COLUMBIA MISSOURIAN

Coach Gary Pinkel: Pay Missouri Tigers football, basketball players

By Alexander Smith
September 9, 2013 | 5:58 p.m. CDT

COLUMBIA —  One of the most prominent faces in Missouri athletics has decided enough is enough. On Monday, Gary Pinkel said Tigers football and men’s basketball players should be paid for their services.

“I’ve kind of changed my view on this over the last few years,” said Pinkel in a video post on his website. “Just because of the amount of money now that is in college football and the billions and billions of dollars that are out there.”

The head football coach also implied that the SEC is currently pursuing a player payment system, which would not align with the NCAA’s rules that prevent players from receiving any financial benefits past scholarships and minimal resources. And there are other potential barriers — Title IX and some schools' lack of significant athletics revenue, for instance — that could prevent an equal playing field when it comes to paying athletes.

Plus, there is the argument that players are already being paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in scholarship money.

“That’s fine,” Pinkel said. “They’re gonna get their education, which is important. But I also think we can give them additional money per semester or per quarter to help them and really pay them back for all their sacrifices.

“I think it’s the right thing to do. And I think it’s the fair thing to do.”

But how much money do the cash cow sports generate for the athletics department, and how much of that would be left over to pay players?
In July 2012, the Kansas City Star reported that the Missouri football team produced more than $24 million annually in revenue from 2009 to 2011. After expenses, that was enough to add $10 million annually to the bottom line.

The switch from the Big 12 to the SEC in 2012 also brought in roughly $8 million in extra revenue. Some of this should be reserved for the players, Pinkel said.

“I don’t think it’s extra money,” Pinkel said. “Let’s say this: You’re giving them money that they should have. They should’ve had it from a few years back.”

Pinkel said Missouri and the SEC are moving toward a proposal or resolution to pay players.

This movement has gained traction in the past couple months.

Last week’s cover of Time Magazine proclaimed, “It’s Time to Pay College Athletes,” and the NCAA responded to claims that it is taking advantage of young athletes by announcing that it would stop selling specifically numbered football jerseys (i.e. a No. 20 MU jersey resembling the one Henry Josey wears) on its official website.

Several prominent college coaches such as Steve Spurrier of South Carolina and Mack Brown of Texas have also recently called for a player-payment system. Now, the movement has official support on a local level in Columbia.

“I don’t think there’s anything wrong with it,” Pinkel said. “As long as it’s done with clarity and it’s done with an understanding that we’re trying to help the kids but also don’t want to make it ridiculous.”

Supervising editor is Zachary Matson.
COLUMBIA, Mo. — **A report from the University of Missouri says the number of people worrying about not having enough food is on the rise.**

The university’s latest Missouri Hunger Atlas says an average of 16 percent of Missouri households experienced “food insecurity” from 2009 through 2011, meaning they were concerned about not having enough food.

That’s up from an average of 8.6 percent from 1999 to 2001.

Sandy Rikoon directs the university’s Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security in Columbia. She says deeper food insecurity rates in Missouri’s inner cities and rural areas are comparable to national trends.

A decade ago, 2.3 percent of Missouri’s population was classified as “food insecure with hunger.” The new report says that figure has tripled to 6.7 percent.
Wolfe’s housing allowance set at $28,800 a year as he leaves Providence Point

By Karyn Spory

Monday, September 9, 2013 at 2:00 pm

University of Missouri System President Tim Wolfe is moving from his university residence at Providence Point to a private residence and will receive a housing allowance of nearly $29,000 a year.

Wolfe and his wife, Molly, entered into a credit agreement worth as much as $500,000 with Boone County National Bank, securing the loan with a home at 503 E. Old Hawthorne Drive, according to online records of the Boone County Recorder of Deeds. In November, the 5,359-square-foot home, which has six bedrooms and 4½ bathrooms, was listed by House of Brokers for $735,000.

"The president is a native of Columbia, and it was really important for him and his family to put down permanent, stable roots in this community,” UM System spokesman John Fougere said. Wolfe expects to move out of Providence Point by the end of the month, he added.

Wolfe receives a housing allowance of $2,400 per month, or $28,800 annually, Fougere said. That's more than the annual cost of tuition for an out-of-state student at MU — $22,822 — and more than the estimated annual cost of attendance, which includes more than tuition, for an in-state student, which is $22,788.

Harry Tyrer, professor of electrical and computer engineering and a member of Faculty Council, said by his contract the president is entitled to a housing allowance, but "given the lack of raises and lack of improvement of the economic status of both faculty and staff, some people are not going to be very happy about this."

Fougere said the amount of Wolfe's housing allowance was determined by looking at the housing allowances of other presidents of university systems and universities from across the country, as
well as looking at the housing market. Wolfe's housing allowance was approved by the Board of Curators on June 14, and the money comes from the system's investment income, Fougere said.

Until recently, Leo Morton, chancellor at the University of Missouri Kansas City, was receiving a housing allowance of $4,775 per month. Morton is the only one of the four chancellors who lives in a private residence.

However, Fougere said Friday that Morton's housing allowance recently had been changed to $2,608 per month.

Fougere said the change in Morton's housing allowance happened recently. "President Wolfe does an annual review of the total compensation package of university administration, and this is the number he has arrived at," Fougere said of Morton's housing allowance.

Fougere said housing is just one of many different things the president would look at when conducting an annual review of the total compensation package. Fougere added that the packages are assessed so positions at the system remain competitive and the system can attract the best people for the position.

Fougere said after Providence Point is vacated, the property will be used to entertain and for alumni meetings and charity events.

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College rankings reflect change in emphasis

Mary Beth Marklein, USA TODAY 12:03 a.m. EDT September 10, 2013

Story Highlights

- Penn State gains in latest "U.S. News & World Report" rankings
- Small liberal arts schools in California also get a boost
- More weight given now to colleges' success in getting kids to graduate

NO MU MENTION

Penn State University and a pair of small liberal arts colleges in California made some of the biggest gains this year in the U.S. News & World Report annual rankings.

None of them pushed perennially top-ranked schools such as Princeton or Williams out of their top perches, but they fared well under a revised formula that puts less emphasis on who gets admitted and more on whether students graduate.

The changes "take into account the latest data and trends in higher education," said Robert Morse, U.S. News director of data research. They have been in the works since early this summer, he added, weeks before President Obama announced plans for the Education Department to develop a "new rating system" that analyzes a school's success in graduating low-income students and preparing them for jobs.

Under the new U.S. News methodology, graduation-related data account for 30% of the rankings, making it the most-heavily weighted factor. Student selectivity, based on class rank and standardized test scores, accounts for 12.5% of the formula, down from 15% last year. Other key factors include a school's reputation among peers and faculty resources.

The formula had little impact on top-ranked colleges, but several schools saw considerable jumps, primarily because they posted strong retention and graduation rates, Morse said. A few highlights:

Penn State moved up nine spots, to 37, among national universities, defined as those that offer a full range of undergraduate majors, grant master's and doctoral degrees and emphasize faculty
research. The University of Washington and University of Texas-Austin were among public national universities seeing drops.

College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., rose to 25th from 32nd among national liberal arts colleges, which focus almost exclusively on undergraduate education. Soka University of America in Aliso Viejo, Calif., shot up eight spots, to 41st. Pitzer College in Claremont, Calif., jumped eight spots to 35th.

Among private national universities, Boston University and Northeastern University in Boston each moved into the top 50. Boston University jumped from 51st to 41st, and Northeastern improved from 56th to 49th. Wake Forest University rose four spots from 27th to 23rd.

*U.S. News*, which began ranking colleges in 1983, has been joined in recent years by other publications, including *Forbes* and *Washington Monthly*. *Forbes'* rankings include factors such as student loan debt and salaries of new graduates. *Washington Monthly* this year developed a list of colleges its formula finds do "the best job of helping non-wealthy students attain marketable degrees at affordable prices."
MU bolsters stormwater treatment plan

By T.J. Thomson
September 9, 2013 | 6:00 a.m. CDT

COLUMBIA — Every time precipitation falls over MU’s 1,440-acre main campus, about a third of it can’t soak into the ground. It instead collects over impervious surfaces, such as parking lots, picking up pollutants before making its way to nearby water sources such as Flat Branch or Hinkson Creek.

Rapid development during the past 43 years has rendered 32 percent of the campus impervious, increasing pollution concentration and danger to local water sources, according to the 2013 Stormwater Master Plan, the first of its kind for MU.

"The threat with stormwater runoff is related to development," Jason Hubbart, MU assistant professor of forest hydrology and water quality, wrote in an email. "More people equals more development equals increased stormwater runoff, which leads to multiple effects in receiving waters like Hinkson Creek (erosion, scouring, loss of physical habitat)."

Since 1970, Columbia’s urban land use and population has almost doubled, according to the master plan.

Because impervious surfaces don’t allow liquids to pass through them, they concentrate contaminants — such as heavy metals manganese and cadmium — as stormwater travels over them on their way to nearby water sources.

Stormwater runoff not only threatens the physical landscape, but also the thousands who use the area’s water sources for sport and recreation.

"Diffuse pollution transported by runoff is a leading threat to waters in which we fish and swim," the master plan states.
To combat these hazards, MU rolled out its 2013 strategic stormwater plan in April with three main goals: raising stormwater quality, ensuring regulatory compliance and increasing water retention and reuse.

MU’s current stormwater collection and treatment options aren’t adequate for the need, said Enos Inniss, an assistant professor in MU’s Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering.

"We have more to go, and the campus will be the first to admit that," Inniss said.

Six ways to manage runoff

Because MU lies in the lower Hinkson Creek watershed and intersects 10 additional subwatersheds, ranging in size from 22 to 292 acres, one solution won’t work for every issue.

Thus, MU’s stormwater master plan lays out six strategies, mostly based on topography, to accomplish the university’s goals:

Bioretention cells — Placed primarily in or adjacent to parking lots, these cells feature shallow, depressed trenches that are vegetated and mulched to capture and retain excess stormwater runoff. These features are similar to rain gardens, except the retention cells have drains in them, Inniss said.

"The rain garden typically allows infiltration to happen and then it just goes into the native soil," he said. "There is no drain at the bottom."

Bioretention cells require adequate soils for infiltration and relatively flat land. MU’s 11.4 acres of parking lots face 1.66 million cubic feet of runoff. Coupled with retention cells, these parking lots could annually recoup 80 percent of total runoff.
Vegetated swales — Normally featured in open spaces, parks and roadsides, swales are marshy depressions covered with low-lying vegetation that slowly and uniformly process water throughout a large area. They don’t work well with steep slopes and require more maintenance than curb and gutter approaches.

Planter boxes — Often found next to buildings, planter boxers receive water from downspouts and then filter and drain the water to underground piping. Planter boxes are used heavily because they can remain in close proximity to buildings without compromising foundations.
**Cisterns** — Usually attached to buildings, cisterns can collect stormwater from building roofs and pavement. They are valued because they can be used on any type of soil, both above and below ground.

![Cistern Diagram](source: N.C. STATE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING; MISSOURIAN REPORTING)

**Permeable pavement** — Placed on low-use roads and pedestrian paths, permeable pavement allows stormwater to filter without collecting and concentrating pollutants. Because it lacks the strength of impermeable pavement, it has to be placed in light-traffic areas and demands higher maintenance than its traditional counterpart.

![Permeable Pavement Diagram](source: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND; MISSOURIAN REPORTING)

**Constructed wetlands** — Slated for large-scale open spaces, golf courses and parks, wetlands are engineered pools that can create additional habitat areas and treat large volumes of water, but require high capital costs.
Current treatment efforts

A larger and more complex retention cell is forming on the campus’s western edge and will join three others when completed in October. Nestled opposite the university’s block-long power facility at the corner of Stewart and Providence roads, this retention cell’s construction costs $64,400, wrote Karlan Seville, campus facilities communications manager, in an email.

"This budget does not include replacing plants over time and maintaining the bioretention, which will come from MU Campus Facilities Landscape Services funds," Seville wrote. "This project is more extensive than others MU has done because it is a larger area and there are many underground utilities in the area."

Inniss said the stormwater treatment features need to be large enough to handle the initial surge of stormwater, which is usually the most contaminated.

"Oftentimes when you first get the runoff to happen, you have rainfall come, and if not enough of the water goes into the ground, it starts to run off the site, and that’s usually when you pick up a lot of your contaminants, pollutants," he said.

"That initial pulse of water is really what you want to capture, because that probably has the higher concentrations of anything you’re concerned about," Inniss continued. "Then as the water continues to come, that water may wind up overflowing into your storm sewer."
Seville highlighted other runoff treatment and conservation features already in place at MU:

- A rain garden at the Rollins Group housing complex
- Two bioretention cells at the Animal Resource Center
- A swale at the intersection of East Stadium Boulevard and South College Avenue, designed to manage runoff from parking lot CG-1
- Pervious pavement outside the MU Student Center, MU Sustainability Office, Rollins Group, west of Stankowski Field and north of the Anheuser-Busch Natural Resource Center
- An underground cistern beneath Tucker Hall, designed to irrigate plants at Tucker Greenhouse
- Green roofs at the University Hospital patient care tower and Bond Life Sciences Center

Additionally, Seville wrote MU plans to install a bioretention at Virginia Avenue South Housing.

Columbia accumulates 40 inches in precipitation each year, on average, according to data collected by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

If MU implements its stormwater strategy for its parking lots, roads and roofs, the institution anticipates recapturing 2.5 million cubic feet of runoff per year, about 53 percent of total accumulation, according to the master plan.

_Author-_ supervising editor is Elizabeth Brixey.

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COLUMBIA MISSOURIAN

Recent Columbia rainfall not enough to quench drought

By Caroline Murray
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COLUMBIA — The Sunday morning rain shower might have been a nice change of pace, but it sure wasn’t a "drought buster." Sunday morning’s shower brought about a half-inch of rain to Columbia’s thirsty ground. The rain was beneficial, but it wasn’t enough to bring Boone County out of drought conditions, said Mark Fuchs, service hydrologist for the National Weather Service.

The northern half of Boone County has been in a moderate drought since the end of August, and the entire county has experienced abnormally dry conditions since the end of July. Sunday’s brief shower was the first rain this month, and rainfall since June 1 is nearly 7 inches short of average, according to data from the National Weather Service.

There is no magic number for how much rain the area needs to escape drought conditions, state climatologist Pat Guinan said. But the near-term forecast does not look particularly good. There is a chance of rain Wednesday, but the likelihood of significant rain in the next week is slim, he said.

This forecast isn't good news for area farms. MU agronomy professor Bill Wiebold said, "the damage has probably been done" to area corn crops, but soybeans are still being hurt by the dry conditions and could use some rain.

"The soybean crop looks terrible. It's really dry," Wiebold said. "It has to rain pretty soon. The next couple of days of 95-degree weather are probably going to kill some of the plants. There is just not enough water." Although there might not be a magic number, Fuchs said a big rainfall of three to five inches could take the county out of drought. Scattered showers like Sunday's, however, are more probable.
"More likely would be several sustained rainfall events in a row, like yesterday,” Fuchs said. “If we kept getting that every week or twice a week, that would do the trick over several weeks time."