

Contact: Joan Racki

FACILITIES GOVERNANCE REPORT

Actions Requested: Receive the report and reaffirm the Board's support for continued:

1. Inter-institutional collaboration and coordination on facility issues, and
2. Institutional correction of identified fire safety and deferred maintenance deficiencies within the limits of available resources.

Executive Summary: The annual Facilities Governance Report, required by the Regent Policy Manual, is intended to provide the Board with a broad overview of the facilities at each of the Regent institutions and the condition of these facilities, consistent with the Board's focus on accountability and effective stewardship of existing resources, one of the four priorities of the Board's strategic plan. The report includes information and updates on fire and environmental safety, and deferred maintenance.

Along with its human resources and its intellectual, financial and equipment assets, facilities are one of the primary resources of a higher education institution. Quality facilities help ensure excellent academic programs, and the ability to attract and retain faculty, staff and students.

Regent Facilities: Academic/research/administrative (general fund) facilities at the Regent institutions total approximately 17.3 million gross square feet of the total 35.3 million gross square feet of Regent enterprise facilities. Categories of other facilities include University Hospitals and Clinics, residence systems, agricultural experiment station and self-supporting operations, including student unions, parking systems, etc. The replacement value of all Regent facilities is estimated at \$13.0 billion, of which \$6.7 billion is the replacement value for academic/research/administrative facilities. The Regent institutions have a total of 4,463 on-campus acres and 1,063 off-campus acres, excluding farm acreage.

Optimal Utilization of Facilities: Each of the universities emphasizes space utilization in its stewardship of existing facilities and has established policies, procedures, practices or principles to help ensure the optimal utilization of facilities. These are consistent with the strategies and policies adopted by the Board in May 2006. Information on institutional specific initiatives can be found in Attachment A.

Institutional Coordination/Cooperation: In the previous four Facilities Governance reports, the universities provided an extensive list of collaborative and coordinated efforts in facilities-related areas. This collaboration allows the universities to share best practices with each other and to pool resources to investigate and pursue innovative and cost saving approaches.

New initiatives reported this year include the joint participation by Iowa's public universities on state task forces established as part of the State's Green Government Initiative and on Regent task forces, collaboration to address the impact of the state's new electrical license/permit/inspection requirements, and development of improved capital project processes initiated after a LEAN organizational event at the University of Iowa and shared with the other universities.

Fire and Environmental Safety Deficiencies and Deferred Maintenance: Fire safety deficiencies (identified by the State Fire Marshal, other entities engaged in fire safety reviews, or institutional personnel) and deferred maintenance (repair or replacement of all, or a part of, an existing capital asset that was not repaired or replaced at the appropriate time because of a lack of funds) can be corrected as individual projects, incorporated into major renovations / rehabilitations, or eliminated through the demolition of structures. The Board's FY 2010 capital request, approved at its September 2008 meeting, includes \$50 million for individual projects to correct fire safety and deferred maintenance deficiencies as well as renovation projects which would correct deficiencies.

The State Fire Marshal's Office and other external entities have identified fire safety deficiencies in general fund facilities which the institutions have estimated would cost \$20.4 million to correct; this amount is significantly higher than amount reported for Fall 2007. The University of Iowa reports that additional buildings were added to its list in the last year after solutions to the deficiencies noted in the 2006 State Fire Marshal's Office inspection were accepted by the Office. Iowa State University also reports an increase in needed funding due to the addition of fire sprinkler systems in 17 buildings to address fire corridor deficiencies cited in the 2007 inspection by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Identified, potentially life-threatening fire safety deficiencies are promptly addressed and corrected, or facilities are closed until they can be made safe. Other identified deficiencies are prioritized for correction. Progress in addressing fire safety issues will continue to be challenged by new safety standards, aging buildings, and changes in building usage.

For Fall 2008, the Regent institutions report a total of \$494.5 million in deferred maintenance in general fund facilities and utilities, excluding on-going renovation projects, FY 2009 planned projects and the deferred maintenance to be corrected as components of the major renovation projects authorized by 2007 academic building revenue bonding legislation. (Data for the report were submitted prior to the announced appropriation reversions which will negatively impact the institutions' abilities to undertake deferred maintenance and fire safety projects; the impact of the reversions will be shown in next year's report. The operating budget reductions in the mid-2000s negatively impacted the abilities of the institutions to correct the deficiencies.)

The total of \$494.5 million is \$35.3 million (7.7%) higher than the amount reported for Fall 2007 (\$459.2 million); however, due to higher construction costs during the last year, the dollar amount of deferred maintenance reported for Fall 2007 would total approximately \$484 million in current dollars. Thus, the renovation projects and individual deferred maintenance projects to be undertaken through the bonding authorization are having a significant impact in mitigating the increase in the amount of deferred maintenance. Further information is included in Attachment B.

Report Organization: The report includes the following attachments:

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BACKGROUND

Campus Facilities: Regent facilities total 35.3 million gross square feet (GSF); approximately 36.5 percent of the square footage was constructed during the period 1961-1980, as was approximately 35.9 percent of the 17.3 million GSF of academic/research/administrative space. (The newest of these facilities are now approaching 30 years of age.) This construction “boom” was similar to the “boom” found among other higher education institutions in the United States.

The age of facilities is one of the factors contributing to the amount of deferred maintenance and the presence of fire safety deficiencies. Renovation provides a means to modernize facilities to meet current needs and to address deferred maintenance and fire safety deficiencies. The following table summarizes, by year of construction, the Regent institutional total gross square footage (GSF) and academic/research/administrative (including Oakdale) total GSF.

Years	Regent Total Square Footage		Academic/Research/ Administrative Square Footage*	
	GSF of Intial Construction	Percent of Total	GSF of Intial Construction	Percent of Total
Pre- 1930	5,424,677	15.39	3,748,960	21.62
1931-1950	1,870,193	5.30	1,000,301	5.77
1951-1960	2,392,720	6.79	915,793	5.28
1961-1970	7,259,709	20.59	2,883,036	16.63
1971-1980	5,593,434	15.86	3,342,821	19.28
1981-1990	4,009,669	11.37	1,663,020	9.59
1991-2000	4,799,730	13.61	2,078,574	11.99
2001 – present	3,908,549	11.09	1,703,845	9.83
Total	35,258,681	100.00	17,336,350	100.00

*Includes Oakdale

The total square footage by institution, by function, is as follows:

	<u>SUI</u>	<u>ISU</u>	<u>UNI</u>	<u>ISD</u>	<u>IBSSS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Acad/Res/Admin	7,626,666	6,518,974	2,617,703	381,500	191,507	17,336,350
UIHC	3,635,439					3,635,439
All Other	5,745,513	6,509,345	2,032,034			14,286,892
Total	17,007,618	13,028,319	4,649,737	381,500	191,507	35,258,681

Capital Expenditures: Since FY 2004, the Regent institutions have expended more than \$1.1 billion for capital projects with project costs exceeding \$250,000.

The following table compares institutional expenditures for FY 2004 – FY 2008.

Projects with Costs Exceeding \$250,000 – All Funds* (\$ in millions)										
	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	
	#		#		#		#		#	
	Proj	Exp	Proj	Exp	Proj	Exp	Proj	Exp	Proj	Exp
SUI	199	\$ 119.3	183	\$ 167.6	183	\$ 168.1	147	\$ 133.2	144	\$ 93.0
ISU	58	82.3	60	45.7	69	38.6	61	62.4	66	96.2
UNI	25	22.2	27	21.7	23	26.3	21	28.9	22	24.9
Total	282	\$ 223.8	270	\$ 235.0	275	\$ 233.0	229	\$ 224.5	232	\$ 214.1

* As submitted by the institutions to the Board Office on capital project status reports.

The expenditures are from all sources of funds including capital appropriations; building renewal (repair) funds; institutional road funds; gifts and grants; income from treasurer's temporary investments; proceeds of academic building, dormitory, telecommunications, and other revenue bond issues; and university hospitals building usage funds and revenue bonds.

Optimal Utilization of Facilities: In May 2006, the Board adopted policies and procedures on the optimal utilization of facilities. To balance and align current space requests with long-range goals, decisions about space at the University of Iowa are reviewed and coordinated with the Campus Master Plan, which is updated annually. In recent years, the Office of the Provost drafted a policy requiring colleges to identify the spaces used by researchers and to evaluate the effectiveness of space allocations. Facilities Management's Space Planning & Utilization unit works directly with the Office of the Provost, Office of the Vice President for Research, departmental executive officers and deans, and others on space allocations and assignments. The majority of day-to-day space needs are accommodated by reassigning existing space. However, as the University steps up its building renewal efforts and with many temporary reassignments due to flood damage, there are challenges in identifying swing space for the temporary relocation of the occupants while space is renovated. The University's new Space Information Management System, a web-accessible database currently being implemented, will provide one central and reliable record of campus space.

Iowa State University reports that it has adopted policies, procedures and practices to provide for the optimal utilization of existing campus facilities. The University's Policy Manual states that space is a limited resource owned by the University and available for reallocation to support the University's mission. The University's approach emphasizes that the optimal use of space includes reallocation to meet the best use, remodeling when necessary to provide functionally appropriate facilities to meet program needs, and construction of new space if no other alternative is acceptable or available. One of the elements of the University's new Resource Management Model of budgeting is that units are paying the full operating costs of the space they occupy and use. The University reports that departments have become more engaged in the preliminary planning and design of capital projects, and in the impact of decisions made at these early stages on a project's life cycle costs.

The University of Northern Iowa has established policies and procedures stating that space on campus is University space and should be utilized for the maximum benefit of the entire University. All instructional space assignments are made by the Registrar's Office, which may assign University classrooms or laboratories to a specific college or department for priority use while retaining the authority to schedule the space when not in use. The University's Facilities Planning Advisory Committee serves as the recommending body to the President's Cabinet regarding space assignment, space utilization, capital program development and related issues.

The Iowa School for the Deaf utilizes its space as effectively as possible. Portions of facilities that are no longer needed for School functions have been leased out; the School reports that the relationships developed through these leases have been beneficial to all parties.

Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School continues to implement the Task Force recommendations including a key recommendation that the School "continue to improve efficiency and effectiveness of services supported by the Vinton site, faculty and staff..." The renovation of the second floor of Old Main has been completed, allowing for consolidation of functions within this building. AmeriCorps NCCC established its North Central Regional site at the School in June, 2008. AmeriCorps currently occupies Palmer Hall, Rice Hall and north wing of the 3rd floor of the Old Main Building.

Institutional Cooperation / Coordination: Iowa's public universities continue to work together and coordinate efforts related to facilities. This collaboration allows the universities to share best practices and to pool resources to investigate and pursue innovative and cost saving approaches. Regularly scheduled meetings are held for custodial operations, maintenance, utilities, energy management, design and construction, landscape services and interior design personnel. Iowa State University Facilities Planning and Management is responsible for the administration of capital projects at the two special schools and provides technical consultation as needed. Iowa State University's Environmental Health and Safety Office continues to provide training and monitors compliance for asbestos, lead, chemical management and safety policies at the special schools.

Collaborative and coordinated efforts highlighted in this year's institutional reports are:

- Participating jointly on state task forces established as part of the State's Green Government Initiative (Executive Order 6) and on Regent task forces, including one on energy and facilities, with a goal of developing common energy/sustainability policies and goals.
- Collaborating to address the impact of the state's new electrical license/permit/inspection requirements.
- Sharing service contracts for environmental emissions testing, hazardous and universal waste disposal, electronic waste recycling, and boiler water chemical treatment.
- Cooperating on research and development of a shared cleaning chemical contract with an emphasis on green chemicals by the custodial staffs.
- Piloting improved internal processes for capital projects, initiated after a LEAN organizational event at the University of Iowa and shared with the other universities.

- Continuing to work jointly on the development of an arc flash program for electricians and other maintenance staff. (An arc flash, an explosive release of energy, takes place when a fault condition or short circuit occurs.)
- Continuing to collaborate on the merit system classification series to allow for staff development and career paths for facilities personnel.

In addition, Iowa State University and the University of Northern Iowa offered the resources of their institutions to help the University of Iowa with the flood response and recovery. Selected services were utilized.

Iowa's public universities and special schools also continue to expand cooperation and sharing arrangements with the public entities (cities, counties, school districts, conversation boards) in the municipalities in which they are located.

FIRE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

BACKGROUND

Fire and Environmental Safety: Fire and environmental safety standards are established by several agencies, including the State Fire Marshal and federal and state governmental regulatory entities. The State Fire Marshal's Office or other external entities may identify deficiencies during campus inspections, or campus personnel may note the deficiencies.

Potentially life-threatening deficiencies are promptly addressed and corrected, or the facilities are closed until they can be made safe. Lesser risks are prioritized using multiple factors including hazard assessments and regulatory requirements. Corrective work is undertaken as funds are available, or the fire safety improvements may be accomplished as part of a renovation project. Each year, there are subtractions to the list as work is accomplished. Additions to the list can result from the altered use of a space, which changes the applicable building code requirements, or the new identification of a deficiency due to different interpretations of the code. Thus, the amount needed to correct the deficiencies does not necessarily decline by the amount that institutions have expended since the previous inspection.

The Regent institutions cooperate with the State Fire Marshal's Office in establishing fire safety priorities; each institution has a systematic method for determining the priority of fire safety improvements to be undertaken. Citations from the Office can be classified as (1) user [housekeeping or procedural items such as use of a doorstep to prop open a door], (2) maintenance [items that require no design and minimal expense, such as door repairs], or (3) other deficiencies [items for which the correction requires an outlay of funds beyond facility management maintenance funds; these items are prioritized].

Environmental safety deficiencies may be identified by campus personnel and regulatory entities. Environmental safety issues include asbestos, lead, underground storage tanks, spill prevention control and countermeasure plans, storm water pollution protection plans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, the clean air act, and radioactive sites.

Deferred Maintenance: For a number of years, the institutions and Board Office have used the following common definition: Deferred maintenance is the repair or replacement of all, or a part of, an existing capital asset that was not repaired or replaced at the appropriate time because of a lack of funds.

Deferred maintenance is dependent upon time and is sometimes referred to as "capital renewal backlog." Replacement of a building or infrastructure system or component when it should be replaced is building renewal, not deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance results from inaction on normal maintenance, including planned and preventive maintenance, and renewal and replacement projects.

Adequate funding of regular maintenance can significantly extend the useful lives of facilities and their components. Adequate funding of building renewal is also needed to replace building components.

Deferred maintenance in higher education is a national problem and is partially the result of building booms that occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. The facilities built at that time have

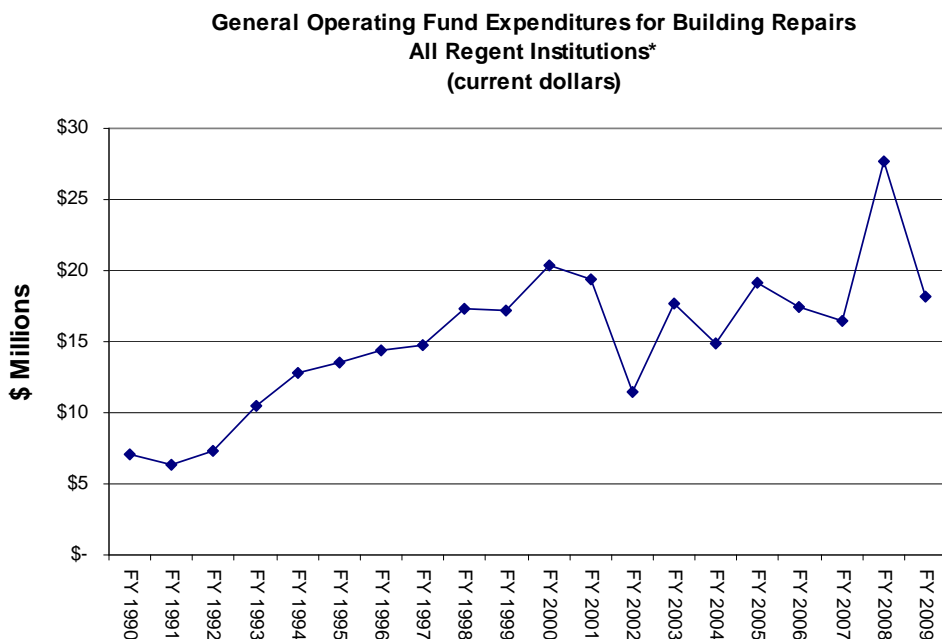
aged and many of their component systems have reached the end of their design lives or have become obsolete.

Funding Sources: The Regent institutions have made major efforts to correct fire and environmental safety issues and deferred maintenance over the last several years and have received significant state assistance.

Major funding sources for fire safety and individual deferred maintenance projects (not including deferred maintenance items completed as part of renovations) completed from FY 1993 through FY 2008 at the universities and special schools include: general fund operating budgets (\$119.6 million), utility renewal and replacement funds (\$53.5 million), proceeds from academic building revenue bonds and capital appropriations (\$34.5 million), income from treasurer's temporary investments (\$23.1 million), and UIHC building usage funds (\$19.1 million).

Building Repair Budgets: As noted above, the largest source of funds to correct the identified, individual deficiencies has been operating budget building renewal (repair) funds. Thus, adequate funding of this item is a critical factor in reducing fire and environmental safety deficiencies and deferred maintenance, and minimizing future facility needs.

Due to significant budget reductions, Regent general education, operating budget building repair expenditures declined, in total, from a high of \$20.3 million in FY 2000 to a budgeted amount of \$18.2 million in FY 2009 (amounts in current dollars), as shown in the following graph. Due to the recently announced reversions, the amounts budgeted for FY 2009 are likely to be reduced when revised budgets are presented to the Board.



*FY 2009 budgeted amount as approved by Board in August 2008; UIHC not included.

The FY 2009 originally budgeted amount represents approximately 0.27% of the estimated \$6.7 billion replacement value of the university and special school general educational facilities.

According to national standards, this percentage should, at a minimum, be equal to 1% of the replacement value of the facilities to prevent their further deterioration.

ANALYSIS

The budget reductions of the mid-2000s led to an increase in deferred maintenance and hindered the institutions' capabilities to correct fire and environmental safety deficiencies. Maintenance cycles and preventative maintenance activities were delayed or eliminated, placing buildings and occupants more at-risk for unanticipated building system outages. The inability to make needed repairs/replacement of roofs, exterior building envelopes, windows, plumbing and electrical systems can cause further damage to the facilities, thus increasing the cost of future repairs.

Fire and Environmental Safety: From FY 1993 (the first year in which data were collected) through FY 2008, fire safety projects completed totaled \$53.1 million in general fund facilities, including UIHC (an average of \$3.3 million per year). Projects planned for or continued in FY 2009 totaled \$3.8 million; this amount could be adjusted downward as a result of the recently announced budget holdbacks. (The institutions submitted their reports prior to the announced reversions and prior to institutional determinations as to how the budgets would be revised.) Details on the Institutional data are shown on Table 1, Page 13.

The institutions indicate that \$20.4 million are needed to correct fire safety deficiencies in general fund and UIHC facilities identified in past inspections by the State Fire Marshal and other external entities as shown below.

FIRE SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

**Additional Funding Needed to Correct Fire Safety Deficiencies
Identified by External Entities¹
General Fund Facilities
(\$ Thousands)**

	Fall 2008 (FY 2009)
SUI (includes Oakdale)	\$ 8,364.3
UIHC ²	-
ISU	9,841.6
UNI	293.0
ISD ³	-
IBSSS	1,946.3
Total	\$ 20,445.2

¹Includes items identified by State Fire Marshal's Office and other external entities; excludes work in buildings to be demolished, and for which waivers from the State Fire Marshal are to be requested.

²All Identified deficiencies reported to JC (Joint Commission) are planned for correction in FY 2009.

³Excludes work which would be included in the renovation of the east wing of Giangreco Hall.

While the State Fire Marshal's inspection on record for FY 2008 for the University of Iowa was conducted in 2006, the University reported that additional buildings were added to the list in the last year, thereby leading to an increase in the amount of funding needed to correct the deficiencies. The buildings were added based upon a study undertaken by Shive-Hattery (an architectural-engineering firm) to determine the best method to resolve deficiencies identified in 2006; the proposed solutions have been accepted by the State Fire Marshal's Office. More than \$780,000 in fire safety deficiencies were eliminated through the demolition of the International Center, which is the site on which the new College of Public Health Academic Building is being constructed. The University also reports that improvements to fire safety are being incorporated into flood recovery work, including at the Iowa Memorial Union, Museum of Art and Theatre Building, including upgraded fire alarm systems.

Iowa State University reports a significant increase in funding needed to correct fire safety deficiencies; increases in the estimate result from the cost of adding to the list fire sprinkler systems in 17 buildings to address fire corridor deficiencies cited in the 2007 inspection by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

An increase is also reported for Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School which primarily reflects the cost of installing sprinklers in Rice and Palmer Halls, which house AmeriCorps NCCC members. The sprinklering is a requirement of the State Fire Marshal due to a change in occupancy of the buildings. The Board's FY 2010 capital request, approved at its September 2008 meeting, includes \$1 million to address fire safety deficiencies at the School.

Recent, current, or funded renovation projects have corrected or will correct many fire safety deficiencies.

The institutions report that they have developed the necessary plans to address campus environmental safety issues.

Deferred Maintenance: From FY 1993 through FY 2008, deferred maintenance totaling \$213.8 million (an average of \$13.3 million per year) was corrected in Regent general fund buildings and utilities, not including deferred maintenance corrected as part of renovations. Projects that were planned for or continued in FY 2009 prior to the recent budget reversions total \$38.7 million. Institutional data are shown on Table 2, Page 14. Major renovation projects which have corrected or will correct a significant amount of deferred maintenance are also included on Table 2.

The table on page 12 summarizes the deferred maintenance reported by the institutions. (Dollar amounts for projects planned to be undertaken in FY 2009 and the deferred maintenance components of ongoing and funded renovation projects are not included.)

The amount of deferred maintenance reported for Fall 2008 is \$35.3 million (7.7%) higher than the amount reported for Fall 2007. The total amount increased from \$459.2 million to \$494.5 million. These sums are in current dollars; higher construction costs would have increased the Fall 2007 amount to approximately \$484 million in current dollars.

The three public universities report increases in the amount of deferred maintenance (Fall 2008 compared to Fall 2007) totaling \$35.4 million or an increase of 7.8%. The special schools report slight decreases in the amount of deferred maintenance.

The University of Iowa's current estimate of the amount of deferred maintenance in buildings is based upon the assessment undertaken by ISES Corporation which began in 2004. Adjustments were then made for completed projects, FY 2009 projects and the correction of deferred maintenance which will occur as part of the renovations authorized by the 2004 and 2007 bonding legislation. The dollar estimates were compiled prior to the 2008 flood; any impact of the flood on deferred maintenance needs has not been included. Beginning in FY 2009, ISES will reassess one-third of the general fund buildings, with the University planning to continue the reassessments through FY 2010 and FY 2011.

The University reports that due to the interrelationship of deferred maintenance, capital renewal and plant adaptation, ISES found that the University's deferred maintenance backlog could more than double within the next 10 years unless the University is able to reach a funding threshold that meets future capital renewal needs. To address this need, the University is targeting an increase in its building renewal funding commensurate with the growth of space on campus. As space is added, building renewal funds are being increased at a rate of 1.5% of the value of the added space.

Iowa State University reports that it has a comprehensive, systematic process for identifying its deferred maintenance needs. The methodology involves assessing all general fund buildings in eight different categories. The assessment takes into account the replacement value of the building, the value of the sub-systems within the building, the age of the building and its systems, and the condition of those systems. The process was expanded during FY 2005 to also include building specific assessments to create project estimates for repair and replacement of building system components, such as an air handler, exterior building entrance steps, etc.; the data are entered into the facilities management system which provides data base management.

In FY 2008, the deferred maintenance needs for each building at the University of Northern Iowa were updated from 2003 survey maintenance data, with input by custodial staff and maintenance personnel, and the buildings' occupants. Deferred maintenance was identified by category, i.e. roofs, interiors, etc.

**Total Deferred Maintenance
General Fund Facilities and Utilities**

**Fall 2008¹
(\$ Thousands)**

	<u>SUI</u> ^{3,4}	<u>ISU</u>	<u>UNI</u>	<u>ISD</u>	<u>IBSSS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Individual Projects						
Buildings ²	\$ 129,955.6	\$ 185,005.2	\$ 33,470.1	\$ 490.0	\$ 646.0	\$ 349,566.9
Utilities	<u>13,397.0</u>	<u>10,047.5</u>	<u>231.0</u>	<u>1,210.0</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>24,918.5</u>
Subtotal	\$ 143,352.6	\$ 195,052.7	\$ 33,701.1	\$ 1,700.0	\$ 679.0	\$ 374,485.4
Included within Five Year Capital Plan (FY 2010 - FY 2014)						
Buildings ²	\$ 63,206.3	\$ 6,998.9	\$ 33,917.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,122.9
Utilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,902.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,902.1</u>
Subtotal	\$ 63,206.3	\$ 6,998.9	\$ 49,819.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,025.0
Grand Total						
Buildings	\$ 193,161.9	\$ 192,004.1	\$ 67,387.8	\$ 490.0	\$ 646.0	\$ 453,689.8
Utilities	<u>13,397.0</u>	<u>10,047.5</u>	<u>16,133.1</u>	<u>1,210.0</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>40,820.6</u>
Total	\$ 206,558.9	\$ 202,051.6	\$ 83,520.9	\$ 1,700.0	\$ 679.0	\$ 494,510.4

¹Does not include dollar amounts for projects to be undertaken in FY 2009 and the deferred maintenance components of ongoing or funded renovation projects.

²Includes site work.

³Includes Oakdale Studio A and Oakdale Hall, all or a portion of which will be demolished upon completion of the new Laboratory; excludes the International Center which was demolished as the site for the new Public Health facility.

⁴SUI projects and dollar estimates were compiled prior to the Flood of 2008. The impact of the flood on deferred maintenance needs is not included.

The University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics has not reported any deferred maintenance and indicates that it does not have any maintenance needs that meet the definition of deferred maintenance.

TABLE 1
BOARD OF REGENTS, STATE OF IOWA
FIRE SAFETY PROJECTS*
GENERAL FUND FACILITIES
(\$ Thousands)

Projects:	<u>SUJ</u> **	<u>UIHC</u>	<u>ISU</u>	<u>UNI</u>	<u>ISD</u>	<u>IBSSS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed Projects:							
FY 1993	\$ 1,476.5	\$ 507.3	\$ 1,135.6	\$ 551.3	\$ 111.5	\$ 11.0	\$ 3,681.7
FY 1994	721.2	619.2	365.6	447.3	97.5	6.9	2,271.7
FY 1995	1,664.2	619.4	153.6	62.5	211.5	10.9	2,608.1
FY 1996	2,233.4	55.0	2,163.7	83.6	91.5	4.0	4,751.2
FY 1997	1,320.0	380.0	235.8	63.8	125.0	41.2	2,132.3
FY 1998	1,401.0	1,552.3	735.9	126.3	225.0	8.1	3,948.6
FY 1999	1,696.0	1,880.8	288.0	12.2	12.0	8.4	4,110.4
FY 2000	1,272.0	2,335.0	219.0	64.3	1.0	1.0	3,903.3
FY 2001	944.0	2,071.7	538.3	77.5	1.0	-	3,632.5
FY 2002	718.0	1,322.7	542.8	8.2	25.0	-	2,616.7
FY 2003	930.0	1,377.0	336.9	26.3	23.0	65.0	2,758.2
FY 2004	1,554.5	915.9	295.5	25.0	6.0	-	2,796.9
FY 2005	1,502.0	2,103.0	177.0	25.0	25.0	-	3,832.0
FY 2006	1,637.0	2,058.6	215.9	30.0	-	1.7	3,943.2
FY 2007	978.3	650.0	928.6	36.0	75.0	4.7	2,672.6
FY 2008	1,128.2	676.4	470.0	80.2	700.0	343.3	3,398.1
Subtotal	\$ 21,176.3	\$ 19,124.3	\$ 8,802.2	\$ 1,719.5	\$ 1,729.0	\$ 506.2	\$ 53,057.5
Projects Planned for or Continued in FY 2009	\$ 1,092.0	\$ 1,286.7	\$ 936.0	\$ 55.0	\$ 26.0	\$ 387.0	\$ 3,782.7
Total	\$ 22,268.3	\$ 20,411.0	\$ 9,738.2	\$ 1,774.5	\$ 1,755.0	\$ 893.2	\$ 56,840.2
By Source of Funds:							
Building Renewal / General University	\$ 10,743.7		\$ 5,057.7	\$ 772.4	\$ 717.0	\$ 167.9	\$ 17,458.7
Income from Treasurer's Temporary Investments	7,373.0		542.8	174.8	-	-	8,090.6
Academic Building Revenue Bonds	2,587.6		3,086.7	826.0	-	-	6,500.3
Special and Capital Appropriations	1,000.0		1,000.0	-	885.0	277.3	3,162.3
University Hospital Building Usage Funds		\$ 20,411.0					20,411.0
Other	564.0		51.0	1.3	153.0	448.0	1,217.3
Total	\$ 22,268.3	\$ 20,411.0	\$ 9,738.2	\$ 1,774.5	\$ 1,755.0	\$ 893.2	\$ 56,840.2

*Does not include fire safety components of major renovation projects.

**SUJ - Excludes UIHC; includes projects approved and funded for FY 93 - FY 03; for FY 1993 also includes projects completed with Academic Building Revenue Bonds, 1991. Includes fire safety improvements in Old Capitol - Fire Restoration and Buildings Improvements and Chemistry Renovation projects.

***Includes fire safety components of renovation projects.

TABLE 2
BOARD OF REGENTS, STATE OF IOWA FY 1993 - FY 2009
GENERAL FUND BUILDING AND UTILITY DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS AND
RENOVATION PROJECTS WHICH INCLUDE CORRECTION OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
(\$ thousands)

Deferred Maintenance Projects: Completed Projects**	SUI	ISU	UNI	ISD	IBSSS	Total
FY 1993	\$ 6,591.9	\$ 970.2	\$ 1,593.4	\$ 45.0	\$ 16.1	\$ 9,216.6
FY 1994	2,881.6	1,881.1	1,459.6	543.5	75.9	6,841.7
FY 1995	4,922.1	7,805.3	1,703.1	148.0	24.8	14,603.3
FY 1996	6,571.3	6,944.4	2,581.3	173.0	207.8	16,477.8
FY 1997	3,262.6	2,953.8	2,256.7	133.1	95.6	8,701.8
FY 1998	3,053.0	3,495.3	1,677.7	282.5	172.5	8,681.0
FY 1999	2,928.8	3,492.2	3,435.2	470.0	36.8	10,363.0
FY 2000	6,375.4	5,522.2	3,859.1	758.0	595.1	17,109.8
FY 2001	3,798.2	6,104.2	858.7	485.0	49.1	11,295.2
FY 2002	2,598.9	2,463.9	3,442.6	660.0	1,159.8	10,325.2
FY 2003	7,377.6	4,194.8	439.4	165.0	69.3	12,246.1
FY 2004	7,154.0	4,187.5	761.5	596.3	56.0	12,755.3
FY 2005	9,695.8 **	5,253.1	1,400.0	625.0	53.0	17,026.9
FY 2006	12,434.8 **	2,764.8	964.8	1,040.0	23.8	17,228.2
FY 2007	12,464.0 **	4,966.3	1,710.0	160.0	320.5	19,620.8
FY 2008	15,780.6 **	3,498.9	910.2	195.0	967.9	21,352.6
Subtotal	\$ 107,890.6	\$ 66,498.0	\$ 29,053.3	\$ 6,479.4	\$ 3,924.0	\$ 213,845.3
Projects Planned for or Continued in FY 2009	\$ 18,596.7 **	\$ 13,483.2	\$ 6,095.8	\$ 322.0	\$ 185.9	\$ 38,683.6
Total	\$ 126,487.3	\$ 79,981.2	\$ 35,149.1	\$ 6,801.4	\$ 4,109.9	\$ 252,528.9
FY 1993 - FY 2008 Renovation Projects Which Include Correction of Significant Amounts of Deferred Maintenance***	\$ 64,992.6	\$ 63,131.1	\$ 52,951.0			\$ 181,074.7
Renovation Projects Planned or Continued for FY 2009 with Correction of Significant Amounts of Deferred Maintenance****	\$ 51,504.5	\$ 12,657.9	\$ 52,339.0			\$ 116,501.4
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 242,984.4	\$ 155,770.2	\$ 140,439.1	\$ 6,801.4	\$ 4,109.9	\$ 550,105.0
Total - By Source of Funds						
Building Renewal/Building Maintenance/General University	\$ 47,086.0	\$ 48,869.1	\$ 24,422.4	\$ 2,565.1	\$ 2,002.1	\$ 124,944.7
Building Renewal/Academic Building Revenue Bonds	51,844.0		83.5			51,927.5
Income from Treasurer's Temporary Investments (TTI)	13,951.4	11,353.7	1,090.9			26,396.0
Gifts, Grants	7,866.7	17,540.6	5,283.0			30,690.3
Utility Renewal and Replacement and Revenue Bonds	57,138.6	12,206.0				69,344.6
Academic Building Revenue Bonds; Project Notes	12,693.5	18,500.1	49,469.7			80,663.3
Capital and Special Appropriations	25,990.0	15,642.6	51,222.7	2,755.0	1,607.2	97,217.5
Agriculture Experiment Station & Cooperative Extension		1,175.2				1,175.2
Facilities Overhead Use Allowance	1,679.0	10,232.5				11,911.5
College of Medicine Earnings, Gifts / Treasurer's Temp. Investment	4,114.3					4,114.3
Other (includes unspecified combination of above fund sources)	<u>20,620.9</u>	<u>20,250.4</u>	<u>8,866.9</u>	<u>1,481.3</u>	<u>500.6</u>	<u>51,720.1</u>
GRAND TOTAL - INDIVIDUAL DEFERRED MAINTENANCE ITEMS AND RENOVATION COSTS	\$ 242,984.4	\$ 155,770.2	\$ 140,439.1	\$ 6,801.4	\$ 4,109.9	\$ 550,105.0

* SUI - includes projects approved and funded for FY 93 - FY 96; for FY 1993 also includes projects completed with Academic Building Revenue Bonds.
 ** Includes Oakdale campus; for FY 2008 includes deferred maintenance eliminated through demolition of International Center
 *** Renovation projects include SUI - Gilmore Hall, Schaeffer Hall, Phillips Hall, Bowen Science Building Microbiology, Medical Education Building, Hancher Auditorium, Engineering Building, Biological Sciences - Phase 2, Hydraulics Laboratory Modernization and Old Capitol; ISU - Catt Hall, Laboratory of Mechanics, Gilman Hall and Systems Upgrade, State Gym, Beardshear Hall, Hamilton Hall, Physics Hall Auditorium, Carver Hall, Morrill Hall and Pearson Hall Renovations; UNI - Seerley, Wright and Lang Halls, and Commons Renovations, Steam Distribution System Replacement - Phase 1, Innovative Teaching and Technology Center.
 **** Includes projects under construction, soon to be under construction, or funded; includes SUI - Chemistry and Old Music Renovations; ISU - Mackay, Office and Lab Renovations, Crop Genomics Info. Lab Remodel, ; UNI - Science Building Renovation - Phase 1, Russell Hall, and Sabin Hall Renovations, Gilchrist Hall Renovation/Restoration, and Electrical Distribution System, Phases 1 and 2.