
ISSUE REVIEW

Fiscal Services Division

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Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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Board of Regents Facilities

ISSUE

This **Issue Review** evaluates academic, research, and administrative facilities operated by the Iowa Board of Regents, and the funding that supports these facilities. This document will review overall budgets, existing deferred maintenance, and a history of capital appropriations.

AFFECTED AGENCIES

Iowa Board of Regents

CODE AUTHORITY

Iowa Code chapter [262](#)

Iowa Code chapter [262A](#)

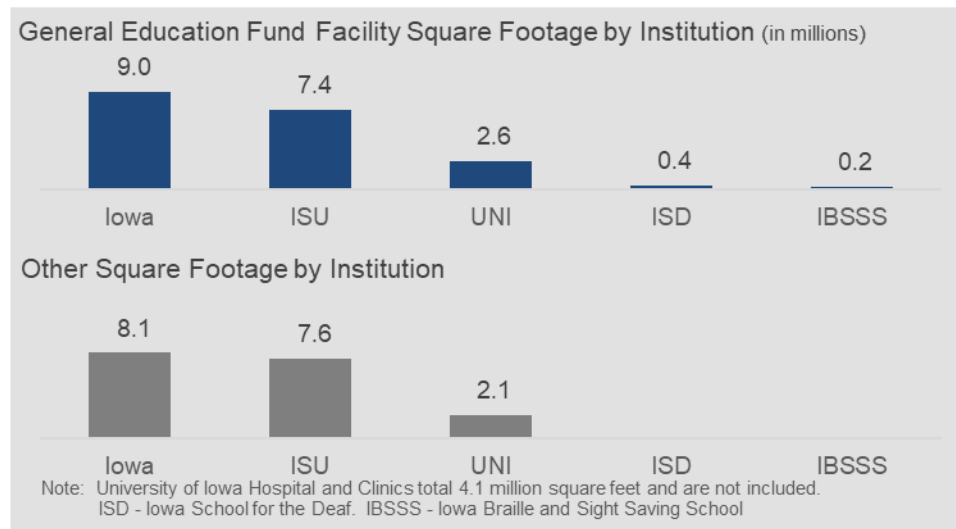
FACILITIES BACKGROUND

Budgetary support for Regents facilities is set by the Iowa Code and determined by facility use, which falls under the following four definitions:

- **Academic, Research, and Administrative Buildings:** These facilities are supported through the General Education Fund (GEF), Iowa Code chapter [262A](#). These facilities, the focus of this **Issue Review**, are typically funded by General Fund appropriations and appropriations from the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund (RIIF).
- **Residence System:** These facilities are under the control of the Board of Regents (Iowa Code section [262.35\(3\)](#)). These facilities are supported by rents, profits, and incomes arising from these properties. These facilities do not generally receive appropriations.
- **Self-Supporting Facilities:** These facilities are self-liquidating and revenue-producing facilities. Examples include, but are not limited to, student unions, recreational buildings, auditoriums, stadiums, parking facilities, and utilities (Iowa Code section [262.44](#)). These facilities do not generally receive appropriations.
- **Medical Facilities:** These facilities are located at the University of Iowa (UI) and are used primarily for patient care, clinical instruction, and clinical research in the field of medicine (Iowa Code chapter [263A](#)). These facilities do not generally receive appropriations.

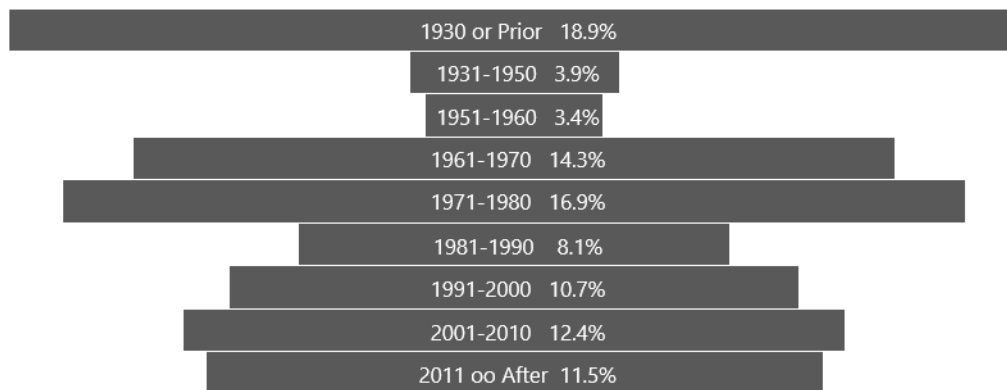
FACILITIES

The Board of Regents manages a total of 41.1 million square feet of facility space across three universities and two institutions, of which 19.1 million are used for academic, research, and administrative purposes. This does not include leased space. Everyday upkeep of these facilities is supported through each university’s General Education Fund. Renovations or remodels typically require funding from the RIIF or from academic revenue bonds.¹ The charts below show the square footage of these facilities by institution.² A full list of academic and research facilities is provided in **Attachment A**.



The chart below displays the initial construction date of current GEF facilities by square feet. Construction of much of the existing square footage occurred in two phases. The first phase was in the 1960s and 1970s and accounts for approximately 31.1% of the total GEF facility square footage. Many of these facilities are reaching the end of their useful life and account for major portions of the deferred maintenance on Regents facilities. Several remodeled or rehabilitated buildings were initially constructed during this time period, including the UI Pharmacy Building, the Iowa State University (ISU) Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, and the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) Schindler Building.

Initial Construction Year – General Education Fund Square Feet



¹ Academic revenue bonds are bonds that are secured against future tuition revenue.

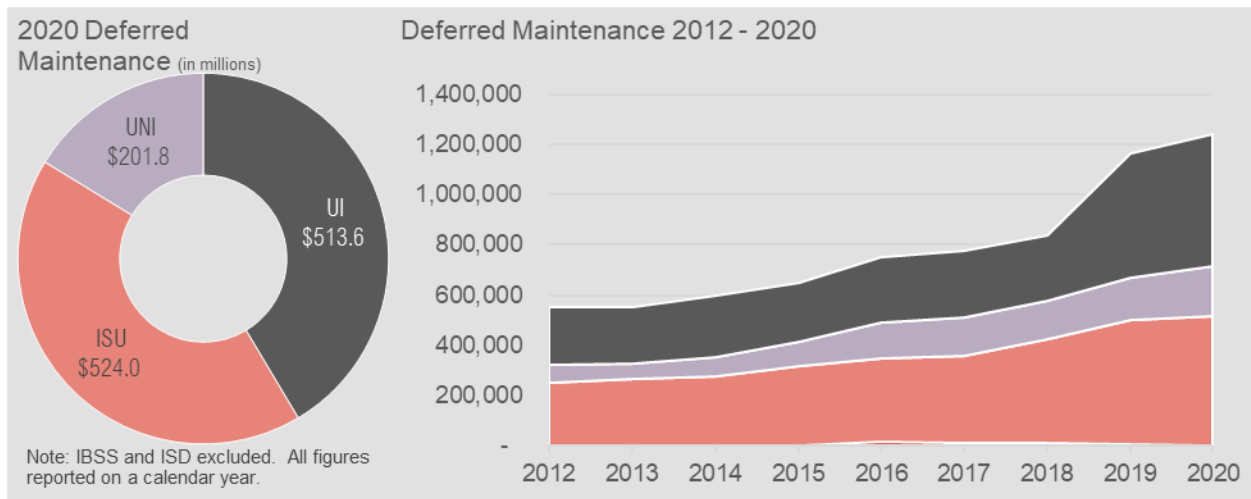
² A complete list of State owned facilities is available in an [Issue Review](#) published in 2018.

Deferred Maintenance

The Board of Regents receives updates on deferred maintenance totals in the [Annual Facilities Report](#). These totals are established either by university staff or with the assistance of a consulting firm. The UI has relied on a combination of internal and external staff to establish its deferred maintenance list. ISU maintains a backlog of deferred maintenance through a methodology that assesses nine different building components³, the replacement value of the building, and the age and condition of building systems. UNI maintains building assessments through consultation with building users and maintenance staff. The Iowa School for the Deaf (ISD) identifies deferred maintenance items through inspections and reports from facility staff. Deferred maintenance on the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School (IBSSS) campus is identified by ISU and IBSSS staff. The Board of Regents is currently negotiating with the city of Vinton to transfer ownership of the IBSSS to the city.

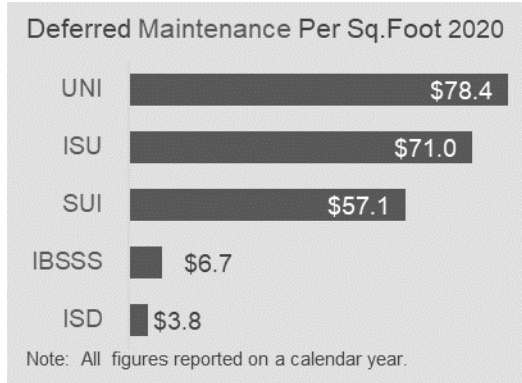
Definition – Deferred maintenance is the repair or replacement of all, or a part of, an existing capital asset that was not repaired or replaced at the appropriate due to limited resources. Deferred maintenance results from inaction on normal maintenance, including planned and preventive maintenance, and renewal and replacement projects.

In recent years, deferred maintenance cost totals have increased steadily at each university. The charts below display current deferred maintenance totals by university reported in calendar year 2020 and increases in deferred maintenance costs over time. Since 2012, reported deferred maintenance totals have increased by an average of 11.2% per year. Reported deferred maintenance increased considerably in 2019 when the UI reported an additional \$231.9 million in deferred maintenance, an increase that is related to switching consultants. Beginning in 2019, the UI switched to Sightlines, a company that specializes in facility management for higher education. For UI, deferred maintenance totals increased by an average of 13.7% per year from 2012-2020. UNI witnessed a substantial increase in 2016 when seven building assessments were completed by UNI staff. Deferred maintenance totals for UNI facilities have increased at an annual rate of 15.1% from 2012 to 2020. Compared to the other two universities, ISU deferred maintenance totals have fluctuated less, but have still increased at an average rate of 9.8% per year.



³ System categories used by ISU to determine deferred maintenance include envelope, HVAC, roof, windows, site, electric, plumbing, interior, and elevators.

The chart to the right shows deferred maintenance by the cost per square foot. The extent of deferred maintenance by institution varies from \$78.4 per square foot for UNI to a low of \$3.8 per square foot for the ISD. However, the methods used to identify and track deferred maintenance are a key consideration when comparing institutions. The UI reported deferred maintenance per square foot of \$29.9 in 2018, which, after contracting with Sightlines, increased to \$57.1 in 2020. In this case, the primary driver of the change was methodology and not the status of UI facilities. As a result, these numbers can be expected to change suddenly either with the failure of a major building component or the reassessment of existing facilities.



Replacement Value

The Iowa Board of Regents uses replacement value to track and maintain facilities. The Board defines replacement value as the following:

“The cost to design and construct a facility to current standards to replace an existing facility at the same location. Includes design, construction and construction administration, and management. Includes standard foundations, all interior and exterior walls, windows and doors, roof, utilities out to the 5-foot line, all built-in plumbing and lighting fixtures, fire protection systems, plumbing and electrical systems, wall and floor coverings, heating and air conditioning system, and elevators. Does not include information technology or audio-visual equipment, furniture, artwork, intrusion-detection or camera systems, unique site-specific costs, or other equipment that is not part of the building.”

Replacement value is calculated through cost-per-square-footage estimates that are determined by facility use.⁴ The Board uses this replacement value total to develop budgetary targets to maintain physical plants and building infrastructure. In the [Board of Regents Policy Manual](#), 1.0% of replacement value is identified as the budgetary target for facility maintenance. However, in the past the Board has considered using a target of 1.5% of replacement value, which is used by other organizations throughout the country. The table below displays facility replacement value by institution, deferred maintenance targets, and the average expense of deferred maintenance from FY 2015 through FY 2020. On average, expenditure of deferred maintenance has been 50.0% to 75.0% less than 1.0% of total replacement value.

	Replacement Value	Deferred Maint. Target (1.0%)	Deferred Maint. Target (1.5%)	Average Expenditures
UI	\$ 5,765.6	\$ 57.7	\$ 86.5	\$ 26.3
ISU	3,468.7	34.7	52.0	15.9
UNI	1,205.1	12.1	18.1	3.2
ISD	76.0	0.8	1.1	0.2
IBSSS	91.5	0.9	1.4	0.2
	\$ 10,606.9	\$ 106.1	\$ 159.1	\$ 45.8

⁴ Facility uses include administration/office/classroom, mixed laboratory, laboratory intensive, service and support, warehouse/shop/storage, service and support, warehouse/shop/storage, service and support, and mixed laboratory.

Expenditures for Repairs and Capital Projects

This section reviews funding sources that support GEF facilities. The Board has typically relied upon support from the GEF, the RIIIF, and academic building revenue bonds to fund renovation and maintenance of GEF facilities. Each funding source is authorized separately and involves the General Assembly at different stages of the process. In the case of the GEF, the General Assembly provides a significant share of the support through General Fund appropriations, but each institution controls expenditures for facilities. The General Assembly makes appropriations from the RIIIF to the Board each year for specific purposes. Academic building revenue bonds require legislative authorization, are secured against tuition revenue, and are supported through annual appropriations which pay for debt service.

General Education Fund

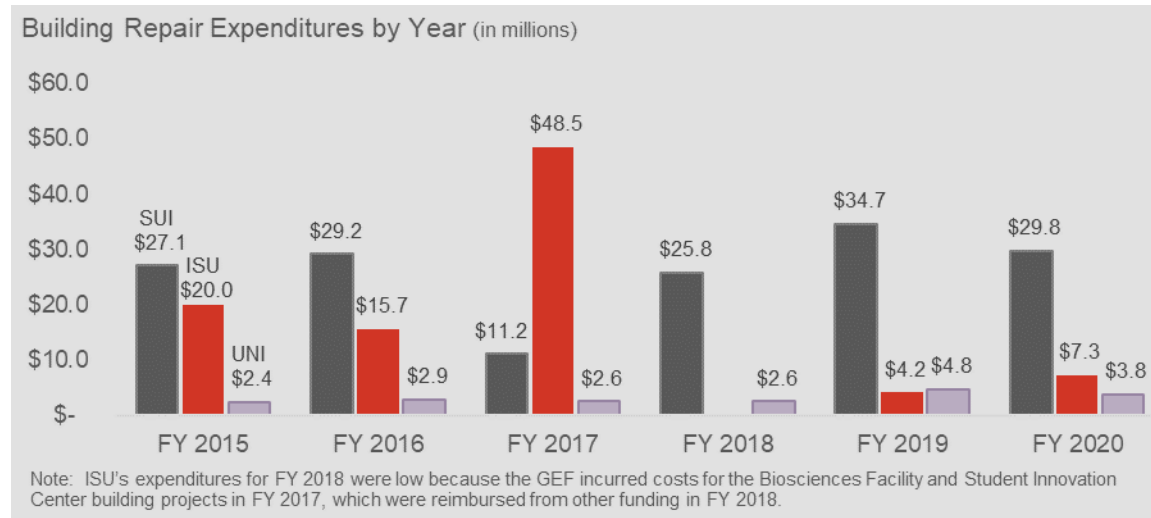
The GEF is primarily supported through State appropriations and from tuition. From this funding, the Regents institutions support General Fund general operations, which include building repairs. Typically, building repairs include tuckpointing, window replacement, fire safety improvements, roof repairs, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance projects. This expenditure is not typically utilized to fund new construction or major renovation projects that receive capital appropriations. In FY 2020, the Board allocated 2.4% of all available resources to building repairs, an amount less than the average yearly allocation of 2.8%.

General Education Fund Revenue and Expenses by Institution - FY 2020 (in millions)

	SUI	ISU	UNI	ISD	IBSS	Total
Resources						
General Fund Approps.	\$233.40	\$230.60	\$107.62	\$10.30	\$3.99	\$585.92
<i>Appropriations Share of Total</i>	30.5%	31.1%	58.6%	92.9%	45.5%	34.2%
Federal Support	-	15.41	-	0.03	-	15.44
Interest	1.56	2.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	4.46
Tuition	476.68	469.47	73.51	-	-	1,019.66
<i>Tuition Share of Total</i>	62.3%	63.3%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.6%
Reimbursed Indirect Costs	51.89	21.05	1.12	0.01	0.05	74.13
Sales and Services	1.97	-	0.45	0.46	3.78	6.66
Other Income	0.00	3.44	-	0.28	0.96	4.68
Total Revenues	\$765.51	\$741.97	\$183.59	\$11.08	\$8.77	\$1,710.93
Expenditures						
Salaries	\$517.89	\$477.23	\$133.68	\$8.89	\$7.17	\$1,144.86
Prof. /Scientific Supplies	49.72	74.89	20.09	1.53	1.19	147.42
Library Acquisitions	18.64	11.75	2.13	0.00	0.01	32.53
Rentals	6.25	2.62	0.87	-	0.11	9.85
Utilities	34.69	23.48	4.03	0.31	0.17	62.68
Building Repairs	29.81	7.28	3.82	0.17	0.07	41.15
<i>Repairs Share of Total</i>	3.9%	1.0%	2.1%	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%
Auditor of State	0.66	0.74	0.29	0.04	0.03	1.76
Equipment	3.88	4.19	0.87	0.14	0.01	9.09
Aid to Individuals	103.80	121.43	14.57	-	-	239.80
Total	\$765.34	\$723.61	\$180.34	\$11.08	\$8.77	\$1,689.14

Note: Excludes expenditures for capital projects, the central office, and other one-time appropriations. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

A history of expenditures for building repairs is displayed below. These expenditures comprised an average of 2.8% of all expenditures from FY 2015 through FY 2020, but this average varied by university. The UI expended an average of \$30.8 million on building repairs, which was 3.5% of GEF expenditures. ISU expended an average of 2.3% of total expenditures on building repairs. UNI expended an average of about \$3.1 million on building repairs, which was 1.8% of all expenditures from FY 2015 through FY 2020.



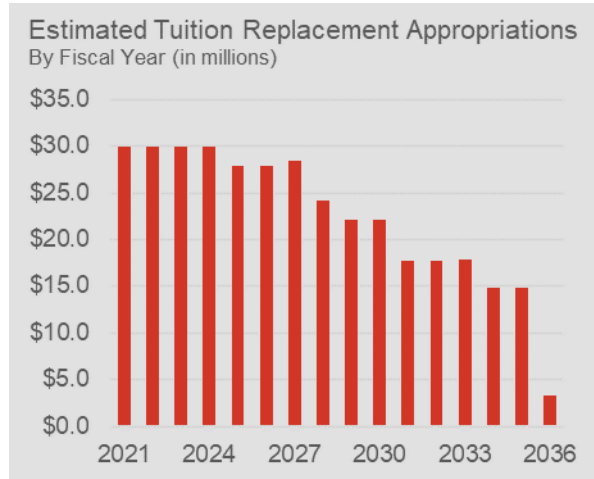
Capital Projects — Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund (RIIF)

The RIIF was created in 1995 with the intention of funding public vertical infrastructure projects. Appropriations from the RIIF, which primarily consists of wagering taxes and fees from Iowa's casino industry, are often made to the Board of Regents for specific capital projects and to fund the debt service of academic building revenue bonds previously authorized by the General Assembly. With the exception of tuition replacement, these appropriations have been multi-year appropriations for capital projects that end once the project has been completed. Projects that remodel existing facilities often eliminate deferred maintenance. A recent history of all appropriations from the RIIF to the Board of Regents is displayed below.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ISU Ag/Biosystems Engineering	\$21.8	\$18.6					
Biosciences Building			\$11.0	\$15.5	\$19.5	\$4.0	
Student Innovation Center				\$1.0	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$7.0
College of Veterinary Medicine						\$1.0	\$12.5
Iowa Dental Science Building	\$9.8	\$8.0					
Pharmacy Building Renovation			\$13.0	\$23.0	\$22.8	\$5.5	
UNI Bartlett Hall	\$10.3	\$1.9					
Schindler Ed Center Renovation			\$15.0	\$15.9			
ISD Long Hall Renovation							\$3.0
Tuition Replacement	\$27.9	\$29.7	\$30.2	\$32.4	\$28.3	\$31.5	\$28.1

Tuition replacement appropriations have fully funded the debt service payments for prior facilities funded from academic building revenue bond proceeds. Capital appropriations from FY 2015 to FY 2019 have addressed deferred maintenance and upgraded and modernized facilities. With the exception of the ISU Student Innovation Center, which overlapped with appropriations for the Biosciences Facility and the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, capital projects tend to be appropriated per institution only as other projects have been completed. This is due to the high demand on the RIIF relative to the resources available.

The General Assembly is not required to make these appropriations for tuition replacement, but traditionally has done so to avoid tuition increases that would be necessary to pay for the debt service. In recent years, the General Assembly has appropriated an average of \$30.0 million per year in tuition replacement funding. Over the next few years, payments for tuition replacement are expected to remain relatively flat before declining gradually. Projected debt service payments will increase only if the General Assembly authorizes the issuance of additional Academic Building Revenue Bonds. Recent funding and debt service for tuition replacement is reflected in the table below.



Expenses over this time period have exceeded appropriations because the Board uses excess funding available in the Debt Service Reserve Fund to cover some of the payments for debt service. Additional information regarding academic revenue bonds is on page 9.

Tuition Replacement (in millions)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Appropriation	\$ 29.7	\$ 30.2	\$ 32.4	\$ 28.3	\$ 31.5	\$ 28.1
Expenditure	30.2	30.1	31.2	31.3	31.4	29.2

From FY 2015 to FY 2020, the UI received \$72.3 million in appropriations for two capital projects. Appropriations for the Dental Science Building were enacted over four fiscal years, three of which are outside the scope of this **Issue Review**, and totaled \$29.0 million. This renovation updated existing space to accommodate modern dental practices and update the facility, which had been last remodeled in the early 1970s. The Pharmacy Building received \$64.3 million in appropriations over four fiscal years (FY 2016 to FY 2019). This project renovated the existing Pharmacy Building, which had been constructed in the early 1960s. The project provided an improved learning space and repaired or removed \$18.0 million in deferred maintenance. **Appendix B** displays funding for each project reviewed in this **Issue Review**.

University of Iowa (in millions)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Dental Science Building						
Appropriation	\$ 8.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expenditure	7.2	0.8	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy Building						
Appropriation	\$ -	\$ 13.0	\$ 23.0	\$ 22.8	\$ 5.5	\$ -
Expenditure	-	5.2	4.9	37.4	16.8	-

From FY 2015 to FY 2020, ISU received \$92.9 million in appropriations for four capital projects. ISU received a total of \$50.0 million in State appropriations for the Biosciences Building from FY 2016 to FY 2019. This facility supports research and teaching in plant and animal sciences. The Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering Building received a total of \$60.4 million in appropriations from the General Assembly, the majority of which was received prior to FY 2015. The renovation improved the facility by updating laboratories and classrooms. The project also repaired or removed \$6.0 million in deferred maintenance. ISU is currently receiving appropriations for the Student Innovation Center, which will receive appropriations until FY 2022. In total, \$40.0 million was appropriated for the Student Innovation Center for a facility that consolidates existing lab space with the intention of creating a single collaborative space for students to work on science and technology projects. The General Assembly also appropriated \$64.6 million from FY 2019 to FY 2024 for the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. This funding will update the existing laboratory and research and teaching space. The facility was built in the 1970s, and demands for the use of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory have exceeded available space.

Iowa State Univ. (in millions)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Biosciences Building						
Appropriation	\$ -	\$ 11.0	\$ 15.5	\$ 19.5	\$ 4.0	\$ -
Expenditure	-	9.9	16.6	19.5	4.0	-
Ag/Biosystems Engineering						
Appropriation	\$ 18.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expenditure	18.6	-	-	-	-	-
Student Innovation Center						
Appropriation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.0	\$ 6.0	\$ 6.0	\$ 7.0
Expenditure	-	-	-	7.0	6.0	7.0
Veterinary Diagnostic Lab						
Appropriation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.0	\$ 3.3
Expenditure	-	-	-	-	0.3	12.5

UNI received appropriations for two building projects over the time period reviewed in this **Issue Review**. Bartlett Hall received appropriations totaling \$21.0 million, the majority of which was received prior to the years reviewed in this **Issue Review**. This project renovated Bartlett Hall, which was constructed in the 1930s and 1950s. The building houses staff offices, seminar rooms, and laboratories. The project addressed \$9.4 million in deferred maintenance. The second facility renovation funded within this time period was the Schindler Education Building. This facility was built in the early 1970s and had accrued an estimated \$10.3 million in deferred maintenance. The building houses the College of Education and is the primary facility for training teachers at UNI.

Univ. of Northern Iowa (in millions)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Bartlett Hall						
Appropriation	\$ 1.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expenditure	1.9	0.1	-	-	-	-
Schindler Ed Center Renovation						
Appropriation	\$ -	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expenditure	-	11.3	19.7	-	-	-

The ISD did not expend any funding appropriated in FY 2020 within that fiscal year.

Academic Building Revenue Bonds

Iowa Code chapter [262A](#) authorizes the sale of academic building revenue bonds by the Board of Regents upon approval by the Iowa General Assembly. Academic Building Revenue Bond issuances have funded academic building projects on all three campuses. The last authorization of academic revenue bonds was in 2009. A list of projects that were funded with existing Academic Revenue Bonds is below.

Facilities Funded by Academic Building Revenue Bonds Since 2004

University of Iowa	Iowa State University	University of Northern Iowa
Chemistry Building	Vet. Med. Diagnostic Lab.	Russell Hall
Department of Art	Coover Hall Renovation	Science Buildings
Department of Psychology	Hach Hall	Sabin Hall
Pentacrest HVAC	Fire Safety and Def. Maint.	Electrical Dist. System
Flood Recovery		Fire Safety and Def. Maint.
Fire Safety and Def. Maint.		

SUMMARY

Deferred maintenance totals have steadily increased over the years. This increase is due to budgeting decisions by the Board of Regents and as in the recent case of the UI reassessments of existing deferred maintenance. The Regent institutions' constrained budgets have many needs competing for limited resources.

The table below displays GEF expenditures on building repairs and capital appropriations. The data provided in this **Issue Review** shows that each university devotes funding to building repairs annually. With the exception of ISU, these expenditures have remained relatively steady since FY 2015. Expenditures for building repairs have not been sufficient to fund deferred maintenance expenditures at a target of 1.0% or 1.5% of replacement value. Meanwhile, tuition replacement appropriations to pay for debt service have remained relatively steady. However, capital appropriations from the RIIF have slightly varied as projects have been completed and the amount of available funding has changed.

Appropriations and Expenditure on General Fund Facilities (in millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Building Repairs	\$ 50.2	\$ 48.2	\$ 63.1	\$ 28.1	\$ 43.8	\$ 41.2
Capital Appropriations	28.5	39.0	55.4	48.3	16.5	22.5
Tuition Replacement	29.7	30.2	32.4	28.3	31.5	28.1
Total	\$ 108.5	\$ 117.5	\$ 150.9	\$ 104.7	\$ 91.8	\$ 91.8

Note: Table may not total due to rounding.

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Appendix A — Academic and Research Facilities

University of Iowa Academic and Research Facilities

2662 Crosspark Road (Oakdale Research)	John and Mary Pappajohn Biomedical
Adler Journalism and Mass Communication Building	Discovery Building
Art Building	Johnson Speech and Hearing Center
Art Building West	Kuhl House
Becker Comm Studies Building	Landscape Services Complex
Biology Building	Library
Biology Building East	Lindquist Center
Biomedical Research Support Facility	Linn Street Place
Blank Honors Center	Macbride Hall
Bowen Science Building	MacLean Hall
Bowman House	Madison Street Services Building
Boyd Law Building	Medical Laboratories
Butler Storage-Court Street	Medical Research Center
Calvin Hall	Medical Research Facility
Campus Recreation and Wellness Center	North Hall
Carver Biomedical Research Building	Nursing Building
Carver River Research and Education Facility	Old Museum of Art
Chemistry Building	Pappajohn Business Building
Clinton Street Building	Pharmacy Building
College of Medicine Admin Building	Phillips Hall
College of Public Health Building	Pomerantz Center
Communications Center	Schaeffer Hall
Continuing Education Facility	Sciences Library
Dental Science Building	Seamans Center
Department of Psychological and Brain	Shambaugh House
Sciences Building	South Quadrangle
Dey House	Science Laboratory
Eckstein Medical Research Building	Stanley Hydraulics Laboratory
Engineering Research Facility	Stuit Hall
English-Philosophy Building	Theatre Building
Faculty Art Studio	Trowbridge Hall
Field House	University Capitol Centre
Gilmore Hall	University Services Building
Glenn Schaeffer Library	Van Allen Hall
Halsey Hall	Visual Arts Building
Hardin Library for Health Sciences	Voxman Music Building
Hydraulics East Annex	Westlawn
Hydraulics Model Annex	
Hydraulics Wind Tunnel Annex	
Independence Road Annex	
Information Technology Facility	
Iowa Advanced Technology Laboratories	
IT Distribution Center	
ITS Switching Facility	
Jefferson Building	
Jessup Hall	

Appendix A (continued)

Iowa State University Academic and Research Facilities

Advanced Machinery Systems Laboratory	Landscape Architecture
Advanced Teaching and Research Building	LeBaron Hall
Agronomy Building	Livestock Infectious Disease Isolation Facility
Agronomy Greenhouse	Lloyd Vet Med Center
Applied Sciences Complex	MacKay Hall
Atanasoff Hall	Marston Hall
Barbara E. Forker Building	Meat Laboratory
Bessey Hall	Molecular Biology
Biorenewables Research Laboratory	Morrill Hall
Black Engineering Building	Music Hall
Calf and Pony Research Shelter	National Swine Research Center
Carver Co-Lab	Palmer Hall
Catt Hall	Parks Library
Carver Hall	Pearson Hall
College of Design	Physics Hall
Crop Genome Information Laboratory	Plant Pathology Greenhouse
Communications Building	Reproduction Lab-Classroom
Coover Hall	Ross Hall
Curtiss Hall	Scheman Hall
Durham Hall	Science Hall
East Hall	Seed Science
Equine Shelter	Snedecor Hall
Fick Observatory	Stephens Auditorium
Fisher Theater	Sukup Hall
Food Sciences Building	Town Engineering Building
Forestry Greenhouse	Troxel Hall
Genetics Laboratory	Vet Med Performance Evaluation Facility
Genetics Poultry Laboratory	Vet Research Animal Holding
Gerdin Business Building	Vet Research Barn
Gilman Hall	Vet Research Cattle Shelter
Hach Hall	Vet Research Laboratories
Hamilton Hall	Vet Research Office and Refrigerator
Heady Hall	Vet Research Poultry House
Hixson-Lied Student Success Center	Vet Research Surgical and Storage
Hoover Hall	Veterinary Medicine Field Services
Horticulture Hall and Greenhouse	Virgil B. Elings Hall
Howe Hall	Waste Chemical Handling Facility
Human Nutritional Sciences Building	Zaffarano Physics Addition
Insectary and Greenhouse	
Jischke Honors Building	
Kildee Hall	
King Pavilion	
Laboratory of Mechanics	
Lagomarcino Hall	

Appendix A (continued)

University of Northern Iowa Academic and Research Facilities

Bartlett Hall
Begeman Hall
Biology Research Complex
Business Community Service Center
Center for Energy and Environmental Education
Commons
Communication Arts Center
Curris Business Building
East Bartlett Hall
Gilchrist Hall
Greenhouse
Human Performance Complex
Industrial Technology Center
Innovative Teaching Technology Center
Kamerick Art Building
Lang Hall
Latham Hall
Marshall Center School
McCollum Science Hall
Nielsen Field House
Observatory Dome
Performing Arts Center/School of Music
Rod Library
Russell Hall
Sabin Hall
Schindler Education Center
Seerley Hall
Strayer-Wood Theatre
UNI Botanical Center
UNI Botanical Center Garage
Wellness Recreation Center
West Gymnasium
Wright Hall

Appendix B — Building Projects Funded

The following charts review total funding for each capital project that received an appropriation from FY 2012 to FY 2024. Figures reported below may not be final for projects that have not been completed.

University of Iowa (in millions)

	Dental Science Building	Pharmacy Building*
Appropriations	\$29.0	\$64.3
Donations	3.3	10.0
Institutional Funds	6.3	22.0
Total Funding	\$38.6	\$96.3
Year Finished	Fall 2018	December 2020
Years Appropriated	FY 2012 - FY 2015	FY 2016 - FY 2019

* Numbers may not be final.

Iowa State University (in millions)

	Ag/Biosystems Engineering	Biosciences Building	Student Innovation Center*	Veterinary Diagnostic Lab*
Appropriations	\$60.4	\$50.0	\$40.0	\$63.5
Donations	13.0	1.8	44.0	4.0
Institutional Funds	0.6	36.2	-	7.5
Total Funding	\$74.0	\$88.0	\$84.0	\$75.0
Year Finished	August 2015	August 2018	December 2019	December 2023
Years Appropriated	FY 2012 - FY 2015	FY 2016 - FY 2019	FY 2017 - FY 2022	FY 2019 - FY 2024

* Numbers may not be final.

University of Northern Iowa (in millions)

	Bartlett Hall	Schindler Education Center
Appropriations	\$21.0	\$30.9
Donations	0.0	6.5
Institutional Funds	0.0	0.4
Total Funding	\$21.0	\$37.8
Year Finished	February 2016	January 2017
Years Appropriated	FY 2012 - FY 2015	FY 2016 - FY 2017