

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE
19711

UNIVERSITY FACULTY SENATE
303 HULLIHEN HALL
PHONE: 302-738-2829

February 22, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Faculty

FROM: Byron P. Shurtleff, Vice President
University Faculty Senate

SUBJECT: Regular Senate Meeting, March 7, 1977



In accordance with Section IV, paragraph 6 of the Constitution, the regular meeting of the University Faculty Senate will be held on Monday, March 7, 1977 at 4:00 p.m. in room 110 Memorial Hall.

AGENDA

- I. Adoption of the Agenda.
- II. Approval of the Minutes of the regular Senate meeting of February 7, 1977.
- III. Remarks by President Trabant and/or Provost Campbell.
- IV. Announcements - J. Pikulski, President, University Faculty Senate.
- V. Old Business

Committee on Committees returns list of nominees for the Budgetary Review Committee. It will be a closed ballot election to fill the five positions from the slate of ten. Persons obtaining most votes would be chosen to the 5-year term, next most to the 4-year term, etc.

- a) Burton Abrams - Economics
- b) Paul Brown - Physical Education
- c) Frank Dilley - Philosophy
- d) Joachim Elterich - Agriculture & Food Economics
- e) Harry Hutchinson - Economics
- f) Ralph Kleinman - Mathematics
- g) Sheila McMahon - Nursing
- h) Marian Palley - Political Science
- i) Francis Tannian - Urban Affairs & Public Policy
- j) Peter Warter - Electrical Engineering

VI. New Business

- A. Resolution from the Graduate Studies Committee (H. Kwart, Chairperson).

RESOLVED that part-time and full-time professional staff employees cannot concurrently obtain a graduate degree in the same program or department or, in the case of a non-departmentalized college, the same college in which they are employed at the University.

- B. Resolution from the Graduate Studies Committee (H. Kwart, Chairperson) and the Coordinating Committee on Education (L. Mosberg, Chairperson) for the approval of a proposal to establish a Master of Marine Policy. (Attachment 1)

RESOLVED that the Faculty Senate approve the establishment of a Master of Marine Policy for a three year period.

- C. Resolution from the Committee on Student Life (M. Greenberg, Chairperson) that students shall have the right to review all related materials upon which their final grade is based.

RESOLVED that students shall have the right to review all course-related materials upon which their final grade is based, i.e. exams, papers, problem sets, etc. Upon request, students are entitled to the permanent return of any course-related material requested within three weeks of the end of the semester; exceptions consist of examinations, and objects such as experimental apparatus in which the University has borne significant cost.

- D. Resolution from the Committee on Committees (S. Sandler, Chairperson) to establish a standing committee of the Faculty Senate for the sole purpose of hearing academic complaints at Step 6 of the Academic Complaint Procedure.

RESOLVED that the Senate establish a standing committee for the sole purpose of serving as a University Review Committee advisory to the President as Step 6 of the Academic Complaint Procedure. This Committee shall consist of five members and two alternates, each chosen for two years, with terms staggered so that at least three members carry over to the next year. The Senate shall, each year, elect a chairperson of the Committee from among the committee members.

- E. Nomination list for Beverage Alcohol Committee from the Committee on Committees (S. Sandler, Chairperson).
- Ann Craig - Nursing (non-faculty members)
James Kent - Physical Education (to be announced)
- F. Recommendation from the Committee on Committees (S. Sandler Chairperson) for approval of the following appointment to the Undergraduate Studies Committee.
- Dene G. Klinzing, Child Development, to
replace Barbara C. Raphael, Home Economics.
- G. Report from the Coordinating Committee on Education (L. Mosberg, Chairperson) on the Governor's Advisory Commission on Higher Education presented by Ralph Kleinman, commission member.
- H. Such items as may come before the Senate. (No motion introduced at this time may be acted upon until the next meeting of the Senate.)

Attachments are in the hands of your Senators. Distribution also includes one copy for each ten faculty members of each department.

BPS/a

Attachments: Committee Activities Report
1. Proposal for Master of Marine Policy

UNIVERSITY FACULTY SENATE
Committee Activities

This summary reflects items contained in the Monthly Committee Reports for January.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Restaffing of committees for coming academic year
Revision of committee charges
Filling committee vacancies

COMPUTER COMMITTEE

Discussion of reliability of the B6700

FACULTY WELFARE AND PRIVILEGES

Discussion of handbook revisions, pretermination hearings and revisions to State Pension Plan regarding faculty sabbaticals.

GRADUATE STUDIES

Proposal for additional area of specialization in Education Ph.D. Degree Program
Proposal for BA/MA Degree Program in Anthropology
Proposal for Master of Science Degree Program in Social Sciences and related
Master of Arts Degree Program in Humanities
Survey of S/U Grading Policy and Proposal
Progress Report on Interim Governing Board activities

PROMOTIONS AND TENURE

Reviewing dossiers

RULES COMMITTEE

Discussion of UDCC election of substitute senator and a letter was sent to President of UDCC.

SPEAKERS BOARD

Discussion of speakers for the Spring semester

STUDENT LIFE

Judicial System Philosophy
Interaction of Student Life Committee with student publications

UNDERGRADUATE ADMISSIONS AND STANDING

Criteria for accepting transfer credit
Policies for readmission of undergraduates

UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

Course additions, deletions and changes
Proposal for decrease in credit requirement for FN Option II-B
Revision of Curriculum in Anthropology

The following committees did not meet.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Academic Ceremonies | Educational Innovation & Planning |
| Academic Services | Instructional Resources |
| Adjunct Academic Affairs | Research Committee |
| Coordinating Committee on Education | Student & Faculty Honors |

The following committees did not file reports.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cultural Affairs & Public Events | Performing Arts |
| Fine Arts & Exhibitions | Physical Planning & Utilization |
| International Studies | Undergraduate Records & Cert. |
| Library Committee | Winterim |
| Nominating Committee | |

Request to Establish the Degree of
MASTER OF MARINE POLICY
in the
COLLEGE OF MARINE STUDIES
provisionally for three or four years

University of Delaware

October 1976

Newark, Delaware 19711

ABSTRACT

The College of Marine Studies proposes to offer provisionally for three or four years a new, non-thesis, terminal Master's degree in Marine Policy (MMP) in order to meet the needs of professional employees of ocean-related businesses, government agencies, and others interested in such graduate training. The course work for this degree would consist of thirty hours of required courses, including (a) the College's concept courses in science, (b) substantive marine policy courses offered by the College, and (c) some optional courses related to marine affairs. The degree requirements could be completed in a single academic year or, on a part-time basis, over three academic years. No additional faculty would be needed to launch the degree program and no additional capital cost to the University is contemplated.

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The College of Marine Studies proposes to offer provisionally for three or four years a new, non-thesis, terminal Master's degree in Marine Policy (MMP) in order to meet the needs of professional employees of ocean-related businesses, government agencies, and others interested in such graduate training. The course work for this degree would consist of thirty hours of required courses, including (a) the College's concept courses in science, (b) substantive marine policy courses offered by the College, and (c) some optional courses related to marine affairs. The degree requirements could be completed in a single academic year or, on a part-time basis, over three academic years. No additional faculty would be needed to launch the degree program and no additional capital cost to the University is contemplated.

The College of Marine Studies of the University of Delaware presently offers the Master of Arts or Master of Science in Marine Studies and the Ph.D. in Marine Studies. There is no differentiation by the program of studies: that is, those students who specialize in marine biology, marine geology, or marine chemistry receive a degree with the same title as those whose main interests lie in the legal, political, or economic aspects of the oceans.

The College proposes to establish a new, non-thesis, terminal Master of Marine Policy degree, specifically designed for the needs of mature professional persons drawn from industry, government, and other interested groups. The degree would be offered on a provisional basis for three or four years and, if deemed successful, would be proposed as a permanent program.

Present Program at the College of Marine Studies

Since the establishment of the College in 1971, several students have enrolled in the Marine Affairs program applying history, law, political science, economics, and other social science disciplines to the oceans, the seabed, and the coastal zone. Each student interested in "marine affairs" has taken at least three of the following courses: Concepts in Marine Geology, Concepts in Chemical Oceanography, Concepts in Applied Ocean Science, Concepts in Physical Oceanography, and Concepts in Biological Oceanography. In addition he has usually taken seminars in the legal aspects of the coastal zone, environmental law, international law, marine resource economics, maritime history, and so forth. In order to complete their degrees these students have been required to complete the University's requirements of 30 graduate credit hours, satisfy the College's core course requirements, obtain substantive knowledge of their field, and write a substantial Master's thesis.

Completion of this entire course of study leading to the present Master of Marine Studies degree with a concentration in marine affairs often requires two or three years of study.

This length of time, however, is greater than many potential students can afford, especially those who are already employed in ocean-related organizations or who already have advanced professional degrees (e.g. a J.D. or M.B.A). Such persons can only devote a limited time to the acquisition of a further degree which would improve their skills or qualify them for employment in ocean-related industries or government agencies.

Under this proposal for a Master of Marine Policy degree, the existing Master of Marine Studies and Ph.D. in Marine Studies would, of course, be retained for those students planning a more scholarly or research-oriented career and who could devote more than a single academic year to the pursuit of a graduate degree. But there would be a new option for a different clientele to obtain professional training in the College.

Candidates for the Degree

During the last decade public concern about the uses of the oceans, the seabed, and the marine environment has mounted. The increasing interest in both the economic exploitation and conservation of marine resources has led to the creation of new agencies and the expansion of old organizations, both public and private, concerned with naval security, natural resources, transportation, and environmental problems. More than ever government agencies, private business, and public service groups require talented managers who are both aware of the legal, political, and economic problems encountered in the determination of marine policy and sensitive to the importance of scientific research.

State agencies that have new requirements for staff trained to deal with marine policy include Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control and the State Planning Office; Federal agencies include

the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Federal Maritime Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, and the U.S. Department of State, Navy, and Interior.

Private corporations in the Delaware Valley region have similar needs. Candidates for the Master of Marine Policy degree could come from such companies as the Shipbuilding Division of Bethlehem Steel, Maryland Shipbuilding and Dry Dock, Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Atlantic-Richfield, British Petroleum, Exxon, Getty, Gulf, Mobil, Sun Oil, and Texaco Oil Companies, Moore-McCormack Lines, United States Lines, and the Penjerdel Corporation, to name some of them.

The Master of Marine Policy degree could also be attractive for international organizations and agencies, such as the United Nations, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Oceanographic Commission, and the International Energy Agency, not only for their own personnel, but also for the training of apt students from developing countries in ocean-related problems that involve international legal, political, and economic issues.

In order to meet the educational needs of these potential students and of their actual or prospective employers, within the time available to them, the College of Marine Studies proposes to offer a professional degree. Completion of this degree would not require the thesis and would be regarded as terminal, that is, not en route to the Ph.D. degree in Marine Studies. Students enrolled in the Master of Marine Policy program should be able to receive their degrees in a single academic year by meeting the University's requirements of 30 graduate credit hours during that year.

The Master of Marine Policy degree would be especially attractive to employees of agencies and businesses that have adopted the policy of granting one-year sabbaticals to members

of their professional staffs for the purpose of updating their educational qualifications and to students with law, engineering, business administration, and other degrees who wish to complement their education and training with further short specialized work in marine affairs.

To meet the needs of those students who cannot work full-time toward a degree over a nine-month academic year, the College also proposes to allow such students to work toward the Master of Marine Policy degree on a part-time basis over a period not to exceed three academic years, taking six credit hours each semester.

Programs at Other Universities

In response to the growing need for personnel trained to cope effectively with issues of marine policy, the University of Rhode Island established a Master of Marine Affairs degree in 1969. This program, which has been successful in attracting mature students, focuses on marine policy problems at the local, state, regional, national, and international levels. A total of 30 credits have been required for the degree of Master of Marine Affairs including studies of both the decision-making process and the implementation of policy. Since the requirements do not include a thesis, the Rhode Island degree can be earned in nine months of intensive full-time resident study. The curriculum is interdisciplinary in character and includes both required and elective courses.

Texas A&M University offers both the Master of Science and the Master of Business Administration degrees with specialization in marine resource management. The core courses of this program include marine resources management, ocean and coastal zone law, marine policy, coastal zone management, economics of marine resources, public and private finance and environmental law.

The University of Washington's newly established Institute for Marine Studies has developed a program leading to a master's degree specializing in marine policy, with emphasis upon coastal

resources planning and administration; international marine policy and management; marine resource development and management; naval power, national security, and foreign policy; offshore technology systems; law and marine affairs; or marine transportation and commerce.

Only Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington have thus far tapped this professional degree potential, yet Delaware has established the first Center for the Study of Marine Policy in the United States, the only graduate interdisciplinary College of Marine Studies in American higher education, and is ideally located to recruit students for a Master of Marine Policy degree.

Specific Requirements for the Degree

In order to ensure the quality of the non-thesis Master of Marine Policy degree, the College proposes that twenty-four of the thirty graduate credit hours be taken in one academic year consist of required courses. Thus, the Concepts of Marine Studies core course, running throughout the year, would account for twelve credit hours, while another twelve hours of credit would be selected from the following key courses in marine policy.

- CMS
671 or 672 Maritime History: a study of the development of oceanic commerce and sea power from earliest times to the present (3)
- CMS
673 International Law: a study of the origins, sources, and applications of international law to the oceans (3)
- CMS
674 Legal Aspects of the Coastal Zone: basic legal doctrines and public policy implications relevant to the development and protection of the coastal zone of the United States (3)
- CMS
675 Economics of Natural Resources: a study of the allocation of natural resources, especially marine and coastal resources, in modern economics (3)
- CMS
678 Environmental Law: legislation, cases, and public policy with regard to protection of the marine environment (3)

Six credits could also be taken from a variety of courses offered by the College of Marine Studies and by other Colleges which have relevance to the study of marine policy. Among this group would be such courses as:

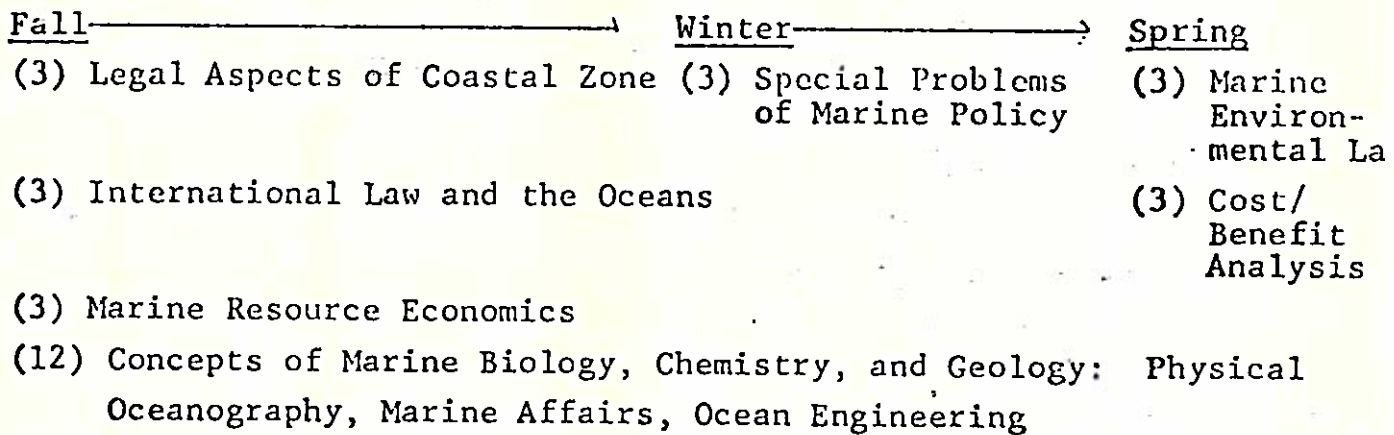
- CMS Benefit/Cost Analysis: a study of the necessity of
677 benefit cost analysis in free market economy and its
 limitations (3)
- CMS Remote Sensing of the Environment: remote sensing
681 as applied to inter-disciplinary problems in coastal
 ecology, land use, oceanography and meteorology (3)
- CMS Man as an Agent of Environmental Change: an examination
8XX of the historical and contemporary role of man as an
 increasingly important modifier of natural environment (3)
- CMS The Philosophy of Resource Use: examination of the
8XX objective, assumptions and value judgments that form
 the basis for resource development programs (3)
- H683 History of Science: scientific thought from antiquity
684 to the present (3) (3)
- BU Social, Ethical, Legal and Political Environment of
841 the Firm: an examination of the changing parameters
 within which any corporation must function (3)
- BU International Business Management: a study of decision-
872 making in the management of multi-national business
 organizations
- PS Science and Public Policy: Impact of science and tech-
600 nology on public policy, politics, and public affairs (3)
- PS Theories of International Relations: National power,
605 characteristics of power politics; contemporary theories
 explaining international behavior of nation-states (3)
- PS Contemporary Problems of World Politics: political
606 areas of international politics (3)
- PS National Security Policy-Making: Organization and
640 administration of defense establishment (3)

US Urban Decision Making (3)
 824
 US Urban Policy Alternatives: the application of public
 828 to urban and social problems (3)
 PS Public Bureaucracies (3)
 867

Although no thesis would be required, each student would be expected to write at least one major term paper in one of his seminars that would demonstrate graduate ability to organize complex materials into a coherent marine policy analysis with skill in presentation.

Special effort would be made to ensure that the students were not just "passive" recipients of course instruction, but active creators and analysts of public policy by preparing original materials and giving verbal presentations of their work.

Put in diagrammatic fashion a Master of Marine Policy degree might look like this:



Faculty and Staff Resources

Enrolment in the Master of Marine Policy degree in its first year would be limited to seven to ten students. With normal growth and present faculty resources in the College of Marine Studies there would probably be a need for a half-time teaching, half-time research faculty after the degree was permanently established; present classes and seminars would be slightly

larger and more intensified use would be made of existing resources. The degree would be administered by the College, with direct responsibility for recruitment and advisement of students within the marine affairs program. A half-time secretarial/staff position would probably be required within that program after the degree was permanently established. Key faculty in the program would be Professors Gerard J. Mangone, Lee G. Anderson, James Merrill, Robert Warren, and Garrett Power, all with appointments or joint appointments in the College of Marine Studies. Five other members of the College would be directly involved in the teaching of concepts of marine studies, while the courses of graduate faculty in other colleges or departments, especially Urban Affairs and Public Policy, Political Science, and Economics and Business Administration would gain a few students matriculating for the Master of Marine Policy degree.

Student Support

The Master of Marine Policy degree would be primarily designed for mid-career persons already employed in marine-related agencies of the local, state, national, and international government, in business firms associated with coastal, seabed, and ocean activities, and in public interest groups concerned about marine development or environmental legislation. Such potential students should pay regular graduate tuition fees while on leave from their employment. On the other hand, three fellowships should be available during its provisional years for those persons who may be beyond a professional degree or who have been previously employed in marine-related activities, yet are still in transition to permanent employment. In the provisional years three out of eight students matriculating for their graduate degree might have fellowships; in subsequent years, three out of ten.

The object of the Master of Marine Policy degree would not be a mass program, but highly specialized orientation and training for a limited number of selected mature persons whose career

advancement lies in the field of marine policy. As such it would be a genuine innovation in higher education in the Middle Atlantic region and provide a national focus for training in marine policy for career officials in government, industry, and public interest groups.

APPENDIX ONE

Do not include in Union

MARINE RELATED INDUSTRY AND
ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE
DELAWARE VALLEY REGION

A. Moe and Company, Inc.
Academy of Natural Sciences
Allen Forwarding Company
American Association of University Women
Amerada Hess Corporation
American Dredging Company
American Export Lines, Inc.
Anderson-Stokes Real Estate
Atlantic and Gulf Stevedores
Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO)
Atlantic Richfield Company
Atlantic Steamers Supply Company, Inc.
Baker, Carver and Morrell of Philadelphia, Inc.
Barcroft Company
Battelle Memorial Institute
Baycentral Corporation
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
Berg Boat Co., Berg Towing Co., Inc.
Bethlehem Steel Company, Shipbuilding Division
B. H. Sobelman and Company, Inc.
Boney Morris, Inc.
BP Oil Inc.
Building and Construction Trades Council (of Delaware)
Camden Ship Repair Company, Inc.
Campbell Soup
Carson M. Simon and Company
Chesapeake Utilities Corporation
Christiana Service Company
Columbia Gas System Service Corporation
Condex Corporation

Crisfield Dehydrating Company
Crossocean Shipping Company of Pennsylvania, Inc.
Curtis Bay Towing Company
Deasey, Scanlan, and Bender, Ltd.
Delaware (State of) Department of Natural Resources and Environmental
Control
Delaware (State of)
Delaware Conservation Education
Delaware Nature Education Center
Delaware River and Bay Authority
Delaware River Basin Commission
Delaware River Port Authority (World Trade Division)
Delaware River Port Authority (Research and Promotion)
Delaware River Terminal and Stevedoring Company
Delaware Ship Supply Company
Delaware Valley Council
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission
Delaware Watermens Association
Delaware Wildlands, Inc.
Delaware Wildlife Federation
Delmarva Advisory Council
Delmarva Power and Light Company
Dichmann, Wright and Pugh, Inc.
Doxsee Food Corporation
Dredge Harbor Yacht Basin
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I. and Company
Exxon Company, U.S.A.
Farrell Lines, Inc.
F. B. Van Degrift and Company, Inc.
Frederic R. Harris, Inc.
Furness, Withy Agencies
General American Transportation Corporation
General Electric Company
General Surveying Company
Getty Oil Company
Gilbert Associates

Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce
Gulf Oil Company
Haenn Ship Ceiling and Refitting Corporation
Hellas Ship Supply Company, Inc.
Hercules, Incorporation
Herdel Ship Repair Company, Inc.
H. J. Wolfinger and Sons, Inc.
Hudson Engineers, Inc.
Hueber Launch Service
ICI United States, Inc.
Independent Pier Company
Intercontinental Ship Supply
Interstate Oil Transport Company
Institute for Development of Riverine and Estuarine Systems
International Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots (I.O.M.M. &
Offshore Division
I.T.O. Corporation of Ameriport
J. A. Mc Carthy, Inc.
Jake's Ship Chandlers
J. E. Brenneman Company
John E. O'Connor and Sons
John C. Rogers and Company, Inc.
Johnson and Higgins of Pennsylvania, Inc.
Joint Executive Committee for the Improvement and Development
of the Philadelphia Port Area
Joseph L. Davis and Company, Inc.
Keystone Shipping Company
Krusen, Evans, and Byrne
Lavino Shipping Company
Life Raft Inspection Service Company
Luckenbach Steamship Company, Inc.
Marine Science Consortium
Maritime Brokers, Inc.
Maritime Electronics Company, Inc.
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association
Maryland Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

Maritime Brokers, Inc.
Maritime Electronics Company, Inc.
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association
Maryland Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company
Mc Allister Brothers, Inc.
Mitchell Electronics
Mobil Oil Corporation
Moore - McCormack Lines, Inc.
Nacirema Operating Company, Inc.
National Cargo Bureau, Inc.
New Castle County (Delaware) Planning Department
New Jersey Boat Works, Inc.
Northern Metal Company
Norton, Lilly and Company, Inc.
Penjerdel Corporation (Affiliate of the Greater Philadelphia
Chamber of Commerce)
Pennsylvania (Commonwealth of)
Pennsylvania Tidewater Dock Company
Philadelphia Electric Company
The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange
Philadelphia Marine Trade Association
Philadelphia Port Corporation
Philadelphia Ship Agency, Inc.
Philadelphia Ship Maintenance Company, Inc.
Philadelphia Ship Supply
Philco - Ford Corporation (Aeronutronic Ford Corporation)
Pilots Association for the Bay and River Delaware
Port of Wilmington
Port Norris Oyster Company, Inc.
River Associates, Inc.
Roy F. Weston, Inc.
Save Our Shores
S. C. Loveland Company, Inc.
Scan Marine, Inc.
Scandanavian Ship Supply Company, Inc.
Sico Company

Sierra Club (Delaware Group)
Silvi Marine Supply
South Jersey Port Corporation
Sun Oil Company
Steamship Service Corporation
Stockard Shipping and Terminal Corporation
Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company
Superintendence Company, Inc.
Sussex County (Delaware) Planning Commission
Taylor and Anderson
Technological Resources, Inc.
Technonaval, Inc.
Texaco, Inc.
Texas Transport and Terminal Company, Inc.
Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council
Toplis and Harding, Inc.
Toronto Ship Supply Company
United Auto Workers (Delaware)
United States Lines, Inc.
Unitor Ships Service
Unruh Rice Company
Valetti Marine Supply Corporation
The Viking Ship
Water Resources Association of the Delaware River B
Wilmington Department of Commerce
Wilmington Launch Service, Inc.
Wilmington Metropolitan Area Planning Coordinating Council (WILMAPCO)

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE BY THE GOVERNOR'S
HIGHER EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

Executive Order 98 establishes the "Governor's Higher Education Advisory Commission."

The stated purpose of the Commission is to make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly so that as to the University of Delaware, Delaware State College, and Delaware Technical & Community College (hereinafter the "state institutions of higher education"), there can be established: statewide higher education priorities, including priority listings of programs needing support and those to be considered for elimination or alteration because of duplication of effort or service; recommendations for better facility usage and for transfer of credits; and guidelines for state funding and tuition fees.

The members appointed to the Commission are:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| John Malarkey | Harriet Williams |
| G. Donald Dryden | Mary Stein |
| David R. Keifer | Alice Alekman |
| E. A. Trabant | Ralph W. Allen |
| Luna I. Mishoe | James Oxford |
| Paul K. Weatherly | Martha Shockley |
| Ralph E. Kleinman | Lawrece Taylor |
| Richard L. Sutton, Chairman | |

The Commission is not funded. The Chairman of the Commission is directed to prepare its report for submission to the Governor and the General Assembly by December 15, 1976. This is that report.

The Commission understands that its stated purpose should be summarized as follows: to recommend a method or methods whereby the State of Delaware can achieve two goals: (1) the State should not fund higher education services or facilities which are unnecessarily duplicative or which cause or promote the underutilization of facilities; (2) the State must necessarily establish, from time to time, funding priorities for higher education services and facilities, because the State cannot meet all of the competing needs for its funds.

The Commission believes that different methods are required to accomplish these two goals. We turn first to the Commission's conclusions and recommendations relating to duplication of services and facilities and the underutilization of facilities.

No one's interest is served by unnecessary duplication of educational services or facilities or by the underutilization of expensive educational facilities. The Commission is satisfied that each of the state institutions of higher education recognize that it is not only its duty but in its self-interest to eliminate waste and duplication and the underutilization of facilities. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there is no reliable mechanic to assure that duplication and underutilization does not occur, notwithstanding the best intentions of each institution acting in light of its own perceived needs.

Therefore, the Commission recommends that there be established a Board of Review consisting of nine members to be appointed three each by the three Boards of Trustees of the state institutions of higher education from their own membership, with the chairmanship of the Board to rotate among the representatives of the three institutions.

The Board of Review would certify to the Governor and the General Assembly, in conjunction with funding requests by the state institutions of higher education, that there was no unnecessary duplication of services or facilities by those institutions and, where duplication may occur, why it is justified or what each institution will do to eliminate it.

In making such certification the Board of Review would take into consideration the availability within the state of educational services provided by private institutions of higher education. The Legislature should make it a requirement for any private institution of higher education which receives state aid that it supply such information about its services to the Board of Review as that Board may from time to time request.

Further, the Board of Review would certify, in conjunction with funding requests by the state institutions of higher education, that full use was being made of the facilities of the state institutions of higher education or, where underutilization may occur, why it is justified or what each institution will do to eliminate it.

In order to try to eliminate all unnecessary duplication of educational services, the General Assembly should submit to the Board of Review any request for assistance received by a private institution of higher education to determine whether giving such assistance would result in or promote duplication of a pre-existing service provided by the state institutions of higher education.

The state institutions of higher education would be responsible for supplying to the Board of Review such information as it may request in order to carry out its designated functions and such ministerial services as are necessary for the Board to act.

The Board should have no other powers or duties than as stated above. The Board should not be separately staffed. The cost of making sure that there is no duplication or underutilization should not itself become the source of any material state funding.

We turn now to the Commission's conclusions and recommendations relating to the establishment of priorities or guidelines for the funding of higher educational services and facilities when the state is unable to meet all the competing demands for its funds.

The ultimate authority and responsibility for the appropriation of state funds as between competing needs rests with the General Assembly. The Commission does not believe that the General Assembly should surrender, even if it constitutionally could, this important function with respect to education to some educational czar or super state board. Moreover, Delaware's small size and population made it possible to deal effectively with priorities without creating, as some larger more populous states have done, an expensive, separate governmental body.

However, the General Assembly cannot properly and responsibly establish priorities unless it is well-informed by the Governor and the Executive Branch as to their priorities, by the state institutions of higher education as to their priorities and their needs to carry out their critical function of educating our citizens, and by the public whose welfare is, after all, the final criteria for the establishment of priorities.

Therefore, the Commission recommends that the General Assembly designate the Joint Committee of Education of the Senate and the House as the Committee to which funding requests of the state institutions of higher education would initially be referred for analysis and for final recommendation to both Houses of the General Assembly. This would permit one committee to develop the expertise and experience which is necessary to make informed recommendations about priorities. This Committee should be directed to hold well-publicized hearings in each of the three counties at which the state institutions of higher education, members of the public, and the Executive Branch should be heard with respect to funding requests from the state institutions of higher education.

Further, the Commission recommends that the Governor designate a single member of the administration who would be responsible for the Executive Branch's review of funding requests for higher education so that the adequate expertise and experience can be developed in the course of an administration which will permit informed considerations and judgments on priorities by the Governor in submitting his budget and making his recommendations to the General Assembly.

The Council of Presidents of the state institutions of higher education has requested that I note that it does not endorse the recommendation contained in the paragraph immediately above. Mr. Kleinman has requested that the report note his belief that the recommendations contained herein should not be immediately implemented but should simply serve as a focus for future deliberations and that the Governor and the General Assembly should continue to examine the important questions put to the Commission to complete the work of the Commission.

/s/ Richard L. Sutton

NOMINEES

for the

BUDGETARY REVIEW COMMITTEE

This will be a closed ballot election to fill the five positions from the slate of ten. Persons obtaining most votes would be chosen to the 5-year term, next most to the 4-year term, etc. Please do not vote for more than five or your vote will be invalid.

- Burton Abrams - Economics _____
- Paul Brown - Physical Education _____
- Frank Dilley - Philosophy _____
- Joachim Elterich - Agriculture & Food Economics _____
- Harry Hutchinson - Economics _____
- Ralph Kleinman - Mathematics _____
- Sheila McMahon - Nursing _____
- Marian Palley - Political Science _____
- Francis Tannian - Urban Affairs & Public Policy _____
- Peter Warter - Electrical Engineering _____