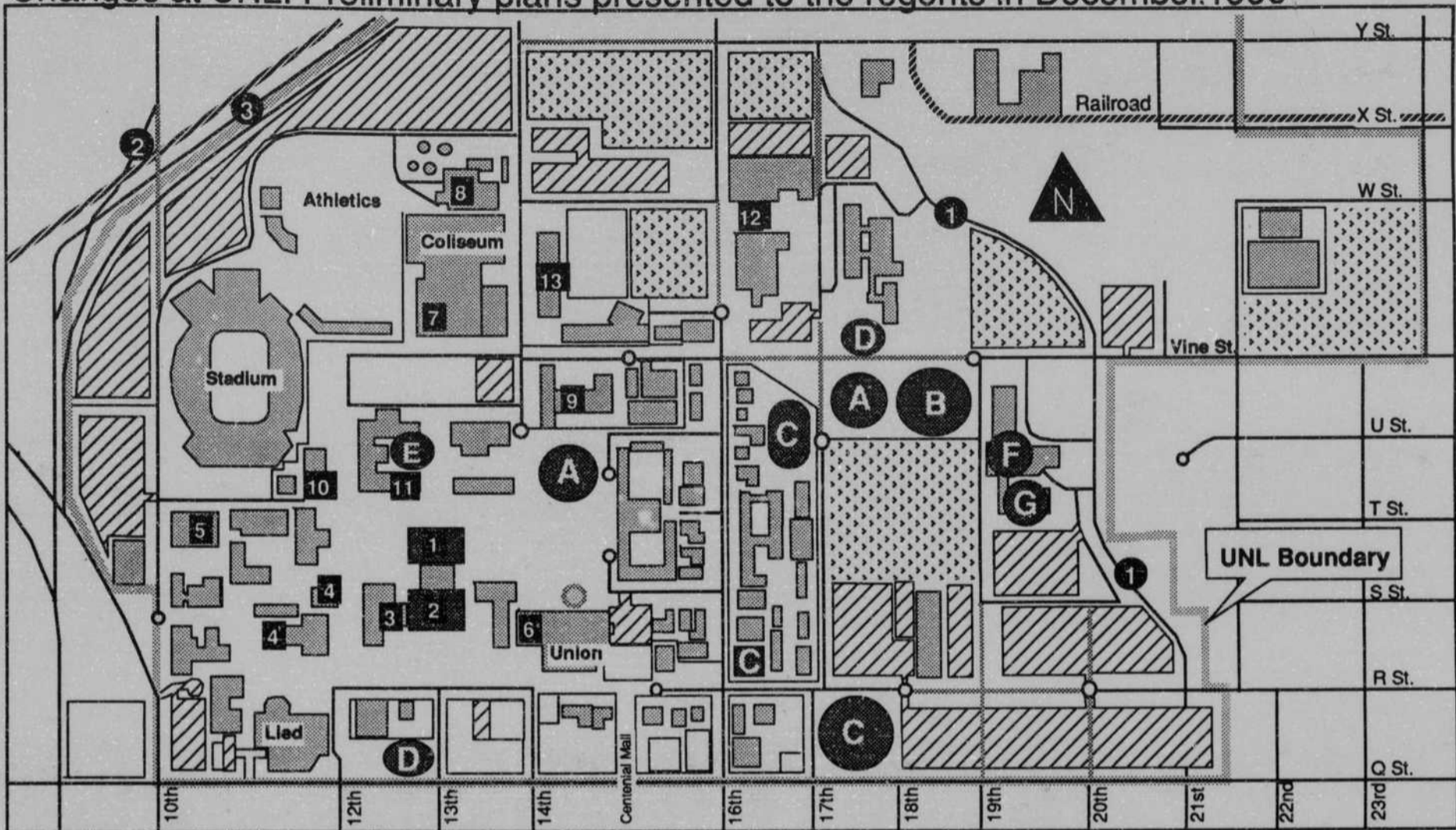


Changes at UNL: Preliminary plans presented to the regents in December 1990



Source: UNL planning staff

Brian Shellito/Daily Nebraskan

Key:		Renovation or addition	New Buildings	New Streets
	Existing building	1. Two-story addition to Love North		
	Parking	2. Love South renovation	A. Possible locations for Math & Computer Science center	1. Proposed Campus Loop Road
	Recreation	3. CBA addition	B. Biological Science bldg.	2. Ninth Street alternative
	Closed streets	4. Sheldon expansion (2)	C. Possible locations for New Housing	3. Proposed Holdrege Street bypass
		5. Richards Hall renovation	D. General location of visitors' center	
		6. Student Union addition	E. Teaching Auditorium	
		7. Coliseum renovation	F. Beadle Center	
		8. Boiler replacement, emergency generator, chiller addition	G. Biological Science Greenhouse	
		9. Bancroft Hall renovation		
		10. Avery Hall renovation		
		11. Burnett Hall renovation		
		12. Engineering link		
		13. Mabel Lee renovation		

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would become a service street. Because of congestion near 14th Street, that street also is a target for diversion in the next century. The street would remain open to those bound for a building on campus, but would be designed to deter people who were just passing through. "We need to offer another option so that people are not tempted to go through the center of campus just to get to the other side," Benson said. Parking, a continual thorny problem, is designed to be alleviated by the expansion of the shuttle bus system. The system will connect proposed and existing perimeter parking lots with the campus. Benson said planners are also working with parking consultants to determine what sort of parking facilities will be needed. "We still haven't decided whether all that is surface parking or level parking structures," Benson said. The eye to the future is not limited to the boundaries of City Campus.

Renovation of several extended-campus university research facilities throughout Nebraska is planned to further the university

in its goal to accommodate both faculty members and students better in their research undertakings and instruction in the years ahead.

The identification of the need for improvements at those locations is not new; but the high-priority designations, making their completion more likely, is, said Dale Vanderholm, associate dean and director of the Agricultural Research Division and a professor of agricultural engineering.

Two proposed off-campus improvements involve the construction of a headquarters building at the Agricultural Research and Development Center in Mead, and the construction of a Staff/Lab/Conference Center in Whitman at the Gudmundsen Rangeland Research Center.

Modifications, including addition of handicapped accessibility, will be made in Scottsbluff to the headquarters of the Panhandle Research and Extension Center at the Elliot Building.

"These are part of our outreach program and land-grant responsibilities," Benson said. "We want to get out in the state and serve the agricultural interests — it's an area that folks tend to forget about."

In Concord and Clay Center at the South Central Research and Extension Center, a swine research growing and finishing unit, a research support facility and SCREC Field Service building addition are in the works.

A swine research growing and finishing unit is on the agenda for the West Central Research and Extension Center in North Platte. A headquarters and support building will replace structures that are 30 years old.

As is apparent, the 21st century university extends far beyond the boundaries of its four campuses, and accordingly, the plans are neither complete nor definite even after the blueprints for a new building are drawn up.

Predictions about the new face of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln are uncertain, at best. The dynamic nature of the university and

the rapid evolution of educational needs cannot be forgotten as planners are faced with constantly changing plans and reallocation of space resources.

Since the university was founded, its leaders have drawn up plans that have been scrapped because of tightening budgets, improving technology or simply better ideas. Even as we enter the 21st century, these or similar circumstances cannot be avoided; indeed, they should be anticipated.

History has shown us that planning is never an exact science. However, by using imagination, flexibility and patience, planners can effectively work toward a century that promises to continue to challenge their abilities.