

Overview

Salisbury University is one of 11 degree-granting institutions in the University System of Maryland (USM). SU is a nationally accredited, four-year, comprehensive university offering 55 distinct undergraduate and graduate degree programs and five post-baccalaureate certificate programs. Serving more than 7,800 students¹, SU is the largest of six² higher education institutions on Maryland's Eastern Shore and is a USM-designated growth institution. As the City of Salisbury's second largest employer, the University is a major driver of the economy of the Lower Eastern Shore region.

The University offers 42 undergraduate degree programs leading to Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Arts in Social Work. Thirteen graduate programs lead to Master of Education, Master of Arts, Master of Arts in Teaching, Master of Business Administration, Master of Science, and Master of Social Work.

Four endowed Schools, each headed by a Dean, offer the instructional programs for Salisbury University. These Schools include the Fulton School of Liberal Arts, the Henson School of Science and Technology, the Perdue School of Business, and the Seidel School of Education and Professional Studies. Along with the Blackwell Library and Instructional Resources and its Dean, these Schools have direct responsibility for implementing the University's curricula.

The University System of Maryland's Board of Regents is the governing authority for SU. The President has overall operational authority and responsibility and exercises general supervision of all departments. Students, faculty, and staff also participate in the governance of the University.

In fall 2008, Salisbury University employed 379 full-time faculty, 599 full-time staff, 288 part-time faculty³, and 425 part-time staff.

SU is fully accredited by the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.



¹ Information presented is for fall 2008. For fall 2009, as of September 25, 2009, the University has 8,204 students.

² Includes the Eastern Shore Higher Education Center.

³ Includes teaching assistants.

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Holloway Hall, the University's first building, has been in constant use since 1925.



History and Character

In 1922, the State chose Salisbury as the site for a new two-year teachers college. It began operations as the State Normal School at Salisbury in September 1925. In 1963, the State Teachers College at Salisbury was renamed Salisbury State College. For the next 25 years, the institution expanded rapidly, increasing its enrollments and academic programs. Salisbury State College was renamed Salisbury State University in 1988 and Salisbury University in 2001.

Salisbury University's students represent every geographic region in the State of Maryland, 31 states (including Washington, D.C.), and 62 countries.

The University Setting

Salisbury University's campus is situated just south of the City of Salisbury's business district. Metropolitan Salisbury has a population of 70,000 people and is the county seat of Wicomico County as well as the commercial center for Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore. Although located in a developing and progressively urban setting, Salisbury University remains strongly rooted in the diverse communities and rural heritage of the Lower Eastern Shore.



Mission, Vision, and Values

Salisbury University has adopted a mission statement that reflects its purpose, which is "to empower our students with the knowledge, skills, and core values that contribute to active citizenship, gainful employment, and life-long learning in a democratic society and interdependent world." Salisbury

University strives to build on its recognition as a "top-tier institution" while achieving national eminence as one of the country's best public comprehensive universities. The core values of Salisbury University are excellence, student-centeredness, learning, community, civic engagement, and diversity.

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Strategic Initiatives

The campus community has been engaged in a process to update the University's Strategic Plan and to develop a Strategic Enrollment Plan simultaneously with this Facilities Master Planning process. A draft plan was presented to the campus community for input and discussion in November 2008 and finalized in January 2009. The Salisbury University Strategic Plan 2009-2013 identifies the following goals for the next five years:

- **Goal 1:** Provide exceptional contemporary liberal arts education and academic and professional programs that are aligned with an increasingly competitive, global, and knowledge-based economy.
- **Goal 2:** Continue to attract and retain quality students.
- **Goal 3:** Promote and develop a student culture that places the highest priority on academic engagement and personal growth by leveraging the SU "small school feel" and strong student/faculty/staff interactions.
- **Goal 4:** Continue to build the resources—human, financial, physical, and external—that support student academic and engagement needs.

Sustainability

The issue of sustainability has become one that is central to planning and design. Global climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation have been recognized as serious issues. These issues are significantly increasing the cost of energy and raw materials; therefore, these issues are increasing the costs of both constructing and operating new buildings. It is important that Salisbury University design its new buildings to minimize negative environmental effects and costly energy usage.

The U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program attempts to codify and recognize what constitutes a "green" building. Salisbury University should assume that all future projects will be designed to a LEED Silver level at a minimum.

SU's recycling program is over 25 years old.



The University will seek LEED Gold certification for the new Perdue School of Business building.

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President Janet Dudley-Eshbach was honored by the Newton Marasco Foundation with its inaugural award for Leading Environmental Stewardship.



Among SU's full-time undergraduate students, 24 percent live on campus.

⁴ Information presented is for fall 2008. For fall 2009, as of September 25, 2009, the University has 8,204 students.

Cognizant of SU's impact on the environment and the need to reduce negative effects, President Janet Dudley-Eshbach signed the President's Climate Commitment of the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE) in 2007. A baseline carbon footprint for the campus has been developed, and across campus, groups of students, faculty, and staff are working together to identify initiatives to reduce SU's carbon footprint. From the University's 25-year-old recycling program to its careful planning of new campus facilities, SU's commitment to sustainability is a major part of our overall master plan.

Student Body Characteristics

The University has 7,868 students⁴, of whom 88 percent are full time and 12 percent are part time. Females comprise 56 percent of the student body and minority student enrollment is 17.9 percent. The majority of SU's students (92.5%) are enrolled in undergraduate programs. Almost 92 percent of all undergraduate students are age 24 or younger. The State of Maryland is home to 86.1 percent of the student body. A total of 1,750 students (24% of full-time undergraduate students) live on campus. An additional 890 students live in a nearby public/private housing development dedicated exclusively to students.

Between 2004 and 2008, headcount enrollment increased at an average of 3.33 percent per year. The undergraduate headcount increased at a slightly greater rate than the University as a whole, while the graduate headcount experienced a drop beginning in 2004 and remained low until a small increase in 2006. All four Schools experienced an increase in headcount enrollment between 2004 and 2008.

The five-year trends of actual credit hours provide a stronger indication of the vibrancy and stability of enrollments. Fall credit hour enrollments increased from 91,379 in 2004 to 109,313 in 2008. This 19.6 percent total increase represents an increase in undergraduate credit hours from 87,893 to 105,255 (19.8%) and an increase in graduate credit hours from 3,486 to 4,058 (16.4%) between fall 2004 and fall 2008. All of the Schools had an increase in fall credit hours during this time period.

Campus Facilities

The campus facilities inventory includes 56 buildings that contain approximately 1,641,277 gross square feet (GSF) of space (Refer to Exhibit ES-1: Existing Campus Map on page 11). The University classifies these buildings into three categories: State supported, non-State supported (auxiliary), and leased. The University owns approximately 155 acres of land.

Salisbury University's buildings range in age from 84 years to new. The major campus buildings are built of durable materials appropriate for university structures. Many of the minor buildings were residences or small commercial structures and are not built to the same institutional standards. There are also a number of small buildings, originally intended to be temporary, that are modular and not constructed with materials or systems designed for long-term use.

The primary issues with the University buildings are related to inadequate size, changing needs, and the aging of infrastructure systems. Of greatest concern, and in dire need of replacement, is the existing library. The building's infrastructure will not allow for the addition of technology and serves a student population that is already three times its capacity.⁵ For example, given the library size and the number of full-time equivalent students (FTES) it serves, the 2008 net square feet (NSF) per FTES ratio is calculated at 4.87. For the University's peer institutions, the 2008 NSF by FTES ratio is 12.44. Like the library, most of the Salisbury University's buildings are overused. Programming and scheduling requirements demand that facilities be utilized in ways that do not fit their design. In some cases this may pose problems with systems adequately serving the space. These problems would be alleviated by the construction of additional space and renovation of existing space that would be designed to better meet the needs of a University that is designated as a growth institution in the USM. A description of the size and challenges of the major campus buildings as well as smaller buildings on and near campus is included in the full FMP.

In addition to campus buildings, the University has 10 acres of athletic fields. On the main campus there are 12 tennis courts. The other outdoor

Blackwell Library was built in 1958 for a student body of fewer than 3,000.



Devilbiss Hall opened in 1967.

⁵ More detailed information regarding the existing library can be found in Chapter 3 of the Facilities Master Plan, "Facilities: Architectural."

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The University Fitness Club is SU's first new recreational facility in 30 years.



SU's acquisition of the Noland Plumbing building will provide a new home for its Physical Plant.

athletic facilities are located on the east campus including the 2,500-seat Sea Gull Stadium and a 400-meter, eight-lane track with grass infield. The University Fitness Club opened on the east campus in fall 2008 after the Salisbury University Foundation, Inc. purchased the former Merritt Racquetball and Fitness Club. The University is in the process of further expanding the east campus with the former Dresser facility at the corner of East College Avenue and South Division Street. The 19-acre property is being acquired by the SU Foundation. The University also purchased the former Paper People building on Bateman Street in May 2009, and the SU Foundation purchased the former Noland Plumbing building on South Division Street as an opportunity to relocate the University's existing maintenance operations. The University plans to purchase the building from the SU Foundation in FY 2010.

All of these developments will bring additional activity to the east campus.

Salisbury University currently has 27 parking lots that can accommodate 3,116 cars. In addition, a parking garage was completed in August 2009 that provides more than 800 additional parking spaces.

Water

The City of Salisbury provides domestic water to Salisbury University. The age of the campus water lines is a growing concern for the University, and water pressure has always been an issue. The current facilities are sufficient to provide service to the campus, but there is concern that there may not be adequate water service to support future expansion.

Water pressure is at the low end of the acceptable range. The lack of pressure is not a new issue with Salisbury University, but the campus has to rely on the City to improve its current system. Some of the lines are 50 years old and nearing the end of its designed life. Breaks are more likely to occur, and increased sedimentation will eventually lead to poor water quality and lower pressure.

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Sanitary Sewer

The City of Salisbury provides sanitary sewer service to Salisbury University. While the current gravity piping system seems to be working sufficiently, many of the pipes are over 50 years old. The system in the vicinity of Fulton and Holloway halls appears to need replacement due to age and root growth.

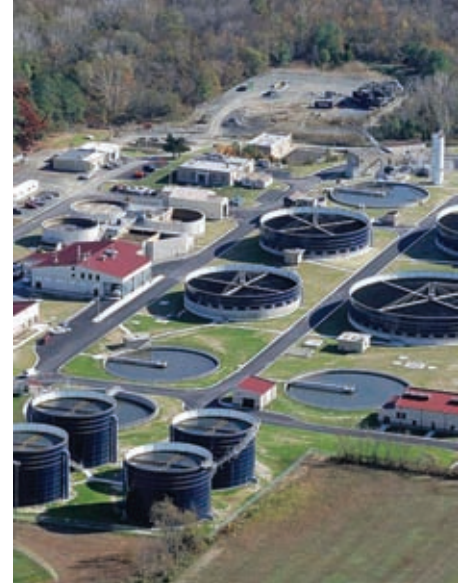
Future growth of the University shall take into account the current system capacity and address any anticipated deficiencies.

Storm Water Drainage

Though the University's storm drain system seems to be working properly, these pipes are also approximately 50 years old and experiencing some root growth. The service/delivery area adjacent to the Commons building is prone to flooding.

New additions to the University will require qualitative and quantitative analysis of future storm water management needs.

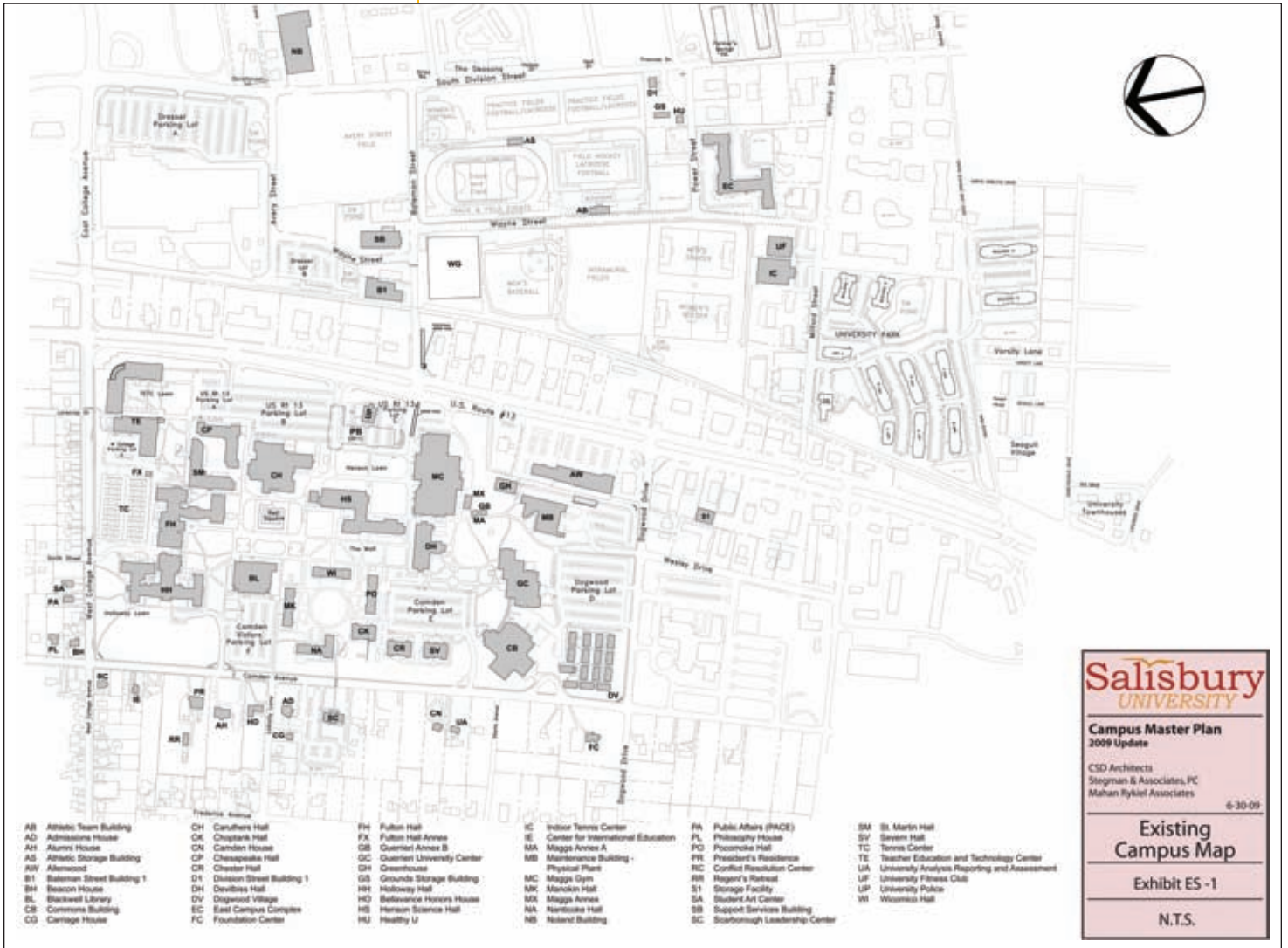
Some water lines feeding SU are 50 years old.



Storm water drainage is of particular concern since much of SU's run-off eventually finds its way to the Chesapeake Bay.

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EXHIBIT ES-1
Existing Campus Map



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