STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD IN

ROOM 105, MEMORIAL UNION, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

CORVALLIS, OREGON

March 10, 1970

MEETING #382-1

In compliance with the February 27, 1970, written request of a majority of the members of the Board for a special meeting, and at the call of the President of the Board, the Oregon State Board of Higher Education convened in special session in Room 105, Memorial Union, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, on March 10, 1970.

ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A.M. P.S.T., by the Vice President of the Board, Mr. John W. Snider, and on roll call the following answered present:

Mr. George H. Corey
Mr. Chas. R. Holloway, Jr.
Mr. Robert D. Holmes
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Johnson

Mr. Philip A. Joss
Mr. Ancil H. Payne
Mr. John W. Snider

Absent: Mr. George H. Layman and Mr. Ray T. Yasui were absent.

OTHERS PRESENT

Centralized Activities--Chancellor R. E. Lieuallen; Secretary R. L. Collins; Mr. Freeman Holmer, Vice Chancellor for Administration; Mr. J. I. Hunderup, Vice Chancellor for Facilities Planning; Dr. Miles C. Romney, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs; Mr. H. A. Bork, Consultant; Dr. Duane Andrews, Director, Division of Continuing Education; Mr. J. L. Watson, Comptroller and Assistant Vice Chancellor for Administration; Mr. D. R. Larson, Assistant Chancellor; Mr. Allen McKenzie, Contracting Officer and Assistant to Vice Chancellor for Administration; Dr. Carl G. Paetz, Director of Campus and Building Planning; Mr. Raymond P. Underwood, Chief Counsel; Dr. George Diel, Director, Communications Development; Mr. Fred Segrest, Administrative Assistant; Dr. James Beaird, Director, Teaching Research Division; Mr. Kenneth Ahlberg, Manager of Business Affairs, Division of Continuing Education; Mr. John Minter, Assistant to the Chancellor; Mr. Richard Zita, Director of Publications.

$6,770,000
Community
College and
Education
Center Bonds,
Series 1970 B

On February 23, 1970, the Vice Chancellor for Administration reported to the Committee on Finance and Business Affairs that the Board of Education had requested the Board of Higher Education to sell, with the approval of the State Treasurer, $6,770,000 par value general obligation bonds of the State of Oregon, pursuant to Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969, and Article XI-G of the Oregon Constitution. Proceeds from the bonds would be used for state aid on building projects for community colleges and education centers.

The Vice Chancellor for Administration, with the concurrence of the Chancellor, proposed that the Committee recommend Board approval of compliance with the request of the Board of Education, adoption of the bond resolution in its usual form at the March 10, 1970 Special Board meeting, and that the Board's staff be authorized to advertise the bonds for sale, receive and tabulate bids, and make appropriate recommendation to the Board for sale of the bonds.

The Finance Committee endorsed the recommendations.

The Vice Chancellor for Administration, with the concurrence of the Chancellor, recommended that the Board adopt the following resolution by roll call vote authorizing the offering for public sale of the subject bond issue.
$6,770,000 STATE OF OREGON, COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND EDUCATION CENTER BONDS, SERIES 1970 B

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, THE STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION has received a certification dated February 25, 1970, from the State Board of Education, pursuant to law, including Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969, that the State Board of Education requests the sale of $6,770,000 bonds authorized for issuance for community colleges and education centers under Article XI-G of the Oregon Constitution; and

WHEREAS, THE STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION, with the approval of the State Treasurer, shall sell such general obligation bonds of the State of Oregon, of the kind and character prescribed by said Article as the State Board of Education determines is necessary to provide an aggregate amount not exceeding $6,770,000 for state aid or building projects for community colleges and education centers, as authorized by law, including Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969; and

WHEREAS, THE STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION deems it necessary, pursuant to law, including Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969, to sell general obligation STATE OF OREGON, COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND EDUCATION CENTER BONDS, SERIES 1970 B, in the principal amount of $6,770,000 to provide for state aid on building projects for community colleges and education centers; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF OREGON that, with the approval of the State Treasurer of the State of Oregon, SIX MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($6,770,000) par value of bonds, authorized by law, including Article XI-G of the Constitution of the State of Oregon and Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969, be issued and sold; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the said bonds totaling SIX MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($6,770,000) par value be issued and the proceeds from the sale of these STATE OF OREGON, COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND EDUCATION CENTER BONDS, SERIES 1970 B, be used for the purpose of providing for state aid on building projects for community colleges and education centers as provided by law, including Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969, and for payment of costs incident to the sale and issuance of the bonds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the principal of and the interest on all of the bonds issued pursuant to this resolution be paid on the due dates thereof at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Oregon, in the City and State of New York, and that the said bonds be designated STATE OF OREGON, COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND EDUCATION CENTER BONDS, SERIES 1970 B, and be numbered consecutively; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the said bonds be dated April 15, 1970, and be issued in denominations of $5,000 each, to mature upon the dates and in the principal installments hereinafter in this resolution set forth, subject to redemption in regular numerical order at par value and accrued interest on any interest-paying day or days on and after April 15, 1985, from the moneys and revenues indicated by law,
including Article XI-G of the Oregon Constitution, and Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the maturity dates and principal installments of said bonds be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Principal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 1973</td>
<td>$205,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 1974</td>
<td>215,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1975</td>
<td>230,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1976</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<td>April 15, 1977</td>
<td>265,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1978</td>
<td>280,000</td>
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<td>April 15, 1979</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<td>April 15, 1980</td>
<td>320,000</td>
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<td>April 15, 1981</td>
<td>345,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1982</td>
<td>$365,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1983</td>
<td>390,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1984</td>
<td>420,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1985</td>
<td>445,000</td>
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<td>April 15, 1986</td>
<td>480,000</td>
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<td>April 15, 1987</td>
<td>510,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1988</td>
<td>545,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 15, 1989</td>
<td>585,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 1990</td>
<td>620,000</td>
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</table>

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the State Board of Higher Education furnish to the original purchaser of said bonds, without cost to him, the written opinion of accredited bond attorneys certifying to the validity and legality of the said bonds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the said bonds be the direct general obligations of the State of Oregon, and that, except as to the variations in the interest rates and maturities, they be of uniform tenor, and be in substantially the following form, prepared by the Attorney General of the State of Oregon:

Number | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
|--------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| $5,000 | STATE OF OREGON  
|        | COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND  
|        | EDUCATION CENTER BOND  
|        | SERIES 1970 B  

$5,000

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the STATE OF OREGON acknowledges itself to owe and for value received hereby promises to pay to bearer the principal sum of $5,000,000

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($5,000) on the fifteenth day of April, 19 , with interest on said sum from the date hereof until paid, at the rate of ( %) per annum, payable semiannually on the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of October in each year, as evidenced by, and upon the presentation and surrender of, the interest coupons hereto annexed as they severally become due. Both the principal of and the interest on this bond are payable at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Oregon, in the City and State of New York, in any coin or currency which, at the time of payment, is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts within the United States of America.

The bonds of the issue of which this bond forms a part, maturing on and after April 15, 1986, may be redeemed at the option of the State of Oregon, on and after April 15, 1985, at par and accrued interest, on any interest-paying day or days in regular numerical order or in the entire amount of the issue outstanding at call date, upon notice given by the Treasurer of the State of Oregon at least thirty (30) days prior to the redemption date specified therein, by publication thereof in one issue of a newspaper or financial journal of general
circulation printed and published within the City and State of New York, and one issue of a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the City of Salem, Oregon. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds so called for redemption shall cease.

This bond is issued by the State of Oregon in conformance to its Constitution and under and by virtue of and in all respects in full and strict compliance with its laws, and in particular Article XI-G of the Oregon Constitution and Chapter 544, Oregon Laws 1969, for the purpose of providing for state aid on building projects for community colleges and education centers, and for payment of costs incident to the sale and issuance of the bonds.

The faith and credit of the State of Oregon hereby are irrevocably pledged to the punctual payment of the interest on and the principal of this bond as the same become due and payable respectively.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the STATE OF OREGON has caused this bond to be signed by the Governor and by the Secretary of State with their facsimile signatures, and by the State Treasurer, and sealed with the seal of the State of Oregon, and has caused the annexed interest coupons to be executed with the facsimile signatures of its said officers, all as of the fifteenth day of April, 1970.

__________________________
Governor

(SEAL)

__________________________
Secretary of State

__________________________
State Treasurer
FORM OF COUPON

(For coupons maturing on October 15, 1970, up to and including April 15, 1985)

No._______ On the day of ____, 19 , The $________
STATE OF OREGON will pay the bearer

_________________________ DOLLARS

at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Oregon, in the City
and State of New York, in any coin or currency which, at
the time of payment, is legal tender for the payment of
public and private debts within the United States of
America, for six months' interest then due on State of
Oregon, Community College and Education Center Bond,
Series 1970 B, No.__________.

(facsimile) (facsimile) (facsimile)
State Treasurer Secretary of State Governor

(For coupons maturing after April 15, 1985)

No._______ On the day of ____, 19 , $________
unless the bond hereinafter designated shall have been
called for previous redemption and due provision made
for the payment thereof, THE STATE OF OREGON will pay
the bearer

_________________________ DOLLARS

at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Oregon, in the City
and State of New York, in any coin or currency which, at
the time of payment, is legal tender for the payment of
public and private debts within the United States of America, for six months' interest
then due on State of Oregon, Community College and
Education Center Bond, Series 1970 B, No.__________.

(facsimile) (facsimile) (facsimile)
State Treasurer Secretary of State Governor

The foregoing bond and coupon forms hereby are approved as to
legal form as of the 6th day of March, 1970.

LEE JOHNSON, Attorney General of
the State of Oregon
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, as provided by ORS 351.430, the Secretary of the State Board of Higher Education be and he is hereby authorized to advertise the said STATE OF OREGON, COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND EDUCATION CENTER BONDS, SERIES 1970 B, for public sale thereof on or about April 7, 1970, at a price of not less than $100 for each $100 par value thereof, and the accrued interest thereon, and the notice of sale to specify that the Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids for the bonds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary and Vice Chancellor for Administration of the State Board of Higher Education be authorized to effect the necessary arrangements to deliver the bonds and to receive payment therefor.

Upon motion by Director Holmes, the recommendations were approved as presented and the resolution duly adopted as read with the following voting in favor of adoption: Directors Corey, Holloway, Holmes, Johnson, Joss, Payne, and Snider.

Those voting against adoption were: None.

The Vice-President of the Board thereupon declared said resolution duly adopted by a unanimous vote of those present. Mr. Layman and Mr. Yasui were absent from the meeting.

ADJOURNMENT The Board adjourned the special meeting at 9:15 A.M.

George H. Layman, President

R. L. Collins, Secretary
STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
MINUTES OF MEETING HELD IN
ROOM 105, MEMORIAL UNION, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
CORVALLIS, OREGON

March 10, 1970

MEETING #383-1

A regular meeting of the State Board of Higher Education was held in Room 105, Memorial Union, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at 9:20 A.M. Tuesday, March 10, 1970, by the President of the Board, Mr. George H. Layman, and on roll call the following answered present:

Mr. George H. Corey
Mr. Philip A. Joss
Mr. Ches. R. Holloway, Jr.
Mr. Ancil H. Payne
Mr. Robert D. Holmes
Mr. John W. Snider
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Johnson
Mr. George H. Layman

Absent: Mr. Ray T. Yasui was absent.

OTHERS PRESENT

Centralized Activities--Chancellor R. E. Lueuallen; Secretary R. L. Collins; Mr. Freeman Holmer, Vice Chancellor for Administration; Mr. J. I. Hunderup, Vice Chancellor for Facilities Planning; Dr. Miles C. Romney, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs; Mr. H. A. Bork, Consultant; Dr. Duane Andrews, Director, Division of Continuing Education; Mr. Kenneth Ahlberg, Manager of Business Affairs, Division of Continuing Education; Mr. J. L. Watson, Comptroller and Assistant Vice Chancellor for Administration; Mr. D. R. Larson, Assistant Chancellor; Mr. Allen McKenzie, Contracting Officer and Assistant to Vice Chancellor for Administration; Dr. Carl G. Paetz, Director of Campus and Building Planning; Mr. Raymond P. Underwood, Chief Counsel; Mr. Keith L. Jackson, Budget Director; Dr. George Diel, Director, Communications Development; Dr. James Beaird, Director, Teaching Research Division; Mr. Fred Segrest, Administrative Assistant; Mr. Richard Zita, Director of Publications; Mr. John Minter, Assistant to the Chancellor.

Oregon State University--Acting President Roy A. Young; Mr. M. Popovich, Dean of Administration; Mr. G. M. Robertson, Director of Business Affairs; Mr. Fred Shideler, Director of University Relations and Assistant to the President; Dr. David B. Nicodemus, Dean of Faculty; Dr. John F. Ligon, Jr., Curriculum Coordinator; Mr. Samuel H. Bailey, Director of Information; Dr. J. K. Munford, Director of Publications; Dr. Arnold W. Flath, Head of the Department of Physical Education for Men; Dr. Edward H. Heath, Head of the Department of Recreation; Dr. Robert W. Bergstrom, Professor of Physical Education; Dr. Roy A. Foster, Professor of Health Education; Dr. James W. Long, Director, Division of Physical Education; Dr. Charlotte LaVerne Lambert, Head of the Department of Physical Education for Women.
University of Oregon--President Robert D. Clark; Dr. John E. Lallas, Director, Office of Planning and Institutional Research; Mr. W. N. McLaughlin, Business Manager.

University of Oregon Dental School--Dean L. G. Terkla; Mr. Eugene W. Bauer, Assistant Dean for Business Affairs.

University of Oregon Medical School--Dean C. N. Holman; Mr. W. A. Zimmerman, Associate Dean for Business Affairs.

Portland State University--President Gregory B. Wolfe; Mr. W. T. Lemman, Jr., Director of Business Affairs; Dr. Robert J. Low, Vice President for Administration.

Oregon College of Education--President L. W. Rice; Mr. John Sparks, Director of Business Affairs.

Southern Oregon College--President James K. Sours; Mr. Donald E. Lewis, Dean of Administration.

Eastern Oregon College--Mr. J. C. Lundy, Business Manager.

Oregon Technical Institute--President W. D. Purvine; Mr. W. M. Douglass, Dean of Administration.

Others--Dr. B. Hughel Wilkins, Professor of Economics at Oregon State University, representing the American Association of University Professors Federation; Mr. Richard Burke, Fiscal Analyst, Executive Department, Fiscal Management Division; Mr. Gilbert Polanski, Field Representative, Oregon State Employees Association; Mr. Ray Field, Assistant Audits Supervisor, Office of the Secretary of State, Audits Division.

Student Representatives--Miss Rosemary Adamski, Operation Plus, Portland State University; and the following students from Oregon State University: Mr. John Koski, Physical Education; Mr. Bert Sperling, Association for Concerned and Thoughtful Students; Mr. George Patterson, graduate student in science; Mr. Douglas Sweet, senior in humanities and social science; Mr. Harold Britton, ASOSU President; Mr. Ken Ross, ASOSU First Vice President; Mr. I. R. White, graduate student in physics; Mr. Rick Gaffney, ASOSU Treasurer; Mr. John Garland, ASOSU Forestry Senator; Mr. Dave Bielenberg, ASOSU Inter-Cooperative Council Senator; Mr. Mario Nunez, ASOSU Public Affairs Chairman; Mr. Roger Harris, ASOSU Humanities and Social Sciences Senator; Mr. Abdi Shirazi, Foreign Student Senator; and Mr. Charles Larson, Sophomore Class President.

The Board voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting held on January 26, 1970, and approved them as printed in the preliminary minutes previously issued.
The Chancellor reported that at the request of the Board he had appointed an ad hoc committee on student housing consisting of ten staff members from the institutions, nine students, and two members of the Board, Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Snider. He said that Mr. John Minter would serve as executive secretary and chairman of the committee. The Chancellor distributed the following report on student housing policies and called attention to the section of the report entitled "Definition of Roles." He indicated that approval of the third paragraph of this section would have the effect of eliminating specific policies previously established by the Board for the University of Oregon Medical School, Oregon Technical Institute and the University of Oregon. The report follows:

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Student Housing Policies
March 10, 1970

At the request of the Board, an interinstitutional ad hoc committee has been established to review student housing policies and practices in the State System of Higher Education. The committee will submit a written report to the Board including any recommendations for changes which may appear to be needed.

It is anticipated that the committee will complete its study and submit its report to the Board during the summer of 1970. In the meantime, it seems useful to summarize and reaffirm current policies relating to student housing.

Definition of Roles

The Board's principal role in student housing is the formulation of general State System policies relating thereto and the periodic assessment of institutional and State System compliance therewith.

For the implementation of these policies, the Board looks to the Chancellor, its chief executive, and to the chief executive of each of its institutions.

Consistent with the Board's recognition of the uniqueness and individuality of its institutions, the Board leaves to each institutional executive freedom\(^1\) to establish such supplementary, subsidiary institutional policies and administrative rules and regulations relating to student housing as will, in the judgment of the executive, secure to the institution and its students the benefits envisioned by the Board's policies, while insuring the fiscal soundness of the program. Hence, such diversity as is to be found in institutional policies vis-a-vis student housing is an expression of an intended flexibility.

\(^1\)By amendment "freedom" deleted and "authority and responsibility" added to original statement.
General Board Policies

The general Board policies relating to student housing are of two kinds: (1) the rationale in terms of which student housing is provided and the general objectives to be served, and (2) the fiscal requirements established to insure fiscal soundness.

General Principles and Objectives

The following principles and objectives have in earlier pronouncements been established by the Board to govern the establishment and maintenance of student housing:

1. Student housing is essential if educational opportunity is to be extended to students of all geographical regions of Oregon.

2. The percentage of the student bodies to be housed in residence halls and other institutionally-owned housing will vary and will be determined independently for the several institutions by the Board.

3. Student housing is to be managed so as to provide a living environment that will make a positive contribution to the attainment of the institution's educational objectives. Residence halls are more than shelters and feeding centers. Institutions should maintain student housing policies and rules and regulations that reflect a concern with the quality of living and a determination to offer to student residents an environment consonant with a place of learning.

Fiscal Policies

1. The rates of charge for student housing shall be such that the income will be sufficient to make each category of housing—married student, regular residence halls, and cooperative living units—self-supporting and self-liquidating.

Only exceptional or emergency circumstances should lead to authorization by the Board's Office to use income from one category to support the operations of another, or to use commingled student building fees to assist in the financing of any housing units.

2. The self-supporting concept, as applied to student housing, anticipates that there will be sufficient total income from use or service charges to pay all direct costs and designated apportioned major physical plant costs. The apportioned

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1 By amendment "some" added to original statement.
costs would include those for heat, utilities, repairs, insurance, and grounds maintenance. The remaining income shall be identified as "net income."

The self-liquidating concept as applied to student housing, except for the women's residence halls at the University of Oregon Medical and Dental Schools, provides that:

- Bond debt service for residence halls is to be handled on a consolidated System-wide basis rather than on an institutional basis.

- The portion of bond debt service moneys to be provided by any given institution is to be based upon the ratio of the value of its plant to the total thereof of all institutions.

- There is to be a lowering of bond debt service coverage from the original 150 percent down to 125 percent.

The detailed requirements in the implementation of the above fiscal policies are outlined in the minutes of the February 18, 1969, meeting of the Board.

The Chancellor recommended the approval of the student housing policy statement. Mr. Holloway moved that the Board approve the first section of the report through the statement of the Definition of Roles.

Mrs. Johnson said that not only would this change the specific recommendations at the three institutions mentioned, but the change in the living-in policy at the University of Oregon would affect all of the other institutions. She said that in considering the Definition of Roles the Board should do everything possible to emphasize not only the freedom but the responsibility and authority of the institutional executive to set up whatever rules best meet the educational aims and goals of the institution. The periodic assessment of the rules that are now established should bear some relationship to indicating how well the rules are meeting the aims and goals of the institution.

Mrs. Johnson then moved that the word "freedom" in the third paragraph of the Definition of Roles be amended to read "authority and responsibility." Mr. Holloway said that the proposed amendment might tend to restrict the activities of the ad hoc committee.

Following a brief discussion of the wording of the proposed amendment, the Board voted to approve the amendment proposed by Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Holloway voted against the amendment. The Board then approved the "Definition of Roles" as presented in the report and as amended. Mr. Holloway voted against the motion.
During the Board discussion, Mr. Payne stated that the change in the living-in policy had been requested by the Dads' Clubs and other groups and pointed out that President Clark was the third president of the University of Oregon to make this request.

The Chancellor said that the remainder of the report on housing was intended as a summary of existing policy and he concurred in Mrs. Johnson's suggestion that the word "some" be added at the beginning of the second paragraph under "General Principles and Objectives." It was agreed that this modification would be made in the report.

The Chancellor said that Governor McCall had ordered budget reductions for state agencies in order to assist in meeting public welfare deficits and that these reductions would affect the State System in three general categories: (1) Employment of staff; (2) out-of-state travel; and (3) the percentage reduction in the portion of the budgets financed from state General Fund appropriations.

He said that academic staff, including teaching assistants and student employees have been removed from the executive control provided the State System operates within the percentage reduction in state funds. New positions or the filling of vacant positions for classified staff financed from any source of funds must meet the criteria that they are necessary for protection of life, health, or property as described in the Governor's executive order. However in the case of positions financed from gifts or grants, there would be a predisposition to approve a request for filling a vacancy or for a new position on the grounds that not to approve it would have a negative impact on the economy of Oregon.

The Chancellor said that approval of out-of-state travel from state funds would require that the justification show that the proposed travel is necessary for protection of life, health, or property, or is expected to result in a significant financial return to the State of Oregon. Out-of-state travel from gift, grant or contract funds may be approved if it is essential to compliance with the terms of the gift, grant or contract.

The Chancellor said that in the original executive order concerning positions, both academic and classified positions had been subject to executive control and that this would have had a very serious impact on the hiring of academic staff for the second year of the biennium. It was proposed to the Executive Department that it would be helpful to have the restriction removed on the hiring of academic staff, with the understanding that savings in a specified amount would be made within the State System budgets. An agreement was reached that higher education would be assessed 1.5 percent of the state-appropriated funds instead of 1.0 percent and would have hiring flexibility for academic positions. The Chancellor said that the teaching hospitals and clinics and the Crippled Children's Division are exempt from the percentage budget reduction entirely.
The Chancellor indicated that the 1.5 percent reduction applies only against the state-appropriated share of the expenditure budget. Since 20-25 percent of the instructional and general budget is funded from nonstate sources, the 1.5 percent reduction will result in a reduction of only slightly more than 1.0 percent in the total expenditure level for the State System, which is only slightly greater than reductions of 1.0 percent assessed to those state agencies funded entirely from state-appropriated funds.

The Chancellor said that the 1.5 percent savings in appropriated funds is not inclusive of the savings from the moratorium on out-of-state travel or on the filling of classified positions.

Further consultations with the executive department will be necessary before it will be possible to determine total amounts of required budget savings. Savings have been required for several years and are currently required under the position vacancy experience adjustment factor, and it will be necessary to determine a precise procedure for measuring and differentiating between savings under the vacancy experience adjustment factor and those which apply toward meeting the 1.5 percent reduction. It was indicated that there are presently a number of uncertainties which will need to be resolved by further discussion with the State Executive Department.

In the discussion of the budget reductions, Mr. Layman said that several of the Board members were planning to attend the meeting of the Association of Governing Boards in San Francisco. He indicated, however, that this travel would be in compliance with the Governor's directive since the Board members will be attending the meetings at their own expense, so far as travel costs are concerned.

President Clark cited statistics which indicated that Oregon is falling behind in comparison with national and regional averages in several respects. He mentioned alternatives which might be explored in order for the state to increase its revenue and meet the needs of welfare and also the needs of higher education and those of other agencies.

The Chancellor said that the Board had authorized the institutions to collect deposits from resident and nonresident undergraduate students but leaving the institutions free to determine whether these deposits were needed in order to improve the accuracy in estimating enrollment. He said that at the request of the University of Oregon he was recommending to the Board that the authority to collect the $75 admission deposit be extended to include graduate students, with the understanding that the institutions would decide whether it was necessary to collect the deposit in order to maintain adequate surveillance over their admissions for next fall.

The Board approved the recommendation with the understanding that all of the admission deposit from students is (1) to be credited toward the tuition that the students pay the following year; (2) returned to them if they withdraw by a specified date; or (3) kept if they withdraw after that date.
The Chancellor reported that the projections of enrollment for the 1971-1973 biennium would be the basis for preparing the 1971-1973 budget proposals. The Chancellor then discussed the four elements of the enrollment plan upon which the budget proposals would be based:

1. Resident Undergraduates. Estimates of resident undergraduate students will be made on the basis of the present admission standards. If the resident undergraduates enrolled under the present admission standards exceed the estimate, all of these resident undergraduates will be admitted if applications are received by August 15, 1970.

2. Graduate Students. Instead of estimating the number of graduate students on the basis of the number expected in terms of present admission standards, the institutions have been asked to estimate the number of graduate students to be enrolled in terms of the job market and the institution's capacity to provide a satisfactory program. Once the estimate has been established under those terms, the estimates are to be used as controls and become limits in planning for the budget in the next biennium and for long-range capital construction purposes. The Chancellor noted that the new criteria especially at the University of Oregon and Oregon State University resulted in estimates substantially lower than those previously made in 1968.

3. Nonresident Undergraduate Students. The Chancellor said that it has been concluded that the number of nonresident undergraduate students should be calculated in terms of some percentage of the total enrollment rather than to be based on a percentage of the entering freshmen or the percentage of each class. He said that establishing an overall percentage applied to the total enrollment estimate would be preferable to the plan utilized for biennium 1969-1971 by the Legislature in which a percentage limitation of entering freshmen was established for each institution and a smaller total percentage for the State System on the assumption that some institutions would not have as large a percentage of nonresident students as indicated in the limitation. He recommended that the limit on enrollment of nonresident students would be 15 percent of the total enrollment at any institution. The estimates for institutions with less than a 15 percent nonresident undergraduate enrollment was set in terms of current experience.

4. Ultimate Size of Institutions. It will be necessary to reach some determination of the ultimate size of each of the institutions and the timetable for reaching that ultimate size.

During the Board discussion, Mr. Payne asked whether the enrollment limitations would be detrimental to the young and beginning graduate school at Portland State University, or whether Portland State will be allowed greater flexibility proportionately than the graduate programs at the other two more established universities. The Chancellor indicated it was his assumption that the estimates for Portland
State University would provide for greater percentage growth than at the University of Oregon and Oregon State University.

Mrs. Johnson asked whether any distinction was made in estimating graduate students between those people who entered for the purpose of meeting requirements for standard norm teaching certificates, those who were part-time students taking courses beyond the bachelor's degree, and graduate students pursuing a graduate degree program. She asked also if different charges might be assessed for the different categories of graduate students.

Dr. Romney responded that the institutions have been asked to establish maximum enrollment estimates for the following categories of graduate students:

1. Students fully or provisionally admitted as master's degree candidates;

2. Students fully or provisionally admitted as doctoral degree candidates;

3. Students enrolled for formal programs, such as teachers and administrators seeking certification requirements; and

4. Students who enroll in a course which happens to be at the graduate level, but it is not part of the programs listed above.

In addition, there may be a few post-baccalaureate students, who, during a particular term, might not be in any of the four categories listed above. The Chancellor said that a decision on the charges among these categories has not been reached but consideration is being given to some differentiation in fees.

Mr. Hunderup reported to the Building Committee on February 23, 1970, that the agenda for the meetings of the State Emergency Board on February 19 and 20 had included requests for the approval of the release of funds for the Library Addition at Oregon State University; the Physical Education Building at Oregon College of Education; the College Union at Southern Oregon College; heating plant boilers at Oregon State University and Southern Oregon College and the extension of the utility tunnel at Southern Oregon College. Requests were also made for approval of grant applications for the Earth Sciences Complex at Oregon State University and for nursing education at Southern Oregon College. All of these requests received favorable recommendations from the Emergency Board committee to the full Emergency Board with the exception of the request to file an application with the National Science Foundation for $760,000 for the Earth Sciences Building. The Committee recommended that this request be denied because it was concluded that the proposed concentration of effort on graduate instruction was disproportionate.
At the Emergency Board meeting, prior to action on any of the items reviewed by the committee, a statement was read by Representative Hansell which related to the fiscal problems of the State of Oregon and the need to defer for a period of time certain obligations in order to find some means to offset what appears to be a serious increase in the obligations for welfare. The effect of the statement was to indicate to state agencies that no new commitments for major capital outlay involving general fund monies would be authorized prior to the meeting of the Emergency Board in May. The statement was accepted unanimously by the members of the Emergency Board and influenced the actions on the requests from state agencies. As a result bids may be received for the College Union and the Extension to the Utility Tunnel at Southern Oregon College and the boilers at Southern Oregon College and Oregon State University even though they involve small amounts of state funds. However, it has been necessary to cancel bid invitations for the Oregon State University Library Addition and the Physical Education Building for Oregon College of Education. Other projects will also be affected, such as the Behavioral Science and Education Complex at the University of Oregon, on which it was expected to receive bids prior to May.

Mr. Hunderup said that it is possible that approval of the Lecture Hall Demonstration Facilities and the Commons Addition at Oregon Technical Institute might be obtained since a major portion of the cost is from nonstate funds. He said also that funds reserved by the Emergency Board for the remodeling of Semon Hall at Oregon Technical Institute for the dental hygiene program had been released.

Mr. Hunderup indicated that the deferral of these projects was unfortunate because construction costs continue to increase and delay may result in greater expense for the buildings. A favorable bid market at the present time also would have resulted in lower bids for the projects.

Mr. Hunderup said that the Governor has subsequently placed a moratorium on all new capital construction involving state funds that have not already been committed. He said that the capital outlay involving state funds for the current biennium aggregates approximately $24 million of which about $6 million in construction has already been started and is not affected. He said it is hoped that at least a portion of the remaining three-fourths of the program from state funds may be released after the results of the income tax collections for year 1969 are available. Mr. Hunderup said that funds for auxiliary enterprises are not presently affected by the moratorium. He said there has not yet been an opportunity to review with the executive department the possibility of proceeding with the Lecture Hall, Auditorium, Demonstration Facilities at Oregon Technical Institute, which is combined with an addition to the Commons Building with a greater portion of the total project costs coming from auxiliary enterprises. Mr. Hunderup said that three bid openings were scheduled, one for the College Union at Southern Oregon College and the other two for the boilers at Oregon State University and Southern Oregon College. No other bid openings are presently scheduled.

The Board accepted the report as presented.
BS in Physical Education, Health, and Recreation; MS in Health; Designation of School Status; OSU (Considered by Committee on Academic Affairs, Personnel, and Public Affairs, February 24, 1970)

Oregon State University requests Board authorization, effective 1970-71:

. To raise the present division of physical education to school status

. To offer in the proposed new school of health, physical education, and recreation, the following degree programs:

- Baccalaureate degree programs (BS) in: (1) health, (2) physical education, and (3) recreation.

- Master's degree program (MS) in health.

The complete statement of the Oregon State University request and the analysis of the request by the Board's Office of Academic Affairs are presented in the document, Oregon State University Request for Authorizations in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, prepared for the Board's Committee on Academic Affairs for its January 6, 1970, meeting. The document referred to is bound in a separate volume and is considered an integral part of these minutes.

State System Allocations in Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

The present allocations in health, physical education, and recreation are a slightly modified version of the allocations made by the Board of Higher Education in 1932.

From that date to the present (1970), the University of Oregon has had the major allocation in the State System in the fields of health, physical education and recreation.

From 1932 to 1950, Oregon State College (University) was authorized lower-division work in health and physical education and certain restricted upper-division and graduate courses in these fields.

In January 1950, the Board gave to Oregon State an undergraduate physical education major program with the degree to be granted through the School of Education. This major program for the preparation of teachers was transformed into basic and standard norm programs for the preparation of teachers effective July 1, 1965, to bring the Oregon State University teacher education program into line with the new teacher certification regulations adopted by the State Board of Education effective on the foregoing date.

Elevation of the Oregon State University Division of Physical Education to School Status. Oregon State University requests that it be authorized to elevate to school status the division of physical education, giving to it the title "School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation."
Except for the military department, the division of physical education is the only instructional division within Oregon State University which does not presently have school status. The ten degree-granting units within the University all have the designation of schools.

The Oregon State University division of physical education offers:

- Service courses in health, physical education, and recreation (i.e., courses to serve students majoring in fields other than health, physical education, or recreation).

- Intramural sports, extramural sports for women (varsity sports) and physical recreational activities for the entire student body and faculty.

- Professional programs in:
  - health education (administered by a joint committee from the School of Education and School of Science) and leading to a bachelor's or master's degree in education with a major in health education. Students may register for this program in either the School of Education or School of Science.
  - physical education leading to a bachelor's degree in education, offered through the School of Education.

Oregon State University asserts that "the transition from division to school status would require no additional cost to the state in the immediate future other than the normal budgetary increase which may result from the expansion of student enrollments." What is meant by this assertion is that the proposed school would be funded by Oregon State University on the same basis that Oregon State University funds the present division of physical education.

Oregon State University's presentation of the case for giving school status to the division of physical education might, if not read carefully, appear to imply that the advantages that Oregon State University feels would be gained by bringing health education into the same administrative unit as physical education and recreation could only be realized if the division is given school status. Actually, however, the uniting of physical education and recreation with health education in the same administrative unit at Oregon State University could be accomplished through the division of physical education (or division of health, physical education, and recreation) without raising the division to school status. Moreover, the degree authorizations being requested by Oregon State University (bachelor's degrees in the three fields of health, physical education, recreation, and master's degree in health) could also be authorized Oregon State University without raising the division to school status.
BA/BS in Physical Education. Oregon State University requests authorization to offer BA/BS degrees in physical education. Thus programs would be available to those interested in a physical education major but with no interest in teaching as well as to prospective teachers.

Oregon State University is presently authorized to offer physical education and a combined program of health and physical education for teachers through the School of Education. The basic norm program in physical education or health and physical education leads to a BA/BS in education awarded by the School of Education, the standard norm to a master's degree in education (M.Ed.) awarded by the School of Education with a minor in physical education or health and physical education.

The University of Oregon has the major allocation in physical education and in the combined program in health and physical education, in which fields it offers bachelor's degree programs (BA/BS), master's degree programs (MA/MS), and doctoral degree programs (Ph.D.). Incorporated within these degree programs are basic and standard norm programs for the preparation of teachers in these fields.

Portland State University offers basic and standard norm programs in physical education and the combined field of health and physical education. As with the University of Oregon programs, both the basic and standard norm programs at Portland State University lead to professional degrees - the basic norm program to a BA/BS degree in physical education; the standard norm program to the MA/MS degree in physical education.

Southern Oregon College, Oregon College of Education, and Eastern Oregon College all offer basic norm programs in health and physical education leading to the BA/BS in education degree. Southern Oregon College is authorized a standard norm program in health and physical education leading to the MA/MS in education degree effective in 1970-71.

The University of Oregon has consistently led in the production of both men and women graduates with baccalaureate preparation in health and physical education, with 35 and 24 graduates respectively in 1968-69, the most recent year for which data are available. Oregon State University follows in second place with 11 men and 26 women; Portland State University, third with 16 and 25, respectively; Oregon College of Education, 15 and 10; Southern Oregon College, 15 and 15; Eastern Oregon College, 8 and 8.

BA/BS in Health. Oregon State University is requesting authorization to offer programs leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in health, with emphasis in three areas: (1) school health education, (2) community health, and (3) environmental health.

Health education programs are available at the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and Portland State University. At the baccalaureate level these programs lead to the BA/BS in health education at the University of Oregon and Portland State University, and to the BA/BS in education degree in Oregon State University. Students preparing to teach meet requirements for the basic norm certificate in the process of meeting baccalaureate degree requirements.
The University of Oregon has the major allocation in health education in the State System and offers work leading to baccalaureate (BA/BS), master's (MA/MS), and doctor's (Ph.D.) degrees in health education. The baccalaureate program is designed to prepare persons for employment in the elementary and secondary schools, in public and voluntary health agencies, and provides a base for graduate work in health education, public health, physical therapy, and the health sciences.

Oregon State University has offered work in health education since 1947, and presently offers work in health education at the baccalaureate (BA/BS in education) level, and at the master's level (M.Ed. with a major in health education). The program, since its inception in 1947, has been offered in the department of science education, a joint department of the School of Science and the School of Education. Initially, the program was identified as an option in the teaching major in the biological sciences. With the adoption of the new teacher certification regulations by the State Board of Education (effective July 1, 1965), Oregon State University changed the designation of the health program from an option in biological science to basic and standard norm programs in health education leading to the BA/BS and M.Ed. degrees in education offered through the School of Education. Courses in support of these programs at Oregon State University are lodged primarily in the department of science education and the department of microbiology (School of Science), but course work pertaining to health is found in a number of schools on the Oregon State University campus and in the division of physical education.

Portland State University offers a basic norm program in health leading to BA/BS degree in health education. It does not offer master's or doctoral programs in health education.

Southern Oregon College, Oregon College of Education and Eastern Oregon College offer no separate programs in health education, although all three offer basic norm programs in the combined field of health and physical education, leading to a BA/BS degree in education.

Public Health. All three State System universities offer opportunities for preparation in one or more fields in the public health area.

The University of Oregon's principal emphasis in its health education program (which it offers through the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation) is on school health, although it does seek to provide a good foundation at the baccalaureate level for students who wish either to seek employment in public or voluntary health organizations, or to go on to graduate work in public health.

Oregon State University, through its department of microbiology in the School of Science, offers work in the application of microbiology to such areas as food and dairy production and processing, sanitation,
immunology and human, animal, and plant diseases, and the like, that provide important offerings in public health. A number of other departments at Oregon State University offer course work relating to public health upon which the public health student may draw. At Portland State University, students with majors in science, political science (public administration), sociology, psychology or health education may complete an undergraduate certificate program in public health.

The University of Oregon leads in the production of baccalaureate graduates with majors in health education, although the production even at the University of Oregon is not large (12 in 1968-69). Oregon State University had four graduates in 1968-69 through the School of Education. In the combined field of health and physical education, the University of Oregon produced 35 men and 24 women graduates in 1968-69, compared with Portland State University with 14 and 25 respectively and Oregon State University with 11 and 8 respectively.

Oregon State University's Proposed Program in Health

The proposed Bachelor of Science degree program would include 192 credit hours distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Freshman</th>
<th>Sophomore</th>
<th>Junior</th>
<th>Senior</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Physical Science</td>
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<td>Social Science</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Composition</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Education &amp; Health</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
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<td>Area of Emphasis or Electives</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 82 credit hours allocated above to "area of emphasis or electives" include the 30 to 36 credit hours of specific course work required of students according to their area of specialization (i.e., school health education, community health, environmental health) as follows:

School Health Education

School in American Life (Ed 310) 3
Educational Psychology: Learning (Ed 312) 3
Methods of Reading (Ed 350) 3
Psychology of Adolescence (Ed 461) 3
Driver Education and Training (H480) 3
Student Teaching (Ed 416) 12
Seminar: Student Teaching (Ed 407) 3
Total 30
As has been noted, a program to prepare health teachers has been available at Oregon State University for a number of years through the School of Education. Programs similar to those proposed in the community health and environmental health options have been available to Oregon State University students through individually-planned programs which have included either the necessary work in education to qualify the student for the BA/BS degree in education with a major in health education or a heavy infusion of work in microbiology to qualify for the BA/BS degree in microbiology. Approval of the proposed program in health with the three options of school health education, community health, and environmental health, would offer the student interested in the latter two options opportunity to specialize in these areas without meeting teacher education requirements which are not relevant to his interests. The courses necessary to these two options are already being offered at Oregon State University.

MA/MS in Health. Oregon State University requests authorization to offer a program leading to a master of science degree in health.

The two institutions presently authorized master's degree programs in health are the University of Oregon and Oregon State University. The University of Oregon offers programs also at the Ph.D. level.

Oregon State's program leads to a Master of Education (M.Ed.) degree with a major in health education.
Oregon State University asserts that its proposed master of science in health program is designed to provide graduate study in "community health, health agencies and programs, mental health, chronic disease control, gerontology, epidemiology, health administration, and promotion and various aspects of school and community health."

The program calls for completion of a planned program of 57 credit hours of work, 27 in course work in health, three in research or thesis, 12 credit hours in field studies, and 15 credit hours in a minor to be selected from such fields as: Pathogenic microbiology, chemistry, statistics, physiology, food microbiology, microbiology of water and sewage, family relationships, anatomy, air pollution, water resources or other fields.

It will be observed that the courses necessary to the proposed master's program in health are already available at Oregon State University under a microbiology (Mb), science education (SED), or general science (GS) prefix. Oregon State University would propose to change the prefix of these courses to health (H). The faculty teaching these courses are either already in the present division of physical education (to become the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation under Oregon State University's proposal) or are joint appointees with the School of Science. The School of Science in which these courses are presently lodged is quite content with the prospect of their becoming the property of the proposed department of health.

The resources essential to the establishment and maintenance of the proposed baccalaureate program in health - faculty, courses, library, physical facilities - are available presently at Oregon State University. These are the resources that have been utilized for the past number of years to offer the work leading to the master of education degree with a major in health education.

Oregon State University has produced 54 master's graduates in the past four years with majors in health education. Some of these are people who met the master of education degree requirements because that was the only access to a master's degree in health that was open to them, although they did not intend to teach but were interested in employment outlets other than teaching. Although students interested in a master's degree leading to employment in public health conceivably could elect a master's program in microbiology and earn an MA/MS degree in that field, the program is heavily oriented toward research and therefore either the program is more rigorous than the community health student wishes or needs, or in the process of earning the degree the student develops other interests that take him away from community health. It is presumed that even if the presently proposed master's in health program is approved, the master of education program with a major in health education will continue to be offered through the School of Education. But for those students who do not wish to teach, the proposed new program will lead more directly to the competence they need for the employment opportunities they seek. In either case, the same basic resources will be available in support of the program.
BA/BS in Recreation. Oregon State University is requesting authorization to offer a program in recreation leading to the BA/BS degree, with emphasis in three areas of specialization: (1) park administration, (2) outdoor recreation, and (3) outdoor education.

The present offerings in recreation management and outdoor education in the State System include:

- **University of Oregon** — A major allocation in recreation management offered in the department of recreation management in the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Major areas of specialization within the broad field of recreation management are: (1) park and recreation administration, (2) recreation leadership, (3) program specialties, (4) youth agencies, and (5) camping and outdoor education.

- **Oregon State University** — A baccalaureate program offered through the department of forest management in the School of Forestry since 1965-66. The degree is in forest management with an option in forest recreation. Students electing this option take the regular forest management curriculum in their freshman and sophomore years and complete the forest recreation option requirements in the junior and senior years.

Oregon State University also has accumulated over the years a sufficient number of courses with recreation management content but bearing a physical education or education prefix to permit them to offer a minor option to students who are taking a teaching major in physical education through the School of Education. The student is awarded a BA/BS degree in education by the School of Education, his major being indicated as physical education (recreation). In a somewhat similar manner, students earning a master's program in education may take minor work in recreation.

- **Southern Oregon College** — A master of science degree in general studies—outdoor education. This is a new program authorized Southern Oregon Collège effective 1969-70. Its emphasis is conservation and outdoor education — not recreation.

The number of University of Oregon graduates in recreation and park management has shown a healthy increase over the past five years. The number of baccalaureate degrees granted has increased from 34 in 1964-65 to 67 in 1968-69; master's degrees from 6 in 1964-65 to 16 in 1968-69.

Only one Ph.D. degree has been awarded in recreation and park management since the program was launched in 1955. The staff of the department is small and has been engaged in developing a strong foundation at the baccalaureate and master's degree levels.
The forest recreation program at Oregon State University—a specialized program through the School of Forestry—has also shown good growth, although the numbers are smaller. The first graduating class (1966-67) numbered five. There were nine in 1967-68 and 13 in 1968-69.

The minor program in recreation at Oregon State University has also shown growth (from eight graduates in 1965-66 to 17 in 1968-69).

The master of general studies-outdoor education program at Southern Oregon College is only just getting under way, but indications are that the program is going to prove attractive to students.

The Proposed Program

The proposed Bachelor of Science degree program would include 192 credit hours distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Areas</th>
<th>Freshman</th>
<th>Sophomore</th>
<th>Junior</th>
<th>Senior</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Biological Science</td>
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<td>Journalism</td>
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<td>Recreation</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 78 credit hours allocated above to "area of emphasis or electives" include the 36 to 39 credit hours of specific course work required of students according to their area of specialization (i.e., park administration, outdoor recreation, outdoor education), as follows:

- Park administration
  
  Park Administration (Rec 480) 3
  Basic Horticulture (Hrt 215) 6
  Plant Propagation (Hrt 311) 3
  Nursery Management (Hrt 361) 4
  General Chemistry (Ch 201, 202, 203) 9
  Soils (Sls 210) 5
  Lawns and Turfs (PC 313) 2
  Landscape Design Theory (LA 280) 3
  Landscape Design I (LA 290) 3
  Total 38
Outdoor recreation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State and Federal Recreation (Rec 471)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trends and Problems in Outdoor Recreation (Rec 472)</td>
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<td>Outdoor Recreation Administration (Rec 473)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation of Natural Resources (F260)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest Recreation (F 364)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landscape Design Theory (LA 280)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Design I (LA 290)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Botany (Bot 201, 202, 203)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant Ecology (Bot 341)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant Taxonomy (Bot 425)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildlife Conservation (Wld 251)</td>
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<td>Basic Geology (G221)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land and Water Economics (Aec 461)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Outdoor Education

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<td>Outdoor Teaching Methods (Rec 364)</td>
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<td>Outdoor Education Practicum (Rec 365)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Sciences in Outdoor Education (Rec 464)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outdoor Education Curriculum (Rec 465)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration of Outdoor Education (Rec 466)</td>
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<td>State and Federal Recreation (Rec 471)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Identification (F 153)</td>
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<td>Landscape Design Theory (LA 380)</td>
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<td>Geology of Oregon (G 352)</td>
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<td>Conservation of Natural Resources (F 260)</td>
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<td>Wildlife Conservation (Wld 251)</td>
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<td>Plant Ecology (Bot 341)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If one were to seek to set down in serial order the sentiments and assumptions that underlie Oregon State University's case for requesting an authorization in recreational management, the list would include the items which follow:

1. **Oregon State University feels that it has unique resources that lend themselves to serving students in recreation management, and wishes to make use of them.**

As the state's land-grant institution, Oregon State University has certain resources that within the State System are unique to Oregon State University and which would lend themselves to use in a program in recreation management. These include resources in such fields as agriculture (e.g., horticulture, fisheries and wildlife, soils), forestry (e.g., forest recreation, forest recreation planning and management), engineering, agricultural economics and the like.
One would anticipate that any proposed program in recreation at Oregon State University would lean heavily upon these unique instructional resources.

2. **Oregon State University believes that it can develop a program in recreation management that will complement the University of Oregon program in recreation.**

Oregon State University recognizes the presence at the University of Oregon of a well-established, flourishing, major program in recreation and park management which has been serving the State System since 1955. But Oregon State University urges that because of Oregon State University's special instructional resources, Oregon State University is capable of mounting a program that will complement rather than compete with the University of Oregon program.

This intent to develop a program complementary to that offered at the University of Oregon is apparent from the fact that:

a. **Oregon State University declares that its proposed program is "designed to prepare graduates for positions with organizations and agencies involved with the management of outdoor recreation resources."** (Emphasis added)

b. **Consistent with this aim, Oregon State University asserts that the areas of emphasis in its proposed program would be:** (1) park administration, (2) outdoor recreation, and (3) outdoor education. Oregon State University then contrasts its proposed program with that at the University of Oregon in these terms:

The areas of emphasis offered at Oregon State University (i.e., park administration, outdoor recreation, and outdoor education) are designed to prepare graduates for positions with organizations and agencies involved with the management of outdoor recreation resources. Uniquely in the State System of Higher Education, Oregon State provides the supporting courses for each area of emphasis in forestry, fisheries and wildlife management, horticulture, plant ecology and agricultural economics which are essential to recreation resource management. In contrast, the University of Oregon offers options (areas of emphasis) for recreation students in (1) youth agencies, (2) park and recreation administration, (3) recreation leadership, (4) program specialties, and (5) camping and outdoor education. These options are based upon preparation in the behavioral sciences, particularly sociology, and psychology which are available in the state's liberal arts university. Thus, the recreation proposal for Oregon State University is a complementary program within the State System of Higher Education. (Emphasis added)
Board's Office Analysis of Oregon State University Request in Recreation.

Oregon State University's proposal must be judged in the light of the extent to which it appears to conform to its stated objectives.

A variety of classifications within the total field of recreation administration or management exists, there being no unanimity even among professional leaders in the field of recreation as to definition of terms. One very rough classification that seems appropriate to the present discussion is that which divides recreation administration into: (1) administration of outdoor or resource-oriented recreation, and (2) administration of program-oriented, activity-centered recreation.

Resource-oriented (outdoor) recreation administration is defined quite well by Oregon State University when it says of its proposed options in park administration and outdoor recreation that the first is designed to prepare individuals for "leadership in developing policies affecting man's need to use land, waterways, forests, beaches, and other natural resources to create both beauty and functional areas in which recreation can take place" and the second is designed to prepare individuals who would be employed as "interpretive specialists and recreation resource planners for agencies and organizations developing and operating outdoor recreation programs."

Program-centered, activity-centered recreation administration has to do, on the other hand, with administering a park and recreation program for a community or other agency in which the emphasis is upon organized recreational services.

Considerable impetus was given to the outdoor recreation movement by the creation in 1962, of a Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the U.S. Department of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The Bureau administers the federal funds which provide matching grants to state and local governments for planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities, and appropriations for acquisition of authorized federal recreation lands and waters. The Bureau has general responsibility for coordinating federal outdoor recreation and natural beauty programs and for assisting local, state, and private recreation programs. Through regional offices, the Bureau provides direct coordination and consultation on local, state and regional levels.

Paralleling this expanding interest in outdoor recreation has been the multiplying of outdoor, resource-oriented recreation administration programs in colleges and universities. For obvious reasons, these programs are often to be found lodged in resource-centered departments or schools, such as schools of forestry, agriculture, architecture or landscape architecture, and the like. For it is the expertise that may be developed in these resource-centered schools and departments that distinguishes the recreation leaders that are sought by such agencies as the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management, National Audubon Society. It is these resource-centered schools and departments that have the resources necessary for the preparation of leaders capable of giving leadership "in developing policies affecting man's
need to use land, waterways, forests, beaches and other natural resources to create both beauty and functional areas in which recreation can take place," as Oregon State University puts it in their proposal.

Some leaders in the field of recreation administration are vigorous in their espousal of the view that resource-oriented (outdoor) recreation administration programs ought logically to be situated in resource-oriented, as distinguished from activity-centered departments or schools. For the activity-centered department or school, they say, tends to develop courses in the field of recreation that reflect the department's or school's strengths, hence, tend to be activity-centered or community program-oriented, rather than resource-oriented. Under these circumstances, most of whatever is brought into the program that is truly resource-oriented must be brought in from one of the resource-oriented departments or schools as cognate work. This is essentially what Oregon State University would do in its proposed outdoor recreation program.

During the 1940's and 1950's when Oregon State University was developing its present minor in recreation within the division of physical education, the recreation courses developed were those that are more related to community park and recreation administration than to resource-oriented outdoor recreation administration. These courses now form the recreation substance of the core program Oregon State University proposes, as will be seen in the list of courses which follows below. The resource-oriented work, which Oregon State University says it intends shall be the major emphasis of the proposed Oregon State University program in recreation administration, is brought in from the resource-oriented departments and schools at Oregon State University as is shown in the listing of the required courses for the programs in park administration, outdoor recreation, and outdoor education, pp. 12a and 13a.

List of Recreation Courses Included in the Core Program of the Proposed OSU Recreation Program (Required of All Recreation Majors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Number</th>
<th>Proposed Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ed 121</td>
<td>Rec 121</td>
<td>Recreation Foundations</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 421</td>
<td>Rec 221</td>
<td>Principles of Recreation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art 110,111</td>
<td>Rec 110,111</td>
<td>Recreational Use of Arts and Crafts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp 242</td>
<td>Sp 242</td>
<td>Recreational Use of Drama</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec 263</td>
<td>Camp Leadership</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec 347,348,</td>
<td>Recreational Field Instruction</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 422</td>
<td>Rec 322</td>
<td>Recreation Programs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 421</td>
<td>Rec 421</td>
<td>Philosophy of Recreation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec 422</td>
<td>Planning and Design</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 423</td>
<td>Rec 423</td>
<td>Recreation Administration</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEd 505</td>
<td>H 512</td>
<td>Recreation Internship</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Additional Recreation Courses
Presently Available at OSU, and Which Might Be Taken as Electives
In the Proposed Recreation Program

Additional recreation courses in the Oregon State University catalog which are not included in the core but are available as electives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ed 263</td>
<td>Camp Counseling</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 364</td>
<td>Laboratory Practice in Camping Skills</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 365</td>
<td>Camp Management</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 366</td>
<td>Public School Camping</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 425</td>
<td>Youth Agencies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed 426</td>
<td>Community Recreation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be observed from the list of courses on the preceding page that a student enrolled in Oregon State University's outdoor education program would be required to take 36 credit hours in recreation courses as a part of the core requirement for all students in recreation, plus an additional 12 credit hours in an internship, making a total of 48 hours in the core requirement. It will also be noted that, in the main, these courses are those which have been accumulated in the division of physical education over the past 20 years, and that, judging from the course descriptions, they are more activity-centered, community program-oriented than resource-oriented. Any or all of the remaining 21 credit hours in recreation which Oregon State University now offers could conceivably also be worked into the student's program as part of his electives.

If Oregon State University is to develop a program in recreation that is truly complementary to the program at the University of Oregon, and specifically, a program that is designed to "prepare graduates for positions with organizations and agencies involved in the management of outdoor (resource-oriented) recreation," it must emphasize the resource-orientation aspect of its proposed program and must build that aspect of the program to a high level of effectiveness. With the recreation courses accumulated at Oregon State University over the past twenty years tending to be activity-centered, community program-oriented, and thus, more duplicative of than complementary to the University of Oregon program in recreation, it will require a dedicated vigorous effort on Oregon State University's part to avoid sliding into the easy course of action which would be to emphasize in the catalog and other descriptions of the Oregon State University program, and in the programs planned for students, the activity-centered, program-oriented orientation which is quite different in purpose and form from a resource-oriented (outdoor) recreation orientation.

We have discussed these matters with Oregon State University representatives. They recognize the desirability of developing a core requirement that is more resource-oriented than the presently proposed core requirement appears to be. They have agreed to develop such a core.
3. **Oregon State University desires to contribute to meeting the demand for qualified recreation management leaders.**

An examination of the literature in recreation leaves a confused picture as to the relationship of supply and demand in recreation management. What is confusing is that while a variety of seemingly reputable sources all indicate that there are substantial shortages in qualified personnel in recreation and park management, and that there are therefore a substantial number of unfilled positions, colleges and universities with recreation and park management programs report that not all of their graduates are able to find employment.

To meet the demand for qualified recreation and park professionals there were, in late 1967, 183 colleges and universities having recreation and park curricula, according to the National Recreation and Park Association. Seventy-four others reported that plans were then under way to introduce curricula by 1970, and 86 more indicated that they planned to have such programs by 1980. Of these 160 additional institutions that planned to have curricula in operation by 1980, 53 were junior or community colleges, 107 were four-year colleges and universities.

4. **Conviction that the proposed program offering can be made available without an increase in Oregon State University's resources.**

Oregon State University asserts that it can establish and maintain the proposed program using existing faculty, physical resources, and library resources. It would expect to meet the costs of the program from its going-level budget.

5. **Conviction that present staff can be used at their most efficient level only if the proposed program is authorized.**

Having, as Oregon State University believes it has, staff resources competent to offer the proposed program in recreation, Oregon State University feels that the principle of efficiency demands that they be permitted to do so. Not to do so, Oregon State University feels, is unfair to Oregon State University's students and destructive of staff morale.

**Board's Office Presentation:** Dr. Romney summarized the issues before the Board as follows:

1. Do you want to consider changing the name of the division of physical education to a school?

2. Do you want to authorize Oregon State University to award bachelor's degrees in physical education and health and a master's degree in health?

3. Has Oregon State University met its own goals in the composition of the program in recreation?
In respect to the first question, Dr. Romney noted that Oregon State University had ten degree granting units, all with the status of "school." The division of physical education is not presently a degree-granting unit, but has for a number of years been offering degree programs in health and physical education with degrees granted by the School of Education. Dr. Romney said that the point has been made that the word "school" to many people implies authorization to offer master's and doctoral work. He said the Board's Office does not ascribe this meaning to the word. The Board's Office believes the division of physical education could be elevated to school status and authorized only the degree programs requested without this action having any implications for future development. He said that it would also be possible to authorize the division of physical education to offer the degree programs requested.

Dr. Romney said it was the recommendation of the Board's Office that Oregon State University be authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees in health and physical education and a master's degree in health. These programs are already authorized and operative through the School of Education. In respect to recreation, Dr. Romney pointed out that this program is presently a minor at Oregon State University. Oregon State University has stated that in asking for authorization of a baccalaureate major, Oregon State University is not seeking a program which would duplicate the substantial program in recreation offered by the University of Oregon, a program which may be characterized as program-oriented, but rather seeks a program utilizing Oregon State University's strengths in natural resources, such as forestry, agriculture, and oceanography. The Board's Office has raised two questions in respect to this request: (a) can Oregon State University develop a program in recreation which is truly environment- or resource-oriented? - and (b) should such a program be developed, is a school or division of health and physical education a logical place for it to be housed, especially since the present staff of the division in recreation are themselves program oriented?

Committee Discussion. Mrs. Johnson asked that particular consideration be given to how the proposed changes would benefit students, how they would enable Oregon State University to better serve needs of the state, and how the proposed changes would affect the quality of programs presently being offered.

Dean Nicodemus commented that he would like to emphasize that Oregon State University was requesting authorization of degree programs - not school status - for the division of physical education. He said that if the degrees were authorized, it was his feeling that it was "only a natural consequence to designate the organization through which these programs were offered as a school." He pointed out that the school of humanities and social sciences at Oregon State University had been developed as an undergraduate school.
Dr. James Long began his presentation by distributing to the Committee a statement commenting on the questions: (a) Why can't present programs be continued in the same manner? (b) Why a school instead of a division? (c) What are the implications of establishing a second school within the State System? (d) Why now?

In respect to these questions, he introduced Dr. Carl Anderson, who spoke of the problems experienced in offering programs in health education under the present arrangement. Dr. Anderson said Oregon State University's program in health education utilized courses lodged in five different departments. These courses are courses in health education taught by health education faculty. The faculty are attached to the various departments for whom they teach on a part-time FTE basis. Because the degree is granted through the School of Education, the program is oriented to preparation of health teachers. Students planning to go into public health fields are not required to do practice teaching but must meet all other requirements of the School of Education for a degree in education. Dr. Anderson said the staff in health education at Oregon State University numbers 10 persons, all well qualified with particular strength in the field of public health. In recent years there has been great interest among students in public health work, and Oregon State University has graduates with the U. S. Public Health Service, the State Board of Health, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and county health units. He observed that at the present time less than five percent of public health staffs are medically trained, noting that Lane County has 31 people in an environmental health unit, several of whom are graduates of Oregon State. He said Oregon State University has turned out a good product under the present degree arrangement, but transfer of the programs from the School of Education will give the health education staff better control of the program and will permit special preparation in the fields of community health and environmental health. Under present requirements of the School of Education, for example, the master's degree candidate in health education completes 30 hours in health and 15 hours in education. Under the proposed program the student planning to go into public health work could use the 15 hours now spent in education courses in course work more directly related to his career field. Dr. Anderson observed too that Oregon State University efforts to prepare people in public health would be enhanced if the program were visible to prospective students and employers. Dr. Anderson said requirements in education were reasonable and to be expected in a School of Education. He said this was not true in a School of Health and Physical Education, where preparation can be offered for both teaching and nonteaching occupations.

Dr. Robert Bergstrom discussed the inefficiencies involved when all the record keeping for some 450 undergraduate students must be routed through the School of Education. He said relationships with the School of Education were excellent, but there could not help but be confusion and lost time under the present arrangement.
In response to questions from the Board, Dr. Long noted that institutions which offer programs in health and physical education in schools of education usually do not offer programs in public health and in recreation. He said the trend was to offer expanded opportunities in health and physical education in separate schools.

Dr. Charlotte Lambert said Oregon State University had offered a major program in physical education for more than 25 years, but had never been authorized to offer the degree. She said 800 to 900 graduates were active in the field.

Dr. Edward Heath recalled that at the January 6 meeting of the Committee he had expressed willingness to draft a new core program for recreation which would be more resource-oriented than the one originally proposed. He distributed copies of the proposed new core, noting that the total hours in the core had been reduced from 48 to 38. Twenty of the 38 hours would be course work and 18 hours an internship.

Dr. Romney noted that it appeared to him that the revised core program was program-oriented as distinguished from environmentally-oriented, much as the first core program proposed by Oregon State University was. He said that, as he had written in the Board's Office analysis of Oregon State University's program, presented to the Board on January 6, Oregon State University has a difficult if not overwhelming problem to face in developing an environmentally-oriented program in recreation when it is to be housed in the division of physical education while the essential elements of an environmentally-oriented program are to be found principally in other schools and departments than the division of physical education.

Dr. Heath introduced several recreation students, who spoke concerning the quality of the program they were completing, but stated they were handicapped in seeking employment because their degree was in education. There followed some discussion of employment opportunities in recreation.

Dr. Romney reported that he had sought from the national recreation association and other sources the latest and best information he could as to the demand for people in the recreation management field. He said the figures provided him by the association simply do not appear to conform to certain other facts, namely, he said, to the fact that there are a great many recreation management programs in institutions throughout the West, particularly in California, and that they are simply unable to place their graduates despite the reportedly large number of positions in the field. He said that he assumed that the national recreation association figures must include a lot of part-time jobs. He said he had asked the national association to reconcile the reportedly large number of positions with the fact that there are so many programs which are unable to place their graduates. The effort was fruitless, it said.
Dr. Heath said that he felt sure that if he had the time he could do the research which would demonstrate that there are positions open in such areas as the soil conservation service, national park service, corps of engineers, and in private employment. Dr. Romney responded that if such research were done, and if it demonstrated what Dr. Heath thinks it will, it would provide the basis for the development of an environmentally-oriented preparation program in recreation management. As it stands, however, he noted, the proposed Oregon State University program was built upon a proposed core of courses that are indistinguishable from the courses being offered in the program-oriented, activity-centered programs offered at the University of Oregon, so far as one can tell from the titles. He said that if in fact Oregon State University is proposing, as their statement indicates, to offer an environmentally-oriented recreation management program, it should be built upon a core of courses that are themselves environmentally-oriented, rather than program-centered. He reiterated the belief that one of the problems in designing an environmentally-oriented program is that the resources for such a program are for the most part not to be found in the division of physical education in which division Oregon State University is proposing to lodge the program, but in other departments and schools of the university.

Mrs. Johnson then reviewed for the committee the alternatives open to them. The Committee could recommend that the programs in physical education, health and recreation be left where they now are, leaving to the student the opportunity of going through the School of Education to secure his degree in these fields, or they could approve the entire request from Oregon State University, or only selected portions of it.

Committee Recommendation. Mr. Snider moved that the Committee recommend to the Board that Oregon State University be authorized to offer the BA/BS degree in physical education, health and recreation and the MA/MS degree in health, as requested, in a school of health, physical education and recreation. The motion was defeated, Mr. Snider voting aye and Mr. Holloway and Mrs. Johnson voting no.

Mrs. Johnson thereupon asked Chancellor Lieuallen if he would care to comment on the decision before the Committee. Chancellor Lieuallen suggested that the committee authorize the baccalaureate degrees in health and physical education to be offered through the division of health and physical education on the assumption that the name of the degree-granting unit was a technical detail and that the division could operate in the same fashion with its present name as other degree-granting units at Oregon State University. He said that insofar as recreation was concerned, there appeared to be sufficient lack of understanding and agreement that it might be wise to ask that the core program be refined. He continued that in his opinion the difficult question was that of the master's degree in health, not because of the quality of the program or the need for the program, both of which cannot be questioned, but because of the admonition which the
Board received from the 1969 Legislature in respect to further growth at the graduate level. He said he thought the Board might consider deferring action on this proposal until there might be further understanding of the position of the legislative body on this subject.

Dr. Romney commented that the reason the Board's Office recommended approval of the master's degree program in health was that Oregon State University is now offering a well-recognized program in health education which with minor modification, using the substantial resources in health already available at Oregon State University and courses already offered, can be adapted to improve the preparation of those graduates whose interest lies in the public health field. He said authorization to offer the program in a division of health and physical education would free 15 hours of work, which under the present arrangement must be taken in education (since the degree is a master of education) for other courses more pertinent to the public health field.

Mr. Holloway moved that the Committee recommend that the Board authorize Oregon State University to award BA/BS degrees in health and in physical education in a division of health and physical education, that action on the MA/MS degree in health and the BA/BS degree in recreation be deferred. The Committee approved this motion by unanimous vote.

The Board approved the recommendations of the Committee as presented.

Upon the recommendation of officials of Oregon State University, the Board's Office has accepted the final plans and specifications for the proposed Central Heating Plant Boiler which was authorized by the 1969 Legislature within an expenditure limitation of $195,000. The basic studies for the project had been approved by the Board on January 24, 1967.

Consistent with the 1969-1971 capital outlay program presented to the Legislature, it is expected that the capacity of the boiler will be approximately 75,000 pounds of steam per hour. It would replace an obsolete boiler installed in 1926 (rated at 20,000 lbs. per hour) and would be equipped to burn either gas or oil. Upon completion of the installation, the capacity of the heating plant would be increased to about 345,000 pounds of steam per hour.

Engineers Morrison, Funatake & Associates have estimated the direct construction costs to be approximately $157,200. A bid alternate will be provided to reduce the capacity of the boiler to 65,000 pounds per hour, if necessary.

Subject to the appropriate action by the State Emergency Board in releasing funds for expenditure, and the receipt of satisfactory bids for the project on or about March 12, it is expected that a contract award will be made and construction will be undertaken within a budget not to exceed $195,000. Inasmuch as a portion of the load is to serve auxiliary enterprises, such as residence halls
and cafeterias, about $60,000 of the total cost is to be financed from self-liquidating bond borrowings issued under the provisions of Article XI-F(1) of the Oregon Constitution and/or balances available for auxiliary enterprises. The remainder of approximately $135,000 is to be financed from the General Fund appropriation in Chapter 664, Oregon Laws 1969, and/or bond borrowings issued under the provisions of Article XI-G of the Constitution.

RECAPITULATION UPON COMPLETION OF FINAL PLANS

Project - OSU Central Heating Plant Boiler

Engineers - Morrison, Funatake & Associates, Portland

Legislative authorization - Chapter 664, Oregon Laws 1969

Board's priority - No. 19 (Educational and General Plant)
No. 16 (Auxiliary Enterprises)

Estimated total project costs $195,000

Estimated direct construction costs $157,200

Tentative schedule:
Bidding - March 1970
Completion - October 1970

Tentative financing plan:
State funds (General Fund appropriation and/or bond borrowings under Article XI-G of the Oregon Constitution) $135,000
Auxiliary enterprise balances and/or bond borrowings under Article XI-F(1) of the Oregon Constitution $60,000
Total $195,000

The Board accepted the report as presented.

Pursuant to authority granted by the Board, the Vice Chancellor for Administration has arranged for the acquisition of several properties at Oregon State University which are located within the approved projected campus boundaries. A summary of the acquisitions follows:

1. Jacob property, 629 S.W. 18th Street, Corvallis. The property consists of a lot containing approximately 5,000 square feet improved with a two-story frame residence. The purchase price of $16,225 is in line with the appraisals obtained by the institution. The property is needed in order to close streets for Arnold and Bloss Halls construction, and funds to finance the acquisition are to be provided from those available in the project budget, principally from bond borrowings under Article XI-F(1) of the Oregon Constitution.
2. **Kaiser property, 1914 A Street, Corvallis.** The property consists of a lot containing approximately 12,000 square feet improved with a two-story frame residence. The purchase price of $24,875 is in line with the appraisals obtained by the institution. The property is needed in connection with the construction and landscaping of Arnold and Bloss Halls, and funds to finance the acquisition are to be provided from the project budget.

3. **Kaiser property, 726 S.W. Nineteenth Street, Corvallis.** The property consists of a lot containing approximately 5,000 square feet improved with a two-bedroom frame residence. The purchase price of $9,153 is in line with appraisals obtained by the institution. The property is needed in connection with the construction and landscaping of Arnold and Bloss Halls, and funds to finance the acquisition are to be provided from the project budget.

4. **Boyer property, 1905 Stadium Drive, Corvallis.** The property consists of two lots containing approximately 5,000 square feet improved with a one-story frame residence. The purchase price of $11,600 is in line with the appraisals obtained by the institution. The property is to be used for the development of Arnold and Bloss Halls, and funds to finance the acquisition are to be provided from the project budget.

5. **Allen property, 2810 Orchard Street, Corvallis.** The property consists of a lot containing approximately 5,000 square feet improved with a two-story frame residence converted into two living units. The purchase price of $17,200 is in line with appraisals obtained by the institution. The property is in an area designated for the expansion of educational and general facilities and is to be financed from the General Fund appropriation authorized in Chapter 404, Oregon Laws 1967.

The Board accepted the report as presented.

On February 23, 1970, members of the Building Committee were advised that officials of the City of Moro had requested a transfer of land from the State of Oregon for use in connection with a proposed sewage treatment plant to be constructed in close proximity to the Sherman Branch Experiment Station.

Subsequently, institutional officials forwarded a recommendation that a quitclaim deed be executed to the City of Moro for a strip of land measuring approximately 50 feet wide by 3,008 feet long, containing about 3.453 acres. This property was part of an abandoned railroad right of way and has little or no value to the Station because it was rocked for a road bed for the rails. The City of Moro has agreed to pay the Board $200 for its interest in the property, obtain the title insurance policy, and be responsible for any closing costs.

Inasmuch as the original conveyance of land for the Sherman Branch Experiment Station was conditionally deeded to the State by Sherman County, institutional officials are obtaining written concurrence of county officials for the transfer of interest to the City of Moro.
With the concurrence of the Chancellor, Acting President Young recommended that the appropriate officers of the Board be authorized to execute a quitclaim deed to the City of Moro for approximately 3,453 acres of the abandoned railroad right-of-way at the Sherman Branch Experiment Station in order to facilitate the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

During the Board discussion, Mr. Hunderup indicated that the concurrence of county officials for the transfer had been obtained.

The Board approved the recommendation as presented.

Upon the recommendation of officials of Oregon State University and Morrison, Funatake & Associates (formerly identified as W. Bruce Morrison & Associates, Inc.), project engineers, the work performed by the construction contractor for the Utility Tunnel Extension was inspected and accepted as of January 2, 1970, subject to the completion of a few minor items. A revised semifinal budget for the project is shown below in comparison with the budget reported to the Board on June 10, 1969:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Costs</th>
<th>Revised Budget 1/2/70</th>
<th>Original Budget 6/10/69</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct construction costs - Quentin Greenough, Inc., Corvallis</td>
<td>$236,883</td>
<td>$221,144</td>
<td>$15,739(1)</td>
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<td>Professional services fees</td>
<td>14,894</td>
<td>13,857</td>
<td>1,037</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction supervision, other physical plant costs and miscellaneous costs</td>
<td>13,233</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,233(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer line revisions</td>
<td>16,942</td>
<td>16,942</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,057</td>
<td>(11,057)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$281,952</td>
<td>$270,000</td>
<td>$11,952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less - Funds budgeted from Plant Rehabilitation for a new ten-inch cast iron water main installed along Campus Way

| Net                                                | 11,952                | -                       | 11,952               |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised Budget 1/2/70</th>
<th>Original Budget 6/10/69</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$270,000</td>
<td>$270,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Includes a portion of the costs related to the sewer line revisions; the installation of approximately 1,400 lineal feet of a water line main with fittings along Campus Way (financed separately); modifications to manholes and catch basins; rerouting of sewer lines and other changes incorporated within five approved change orders.

(2) Includes the complete regrading to the west of the tunnel, replacement of all traffic and parking control signs, replacing of eleven trees on the parking strip, and other minor landscaping.

Plans and specifications for the project were prepared by Engineers Morrison, Funatake & Associates of Portland. The work included an extension of the utility tunnel system from Withycombe Hall to
the west mall and along the mall from Campus Way to Jefferson Street a distance of approximately 1,150 feet as the second phase of utility tunnel work funded for the 1967-1969 biennium. The completion of the first phase, a 510-foot extension of the utility tunnel along Campus Way from the previous terminal at Cordley Hall to the steam line near Withercombe Hall, was reported to the Board on December 8, 1969. The $95,000 required for this earlier extension of the utility tunnel and the $270,000 required for the project reported presently were provided from the General Fund appropriation in Chapter 404, Oregon Laws 1967.

RECAPITULATION UPON INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

Project - OSU Utility Tunnel Extension

Engineers - Morrison, Funatake & Associates, Portland

Legislative authorization - Chapter 404, Oregon Laws 19677

Board's Priority - No. 22 in 1967-1969 (part)

Total project cost (exclusive of $95,000 portion previously completed) $ 270,000

Direct construction costs:
  Total (including the water main) $ 236,883
  Total (for utility Tunnel only) $ 224,931
  Average (per lineal foot) - $195.59

Financing plan:
  General Fund appropriation in Chapter 404, Oregon Laws 1967 $ 270,000

The Board accepted the report as presented.

Design Development of Recreational Facilities, UO

Pursuant to authorization granted by the Board on October 27, 1969, Architects Unthank, Seder, Poticha were authorized to complete the design development phase of planning for the proposed Recreational Facilities at the University of Oregon, including the construction of a model for studies of weather and other environmental conditions. This planning is now being completed and institutional officials have requested that final planning be undertaken promptly and that appropriate authorization for construction be obtained from the Emergency Board so that the facilities might be available for use by April 1971.

As described fully in the minutes of the October 27, 1969, meeting of the Board, the project would include nine covered tennis courts and nine regulation-size handball courts, enclosed and ventilated, east of the Men's Physical Education Building and relatively close to the student residence halls.
A small scale model of the tennis courts and adjacent Men's Physical Education facilities was subjected to various tests in the wind tunnel at Oregon State University. The experiments have been filmed and according to the architects and University of Oregon officials, the results were conclusively favorable to the design. In addition, a one-quarter size model of the tennis court covering was constructed on the University of Oregon campus for a field test and in spite of unusually heavy rains and wind during several days following the completion of the model, the design was confirmed satisfactorily.

The gross area of the facilities would be approximately 67,755 square feet, as indicated when the schematic design phase of planning was completed and approved. The direct construction costs are estimated to be $550,000, or about $8.12 per square foot. Of the total budget requirements of $630,000, state funds of $50,000 are available from the College of Education Building authorized by the 1969 Legislature in view of the need to replace the eight open courts which will be lost when that building is contracted. The remaining $580,000 would be financed from self-liquidating bond borrowings issued under the provisions of Article XI-F(1) and/or other balances available for auxiliary enterprises, such as student building fees and dormitory operations.

With the concurrence of the Chancellor, President Clark recommended that the design development phase of planning for the proposed Recreational Facilities at the University of Oregon be approved, and that the appropriate Board officials be authorized (a) to instruct the architects to complete the construction documents phase of planning, (b) request approval of the project by the State Emergency Board under the provisions of Section 11 of Chapter 664, Oregon Laws 1969, and (c) solicit bids and award a contract for construction within a total project budget of $630,000, or as much thereof as required.

RECAPITULATION UPON COMPLETION OF DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PHASE OF PLANNING

Project - UO Recreational Facilities

Architects - Unthank, Seder, Poticha, Eugene

Legislative authorization - None (Requested from 1969 Legislature but not approved; subject to Emergency Board action)

Board's priority - No. 14 (Educational and General Plant) - part No. 29 (Auxiliary Enterprises)

Estimated gross area - 67,755 square feet

Total estimated project cost $ 630,000

Estimated direct construction costs:  
Total $ 550,000  
Average (per square foot) - $8.12
Tentative schedule:
Bidding - September 1970
Completion - April 1971

Tentative financing plan:
State funds (General Fund appropriation or Article XI-G bonding) $ 50,000
Self-liquidating bonds issued under Article XI-F(1) of Oregon Constitution and/or restricted funds available from auxiliary enterprise operations and student building fees 580,000
Total $ 630,000

During the Committee discussion, Mr. Hunderup indicated that the goal would be to have the project completed early in 1971 so that the tennis courts could be used during spring term of 1971. Mr. Hunderup said Dean Esslinger of the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, had provided the Board's Office with data on the number of courts available on other campuses both within and outside of the State System and had also presented an analysis of the use of the present and proposed tennis courts for instructional purposes.

Mrs. Johnson said that she was still concerned about the cost of the proposed construction in comparison to the original proposal for tennis courts and in terms of the cost per unit.

Mr. Hunderup responded that the original program was an entirely different concept from the present proposal and that the plastic curved roof proposed in the original design was not practical following the experience of the major snow storm in 1969. With reference to the cost-per-unit, Mr. Hunderup said that the cost per square foot for the proposed tennis and handball courts was less than half the cost per square foot of regular physical education facilities being planned at Oregon College of Education. Mr. Hunderup also pointed out that the courts would start at Fifteenth Street and extend south the full length of the present physical education building up to a point near McArthur Court. He said that there is a substantial change in grade level from the tennis courts to the handball court level and that the wall of the handball courts was serving the dual purpose of a wall for the handball courts and a retaining wall needed because of the drop in elevation.

In response to questions during the Committee discussion of the project, it was stated that the wind and other weather tests on the models had resulted in some slight modifications, but the tests had indicated that the proposed design would be satisfactory. The rain water will be drained into storm sewers by a system of gutters at the base of each of the roof fins. The architect said that it would be easier for the
water to be drained from the sloped roof fins than to provide drainage for a flat roof of this size. He also pointed out that it will be necessary for the design to be very rigid in terms of possible uplift forces and the building will also have structural connections to hold it down. He said that heat and ventilation will not be a problem because of the openness of the structure.

Mr. Snider questioned whether this project would represent the most effective use for the funds to be expended. It was indicated that the $580,000 from student funds are in a special category that has been generated by student payments and are not free funds for general use nor could they be used for a program that would require continuation because they are not available on a recurring basis. With respect to the $50,000 from instructional funds, Mr. Hunderup said that there is a very limited amount of use for the uncovered courts and that it is necessary to schedule classroom space to be available in the event the open courts cannot be used because of the weather. He said that the $50,000 would replace instructional facilities removed from the site for the College of Education Building.

It was mentioned that the project had received considerable support from student groups.

The Building Committee recommended that the Board approve the project as presented. Mr. Snider voted against recommending approval of the project.

During the Board discussion, Mr. Payne asked how the interest of the students in this project relates to some of the other objectives the students have expressed and whether this is an appropriate use of commingled student building fees at this time. In response to this question, Mr. Hunderup and President Clark indicated that there have been enthusiastic expressions of student interest. President Clark said that he believed there was student support for this project, recognizing that the choice of alternative programs was somewhat limited because the funds to finance this project could not be made available for some of the other programs which concern students.

Mr. Snider said that he objected to the proposed project for a number of reasons. He questioned whether the tennis and handball courts would in fact deter the students from less desirable recreational activities. He objected to the size of the project and the use of the money for it at a time when the funds could be spent better in some other way. He called attention to the fact that the University of Oregon was only able to furnish $32,000 to support the program for underprivileged students on the campus and said that although it has been said that the money could not be used for other things, he thought that it could be diverted if there was sufficient interest in doing so.
Mrs. Johnson said that she felt very strongly opposed to spending $630,000 to build covered tennis courts and she would prefer that the Board replace the eight uncovered courts and defer the handball courts until money was less scarce. She said that she also objected to the use of commingled student building fees from all campuses for this kind of a structure. She said that the University of Oregon may very well experience a drop in occupancy in dormitories and that it has not been able to meet the Board's specified standards for dormitory earnings per student. If this were to occur there might be difficulty in meeting the financial obligations for the dormitories and the commingled student building fees might be needed to make up the deficiency. She concluded by saying that the investment per court was too expensive at this juncture.

Mr. Holmes said that he believed the opportunity for wide participation of students in the type of activities provided by this project was very important at this time. He also indicated that he agreed with an earlier statement by Mr. Hunderup that a project of this size would help to offset some of the slowdown in employment.

Mr. Corey said that he was influenced by the fact that this project has apparently received the full support of the students and that the benefits to students from the project represent a definite part of the educational process.

The Board approved the recommendations as presented. Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Snider voted against approval.

Fire Damage to Physical Education Building, UO

In connection with the project for the tennis and handball courts, Mr. Hunderup reported that his office has been working with state restoration fund authorities to obtain architectural services in preparing a comprehensive estimate of the cost of damage that would need to be restored in connection with the recent fire in the Physical Education Building at the University of Oregon. When the study is completed, the architects and the State Department of General Services, which is responsible for the restoration fund, would arrive at a mutually agreeable claim against the Restoration Fund, and the resources would then be used to reconstruct those areas of the building which were lost in the fire, including classrooms, faculty and administrative offices.

The Board accepted the report as presented.

(Considered by Building Committee, February 23, 1970.)

Expansion of Campus Boundaries & Condemnation of Potter-Lindstrom Property, UO

At the July 24, 1962, meeting, the Board modified the campus boundaries of the University of Oregon to include a small tract of land at the southwest corner of 18th Avenue and Agate Street. The administrative interpretation of the Board action is that the expansion divided the ownership of the property by excluding an area approximately 50 feet by 60 feet. To avoid damaging the property by leaving an uneconomical parcel outside, President Clark, with the concurrence of the Chancellor,
recommended that the campus boundaries of the University of Oregon be expanded an additional 3,000 square feet to include this parcel of 50 feet by 60 feet, approximately 100 feet south of 18th Avenue at the alley between Agate Street and Emerald Street.

The only remaining parcel of real property not owned by the Board in this area is a parcel containing approximately 10,500 square feet of land improved with four buildings; two older one-story, one-family dwellings, a garage which has an apartment on the second story and a one-story duplex, a total of five living units. The property is owned jointly by Mr. and Mrs. J. Orville Lindstrom and Mr. and Mrs. Alden Potter. Mr. and Mrs. Lindstrom acquired their interest in the land along with Mr. and Mrs. Potter in the summer of 1954, long before there was any idea that the property was to be included within the University land acquisition area.

The Board's Office has been advised by the Board's attorney at various times that because of Mr. Lindstrom's substantial activity in the field of acquisition of property for the University of Oregon, it would be inappropriate to negotiate with him as is done with other property owners because of the prohibitions in ORS 279.360 and 279.362 and elsewhere. Without involving Mr. Lindstrom, the Board's Office staff has obtained appraisals by qualified appraisers from Salem and Portland, both members of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers (MAI). Subject to Board approval, it is intended to acquire the property by court action without attempting to negotiate with the property owners.

President Clark, with the concurrence of the Chancellor, recommended that the Board authorize condemnation action on the property without attempting to negotiate. Funds for the acquisition will be provided from the proceeds of sale of Article XI-F(1) bonds available for acquisition of land intended for auxiliary enterprises.

It was also recommended that at the March 10, 1970, Board meeting, the following resolution, as provided by the State Highway Commission attorney, be adopted by roll call vote:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Oregon, the State Board of Higher Education is authorized to purchase such real property as in its discretion may be necessary for the present and future development of any activities or institutions under its jurisdiction;

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of the laws of this state, whenever any property is required for use by the state, and the owner and the board directing the state department or institutions for which the property is required cannot agree upon which price is to be paid, said board is authorized to have instituted in the name of the State of Oregon any necessary or appropriate suit, action or condemnation of said property required for such purposes and the assessment of damages for the taking thereof;
WHEREAS, the State of Oregon, by and through the State Board of Higher Education, finds it necessary that the State of Oregon acquire title to the hereinafter described real property situated in the City of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, for the public purpose, to wit, the establishing and maintaining thereon of public buildings, grounds or facilities for the expansion and development of the University of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, one of the owners of the hereinafter described real property is employed by the University of Oregon in a responsible position and the State Board of Higher Education, by its officers, employees, or agents, are prohibited by law from acquiring said real property by negotiation and purchase; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE State Board of Higher Education in regular meeting assembled:

1. That the State Board of Higher Education does hereby find and declare that the following described parcel of land is required for public use, is suitable, proper and necessary for the public purpose of establishing and maintaining thereon public buildings, grounds or facilities for the expansion and development of the University of Oregon:

   The North 50 feet of Lot 3, and all of Lot 4, Block 7, in Gross's Addition to Eugene, as platted and recorded in Volume 3 Page 15, Lane County Oregon Plat Records, in Lane County, Oregon.

2. That the State Board of Higher Education does hereby find and declare as a result of its investigation that the acquisition of the fee simple title to said real property, together with all appurtenances, hereditaments and easements appurtenant thereto, free and clear of all interests of every kind and nature, is necessary to carry out the proposed expansion and development program.

3. That the Vice Chancellor for Facilities Planning is directed to request and authorize the Attorney General of the State of Oregon to commence and prosecute to a final determination such suits, actions, and proceedings as may be necessary and appropriate to acquire the title to the real property hereinabove described.

The Building Committee recommended that the Board approve the recommendations as presented.

The Board approved the expansion of the campus boundaries as recommended.
During the Board discussion of the condemnation resolution, Mrs. Johnson said that, in her opinion, state agencies must be very judicious in the use of the right of eminent domain, although she recognized the need to use condemnation action in this instance because it involved an employee of the State System. Mrs. Johnson said that the property may not be used ultimately for an auxiliary enterprise purpose even though it will be purchased now from auxiliary enterprise funds. She asked if these funds could be repaid if the property were used for some other purpose. Mr. Hunderup replied that this property had been tentatively reserved for a function which did not involve state funds. However, the statutes do permit repayment from one type of funding to another in the event the intended use of the property changes.

On motion by Director Holmes, the Board approved the recommendations as presented and adopted the above resolution with the following voting in favor of adoption: Directors Corey, Holloway, Holmes, Johnson, Joss, Payne, Snider, and Layman.

Those voting no: None.

The President of the Board thereupon declared the motion duly adopted by a unanimous vote.

Upon the recommendation of institutional officials, arrangements have been made for the professional services of Architects Morin, Longwood, Edlund of Eugene for the design and construction supervision of the proposed addition to the Computer Center at the University of Oregon for which funds in the total amount of $352,000 have been allocated by the National Science Foundation as part of the renewal of the grant for the Science Development Program. The direct construction costs are estimated to be approximately $285,000.

For their services, the architects are to be compensated at a fixed fee of $23,655. The work is to include the construction of a second floor and the remodeling of portions of the existing facilities which were designed by these architects and constructed during 1966 and 1967.

The Board accepted the report as presented.

Mr. Hunderup reported that the bids received on November 18 for the Science Building, Third Addition at the University of Oregon were in excess of the amounts available. Negotiations are being completed with Architects Skidmore, Owings and Merrill to revise the plans and specifications for the project at no additional cost to the Board. The revisions will involve reduction in the scope of the work and some reduction in program.

The Board accepted the report as presented.
Mr. Hunderup said that as a result of an accident at Oregon State University, the Bureau of Labor had reviewed the electrical distribution system at both Oregon State University and the University of Oregon and had indicated certain deficiencies, primarily at the University of Oregon. This raised questions concerning provisions within the utility tunnel insofar as electrical capacity is concerned and also involves long-range planning for the University of Oregon. Consequently, the engineering firm of Sandwell International, Incorporated, has been employed to make a comprehensive study of the utilities at the University of Oregon. The funds to finance the study will be provided from the Board's Reserve for architectural and engineering planning to be repaid from another capital outlay project in the future and from restricted funds available for auxiliary enterprises for that portion of the project related to dormitories, student union, health service and athletics.

The Board accepted the report as presented.

At the December 10, 1969, meeting, authorization was given to sell the one-half interest of the University of Oregon Medical School and the one-half interest of Mrs. Jeannette Williams, of Phoenix, Arizona, in real property located at 1722 S. W. High Street, Portland, received under the will of Robert K. Adamson. The average appraisal was $13,625. After public notice of the sale, bids were received by the Medical School on January 21, 1970. Five bids were received ranging from $14,202.50 to $22,853.40, the highest bid being that of Katherine M. York of Portland. The sale to the highest bidder has been consummated at the indicated price with a down payment of $4,650 and the balance to be paid in monthly installments of at least $150 including interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of 7 percent per annum.

The Board accepted the report as presented.

At the December 10, 1969, meeting, authorization was given to sell the interest of the University of Oregon Medical School in real property located at 520 South Sixth Street, Las Vegas, Nevada, received under the will of Jessie F. Brock. In accordance with authorization, the property was offered for sale by public notice by the Bank of Nevada, the trustee bank, at a stipulated minimum price of $28,350 with a minimum down payment of $9,450 and the balance payable in monthly installments of at least $220 including interest at the rate of 7 percent per annum. Two bids were received at the formal bid opening of December 29, 1969, the highest being in the amount of $30,875. Both bids were rejected because neither bid was accompanied by the required certified check. Thereafter, the bank trustee notified the two bidders that new proposals would be accepted at the highest price offered on December 29. Only the highest bidder, Willis-Cole Travel Agency, Inc., of Las Vegas, Nevada, indicated an interest. Accordingly, instructions have been given to the Bank of Nevada to consummate the transaction with the Willis-Cole Travel Agency, Inc., for $30,875 cash.

The Board accepted the report as presented.
On December 10, 1969, the Board authorized allocations from the Reserve for Plant Rehabilitation and Minor Capital Outlay to accomplish some of the most urgent projects at the various institutions. It was necessary to retain sufficient funds in the Reserve to cover the $100,000 alterations to Semon Hall at Oregon Technical Institute pending the release of monies appropriated to the State Emergency Board for the dental hygiene program.

Inasmuch as a request is being made to the Emergency Board on February 19-20, 1970, to release funds which were reserved earlier for the Oregon Technical Institute Dental Hygiene Program for 1969-70, including the budget requirements of $100,000 for the remodeling work now in progress, the Chancellor recommended that the following items be financed from the Reserve for Plant Rehabilitation and Minor Capital Outlay:

a. Heating Plant Improvements, UOMS
   $  20,075

To maximize steam generating capacity of central heating plant within the Teaching Hospital, it is necessary to replace the existing feedwater pumps with two new electric units, install two new inline feedwater booster pumps to develop the increased head pressure needed in the system, and undertake certain plumbing, steamfitting and electrical work at a total cost of approximately $20,075.

b. Revision of Cramer Hall Space for Dean of Social Science, PSU
   $  6,000

In view of the decision to assign space on the third floor of Cramer Hall for offices of the president and his staff, it is necessary to provide substitute accommodations for the Dean of Social Science. The proposal is to alter space on the first floor of Cramer Hall, converting one of the study alcoves and several adjoining offices into a suite for the administrative staff of the Social Science Division. Of the estimated requirements of $6,500, Participation from Board funds would be limited to $6,000. (In view of the urgency of this request, if there is a delay in the release of funds reserved previously by the Emergency Board for the OTI Dental Hygiene program, Portland State University officials will defer expenditures for the proposed "alterations on the ground floor of Library-East for a central information center" for which an allocation of $6,000 was made from the Board's reserve at the December 10, 1969, meeting.)

Total allocations
$  26,075

The Building Committee recommended that the Board approve the recommendation as presented.

The Board approved the recommendation as presented.
Curricular Requests, UODS

(Considered by Committee on Academic Affairs, Personnel, and Public Affairs, February 24, 1970.)

The complete statement of the University of Oregon Dental School requests and the analyses of the requests by the Board's Office of Academic Affairs are presented in the document, The University of Oregon Dental School Requests for a Certificate Program in Hospital Dental Internship, a Certificate Program in Specialty of Oral Surgery, and a New Instructional Program Leading the MS and PhD Degrees in Oral Biology, prepared for the Board's Committee on Academic Affairs for its February 24, 1970, meeting. The document referred to is bound in a separate volume and is considered an integral part of these minutes.

Certificate in Hospital Dental Internship, UODS

The University of Oregon Dental School requests authorization to establish an instructional program leading to a certificate in hospital dental internship, provided funding for the program is made available by the 1971 Legislature.

The proposed program would provide for two rotating interns per year, with an estimated ten graduates from the program during the first five years (1971-72 to 1975-76).

A "rotating" internship program is one of three kinds of internships recognized by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association. The other two are: mixed internship and straight internship. The rotating internship is one which covers all of the major areas of dental practice. These can be taught in an integrated fashion or in sequence, with each area taken up separately. Mixed internships cover two or more, but not all, of the major areas of dental practice (e.g., oral surgery, periodontia, and pedodontia). Straight internships cover one major area of dental practice with its closely associated fields (e.g., oral surgery supported by pathology, anesthesiology, roentgenology, and anatomy).

Nature of the program. A hospital dental internship is a form of advanced professional education which offers special opportunity for advanced clinical experience and additional training in the sciences basic to dental practice. The intern receives (in a hospital setting) supervised training and clinical experience in each of the major areas of dental practice. The supervised dental clinical practice comprises approximately two-thirds of the training time. Other professional activities of the intern include assignments to other hospital disciplines, attendance at tumor boards, clinical pathological conferences, ward rounds, seminars, and consultant staff presentations or lectures. (Academic courses in the University of Oregon Dental School or University of Oregon Medical School are not necessary to the certificate program.)
Function To Be Served by Program. A hospital dental internship program, consisting of the dental interns, dental faculty, and supporting personnel, utilizing the total resources of the teaching hospital serves two important functions:

- It provides for the participating intern a level and quality of training that can be obtained in no other way. For the hospital dental intern:
  
  - becomes familiar with hospital organizational structure, rules, regulations, procedures, and the administrative procedures of the dental service operative in hospitals so that he is able competently to work in hospitals as a member of the medical-dental team under hospital conditions. The growing demand for total health care makes it essential that hospitals in every community be equipped to provide integrated medical-dental health care. The hospital dental intern will develop these capabilities.
  
  - encounters in the flesh, in the hospital environment, a wider variety of cases involving dental and systematic health problems than he could encounter in any other way. As a member of the medical-dental health team he has the experience of diagnosing, treating, evaluating treatment of this great variety of cases under supervision of clinical medical-dental professors. This is an unequaled opportunity to increase the intern's fund of knowledge in the basic sciences which relate to diagnosis and treatment and to apply that knowledge in a clinical situation.

It is the foregoing educational function that the hospital dental intern program is designed primarily to serve. It also provides a service function as described below.

- The hospital need for dental service - a need increasingly recognized nationally, as well as in Oregon - is provided in part through an internship program. Under agreements reached by Dean Holman and Dean Terkla there is established a division of dentistry as an adjunct and part of the department of otolaryngology (ear, nose, and throat) of the University of Oregon Medical School. The division of dentistry is staffed in 1969-70 by a University of Oregon Dental School faculty member, a rotating dental intern, an oral surgery intern, an oral surgery resident and a pedodontics resident. It is this division of dentistry within the University of Oregon Medical School department of otolaryngology that provides the hospital dental service that has since 1968-69 been an added service at the Medical School teaching hospital. Funds for the support of the division of dentistry and the hospital dental service program have come from federal grants. Without an internship program, the hospital dental service could not be operated.
The funds requested in support of the intern certificate program in this present University of Oregon Dental School request are needed to support the internship program as an integral part of the division of dentistry and the hospital dental service which operates under the University of Oregon Medical School department of otolaryngology with cooperation from the Dental School, as described above.

Cost of the Proposed Program. The proposed program is estimated to cost in state funds $52,844 in 1971-72, $57,682 in 1972-73, and $61,163 in 1973-74. These funds would provide salary for: 1 faculty member, 2 hospital dental interns, 2 support personnel (clerks, typists, stenographers).

Supplies and services in the amount of $5,800 annually are provided for in the budget.

No additional physical facilities would be required.

Board's Office Discussion. The University of Oregon Medical School and Dental School are in agreement that: (1) the educational program and (2) the services to the University of Oregon Medical School teaching hospital which the proposed program would make available represent important elements of quality that both schools are anxious to see sustained by the state.

There is strong agreement between the University of Oregon Medical School and the University of Oregon Dental School:

- That dentists graduated from dental schools without opportunity for hospital internship experiences are inadequately prepared to participate effectively in the medical-dental team approach to systemic and dental health problems that characterizes good quality health care these days.

- The University of Oregon Medical School teaching hospital is incapable of providing the kind of integrated medical-dental health care that a first-rate hospital these days must provide without the division of dentistry and the hospital dental service which it makes available through the collaboration of the dental school and the University of Oregon Medical School department of otolaryngology. The hospital dental service cannot operate effectively without a hospital dental internship program.

Such integrated care is now possible only because the division of dentistry and the hospital dental service have been supported since their inception in the fall of 1968 in part by federal funds. If federal support is discontinued - which seems likely - without state support for these activities, the University of Oregon Medical School and the University of Oregon Dental School
will be unable to continue the educational program which turns out qualified dental personnel for our hospitals, nor can they continue to provide the medical-dental care so important to the quality of care at the teaching hospital.

Beyond these considerations, it should also be noted that the division of dentistry and the hospital dental service of the University of Oregon Medical School teaching hospital are the avenues through which the undergraduate dental and dental hygiene students are rotated through the teaching hospital to give them the clinical experience so critical to their education. Such hospital experience is considered by the dental accrediting association as important to a good quality dental education program.

The University of Oregon Dental School reports that there are seventeen hospitals in the state of Oregon in which some dental service is listed as registered with the American Hospital Association. It is reported that hospital trained dentists are in short supply.

That hospital dental internship programs are fairly common is clear from the fact that, according to a 1968 publication of the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association, there were 166 approved rotating dental internships available in hospitals in the United States, of which 93 were affiliated with a university medical or dental school.

Committee Discussion - Hospital Dental Internship Program. Mrs. Johnson asked Dean Terkla to explain what each person in the dental internship program would do. Dean Terkla spoke briefly of the history of the dental internship program. He said there had been a dental intern and a dental resident in the Medical School from 1931 to 1953, but somehow the program did not develop as a real training opportunity. In 1966 the need for such a program was again strongly felt and the program reactivated primarily with federal funds. With cutbacks in federal programs, these funds will no longer be available. In respect to Mrs. Johnson's question, he said, interns and residents are the major source of manpower in the hospital services. The teaching staff cannot be used to provide services without eroding their teaching function. Thus if dental care is to be considered as an integral part of health services, there must be interns to provide the manpower. If there are interns, there must be a supervising academician to direct the program. Auxiliary personnel - dental assistants, registered nurses - are needed to assist in performance of the services. Secretarial help is necessary to keep track of appointments, etc. The program requested will provide for 1 FTE faculty, 2 interns, a dental assistant, and a secretary. The faculty person will coordinate the program for the
interns, establish their duties, supervise their work, and if a case is particularly difficult do it himself. He must be present in the operating room whenever work is done by an intern. He is also responsible for instruction of senior dental students who are routed through the services. The assignment must be full-time to assure that the interns get the experience they should and that proper service is given to patients.

It was observed that hospitals are beginning to provide dental health service and that oral health is increasingly considered an important segment of comprehensive health care. The proposed hospital dental internship program will provide this background for two graduate dentists each year.

Certificate in Oral Surgery, UODS

Committee Recommendation - Hospital Dental Internship Program. The Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the Board that the hospital dental internship program be approved contingent upon funding by the 1971 Legislature.

The Board approved the recommendation as presented.

The University of Oregon Dental School requests authorization to offer a certificate program in the specialty of oral surgery provided funds to support the program are made available by the 1971 Legislature. Oral surgery is defined by the American Dental Association as follows:

The specialty of oral surgery is that part of dental practice which deals with the diagnosis, the surgical and adjunctive treatment of the diseases, injuries, and defects of human jaws and associated structures.

Objectives of Program. The objectives of the program may be summarized as follows:

- To produce qualified dental personnel having a certificate in the oral surgery specialty to meet an unmet demand for such specialists - a demand that promises to increase during the years ahead as integrated medical-dental health care is brought into the reach of many hundreds of thousands of people through federal programs (e.g., medicare and medicaid) and expanded private health insurance programs.

- To provide improved hospital dental service for the University of Oregon Medical School. Oral surgery is reputed to be the oldest specialty of dentistry and, according to some in the medical-dental field, it is considered the backbone of hospital dental service. The proposed program in oral surgery would, it is urged, provide necessary oral surgery personnel - faculty, interns, residents - who would make a significant contribution to the ability of the University of Oregon Dental School and the University of Oregon Medical School to provide comprehensive hospital dental service for the teaching hospitals.
To provide an avenue through which undergraduate dental and dental hygiene students may be given hospital experience important to modern dental training programs.

To bring added strength to the Dental School by adding to its present graduate programs in orthodontics (dentistry dealing with irregularity of teeth), periodontology (diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting structures of the teeth), pathology, pedodontics (children's dentistry), and the basic sciences, a graduate program considered to be a basic program in dental schools affiliated with medical centers. Two other fields of specialization in which the University of Oregon Dental School has no graduate programs are: prosthodontics (making artificial replacements of missing parts of the mouth and jaws) and endodontics (diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the tooth pulp). The Dental School sees no prospect in the immediate future that it will ask for graduate programs in these fields.

To offer to highly qualified oral surgeons on the Dental School staff affiliation with a hospital-based advanced training program. Without such opportunity the Dental School feels it will be impossible to hold at the Dental School the quality of oral surgeons it has attracted.

The Program. The program would be 36 months in duration and would qualify the student for a certificate in the oral surgery specialty, recognized by the American Board of Oral Surgery.

The first year would be an internship. The focus of this year's work would be on increasing the students' knowledge, ability and skill, under careful supervision. Emphasis would be on development of an understanding of hospital routine and clinical experiences which would help the student to relate oral and systemic disease in the combinations in which they are likely to be found in a large hospital.

The second year would be a first-year residency. During this year, the individual would be rotated through various departments of the hospital to secure a maximum exposure to areas in which medical-dental problems are likely to be found or in which abilities useful in the solution of medical-dental problems may be developed.

The third year (second year residency) the student would assume increased responsibilities in the clinical and operating room settings. In the later stages of this year he would be allowed to perform complex oral surgical procedures and to do some teaching.

Important Supporting Programs. Programs presently authorized and available at the University of Oregon Dental School which will give important support to the proposed program in oral surgery are the following: all undergraduate dental training currently being offered, graduate programs in orthodontics, periodontology, pathology, pedodontics, and the basic sciences.
Programs presently being offered in the University of Oregon Medical School which will provide important support to the proposed oral surgery program are the following: the hospital dental service program (a joint operation of the University of Oregon Dental School and University of Oregon Medical School), otolaryngology residency program, general surgery residency program, and general anesthesia residency program.

During the formative years of the program (the first three years - 1971-72 to 1973-74) it is contemplated that one new trainee would be admitted each year. Beginning in the fourth year of the program (1974-75) two new trainees would be admitted each year.

Cost of the Proposed Program. In assessing the cost of the program it must be remembered that these costs include both a service function (service rendered patients in the University of Oregon Medical School teaching hospital) and an educational function (which produces qualified oral surgery specialists and offers an avenue through which undergraduate dental and dental hygiene students may get hospital experience).

Cost estimates are as follows: 1971-72, $64,954; 1972-73, $59,030; 1973-74, $69,681.

Personnel provided for in these cost estimates are as follows:

1.0 FTE faculty 1971-72 to 1973-74
2.0 FTE interns 1971-72, 1972-73
3.0 FTE interns 1973-74
2.0 FTE support personnel (secretaries, clerks, etc.)

Capital outlay cost (included in the total for 1971-72 above) is $7,000.

Board's Office Discussion. The principal case for need for the program rests on two primary bases: (1) the extent to which the proposed program is needed in order to produce qualified oral surgery specialists to meet society's needs, and (2) the extent to which the proposed program would contribute to a program of comprehensive medical-dental care for hospital patients in accordance with the high standards that generally characterize service rendered at the University of Oregon Medical School teaching hospital.

A figure often used as a basis for expressing what would be a desirable ratio as between oral surgeons and the general population to be served is 1 to 50,000. If one accepts the present estimate of Oregon's population as being 2,090,500, the number of oral surgeons required to achieve the 1 to 50,000 ratio would be just in excess of 41. Actually, the American Society of Oral Surgeons lists 16 specialists in oral surgery in Oregon, four of whom are full-time faculty members at the University of Oregon Dental School, and two of whom are no longer active, making a net of 10 oral surgeons in practice in the state.
As to the contribution of the proposed program to the hospital dental service program offered in the University of Oregon Medical School teaching hospital, Medical School representatives, when interviewed concerning their views of the program here under discussion, spoke in strong support of the contribution the hospital dental service program is making to the total comprehensive medical-dental health care which is being provided patients in the University of Oregon Medical School hospital. Such care, they indicated, is consistent with the generally high level of care given patients in the teaching hospital.

The proposed program in oral surgery has been designed to meet the accreditation requirements of the American Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association. Some preliminary steps have been taken and some additional ones will be taken in the very near future to secure from the foregoing council some assurances as to the preliminary provisional approval of the program, should it be approved by the Board of Higher Education and funded by the legislature.

Three matters being spoken to in the request for preliminary provisional approval which bear special mention here are:

Relationship of the proposed oral surgery program to the Medical School.

The American Council on Dental Education, as a general policy, desires that the oral surgery specialty program be offered under the general jurisdiction of the department of general surgery of a medical school or medical center.

In Oregon, by common agreement of the University of Oregon Medical School and Dental School, the oral surgery specialist program would be tied to the department of otolaryngology (ear, nose, and throat) rather than to the department of general surgery. The decision to make this kind of tie in Oregon stems from the feeling in the Medical School and Dental School that the interest of oral surgery and of otolaryngology are much closer than those of oral surgery and general surgery.

This jurisdictional matter is one that must be worked out with the council on hospital dental services and the council on dental education of the American Dental Association. But with strong, combined support from the Medical School (including the department of general surgery) and from the Dental School, there is optimism that approval can be won for the tie between oral surgery and otolaryngology.
The adequacy of the number and variety of cases applicable to the needs of the oral surgery specialist program. The statement of essentials for an advanced educational program in oral surgery prepared by the committee on advanced education of the American Society of Oral Surgeons, and approved by the American Society of Oral Surgeons and the American Board of Oral Surgery says the following of the scope of clinical experience:

Under ordinary circumstances, the support of an oral surgery training program requires a minimal annual admission census of approximately 1,500 outpatients for each intern and/or first year resident and 100 inpatients per second year resident.

Speaking to the foregoing matter, University of Oregon Medical School representatives noted that two factors at least would probably increase the number of hospital cases of importance in the training or oral surgery specialists: (1) the county hospital adjacent to the University of Oregon Medical School is now the emergency hospital for Portland, which brings to it a substantial number of persons needing the attention of oral surgery and other related specialists, and (2) knowledge that there is at the University of Oregon Medical School an oral surgery specialist program will almost certainly result in an increase in the number of patients needing the attention of such specialists. Without such a program there is little incentive for patients needing that kind of attention to seek out the Medical School hospital for help.

The number of hospital beds allocated to oral surgery patients.

In the same statement from which the above quotation is taken, the following comment is made concerning the minimal number of hospital beds required:

... In hospitals where beds are allocated to specific services, it is recommended that the oral surgery department should have an assignment of a minimum of four service beds per second year resident. Comparable allocations should be made in those institutions offering only an internship or first-year residency. In hospitals where beds are unassigned, there must be adequate availability to provide for the recommended number of patient admissions.

The department of otolaryngology, under whose administrative aegis the division of dentistry and hospital dental service operate (and under which the proposed oral surgery specialist program would function), has expressed a willingness to share its bed allocation with the oral surgery program to the extent possible, although the department of otolaryngology itself is hard pressed to secure all the beds it feels its programs require. Until the new addition to the teaching hospital (just now under construction) is completed, hospital bed allocations will be at a premium.