

REPORT TO THE
MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BY THE
MINNESOTA JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD

JANUARY 15, 1965

REPORT TO THE
MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

MINNESOTA JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD

Frederick L. Deming, President. . . 1963-1970
Ben M. Wichterman, Vice-President . 1963-1966
Raymond A. Crippen, Jr., Secretary. 1963-1966
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January 15, 1965



MINNESOTA JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD
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January 19, 1965

To the Honorable Karl F. Rolvaag, Governor of Minnesota,
Members of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota

In accordance with the Laws of Minnesota, 1963, Chapter 837, transmitted herewith is the report of the Minnesota Junior College Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick L. Deming,
President

PREFACE

The Committee on Education Beyond the High School appointed by President Eisenhower said in 1957 in its Second Report to the President: "The expansion of the 2-year college has been one of the most notable developments in post-high school education in twentieth century America."

The President's Commission on National Goals said in 1961: "Two-year colleges should be within commuting distance of most high school graduates."

President Kennedy in his 1963 Message on Education told Congress: "The opportunity for a college education is severely limited for hundreds of thousands of young people because there is no college in their own communities. This absence of college facilities in many communities causes an unfortunate waste of our most promising youthful talent. A demonstrated method of meeting this particular problem effectively is the creation of two-year community colleges."

The Minnesota Legislature took positive action in the direction recommended by these statements when it passed the 1963 Junior College Law providing for a State Junior College Board with authority to establish and administer a system of State Junior Colleges. The Minnesota Junior College Board has moved rapidly since its appointment in September of 1963 and is now operating such a system. This report will provide a brief background about the two-year college in the United States and in Minnesota, will describe the activities of the Junior College Board to date, and will present the recommendations of the Board for the development of the Minnesota Junior College System in years ahead.

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SECTION I

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES

The two-year junior or community college is not a new development on the American scene. It had its origin in the mid-nineteenth century criticism of the existing universities by educators who suggested separating the upper and lower divisions of the universities. The first real separation of the junior college from the senior college came in 1892 at the University of Chicago through the work of William Rainey Harper. Largely because of his influence, the first public junior college opened in Joliet, Illinois in 1902, as a postgraduate division of Joliet High School.

The junior college movement started slowly, but it has come into its own in the population explosion that has followed World War II. New colleges were opened in ten states this fall, and about twenty-five new colleges are being opened each year. There are today 733 junior colleges in the United States -- 453 public institutions enrolling nearly a million students, and 280 private and independent institutions enrolling about 100,000 students. Growth has been most rapid in California, where eighty-four of every 100 freshman and sophomores are now enrolled in public junior colleges, but Florida is close behind with a growth from 7,000 students in six junior colleges in 1957 to 78,000 students in twenty-nine junior colleges in 1964.

These junior colleges are typically commuter institutions. They provide education at low cost, close to the home of the student. In the

early years they concentrated mainly on providing the lower division work of the four-year college, but during later years they have greatly broadened their programs. The typical college will now provide:

- The first two years of college
- Semi-professional and technical programs complete in the two-year college and aimed at job entry
- Adult education

The typical two-year college will emphasize teaching as its main function, and instructors will be chosen for their teaching ability rather than their ability to write or to do research. It will emphasize its guidance function and will attempt to reduce academic mortality by giving a maximum amount of guidance and individual help to the student. It will provide an extra-curricular program designed to develop leadership and social maturity. It will serve as a cultural and educational center for its community and will make its staff and facilities available for this purpose.

The fantastic growth of the two-year college can be attributed to an increasing public awareness of its unique contribution. It can bring appropriate educational opportunity within the financial and geographic reach of many who would otherwise be deprived. It can offer technical and semi-professional programs that cannot be matched elsewhere, and can offer the first two years of baccalaureate degree programs equal in quality to similar programs in four-year institutions. It can lift the cultural and educational level of the community through programs for adults. Most of all, it can help each state to solve the problem of providing more equal educational opportunity to people in all parts of the state.

SECTION II

THE LOCALLY-SUPPORTED JUNIOR COLLEGE
IN MINNESOTA FROM 1914 TO 1964

Minnesota's junior college growth has not been as spectacular as that in the more populous states, but Minnesota has been on the junior college scene since its first public junior college was opened in Cloquet in 1914. That first college did not survive World War I, but the Rochester Junior College has been in continuous operation since its establishment in 1915. Hibbing junior college has operated continuously since 1916, Eveleth since 1918, Virginia since 1921, Ely and Itasca since 1922, Worthington since 1936, Brainerd since 1938, Austin since 1940, Fergus Falls since 1960, and Willmar since 1962. Public junior colleges have also been operated at Faribault (1915-1918), Jackson (1916-1918), Pipestone (1919-1923), Duluth (1927-1950), Tracy (1936-1948), Crosby-Ironton (1937-1948), and Albert Lea (1938-1943).

From 1914 until 1964 the public junior colleges in Minnesota were operated by local school districts under the rules and regulations of the Minnesota State Board of Education. Financial support of each of the colleges was entirely the responsibility of the school district in which it was located up until 1957 when the state legislature authorized state aid in the amount of \$200 per pupil. This amount was raised to \$250 in 1959, to \$300 in 1961, and to \$350 in 1963.

The locally-supported junior colleges in Minnesota were handicapped by the lack of adequate funds and by the fact that they were usually

housed with the high school, and as a result their programs were largely college transfer in nature. The colleges saw semi-professional and technical education as a great need, but the school districts were not able to supply the space and equipment needed for such programs.

In the college transfer programs, the colleges established an excellent reputation, and studies showed that their students performed well after transfer. They were able to attract and hold excellent faculty members, and made real contributions to the educational and cultural life in their communities.

Full-time equivalent enrollments during the last five years of local operation were as follows:

	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
AUSTIN	351.0	374.0	436.8	440.5	490.0
BRAINERD	163.3	221.7	245.7	227.1	233.2
ELY	127.0	126.3	159.3	166.3	158.0
EVELETH	95.0	126.3	138.7	127.0	117.7
FERGUS FALLS		100.2	203.3	214.5	233.8
HIBBING	456.0	464.0	536.7	571.2	547.4
ITASCA	271.3	251.3	234.0	266.1	267.8
ROCHESTER	474.6	572.8	719.2	780.6	880.5
VIRGINIA	356.0	419.5	430.0	491.0	435.0
WILLMAR				85.9	192.2
WORTHINGTON	219.7	286.3	318.1	326.4	385.3
TOTAL	2513.9	2942.4	3421.8	3696.6	3940.9

SECTION III

THE MINNESOTA JUNIOR COLLEGE LAW OF 1963

Even with state aid, the locally-supported junior colleges in Minnesota could not keep up with the expanding enrollments and the need for broader programs. The building of facilities was still a local responsibility, and the districts had all they could do to keep up with the need for facilities at the elementary and secondary school level. Districts which should have started junior colleges did not do so because of the financial problems involved. The 1963 legislature realized that Minnesota's junior colleges would not be able to do what would be expected of them in the future unless they became completely state-supported and passed a law making possible the establishment of a system of state-operated junior colleges. The law was as follows:

Session Laws of 1963, Chapter 837

Sec. 29. Subdivision 1. (1) Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state junior college board which is hereby created.

(2) Three of said state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the other state junior colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a state junior college in northwestern Minnesota.

Subd. 2. (1) The state junior college board shall consist of five members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in junior colleges of Minnesota. Except as otherwise provided in clause (2) each members shall be

appointed for a seven year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The governor shall in like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board.

(2) The first state junior college board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of one member appointed for a seven year term, two members appointed for a five year term, and two members appointed for a three year term. The term of each such appointee shall commence on July 1, 1963.

(3) The state junior college board shall elect a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate offices.

(4) Members of the state junior college board shall serve without compensation but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner as other state officers are reimbursed therefore.

Subd. 3. (1) The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior colleges established in subdivision 1 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this subdivision.

(2) The board may determine the exact location and site for each junior college and shall report to the 1965 regular session of the legislature in regard thereto. Such report shall be filed not later than January 15, 1965.

(3) The board may locate a junior college at the place of an existing junior college. It may contract with the school district owning and operating such existing junior college by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the operation thereof by the state junior college board notwithstanding any provision or limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this subdivision. The state junior college board, however, shall not locate or take over the operation of an existing junior college prior to July 1, 1964, nor shall it locate and take over the operation of any junior college which was not in existence upon the date of the final enactment of this section.

(4) Subject to the other provisions of this section, the board shall appoint the heads of each junior college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees.

All such appointed persons shall be subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board. The board shall fix the compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law. Personnel of an existing junior college taken over by the state junior college board pursuant to the provisions of this section shall continue as members of such retirement systems to which such personnel were eligible immediately prior to becoming employees of the state junior college board, and until such time as the legislature otherwise provides. The state junior college board is authorized to make the appropriate deductions and contributions to such retirement systems.

Subd. 4. (1) The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each junior college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge of and interest in junior colleges residing in the area served by such junior college. The board from time to time shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the junior college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.

(2) The board shall prescribe the courses of study, including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, but not less than the fees and tuition required to be paid by students in state colleges, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such junior colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.

(3) A junior college under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board as a state junior college is ineligible for junior college aids under the provisions of any law heretofore or hereafter enacted unless such law specifically provides therefor.

Subd. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 130, or any other law to the contrary no junior college shall be established after the final enactment of this section until the requirements of such chapter are met and the establishment thereof is also approved by the state junior college board.

SECTION IV

THE MINNESOTA STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE SYSTEM TODAY

The members of the Minnesota Junior College Board were appointed by Governor Karl F. Rolvaag on September 17, 1963. With the help of Commissioner of Administration Stephen T. Quigley and State Budget Officer Norman Dybdahl, the Board quickly set up a budget for the operation of its central office in fiscal 1964 and set about acquainting itself with the existing junior colleges and their programs and personnel. Members of the Board visited all eleven colleges before the end of 1963.

The Executive Director was hired in February of 1964 and began his duties on March 1, 1964. It was agreed that the administrators of the various colleges in the proposed state system would be the chief administrative officers of their institutions, but that their contact with the State Board would be through the Executive Director. It was also agreed that business procedures for the various colleges would be centralized in the office of the Executive Director.

During the spring of 1964, all of the existing junior colleges asked to be taken into the proposed state system. The Board accepted all eleven, with the provision that eventual consolidation of Virginia Junior College and Eveleth Junior College would reduce the number to ten.

An agreement was made whereby each school district would make available, for at least three more years, the space and equipment that had been used for junior college purposes. This meant that the college

would continue to share space with the public schools in Austin, Ely, Eveleth, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Itasca, Rochester, and Virginia. The Willmar Community College is located in a remodelled air force station, and the Brainerd Junior College moved this fall to a new building provided for the purpose by the Brainerd school district.

The agreement provided that the State College Board would be responsible for the salaries of administrators, teachers, librarians, secretaries and clerks; office expense including printing and publishing; library books, periodicals, newspapers, and supplies; audio-visual aids, including film rentals; instructional supplies; guidance supplies; travel expense for staff members, graduation expense; tuition refunds; telephone and telegraph expense; postage; contributions to appropriate state retirement plans for employees; and miscellaneous expenses of instruction. The agreement provided that the school district would be responsible for custodial salaries; fuel and heat; water and sewerage; power and light; custodial supplies; property insurance; upkeep and repair of grounds, buildings, and equipment; debt redemption; and capital outlay expenditures. The agreement provided that Bookstore accounts and Activity Fund accounts would be handled locally by the colleges.

The school districts signed the agreement upon payment of one dollar by the Junior College Board, with the verbal agreement that they would be repaid, if the Junior College Board had funds available before the close of fiscal 1965, for any out-of-pocket costs they incurred as a result of making space and equipment available to the junior college. It was agreed that they would not receive payment toward amortization

of the cost of space used, but that if possible they would be repaid for other expenditures which they had made.

There have been countless administrative problems to solve in the transition from local to state operation, but the wholehearted cooperation of everyone concerned has made for a very smooth takeover.

Faculty contracts which had been made by the school districts have been honored by the State Board and faculty members are being paid for this year according to the various school district salary schedules. Office personnel have been placed in the classified civil service, and are being handled in the same manner as other state employees.

The programs of the various colleges are much as they were last year, but some significant beginnings have been made in the technical areas. A two-year associate degree program in nursing has been started in Hibbing, and the program for electronics technicians has been strengthened at Rochester.

Some statistics on faculty and enrollment at the end of the second week of the fall quarter are given below:

	<u>Total Enrollment</u>	<u>Total Credit Hours</u>	<u>F.T.E.* at 15 Hrs.</u>	<u>F.T.E. Faculty</u>	<u>Student Faculty Ratio</u>
Austin	601	8911	594.1	23.47	24-1
Brainerd	318	4628	308.5	13.8	22.4-1
Ely	202	2953	196.9	11.14	17.7-1
Eveleth	153	2509.5	167.3	7.87	21.1-1
Fergus Falls	361	4329	288.6	17.43	16.6-1
Hibbing	695	9338	622.5	34.47	18-1
Itasca	347	5242	349.5	15.27	23-1
Rochester	1347	17215	1147.7	45.00	25.5-1
Virginia	482	7667	511	26.00	19.7-1
Willmar	349	4309	287.3	14.63	19.6-1
Worthington	552	7595.5	506.4	18.31	27.7-1
TOTALS	5407	74697	4979.8	226.59	21.9-1

*Full-time equivalent students.

The following list of major actions taken at Board meetings provides a step-by-step record of the activity of the Board:

September 26, 1963 -- All members present, plus Commissioner Quigley, and Budget Director Dybdahl.

Elected officers.

Adopted budget for central office.

Agreed to appointment of three members to Liaison Committee on Higher Education.

Heard explanation of junior college operations in past by representatives of the State Department of Education.

Agreed with suggestion by Msgr. Shannon that all existing colleges should be visited as soon as possible.

October 18, 1963 -- All members present, plus Quigley, Dybdahl, Assistant Attorney General Norton.

Named as members to Liaison Committee - Deming, Wichterman, Jyring. Executive Secretary to replace one when named.

Authorized temporary clerical help.

Approved job description for Executive Secretary, authorized Commissioner of Administration to spend funds in advertising the position.

Agreed upon a schedule for visits to colleges -- Willmar and Worthington on November 15, range colleges on November 18 and 19, Brainerd and Fergus Falls on December 6, Rochester and Austin on December 18.

Made committee assignments -- Shannon, Standards and Curriculum; Crippen, Relations with Existing Colleges; Jyring, Physical Plants and Costs; Wichterman, Formula for Site Selection.

Pointed out that purpose of visits would be to reassure local educators that it is not the intent of the Legislature or plan of the Board "to impose some master plan that would do violence to local traditions of education which have demonstrated value."

Agreed that it would probably not be possible to establish one State Junior College as a "pilot project."

November 15, 1963 -- Deming, Wichterman, Crippen, Jyring -- Meeting at Worthington.

Approved lease of space at 555 Wabasha for central office.

December 13, 1963 -- All members present, plus junior college Deans.

Agreed that the Executive Secretary would not be the President or Provost of the state system, but an officer of the Board.

Selected Deming to act as a member of the Liaison Committee's Subcommittee on Technical Education until an Executive Secretary was appointed.

In response to a question from the A.A.U.W., agreed that all regular meetings are public and that attendance by representatives of such groups would be welcomed.

Agreed to grant a hearing to the Range College Committee.

In response to question from Hibbing about 2-year nursing program, agreed that Board was not yet in a position to approve or disapprove particular courses in particular colleges, but would not discourage local planning.

January 22, 1964 -- All members present, plus Dybdahl and Norton

Received resolutions from Austin and Virginia Boards of Education asking that their junior colleges be made part of the state system.

Agreed that the Board would enter into lease arrangements with local school districts under appropriate circumstances.

February 14, 1964 -- All members present, plus Dybdahl and Norton.

Hired Philip C. Helland as Executive Secretary at \$17,000 per year. Authorized Executive Secretary to order furniture and equipment for central office and hire necessary personnel.

Received resolution from Hibbing Board of Education asking that its junior college and area vocational-technical school be part of the state system.

Received a resolution from Coleraine Board of Education asking that Itasca junior college be made part of the state system.

Received a resolution from Grand Rapids Board of Education asking that Itasca Junior College be moved to the campus of the University's North Central School and Experiment Station.

Received a resolution from the Ely Board of Education asking that its junior college be part of the state system.

Received a resolution from Thief River Falls urging the establishment of a junior college there.

Received various letters and resolutions concerning location of range colleges.

Received advice from Attorney General's office that Board could not make an agreement with a school district which would reduce its indebtedness or debt limit.

Discussed question of colleges which had been discontinued but not officially closed -- Albert Lea in particular. Agreed that 35-mile separation between new out-state colleges would be wise.

March 20, 1964 -- All members present, plus Helland, Dybdahl, and Norton.

Appointed Executive Secretary to Liaison Committee, replacing Wichterman.

Authorized Executive Secretary to attend convention of American Association of Junior Colleges and to be a member of the Airborne Institute sponsored by the Educational Facilities Laboratory and visiting junior colleges throughout the United States.

Authorized Executive Secretary to meet with administrators in junior college towns to discuss methods by which takeover and lease might be accomplished.

Accepted offer of help in site selection from Metropolitan Planning Commission.

Received resolutions from Willmar, Fergus Falls, and Rochester Boards of Education asking that their junior colleges be made part of the state system.

Heard a delegation from the iron range present its case for an East Range Junior College.

Heard a delegation from Fairmont present its case for a junior college there.

April 30, 1964 -- All members present, plus Helland, Dybdahl and Norton.

Heard a delegation from Thief River Falls present its case for a junior college there.

Heard a delgation from International Falls present its case for a junior college there.

Moved that colleges which might become part of the state system could continue to use their present names for next year.

Changed the title of its executive officer from Executive Secretary to Executive Director.

Agreed that Board would not try to deal separately with fifteen colleges, but that contacts by individual colleges should be through the Executive Director.

Agreed that Local Advisory Committee would be advisory both to the Board and to the local college.

Moved that State Junior Colleges should be "comprehensive institutions with a community-oriented approach, and that among their offerings should be short courses, institutes, conferences, clinics, forums, concerts, exhibits, studies, basic college work, vocational-technical work, and continuing education, all related to community needs."

Agreed that Board could not take over Area Vocational-Technical Schools as such under the present law and that school districts operating such schools in addition to junior colleges should be asked to maintain them for the coming year, but agreed that investigation should be continued as to possibility of federal funds for vocational-technical courses in junior colleges.

Moved to invite the eleven existing junior colleges to become part of the state system as of July 1, 1964, with the provision that Eveleth and Virginia would be committed to eventual consolidation, and authorized the Executive Director to proceed with steps necessary for takeover.

May 22, 1964 -- Deming, Shannon, and Jyring, plus Helland and Dybdahl.

Moved to adopt a tentative budget for 1963-64 of \$2,500,000 for instructional costs in the eleven colleges which had been invited

to become part of the state system, with the provision that additional payments to school districts for other costs would be determined at a later date.

Approved a preliminary form of an agreement to be made with school districts.

Agreed to use the Metropolitan Planning Commission and consultant help in planning report to legislature.

June 22, 1964 -- All members present, plus Helland, Dybdahl, and Norton.

Received resolution from Worthington Board of Education asking that its junior college be made part of the state system.

Adopted policies in regard to conditions of employment for classified and unclassified employees.

Adopted policies in regard to tuition and fees.

Approved a central office budget for 1964-65.

Approved an agreement form to be used in takeover of existing colleges.

Set Dean's salaries for 1964-65 according to contracts held by school districts.

Moved to recommend to the Legislative Building Commission that a "first unit" should be built at every existing college except Ely, and for new colleges in the metropolitan area and in northwestern Minnesota.

July 17, 1964 -- Deming, Wichterman, Crippen, Jyring, plus Helland and Dybdahl.

Received a report that agreements had been signed by Austin, Brainerd, Eveleth, Fergus Falls, Itasca, and Worthington, and that remaining five had indicated intention to sign at next Board of Education meeting.

Moved to declare to the Surplus Property Section the Board's interest in obtaining the facilities of the Grand Rapids Air Force Station.

Made plans to visit International Falls, Coleraine, and Grand Rapids on September 14, and to visit Thief River Falls and Crookston on September 15.

Approved salaries of faculty members according to contracts previously signed with school districts.

Hired Dr. Hal Hagen of Mankato State College as a consultant for a period of six weeks.

Received advice from Norton that junior colleges could not use state funds for matching federal funds for student loans until an appropriation is made for the purpose.

Approved a presentation to the Legislative Building Commission calling for a six-year program to build first units at existing colleges except Ely and at Metropolitan and Northwestern College.

September 14, 1964 -- All members present, plus Helland and Dybdahl
(Meeting at Grand Rapids)

Authorized Executive Director to hire an assistant.

Approved plans for a revised presentation to the Legislative Building Commission, including priorities -- authorized Executive Director to work with Commissioner of Administration and State Architect to develop materials.

Set pay rate for student help.

Agreed to reimburse school districts at 100% for capital outlay purchases made during 1964-65 and to work out depreciation schedule for purchases made prior to July 1, 1964.

October 12, 1964 -- Deming, Wichterman, Shannon, and Crippen, plus Helland.

Heard delegations from Anoka County, the Committee for United Effort, Bloomington, Dakota County, the Eastern Metropolitan area, St. Paul, South Washington County, North Hennepin County, Richfield, and Minneapolis.

Formally approved the report made to the Legislative Building Commission on October 1, 1964.

Agreed to abandon interest in the Grand Rapids Air Force Station.

October 21, 1964 -- Deming, Shannon, and Jyring, plus Helland.

Approved tentative biennial budget for existing colleges.

Authorized Executive Director to prepare budget for new colleges based on 1000 students in the metropolitan area and 100 students in northwestern Minnesota in 1965-66, and 3500 students in the metropolitan area and 200 in northwestern Minnesota in 1966-67.

November 13, 1964 -- Deming, Wichterman, Crippen, and Jyring, plus Helland.

Heard a delegation from Fairmont present the possibility of securing temporary facilities there.

Approved rental of special facilities in Brainerd.

Approved enlargement of central office staff to include Executive Director, Assistant for Academic Administration, Assistant for Business Administration, Accountant II, Account Clerk, and three Clerk Stenographer or Clerk Typist positions.

Requested Executive Director to secure estimates of cost of remodeling facilities of University's North Central School and Experiment Station for use by Itasca Junior College.

Approved tentative draft of biennial budget and instructed Executive Director to prepare final draft.

Received communications from Montevideo, St. Michael, International Fall, Adams, Alexandria, Hutchinson, and Red Lake Falls, asking for consideration as junior college sites.

December 8, 1964 -- Deming, Wichterman, and Jyring, plus Helland.

Heard a delegation from St. Michael present the case for a junior college there.

Heard a delegation from Coleraine request that Itasca Junior College be kept in Coleraine.

Received a communication from Fairmont indicating that the city would be willing to purchase a site and make it available for junior college purposes.

- Received a communication from Thief River Falls indicating that the community had taken an option on a site which they would furnish and that temporary space for junior college purposes would be available in the senior high school there.
- Received a letter from the Red Wing Board of Education indicating its interest in having that city considered as a site for a junior college.
- Received a letter from the Minneapolis Board of Education indicating that space in Minneapolis Central High School could be made available for junior college purposes in the fall of 1965.
- Received a letter from the Anoka County Junior College Committee indicating that space in Centennial High School at Circle Pines could be made available for junior college purposes in the fall of 1965.
- Agreed to recommend to the State Board of Education that when both a junior college and an area vocational-technical school exist in the same town, the area vocational-technical school should provide training for the skilled trades and for industrial technicians, and that the junior college should provide business-related training and training for engineering technicians.
- Received a report that the Legislative Advisory Committee had approved release of money from the Contingency Fund for Architectural Planning, Educational Planning, and the salary of a Planning Director for metropolitan colleges, and authorized the Executive Director to arrange for such services.
- Approved a biennial operating fund request as follows:

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>Total</u>
Existing colleges and			
Central Office	\$2,644,768.63	\$2,018,617.61	\$5,663,386.24
N.W. College	160,995.00	102,161.00	263,156.00
Metro College "A"	549,625.00	640,217.00	1,189,842.00
Metro College "B"		549,625.00	549,625.00
Metro College "C"		549,625.00	549,625.00
Liaison Committee	22,000.00	22,000.00	44,000.00
Nat'l Defense Student			
Loans	33,050.00	49,125.00	82,175.00
Contingency Fund	200,000.00	--	200,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	\$3,610,438.63	\$4,931,370.61	\$8,541,809.24

- Moved to require that sites for new junior college buildings should be made available at no cost to the state.
- Agreed that junior colleges should probably not be larger than 3000 students.
- Moved to request that the legislature increase the number of junior colleges in the state system from 15 to 18, with ten locations assigned to existing colleges, five to the metropolitan area, one to Northwestern Minnesota, one to Northern Minnesota, and one to Southern Minnesota.

Moved to designate space in Central High School in Minneapolis and Centennial High School in Circle Pines as temporary quarters for a new junior college or colleges to be opened in the metropolitan area in the fall of 1965.

Moved to designate space in the Thief River Falls High School as temporary quarters for a new junior college to be opened in Northwestern Minnesota in the fall of 1965.

Received nominations for Advisory Committee membership from Deans, Superintendents, and Chamber of Commerce Managers in junior college towns.

January 9, 1965 -- All members present, plus Helland.

Moved to cancel committee assignments of October 18, 1963.

Received a communication from the Redwood Falls Junior College Committee requesting consideration for a junior college there.

Received a communication from Fairmont indicating that the city had purchased a junior college site.

Received a resolution from the St. Paul City Council supporting that city as the site for a junior college.

Received supplementary information from the Dakota County Committee.

Received communication from Virginia, Eveleth, and Rochester indicating availability of sites in those towns.

Authorized Executive Director to go ahead with plans for colleges in temporary locations at Minneapolis Central High School and Centennial High School in Circle Pines for the fall of 1965, provided an appropriation for operating funds is received from the 1965 legislature.

Received a report on suitability of space at the University's North Central School and Experiment Station as a site for Itasca Junior College, and moved that if cost estimates prove favorable and the University is agreeable, the move should be made in the fall of 1966.

Appointed Wichterman and Crippen to work with Helland and local people in recommending names for membership on Local Advisory Committees.

Approved rental of additional space in Austin and Rochester for 1965-67.

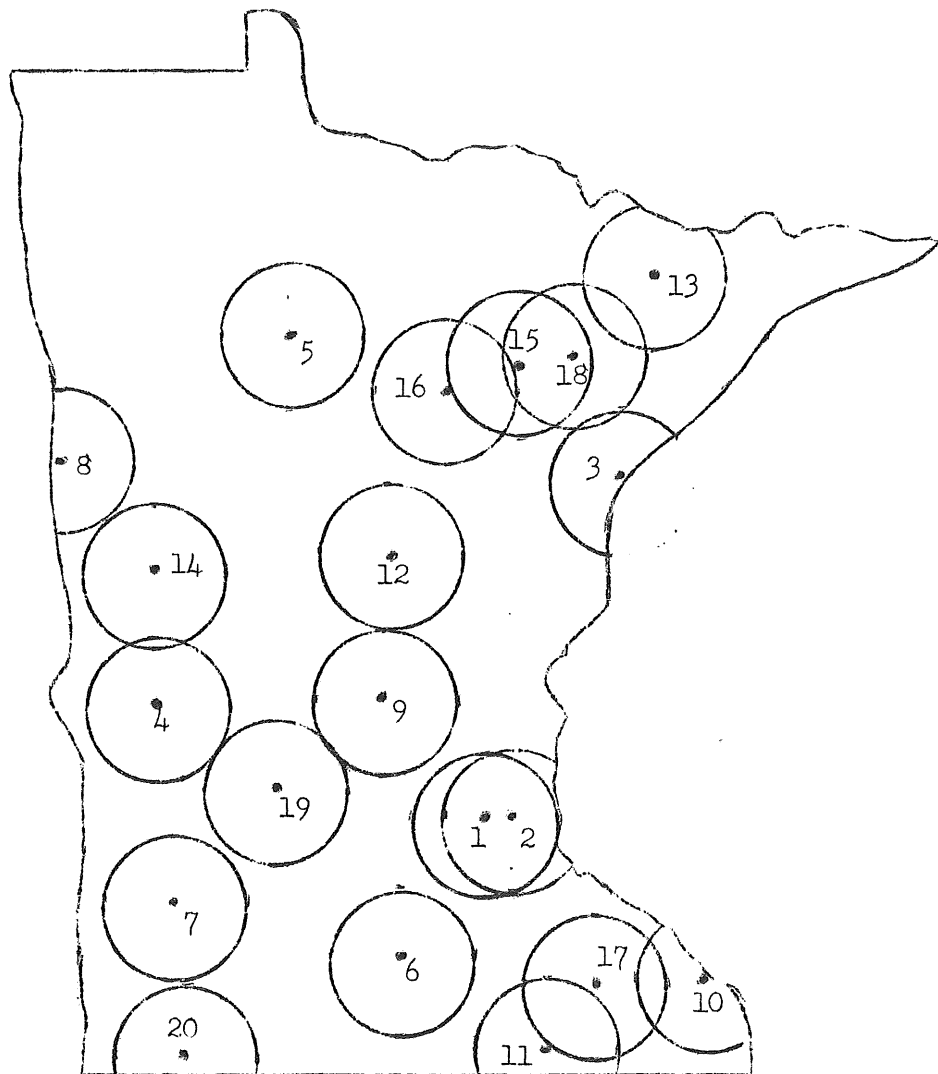
Approved academic calendar for 1965-66.

Agreed to hire the Community College Planning Center of Stanford University for Educational programming of new buildings.

The members of the Board have also participated in meeting with university officials, legislative committees, and state administrators, and have appeared as speakers on many occasions to explain and support the developing Minnesota State Junior College System.

The map on the following page shows the public institutions of higher education in Minnesota today.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA



Each circle represents a thirty mile radius.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

1. Minneapolis
2. St. Paul
3. Duluth
4. Morris

STATE COLLEGES

5. Bemidji
6. Mankato
7. Marshall
8. Moorhead
9. St. Cloud
10. Winona

PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES

11. Austin
12. Brainerd
13. Ely
14. Fergus Falls
15. Hibbing
16. Itasca
17. Rochester
18. Virginia-Eveleth
19. Willmar
20. Worthington

SECTION V

THE MINNESOTA STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE SYSTEM

IN THE YEARS AHEAD

The members of the Minnesota Junior College Board have spent a great deal of time in discussion of the role that junior colleges should play in Minnesota higher education in the years ahead. There are many matters still undecided. In this section, however, the Board will report its recommendations as of this date.

Type of Institution

The Board is committed to the idea that Minnesota's junior colleges should as far as possible be comprehensive institutions with a community-oriented approach, and that among their offerings should be short courses, institutes, conferences, clinics, forums, concerts, exhibits, studies, basic college work, vocational-technical work, and continuing education, all related to community needs.

College Transfer Education. The Board recommends that this strong aspect of junior college education in Minnesota be maintained according to past high standards and broadened wherever possible, and that emphasis be placed on improvement of library holdings.

Semi-Professional and Technical Education. The Board recommends that Minnesota's junior colleges develop greatly expanded programs in the semi-professional and technical fields, and that these programs be developed according to nationally accepted standards of accreditation. It plans to

develop, according to the standards of the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, the five programs recommended for engineering technicians by the Sub-committee on Technical Education of the Liaison Committee on Higher Education, and believes that the junior colleges are uniquely fitted for this development. The Board plans to develop extensive terminal programs including programs in the business and health related fields. The Board points out the fact that the system of Area Vocational-Technical Schools in Minnesota, has been developed separately from the junior college system but that experience in Willmar has shown that these programs can successfully be operated together when they are under one administrative head. The Board urges the legislature to study the post-high school programs of the two systems and urges that they be treated alike in the matter of tuition payment by students. The Board recommends that where junior colleges and area vocational-technical schools are located in the same communities, the junior college should emphasize business and health related training and training for engineering technicians, and that the area vocational-technical schools should emphasize training for the skilled trades and for industrial technicians.

Adult Education. The Board recommends that junior colleges develop extensive programs in the area of adult education, designed to complement the programs of the public schools in areas particularly appropriate to the junior college.

Extra-Curricular Programs. The Board reaffirms its belief that the junior college program should include extra curricular activities designed to aid the student in his development as a complete person, to build a high morale on campus, and to make the college a center for community service.

Responsibility for Sites

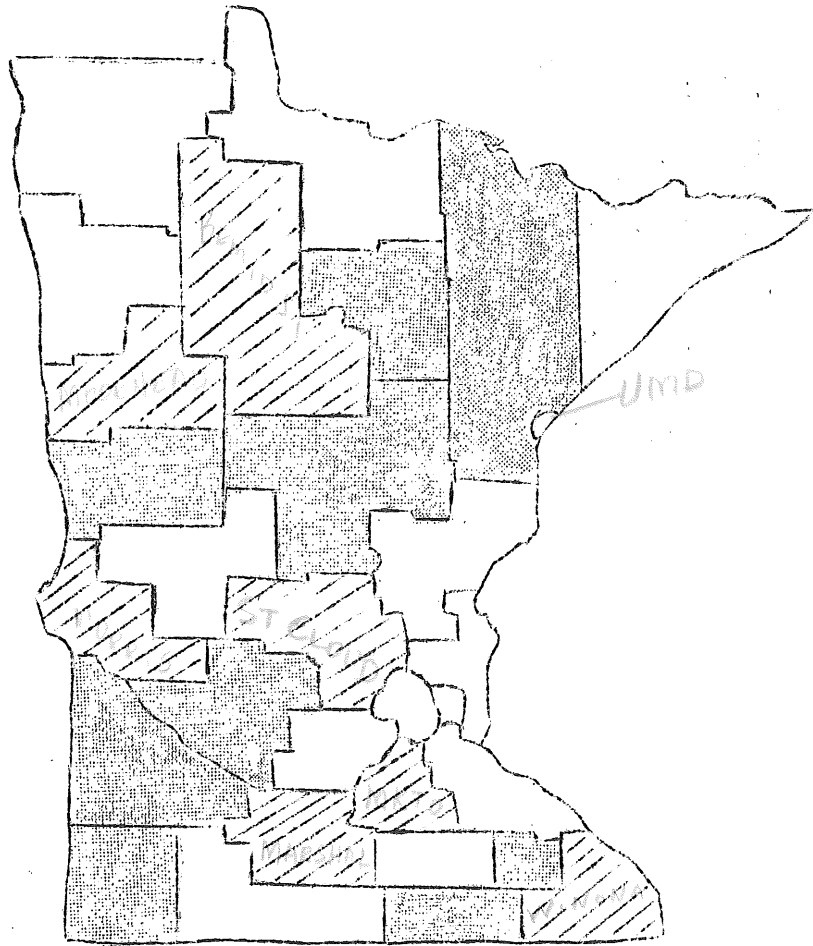
The Board is requiring that the site for a junior college building to be built by the state must be furnished by the community in which the college is to be located. The Board has agreed that a site of one hundred acres would be desirable, but has set no definite requirements since problems of site selection and acquisition vary so greatly in different parts of the state. The Board will use the services of the Metropolitan Planning Commission in determining the most suitable site in each metropolitan community, and will then ask the community to furnish the site which has been selected.



College Locations Recommended by Earlier Studies

In accordance with an enactment of the State Legislature in 1947, the Minnesota Commission on Higher Education was appointed by the State Commissioner of Education for the purpose of studying higher education in the State of Minnesota. A report of the work of the Commission was published early in 1950 in a book entitled Higher Education in Minnesota. The report, which has served as a basis for subsequent studies, recommended the strengthening of junior colleges in Minnesota by increased state support, and recommended that the number of junior colleges in Minnesota should be increased.

In 1956 the Governor's Committee on Higher Education, in its report entitled Minnesota's Stake in the Future, recommended junior colleges in areas of the state not then served by higher educational institutions, notably the northwestern and southwestern sections of the state, and in the metropolitan area.

In 1958, the Governor's Committee on Higher Education, in its report entitled The Junior College in Minnesota, recommended a system of thirty-two junior college regions, as shown below. Areas now served by public junior colleges or four year colleges are designated.



-  Served by Public Junior College
 Served by Public Four-Year College

It will be noted from this drawing that regions not yet served are the Crookston region, the Thief River Falls region, the International Falls

region, the Silver Bay region, the Mora region, the Glencoe region, the Red Wing region, the Owatonna region and the Fairmont Region.

In 1958 the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges to the Minnesota State Department of Education recommended the following as areas most in need of junior colleges, and recommended the underlined sites as the best:

The Thief River Falls - Crookston area.

The Fergus Falls - Detroit Lakes area.

The Alexandria - Morris - Benson area.

The Willmar - Litchfield - Hutchinson - Glencoe area.

The Marshall - Red Wood Falls - Montevideo - Granite Falls area.

The Fairmont area.

Since 1958 junior colleges have been established in Fergus Falls and Willmar, the University has established a four-year college at Morris, and the legislature has authorized a state college at Marshall. Areas not yet served are the Thief River Falls - Crookston area, and the Fairmont area.

In 1959 the Legislative Commission on Higher Education recommended the same areas as those recommended by the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges in 1958, and added that other areas needing attention were the twin cities and suburbs, the Faribault - Owatonna - Red Wing area, the Mora - Pine City area, and the International Falls area, with the needs of International Falls listed as most critical.

In 1962 the Junior College Task Force of the University of Minnesota recommended to the Administrative Committee of the University of Minnesota Senate that several junior colleges be developed in the metropolitan area.

The 1963 Minnesota Junior College Law authorized a system of fifteen junior colleges. It stipulated that at least three should be located in the counties of Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington, and that the needs of northwestern Minnesota should be considered. It stated that the Board could take over existing junior colleges.

College Locations Recommended by the Minnesota Junior College Board

The members of the Board have studied recommendations in regard to junior college locations which have been made in the past. They have also studied statistical material prepared by the Metropolitan Planning Commission, the Junior College Task Force of the University of Minnesota Senate, the various committees representing communities interested in securing junior colleges, and a special consultant.

Existing Colleges. The Board has taken over the eleven existing public junior colleges and is operating them as state institutions. It plans that Virginia and Eveleth will be consolidated and that the existing junior colleges then will become the first ten colleges in the Minnesota State Junior College System. Enrollment projections for the biennium are as follows:

	1965-66	1966-67
Austin	700	800
Brainerd	360	410
Ely	250	300
Fergus Falls	300	330
Hibbing	675	725
Itasca	400	450
Rochester	1250	1400
Virginia-Eveleth	695	730
Willmar	330	380
Worthington	550	600
Total	5510	6125

Northwestern Minnesota. The Board has studied the area in northwestern Minnesota and has concluded that there is need for higher education opportunity in the Crookston and Thief River Falls areas. In view of the fact that the University of Minnesota is proposing a technical institute at Crookston and that there is temporary space available in the Thief River Falls High School the Board proposes that if the Legislature will give indication by March 1, 1965, that it plans to appropriate the necessary operating funds, the Board will open a junior college in temporary quarters in the Thief River Falls High School in the fall of 1965.

The first unit of a new campus will be requested from the 1967 Legislature and occupied in the fall of 1968. the enrollment projection is for 100 students in 1965-66 and 200 students in 1966-67.

The Metropolitan Area. The Board has studied the statistical material relating to the five-county metropolitan area and has found that even the most conservative estimates place the number of metropolitan area students who will not find room in existing colleges in 1970 as above the 10,000 mark. Other estimates are for a shortage of more than 17,000 spaces by 1970. In view of these estimates and of controlled admission policies recently announced by the University, it is the Board's feeling that an enrollment of 15,000 junior college students would be reached in the metropolitan area in the near future.

The Board has discussed appropriate size for junior colleges, and feels that a junior college should probably not become larger than about 3000 students if it is to do its job well. In view of the potential enrollment in the metropolitan area, the Board feels that three junior colleges in the area will not be sufficient. It feels that five junior colleges should be

planned for the five-county area now, and recognizes that this number may need to be increased if the area continues its amazing rate of growth.

The Board realizes that enrollment problems at the University make it mandatory that junior colleges in the metropolitan area be opened as soon as possible. It has studied available temporary space and proposes that if the Legislature will give indication by March 1, 1965, that it plans to appropriate the necessary operating funds, the Board will open colleges in temporary quarters in available space at Minneapolis Central High School and at Centennial High School in Circle Pines in the fall of 1965, and will provide for a total enrollment of 1000 students in 1965-66. The Board has considered other locations, but has decided on these because in each case there is enough space available so that the college can have its own administrative and faculty offices, library space, and some general classrooms. It is anticipated that classes needing special facilities will meet after the close of the high school day.

The Board also proposes that if additional temporary space can be found within the metropolitan area for the fall of 1966, and if adequate operating funds are appropriated, it will open additional colleges in temporary quarters to accommodate a total enrollment of 3500 students in 1966-67.

The Board has designated the Anoka County area bounded by Highway 10, Highway 100, and the Mississippi River as an area within which the first permanent metropolitan campus will be located, and is working with the Metropolitan Planning Commission in the selection of a specific site. The Anoka County area was given top priority because of site availability, present and potential population and low rate of college attendance. The

Board is requesting funds from the 1965 Legislature for the first unit on this campus, to be occupied in the fall of 1967. If the number of colleges in the metropolitan area is increased to five, the Board has determined that one will be located in the city of Minneapolis, one in the southwest suburbs of Minneapolis, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area. Exact locations and priorities will be based on further study.

Northern Minnesota. The Board has studied the Northern Minnesota area and has agreed that International Falls, because of its isolation, is in need of opportunity for higher education and should be designated as the site for a future junior college.

Southern Minnesota. The Board has agreed that there is need for additional higher education opportunity in southern Minnesota and that an additional junior college should be provided in the future. The Board has not determined the best location, but is considering the Fairmont area, and the Owatonna - Faribault - Red Wing area.

State system in 1965-66. The Board is requesting funds from the 1965 Legislature for operating the following colleges in 1965-66.

College	Projected Enrollment
1. Austin	700
2. Brainerd	360
3. Ely	250
4. Eveleth	175
5. Fergus Falls	300
6. Hibbing	675
7. Itasca	400
8. Rochester	1250
9. Virginia	520
10. Willmar	330
11. Worthington	550
12. Thief River Falls	100
13. Anoka County	500
14. Minneapolis	500
Total enrollment expected	6610

State system in 1966-67. The Board is requesting funds from the 1965 Legislature for operating the following colleges in 1966-67:

College	Projection Enrollment
1. Austin	800
2. Brainerd	410
3. Ely	300
4. Eveleth	200
5. Fergus Falls	330
6. Hibbing	725
7. Itasca	450
8. Rochester	1400
9. Virginia	530
10. Willmar	380
11. Worthington	600
12. Thief River Falls	200
13. Anoka County)	
14. Minneapolis)	3500
Additional Metropolitan)	

Total enrollment expected 9825

State system in the future. The Board requests that the number of state junior colleges be raised to eighteen, recognizing that the number may need to be changed in the future. The system of eighteen state junior colleges would provide the following locations:

1. Austin	10. Worthington
2. Brainerd	11. Thief River Falls
3. Ely	12. Anoka County
4. Fergus Falls	13. Minneapolis
5. Hibbing	14. SW Suburbs
6. Itasca	15. Dakota-Washington-Ramsey
7. Rochester	16. Dakota-Washington-Ramsey
8. Virginia-Eveleth	17. International Falls
9. Willmar	18. Southern Minnesota

Facilities in Existing Colleges

Austin --

The junior college is using space on the third floor of the Austin High School building. The space is inadequate for the college program, and is badly needed for the high school program. Four downtown rooms are currently being rented to house college classes, and

the school district has informed us that it must have the college space for high school use by the fall of 1966. The school district has passed a bond issue for the building of a junior college facility, and has completed preliminary plans. If it is the desire of the legislature, the school district will go ahead with the building, and will lease it to the state for junior college purposes.

Brainerd --

The junior college has just moved to a new junior college building, on a separate site, built by the school district for approximately \$600,000. The building is a limited facility, containing only classrooms, laboratories, faculty and administrative offices, a multi-purpose room, a library, and a lecture hall. Physical education classes are held in the facilities of the public schools.

Ely --

The school district built a junior college facility in connection with its public school buildings in 1957. The facility is adequate for the college program in the near future, and can be rented from the school district.

Eveleth --

The junior college is being operated in the high school building and many rooms are shared with the high school.

Fergus Falls --

The school district built a wing on its high school four years ago, earlier than needed for high school purposes, and has made the wing available as a junior college facility. Two rooms were taken for high school purposes this year, and the high school badly needs the rest of the space being used by the college.

Hibbing --

The junior college is using space on the third floor of the Hibbing High School building. The space is inadequate for the college, and is badly needed by the high school.

Itasca --

The junior college is located in Greenway High School, at Coleraine, and has only an office and a student lounge that it can call its own. Other space is gained by using high school rooms when they have not been scheduled for high school classes, and by scheduling after the high school day has ended.

Rochester --

The junior college uses most of what was formerly the senior high school building, but it is space that is badly needed by the junior high school which is located across the street. The building was built for 500 students and now houses more than twice that number. The school district would like to have the facility for junior high school use as soon as possible.

Virginia --

The junior college shares a building with the junior high school. The space is limited, and it has been necessary for several years for the college to limit its enrollment. The space used by the college is urgently needed by the junior high school.

Willmar --

The junior college shares remodelled air force facilities with the area vocational-technical school. The facilities are temporary in nature, but are adequate for the program in the immediate future.

Worthington --

The junior college is housed in the junior high school building, in space that is urgently needed by the junior high school. The school district has passed a bond issue for the building of a junior college facility and has completed preliminary plans. If it is the desire of the legislature, the school district will go ahead with the building, and will lease it to the state for junior college purposes.

Schedule for Provision of New Facilities

The Board is committed to the idea that Minnesota State Junior Colleges must have their own facilities, separate from other units of the school system, as soon as possible. It feels that it is better to make a start in this direction in all colleges rather than to build complete facilities in a few. The plan detailed below includes "first units" which will include classrooms, laboratories, faculty and administrative offices, wash-rooms and storerooms, lecture halls, libraries, and multi-purpose rooms. If possible, locker rooms for outdoor physical education classes will be included. The colleges will need to find space for athletic programs, dramatics programs, and public functions in other community facilities until these can be provided in a later phase of state building. The following schedule is for colleges which can be operated under the Minnesota Junior College Law of 1963. It will need to be modified for the 1967 Legislature if additional colleges are allowed.

Anoka County Junior College --

Rent temporary quarters in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Request funds from 1965 Legislature for building to be occupied in fall of 1967.

Austin Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66.

Request funds from 1965 legislature for building to be occupied in fall of 1966.

Brainerd Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Request funds from 1967 legislature to buy the building in 1967.

Ely Junior College --

Rent present quarters for the foreseeable future.

Eveleth Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Request funds from the 1965 legislature for a building to be occupied by the merged Eveleth and Virginia junior colleges in the fall of 1967.

Fergus Falls Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Request funds from the 1965 legislature for a building to be occupied in the fall of 1967.

Hibbing Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Request funds from the 1965 legislature for a building to be occupied in the fall of 1967.

Itasca Junior College --

Rent present quarters as long as necessary, but investigate possibility of securing space at the University's North Central School and Experiment Station. If these can be secured, and can be remodelled and equipped at a reasonable cost, request funds from the 1965 legislature for the necessary remodelling and equipment and move the college in the fall of 1966.

Metropolitan Junior College (B) --

Rent temporary quarters in 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Request funds from 1967 legislature for building to be occupied in fall of 1968.

Metropolitan Junior College (C) --

Rent temporary quarters in 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68.

Request funds from 1967 legislature for building to be occupied in fall of 1968.

Rochester Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Request funds from the 1965 legislature for a building to be occupied in the fall of 1967.

Thief River Falls Junior College --

Rent temporary quarters in 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Request funds from 1967 legislature for building to be occupied in fall of 1968.

Virginia Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Request funds from the 1965 legislature for a building to be occupied by the merged Eveleth and Virginia junior colleges in the fall of 1967.

Willmar Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Request funds from the 1967 legislature for improvements needed and additional space to be occupied in the fall of 1968.

Worthington Junior College --

Rent present quarters in 1965-66.

Request funds from the 1965 legislature for building to be occupied in the fall of 1966.

Fifteenth College --

Rent temporary quarters from the date of establishment to the fall of 1970.

Request funds from 1969 legislature for building to be occupied in fall of 1970.

Building Request Submitted to Legislative Building Commission

The Board made a request from the 1965 Legislature, through the Legislative Building Commission, on October 1, 1964, This was a specific request for 1965, and a tentative plan for 1967 and 1969, as follows:

1965 --

The buildings listed below would be "first units", providing classrooms, laboratories, faculty and administrative offices, washrooms, and storerooms, lecture halls, libraries, and multi-purpose rooms. If possible, locker rooms for physical education classes would be included.

It is assumed at this time that sites would be available at no cost to the state.

These facilities would provide for programs similar to those presently operated in Minnesota junior colleges. Program expansion in technical areas would be provided for in "second units" to fit in with the overall state plan.

Student capacities are figured on the basis of full-time equivalent students at 15 quarters hours. It is anticipated that schedules will operate from early morning until late night.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>	<u>Approximate Student Capacity</u>
1	Metropolitan (A)	\$2,150,000.00	1720
2	Rochester	1,800,000.00	1440
3	Virginia-Eveleth	1,000,000.00	800
4	Austin	1,000,000.00	800
5	Hibbing	1,000,000.00	800
6	Worthington	800,000.00	640
7	Fergus Falls	<u>500,000.00</u>	<u>400</u>
TOTALS		\$8,250,000.00	6600

If federal funds in the amount of \$3,300,000.00 become available under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, a state appropriation of \$4,950,000 will be necessary for this program.

If the legislature desires, the Worthington and Austin buildings could be built by the school districts and leased by the state.

1967 --

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>
1	Metropolitan (B)	First Unit
2	Metropolitan (C)	First Unit
3	Itasca	Improvement and Addition to facilities.
4	Willmar	Improvement and Addition to facilities.
5	Brainerd	Purchase of first unit.

6	NW Minnesota	First Unit
7	Expansion of existing facilities as needed for additional students and program expansion.	

1969 --

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>
1	15th College	First Unit
2	Expansion of existing colleges as needed for additional students and program expansion.	

If additional colleges are allowed, the 1965 plan will remain the same, but the 1967 and 1969 plans may be changed.

Legislation Recommended by the Minnesota Junior College Board

The Junior College Board has found the Junior College Law of 1963 to be a very workable law for the operation of a state system of junior colleges, but encourages legislation to correct certain oversights and to allow what it feels is necessary expansion.

Tuition Receipts. The Board urges immediate legislation, retro-active to July 1, 1964, making it clear that tuition receipts in junior colleges should be deposited to the operating account of the Minnesota Junior College Board.

Tax-Sheltered Annuities. The Board urges legislation to give junior college employees the same privileges to participate in tax-sheltered annuity programs as is granted to state college employees.

Classified Personnel. The Board urges legislation allowing the civil service department to "blanket-in" classified personnel who were employees of the junior colleges at the time they were taken over by the Minnesota

Junior College Board, and to place them in the classification which their jobs warrant without the requirements of a test.

Furnishing of sites by local governmental units. The Board urges legislation authorizing local governmental units (school, district, city, or county) to expend money for the purpose of buying junior college sites and authorizing them to donate such sites to the State of Minnesota.

Erection of buildings by local governmental units. The members of the Board are not in complete agreement as to the advisability of using local credit to build buildings for the state, but if it is the feeling of the Legislature that this should be done, then the Board would urge legislation authorizing local governmental units to build junior college buildings, provided that such buildings be first approved by the Minnesota Junior College Board, and provided that while operation costs of any such buildings could be taken over upon occupancy, lease payments intended to amortize building costs would not be made until such time as the building would have been built by the state according to a long range plan developed by the Minnesota Junior College Board and approved by the Legislative Building Commission.

Expansion. The Board urges legislation authorizing expansion of the Minnesota State Junior College System to eighteen colleges, recognizing that additional expansion may be needed in the future.

Conclusion

The Minnesota Junior College Board has taken its job seriously and has moved quickly in the establishment of a State Junior College System. Knowledge gained while serving on this Board has convinced the members that

the junior college can play an important part in equalizing opportunity for higher education in Minnesota and can make quality education in a broad range of offerings accessible to students at low cost. The Board has planned what it considers a realistic proposal for the expansion of the Minnesota State Junior College System, and is anxious to share its thinking with appropriate legislative committees. The Board is agreed that expansion of the junior college system must fit in with overall planning for higher education in Minnesota.