RESOLUTION

concerning

CAMPUS MASTER PLAN AND SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS
FOR
WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY

March 4, 1988

WHEREAS, The Academic Plan for Western Connecticut State University was approved by the Board of Trustees for the Connecticut State University by Board Resolution Number 84-53, dated March 2, 1984, be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees for the Connecticut State University hereby approves the attached Campus Master Plan and Site Development Plans for the White Street Campus at Western Connecticut State University as developed from the previously approved academic plan.

A Certified True Copy:

[Signature]

Dallas K. Beal
President

Central Connecticut State University • New Britain
Eastern Connecticut State University • Willimantic
Southern Connecticut State University • New Haven
Western Connecticut State University • Danbury

An Equal Opportunity Employer
January 29, 1988

Mr. Charles Slocum
Capital Projects Coordinator
Connecticut State University
P.O. Box 2008
New Britain, CT 06050

Re: Master Plan – Phase 3 Report

Dear Mr. Slocum:

I understand that through a combination of your illness and Don DeStefano’s illness, a letter in accepting the Master Plan as submitted by Ray Kelly, is not on file with your office. Please accept this letter as notification that Western has reviewed the Phase 3 Report completely and it has been accepted when it was received last spring, 1987.

Please refer any questions to Richard H. Sullivan, Administrative Vice President.

Sincerely,

Stephen Feldman
President

cc: R. Sullivan
Western's Planning Assumptions

Compares Jenifer's new projections
May 1, 1986

Dear Tom-

Enclosed is the draft of WCSU’s Planning Assumptions which Phil Steinkraus and I agreed upon. Norma is currently reviewing this before sending it to Dallas Beal.

We will continue to work on the academic planning assumptions for the other three CSU campuses.

Let me know at what time to schedule our May 30 meeting.

Thank you,

[Signature]

RECEIVED

MAY 5 1986

THE CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION SUMMARY
WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY'S PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

1. Enrollment Projections. Overall FTE enrollment will decline by approximately 5 percent at Western from 1983-1995.

2. Enrollment Mix. The enrollment mix will remain the same at Western, that is:
   - A three to two ratio of full-time to part-time students will continue at the undergraduate level;
   - The majority of graduate students will be part-time;
   - Undergraduates will continue to be 85%-90% of the student population;
   - 30% of full-time undergraduate students will continue to live on campus.

3. Program Mix.
   a. Program trends by credit hour production.

   Undergraduate
   - Throughout the 1980s, the program category generating the largest number of student credit hours has been business.
   - The two top growth areas are business and computer/information sciences.
   - Other growth areas in order of increase of credit hours generated from 1980-1984 are: social sciences; public affairs and protective services; mathematics; visual, communication and performing arts; and multi/interdisciplinary studies.
   - The areas that have experienced the greatest decline are physical sciences (with the exception of options in physics, astronomy and meteorology) and education.

   Graduate
   - The two program categories that have generated the largest number of student credit hours through the 1980s have been education and business.
   - Although there has been an overall decline in graduate level enrollments from 1980 and 1984, 1985 shows an increase in part-time graduate enrollments, reflecting the university's efforts in this direction.
Education (along with mathematics and physical sciences) has experienced the greatest decline in student credit hours over the last five years.

b. Growth and Development of Programs

- The following general areas have been identified for future program development at the undergraduate level: business, computer/information sciences and the physical science options in astronomy and meteorology.

- At the graduate level, the top growth areas will be nursing and education. Future program development has been identified in business, computer/information sciences and the health professions.

4. Other Assumptions.

- Staffing levels should reflect program trends and needs.

- Western's faculty are committed primarily to excellence in teaching. However, individual faculty research, scholarship, and other professional activities are considered to be an integral part of the work.

- Administrative and student support needs may require additional space. Such renovation projects should be justified on a case-by-case basis.
Dr. Dallas K. Beal  
President  
Connecticut State University  
New Britain, CT 06050

SUBJECT: Project #BI-RD-75 - White Street Campus Repairs and Renovations

Dear Dr. Beal:

In December 1983, Dober and Associates of Belmont, Massachusetts was retained by the CSU to recommend space requirements for anticipated improvements to the WCSU campus at White Street. The final Dober report "Planning Study" dated: "Spring 1984" was in our hands in September 1984.

Page 83 of that report listed Projected Needs - New Space needed to support existing programs in eight HEGIS categories of space totaling between 62,000 and 214,000 square feet.

The staff at CSU then asked us to furnish our own analysis which was completed in December 1984. This analysis demonstrated a requirement of 140,000 square feet. Two subsequent reports supporting that assumption were submitted by us to the CSU staff during the spring and summer of 1985.

William S. Fuller, Director of Facilities Planning and Capital Budgeting for the BHE, then made a study of space utilization at WCSU (December 11, 1985). After meetings with WCSU staff, Dr. Fuller's report was completed and on April 3, 1986 was forwarded to us by Mr. Charles Slocum.

Dr. Fuller addresses the space categories: 100 - Classrooms, 200 - Laboratories and according to Mr. Slocum, "clearly points out that -- needs can be accomplished within the confines of Higgins Hall -- using White Hall as temporary swing space."

Since we are most anxious to see the completion of the architects master plan, we are willing to accept Dr. Fuller's suggestions and proceed with the project. We are prepared to recommend to the Bureau of Public Works that the architect proceed as Dr. Fuller suggests for the Classroom and Laboratory categories and on our estimate of space requirements in the other categories as listed below:
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Yours truly,

Stephen Feldman
President
Dear Dallas:

The Department of Higher Education has completed its review of Western Connecticut State University's academic planning assumptions to be utilized in support of facilities planning. The agreed-upon summary is enclosed.

May I suggest that we ask Tom Porter and Mark Johnson to give us an appraisal of the WestConn experience and advise us on what lessons they have learned that can be applied to the facilities planning process at the other Connecticut State University campuses. The enclosed summary has some good historical information, but I think we could make a greater contribution to the facilities planning process if we placed greater emphasis on projecting future program trends, to include possible areas of decline as well as growth. I know these are sensitive matters, but we need to consider both sides of the equation if we are to engage in meaningful planning.

We would like to convey our special thanks to Tom Porter and Phil Steinkrauss for their cooperation in this matter. It is our hope that based on the experience gained through the development of Western's master planning procedures, the development and approval of academic planning assumptions for the other three campuses can proceed in a more timely manner.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me or Mark Johnson.

Sincerely,

Norma Foreman Glasgow
Commissioner

NFG/Isa
enclosure

cc: Stephen Feldman
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION SUMMARY
WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY’S PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

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- The following general areas have been identified for future program development at the undergraduate levels: business, computer/information sciences and the physical science options in astronomy and meteorology.

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Note: The table represents the percentage changes in certain metrics over the years from 1985 to 2000. The percentages are calculated based on the previous year's value.

Actual: 1985

5,1% 85
DATE: August 13, 1985

TO: Mark Sullivan
Dept. of Higher Education

FROM: Thomas A. Porter

SUBJECT: WCSU Academic and Facilities Plan

You recently raised with Toni Bascone some questions about Western's Academic and Facilities Plan.

Enclosed is Western's attempt to respond to these questions.

We hope that this constitutes an adequate response and that it will be possible to proceed with the planning.

Enc.

cc: Ms. Bascetta
Dr. Steinkrauss
Dear Tom:

I'm enclosing the material we have prepared in response to your request of July 12 to furnish more detailed explanations for our space recommendations for science laboratories. If you wish, the report in its entirety can be transmitted to the Board of Higher Education.

Sincerely,

Philip J. Steinkrauss  
Vice President for Academic Affairs

cc: A. Bascetta  
C. Slocum
DOBER REPORT

(Responding to letter from Thomas A. Porter to Dr. Steinkrauss dated 7/12/85 requesting supplementary data to support increased space for Physics/Astronomy/Meteorology. "See page 6, Table 1."

10,560 square feet of additional space in GROUP 210: Class-Laboratories for 6 teaching laboratories was specified.

After further study we now propose that 1 laboratory be deleted reducing the total space by 1680 square feet to a total of 8880 square feet.

This new total represents five teaching laboratories each to accommodate a class of approximately twenty-four (24) students. These laboratories are intended to supply space not only for class-laboratory sessions, but in addition, to allow facilities for individual undergraduate research projects.

The additional laboratory space will be distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. Astronomy</th>
<th>B. Electronics</th>
<th>C. Meteorology</th>
<th>D. Optics</th>
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A. ASTRONOMY

1 Laboratory for 24 students - 1680 Sq. Ft.

There is currently only one laboratory being used for Astronomy, which has been reduced in size to provide space for a faculty office/seminar room and an area for faculty directed student research. Therefore, the additional space will provide a laboratory for this discipline that meets current standards.

B. ELECTRONICS

1 Laboratory for 24 students - 1680 Sq. Ft.

Currently electronics is taught in a multi-purpose physics laboratory. There is need for a special laboratory equipped to instruct students in this area and to provide space for individual research projects.
C. METEOROLOGY

2 Laboratories for 24 students each - 3360 Sq. Ft.

The development of the meteorology major will require a lab for cartography and an instrument laboratory. Students are now given assignments in a very well equipped Weather Center but separate laboratory space for this discipline must be made available.

D. OPTICS

1 Laboratory for 24 students - 2160 Sq. Ft.

Fiber optics has moved from the R & D laboratory to production departments. Local industries are becoming increasingly interested in graduates with knowledge in this new field. The existing optics laboratory is poorly located and not equipped for teaching this subject. New, additional space is needed.

Dr. Porter states that: "They point out that there has been a dramatic decline in credit hour generation in Physics/Astronomy/Meteorology in recent semesters."

Our records indicate the contrary. There has been growth in Physics/Astronomy/Meteorology over the past eight years. The graph shows credit hours generated in the Fall semester from 1977 to 1984. The General Fund line shows credit hours reported each year while the Auxiliary Fund line indicates trend from 1977 to 1984.

We also include a copy of an article from the Chronicle of July 31, 1985 on the necessity of upgrading laboratory facilities.
**DEMONSTRATORS CLAIM VICTORY**

**Militant Animal-Rights Protocols and Aid Cutoff Alarm Research**

By JOAN C. AMATNIEK

Biomedical researchers are concerned that increasing militancy among animal-rights activists and a recent action by the federal government could cloud the future of scientific experimentation involving animals.

Scientists criticized the recent decision by Margaret M. Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services, to suspend support from the National Institutes of Health for brain-injury research at the University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Heckler's announcement followed four days of demonstrations by animal-rights activists and a recent action by the Secretary's office to cut federal funding to support the University of Pennsylvania's brain-injury research program.

Scientists argued that the decision would lead to a reduction in the amount of funding available to support brain-injury research, which could have a significant impact on the future of this field.

Outdated Facilities Hamper Research, Scientists Warn

By KIM MCDONALD

WASHINGTON

Many university research buildings and laboratories are outdated or in serious need of repair, and unless novel ways are found to finance their upgrading, the country's research enterprise will be seriously hampered, a group of science leaders warned last week.

Members of Congress and White House science officials told senior university research administrators attending a meeting at the National Academy of Sciences here that although the federal government could shoulder some of the cost of replacing and renovating facilities—estimated to total between $5-billion and $20-billion—its share would probably not increase significantly as long as lawmakers were struggling to reduce the federal deficit.

"It is a problem that needs solving whether or not there are new sources of funding," Roland W. Schmitt, chairman of the National Science Board, told the gathering. "If you try to escape it, there will be a continued downward spiral of research."

The academy's meeting, which drew continued on Page 15, Column 1
Outdated University Facilities Hamper Research, Science Leaders Caution

Continued from Page 1

more than 150 university presidents and research administrators from government, industry, and academe, was called by White House science officials, the science board, the science academy, and the National Academy of Engineering to find ways to curb universities' lobbying Congress for research facilities that have not been reviewed by scientists.

In the past two years, 15 universities obtained more than $100-million from Congress for facilities that had not been reviewed. In recent weeks alone, the House and Senate appropriated funds for at least nine additional university facilities that had not been subjected to such reviews.

Seen as Only a Symptom

While numerous science groups, including the science academy, have decried the growing use of "pork barrel" politics in obtaining funds for the construction and renovation of university facilities, many researchers believe the practice is only a symptom of the pressure that campus administrators are under to obtain funds for research facilities.

"The larger problem is that we don't have a facilities program," said Stephen J. Trachtenberg, president of the University of Hartford. "What we're saying is that if you don't have one, it will get worse. Therefore you should have a program, rather than allowing decisions to be based on who has the most clout with Senator Dole."

If attempts to avoid scientific review continue, they will severely limit the amount of federal support for research centers and facilities that researchers themselves have determined to be of high priority, those at the meeting generally agreed.

"Peer review has its imperfections, particularly in times of stress," said Frederick Seitz, president emeritus of Rockefeller University. "But if the practice of bypassing reviews is continued, he said, "it will open the door" for projects in the federal budget that have little relevance to science or the national interest.

Mr. Schmitt noted that when the rapid growth of federal science support ended in the 1970's, many universities deferred new construction and renovation projects in order to pay for salaries and for increasingly sophisticated and expensive research equipment.

The problems have intensified in many disciplines, he said, because research has become a capital-intensive enterprise.

"There is no way you can produce first-class research today without first-class equipment," he said.

Because of those constraints, Mr. Schmitt added, scientists "cannot afford to break up into factions that try to outflank each other by separate appeals to Congress, particularly at a time when the constraints on new programs are as severe as they are today.

"The temporary advantages individual institutions might gain would be more than offset by the long-term losses to the science and engineering endeavor as a whole. We must fight out our differences among ourselves—at meetings like this one—

"Scientists and university administrators have to find ways to enhance their share of the pie, while the pie is contracting. If you don't do that, you'll be at each other's throats."

and then work together to achieve our mutual objectives."

Many of the administrators agreed that the best way to create a facilities program would be to persuade Congress to provide additional funds for that purpose.

A bill recently introduced by Rep. Don Fuqua, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee, would provide $1.5-billion in federal support for academic research facilities over 10 years. That would be accomplished by authorizing $347-million in fiscal 1987 and by earmarking for facilities 10 per cent of the research and development money given to universities in the six largest research agencies over the next nine years.

Mr. Fuqua said his measure, HR 2823, was intended to provide $10-billion for facilities by requiring that the federal support be equally matched by nonfederal sources.

Many university officials—and Congressmen—acknowledged that lawmakers were not likely to appropriate much new support for facilities, because federal research budgets are already limited. Furthermore, they noted, Mr. Fuqua's bill would reduce the amount available for actual research.

"Scientists and university administrators have to find ways to enhance their share of the pie, while the pie is contracting," said Rep. Buddy MacKay, Democrat of Florida. "If you don't do that, you'll be at each other's throats."

Some of the alternative methods, suggested by participants to pay for new construction and renovations including increasing the charges made to the administrative-overhead portion of federal research grants, renting space to researchers and charging it against their grants, and creating non-profit corporations, capable of securing tax-exempt bonds, to lend money or make grants to universities for new construction.

Cut 'in Best Interest?'

Many of those proposals, like Mr. Fuqua's bill, may be unpalatable to "bench-level" scientists, who would have to pay for facilities out of their research grants and contracts.

"It will be hard to convince investigators that a 5-per-cent cut in their research budget is something that's in their best interest," said Barbara C. Hansen, dean of the graduate school at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

But unless the facilities are upgraded, scientists may receive nothing, other administrators said, because researchers will have their grant proposals turned down on grounds of poor facilities and equipment.

Most of the participants agreed that the science and engineering academies should continue to explore alternatives, survey the extent of the facilities problem, persuade Congress to provide additional funds for academic facilities, and reaffirm the need for scientists to review new facilities before funds are appropriated for construction.

"If we want to transcend these problems," said Peter Likins, president of Lehigh University, "we ought to get off from just talking about it every year."

WASHINGON • THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION 17

July 31, 1985
TO: Dr. Philip Steinkrauss

Based upon Professor Rosenberg's study on the feasibility of a meteorology major and a subsequent meeting with Dean Pegolotti the following conclusions have been reached:

1. There is no school in Connecticut which gives such an undergraduate degree.

2. Schools to which Connecticut students go out-of-state i.e. Lyndon, Lowell and Plymouth do not have really strong majors in meteorology.

3. A meteorology major at Western would need to be a strong one requiring sufficient math and science courses in addition to the meteorology ones.

4. There is an adequate supply of well prepared high school students for Western to draw from.

5. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and eastern New York, in addition to Connecticut, would act as sources of students.

6. Jobs are available to students from a high quality program of undergraduate work.

7. Western already has three major advantages for students who come here: (1) the opportunity for experience in an established weather center, (2) faculty contacts with large firms needing meteorological services, and (3) a Co-op program with the National Weather Center.

8. Two full time positions in addition to Dr. Goldstein will be needed.

9. The designation of Weather Center by the Board of Governors as a Center for Excellence offers the opportunity to develop a model program which concentrates resources and talent within the State University System.

We, the undersigned, would like to see the highest priority given to the establishment of such a program.

[Signatures and dates]
While Western Connecticut State University has not yet applied for licensure for a major program in meteorology, the department has obtained local planning approval to develop such a program. The foundation for the meteorology curriculum includes much work in calculus, differential equations, computers, physics, chemistry, and statistics. The foundations for the program include dynamic, synoptic, and physical meteorology courses. At this time the final curriculum is not in place.

We envision that two separate laboratories are essential to the meteorology major: (1) a laboratory for cartography (map drawing and analysis); and (2) an instrument/air pollution/and air quality laboratory. In the first instance, the courses associated with the cartography lab include: weather analysis and weather forecasting. The instrumentation, etc. lab will be associated with the following courses: physical meteorology, atmospheric physics, meteorological instrumentation, and cloud physics, air pollution sources, air pollution control, air pollution chemistry, and meteorology of air pollution.

Preliminary surveys give evidence that there is more than an adequate pool of interested and capable Connecticut students for the program. Currently at least 40 students leave Connecticut each year to attend institutions in other states to study meteorology. We estimate that the number of students involved in the proposed meteorology program, after full implementation, would be approximately 40-60 students.

A copy of a June 1985 report by a faculty committee on the feasibility of the major is attached.
institutions because of the heavy teaching load of faculty in such institutions. The NSF has noted that most students who go on to graduate work in the sciences come from non-doctoral institutions, and they have seen fit to increase support for research, training, and instrumentation for researchers who are rated from "Good" to "Excellent" by NSF peer review panels. However, we must also do our part to upgrade the physical resources, at the very least, if we wish to meet our goal of strengthening the research competence and productivity of state university faculty.
NEED FOR FACULTY RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The attached chart (1) shows a steady, sharp increase in the dollar amount of total research funds awarded to Western Connecticut State University since 1977-78. The chart also shows the amount awarded since 1977-78 for non-research projects, e.g., cooperative education.

Attachment 2 contains a listing of all research grants awarded to WestConn from 1977-78 to the present.

These attachments do not show fellowships to individuals, books and articles published in journals, research grants carried out at other institutions during the summer, consulting for research corporations - i.e., other indicators of professional research activities. Attachment 3 contains a list of faculty publications, individual grants for academic year and summer programs and art show participation for 1982-83, a rather typical year. Please note, however, that this is only a representative sample, since notification of these awards to administrative offices is voluntary.

If research space were available on campus, faculty would not need to seek resources elsewhere to carry out their professional activities. Further, since implementation of university status, faculty have expressed a greater interest in pursuing research interests. The competition for CSU-AAUP academic year and summer research grants resulted in 43 proposals from WestConn faculty. Thirteen faculty received grants, and of this number most received external funding for the first time.

Many of our faculty are or have been engaged in collaborative activities with faculty of Yale, Wesleyan, Columbia and other major research universities. An increase in the amount of laboratory space available to our faculty, along with major equipment acquisitions, will not only foster more research, but will enable us to compete more effectively for corporate, government and foundation support. The institutional contribution to any research effort is carefully considered by panels evaluating faculty research proposals.

The Connecticut State University Research Foundation is planning major initiatives in the near future, including the possibility of submitting system-wide proposals for such activities as undergraduate research participation. Many of our students already participate as junior professionals in research programs in the Weather Center under the direction of Dr. Mel Goldstein and in biological studies of Connecticut lakes, under the direction of Dr. Peter A. Siver.

These activities attract statewide attention and reflect favorably on the entire state university system. The National Science Foundation has recently re-oriented its grants program to give special consideration to faculty from non-doctoral
Joseph E. Cillizza authored a $17,000 CETA grant for the Danbury Community Action agency. Dr. Cillizza is serving as project director under this grant which provides an eight-week computer training course for 45 high school students from low income families. Dr. Cillizza also received a $23,000 grant under the Vocational Education Act to provide a pre-vocational component for 21 EMR (educable mentally retarded) students residing at the Edenwald School, Pleasantville, N.Y. He is serving as consultant to the program.

John Devine secured a Vocational Education Act grant of $50,000 for the Greenburg-Graham Union Free School District in Greenbury, N.Y.

Frank Dye with Clement Markert, Yale University professor, received a grant of $10,000 from the National Science Foundation to continue work at Yale on genetic analysis using mouse chimeras.

Charlotte LeMay was recipient of a grant from the National Science Foundation to attend a Chautauqua course at Hampshire College, Amherst, Mass., on "Interfacing Microcomputers".

James Furman received an individual artist's grant of $3,000 from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts to record an album of his choral music.

Delmore Kinney received a grant of $3,500 from the Board of Higher Education to write a brochure describing opportunities available at public and private institutions of higher education in the State of Connecticut.

Edwin Rosenberg received a year-long fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to write an etymological and cognitive dictionary of mathematics vocabulary used through elementary calculus.

Dr. Russell Watjen received a grant of $250 from the Connecticut College Personnel Association to establish a data base for membership information on Commission I (the Organization and Administration of Student Affairs Programs).
Alvin Dobsevage received a Fulbright Fellowship during the summer of 1982 to attend a seminar at the American Academy in Rome to study Roman history through archeological remains in the area.

Howard Hobbs was awarded a Fulbright grant to participate in a six-week program on "Great Books in Anthropology and Religion," conducted during the summer of 1982 in New Delhi and other cities in India.

Dr. Herbert Janick was one of 12 faculty selected to participate in an NEH American Studies seminar at Yale University during the summer of 1982.

Dr. Elise Knapp participated in a National Endowment for the Humanities seminar at Princeton University during the summer of 1982. The seminar, under the direction of Victor H. Brombert, was entitled, "Society and the Literary Imagination."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty Member</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agnes J. Brown</td>
<td>&quot;Emergency Drugs&quot;</td>
<td>RN Magazine</td>
<td>June 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fox (co-author)</td>
<td>&quot;Public Administration&quot;</td>
<td>Holt, Rinehart-Winston</td>
<td>Sept. 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Herbert Janick</td>
<td>&quot;Catholicism and Culture: The American Experience of Thomas Lawson Riggs, 1888-1943&quot;</td>
<td>The Catholic Historical Review</td>
<td>July 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Joynt</td>
<td>&quot;Connecticut School Counseling, Current Interests&quot;</td>
<td>Dialog</td>
<td>Spring 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bruce King</td>
<td>&quot;The Pace of Life: An Introduction to Empirical Model-Fitting&quot;</td>
<td>UMAP Journal</td>
<td>Summer 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Machell</td>
<td>&quot;Clinical Treatment Policy and Procedural Manual&quot;</td>
<td>Guenster Rehabilitation Center, Inc., Bridgeport, CT</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwin Rosenberg</td>
<td>&quot;Effects of air-drag on the long-jump record&quot;</td>
<td>N.Y. Times</td>
<td>June 27, 1982</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;Air drag diminished in Mexico City Olympics in 1968&quot;</td>
<td>Sport Magazine</td>
<td>Oct. 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Scrimgeour</td>
<td>&quot;Hey Paul, about those Dolphins&quot; and &quot;Driving Eastward&quot;</td>
<td>Spoon River Quarterly</td>
<td>Spring 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty Member</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Siver</td>
<td>&quot;Morphological control &amp; physiology of Scenedesmus strain 170&quot;</td>
<td>Selected Papers in Psychology II</td>
<td>August 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elaine Tai-Lauria and Alice W. Karasick</td>
<td>&quot;Health Information to Community Hospitals: A Cost Conscious Approach to Quality Library Services&quot;</td>
<td>Hospital Topics</td>
<td>Sept.-Oct. 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbara Winder</td>
<td>&quot;Ride Up the Mountain&quot;</td>
<td>Saturday's Women, Saturday Press Publishers</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Wolsch and Lois Wolsch</td>
<td>&quot;From Speaking to Writing to Reading: Relating the Arts of Communication&quot;</td>
<td>Teacher's College Press</td>
<td>Oct. 1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Robert Alberetti had two oil paintings purchased by the American Can Company for their permanent art collection.

Two other oil paintings, selected for exhibitions, were "Sandy Neck II," at the annual juried exhibition of drawing, painting and sculpture sponsored by the Silvermine Guild of Arts Center, New Canaan, and "Algarve," selected for the juried fall exhibit of painting and sculpture at the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Alberetti presented a one-man art exhibition, "Silk Screen Plus," in the college's White Hall Art Gallery. He was also represented at many other art exhibitions, including the Downtown Gallery of Danbury, the Danbury Music Center, and the Mark Twain Library Invitational Art Show, West Redding.

Rosalie Appel was an exhibitor at the Mark Twain Library Art Show and did a presentation for the Channel 13 auction in which only experts in the field are invited to present.

Walter Boelke exhibited his work entitled "A Sculptor's Garden," at the Downtown Gallery, West Street, Danbury.

Margaret Grimes had one of her paintings purchased by the Insurance Company of North America (INA), for its corporate art collection. Another painting, entitled "Painted Light," has been chosen for a traveling museum show. The show will open at the Queen's Museum in New York in January and travel to museums in Pennsylvania and Ohio.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Director</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Title of Project</th>
<th>Funds Awarded</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alan Adler</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
<td>Rare Earth Porphyrin Molecular Probes</td>
<td>$31,600</td>
<td>6/1/76 - 5/31/78</td>
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<td>Paul Hines</td>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>Instructional Scientific Equipment Program - Funds for Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>1/1/77 - 8/31/79</td>
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<td>Alan Adler</td>
<td>Solar Energy Research Institute - U.S. Dept. of Energy</td>
<td>Synthesis of Porphyrins and Related Compounds</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>7/1/78 - 6/30/79</td>
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<td>Kalpataru Kanungo</td>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>Chemically Induced Transformation of Oyster Cells</td>
<td>6,216</td>
<td>6/1/79 - 12/31/79</td>
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<td>Kalpataru Kanungo</td>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>Chemically Induced Transformation of Oyster Cells</td>
<td>10,050</td>
<td>6/1/80 - 4/30/81</td>
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<td>Alan Adler</td>
<td>Solar Energy Research Institute - U.S. Dept. of Energy</td>
<td>Photoelectrochemical Studies on Chlorins, Porphyrins and Their Metalloderivatives</td>
<td>24,980</td>
<td>9/1/81 - 8/31/82</td>
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<td>Mel Goldstein</td>
<td>Office of SEA GRANT UConn Consortium</td>
<td>Supplemental Weather Information Service for Long Island Sound</td>
<td>18,553</td>
<td>7/16/82 - 6/30/83</td>
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<td>Mel Goldstein</td>
<td>Northeast Utilities</td>
<td>Refinement of Differential Advection Index (DAX) for the Prediction of Severe Storms</td>
<td>143,117</td>
<td>8/1/82 - 6/30/84</td>
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<td>Peter Siver</td>
<td>Dept. of Health, City of Danbury</td>
<td>A Preliminary Investigation of Candlewood Lake for Future Lake Management Consideration</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>5/15/83 - 5/31/84</td>
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<td>Mel Goldstein</td>
<td>UConn - Sea Grant Marine Advisory Services</td>
<td>Marine Meteorology Instruction Program for Commercial and Recreational Boat Operators</td>
<td>16,985</td>
<td>7/1/84 - 6/30/85</td>
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<td>Peter Siver</td>
<td>Northeast Utilities, supplement to City of Danbury Candlewood Lake Grant</td>
<td>The Effect of Winter Drawdowns on Weed Densities</td>
<td>5,650</td>
<td>8/1/84 - 1/31/85</td>
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<td>Peter Siver</td>
<td>Candlewood Lake Authority</td>
<td>Candlewood Lake Monitoring Program</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6/85 - 6/86</td>
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<td>Peter Siver</td>
<td>Lake Waubeeka Property Owners, Inc.</td>
<td>Monitoring Program for Lake Waubeeka: A Preliminary Investigation for Future Lake Management Consideration</td>
<td>9,030</td>
<td>1/1/85 - 12/31/85</td>
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<td>Mel Goldstein</td>
<td>Northeast Utilities</td>
<td>DAX Software and Data Acquisition System</td>
<td>74,800</td>
<td>1/1/85 - 12/31/85</td>
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<td>Peter Siver</td>
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<td>The Connecticut Chrysophyte Survey</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1984 - 1985</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1985 - 1986</td>
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<td>Mel Goldstein</td>
<td>Northeast Utilities</td>
<td>Severe Storm Workshop</td>
<td>$ 9,400</td>
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<td>Phillip K. Lu</td>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>Construction of a 16-Inch Reflecting Telescope for the College Observatory</td>
<td>58,935</td>
<td>1985 - 1986</td>
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<td>Physics &amp; Astronomy</td>
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</table>
Thomas Butterworth, "A Study of Corn Production Systems" - $2533

David Detzer, "The Confederate States of America: A Personal Examination" - $2711

Frank Dye, "Tooth Germ Epithelial-Mesenchymal Interactions in Tissue Culture" - $2956

Robert Merrer, "Determination of Calcium in Human Serum by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy: Lanthanum and Non-lanthanum Matrices" - $2500

Alex Westfried, "The Search for Independence: Case Studies of Contemporary Professional Brazilian Women" - $2800


$2,000 Summer Stipends

Robert Alberetti, "A Personal Investigation and Exploration of Egg Tempera Medium"

Rosalie Appel, "Graphic Interpretations of the Dance: A Suite of Lithographs on Themes of the Dance"

Margaret Grimes, "A Suite of Seven Large Paintings (Landscapes) of Provincetown, Massachusetts and Connecticut"

Richard Halliburton, "Origins of Reproductive Isolation in Tribolium"

Phillip K. Lu, "Velocity Distributions and Kinematics of Barium Stars"

Susan Maskel, "The Effect of Lymantria dispar Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus on Rabbit and Guinea Pig Leukocytes"

Peter Siver, "Investigations in the Distribution of the Chrysophyceae in Connecticut"