipment funds in the amount of $100,000 will be a part of this project. Upon its completion, the remodeled space will provide desperately needed research and office space for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Armory - HVAC Improvement, Phase II ($650,000)

This project is designed to improve ventilation and cooling to interior classrooms and offices on the west end of the Armory. Improvements will include removing room fan units, enlarging ducts to chases in each room, and installing large supply fans on the mezzanine to provide adequate air movement to these interior rooms. Also included is the upgrading of temperature controls throughout the entire building. The existing system is so noisy that, in many cases, the room fans must be shut off during class sessions for the students to be able to hear the instructor.

Coordinated Science Laboratory and Everitt Laboratory - Cooling Tower Replacement ($250,000)

This project involves the complete replacement of the cooling towers at the Everitt Laboratory and the Coordinated Science Laboratory. The existing 25 year old towers are of wood construction and have deteriorated to the point of imminent failure. Continual patch repairs are required to keep them in marginal service. Both towers need to be removed and replaced. The new towers will be of galvanized metal that is more durable and maintenance free. A substantial amount of plumbing work is involved in the replacement of the cooling towers.

Geological Survey Laboratory Masonry Repair ($200,000)

The infiltration of water through the exterior wall of this building is threatening the structural integrity of the wall while making it impossible to paint the inside walls because of falling plaster.

This project's intent is to upgrade the exterior structure of the building to prevent future leakage and damage to the interior. The major concerns are the buttress walls at the east and west sides of the building and three of the large brick stacks. Buttress walls and other areas allowing moisture infiltration will be patched. Three of the four large stacks will need extensive replacement brick.

Morrill and Burrill Halls Ventilation Improvements Phase II ($525,000)

This project seeks to improve the quality of the buildings' ventilation by eliminating re-entry of exhaust air and improving systems controls.

All fume hood fans will need modification to meet current standards. The exhaust fans at Morrill Hall were originally improperly applied and must be replaced. The fans in Morrill Hall and Burrill Hall need extensions on the exhaust stacks to prevent re-entry of fumes into the building. The exhaust fans in Burrill Hall are 35 years old and will need bearing, pulley, and motor replacements.

The supply and return louvers for the basement fans in Burrill Hall are located next to each other and must be separated to prevent fume re-entry. All fan systems will need to be rebalanced to

accommodate hoods added since construction and to prevent the return of air which should not be recirculated.

Fire Alarm Installation - Five Buildings ($250,000)

The existing fire alarm system used for approximately fifty years, must be upgraded to a pyrotronics system with a vastly improved annunciation and detection system. The basic pyrotronics system to be installed in Gregory Hall, Lincoln Hall, Altgeld Hall, Everitt Laboratory, and the Undergraduate Library will provide a state-of-the-art fire detection system in five of our high student occupancy buildings. As various portions of these buildings are remodeled, the detection system can be expanded.

Emergency Lighting - Six Buildings ($250,000)

The codes for emergency lighting were very minimal until recent years, and even buildings only 25 to 30 years old have inadequate or no emergency lighting. This shortcoming became apparent when an electrical distribution center near Talbot Laboratory failed in the Fall of 1988 leaving many buildings on the Engineering Campus without lighting. The emergency lighting systems proposed for David Kinley Hall, Materials Research Laboratory, Coordinated Science Laboratory, Lincoln Hall, Burrill Hall,and Morrill Hall will provide adequate lighting to direct people to the stairwells and allow them to exit the building safely.

Architecture Building - Room 120 ($205,000)

This 143-seat lecture room is regularly used by the College of Fine and Applied Arts. The room was constructed in 1927 and has seen few improvements since. The improvements that are proposed include providing an HVAC system, a lighting system, a projection room, audio-visual equipment, and interior finishes. The wooden lecture seats will be replaced with new upholstered auditorium chairs. A modern teaching station will be created in the front of the room.

Noyes Laboratory - Room 217 ($270,000)

This project will renovate and modernize one of our oldest teaching spaces. The 125 seat lecture room, part of the original 1901 construction, is used primarily by the School of Chemical Sciences. Work proposed includes removing a supporting column in the middle of the room and installing a beam that spans the room. Also included is installation of a new HVAC system, seating, chalkboards, ceiling, lighting and audio visual equipment. The room's demonstration area will be modernized. Existing windows will be replaced and new finishes (painting and flooring) will be provided.

Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations Ramp Installation ($100,000)

This project involves replacement of the existing wheelchair ramp with a new ramp designed to comply with the current Illinois Accessibility Code. The existing ramp is located at the rear of the building and has a slope of 1:5.2. Current code requires a maximum slope of 1:12. The new ramp will be approximately 100 feet long and will enter the ground floor to provide access to the classrooms. The project will involve some utility relocations and drainage as part of the installation.

Gregory Hall - Accessibility Improvements ($225,000)

This project involves remodeling six restrooms, replacement of the elevator, installation of three handicapped-accessible water fountains and installation of power assist systems for two pairs of re-entry doors. The project complements the fire stair enclosure project in resolving code compliance problems.

FY 1993 Planning - Critical Remodeling ($366,000)

It is important that planning funds for building and remodeling projects programmed for FY 1993 be provided in the FY 1992 request or the actual construction of many projects that ideally would be accomplished during the spring and summer of FY 1993 cannot be bid in a timely manner. The key program related projects to be planned are: completing the third floor of the Veterinary Medicine Basic Sciences Building, conversion of the Lincoln Hall Theatre backstage area into classrooms and offices, the continuation of the Fourth Floor Library Remodeling, and several small projects involving only one or two rooms. The deferred maintenance projects will continue to replace roofs, replace failing HVAC systems, repair masonry, and elevator replacements. The code compliance and handicapped projects will involve stair enclosures, fire detection system upgrades, rest room conversions for the handicapped, and building ramp improvements.

Geology Laboratory - Planning ($900,000)

The field of geological research and education has changed from a field-based science to an experimental and computational science. This change occurred during the late 1960s and early 1970s. As technology has made further advances in the experimental and computational sciences, the Department of Geology has tried to keep pace. In order to keep pace with technological advances, the need for more laboratory space with better environmental control has increased over the past two decades.

To continue geological research and education in the direction of experimental and computational sciences, the Department of Geology has recruited and retained faculty and graduate students who support this

direction and are conducting research in this manner. The Geology Department is currently in the enviable position of having some very prestigious faculty and students; however, they are also in the unenviable position of lacking the quality of space necessary to properly support the types of research and teaching that the Department is currently conducting or would like to conduct.

Geology is primarily housed in the Natural History Building. Additional small amounts of office and laboratory space are located in three other campus buildings. The infrastructure of the Natural History Building is not intended for sophisticated experimental and computational research. These research functions need to be housed in space that is compatible to the research and teaching being performed by Geology now and in the future.

A new building will provide the type of space necessary for the Department of Geology to continue to enhance their laboratory research and teaching, thereby allowing the University to retain the excellent faculty base built over the past decade, and also to recruit new outstanding faculty and students. The Geology Department is very close to experiencing erosion of its faculty and students to other institutions and private industry because of the deplorable conditions in which people are forced to perform sophisticated experiments.

Planning funds ($900,000) are requested for FY 1992 to prepare for the construction of the building in FY 1993. The total project cost is estimated at $19 million, including $1.5 million for movable equipment and $100,000 for utility extensions.

The Geology Laboratory is programmed to contain the following types and amounts of space:

Room Type and USOE Code	NASF
Research Laboratory - Dry (250, 255)	14,715
Research Laboratory - Wet (250, 255)	6,000
Instructional Laboratory (210, 215)	2,790
Classroom (100)	500
Office (310, 315, 350)	9,385
Storage (215, 255)	2,000
Library (430)	6,500
TOTAL	41,890

Construction of a new facility for the Department of Geology will not only address the needs for appropriate laboratory space for Geology, but it will also free much sought after space on the Quad for general-use classrooms and dry instructional laboratories in the Natural History Building.

Utility Infrastructure Upgrade ($7,350,000)

The recently completed Campus Utility Master Plan serves as a guide in the development of the FY 1992 Utility Infrastructure Upgrade request. The Master Plan identifies an orderly progression for addressing utility infrastructure deficiencies and needs through an evaluation of the condition of existing systems, and an assessment of additional loads to be imposed on the systems now and in the future.

The components which make up the FY 1992 Utility Infrastructure request consist of:

The Central Campus Chiller Plant to be constructed in the Central Campus area will be capable of serving future loads created by remodeling projects at Davenport Hall, Noyes Laboratory, Natural History Building and Harker Hall and serving Roger Adams Laboratory and the Illini Union which are currently served by in-building equipment near the end of its useful life. Incidental to the project is the extension of chiller water distribution piping to serve the buildings. Estimated cost is $5,500,000.

The completion of Electrical Distribution Center #7 will consist of providing the transformers and switchgear in the Center to allow for redistribution of electrical loads in the central campus area to relieve overloaded Distribution Center #2. Incidental to this project is the necessary installation of raceway and cable to redistribute electrical loads. Estimated cost is $1,350,000.

Replacement of obsolete and dangerous electrical load centers is a phased program of replacing pre-1950 load centers that are substandard and dangerous. Also included is phased replacement of paper insulated 15KV cable which has proven to be subject to premature failures. Estimated cost is $500,000.

Freer Hall Remodeling - Planning ($370,000)

The College of Applied Life Studies (ALS) is currently accommodated in Huff Hall, Freer Hall, and in the Armory. Although decentralization is a problem, Huff Hall in particular presents the College with conflicts involving incompatible activities--administrative and academic activities--in uncomfortably close proximity to the gymnasium. By creating an infill floor in Freer Hall and converting the first floor from office space to classrooms and computer laboratories, it would be possible to consolidate ALS in this facility--and allow the College to vacate all permanently-assigned space in both Huff Hall and the Armory.

Conceptually, the remodeling of Freer will involve removing the main dividing wall between the third floor gymnasium, and constructing a fourth floor. To effectively isolate dissimilar activities, the first floor will be modified to accommodate high-traffic public spaces such as classrooms and general-use computer laboratories. New first floor spaces will include six classrooms, one large computer laboratory, and several high-ceiling research laboratory spaces. The office space now on the first floor of Freer Hall and in Huff Hall, will be moved to the upper floors in Freer Hall along with support spaces, conference rooms, computer laboratories, and graduate assistant office space.

The total planning cost, including working drawings, is estimated to be $370,000. It is anticipated that remodeling funds will be requested in FY 1993.

Social Work Building ($4,074,500)

The mission of the School of Social Work is to contribute through research, teaching, and quality professional education at various levels, to improve the adequacy, effectiveness, and efficiency of health and welfare services. The emphasis is on populations vulnerable to the effects of social change in a pluralistic society, such as the poor; the mentally or physically ill or disabled; children, youth and families; the aged; the unemployed; and the victims of discrimination. The School strives to generate and strengthen available resources; anticipate the consequences of change; adopt a proactive stance in dealing with societal concerns; collaborate in interdisciplinary approaches; utilize effective methods of

organized response in health and welfare systems; and develop and disseminate new professional knowledge and skills.

The School offers degree programs at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels. The School's accreditation was recently reaffirmed and it was noted that a degree from Illinois continues to command a high level of respect in the field. However, the Council on Social Work Education evaluation team identified the physical structure housing the School as a distinct weakness.

The School's current physical structure provides space for undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral student teaching in Social Work, space for faculty research, and space for special projects. The special project activities include grants and contracts with Federal and State agencies, a variety of computer projects, and conferences pertaining to the field of social work. The main facility is located at 1207 West Oregon in Urbana while the Special Projects Office is located at 1203 West Oregon. Combining these two separate units into one facility will greatly increase efficiency in communications and personal interactions.

This project is programmed to contain the following types and amounts of space:

Room Type and USOE Code	NASF
Classroom (110, 115)	2,750
Instructional Lab. (210, 215, 220)	1,800
Research Laboratory (250, 255)	790
Office (310, 315, 350)	9,205
Lounge (650, 660)	455
TOTAL	15,000

Upon completion of this project, the building at 1207 W. Oregon (10,557 NASF) will be razed and the space vacated at 1203 W. Oregon (2,135 NASF) will be reassigned to other needy units.

Mechanical Engineering Laboratory Remodeling ($3,900,000)

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is a building of approximately 48,000 NASF constructed in 1905 with an addition in 1917. The continued use of the building was in question until the recent North Campus Master Plan prepared by Sasaki & Associates was completed. Sasaki & Associates

recommended this building be retained, forming the east edge of the Engineering Quadrangle. In that location it will serve the needs of the Mechanical Engineering Department, as well as other departments, such as Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering, that are related in scope and educational content.

This building was originally built as a part of the University Physical Plant and served in that capacity until the early 1950s. Because of the original construction and use of the building, it requires major remodeling to bring it up to modern standards for laboratory and office space. The renovation would include either complete roof replacement or a major renovation of the existing roof. The basic structure of the building is acceptable but the interior space needs upgrading. The internal remodeling would realign the floor levels of the building, making them more accessible and useful for instructional laboratories, research laboratories, and office space. A new central heating and cooling system for the entire building would also be required.

The programs currently envisioned to occupy the space are in the fields of thermal sciences, thermal dynamics, and air and water flow research as well as other related research fields. It is anticipated that additional laboratories will be developed. These would be set up in approximately 780 to 900 square feet modules with central utility chases serving the rooms. This approach allows constructing rooms for current use with the ability to easily adapt them to future uses.

The current plan creates a lower office and wet laboratory level with at least one area being devoted to a high ceiling laboratory (two stories high) for use in fluid flows research. The second level will have 12 office/laboratories of less than 300 square feet each, four office/laboratories at 360 square feet, and two office/laboratories at 600 square feet. The proposed use would meet the current needs and requirements of the Mechanical Engineering staff with allowances for anticipated future growth.

There will be an equipment request in FY 1993 to support this project. The University is awaiting approval for a Federal facilities grant which will help fund this project.

Campus Site Improvements ($1,690,000)

Site and landscaping improvements are necessary because of recent construction in the north and south campus areas. The main focus of this request involves the north campus between University Avenue and Springfield Avenue, and the south campus around the College of Agriculture.

North Campus - University Avenue to Springfield Avenue improvements will occur within a 26-acre unimproved area of the north campus. Currently this area houses the Hydrosystems Laboratory, Newmark Laboratory, Digital Computer Laboratory, and Kenney Gymnasium and Annex. By May of 1992, over 650,000 GSF of new buildings will be completed within this area including the Beckman Institute, the Microelectronics Center, the Digital Computer Laboratory Addition, the Central Chiller, and the Computer and Systems Research Laboratory.

Total site improvements for this area are estimated to cost $5,300,000. Of this amount, $3,360,000 will be funded by the Beckman Institute, Microelectronics Center, and Computer and Systems Research Laboratory projects for the area north of Clark Street, the Beckman Oval, and the pedestrian alee leading from Springfield Avenue to the Oval. Funds of $940,000 are requested in FY 1992 to completely landscape the Main Street and Stoughton Street pedestrian corridors as well as the Wright Street, Springfield Avenue, and Mathews Avenue street edges necessary to make this area an integral part of the "Beckman Block." The project scope includes drainage, sidewalks, bike paths, lighting, landscaping, and site furnishings.

The South Campus Site Development plan provides for the development and implementation of site improvements in the area which houses the undergraduate and administrative center of the College of Agriculture. Current plans affecting this area (in preparation for the proposed construction of the Agriculture Library and the Agricultural Communications Building) include: the removal of all Car Pool and South Garage activities, the removal of Goodwin Avenue south of Gregory Drive, the demolition of additions to the old Agricultural Engineering Building, the demolition of the Animal Genetics Building, and the closure of Lorado Taft Drive.

In the next few years there will be many changes in the use of this area. The most significant change will be the transition from a service

area to a high intensity use area for students. As the College of Agriculture continues to grow, more and more area on the periphery of the agriculture campus will be designated for service and parking. According to the master plan, this area has been designated as a safe and well-defined pedestrian path to accommodate heavy student traffic from the residence halls at the southwest corner of the campus to the central core.

This project involves the landscaping south of the sidewalk running from Dorner Drive to Mumford Hall. Other phases of this plan will be implemented when both the construction of the Temple Hoyne Buell Building and renovation of the old Agriculture Engineering Building are complete.

English Building Remodeling, Phase V - Planning ($350,000)

The Master Plan that was developed for the English Building calls for remodeling in five phases at a total cost of $11.3 million. Construction funds for Phase IV of the project are requested in FY 1992 and referred to earlier in this document.

The fifth and final phase of the work, currently being proposed, involves planning the renovation of the east section of the building on the lower three levels and the southwest corner of the building on all four levels. A total of 27,000 GSF of space will be converted into office space and classrooms. The total planning cost, including working drawings, is estimated to be $350,000. It is anticipated that construction funds will be requested for FY 1993. There will be an equipment request in FY 1994 to support the remodeling request.

Old Agricultural Engineering Building - Planning ($210,000)

The School of Art & Design is in the unenviable position of having its program spread throughout 18 separate buildings on the campus. The need for consolidation is evident. The remodeling of the Old Agricultural Engineering Building is intended to be the beginning solution to this consolidation process.

The buildings which the School of Art & Design is currently using for painting and industrial design programs are converted residences constructed prior to 1950. These buildings are expensive to maintain and are grossly inadequate for instruction, both in quality and in configuration of space.

The effectiveness of the school of Art & Design to recruit respected professors is hampered greatly by lack of adequate space.

The remodeled facility will accommodate a cross-discipline of art students and related faculty. Its location, just two blocks east of the Art & Design Building, will permit easy access to students and faculty in the School--a situation that unfortunately does not exist under the current facility conditions. Secondly, it will provide many of the necessary elements required for excellent instructional art classes: large, open, well lit instructional labs; and interior as well as exterior gallery spaces. These types of spaces are very difficult to achieve within the existing facilities. Finally, it will make way for razing the existing frame buildings which are on proposed building sites. The scattered existing facilities create many inefficiencies and coordination management problems which could only be improved by moving the inadequate facilities currently used by the School of Art & Design to the Old Agricultural Engineering Building.

Planning costs are requested for FY 1992 and it is anticipated that remodeling funds will be requested for FY 1993.

Engineering Hall Remodeling - Planning ($240,000)

This project involves planning to renovate and remodel Engineering Hall, which was constructed in 1894. The existing structure has not had a mechanical systems upgrade since it was constructed some 95 years ago. Over the years, the building has had a number of window air-conditioners and small package units installed to cool most of the occupied spaces. A new heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system needs to be installed to replace the existing one-pipe steam system and various small air-conditioning units currently installed. The HVAC system needs to be designed with flexibility in mind since the University hopes to construct a new Engineering Library in the near future, which would change the use of the existing 11,129 NASF of Engineering Hall into office-related space. Additionally, the windows which are almost 100 years old need to be replaced as a part of this project.

The renovation will provide the basic mechanical infrastructure in the building that will allow the University to rearrange and remodel small

blocks of space within the building. The building is the advising center of the College of Engineering as well as the location of the dean's office. The existing locations of various functions are not ideal since four of five classrooms currently are located on the fourth floor. Various additional remodeling projects would rearrange space to put classrooms and student-related functions on the lower floors with the relocation of less heavily student-oriented functions to the upper floors.

The total planning cost, including working drawings, is estimated to be $240,000. It is anticipated that remodeling funds will be requested in FY 1993.

REPAIR AND RENOVATION PROJECTS

FY 1992 REPAIR AND RENOVATION

Funding for repair and renovation fills a critical void between capital budget appropriations for major remodeling needs and operating budget appropriations for the regular maintenance and day-to-day operation of existing buildings. While funding of adequate magnitude is of major importance, it is also critical to assure an appropriate level of support on a regular and recurring basis.

The University has relied upon the Capital Budget as the principal source of support for facility repair and renovation needs--first through the Space Realignment, Renewal, and Replacement program, and since 1986, through the Build Illinois Repair & Renovation program. The Build Illinois program provided the University of Illinois with $7.8 million annually in FY 1986, FY 1987 and FY 1988, as well as in FY 1990 when the Build Illinois Repair & Renovation program was reintroduced through the Science and Technology Initiative.

For FY 1991, $15.7 million, equivalent to two years of the Build Illinois Repair & Renovation program, has been approved by the General Assembly. One-half of the projects to be funded from this amount were requested in FY 1991. The remaining projects, to be funded from the FY 1991 appropriation, are summarized on Table 7 with specific project descriptions provided in the subsequent section. The $7.8 million in funding for these projects will be released in FY 1992.

TABLE 7
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
FY 1992 REPAIR AND RENOVATION PROJECTS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Campus	Project	Budget Category	Amount Required	Cumulative Total
Chicago				
	RRC Instrument Shop Facility	REMD	$325.0	$325.0
	Pharmacy – Remodel for Medicinal Chemistry	REMD	484.4	809.4
	Organic Chemistry Laboratory	REMD	300.0	1,109.4
	Masonry Repairs and Window Replacement	REMD	96.1	1,205.5
	College of Medicine Research Lab. Remodeling	REMD	484.4	1,689.9
	CAHP – Remodel Research Labs 124 and 125	REMD	150.0	1,839.9
	Physical Plant – Automate 3 Passenger Elevators	REMD	450.0	2,289.9
	New Seating – Lecture Center	REMD	122.0	2,411.9
	Code Corrections West Campus – Phase I	REMD	250.0	2,661.9
	Elevator Repair – Roosevelt Road Bldg.	REMD	144.0	2,805.9
	Elevator Renovation – AHPB	REMD	300.0	3,105.9
	Tuckpointing – Roosevelt Rd. Bldg. & BSB.	REMD	179.0	3,284.9
Urbana–Champaign				
	Library – Replace South Elevator & Plan 4th Floor	REMD	$225.0	$225.0
	Mechanical Engineering Bldg. – Automotive Lab.	REMD	445.0	670.0
	Bevier Hall – Elevator and Tunnel Installation	REMD	550.0	1,220.0
	Freer Hall Remodeling	REMD	800.0	2,020.0
	Noyes Laboratory Elevator Replacement	REMD	330.0	2,350.0
	Undergraduate Library – Plaza Deck – Phase II	REMD	525.0	2,875.0
	Education Building – Roof Replacement	REMD	260.0	3,135.0
	Law Building Ventilation	REMD	480.0	3,615.0
	Correct Air Re–Entry Problems – Various Locations	REMD	300.0	3,915.0
	Gregory Hall – Enclose Stairways	REMD	315.0	4,230.0
	Repair & Renovation Asbestos Abatement	REMD	319.1	4,549.1

FY 1992 Repair & Renovation Projects
Chicago Campus

RRC Instrument Shop Facility ($325,000)

The relocation of the Research Resource Center's (RRC) Instrument Shop Facility to the basement of the Medical Sciences South Building is the final phase of a plan to consolidate RRC functions. Upon completion, this project will provide RRC's Instrument Shop with space permitting a wide variety of functions essential to the fashioning and repair of instruments, including the machining of metal, wood, and plastic components, electroplating, painting, etc. In addition, a new glass-blowing shop and an expanded storage area will be located within RRC's Instrument Shop area.

Pharmacy - Remodel for Medicinal Chemistry ($484,400)

Major changes have occurred in the academic programs of the College of Pharmacy since the Pharmacy Building was constructed in 1954. Changes within the professional curriculum have resulted in a reduced emphasis on wet laboratory instruction and a greater emphasis on research. As a result of these changes, there is no longer a need for the large teaching laboratories designed in the late 1940s. As part of the College of Pharmacy's detailed renovation and space plan for the Pharmacy Building, this project will convert the west side of room 304 to laboratory research and office space in support of medicinal plant biotechnology research. The proposed remodeling plan includes demolition of walls between existing offices, removal of floor tiles and laboratory benches, and the installation of fixed equipment associated with two medicinal plant biotechnology laboratories.

Organic Chemistry Laboratory ($300,000)

This project will remodel room 3209 in the Science and Engineering Laboratory. Room 3209, currently a vacant undergraduate instructional laboratory, will be converted into modern laboratories and offices for organic chemistry research. Remodeling will include construction of fixed partitions to create research and office areas; installation of fume hoods; wet lab benches equipped with compressed air, gas, and 110/220 electrical

power; dry lab benches equipped with 110 electrical power; desks; chemical and supply storage; refrigerators; freezers; shelving and cabinets. The existing floor will be sealed and replaced with an acid resistant tile.

Masonry Repairs and Window Replacement ($96,100)

This project will replace exterior windows and repair masonry at the Rockford School of Medicine's North and East Buildings. At the North Building, the original single frame windows are inefficient, drafty, difficult to secure and in need of replacement. At the East Building, the integrity of the building envelope has deteriorated leading to water infiltration and, consequently, damage to interior finishes and mechanical and electrical components.

College of Medicine Research Laboratory Remodeling ($484,400)

The need for modern research facilities routinely has outstripped demand in the College of Medicine, particularly in the areas of Pharmacology and Physiology. This project will remodel outmoded and underutilized teaching laboratories on the sixth floor of the College of Medicine West Building into new research space. Specifically, rooms 602E, 602W, 604, 663F, and 606D will be remodeled into moderately sized research laboratories, small faculty offices, and general purpose service rooms to support research activities.

CAHP - Remodel Research Laboratories, Rooms 124 and 125 ($150,000)

The College of Associated Health Professions has established a base of highly productive research faculty which continues to grow. This growth has resulted in an acute need for wet laboratory research space at the College's 1919 West Taylor Street Building. The project will convert contiguous areas on the first floor of the building into wet laboratory space, specifically rooms 124 and 125 which are currently used as storage rooms.

Physical Plant - Automate Three Passenger Elevators ($450,000)

This project will automate three passenger elevators in the College of Medicine West Tower. These elevators are used heavily by medical students

and research staff and are among the oldest elevators on the campus. Two of the elevators are manually controlled and require operators. A savings of approximately $40,000 a year in operator's wages would be realized if both these units were automated. The third elevator is automated but retains manually operated doors making it difficult to operate.

New Seating - Lecture Center ($122,000)

This request is a continuation of the seat replacement project completed in Lecture Center room A-1. All loose seating will be replaced with fixed Tandem Lecture Room Seating in Lecture Center 604 rooms A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, and A-7. The new configuration and type of seating provided in this project will stabilize seat counts in each area and minimize damage created by movement of chairs.

Code Corrections West Campus - Phase I ($250,000)

The main block on the west side of campus is a complex of buildings completed in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. The list of code violations in this area continues to grow. Hundreds of citations from city and safety authorities have created an immediate need to satisfy these mandates. Phase I of code corrections for buildings on the west side of the main campus block will clean and test smoke detectors, refill fire suppression standpipes, extend alarm and sprinkler systems, replace exit and stairwell lighting, and replace existing door hardware with panic hardware.

Elevator Repair - Roosevelt Road Building ($144,000)

This project will replace the hoist machines, controls and door equipment on three elevators in the Roosevelt Road Building. These elevators have not kept pace with the facility's increased level of activity. Repair of these elevators in the most heavily trafficked areas of the complex will improve circulation efficiency and safety.

Elevator Renovation - AHPB ($300,000)

Elevators in the Associated Health Professions Building have received no major upgrade since 1952. Hoist machines and cables, selectors, controllers, and wiring will be replaced in the building's three elevators.

Tuckpointing - Roosevelt Rd. Bldg. & Behavioral Sciences Bldg. ($179,000)

This project involves exterior masonry tuckpointing at the Roosevelt Road Building and at the Behavioral Sciences Building. In recent years, complaints from occupants of these buildings regarding the infiltration of water and cold air through the building walls as well as moisture damage in the interior accentuates the need for repair to the building exteriors.

FY 1992 Repair & Renovation Projects
Urbana-Champaign Campus

Library - Replace South Center Elevator and Plan Fourth Floor Remd. ($225,000)

This project involves planning for fourth floor remodeling and replacing the obsolete elevator in the south center portion of the building which serves the area to be remodeled. The current arrangement of libraries on the fourth floor does not make efficient or effective use of the space available. Existing walls are constructed of cellulose wall board over wood studs and do not meet current fire codes. Steel support columns supporting the roof are not covered with fire retardant materials as required by current codes. By relocating the smaller libraries from the fourth floor to larger open areas on the second floor, the number of staff required to operate these units can be reduced. Library administrative and technical processing personnel then can be relocated into open landscaped office and work space on the fourth floor. Funds to initiate remodeling are requested in the Critical Remodeling Section of the Regular Capital Budget. Additional funds will be requested in future years to complete additional phases of remodeling on the fourth floor.

The existing elevator located in the southern portion of the Library was installed in 1929. This obsolete elevator is inadequate for the handicapped to operate as well as difficult to maintain. A new elevator car will be installed with selective - collective controls, automatic leveling system, and power door controls for ease of operation.

Mechanical Engineering Building - Automotive Systems Laboratory ($445,000)

This project will renovate an outmoded area used for undergraduate and graduate teaching and research in automotive systems with emphasis on fundamental research related to internal-combustion and diesel engines. Safety of the occupants and security of the expensive instrumentation and equipment needed to conduct these experiments is of prime concern. The remodeling will provide 12 small laboratory test cells--each consisting of an experimentation area and a separate, but adjacent, area for controls and instrumentation. These test cells will provide a safe environment for students and faculty during experiments and a secure area for the required instruments and equipment. In addition, the renovation will provide four

small laboratories for investigating related fundamental phenomena; seven offices for graduate students and/or faculty; a work area for the development and assembly of experimental hardware; a vehicle chassis dynamometer for automotive systems experiments; a fire resistant fuel storage area; a central laboratory computer system area; a class meeting/display area; and storage areas.

Bevier Hall - Elevator and Tunnel Installation ($550,000)

This project is a request for funds to install an elevator at the south end of Bevier Hall and an underground tunnel between Bevier Hall and the new federally funded Plant and Animal Biotechnology Laboratory (PABL). The new elevator will be used to carry animals and people to the upper floors of Bevier Hall from a new underground tunnel system which will interconnect Bevier Hall, Turner Hall, the Animal Sciences Laboratory, and the Plant and Animal Biotechnology Laboratory. The underground tunnel system is being constructed as part of the PABL construction project; the Bevier Hall and PABL link was eliminated from the project because of budget considerations, hence, it is requested in FY 1992.

New animal rooms that meet Federal guidelines for ventilation and sanitation will be constructed in the basement of PABL instead of remodeling animal rooms in both Bevier Hall and the Animal Sciences Laboratory.

Horticulture Field Laboratory Remodeling for Archives ($800,000)

The University Archives division of the University Library is scattered into numerous locations making user access to materials very difficult. The Horticulture Field Laboratory has been used for years by the College of Agriculture, but will become available for re-use in FY 1992. There are four floors of interior space containing 12,000 NASF that would be ideal for this type of storage with additional space in the basement with the floor loading capacity to support the Archives Collection. Existing office space could be used with very little remodeling making the Horticulture Field Laboratory a viable home for University Archives at a very modest re-use cost.

A current proposal for archival space needs indicates an immediate need of 27,580 NASF to accommodate existing Archives functions (of which only 19,500 is storage space). Consolidation in one location will allow the vacation of approximately 4,270 NASF in other campus buildings.

This project is the first phase of a plan to renovate the Horticulture Field Laboratory for use by University Archives. This plan will provide offices, public service areas, conservation/preservation and other work areas as well as storage for archival material. As the College of Agriculture makes space available to the Archives, the space will be cleared of debris from the cold storage areas, and shelving will be accomplished, with the goal that eventually the entire building will become archive space.

Noyes Laboratory - Elevator Replacement ($330,000)

This project will replace the 50 year old elevator installed in Noyes Laboratory with a code conforming elevator that is reliable, maintainable, and provides handicapped persons access to all floors of Noyes Laboratory. A modern and up-to-date elevator will be installed with proper controls, leveling devices and door sensing controls for ease of operation by all users. The improvement will allow easy access to all floors of this 185,000 GSF building which is intensively used for research and undergraduate instruction.

Undergraduate Library - Plaza Deck Replacement, Phase II ($525,000)

This project will provide a new roof surface, the replacement of brick pavers, and improvements to the drainage system at the Undergraduate Library. The roof and plaza deck pavers have been a continuing maintenance problem since the building opened in 1969. The roof has always leaked and is getting progressively worse. If improvements are delayed much longer, continued water infiltration will deteriorate the structural integrity of the building and result in a much larger and more costly remodeling project. Interim brick paver repairs are presently required on an annual basis. The total plaza deck replacement project will be completed with this final phase.

Education Building - Roof Replacement ($260,000)

This building roof was completed in 1963 and shows signs of deterioration. A continuing series of leaks has damaged the interior ceiling and walls. Water entering through the roof soon will cause mechanical and structural damage creating larger maintenance problems.

It is proposed that the main roof, which consists of a four-ply asphalt and gravel system, be removed to the metal deck. New insulation and membrane will be installed thereby avoiding additional maintenance problems.

Law Building Ventilation ($480,000)

The ventilation system in the Law Building is 35 years old. The air handler housings, duct work, and insulation have deteriorated substantially and there is inadequate air flow in several areas of the building. The temperature controls are original and should be replaced in order to improve the building's environment.

This project consists of the replacement of several of the central air handling units and the ventilation duct work associated with these units. It also includes replacement of the temperature controls serving these systems.

Correct Air Re-Entry Problem & Safety Showers ($300,000)

This project will correct two health and safety deficiencies in four wet laboratory buildings: Burrill Hall, Roger Adams Laboratory, Bevier Hall and Morrill Hall. The most serious problem is the re-entry of fume hood exhaust air into the supply air ventilation system. This situation occurs when conditions are such that wind is blowing towards the supply air ducts from the fume hood exhaust ducts. This problem is corrected by extending the fume hood exhaust some eight feet above the roof level and increasing the discharge velocity high enough to push the air another 10 to 15 feet into the air. This type of installation usually requires fan replacements because the existing fans do not provide adequate velocity. Finally, the installation of safety showers and eye wash devices in strategic locations in these four buildings are long overdue safety items that were not required when these buildings were constructed.

Gregory Hall - Enclose Stairways ($315,000)

Gregory Hall has a relatively high occupancy rate. The building contains offices and 31 classrooms. An occupancy level of 2,000 persons per hour is not uncommon for this building. Dead-end corridors present a major fire safety hazard even though the building is basically fire resistant. Enclosing the open stairways will reduce the potential danger in the event of a fire.

Repair and Renovation Asbestos Abatement ($319,100)

As each Repair and Renovation project is implemented, the Urbana campus typically spends between $5,000 and $25,000 to accomplish the necessary asbestos abatement. Because of recent budget constraints and the ever-increasing cost of abatement, the Urbana Campus is requesting these funds to accomplish the asbestos abatement required to implement the Repair and Renovation projects. Asbestos abatement is difficult to accomplish in a timely manner because the specific work (piping, duct work, etc.) is not identified until well into project planning. Asbestos abatement funds are required to avoid postponement of other repair and renovation projects.