# UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
## SELF STUDY REPORT

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Volume II

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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
NCA Self Study Committee Members,
Writers, and Editors

STEERING COMMITTEE

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Professor of Linguistics

JAMES L. MUYSKENS
Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and
Professor of Philosophy

ROBERT SHELTON
Associate Professor of Religious Studies and University
Ombudsman

OTHER CONTRIBUTING WRITERS AND EDITORS

SANDRA GAUTT
Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Associate
Professor of Special Education

SUSAN L. GRONBECK-TEDESCO
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

PHILIP S. HUMPHREY
Director, Natural History Museum, and Professor of
Systematics and Ecology

ALFRED E. JOHNSON
Director, Museum of Anthropology, and Professor of
Anthropology

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Assistant to the Executive Vice Chancellor

BRUCE A. LINDVALL
Assistant Director, Regents Center
RICHARD L. MANN  
University Director of Administration

ROGER P. MARTIN  
Editor, Explore magazine

RICHARD E. MEYER  
Assistant Dean of Continuing Education Administration

JAN MOORE  
Promotional Writer, University of Kansas Alumni Association

ANDREA S. NORRIS  
Director, Spencer Museum of Art

JOHN SCARFFE  
Director of Communications, University of Kansas Endowment Association

JOHN S. SCHOTT  
Assistant Director, Institutional Research and Planning

THELMA M. SIMONS  
Production Assistant, School of Education

DEBORAH J. TEETER  
Director, Institutional Research and Planning

PETER G. THOMPSON  
Dean of Fine Arts and Professor of Art

JEFFERY B. WEINBERG  
Assistant Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs

August, 1994
## ACCREDITATION STATUS
University of Kansas, Lawrence Campus
January 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School/Program</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Accrediting Agency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>National Architectural Accrediting Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Planning</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Planning Accreditation Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>U/G</td>
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<td>Journalism</td>
<td>U/G</td>
<td>Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism &amp; Mass Communication</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>U/G</td>
<td>Kansas State Board of Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Music Education</td>
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<td>National Association of Schools of Music</td>
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<tr>
<td>School Psychology</td>
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<td>American Psychological Association; National Association of School Psychologists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teacher Education</td>
<td>U/G</td>
<td>Kansas State Board of Education</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U/G</td>
<td>National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visual Arts Education</td>
<td>U/G</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architectural Engineering</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Program</td>
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<td>Accreditation Body</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
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<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
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<td>Petroleum Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allied Health; Health Science</td>
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<td>Music Therapy</td>
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<td>Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Field</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Sciences Chemistry</td>
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<td>Psychology Clinical Psychology</td>
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<td>Counseling Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Affairs Public Administration</td>
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<td>Social Welfare</td>
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<td>Music</td>
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<td>National Association of Schools of Art and Design</td>
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<td>INSTITUTIONAL</td>
<td>U/G</td>
<td>North Central Association of Colleges and Schools</td>
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Detailed information on accreditation of Lawrence Campus programs appears in *University of Kansas Profiles, Lawrence Campus, February 1994, 1-210*; University of Kansas Medical Center accreditations appear in Appendix 9 of the Self Study (Volume II).
INTRODUCTION
In 127 years, the University of Kansas (KU) has grown from a collection of 40 students into a burgeoning university that serves about 29,000 undergraduate, graduate and professional students. The 1,000 acre main campus in Lawrence C set atop Mount Oread ridge, once a lookout point for pioneer wagon trains C lies about 35 miles west of Kansas City. In addition, course work is offered in Overland Park and Topeka. The Medical Center is located in Kansas City, with selected clinical programs in medicine available in Wichita.

After 127 years, KU is among the top 30 public research universities in this country, according to U.S. News and World Report. In April 1994, it was designated a Category I research institution by the Carnegie Foundation. The university community takes pride in this national recognition and seeks actively to improve the institution.

KU, like other universities, develops, transmits, and preserves knowledge. These purposes are met through teaching at the undergraduate, professional, and graduate levels; through basic and applied research; and through the application of knowledge for social benefit. As an Association of American Universities institution, KU offers teaching driven by research and new developments in scholarship. It produces new generations of scholars and citizens educated by those who work at the frontiers of knowledge.

KU’s foundation is its liberal arts and sciences programs. All undergraduate
students, including those in professional and pre-professional programs, take a
significant number of liberal arts courses. In addition to the College of Liberal Arts
and Sciences and the Graduate School, the Lawrence campus has nine professional
Arts, Journalism and Mass Communications, Law, Pharmacy, and Social Welfare. At
the Medical Center are the schools of Allied Health, Medicine, and Nursing.

KU's teaching, research, and public service activities fulfill a commitment the
1864 Kansas Legislature envisioned for KU:

[To] provide the means of acquiring a general and thorough knowledge in
literature, the sciences, and the arts, and also to provide students who desire
to pursue special studies with the most approved appliances, authorities, and
instruction to insure the greatest knowledge in any special branch of learning
connected with university education. (Kansas Statutes Annotated, 76-301)

But past commitments must be squared with emerging needs. In the 1990s
and beyond, we envision a higher education environment constantly reshaped by a
multitude of factors. Principal among these are rapid technological change, budget
constraints and shifting financial demands, expanded accountability to a growing
range of constituencies, acceleration of the knowledge explosion, constant
assessment and review of performance, and the needs and demands of a student
body that is more "nontraditional" than ever. Indeed, evolving definitions of "work,"
"career," and "education" significantly affect our structure and purpose, as well as the
needs and expectations of our constituencies.

While institutional culture affects our management practices and
decision-making, we are continually becoming more grounded in quantitative measurement to support our choices. Institutional data inform decisions in virtually all areas. For example, data are used to monitor student experiences and educational outcomes, to assess trends (enrollment, research funding opportunities), to develop analyses (faculty salaries, teaching loads), to model the impact of change, and to make fiscal decisions. The use of data will only increase in importance.

Having provided this brief background, we now present some of the elements that will challenge us in the years ahead.

*KU operates with an open admissions policy.* By law, any graduate of an accredited Kansas high school must be granted admission upon first college matriculation. Kansas is the only state to maintain such a policy. While the university encourages high school students to complete the Regents-recommended high school curriculum and attracts high-ability students, it also must accept students who are not adequately prepared. KU has a network of services to ensure a system of self-selection, advising, and support that allows for successful operation under this policy. We will continue to refine this system as needs become apparent.

*Enrollment is likely to increase over the next decade.* KU is working to manage enrollment by developing policies and procedures consistent both with the aim of stabilizing enrollment and with the Kansas mandate for open admissions.

*During the past decade, the state funded an ever smaller portion of the KU budget and tuition an ever larger share.* We expect this trend to continue. The
Kansas economy has been relatively stable. Although it has been somewhat buffered from the extremes that many other states have experienced, there has not been significant growth. Funding for faculty salaries and other operating expenses has deteriorated relative to levels at peer institutions.

*KU must plan for a change in its faculty.* As the faculty ages, it is imperative to attract and nurture new faculty leaders.

*KU consciously focuses on achieving excellence, nationally and internationally, in its teaching and research.* To accomplish this, KU concentrates resources in areas that are excellent or promise to be. It especially focuses on areas in which an interdisciplinary confluence of strengths is present or in which synergy among several units is possible.

To sustain excellence in a time of modest means and enrollment increases, all members of our community—students, faculty, and staff—must adapt both operationally and philosophically. Our efforts will be apparent in the pages ahead.

Two years ago, as a part of its planning process, KU conducted a comprehensive study—labeled hereafter as 1992 Program Review—of all instructional and noninstructional programs. (The 1992 Program Review is described in detail in Chapter IV.) The action sprang from a mandate of the Kansas Board of Regents, which sought an examination of all academic programs at the six institutions under its purview. But at the initiative of the KU chancellor and other senior administrators, KU reviewed all its operations, not just academic programs. The institution's mission
statement was revised, and all major units developed role and aspiration statements. The entire university community participated in the process of self-examination. Today, university planning is guided by the 1992 Program Review report and subsequent activities. Moreover, this Self Study Report and process builds upon the findings and processes of that review.

To prepare for the accreditation visit, the Lawrence campus executive vice chancellor, in consultation with the chancellor, appointed a Self Study Steering Committee and designated the vice chancellor-elect for research, graduate studies, and public service as chair. The committee met with KU vice chancellors in spring 1993 and began meeting regularly in the summer. After extensive review of North Central Association guidelines, the committee decided to use the five criteria for accreditation as the structure of the Self Study Report. It further decided that because the institution had just completed a year-long comprehensive review of its programs and activities, that review would serve, together with other ongoing planning and assessment initiatives, as the basis for the NCA self study.

The Lawrence campus and the Medical Center, with separate operating budgets and differing programs, functioned with considerable autonomy in the past. For that reason, the 1984 self study and the report of the accrediting team dealt almost exclusively with programs offered by the Lawrence campus. Today the
campuses retain separate budgets and each has its own statement of mission. However, over the past decade, collaboration between the two campuses has increased significantly, especially in the support areas. The committee decided that although the Lawrence campus would be the focus of the Self Study Report, the report would include information about some aspects of the Medical Center, including mission, academic and research programs, and other activities that parallel those on the Lawrence campus. The report does not aim to provide a full description of the Medical Center.

In preparing some sections of the report, the steering committee drew upon the experience of faculty members who had served on the University-wide Program Review Committee and others who were involved in program review. Some materials were developed by the Criterion Three and Criterion Five committees and senior staff members. Other materials were drawn from existing reports or developed after extensive discussions with groups such as the Executive Administrative Team. The data required by NCA were assembled and augmented by program review data. A single document that was extensively reviewed and modified by several constituencies was the result.

This Self Study Report begins by addressing the concerns of the 1984 North Central review (Chapter II). Chapter III addresses Criterion One, discussing KU’s mission, role, purpose, and aspirations. Chapter IV includes a report on KU’s planning process and 1992 Program Review. Chapter V, which addresses Criterion
Two, outlines how resources are organized and deployed.

Chapter VI, on Criterion Three, describes the academic and research resources and assessment of academic programs. Chapter VII, on Criterion Four, describes how the university will shape and manage its future. Chapter VIII, on Criterion Five, assesses KU's quest to maintain integrity in all its activities.

Our Self Study Report begins with a table showing how KU meets the General Institutional Requirements. The data required by the NCA, the self study prospectus that we prepared a year ago, and the appendices for the self study report appear in a second volume. Exhibits are available on site.

We are proud of our university and confident about its future. We hope this document communicates those feelings, and the basis for them, to our colleagues from other institutions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Institutional Requirements</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mission</strong></td>
<td>The statement of institutional mission under which KU operates was approved by the Kansas Board of Regents on December 17, 1992. The statement encompasses both the Lawrence campus and the Medical Center. It is a public document.</td>
<td>Kansas Board of Regents Policies and Procedures Manual, Section H, &quot;Mission Role and Scope.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. It has a mission statement, formally adopted by the governing board and made public, declaring that it is an institution of higher education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. It is a degree-granting institution.</td>
<td>KU grants baccalaureate, professional, and graduate degrees.</td>
<td>Degree and Certificate Program Inventory for Regents Institutions, 1993-94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorization</strong></td>
<td>KU was established by, and received its first charter from, the Kansas Legislature in 1864. It operates in accordance with Kansas statutes and has statutory authority to grant degrees approved by the Board of Regents.</td>
<td>University of Kansas Profiles, 1993-94, pp. 1-105 to 1-107. Kansas Constitution, Article 6, Section 2(b). Kansas Statutes Annotated (K.S.A.) 76-716, 76-725.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It has legal authorization to grant its degrees, and it meets all the legal requirements to operate as an institution of higher education wherever it conducts its activities.</td>
<td>The University’s status as a public agency is established by the Kansas Constitution and Kansas statutes.</td>
<td>Kansas Constitution, Article 6, Section 2(b). K.S.A. 76-711, 76-712.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. It has legal documents to confirm its status: not-for-profit, for-profit, or public.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Governance</strong></td>
<td>The Kansas Board of Regents is created by Article XI of the Kansas Constitution and is empowered by the Legislature. The board is responsible for the control and operation of the public institutions of higher education in Kansas. A list of Kansas statutes that authorize or relate directly to the actions of the board is included as Appendix B, &quot;Legal Authority,&quot; in the Kansas Board of Regents Policies and Procedures Manual.</td>
<td>Kansas Board of Regents Policies and Procedures Manual, page 1A and appendices A &amp; B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. It has a governing board that possesses and exercises necessary legal power to establish and review basic policies that govern the institution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Its governing board includes public members and is sufficiently autonomous from the administration and ownership to assure the</td>
<td>The Kansas Board of Regents includes nine members, each appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the Kansas Senate. By law, one member shall be appointed from each congressional</td>
<td>Kansas Board of Regents Policies and Procedures Manual, page 1A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>It has an executive officer designated by the governing board to provide administrative leadership for the institution.</td>
<td>The chancellor is KU's chief executive officer. The position is established by Kansas statute. In accordance with law, the chancellor is selected by and serves at the pleasure of the Kansas Board of Regents. The chancellor is responsible for administering the affairs of the institution subject to the policies, rules, and regulations of the board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Its governing board authorizes the institution's affiliation with the Commission.</td>
<td>The Kansas Board of Regents believes that accreditation is an important indicator of institutional and program credibility. The board authorizes the university's affiliation with the Commission. Copies of all final accreditation reports must be filed with the board office upon receipt from the accrediting agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Faculty</strong></td>
<td>9. It employs a faculty that has earned from accredited institutions the degrees appropriate to the level of instruction offered by the institution.</td>
<td>The University of Kansas is a doctoral-granting research institution. Accordingly, 96.4 percent of the tenured or tenure-track faculty members on the Lawrence campus and 96.5 percent of the tenured or tenure-track faculty on the Medical Center campus hold the terminal degrees appropriate to their fields. The title Acting assistant professor is given to academic staff who are expected to receive a terminal degree soon after joining the faculty. Under University policy, notice of non-reappointment is given if the degree is not completed within three years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A sufficient number of the faculty are full-time employees of the institution.</td>
<td>In fall 1993, there were 1,300 faculty members (head count) on the Lawrence campus and 801 at the Medical Center. Of the Lawrence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
campus faculty 82.9 percent were full-time; of the Medical Center faculty 78.7 percent were full-time. Faculty, as defined here, includes non-tenure-track, tenure-track and tenured faculty in the ranks of lecturers, instructors, assistant professors, associate professors, and professors, as well as 31 faculty administrators on the Lawrence campus, librarians with faculty rank, and, at the Medical Center, Veterans Affairs faculty.

11. Its faculty has a significant role in developing and evaluating all of the institution's educational programs. Within the bounds of law and administrative overview, the faculty of each school establish curricula, academic standards, and degree requirements. However, general requirements for admission to graduate study and for graduate degrees are established by the Graduate Assembly, and graduate programs and curricula are approved and reviewed by the Graduate Council. Matters that affect more than one KU school are subject to the rules and regulations of the Faculty Senate on the Lawrence campus or of the College of Health Sciences Faculty Assembly on the Medical Center campus. New majors and degree programs are proposed by the faculty and ultimately must be approved by the Kansas Board of Regents.

Education Program
12. It confers degrees. KU confers bachelors, masters, specialist, and doctoral degrees, as well as first professional degrees in medicine, law, and pharmacy. In 1992-93, the following degrees were conferred: bachelor's, 3,781; master's, 1,228; specialist, 8; doctoral, 213; medicine, 174; law, 175; and Pharm.D., 13.

Handbook for Faculty and Other Unclassified Staff, A.S.i; University Senate Rules and Regulations, Article 1, "Academic Schedules"; Article 2, "Academic Work and Its Evaluation"; Article 3, "Graduation and Degrees"; Faculty Senate Rules and Regulations, Article 1, "Organization of Schools, Divisions, Departments, and Budgeted Inter-departmental Programs"; Article 2, "Admission to the University"; Article 3, "Placement Examinations"; Article 4, "Resident Study: Non-Resident Study"; Article 5, "Academic Work"; Kansas Board of Regents Policy and Procedures Manual, page 6D and Appendix G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. It has degree programs in operation, with students enrolled in them.</th>
<th>In fall 1993, the University of Kansas offered 216 degree programs enrolling 26,127 students on the Lawrence campus and 36 degree programs enrolling 2,735 students at the Medical Center.</th>
<th>University of Kansas Profiles, February 1994, page 4-001; Degree and Certificate Program Inventory for Regents Institutions, 1993-94, Board of Regents.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. Its degree programs are compatible with the institution's mission and are based on recognized fields of study at the higher education level.</td>
<td>KU degree programs are appropriate to the institution's mission as a comprehensive research university. No associate degrees are offered on either campus. Degree offerings are based on recognized fields of study in higher education. During the academic program review process completed in 1992, each program was evaluated in terms of its centrality to the institutional mission (essential, complementary or peripheral) and overall program quality. As a result, several programs evaluated as peripheral to the mission were, despite their high quality, recommended for discontinuance.</td>
<td>Degree and Certificate Program Inventory for Regents Institutions, 1993-94, Board of Regents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Its degrees are appropriately named, following practices common to institutions of higher education in terms of both length and content of the programs.</td>
<td>Degree offerings conform with the subject area nomenclature used by the National Center for Educational Statistics and found in the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 1990. Baccalaureate, masters, doctoral and professional degree programs conform in length and content with national norms. The minimum quantitative requirement for graduating with a bachelor's degree is 124 credit hours, of which at least 40 hours must be in junior-senior courses. A significant proportion of baccalaureate, professional and graduate degrees in professional fields are evaluated by national accrediting agencies and conform in length and content to the standards established by those agencies. Specific information about the</td>
<td>University Senate Rules and Regulations, Article III, Section 1. University of Kansas Profiles, February 1994, &quot;Institutional and Program Accreditation Status as of January 1994,&quot; page 1-210. Undergraduate Catalog, 1994-96. Graduate School Catalog, 1993-95. The University of Kansas School of Law, 1993-94. School of Medicine Catalog, 1994-95.</td>
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requirements for each degree program is included in the undergraduate and graduate catalogs.

| 16. Its undergraduate degree programs include a coherent general education requirement consistent with the institution's mission and designed to ensure breadth of knowledge and to promote intellectual inquiry. | The general education offerings of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences provide the basis for all baccalaureate degrees. Only the schools of Architecture and Urban Design, Engineering, and Fine Arts, along with the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (in the School of Education) admit freshmen. Other professional programs admit only upperclassmen, usually juniors or seniors. In all fields, a significant proportion of study (at a minimum 1/3, usually 1/2 or more) must be completed in liberal arts and sciences. | Undergraduate Catalog, 1994-96. |

| 17. It has admission policies and practices that are consistent with the institution’s mission and appropriate to its educational programs. | Within the constraints of the Kansas Open Admissions Policy, KU has sought to establish admission policies and practices that ensure a well-prepared student body. All prospective undergraduate students are encouraged to take the high school curriculum recommended by the Board of Regents for college preparation (see Undergraduate Viewbook and Undergraduate Catalog). Admission requirements for programs that admit sophomores, juniors, or seniors vary according to major field. Most professional schools have selective admissions processes. Admission requirements for post-baccalaureate professional programs and graduate programs are established through the graduate divisions of the schools or colleges and, as appropriate, within parameters established by the Graduate School. The institution has established and disseminated admissions criteria for nonresident students. | Undergraduate Viewbook, 1994-95, pp. 7-26. Undergraduate Catalog, 1994-96, page 17 ("Regents Recommended Curriculum"), pp. 18-30, pp. 204-205 (admission requirements). Graduate School Catalog 1993-95, pp. 17-26 (general information, and mission and degrees). See individual programs sections for specific admission requirements. The University of Kansas School of Law, 1993-94, pp. 9-11. School of Medicine Catalog, 1994-95, pp. 11-13. |
| 18. | It provides its students access to those learning resources and support services requisite for its degree programs. | KU libraries, laboratories, computing resources, studios and museums undergird its academic programs. An array of student services provides support in areas such as advising, health, recreation, study skills, counseling, and placement. | Libraries: See pp. 65-68 of the Self Study Report. Computing resources: See pp. 73-74 of the self study. Museums: See pp. 68-71 of the self study. Student services: See pp. 74-79 of the self study and pp. 34-38, Undergraduate Catalog, 1994-96; pp. 36-40, Graduate School Catalog, 1993-95. See also pp. 15-17 of the Undergraduate Catalog, 1994-96 for descriptions of libraries, laboratories, museums, and research centers and pp. 43-50 of the Graduate School Catalog, 1993-95 for additional information on museums and centers. |

| **Finances** | 19. | It has an external financial audit by a certified public accountant or a public audit agency at least every two years. | As a result of the Legislative Post-Audit Act and the Federal Single Audit Act of 1984, the State of Kansas receives a statewide audit by independent certified public accountants following the requirements of the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-128. As part of this audit KU receives an organizationwide financial-compliance audit of each fiscal year at least once every two years. Additionally, disbursement of state funds is pre-audited by the Division of Accounts and Reports of the Department of Administration. University corporations and associations (Athletic Corporation, Memorial Corporation, Center for Research, Inc., William Allen White Foundation, Inc., Teachers and Employees Association, University of Kansas Medical Center Student Union Corporation, and University of |

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<th>20. Its financial documents demonstrate the appropriate allocation and use of resources to support its educational programs.</th>
<th>Allocations and expenditures are made in accordance with Kansas statutes, Board of Regents policies and procedures, regulations of the Division of Accounts and Reports in the Kansas Department of Administration, and the University of Kansas Business Procedures Manual. Budget requests articulate institutional priorities.</th>
<th>University of Kansas (Lawrence Campus) Budget for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1994, University of Kansas (Medical Center) Budget for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1994, and the University of Kansas Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1993. Legislative Request for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1996 (Lawrence Campus) and Legislative Request for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1996 (Medical Center Campus). Budgets and fiscal reports for previous years are available in the resource room.</th>
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<td>21. Its financial practices, records, and reports demonstrate fiscal viability.</td>
<td>Financial practices, recordkeeping and reports are in accordance with the policies mentioned in GIR 20 (above). The documents cited are public documents.</td>
<td>See GIR 20 (above).</td>
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<td><strong>Public Information</strong></td>
<td>The mission statement approved by the Kansas Board of Regents on December 17, 1992, is a public document that is included in the Regents Policies and Procedures Manual, in University of Kansas Profiles, and in other official publications. The Undergraduate Viewbook and the undergraduate, graduate, and law school catalogs include information about educational programs and degree requirements, learning resources, admission policies and practices, academic and non-academic policies and procedures directly affecting students;</td>
<td>Undergraduate Viewbook, 1994-95. Undergraduate Catalog, 1994-96. Graduate School Catalog, 1993-95. The University of Kansas School of Law, 1993-94. School of Medicine Catalog, 1994-1995. University of Kansas Timetable of Classes. Datebook and Student Handbook, 1993-94.</td>
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<td>23. It accurately discloses its standing with accrediting bodies with which it is affiliated.</td>
<td>The accreditation status of KU and of the various professional programs accredited by national agencies is public record.</td>
<td>University of Kansas Profiles, February 1994, page 1-210. Accreditation information also is included in the catalogs.</td>
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<td>24. It makes available upon request information that accurately describes its financial condition.</td>
<td>The KU Budget and its Annual Financial Report are public documents. They are available in university libraries and offices.</td>
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- its charges and refund policies; and
- the academic credentials of its faculty and administrators.

non-academic policies and procedures affecting students, and general information about charges. The academic credentials of faculty and administrators are included in the "Faculty" sections that appear near the end of each catalog. Detailed information about charges and refund policies is included in the [University of Kansas Timetable of Classes](#) published for each semester and the summer session. "Tuition and Fees" is in Section A8 and "Refunds and Adjustments" in A12. The timetable also includes academic and other procedures of direct interest to students, as does the [Datebook and Student Handbook](#).