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UNL's...

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If a project is recommended by CPC to the chancellor, a written program statement is prepared by the academic unit with the help of the director of institutional research and planning and representatives from the Physical Plant.

Program statements, containing written descriptions and preliminary drawings, are done so that project costs may be estimated and justified, Coffey said. This program statement must be done before a major building project can be included in the first two years of the six-year plan. The program statement can cost between \$10,000 to \$25,000, depending on the consultants needed and the number of hours spent preparing the statement, Coffey said.

Six-year plan is tentative

The six-year plan is only a tentative list without set dollar figures or target completion dates because as the tentative date for the start of a project approaches, that project faces several budget hurdles, he added.

Coffey said the overall plan, a kind of educated guess of what the university eventually might look like, has not been realized and may never be because as needs change, they are reflected in the plan.

"The plan is based on needs, not dollars," Coffey said. As needs change or projects are not financed by their tentative starting date, the plan is updated and revised.

The project first is included in the UNL capital construction budget for the fiscal year in which it is scheduled to start.

The first real hurdle is the review of UNL, the University of Nebraska at Omaha and the University of Nebraska Medical Center budgets by the President's Council (which includes the three chancellors) and the university's chief business officers. It is at these meetings, Coffey said, that

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budget priorities from each branch of the university are combined into one tentative budget to submit to the NU Board of Regents.

The regents must pass the budget before it goes to the Nebraska Legislature.

Legislature is last hurdle

The final hurdle is the legislature. If an item is not financed or is vetoed by the governor, Coffey said, it is included in the next year's capital construction budget and must run the gamut again.

. The Bessey Hall renovation included in this year's capital construction budget request and the Life Sciences Bldg. are examples of projects which experienced delays.

The Bessey renovation was supposed to be underway this fiscal year and completed during the next year, Coffey said. The project wasn't financed so it is included in this year's request.

The Life Sciences project was planned in the 1960's, Coffey said, but was deferred when federal matching money became available for construction of the Engineering Center.

The more than \$4 million appropriation requested for the Life Sciences Bldg. was cut to \$2 million by Gov. J. James Exon after a dispute over whether the building cost could be reduced by continuing to use some existing rooms.

The Life Sciences Bldg, was included again in the 1973 budget request, Coffey said, and this time it received a \$6.8 million appropriation. The funds were combined with the unspent appropriation from the previous year.

Coffey said major six-year plan projects now under some phase of construction include the Animal Health Research Bldg. and the Plant Science Bldg. both on East Campus, and the Life Science Bldg. on City Campus.

This year, he said, priorities in the six-year plan and the UNL capital construction budget are:

-Renovations to bring UNL into compliance with fire and life safety codes.

- -Removal of barriers for the handicapped.
- -Modernization of utilities.

-Modemization and extension of the life of buildings, which is mainly the Bessey Hall renovation project.

Coffey said the final position of these projects in the overall university capital construction budget and the specific dollar amounts requested for each will not be definitely set until the regents meeting Sept. 8.

The six-year plan calls for a city campus bounded on the west by 10th St., on the east by a northeast radial at about 20th St., on the south by Q St., and on the north by Holdrege St. extended along the Burlington Northern railroad tracks.

Coffey said the university owns most of the land from 10th to 15th streets and from R St. to the Burlington Northern tracks. No money has been appropriated for UNL land acquisition since 1969.

The plan shows a city campus with no major arterials running through it. The plan also does not show fraternities, sororities or other buildings not owned by the university, but Coffey said it was highly unlikely that any of these buildings would be relocated in the near future.

The East Campus map shows a planned campus bordered by 33rd, Holdrege and 48th streets and Huntington Ave. The university now owns that area except the Leighton Ave. to Huntington Ave. tract.

Coffey said 21 buildings have been built or are in some phase of construction following the overall plan, adopted in 1967.





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