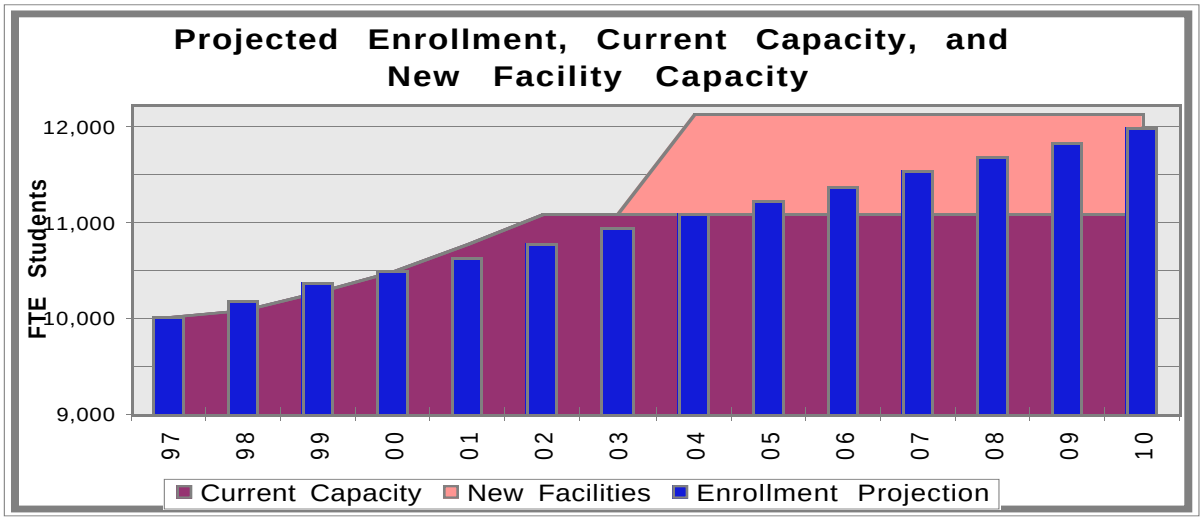
Standard 8
Physical Resources

Instructional and support facilities

Space is short on Western's campus. With growing enrollments, the faculty, administrators, staff, and students feel a shortage of offices, parking, recreational fields, and specialized lab spaces. During the 1980s and early 1990s, the state legislature set enrollment parameters for the University. Though several new academic buildings were completed during that time, they did not allow for the increase in students and faculty. Now Western projects that it will grow by 100 full-time equivalent students on campus in the 1997-98 year (above the 10,038 enrollment of 1996-97), and by 150 students on campus



each year after that, reaching an enrollment of 11,100 by the year 2004.

Space needs will remain critical until 2003, when a new communications building should be completed. Pre-design money for the building was appropriated in the 1997 legislative session. This building will add an estimated enrollment capacity of 750 FTE students, along with faculty offices and lab space. With this facility, the total capacity of the university will be approximately 11,850 FTE students.

Western's main campus, with 165 acres excluding Sehome Arboretum, is the smallest in the state among four-year colleges, yet it serves the third-largest student population.

Design funding was appropriated in the 1997 legislative session for a campus services building to house the offices of Public Safety, Parking and Transportation Services, and the Student Health Center. Pre-design money was requested from the legislature for a multipurpose center that would include academic units, but the funding was not granted and will be sought in future biennia. Once it is built, capacity would grow to more than 12,000 FTE students.

Western is coping with space shortages by moving some non-academic operations off campus. For example, the Center for Regional Services and the Center for Public Service, Development, and Training are both located in the Chestnut Building, approximately one mile north of the main campus.

Another step has been to use minor capital construction funds to enclose spaces in open corridors or hallways and turn them into offices or study areas. Part of the fifth floor of Old Main has been renovated to accommodate the Counseling, Health, and Wellness Center. The center's move out of Miller Hall will free 15 offices for use by academic departments. Also, the open mezzanine of the engineering technology building is planned to be enclosed for offices and study space.

Parking is in extremely short supply on campus. The university's transportation management plan provides a variety of strategies for coping with this, including assigning spaces on a seniority basis, increasing fees, offering occasional-use permits, developing new parking spaces, coordinating better bus service, and running free shuttles from a parking lot off campus. Parking on nearby residential streets causes friction with the community. The Bellingham City Council recently approved a plan for residents to gain parking permits, a system whose cost will be shared by the university.

Western's main campus, with 165 acres excluding Sehome Arboretum, is the smallest in the state among four-year colleges, yet it serves the third-largest student population. The current ratio of students per acre, 64:1, is far greater than at any other Washington public university.

Existing sport fields are on the south end of campus, but recreational facilities are insufficient to satisfy the present needs. Western has requested funding for recreational facilities many times from the state legislature, without success. Short-term efforts are being made, such as resurfacing a playing field to allow for more use.

Condition and maintenance

Western's facilities include 50 academic and support buildings and 19 residential housing and food-service facilities. Academic facilities, both on and off the main campus, total roughly 1.73 million

square feet of gross enclosed area. Support functions and food facilities add approximately 1 million square feet of gross enclosed area. The maintained area within the core of campus also includes three miles of utility infrastructure tunnels and trenches with access to buildings.

The oldest building on campus, Old Main, was built in 1895 and houses the primary administrative functions of the university as well as academic classrooms. The newest building, Science Facility III, was completed in 1996.

In general, the condition of academic buildings is fair to good. Though basic needs are met to ensure support of programs as well as health and safety, common problems in aging academic facilities include inadequate heating and ventilation systems, insufficient electrical and communications infrastructure systems, asbestos concerns, and seismic upgrade requirements.

The state Office of Financial Management (OFM)-required annual maintenance report, dated June 1997, states that of Western's 50 academic buildings, 17 are in good condition, 16 in fair condition, and 12 in poor condition. Three buildings are scheduled for demolition, one is vacant, and one is undergoing major renovation.

Western requested money from the legislature in the last session for additional staff to reduce the growing backlog of deferred maintenance projects. The university determined that 83 percent of the academic facility area does not meet the goal of having the maintenance backlog level at 5 percent or less of the building's replacement value.

Off-campus locations

Properties in addition to 165 acres of main campus include:

- Sehome Arboretum (38 acres)
- Shannon Point Marine Center in Anacortes (88 acres)
- Lakewood Recreational Center on Lake Whatcom (15 acres)
- Whatcom County property used for environmental and aquatic analysis (51 acres)
- Approximately 18 acres of tidelands and rock outcroppings leased for academic purposes.
- Various other small parcels.

Academic and administrative space for the university's off-campus degree programs and courses has traditionally been leased from community colleges and other public or private organizations, as discussed in Standard Two.

In 1990, Western developed a facilities management program to identify deferred and projected maintenance costs and future cyclic renewal needs for all academic university facilities. This system predicted in July 1996 that maintaining the academic buildings and eliminating deferred maintenance backlogs in 26 years will require about $4 million per year, with a goal of having all facilities categorized in "good" condition. As of May 1997, with updated information, this has increased to $5.5 million per year.

Annual and long-term major maintenance plans are based upon facilities' audits and the resulting updates to the backlog of maintenance and repair (BMAR) and the integrated facilities component system (IFCS). BMAR is a

system that tracks needed repairs of facilities and related infrastructure. The projects identified by the BMAR system should have been accomplished but, for a variety of reasons, have not been funded. IFCS is a listing of facility and infrastructure components that will need renewing or replacing at the end of their definable lifecycles.

The audit process inspects facilities for revisions to BMAR and updates the life expectancy of the cyclic IFCS items. This information is then combined into the university's backlog reduction plan. This plan is based upon a strategic plan to "cost-effectively eliminate" the backlog in 26 years, a timeframe determined to be the most cost-effective for Western. The key element to this strategic plan is to keep the backlog from increasing while trying to reduce it.

This requires scheduled renewals or replacements of facility components (IFCS). Combining the priorities of backlog projects with future needs is the basis for the university's annual and long-term major maintenance plan.

Needed maintenance is determined by analyzing trends of facilities condition, maintenance and operation funding and staffing, and the percentages between corrective and preventative maintenance. To do this, facilities are audited to determine deficiencies. Western accomplishes this each biennium. The BMAR report and the current replacement value (CRV) of a facility or component is used to determine a facilities condition index (FCI).

This FCI analysis indicates that the university is not keeping up with maintenance. The current "fair" condition indicates that continuing, long-term quality and safety necessary to support the educational programs and services of the institution are not being adequately met.

Steps to address these problems include improving awareness through BMAR and IFCS, improving prioritization of funding requests based on condition, and minor operational changes to minimize backlog increases.

Equipment

Physical Plant equipment is generally adequate to meet the university's educational and administrative requirements. The maintenance equipment replacements and upgrades are severely limited by shortage of funds.

For academic needs, the advent of instructional reliance on computer laboratories across the curriculum has resulted in a growing need for additional equipment funding. That funding would address obsolescence, networking needs, and the ongoing upgrade of faculty computers to access the laboratory systems. In addition, the obsolescence of other types of equipment needs to be determined so that replacement costs can be anticipated and replacement can occur in a timely manner.

Access for off-campus students to computer labs and information systems such as the library information system and e-mail accounts varies among off-campus locations.

Environmental health and safety

The Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) office was formed in February 1992 in response to needs identified in the strategic action guidelines. Its mission, goals, and responsibilities are available. (See exhibits room.)

The office consists of a director, a workers' compensation manager, a industrial hygienist and asbestos manager, and a safety professional.

Graduate and undergraduate student workers and interns provide program support and gain practical experience in the areas of chemical inventory, material-safety database development and management, hazardous-waste management, and emergency management. Students also perform data entry.

A laboratory in the biology building was made available to EHS in 1994 to support chemical-spill response, asbestos management, industrial hygiene, and data-entry functions. The lab also houses radiation-safety program activities. Temporary space for chemical-waste storage is available on the main campus in the biology and chemistry buildings as well as in an unheated shed east of Ross Engineering Technology Building.

EHS is responsible for the following broad areas defined in federal and state regulation:

- Workers' compensation claims management
- Implementation of occupational safety and health regulations
- Hazardous-waste collection and management
- Asbestos and lead-based paint management and remediation
- Emergency planning and training
- Public works and facilities plan reviews

A brief sketch of individual environmental health and safety programs is provided in the exhibits room. The university's *Safety Information Book,* a compendium of safety information for chairs, department heads, and supervisors, is included.

While not all written programs are completed, significant progress has been made. The Business and Financial Affairs' strategic principle of centralized control with decentralized functionality places responsibility on academic and administrative units, with support and assistance provided by the EHS office.

University safety issues, including chemical and biological concerns, are reviewed by the Central Health and Safety Committee, which was chartered in April 1993. This committee is mandated but not funded by the state and includes faculty, staff, administrators, and a student.

An ad hoc committee was formed in 1994 to evaluate smoking on campus, and a drug-abuse prevention subcommittee was formed in 1995. Research grants are individually reviewed for safety concerns by the EHS director. Radiation safety and animal care committees are administered elsewhere within the university.

The EHS director chairs the Emergency Response Planning Committee, formed in December 1994 to improve emergency management on campus. This committee reviewed and revised the university's Emergency Management Plan (included in the exhibits room), which was distributed early in 1997. The committee was instrumental in developing departmental and building guidelines for academic and administrative departments. The EHS office provides support for the committee.

Regulatory review

The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries evaluated university programs in 1990, 1991, 1992, 1995, 1996, and 1997. The Department of Ecology visited the university in 1989 and 1997. The university has addressed and corrected issues raised.

Training and investigations

Training and incident investigations span the individual program areas. The EHS office has been active in developing and delivering training for many health and safety programs, such as asbestos awareness, respiratory protection, and fire safety, for both employees and students, in individual and group sessions.

The EHS personnel routinely evaluate health and safety concerns that have been raised within the university community. These investigations are tracked and pursued until resolution is effected.

Community involvement

In keeping with the university's third strategic goal of public service, the EHS office is involved with the community. The EHS director represents the university on the Whatcom County Local Emergency Planning Committee and on a recently organized Emergency Management Task Force. This task force includes local city and county emergency responders and works to prioritize and coordinate emergency management issues.

The EHS office also participates in the local chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE). The EHS safety professional has served on the executive committee and effected an ASSE internship for a Western student in 1995-1996. The EHS director has served for several years on the Bellingham School District Safety Committee. This advisory committee reviews district programs and procedures. The workers' compensation claims manager is a member of the Whatcom County State-fund Employers Forum, which was organized as a support group.

Benchmarking

The university has participated for two years in an in-depth benchmarking study for environmental health and safety functions, created by the Campus Safety, Health, and Environmental Management Association.

The benchmarking provides a way to evaluate practices and devise better ones. The EHS director has participated in creating the benchmarking tool for three years.

Physical master plan

The university's physical master plan reflects the university's strategic objectives in setting forth priorities in building and environmental projects. It is guided by the 1992 strategic action guidelines. The environmental impact statement of the current plan is completed, and it is proceeding through the City of Bellingham's review.

The master plan dates from 1974. The current master planning process began in 1990 and was developed based on six guiding principles:

- The physical master plan sets priorities in building and environmental projects according to the university's strategic objectives.

- The preservation of the history and values inherent in the campus environment serves as the context for future growth and development of the university's campus.

- The plan provides convenient and safe access to and through the campus for the university's guests, faculty, staff, and students.

- Future growth of the university occurs predominantly to the south.

- The central part of campus serves as the "academic core" of the university.

- The northern part of campus is primarily residential in nature.

The university has involved the public in discussions of the proposed expansion to the south. The City of Bellingham's Neighborhood Plan for Western was last updated in the early 1980s. When Western began updating its plans, an advisory group was formed that includes members of the city and county councils, the mayor's office, the City Center Development Board, and university personnel. Fourteen public meetings were held between 1992 and spring 1997. Some of the suggestions made at the hearings have been incorporated into the present plan.

The legislature allocated $4 million for property acquisition in the 1997-99 biennium. The university does not plan to buy all of the property shown within the proposed acquisition area. Property acquisitions generally would include a "willing seller," would complement Western's strategic plan, and would have funding available. (See exhibits room.)

During the development of the current campus physical master plan, literally hundreds of people have had the opportunity to participate. The process involved numerous discussions and presentations to the Board of Trustees; numerous meetings of the Master Planning Committee, whose representation included administrators, faculty, staff, and students; and meetings of the Master Plan Advisory Committee, composed of Western administrators, faculty, staff, students, city officials, and citizens.

The plan had many public "cottage" meetings to discuss options with people outside of the committees, including other faculty, administrators, staff, students, and neighbors. It also went through the formal environmental impact statement process with a public hearing and comment period.

Individual projects also have varying degrees of review depending on their size. Larger projects are periodically presented to the Board of Trustees for their input. They have individual steering committees composed of administrators, faculty, staff, and students for the various areas directly involved with the project.

A periodic newsletter called *The Shape of Things to Come* is distributed by the Physical Plant's Office of Facilities and Master Planning. It highlights upcoming projects, noting the extent, duration, and impact of each. It also gives the project manager's name as a contact for further information.

Many projects are also reviewed during the design stages by constituents on campus, including Space Administration, Environmental Health and Safety, University Police and the Physical Plant.

The university's physical master plan reflects the university's strategic objectives in setting forth priorities in building and environmental projects.

Special constituencies and safety

The university has completed its Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) facilities' survey to determine the extent of improvements needed on campus to accommodate the physically impaired. It has also financed a substantial number of improvements to existing facilities to accommodate these requirements. Projects include exterior ramps, automatic door operators, Braille and textile signage, accessible restrooms, elevators, stairlifts, and listening devices for the hearing-impaired in lecture halls. Many of the residence-hall rooms have been modified to accommodate the physically impaired.

All new facilities are required to comply fully with ADA requirements, as defined in the Uniform Building Code adopted by the State of Washington and the City of Bellingham.

The university police review all facility-development plans regarding security arrangements. Many facilities have security alarms that are monitored by university police, and the residence halls have a policy of being locked 24-hours per day.

Several years ago, the university began a program of installing emergency telephones throughout campus. That program is ongoing, with more telephones scheduled for installation next year.

Public-works projects are also reviewed by city and state officials in the permit-application process. Typically these would include:

- City of Bellingham Building Services code check for building permit
- City of Bellingham Public Works
- Bellingham Fire Department
- State Department of Labor and Industries electrical review
- State Department of Labor and Industries elevator review

Capital projects

In compliance with the State of Washington RCW Chapter 358, Laws of 1991, Western is required to describe all capital projects and planning goals for a projected 10-year period. Pursuant to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) guidelines to all state agencies, projects must be defined as either preservation or programmatic in nature. All projects greater than $5 million must include a separate and distinct predesign phase.

As a primary policy guiding the capital budget, the state's current investment in capital facilities must be preserved. Preservation and renewal projects form the basic cornerstone of each biennial budget. Program-related projects are funded up to the level of available state funding.

There are essentially two sources of funding for Western's capital projects. Major capital projects and smaller preservation projects are typically funded from state general-obligation bonds. The smaller programmatic projects are funded from revenue generated by normal school timber sales and student fees.

As stated in the 1992 strategic guidelines, "the university exists to promote learning and scholarship of the highest possible quality and all parts of the institution are justified by the extent to which they support that mission." The capital projects identified in Western's 1997-2007 capital plan are designed to augment the basic core of facilities that help fulfill the goals and objectives of the university.

The specific 1997-99 capital project requests to deal with current challenges, trends, and program needs are highlighted below:

Integrated signal distribution system

This project addresses the need to retrofit building communications systems to accommodate present needs and new technology. Current systems are inadequate to meet desired voice, data, video, and signal-distribution capability. A design appropriation in the 1995-97 biennium resulted in a refined construction cost estimate for the 1997-99 biennial request. Construction funding for Phase I of the project was appropriated in 1997-99.

Communications facility

Pre-design funding was appropriated in the 1997-99 biennium for a new access and technology-enhancing facility. This facility will address identified academic and instructional growth needs in the departments of physics, journalism, computer science, communications, and speech pathology and audiology. Programmatically, it provides a new synergy among those communications-related disciplines. The resulting vacated space in the Humanities Building, Bond Hall, and College Hall allows for strategic clustering of departments and programs needing immediate access to hard-copy library resources.

Multipurpose instructional center

Pre-design funding was requested in the 1997-99 biennium for a new facility to address immediate academic and instructional needs of the Department of Physical Education, Health, and Recreation as well as the general campus need for classroom space. In addition, this facility would address a vital co-curricular need for recreational space, which is a deficiency repeatedly pointed out by accreditation teams for the past 15 to 20 years.

The project, based on an integrative approach of co-curricular with curricular activities, would be especially valuable for Western's ongoing existence as a residential campus. However, the project was not funded.

Wilson Library renovation

Pre-design funding was received in the 1995-97 biennium to examine the efficient and effective use of Wilson Library following the relocation of a portion of the library functions to Haggard Hall. The programmatic aspects of the project concentrate on effectively recapturing vacated library space and increasing accessibility. This project will address several preservation issues due to the building's age and heavy use over the years.

Campus services facility

The pre-design study for the campus services facility was completed in July 1996. Located on the southern end of campus, this building is intended to house the relocated functions of university police, parking and transportation, and the student health center. All three functions are currently located in cramped, deteriorating 30-year-old temporary facilities.

This 24,870 square-foot facility will also provide an emergency operations center to facilitate communications and operations in the case of a campus emergency. Construction is scheduled to begin fall 1999, with completion in spring 2001.

Land acquisition

This request represents a continuation of the university's efforts to acquire properties within the master planning boundaries for future campus expansion. In addition, the university should have resources for acquiring off-campus facilities that could be used to relieve the on-campus space pressures.

Shannon Point Marine Center

This center provides marine and estuarine science education. The design and construction of a new undergraduate facility will provide disabled access, improved chemical hygiene, as well as space for student study, computer and analytical labs, and faculty offices.

Campus master plan infrastructure

Pre-design funding was allocated in the 1997-99 biennium to provide roadway and utility infrastructure required by the university's future long-range capital development. This project will improve access to campus for all modes of transport, correct areas of vehicular and pedestrian conflict, reclaim athletic fields and green space, and accommodate required utility system relocation. Roadway and associated utility revisions identified in the master planning process focus primarily on the southern campus access routes.

Major renovations

1987 - 1997

Fine arts remodel and Western Gallery addition

In 1988, Western completed a remodel of the facility adjacent to the Ross Engineering Technology Building. Ross Engineering was the newest building in the last accreditation report and was referred to at that time as the Technology Building.

This project remodeled the existing spaces to expand the programs that remained in the building after engineering technology moved out. In addition, an art gallery was added to the south side of the building. This project added approximately 7,415 square feet to the existing 51,885 square-foot facility.

Viking Union Ethnic Student Center

In 1991, Western renovated part of its Viking Union complex to accommodate the Ethnic Student Center. This center created a place where ethnic students could meet and participate in cultural experiences. The center houses groups such as the African-American Alliance, the Japanese Student Association, and the Hui 'O Hawai'i.

Child development center

In 1992, Western remodeled its existing cooperative child development center, located in the Fairhaven complex. This remodeling allowed a slight increase child enrollment.

Parking lots

In the past ten years, Western has expanded its parking capabili-

ties. While some lots have been displaced by facility construction, more have been created. Primarily located in the southern area of campus, the lots consist of gravel surface with lighting and emergency telephones.

Environmental studies greenhouse conversion

In 1994, Western completed work on a two-phased project to convert underutilized greenhouse space into offices and a conference room.

Archives building and parking lot

Completed in 1993, this 18,562 square-foot facility relocates and expands the state's regional archives, as well as Western's Records Center, the Center for Pacific Northwest Studies, and academic programs in archives & records management.

Ridgeway Commons renovation

In 1993, Western completed renovation on the second of its three food facilities for resident students. The project upgraded equipment and redesigned the serving area.

Arntzen Field improvements

To accommodate additional recreation and academic use of existing fields, Western funded installation of improved drainage, irrigation, and new turf for the Arntzen field area. This project was completed in 1993.

Edens Hall renovation

In 1994, Western completed renovation of Edens Hall. This building, the second-oldest facility on campus, had been vacant and boarded up for more than a dozen years. Originally a women's dormitory, it was renovated as a 151-bed residence hall. In addition, the first floor was remodeled to accommodate Housing and Dining administrative offices. This project remodeled approximately 50,412 square feet into usable space.

Carver Gym office addition

In 1995, Western expanded office space in Carver Gymnasium for the growing athletics and intramurals programs. This added approximately 1,247 square feet to the existing facility.

Chemistry

In 1993, Western completed the first building of a three-phase project to construct state-of-the-art science facilities. This building added approximately 65,650 square feet of academic space to the campus.

Biology

In 1995, Western completed construction on the second phase of the science facilities. This project added approximately 81,120 square feet to campus.

Biology greenhouse

In 1996, Western constructed the first phase of an on-grade greenhouse complex adjacent to existing outdoor planters and new biology facility.

Boiler project

To accommodate growth on campus and provide energy savings, the university installed a

In the past ten years, Western has expanded its parking capabilities. While some lots have been displaced by facility construction, more have been created.

third boiler in its steam plant. This project was completed in 1995.

Recycle center

Completed in 1995, this 2,080 square-foot facility replaced the operation's previous site that was located in a dilapidated house on campus.

Science, math, and technology education

In 1996, Western completed its third and final science facility. In addition to housing science education, the building provides five additional lecture halls. This project added approximately 40,988 square feet to the campus.

Haskell Plaza and new plaza

As part of the three science facilities' construction, Western developed two outdoor plazas. These areas greatly enhance the existing outdoor sculptures and provide many opportunities for student, faculty, and staff interaction.

All-weather playfield

In 1996, Western installed a lighted, synthetic-surface playfield. Previously restricted to use in daylight hours and during dry weather, the new playfield allowed expanded operations for athletics, intramurals, and general use. This project also added several storage buildings and improved the area for hammer-throw events.

Viking Commons remodel and renovation

This project renovated the Viking Commons dining facility for resident students. The upgraded facility is designed to accommodate students' current eating trends and provide service efficiencies.

Haggard Hall renovation

Currently under construction, the Haggard Hall project will renovate the facility vacated by the chemistry, biology, and science education programs. The remodeled facility will house the expan-

sion of Western's main library and additional computer lab space for modern and classical languages, computer science, and general university use. Approximately 104,212 square feet of existing space will be remodeled and, with the new connector to Wilson Library, 4,450 square feet will be added. Construction is scheduled for completion in summer 1998.

Other completed projects

In addition to the major construction and renovations listed above, Western has completed numerous other projects. These projects relate to asbestos abatement, seismic mitigation, emergency telecommunications, PCB removal, fire-alarm systems, fire-door upgrades, underground storage-tank removal, disabled access, the library information system, classroom and computer-lab media enhancement, roofing replacement, exterior and interior renewal, window treatment replacement, and carpeting replacement.

Planned major renovations and construction

Viking Union renovation

This project is currently in the early stages of design. The project intends to unify the three existing facilities of Viking Union, bookstore, and Viking Addition through developing an enclosed galleria space where an outdoor space exists today. All three facilities will be renovated and reprogrammed to create a "university center" where interaction and learning takes place between students, faculty, and staff. In addition, space will be created to provide for the Academic Advising office and classrooms. This project is scheduled to begin construction in June 1998 with completion by spring 2000.

Campus services building

Pre-design funding was received in the 1995-97 biennium to address the accommodation of offices that are currently located in temporary modules or that may be displaced by master plan roadway revisions. As described earlier, design and construction funding will provide a facility for Public Safety, Parking and Transportation Services, and the Student Health Center.

South campus storm water retention facility

This project, scheduled for construction in 1998, will provide for storm-water retention and treatment for the entire south campus. It is required by the city before development can be continued in the south campus. This series of ponds will treat storm-water runoff and provide for controlled release of water into the drainage system south of campus that eventually drains into Padden Creek and Bellingham Bay.

Communications facility

This facility, described earlier, will provide 102,000 square feet of new academic facilities. Pre-design funding was appropriated in 1997-99. The project will be in design phases until spring 2002, with construction completed near 2005.

Infrastructure development

As described earlier, this project will provide roadway and utility infrastructure required by the future development of the uni-

versity. It will be in design phases until summer 2001. Construction should be completed by summer 2002.

Baseball field improvements

In the 1997-99 biennium, this project will begin addressing the need for improvements to the university's existing baseball field. The improvements primarily focus on improving drainage and turf, while future projects may address the dugouts and seating.

Integrated signal distribution system

While difficult to show on the campus map, this project is critical to addressing the university's need to retrofit buildings' communications systems to accommodate present needs and new technology for voice, data, video, and signal-distribution capability. This phased project is scheduled to begin construction in 1998 and be completed in 2002.

Additional projects

In addition to the projects listed above, the university will be completing numerous projects from its omnibus budgets for preservation and program improvements. These projects will include additional student access, seismic mitigation, fire-alarm systems, disabled access, classroom media enhancement, roofing replacement, exterior and interior renewal, window treatment replacement, and carpeting replacement.

Planned long-term major renovations and construction

Longer-term projects mentioned in the university's 10-year capital plan include:

- Multipurpose instructional center
- Wilson Library renovation
- Additional facility and land acquisition
- Shannon Point Marine Center undergraduate center
- Art Annex renovation
- Performing Arts Center renovation
- Carver Gymnasium renovation
- Recreation and physical education fields (see exhibits room)

State-approved 10-year capital plan for Western Washington University					
	1997-99	1999-01	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
Signal distribution system	Phase I construction	Phase II construction			
Communications facility	Pre-design	Design	Construction	Construction	
Multipurpose Center			Predesign	Design	Phase I Construction
Wilson Library renovation			Design	Construction	
Campus services facility	Design	Construction			
Property acquisition	$ 4 million	$ 1 million	$ 1 million	$ 1 million	$ 1 million
Shannon Point undergraduate center				Construction	
Campus infrastructure	Pre-design	Design	Phase I Construction	Phase II Construction	
Art Annex renovation				Construction	
PAC renovation				Pre-design	Design
Carver Gym renovation				Pre-design	Design
Recreation and P.E. fields					Construction
Minor works - programmatic	$ 5.6 million	$ 5.5 million	$ 6.5 million	$ 6.0 million	$ 6.0 million
Minor works - preservation	$ 6.7 million	$ 6.0 million	$ 6.0 million	$ 6.0 million	$ 6.0 million