

Minutes of Special Called Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Monday, December 27, 1965

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky met on call of the Chairman in special session in the Board Room of the Administration Building on the campus of the University at 11:00 o'clock on Monday morning, December 27, 1965, with the following members present: Dr. Ralph Angelucci, Chairman, Judge J.A. Sutherland, Secretary, Mr. Robert Hillenmeyer, and Dr. H. B. Murray; absent: Mr. Smith Broadbent, President John Oswald and Vice Presidents A. D. Albright, W. R. Willard, Robert Kerley, Glenwood Creech, and Robert Johnson were present as were representatives of the news media.

A. Meeting Opened

Following the call of the roll, the secretary reported a quorum present and the chairman declared the meeting officially open for the conduct of business at 11:15 o'clock.

B. Mr. Jack Hall Named Acting Dean of Men

Dr. Oswald reported that a leave of absence for a year had been granted to Dr. Kenneth Harper, Dean of Men, in order to permit him to accept an offer to direct the training program for VISTA for the year 1966. In his absence, Mr. Jack Hall, Assistant Dean of Men, will serve as Acting Dean of Men, reporting to Vice President Johnson.

C. Establishment of Community Colleges in Jefferson County (Louisville) and in Maysville (Mason County) Recommended

Dr. Angelucci indicated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the expansion of the Community College system and asked Dr. Oswald to present the report which appears below:

Office of the President  
December 27, 1965

Members, Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees:

EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

The Legislature in 1962 established a Community College system under the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky. (KRS 164.580. See Appendix A)

The legislation further authorized in this Community College system the maintenance of such colleges in Ashland, Covington, Henderson, Cumberland (at which the University already maintained centers) and Elizabethtown. Moreover, the Statutes mandated the establishment and maintenance of a community college in each location of Prestonsburg, Blackey-Hazard, Hopkinsville, and Somerset, as funds were made available. (KRS 164.585, 164.590)

The Board of Trustees was granted the same powers with respect to the community colleges that it has to the University of Kentucky in general. (KRS 164.595). Accordingly, the Board adopted a "Policy Statement on Community Colleges" on January 17, 1964, which placed the existing community colleges and those in the planning stages into a Community College system administered under authority of the President of the University and the Board of Trustees. (See Appendix B)

In keeping with the 1962 legislative mandates, the Board of Trustees proceeded to establish and open such colleges at Elizabethtown (1964), Prestonsburg (1964), Hopkinsville (1965), and Somerset (1965).

The establishment of a community college in the Blackey-Hazard area, authorized by KRS 164.590, awaits a decision by the Board of Trustees on appropriate siting.

In accordance with the Statute the Governor has appointed local advisory boards for each of the Colleges that are in operation. (KRS 164.600)

Moreover, the Policy Statement adopted by the Board in January 1964, included a policy for expansion of the University Community College system inasmuch as the question of adding new locations frequently arises. Future expansion, the Board policy states, must be well planned and orderly and any "such decision should be rendered only after the University has studied the situation in question and has then recommended action." (See P. 9, Appendix B)

The Board amplified this policy further. "In considering the establishment of any additional community colleges to the present community college system, the following criteria are believed to best predict future success in a particular locality. A community college should be established only when:

1. There has been a complete survey made of the community's higher educational needs and the existing capacity it has to meet those needs.
2. Adequate financial support of a permanent nature has been assured.
3. The community itself demonstrates a desire for the rather unique functions of a community college.

4. There is demonstrated need for higher educational services of the type supplied by the community college.
5. Careful consideration has been given to educational opportunities available at other higher educational institutions in the area.
6. The community college will be in easy commuting distance for those whom it is intended to serve.
7. Completely adequate building, parking, and ultimate growth space are provided.

Proceeding under this policy, the University, pervasively mindful of the presence of existing institutions both public and independent, continued with a survey and study Statewide of localities even approaching a size necessary to sustain a community college. Furthermore, the criteria were made more definitive and inclusive. (See Appendix C)

Early in the study, the needs for higher education in Jefferson County became so readily evident that the area gained high priority for consideration. Accordingly, discussions were initiated between the Presidents of the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky, at various stages including discussions with the chief executives of other institutions in the locale.

A detailed report of the application of the criteria to localities has been made to the President who at this time is prepared to make recommendations for expansion of the Community College system in accordance with the study findings. (See Appendix D)

#### Recommendations:

1. That the Board of Trustees recommend to the Governor that appropriate legislation be initiated to provide a community college in each of two locations; namely, (a) Jefferson County, and (b) Maysville (Mason County).
2. In regard to Jefferson County, that the Board of Trustees approve the joint statement of the Presidents of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville regarding the general plan of operation. (See Appendix E)

### APPENDIX A

#### COMMUNITY COLLEGES

164.575 Definition for KRS 164.575 to 164.600. As used in KRS 164.575 to 164.600, unless the context requires otherwise, "board" means the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky. (1962 c. 72 § 1)

164.580 University of Kentucky community college system. The University of Kentucky Community College system is established. Each community college shall provide a two-year college curriculum. (1962, c. 72, § 2)

164.585 Location of community colleges maintained. A community college shall be maintained in Ashland, Covington, Henderson, Cumberland and Elizabethtown, and the board shall convert any university facilities existing in these communities to the uses of the community college program. (1962, c. 72, § 3)

164.590 Location of community colleges to be established and maintained. There shall be established and maintained a community college; provided, however, that no community college in existence as of June 14, 1962, shall have its pre-existing name changed except upon the recommendation of its local advisory board, in each of the following locations: Prestonsburg, Blackey-Hazard, Hopkinsville, Somerset, each to be established as funds are made available. (1962, c. 72, § 4)

164.595 Powers of board. (1) The board has the same powers with respect to the community colleges that it has as to the University of Kentucky in general. The board shall designate each community college with a name that includes the words "Community College."

(2) The board shall encourage and may accept donations of land or funds or both to be used in the acquisition, construction or operation of community colleges. The board may commemorate donations from private persons or corporations with suitable memorials.

(3) The board may accept federal grants to be used in the acquisition, construction, or operation of community colleges. (1962, c. 72, § 5)

164.600 Advisory board; membership; expenses. (1) The Governor shall appoint a local advisory board for each community college. Each local advisory board shall serve in an advisory capacity to the board and the head of the community college on the operation of the community college.

(2) Each local advisory board shall consist of seven members. A member's term is four years; however, when appointing the initial members of the local advisory boards, the Governor may appoint some members for terms of less than four years. Local advisory board members shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid for their actual and necessary expenses. (1962, c. 72, § 6)

## APPENDIX B

POLICY STATEMENT ON COMMUNITY COLLEGES<sup>1</sup>

Recommendation: that the community colleges now in existence and those in the planning stages be grouped and administrated as a community college system. Both the new Community College system and the University system would be under the President and the Board of Trustees. A statement of policy proposed for the Board's approval to define the organization, roles, and articulation of a community college system and a university system of the University of Kentucky follows:

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Kentucky's public higher education administered under the University of Kentucky will consist of two parts under a President and Board of Trustees - (1) a university system and, (2) a community college system. The separateness of these two parts and their interrelations are distinguished in the roles which each has.

Role of the University System (University of Kentucky)

The parent University of Kentucky has a number of tasks to perform in discharging its responsibilities as the State's major institution of higher learning.

1. Baccalaureate instruction in the Liberal Arts and Sciences and in teacher education and providing upper division instruction for those students trained in the first two years of a baccalaureate program at the community colleges.
2. Undergraduate instruction and/or professional education in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Nursing, Law, Pharmacy, Architecture, and Dentistry.
3. Graduate instruction through the doctorate.
4. Research - as the principal state supported academic agency for research as well as the discharge of its obligation for research as a Land-Grant institution.
5. Public service to the State and Nation as related to the foregoing functions.

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### Role of the Community College System (University of Kentucky)

The community colleges and centers have roles aligned both with the task of higher education in the State and with the educational and cultural contributions to be made to the citizens of the communities in which they are located. Following are the tasks of the community college in the University system:

1. To provide the first two years of work leading to a baccalaureate degree. This is collegiate level education, transferable to degree granting institutions in the state and elsewhere. Assumption of part of this responsibility at the community colleges will permit greater emphasis on the upper division, professional, and graduate programs at the University of Kentucky.
2. To provide two-year non-baccalaureate programs leading to the granting of associate degrees or appropriate certificates in semi-professional and technical areas.
3. To provide programs of adult education and service oriented to community interests, both vocational and cultural.

### Administrative Structure of the University of Kentucky

The University of Kentucky will consist of two systems under a President and Board of Trustees. The first of these, the University system, will be composed of the University of Kentucky at Lexington and its state-wide research and service elements. The administrative structure in this system will be unaltered by the organization of the second system.

The second system, the Community College System, will consist of the five community colleges or centers now in operation and those units now in the planning stages together with such other community colleges as may be added to the system in the future. An Administrative Officer will head the Community College System, reporting to the President and Board of Trustees. Each of the community colleges or centers will be headed by a Director, reporting to the President through the Administrative Officer. Each of the community colleges will have a seven member Local Advisory Board which will provide advice for the Director of the Community College, for the President and for the Board of Trustees. The counsel of the Local Advisory Boards will be sought primarily on matters of the two-year professional-technical programs and local community educational needs. The

faculty of each community college will be administratively responsible to the Director of the respective community college. Depending upon individual subject matter area needs, community college faculty will be academically responsible to the subject matter area chairman on the University of Kentucky campus (in the case of pre-professional programs) or will maintain informal academic liaison with faculty in the parallel subject matter areas on the University of Kentucky campus.

To provide advice on programs, curricula, and personnel, an Advisory Committee on the Community Colleges of the University of Kentucky faculty will be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Faculty Council. The Faculty Advisory Committee on the Community Colleges will also provide advice to the President and Board of Trustees on the approval of associate degrees. No new curricula, associate degrees, or certificates will be inaugurated at any community college in the system without prior authorization by the President and approval of the Board of Trustees.

Directors of Community Colleges will maintain continuing liaison with subject matter area faculty on the University campus. Prior to making recommendations for new faculty appointments or changes in programs and curricula in his college, the Director of a Community College will consult with the appropriate subject matter area faculty on the University campus for counsel and advice.

### Comparison of the University and Community College Systems

#### A. Faculty

The responsibilities of the faculty in the Community College System will differ somewhat from those for the University. Teaching and public service functions will be paramount in the community colleges while the University faculty will be concerned with teaching, research, and public service. Standards of competence and performance for the functions to be performed will be equally as high in the community centers as on the home campus. Faculty at the community colleges will be expected to remain updated professionally for their teaching and service tasks, just as University faculty must remain current to fulfill its teaching, research, and public service roles. The planned addition of some summer faculty fellowships should permit some of the faculty at the community colleges to come to the parent campus during summers to do research.

## B. Admission Requirements

The University now admits a graduate of any accredited high school in the State who is a resident of the State. This same structure will be used for admission to the community colleges.

Admission to the community colleges and to the University of Kentucky will be separate. Credit will be transferable to the University from the community colleges in degree work courses only. For lower division courses offered at the community colleges leading to full preparation for the baccalaureate degree at the University, the course numbering and content will be identical with the courses offered at the University.

Steps will be taken to assure that students enrolling in lower division degree work at the community colleges with declared plans for later transfer to particular pre-professional curricula at the University will receive the benefit of counsel from the University faculty in those areas in planning their lower division work at the community colleges. For non-degree work at the community colleges in semi-professional or technical curricula, there will be no transferability to the University for readily apparent reasons.

## C. Facilities at the Community Colleges

The facilities needed for the community colleges will be in substantial contrast to the needs for the University. Students will commute, eliminating the need for dormitory facilities. Technical facilities and equipment will be provided at the community colleges commensurate with the requirements for the programs offered in technical areas such as electronics or metallurgical technology. Laboratory research facilities at the community colleges will be limited to those laboratories necessary for undergraduate teaching. Library facilities also will be designed to support the undergraduate teaching effort.

## D. Student Population

Students entering the community colleges will come with a wide variation in abilities for academic work. The markedly lower costs of education at the community colleges will attract students of high intellectual promise and limited means for lower division work on degree programs with the intent of transferring to a four-year institution for completion of degrees. To the community

colleges also will come many students who feel they cannot make the adjustment to the requirements of a full program of higher education leading to a degree. Some will be correct in this feeling and will complete lower level training in semi-professional or technical training. Others will find they can perform creditably in lower division degree work and will transfer to a four-year institution. Still others will find they are unsuited for education beyond the high school and will discover this at low cost. And, too, those with suitable abilities will be able to pursue the semi-professional and technical programs at substantially lower cost - bringing higher education within economic reach of more of the State's citizens.

Many high school graduates in the State have needs for training oriented to the development of technical abilities usable in the communities from which they come. The expectation is that these needs can be partially met by enrollment in the semi-professional and technical collegiate based curricula of the community colleges.

A significant portion of the enrollment in the community colleges will come from part-time students drawn from the adult working population of the communities, satisfying needs and interests in cultural improvement as well as the development of technical capabilities.

The expected enrollment of substantial numbers of students in the community colleges for lower division programs in degree work is a promising development. Plans are currently under consideration to adopt common lower division programs for a large number of University curricula which will make a broader range of upper division programs of the University of Kentucky open to transfers from lower division degree programs in the community colleges. The planned expansion of the community colleges will provide the opportunity to devote more of the parent University's energies and resources toward its upper division and graduate programs to the end of improving both programs and faculty and enriching the University's capabilities in higher education for the State. Consequently, the University's enrollment will weigh more heavily toward upper division and graduate students in the professions such as law, engineering, and medicine as the community college system grows and develops.

### A Policy for Expansion

Frequently the question of adding new locations to our present system of community colleges arises. Future expansion of the present community

college system must be well planned and orderly. Any such decision should be rendered only after the University studies the situation in question and has then recommended action.

At this time a thorough survey is being conducted of each city in Kentucky with a population even approaching that necessary to sustain a community college. In considering the establishment of any additional community colleges to the present community college system, the following criteria are believed to best predict future success in a particular locality. A community college should be established only when:

1. There has been a complete survey made of the community's higher educational needs and the existing capacity it has to meet those needs.
2. Adequate financial support of a permanent nature has been assured.
3. The community itself demonstrates a desire for the rather unique functions of a community college.
4. There is demonstrated need for higher educational services of the type supplied by the community college.
5. Careful consideration has been given to educational opportunities available at other higher educational institutions in the area.
6. The community college will be in easy commuting distance for those whom it is intended to serve.
7. Completely adequate building, parking, and ultimate growth space are provided.

The existing community college system is now in its greatest growth period. Within a two-year span (1964-65) the University plans to open four new community colleges. This, combined with the added new activities at the existing community colleges, puts an extremely heavy burden on those responsible for the system.

Future expansion must be done carefully and deliberately if the community college is to attain its maximum effectiveness. No new community colleges should be established until the present study by the University of Kentucky on future needs is completed. In the meantime, the University of Kentucky will gain much needed experience in the opening of four new colleges in the next biennium and in establishing technical programs at its existing centers. This experience will greatly assist in making correct decisions about future community colleges.

Background:The Need for Expanding Facilities

The U. S. Department of Labor in a recent report on "Manpower-- Challenge of the 1960's" included some statements all educators should find most significant. During the 1960-70 decade our population will increase 15 per cent. Much more important, the number reaching college age will increase almost 5 per cent during the five-year period from 1960 to 1965. In 1964 there will be almost a half-million more high school graduates than in 1963.

By 1970, more than 6,000,000 persons will be qualified for and seeking a college education. College enrollments in 1970 will be nearly 100 per cent higher than in 1955. Not only is the size of the college age group increasing rapidly, but the percentage of this group who will attend college is rising strikingly. It is also sufficient to point out, without further amplification, that the term "college age" may soon need redefining. Seymour Harris, a Harvard economist, estimates that the total cost of financing American higher education will double between 1963 and 1970.

Problems in Kentucky are roughly parallel to those on the national scene. The State's population has not increased so rapidly, but its immediate needs are just as acute. The proportion of eligible Kentuckians who wanted a college education was only 10 per cent a generation ago. It is now between 30 and 40 per cent. It should reach a minimum of 50 per cent by 1970. College facilities in Kentucky currently are inadequate to cope with these enrollments.

Community College Rationale

The University of Kentucky's system of community colleges represents a strong effort to meet public higher educational needs in the commonwealth. The basic philosophical assumptions upon which such a system rests are:

1. The community college is unsurpassed in effectiveness and economy as a means of extending educational opportunity beyond high school.
2. Perhaps the most sacred tenet of American educational philosophy is that each individual should be provided the opportunity to educate himself to the limit of his capacity. The community college is rapidly becoming a valuable instrument by which this end can be realized. Many students academically able and anxious to graduate from college cannot afford four years of living away from home while attending college.

3. The community college must be comprehensive in nature -- designed to a variety of functions. This includes far more than the freshman-sophomore transfer program.
4. A community college, in the true sense of the term, must be responsive to the local needs and special conditions.
5. Ideally, a community college is a functioning part of a coordinated state plan or pattern for higher education.
6. A local advisory board for each community college helps reflect the area's needs and opinions.

Large numbers of publicly supported community colleges have been established in the past few years. California, Texas, and Florida have pioneered in the field. Other states are moving rapidly in this direction.

Kentucky's developmental pattern has been somewhat unique. Until recently the University of Kentucky's off-campus branches have been quite properly designated as university centers. They have served some of the functions generally attributed to community colleges, but their programs have been closely oriented to the parent institution.

The transformation of the University of Kentucky's branches from university centers to community colleges is well underway. A community college accepts responsibility for providing three broad services in its locality. First, to offer two years of high quality transfer work leading to a degree in various university colleges. Second, to offer certain semi-professional or technical programs, collegiate based but terminal in nature, which would make the student readily employable. Thirdly, to provide programs and services of a cultural nature to benefit the community as a whole -- to serve as vital cultural centers for the communities in which they are located.

#### The Development of Kentucky's Community College System

The University of Kentucky currently operates five centers (community colleges). The Covington facility was activated in 1948. The Ashland Center opened in 1957, Ft. Knox in 1959, and the new community colleges at Cumberland and Henderson became operative in 1960.

In 1960 the General Assembly passed a law creating a community college at Elizabethtown. This was the first time for a community college to be established by legislative act. Two years later a study commission, appointed by the Governor, recommended that additional branches be built at Somerset, Hopkinsville, Prestonsburg, and "the Blackey-Hazard area".

In February of 1962 the General Assembly enacted a law incorporating some of the recommendations of the study commission. The legislation created a system of community colleges. It provided for new colleges at

the cities specified in the report and also converted "any existing University facilities" at "Ashland, Covington, Henderson, Cumberland, and Elizabethtown to the uses of the Community College program".

The entire community college system then became a legal establishment and all of its components lawfully recognized entities. The legislation, House Bill 234, assigned responsibility and control of the entire system to the University of Kentucky.

The new Elizabethtown Community College will open in September of 1964. The plant is virtually finished and the administrative staff is active. The Prestonsburg Community College is under construction and persons are currently under consideration for the administrative positions. This building is a duplication of the Elizabethtown college which simplifies planning and equipment purchases. This should make the scheduled opening date of September, 1964, easier to realize.

Plans for the Somerset Community College are developing on schedule. The University holds title to the property, the proper surveys have been made and analyzed, and the architects are currently revising an initial set of plans. Little difficulty should be encountered in opening Somerset in 1965.

The Hopkinsville Community College was activated by the Trustees in October 1963. The land will soon be deeded to the University. A recent comprehensive survey has been used to provide a narrative for the architects. A preliminary set of plans should be available soon. The opening is scheduled for 1965.

No decision has been made concerning a location for the specified "Blackey-Hazard" facility. An extremely comprehensive survey of the entire Perry-Letcher area has been completed and a complete set of data is now available. A number of sites have been studied carefully but no final action has been taken.

#### The Changing Functions of Our Community Colleges

Previously the community colleges in Kentucky have concerned themselves primarily with providing two years of transfer work leading to an academic degree. Their professed second function, that of offering terminal programs, is being developed. Some effort to fulfill the third function, to provide cultural services in the community, has always been made in varying degrees at different localities.

The community colleges of the University presently are in a stage of major transition. In order to perform their avowed functions more effectively, the following changes are under way:

1. Terminal programs - a two year program in nursing is now operating at Henderson. Still another is scheduled to open at

Covington in September of 1964. Additional nursing programs will be initiated at localities where it is feasible to do so. A terminal program in chemical technology at Ashland is being planned. Cumberland expects to have a two-year program in forestry.

It is anticipated each community college will have at least one semi-professional or technical two-year program in the near future. Most of the the community colleges already have secretarial training programs. These are expected to be organized more closely and formalized immediately. All the community colleges will soon feature two-year terminal programs leading to immediate employment.

2. Community service - The new course being taken by the community colleges makes them far more responsible to local needs. This is reflected in three ways: (1) the anticipated appointment of local advisory boards, (2) empowering the community colleges to handle their own admissions and give transcripts, and (3) a recent decision to turn back to the community colleges specific fee collections and scholarship money from concessions.
3. Cultural activities - Some of the branches have traditionally handled such matters better than others. There is to be renewed emphasis on this function. For instance, the richest and most varied selection of music activities ever will be provided the community colleges this year. At Henderson an entire series of credit and non-credit activities, all in the evenings, has been scheduled for those who would not otherwise have contact with the University. This will serve as a model for others. Entertainers and lecturers of the type who have previously appeared only in Lexington will start to appear more frequently at the community colleges.
4. Vocational schools - Some of the community colleges, such as Covington and Ashland, are located near a vocational school. In such circumstances far closer cooperation is expected than has been the practice in the past. Areas where mutual benefit can be experienced appear to be: (1) a mutual exchange of facilities usage, (2) the establishment of special courses at the community colleges for vocational school trainees who require them, and (3) furthering the education of the vocational school instructors. At this time a very small percentage of those instructors have degrees.
5. Enrollments - Many are unaware of the scope of the community college operation. A very sizable proportion of the University of

Kentucky's total enrollment is now at the community colleges. Four additional branches will open in the next two years. At that time perhaps one-half of all the University's freshmen and sophomores should then be at the community colleges.

With the changes which have been made legislatively in the University's community colleges and their likely expansion to meet the needs projected above, it appears appropriate to have a statement of policy made jointly by the President and the Board of Trustees which will spell out the administrative structure to effectively integrate these new units into a system and at the same time define their roles in relation to the remainder of the University and indicate the nature of policy on the future growth of the community college system.

### APPENDIX C

Twelve criteria have been developed and used in studies of the feasibility and locations of new community colleges. \*

(1) Environing Nucleus Community

All experience of the University's Community Colleges clearly indicates that the immediate environing community must be large enough to provide a strong nucleus of the total enrollment, support for scholarships, and employment opportunities for students and graduates.

(2) Future Economic Outlook

Study of the possibility of a community college should include the prospects of the basic economy and its future development. It is true that the location of a community college enhances the economic growth of an area but it is necessary that the potential for growth and development be present. An economy based on several types of supporting enterprise offers stronger promise of future growth.

(3) Evidence of Support

Contributions and commitments concerning support for the college should be considered. The degree of support provided for other educational and cultural institutions provides significant evidence in this regard. Economic prospects of the community for the future must be considered in this connection.

\* Developed from an extensive review of the literature and by analyses of the experience of the University of Kentucky and other state systems.

(4) Continuing Local Interest

The availability and quality of the local leadership (individual and group) is of strategic importance. Evidence of local interest should also be considered. It is clear that most communities show initial interest in a community college but it is important to find evidence of action to follow up this interest. There have been instances of early commitments by local groups that have not been fully realized after the community college was started.

(5) Potential Student Enrollment

Authorities suggest a minimum enrollment of 400 "Full Time Equivalent" students by the end of a 5 year period as a desirable standard. We have looked to an initial expected total enrollment of 350 students, with a potential of 500 within three to four years.

(6) Commuting Area

Past experience of the Community Colleges of the University and studies have shown that about 45 minutes driving time and up to 25 miles each way represent the realistic limits of the commuting area. In the past 95% of University of Kentucky Community College students have traveled under 20 miles to commute. However, it is expected that this commuting distance will be increased when modern highways are available to students in more areas. There is recent evidence that this trend is under way.

(7) Cultural Attractions for Faculty

The immediate community should afford a wholesome, attractive, and cultural setting for the college personnel. Adequate schools, recreational facilities, and cultural advantages for faculty members and their families are essential for the attraction of the type of instructors that is required in community colleges.

(8) Housing for Faculty

Appropriate housing for faculty personnel at reasonable cost is an essential provision for establishing a community college. Initially, practically all faculty members will be young instructors whose salaries will provide for housing of modest price level. Experience suggests the need for something more than mere assurances that adequate housing will be available.

(9) Professional Pool for Part-Time Instruction

Curricular offerings of community colleges are such that a good many instructors must be employed on a part-time basis, especially during the early years. Normally, the great majority of these must be found within easy commuting distance from the college. A sizeable number of professional leaders should be available in the immediate community to serve as a source of part-time instructors.

(10) Proximity to Other Institutions

Due consideration should be given to other existing institutions - both two and four year - within the general area to be served by the college. The distance and travel time to other community colleges is an especially significant point. Relationships with other institutions of higher education represent an important matter for policy consideration.

(11) Highways and Accessibility

A community college site must be readily accessible to adequate highways and free of transportation hazards. Sponsors cannot expect the state to build access roads to a site well off a modern highway route. This point has been reiterated by the Department of Highways.

(12) Adequate Physical Site

Standards for a community college require adequate space for growth in terms of the environs of the institution. In the past University of Kentucky Community Colleges have been required to have not less than 45 acres for free and unimpeded use of the college program and communities have been expected to provide the site, with all utilities at hand. All recent state standards for new community colleges (save Hawaii) set 100 acres as the minimum for colleges that will grow to 1500-2000 students. For downtown metropolitan community colleges where radically different standards must be used, there are available guides from professional organizations and studies at the junior college level.

## APPENDIX D

## Summary of Findings

## Application of Criteria Resulting in Two Recommended Locations

The studies of need and feasibility for community colleges have resulted in two recommended locations. Each of these two is proposed because each, among the many studied, satisfies all of the basic criteria presented in Appendix C. Moreover, no complicating factors appeared in the application of the criteria in either case to minimize the strength of the recommendation of both locations.

The ensuing summary provides a distilled recapitulation of the data and other pertinent information upon which the decision to recommend these two locations is based.

## (1) JEFFERSON COUNTY

## CRITERIA

I	
ENVIR. NUCLEUS COMMUNITY	EXCELLENT Major Metropolitan Center. Growth will probably necessitate additional community colleges in the future.
II	
FUTURE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK	EXCELLENT Metropolitan area has every prospect for economic growth. At same time the metropolitan area has many youth that cannot afford traditional college education.
III	
EVIDENCE OF SUPPORT	EXCELLENT PROSPECTS Popular vote for local bond issue is good indicator. Consistent support by the press, public officials, and community groups.
IV	
CONTINUING LOCAL INTEREST	APPARENTLY EXCELLENT Expressions of interest from varying sources -- individuals and groups -- have been forthcoming for many months.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY (continued)

- V  
 POTENTIAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT EXCELLENT  
 As the community college program develops comprehensive curricula, the problem will be to find room for students rather than to find students. Estimated 800 to 1,000 for opening 1967; projections run up to 4,000 by 1975.
- VI  
 COMMUTING AREA CITY PROPER AND ENVIRONS MORE THAN AMPLE  
 Area can already supply student body. Policy should not encourage commuting from any considerable distance. Time rather than distance becomes the factor in metropolitan traffic. Policy should emphasize use of bus service rather than private automobiles.
- VII  
 CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS FOR FACULTY EXCELLENT  
 Attractions of a major metropolitan center.
- VIII  
 HOUSING FOR FACULTY EXCELLENT
- IX  
 PROFESSIONAL POOL FOR PART-TIME INSTR. BEST IN THE STATE
- X  
 PROXIMITY TO OTHER INST. Overall demand for low tuition higher education in the area indicates that the effect of this college will be primarily to enlarge the total student enrollment in the area. Discussions with leaders of four colleges and the University of Louisville have been satisfactory. Principal factors have been entrance requirements and level of tuition.
- XI  
 HIGHWAYS AND ACCESS NO PROBLEM  
 Proposed site is served by bus lines (easily accessible) bounded on east by I-65 (expressway). Policy should encourage use of public buses.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY (continued)

XII ADEQUATE PHYSICAL SITE	ADEQUATE FOR URBAN COLLEGE SITE Downtown (Urban renewal area and vacant buildings.) Area can be utilized to meet recent standards prepared for downtown community colleges.
COMMENTS	The Louisville and Jefferson County metropolitan area represents the prime need for the expansion of higher educational opportunity in the Commonwealth. Technical and semi-professional education is a real need of the metropolitan area. One downtown college will probably not suffice for more than a few years.

## (2) MAYSVILLE (MASON COUNTY)

## CRITERIA

I ENVIR. NUCLEUS	GOOD TO EXCELLENT Compares favorably with three other community college cities in size. Fantus report cites 9,500 figure for city population (1964).
II FUTURE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK	EXCELLENT PROSPECT Strong economy with varied bases -- agriculture and manufacturing, both of various types. Major new power plant to serve area started (across Ohio R.); major new industrial development in prospect.
III EVIDENCE OF SUPPORT	EXCELLENT Community has fine record of supporting all civic enterprises and projects. Strong support from press and leaders in Mason and adjoining counties for greater educational opportunities in the area.
IV CONTINUING LOCAL INTEREST	EXCELLENT PROSPECT Community has strong leadership and is well organized to serve its needs. Local interest in advancing educational opportunity at the college level is keen.

## MAYSVILLE (MASON COUNTY) (continued)

V	
POTENTIAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT	ADEQUATE Estimate of 250 to 300 Kentucky students for opening in 1967; projections up to 600 by 1975.
VI	
COMMUTING AREA	ADEQUATE Commuting is feasible in all directions; Maysville is the trading center and market for a large area. A six-county area and parts of others could be served by a community college here. Two strong local industries reported that some of their employees commuted more than 30 miles.
VII	
CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS FOR FACULTY	GOOD TO EXCELLENT Outstanding for a small city; cultural events in Cincinnati and Lexington easily accessible.
VIII	
HOUSING FOR FACULTY	Adequate housing available.
IX	
PROFESSIONAL POOL FOR PART- TIME INST.	GOOD TO EXCELLENT Outstanding for a small city.
X	
PROXIMITY TO OTHER INST.	Closest institution of higher education is 45 road miles from Maysville.
XI	
HIGHWAYS AND ACCESSIBILITY	ADEQUATE TO GOOD Three Federal and several state routes serve multi-county area.
XII	
ADEQUATE PHYSICAL SITES	EXCELLENT Several (6 or 7) good sites meeting all criteria are available.
COMMENTS	This constitutes the second highest priority primarily in that it is an area (a) with a good student potential for a community college that is not now within commuting distance of any institution of higher education and (b) with a very promising industrial economic growth related to the development of the Ohio River valley region.

## APPENDIX E

Joint Statement by the Presidents of the University of Kentucky  
and the University of Louisville in Reference to the  
Jefferson County Community College

December 12, 1965

It is jointly recommended by the presidents of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, that a community college be established in Jefferson County. This college, to be known as Jefferson Community College, would be jointly operated by the two universities. The pooling of the resources of the two universities in such a joint venture it is felt will provide the people of Louisville and Jefferson County the highest quality educational opportunities at the community college level. This college would be governed by the present admission and tuition policies of the University of Kentucky community colleges and would provide the following types of instruction: (1) Terminal curricula in semi-professional and technical fields, related to identifiable needs of the community and state; (2) Academic curricula for those students who should qualify for transfer to senior colleges; and (3) As needed, continuing education courses and activities for adults and community groups.

It is recommended that Jefferson Community College be administered by a Joint Executive Council, consisting of three staff members of each institution chaired in alternate years by the respective university presidents. This Council would have full responsibility for the recruitment of the director, staff, and determination of specific curricula. The overall policies governing the college and the operating budget would be recommended by the Council first for consideration by the Board of the University of Louisville and thence to the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees for final approval. Operating funds for the college would be included in the University of Kentucky community college system budget and capital construction costs would be financed through the University of Kentucky community college academic bond series. The City of Louisville and Jefferson County would, as in the case of the other community colleges, provide an appropriate site for the college. It is expected that the college will open in the fall of 1967.

Following his presentation, Dr. Oswald emphasized that this report and its recommendations did not preclude the establishment of community colleges at other sites at future times but that these two (Jefferson County and Maysville) have the highest priority at this time.

Since there were no questions from members of the Executive Committee, the Chairman called for a motion that a recommendation be made to the Governor that

appropriate legislation be initiated to provide a community college in each of two locations; namely (a) Jefferson County, and (b) Maysville (Mason County). Mr. Hillenmeyer so moved. His motion was seconded by Dr. Murray and without objection it was so ordered by the Chairman.

Dr. Angelucci then called for a motion approving the joint statement of the presidents of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville in reference to the Jefferson County Community College. On motion by Judge Sutherland, seconded by Dr. Murray, and carried the joint statement prepared by the two presidents and given as Appendix E in the preceding report made by Dr. Oswald was approved.

In answer to several questions from members of the press, Dr. Oswald indicated that the legislation authorizing the establishment of community colleges included the statement ". . . as funds are made available." Therefore, it is left to the Governor to determine the "appropriate" legislation which will be needed to establish these two new colleges. Funds are requested in the biennium budget.

It was pointed out that Dr. Hartford's relationship to the Community College in Jefferson County would be a different one from that he has with the other colleges but Dr. Oswald indicated that he would be one of the three staff members to be appointed from the University. The Joint Executive Council would, therefore, have the benefit of his experience in administering community colleges.

Dr. Hartford and his staff were commended by both Dr. Oswald and Dr. Angelucci on behalf of the Board for the excellent and careful study they had made which had resulted in the report presented to the Board.

#### D. Meeting Adjourned

Dr. Angelucci, having first determined that there was no further business to come before the Executive Committee, entertained a motion for adjournment. On motion made, duly seconded, and carried the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. Sutherland, Secretary