The Faculty Senate was called to order by Bill Cofer, Chair, Thursday, October 9, 2008, in FSHN T101 at 3:30 p.m. Fifty-seven (57) were present, twenty-three (23) absent with five (5) vacancies. Six (6) non-voting members were present.

Announcements (Information Items.)

1. Officers met with Associate Executive Vice President Larry James and Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs Fran McSweeney on September 23.

2. Bill Cofer met with President Floyd on September 16 and September 23.

3. Acting in the Senate’s stead, the Executive Committee approved the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute in June, Exhibit D is as follows:

MEMORANDUM

To: Faculty Senate
From: Phyllis Erdman
    Chair, Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology
Date: February 5, 2008
Re: National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute Application

I am pleased to submit the attached application for the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute on behalf of the Department Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology in the College of Education. The following items are attached:

- Institute application (electronic)
- Proposed budget (electronic)
- Vitae for Dr. Kasee Hildenbrand, Assistant Professor and Dr. Bruce Becker, Research Professor, Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology (electronic)
- Memorandum of Agreement between the National Swimming Pool Foundation and WSU, signed January 2008 (paper copy)
- Letters of support (paper copy)
- Articles and new services publications regarding the aquatic research currently being conducted (paper copy)

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 335-9117 or through email at perdman@wsu.edu. Additionally either Dr. Kasee Hildenbrand, Dr. Bruce Becker, or I will gladly be available to respond to any questions when the committee reviews this, if necessary.
The National Aquatics & Sports Medicine Institute

I. Nature & Scope of Activities

Vision
- The National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute at Washington State University will be the nation’s leading provider of research supporting the role of aquatic activity in health maintenance and recovery, providing research and educational involvement for students while supporting the health needs of WSU student athletes and the general student body.

Mission
- Research
  - Human physiology during aquatic immersion and activity
  - Effects of aquatic activity upon human function, health maintenance and recovery from injury
  - Specific population effects of immersion and aquatic activity upon diabetes, arthritis, hypertension, asthma and obesity
  - Collaborative research opportunities with prominent national academic institutions in the areas above
- Education
  - Opportunity for ground-breaking health related research involvement for both undergraduate and graduate level students
  - Undergraduate course work in the use of aquatics for health maintenance and recovery in both athletic injury and student body health issues
  - Opportunity for future high-level faculty recruitment in areas of exercise, health and wellness education, biomechanics, kinesiology and physiology
- Service
  - Enhancement of WSU athletic activities through expansion of sports medicine treatment capacity and research support to produce scientifically based treatment protocols for student athletes
  - Health maintenance support for students with diabetes, asthma, obesity and other health issues

II. Criteria and Method Selection of Membership

Institute Leadership
Institute Director and Associate Director Appointments:
Upon recommendation by the Institute Advisory Governing Body, the Dean of the College of Education shall appoint the Director. The Director reports to the Dean of the College of Education. The Associate Director is appointed by the Director, with the concurrence of the Dean, and reports to the Director.

Terms of Office:
The Director shall serve a term of 3 years, and may be reappointed by the same process. The Associate Director serves at the pleasure of the Director and the Advisory Governing Body, with no specified term of duty.

Participating Faculty
Dr. Kasee Hildenbrand and Dr. Bruce Becker whose vitas available in the Faculty Senate office.
Criteria for Membership
Faculty shall be chosen for Institute inclusion upon recommendation by the Advisory Governing Body, and/or the Institute Director. Criteria used for recommendation include academic interest within the mission and scope of the Institute, and academic responsibilities linking to the research, service or education areas served by the Institute.

Institute Advisory Governing Body
The Advisory Governance structure shall consist of 2 appointees from within the College of Education, 1 from VCAPP, 2 from the Athletic Department, 2 nominated by the National Swimming Pool Foundation, and 11 from Student Health & Wellness, with the Institute Director and the Associate Director serving ex officio.

III. Colleges and Departments to be Involved
- The College of Education
- Department of Athletics
- Student Wellness Program

IV. Budgetary Support
See attached budget.

V. Expected Funding Needed from University, State, External Awards and Gifts
Current Funding:
Grants
We have received to date a total of $415,000 from the National Swimming Pool Foundation for research activities completed and in progress. We have another pledge of $166,000 for projects over the period of May 2008 through May 2009

Gifts
The National Swimming Pool Foundation has pledged a total $1,000,000 over the next 5 years. See attached MOU between the National Swimming Pool Foundation and WSU.

VI. Needs for Space, Equipment and Supplies
Space:
The current lab facility is located in Suite 150, Bohler, in a space formerly used as an athletic training room. Within this space we have located all of the research equipment listed below. The space is completely filled, and any further equipment procurement would have to be housed in additional space. We plan further research using an aquatic treadmill (a HydroWorx 2000™,) that will require either additional space, or relocation of the entire lab into a larger space. Estimated space requirement is a minimum of 1500 square feet.

Equipment:
The current lab equipment includes 3 medium-sized hot tubs, a BodPod™ cart containing our research measurement equipment, a ParvoMedics™ metabolic cart, a treadmill, an exercise bicycle, and PneumoTach™ respiratory function measurement equipment. We have several laptops, a desk and chairs in addition to the above.
Supplies:
All of the above equipment requires support supplies that are housed within the current space. We have budgeted maintenance supplies within our current research budget.

VII. Expected Contribution to and Impact on Educational Programs
The institute is housed within the Department of Education Leadership and Counseling Psychology, specifically within the Kinesiology Programs. These programs include Athletic Training, Movement Studies and Health and Fitness Teaching. This group of programs is made up entirely of undergraduate students. The institute will allow many of the students throughout each of the programs to be involved in research at many levels. In past research studies, students have assisted with subject recruitment, gathering of data variables, analyzing data and preparation of presentation materials, as well as completing presentations of research data. Future involvement could increase to include undergraduate research assistants, rotations for athletic training students, and possible course work with an aquatic focus. We also currently have a graduate student on a research assistantship from the Human Nutrition Program and plan to have a future need for additional graduate students as well as a graduate student familiar with statistics to help with analysis. Future research opportunities may well include graduate students from the WSU-Spokane-based Exercise & Metabolism program, and potentially post-doctoral students from other academic institutions.

VIII. Expected Contribution to University and Other Clients
Washington State University has the unique opportunity to establish the first funded Institute in the nation pursuing research into the health aspects of aquatic activity. Just as sleep has emerged into an area ripe with health and human performance implications, the physiologic changes associated with aquatic activity have been found to have profound effects upon human function and health-related biologic alterations. These effects impact the cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, autonomic nervous system and endocrine systems profoundly, in ways that have major positive public health implications in health issues confronting the nation, including obesity, diabetes and arthritis. The aquatic environment has tremendous application in the area of sports medicine, and would be of very significant value to WSU student athletes in both training and rehabilitation. Similar to sleep research, this is a research area that is just emerging as a focus of physiologic importance with many health benefits that apply across the age span, and could be widely accessed by the American public if there was better research support and increased understanding by the health professions.

The potential value of aquatic activity and exercise in conditioning and health maintenance is undervalued and under-recognized, both in athletic training and within the general public. Research into the optimum conditioning protocols would be of value to many populations, including the military, athletes, and adult health and wellness programs among others. WSU has the opportunity to establish a leading role in this research arena and
be the first and founding Institute in this area of research. Current College of Education research professor, Dr. Becker, is an internationally recognized expert in the field and currently working on a funded grant from the NSPF with Dr. Hildenbrand, assistant professor of athletic training in the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology.

IX. Supporting Letters from chairs, Deans, & Vice Provosts
See attached letters of support

X. Function Relative to University Community, Its Organization and Administration, Financial and Staff Support, Space and Other Resources
The Institute education, research and service functions extend widely across the academic spectrum, including undergraduate education and research exposure, student health and wellness, university athletics, and extend beyond the campus to other academic institutions and community outreach activities. While providing a unique research opportunity for students, the research itself will benefit student wellness through the cohorts of student that participate as subjects. Several niches of the university community have been and will be invited to join in this collaborative research; finding will be disseminated in several venues, including those internal to the university. Establishing this Institute will position WSU and the College of Education as a national center of excellence in aquatic therapy research.

APPENDIX A
Memorandum of Agreement

January 16, 2008

Dr. Thomas M. Lachocki
Chief Executive Officer
National Swimming Pool Foundation
4775 Granby Circle
Colorado Springs, CO 80919-3131

Dear Dr. Lachocki and members of the Board:

Thank you for your generous pledge of support for the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute in the College of Education at Washington State University. This letter serves as a Memorandum of Agreement for the National Swimming Pool Foundation’s (“NSPF’S”) support of $1,000,000 payable over five years to the Washington State University College of Education.

Background. NSPF is a non-profit international organization dedicated to improving public health by creating a safer aquatic environment through education and research and attracting more people to aquatic exercise. NSPF works toward its mission with educational products like the Certified Pool-Spa Operator® training, Certified Pool-Spa Inspector™ training Pool Operator Primer™ online training, partners in the publication of the International Journal of Aquatic Research & Education, Aquatic
Safety Compendium TM, and the World Aquatic Health TM Conference. NSPF’s Certified Pool-Spa Operator® (CPO®) program is the world’s leading education program for pool and spa operators and health officials, certifying over 200,000 from 45 countries. Proceeds from educational programs are reinvested in research grants, graduate research fellowships, and educational programs. NSPF is the leading educator for pool and spa professionals who service and operate public and private pools and spas and for public health officials who are responsible for pool safety.

1. The Washington State University Foundation (“WSU Foundation”) will initiate a separate project and account number in the name of “NASMI Excellence Fund” in accordance with this agreement and with NSPF’s terms and conditions for grants. The Fund will be established with Washington State University and any and all future contributions designated for this fund shall be credited to that account.

2. The principal of this fund shall be used to support the specific activities and mission of the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute (NASMI). Funds may be used to support the work of graduate students, research expenses, equipment, and other discretionary needs as determined by the Director of the Institute. The uses and expenditures of this Fund must be consistent with the policies and procedures of Washington State University and the policies and procedures of NSPF. Expenditures may be made for all WSU “common expenditure objects,” subject to the limitation that they be used in the performance of official duties for purposes that advance the mission of the University and the purposes of the grant. The Fund will be administered by the Chair of the Department of Educational Leadership & Counseling Psychology or his/her designee(s). Any program or project supported by this fund must be consistent with the tax-deductible status of gifts made to the WSU Foundation.

3. Washington State University College of Education agrees to the following:
   - The creation of the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute during the 2007-2008 academic year in accordance with Washington State University guidelines;
   - The creation or renovation physical space totaling a minimum of 2,500 square feet during the first three years from the date this agreement is executed. This space will be on the WSU Pullman campus and additional space will be identified as the need and opportunity arise;
   - The establishment of an Institute Advisory Board that will include two NSPF representatives to be named by the NSPF Chief Executive Officer and Board President. The Advisory Board will also consist of the Dean of the College of Education, a representative from WSU Athletics, Chair of the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology, at least one external community member, and a representative from the WSU Administrative team.
   - The identification, solicitation, and acquisition of additional external funding from individuals, funding agencies, and foundations (approximately $200,000 per year by calendar year 2011) to support the research and operation of the Institute; any additional grants provided by NSPF would not count to this “external” funding target.
• The active publication and presentation of research findings in order to further the mission and purpose of the Institute. Institute researchers will target submitting two articles in 2008, two in 2009, three in 2010, four articles in 2011, and five in 2012 on a calendar year cycle. Institute researchers will present at least two formal presentations in 2008, two in 2009, three in 2010, four in 2011, and four in 2012.

4. NSPF agrees that it shall grant to Washington State University College of Education, subject to the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Agreement, the sum of $200,000 for each of the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 for a total grant of $1,000,000 (the “Grant”). This annual amount shall be paid in 2 equal installments of $100,000 due on or before June 30 and December 31st of 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. NSPF agrees that it may not terminate this Agreement or otherwise cancel its obligation to make the Grant for the first three years of the agreement (2008, 2009, and 2010) unless uses and purposes for which the Fund had been established no longer exist at Washington State University or if NSPF can demonstrate that WSU is not using the Grant funds for the purposes described above or in a manner consistent with NSPF’s exempt purposes. After the first three years, notice of termination of this agreement shall be in writing no less that 90 days before the next installment is to be paid. NSPF shall have the option to renew this agreement for an additional five (5) year term on the same terms and conditions as set forth herein, or to negotiate new terms and conditions in good faith. Notice of renewal shall be in writing on or before January 2013.

5. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, the governing board of the WSU Foundation, or its designee, shall have full and plenary power and authority to take and transfer to Washington State University any all contributions designated for the Fund. The governing board of Washington State University, or its designee, shall have full and plenary power and authority to take, hold, manage, invest and reinvest any principal hereunder, and any increase or accumulation to it, and any income from it, consistent with the management policies of the University, or its designee. Any and all gifts and contributions received for credit to this Fund shall be available for the uses and purposes stated herein. If, at some future date, circumstances within Washington State University change so that the uses and purposes for which the Fund has been established no longer exist, are in conflict with administrative or academic policies of the University, or if the University is unable to meet the intent of the donor(s), then this Agreement may be revised by the Washington State University so that Fund principal may then be used in a manner which is in the best interests of Washington State University, bearing in mind the wishes of the donor(s) set forth herein and subject to the terms and conditions of Section 5. In this unlikely event, every effort shall be made by Washington State University to inform NSPF prior to any change in fund disbursement.

6. The WSU Foundation shall provide to NSPF, no less than annually, a report showing the use and expenditures of funds, as well as a description of how the funds have been used to further and support the purposes of the grant as described above.
7. There are no verbal agreements or understandings that modify this Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the full understanding between NSPF, the WSU Foundation, and Washington State University. This agreement cannot be amended unless it is in writing.

Please confirm you agreement with the information contained in this letter by signing and returning one copy of this letter to the College of Education, attn: Kim Holapa, PO Box 642114, Pullman, WA 99164-2114. Again, thank you for this very generous gift!

Very truly yours,
Judy Nichols Mitchell
Dean, College of Education

APPENDIX B
Signature Page

APPENDIX C
Vitae

Vitae for Dr. K. J. Hildenbrand and Dr. B. Becker are available in the Faculty Senate office.

APPENDIX D
Support Letters

October 16, 2007

Dear Dr. Becker

I am writing to express my enthusiasm and full fledged support for your efforts to create a National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute at Washington State University (WSU). As Director of Health & Wellness Services at WSU, I also wish to convey our desire to be an active collaborative partner with regard to the future activities of the Institute. As we discussed in our recent meeting, we have critical access to both clinical and non-clinical subject populations at WSU. We also have conducted multiple successful recent studies investigating cardiovascular and metabolic risk factors in young adults. We have experience conducting longitudinal epidemiological studies, as well with conducting clinical trials. We have recently created a separate research division at WSU that is multidisciplinary and incorporates expertise in the areas of medicine, exercise physiology, nutrition, mental health, and statistical analysis. We also have a newly remodeled facility for the conduction of research. As we discussed we would be very interested in collaborating with you to explore the effects of aquatic interventions on such conditions as asthma, the metabolic syndrome, hypertension and diabetes. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance in the endeavor.

Sincerely,
Bruce R. Wright, MD
Director, Heath & Wellness Services at WSU
November 3, 2007

Re: The National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute
At Washington State University

From: Bob Bashaw, PT, SCS, OCS, ATC, CSCS
ProFormance Physical Therapy
840 SE Bishop Blvd., suite 200
Pullman, WA 99163

To whom it may concern,

I am a Physical Therapist and Athletic Trainer in Pullman and have an independent physical therapy private practice that I co-own. I also serve as the head athletic trainer at Pullman High School. I am writing this letter in support of the Washington State Universities attempt to have a National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute.

In addition to the research and the student and community educational benefits that aquatic therapy can provide, it can provide the medical community in the area a valuable resource in caring for their injured or sick patient populations. Often, a patient’s sensitivity to pain is increased while weight bearing is limited following a low back, or lower extremity injury of surgery. This restricts the patient(s) from performing activities or exercises on “dry land”. Having aquatic therapy allows the opportunity for patients to exercise in a relative “low or no impact” environment that provides for more comfortable movement and enhanced range of motion. Patients can improve their mobility, strength and function more rapidly utilizing aquatic therapy early on in the healing process.

I have several patients that I treat in, and around, the Pullman area. I also work with many Washington State University student athletes and I feel most of my patients would benefit aquatic therapy. I feel that a rehabilitation pool at Washington State University would be of great value to the medical community in Pullman.

In closing, I support the Institute at Washington State University for obtaining the necessary funding and space to develop a national leading aquatic institute.

Thank you,
Bob Bashaw, PT, SCS, OCS, ATC, CSCS

November 5, 2007

Bruce Becker, M.D.
Adjunct Professor of Neurosciences
PO Box 646520
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164-6520
Dear Dr. Becker:

As Vice Chancellor and Associate Vice-Provost of Research for Washington State University I am very pleased to support your attempts to secure funding from the National Swimming Pool Foundation in order to establish the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute at Washington State University. The Institute as envisioned is exciting as it will significantly expand your nationally known research into the health aspects of aquatic activity with applications to sports medicine. It is significant to me that not only will your program advance knowledge in the role of aquatic activity in health maintenance and recovery, it will also provide research and educational involvement for Washington State University health sciences students while supporting the health needs of WSU student athletes, and the general student body.

As a former scientific collaborator on a Federally Funded grant, I have full confidence in your ability as both a scientist and administrator to develop and oversee the program. I look forward to seeing the Institute become a national leader as you and your colleagues envision. I believe the Institute will enhance the scientific competitiveness and reputation of WSU, provide an important training venue that will contribute to WSU’s educational mission, and baring distinction to the region as the hub of this unique blend of health and wellness research and education activities and outcomes. Significantly, your proposal also strategically advances our efforts to build an integrated health care sector in Eastern Washington.

I am pleased to support the proposed expansion of research in your proposed program as it will significantly catalyze our current efforts at Washington State University to develop the human health science programs in Eastern Washington.

Sincerely,
Dennis G. Dyck, PhD
Professor of Psychology and Neurosciences
Vice Chancellor and Associate-Vice Provost for Research
Washington State University/Spokane

November 7, 2007

Bruce Becker, M.D.
Adjunct Professor
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164

Dear Bruce,

I am very pleased to write in support of your proposed research institute in the area of the health effects of aquatic activity, which has broad application to human training, performance, and rehabilitation. I am pleased to see this program mature and find a good programmatic fit in the College of Education, and this it is generating significant collaboration within that college and with athletics. This has been an abiding interest of yours and you have been persistent in pursing this line of inquiry and positioning it for significant foundation support.
VCAPP has a strong interest in muscle physiology and, depending on how our future hiring in this area progresses, there is a good chance that some of our muscle physiology researchers would find good collaborative fits with your program (we recently lost a senior faculty member in this area and will be searching for a new colleague in the next year or so). Of more immediate possible overlap are the two positions VCAPP splits with Bioengineering – these two faculty members have strong interest in neuromuscular systems and one of them, in particular, has a direct interest in rehabilitation. I foresee that you collaboration with theses neuroscientists/bioengineers – perhaps including your involvement in graduate education through your membership in the Neuroscience graduate program – has the potential to benefit the career progression of one of both of these individuals. Creating an Institute or other similar, defined programmatic entity here in Pullman gives the visibility and proximity needed for you to facilitate such collaborations and to build these collaboration into efforts that obtain further funding beyond the initial gift.

Bruce, I have every confidence in your ability to lead such a program both administratively and scientifically. Your persistence in getting this program to its current state and your effort to build on your previous success and national reputation in this research area speaks for itself – the support you have secured for the National Swimming Pool Foundation is remarkable and will stabilize this activity for years to come. That your program will also have broader impact beyond hydrotherapy and rehabilitation to encompass athletic training and student health makes it even more exciting because it broadens and strengthens the possibilities for future funding not only from the NSPF but also from other sources of competitive funding.

Best wishes,
Bryan K. Slinker, DVD, PhD
Professor and Chair
Director, Programs in Neuroscience

November 13, 2007

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing in support of NASMI (National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute). The aquatic training we have done with our men’s basketball team has presented many benefits related to sports performance. Our recovery time between hard practices has been cut drastically. The micro-trauma that occurs within the body is a direct result from playing basketball and is offset with our aquatic training. The application of our aquatic conditioning has produced many benefits; faster recovery time, basic therapeutic qualities of water, injury prevention, injury recovery and most importantly the ability to perform high levels of anaerobic work with little to no trauma on the body.

Our aquatic training program has a few different levels, all anaerobic, all done with the body immersed in water to the neck line. The bouts of work last no longer than 30 seconds with the shortest bouts lasting 5 seconds. We have used this training as a secondary means of in-season conditioning for our team, second only to actual practice time. Dr. Becker and Dr. Hildenbrand have briefed us on the physiological
benefits that can only be achieved by aquatic training. During our time using this training it has brought great benefits to our players and to our team as a whole.
I have seen the benefits of this training first hand and more scientific research is needed. I am a proponent of this type of training, and I endorse what the NASMI is trying to accomplish. The research on the benefits of aquatic conditioning is scarce and I am pleased we will be able to use our players and the institute to help further future understanding on the benefits of such training. Please contact me with any further questions.

Sincerely,
Tony Bennett

Letter of Support for the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute

November 15, 2007

I am writing in support of establishing the “National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute” at Washington State University. Personally and professionally I am extremely excited about this valuable opportunity.

The research efforts that are already under way along with future work will place WSU’s Institute as the nation’s leading provider in the role of aquatic activity in health maintenance and recovery while providing research and educational involvement for students. This work will also directly benefit the health needs of the general student body at WSU, its student athletes and the greater Pullman community. I have personally met with the research team leading this effort and I believe their work will elevate Washington State University to the national spotlight.

Please let me know if I can do anything else to further the development of this important Institute.

Sincerely
Jim Sterk
Director of Athletics

cc: President Elson S. Floyd
Provost Bob Bates

November 20, 2007

Dr. Kasee Hildenbrand
Program Director for Athletic Training
Washington State University

Dear Dr. Hildenbrand:

I certainly was very excited to hear about the possibility of further developing the aquatic medicine and research facilities at the University. I certainly would be wholeheartedly in support of this and I think that its continued development would be in the best interests of my patients here in the community as well as those patients
across our region and nation. The willingness to support this in the medical community is extremely high and I think this is something that will only foster positive things for everyone, the opportunity would be limitless in this community.

If I can be of support or speak directly to anyone that you are discussing this further to, I would be more than happy to do this. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Edwin M. Tingstad, M.D.
Team Physician and Orthopedic Surgeon
Department of Intercollegiate Athletics
Clinical Instructor Dept of Orthopedic
University of Washington School of Medicine

December 3, 2007

Dr. Bruce Becker
Dr. Kasee Hildenbrand
Washington State University

Dear Drs. Becker and Hildenbrand,

I am pleased to extend my support for the creation of an Institute for Aquatics and Sports Medicine Research at Washington State University. The collaboration between our two universities in this area strengthens and expands the breadth of research pursued and will complement each other’s efforts.

We appreciate the opportunity to combine the intellectual and technical resources of our research institutions toward a goal of furthering knowledge of the health benefits of exercise and aquatic activity.

Sincerely,
Doug Backer
Provost and Executive Vice President
University of Idaho

December 3, 2007

Faculty Senate Review Committee
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164

To Whom It May Concern:

I enthusiastically submit this letter of support for the proposal to establish the Nation Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute at Washington State University. As the chair of the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology, I am excited about the research and educational possibilities that such an institute can contribute to WSU and to the Pullman community. Having been involved in the
planning stages of the institute for the past few months, it has been exciting to see the 
level of interest and commitment that the National Swimming Pool Foundation has 
invested in the aquatic research that Drs. Bruce Becker and Kasee Hildenbrand have 
conducted. This is clearly evident by the financial support of $1,000,000 that the 
National Swimming Pool Foundation has provided toward the development of the 
Institute. Previous funding by the National Swimming Pool Foundation has provided 
research opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students. However, aside 
from the direct research that will evolve from the Institute, there are also numerous 
possibilities for collaborative research with various units across campus, such as 
Health and Wellness Services, WSU-Spokane, and the athletic department, as well as 
possibilities for future collaboration with the University of Idaho.

Without a doubt, the work that Drs. Becker and Hildenbrand have already published 
regarding the health benefits of aquatic activity document the need for further 
research in this emerging area. An Institute such as the one being proposed has the 
capacity to provide research and educational benefits that are long term and wide 
spread and strategically place WSU as the leader in this area.

I am fully confident that this Institute has solid support and a successful future, and 
would be happy to address any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,
Phyllis Erdman, Professor and Chair
The Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology

December 5, 2007

To Whom It Concerns:

I am very pleased to provide this letter in support of the proposed National Aquatics 
and Sports Medicine Institute to be housed within Washington State University’s 
College of Education. With the establishment of this institute, WSU has the exciting 
opportunity to become the preeminent leader in the area of aquatic activity research.

The National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute will provide an array of unique 
opportunities for our students to be involved in important and beneficial research in 
this area of human health. The Institute will serve to benefit many students across the 
university with the involvement of WSU’s Department of Athletics, student athletes, 
and the Student Wellness Program.

As dean of the College of Education, I am excited about the potential of WSU taking 
a leading role in the area of aquatic activity research and the myriad of research, 
teaching, and practical experience opportunities that can be realized through 
establishment of the Institute. Drs. Bruce Becker and Kasee Hildenbrand are 
currently laying strong groundwork for success of the Institute at WSU through their 
work on a grant funded by the National Swimming Pool Foundation. The foundation 
has also pledged an additional $1M toward the establishment of the National 
Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute.
I am pleased to be involved in the planning of the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute. I am confident of its future success, and strongly support the establishment of the Institute in the College of Education at Washington State University. I believe that this is a unique opportunity to have such an institute at WSU as the only one of its kind in the United States.

Sincerely,
Judy Nichols Mitchell, PhD
Dean and Professor

APPENDIX E
Articles

College of Education
In the news

1/25/2008

Exploring the 'Ahh'
$1 million grant advances aquatic exercise research
By Julie Titone

PULLMAN, Wash.—Thanks to a $1 million grant from the National Swimming Pool Foundation, two Washington State University researchers will continue to explore the benefits of aquatic exercise, which range from improving athletic performance to fighting obesity.

“Water affects our hearts, lungs and endocrine systems,” said Dr. Bruce Becker, a physician and a research professor at WSU’s College of Education.

Becker and Assistant Professor Kasee Hildenbrand want to find ways to make the most of aquatic exercise. How long should a person stay in the water? How warm or cold should the water be?

The National Swimming Pool Foundation has supported the aquatic therapy research for three years. Its latest grant will pay for staff and equipment, allowing the researchers to create a National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute -- which, Becker said, will establish WSU as the nation's premiere center for aquatics research.

“There is no other lab with this mission and focus. The addition of the $1 million grant gives us tremendous movement forward.”

Hildenbrand teaches in the College of Education’s movement studies program and directs its athletic training education program. She and Becker conduct their research in what is now called the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Laboratory, located in the Bohler Gym Addition. Their first respiratory study compared the effects of exercise on land to exercise in the water. The subjects were students of varying body fat, weight and fitness levels.
“We’ll be adding brain wave variables next year, and working with Tim Freson on asthmatics and aquatic exercise,” said Hildenbrand. Freson is associate director of research at WSU’s Health and Wellness Services.

The research piques the interest of many students. “We have no trouble finding students interested in sitting in the tub,” said Hildenbrand. The lab will be looking for non-student research subjects, too, as the researchers examine the impact of aquatic rehabilitation on such medical conditions as asthma, hypertension, osteoporosis and obesity.

Hildenbrand plans to incorporate the aquatics lab research findings into WSU’s undergraduate athletic training program, so its graduates have a sound scientific basis for the exercise advice they give to clients. As it is, a lot of advice given in the sports world is not evidence-based. For example, Becker said, football players spend time in chiller tanks after practice because they say it makes their legs feel better.

“I have a gut feeling it works, but there is no science looking into the physical effects of standing waist-deep in 52-degree water for 45 minutes,” he said. “We can measure things like blood flow, muscle oxygen delivery, and other measures that can really make chiller tank immersion more beneficial.” Becker’s goal goes far beyond educating the athletic community.

“We need medical professionals to understand and use the benefits of aquatic therapy. And the public needs to know, because you can safely do it on your own,” he said. He imagines Oprah telling the world about the benefits of water exercise.

Becker first became excited about aquatic rehabilitation when he worked in Eugene, Ore., and saw how it much it helped injured Olympic runners. But he was dismayed that there had been little research into its effects since before astronauts were sent into space. “Immersion is as close to weightlessness as there is on Earth,” he said.

In the last 30 years, he has written and lectured extensively on the subject. In April 2007, he retired from his Spokane clinical practice in order to devote full-time to research.

A longtime master swimmer, Becker is fascinated by the mental as well as physical benefits of immersion.

“Oh water exercise rivals meditation,” he said. “You feel good, better than you do with other exercise. I want to find out what that ‘aaah’ is about.”

For more information, contact: Bruce Becker, (509) 844-4155, beckerb@wsu.edu; Kasee Hildenbrand, (509) 335-8834, khildenbrand@wsu.edu; or Laurie Batter for the National Swimming Pool Foundation, (760) 438-9304, batterup@batterupproductions.com.

Researchers plan aquatic health research center
The center will focus on researching the health benefits of aquatic exercise
Mike Brambley
The Daily Evergreen
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WSU researchers plan to create a premier center for aquatic health research, the National Aquatics and Sports Medicine Institute, after receiving a $1 million grant from the National Swimming Pool Foundation.

“We plan on being a benchmark for national and international research in this area,” wrote Bruce Becker, a physician and research professor in WSU’s College of Education, in an e-mail to The Daily Evergreen. “WSU has through this gift, established itself as the world leader in the field.”

The creation of the institute at WSU will allow researchers an opportunity to research the physiologic effect of aquatic activity upon the human body, Becker said.

Most aquatic research has not reached public awareness or general medical understanding because the research has not been publicized, and many areas still need study, he said. The aquatic research institute will be one of the first research labs to study aquatics exclusively.

“We are working to create a broad public and professional awareness of the health effects and benefits of aquatic activity,” Becker said. “Because aquatic activity is so safe, so beneficial in athletic rehab, and widely available, we hope to expose students in the athletic training programs to state of the art research so that they will be the best prepared students in the country in their field.”

Research is needed into the physical health benefits of immersion and exercise in the water, Becker said. A huge range of physical changes occur during immersion that affect virtually all physiologic systems.

Aquatic activity can affect muscle function, bone and joint function, the endocrine system, and the cardiovascular and respiratory systems in ways that can be powerful in health recovery and maintenance, Becker said.

Aquatic researchers at the new institute will work on the general benefits of aquatic exercise, while also exploring the effects of aquatics on asthma, diabetes and specific athletic injuries.

“Many people believe in the health benefits of water, without any research to back up their assumptions,” wrote assistant professor Kasee Hildenbrand, who works alongside Becker in aquatic research, in an e-mail. “We hope to help identify answers for those questions.”

The research institute will allow students and researchers to understand why aquatics work and how to design programs to create the most benefit for athletes, Hildenbrand said.

The institute will create an opportunity for both undergraduate participation, as well as graduate level work in aquatic research.
The National Swimming Pool Foundation supported Becker’s aquatic research for three years before granting money for the new institute.

The National Aquatic Sports Medicine Institute at WSU is the only institute that focuses on aquatic health benefit research in the world,” foundation CEO Thomas Lachocki wrote in an e-mail to The Daily Evergreen. “It is shocking that no such center of excellence exists – until now. It is long overdue and exciting that a leading university like WSU is applying substantial physical and intellectual resources to explore this new and pivotal field.”

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**Healing Waters**  
by Bruce Becker

If you think the water just makes people feel good, you don’t know the half of it. Here’s a physiological explanation of the surprising and amazing ways the simple act of being in the water promotes well-being.

It doesn’t take long to notice that people in pools are having fun. Nor does it take long to see happy faces in a group of aquatic exercisers, or a smile replace the facial stress lines of someone sinking into a hot tub. The feeling of relaxation after a vigorous pool workout is wonderful, and unlike most other exercise experiences.

As a scientist, I’ve been impressed with the consistency and universality of these observations. When I began to work with Olympic athletes who were used to vigorous exercise routines, they often commented on the difference in their post-exercise comfort from an aquatic exercise session vs. their normal exercise routine. But there’s too much scientist in me not to wonder why these findings occur with such frequency and regularity. As I researched the medical literature, I couldn’t find much to explain such common events. But when I began to dig into the basic science literature, I did find information that provided some potential explanation.

The physiology of immersion has been studied extensively since we prepared to put man into space in the late 1960s because the closest proxy to weightlessness on the planet is to be found when immersed in water. To study the physiological changes that would occur in space, it became important to study those changes occurring during immersion. The physiological alterations were profound and led to further research of specific body systems. Still, most of this research was not translated into medical applications, but rather, was located in highly scientific physiology journals.

Even today, there’s relatively little research on the clinical application is called translational research and it is only beginning to emerge for aquatics. But as more people turn to the water for therapy and healing, that body of evidence is growing daily.
If the industry can capitalize on these findings, understand and promote them effectively, aquatics could become the next big health craze, with the promise of helping everything from high blood pressure to heart failure. Given that the American Heart Association says 72 million Americans suffer from high blood pressure and more than 79 million have cardiovascular disease, that could be a powerful incentive. The nation, in turn, could save huge amounts in health expenses if the public were educated about the value of aquatic activity, if the political powers directed public expenditures toward pool construction to improve public access and the medical establishment understood the potential value of aquatic activity across a wide range of clinical problems. But it must start with us. It must start with understanding why water is so healing.

Finding balance To understand why aquatics is so good for your health, you must first understand some basic physiology. Our bodies are constantly trying to seek a physiological balance point called homeostasis. This state preserves optimum function despite changes in position, activity, stress, aging or disease. The effort to find homeostasis is what propels most of the functional adaptations that occur during immersion in water, with some changes being immediate and others only after a period of time. Like many adaptations, a cascade of other physiological changes occur, some sequentially and some concurrently.

Here’s how it works: Because water compresses the body, it pushes blood into the deep vessels during immersion. As the bather steps into deeper water, blood is pushed upward, first into the large capacity vessels of the pelvis and abdomen. Then as depth increases yet further, blood is pushed above the diaphragm into the chest. With neck-depth immersion, nearly three-quarters of a quart of blood is displaced, with two-thirds of it going into large pulmonary vessels and one-third into the heart.

The heart responds to this extra volume of blood by increasing the amount propelled with each beat, which is called stroke volume. At rest during neck-depth immersion, stroke volume normally increases approximately 30 percent. The total volume of blood propelled by the heart during a minute is called cardiac output, and this also increases nearly 30 percent. That’s approximately the same increase that occurs during light exercise, so even at rest during neck-depth immersion, the heart is performing just as it would during exercise on land.

At the same time, the body senses that more blood is being pushed into circulation, so to adjust, the arterial blood vessels relax without causing an increase in blood pressure. Thus, healthy individuals will lower their blood pressure during immersion, and usually so will individuals with elevated blood pressure (hypertension.) The magnitude of this drop is related to the temperature of the water.
Usually, there’s an initial brief increase in blood pressure upon entering cold water, and also extremely warm water. Maybe that’s why in the past, it was often stated that individuals with hypertension should avoid hot tubs. Many physical therapy texts also say that patients with elevated blood pressure should not undergo aquatic therapy. In actual fact, immersion may benefit such patients.

**Heart and health** Patients with congestive heart failure are another clinical population that has been counseled to avoid aquatic exercise or even immersion. But several recent Japanese and Israeli studies have found that for people with mild to moderate heart failure, aquatics may be a very useful and therapeutic environment. That’s because immersion offers a unique combination of benefits: It decreases circulatory resistance and improves heart contraction efficiency.

One of these studies compared the effects of aquatic exercise with rest in a group of patients with moderate congestive heart failure. It was found that the aquatic exercise group of patients significantly improved in muscle function, walking distance, aerobic fitness and exercise capacity. They also experienced nearly 40 percent improvement in their quality of life.

One reason may be that during immersion, the increased blood volume is pushed into deeper tissues. Muscle circulation then improves and there’s a consequent increase in oxygen delivery, which is useful for muscle healing or recovering from exercise. A study done on astronauts in training showed that the blood flow into their calves was increased by nearly 250 percent at rest during neck-depth immersion.

At the same time, the kidneys see an increase in blood volume. Sensors within the heart and elsewhere interpret the increase in central blood volume as a potential overload, so the body sends signals to the endocrine system to reduce this blood volume. As a result, the kidneys begin their role in regulating blood volume through excreting sodium and potassium, and along with those ions, water. As all aquatics professionals have experienced firsthand, this process produces an increase in urine volume and the kidneys also become slightly more efficient. In ancient Greek and Roman times, when medications were very limited, immersion was actually used as a way to treat individuals with kidney disease.

Stress is another ailment that immersion can help alleviate. Some of the same hormones that the body uses to regulate arterial function and tone are a component part of our body’s response to stress. These hormones are called catacholamines. During immersion, the body sends out a signal to alter the balance of these catacholamines in a manner that is similar to the balance found during relaxation or meditation.

Not all of the effects of this alteration are known, but probably these changes are important in modifying the heart rhythm in a manner to mimic a relaxed state, and also in creating some of the feeling of relaxation that occurs following aquatic activity.
Exercise and endurance The connection between exercise and stress reduction has been well-established, and the work the body must do in water may be one reason. During immersion, compression of the chest wall combined with the increased blood volume makes it more work to breathe — approximately 60 percent more with water up to the neck. This, in turn, can lead not only to lower stress, but also better performance during land workouts.

In my experience working with Olympic-level athletes, a frequent comment was how much the aquatic workouts had added to their overall feeling of fitness. I believe what they were noticing is that strengthening the muscles of respiration had significantly improved their respiratory efficiency, so during a land-based workout they didn’t feel so “winded.”

If the workload increase is 60 percent during inactive immersion, there is almost certainly a much greater workload increase during immersed exercise. Blood and water are viscous substances, and the force required to move against viscosity is related to velocity in a complex equation. Essentially, as the frequency of respiration increases, so does the work of displacing blood from the chest cavity to allow air in. The chest wall must then expand against the compression of surrounding water. As a consequence, deep-water exercise potentially could be a very useful method of strengthening the muscles of respiration, which could be helpful in athletes, as well as in the rehabilitation of people with respiratory weakness or other lung diseases.

We decided to test that possibility in a study completed last year at Washington State University. We worked with two groups of WSU students, 50 in each group. One group did land-based aerobics for a 50-minute period, three times per week for a semester. The other group did aquatic aerobics 50 minutes per session three times per week. We measured aerobic conditioning, percent age of body fat, and a number of measures of respiratory efficiency and strength. All of the students increased in their aerobic fitness, all decreased their body fat percentages, and all improved in some of the respiratory measures. But only the aquatic students showed improvement in their respiratory endurance measures.

We plan to repeat this study with more focus on higher-fit student athletes to see if the same effect is noted. There is a potentially major benefit of improving respiratory endurance because as the muscles of respiration fatigue, the body begins to shunt blood from the lower extremities up to the chest muscles to support respiratory effort.

Obviously, in an athlete who is reliant upon the legs, robbing these muscles of blood flow to supply the muscles of respiration causes a decrease in athletic performance. A basketball player who is getting respiratory fatigue will “hang on his shorts,” which can be seen often at the end of a basketball game. This action aids the accessory muscles of respiration. But if at the same time, the leg muscles are being starved of blood, the player is going to feel like his or her legs are “dead.”

### Hurdles to Establishing Aquatic Health

- Too little information in the media about aquatic health benefits.
- Insufficient science is completed and published in medical journals.
- Health care arena is unaware of clinical science that does exist regarding aquatic health benefits.
- Health care reimbursement is not currently directed toward prevention of illness or disability.
Studies have shown that exercise activities to improve endurance of the muscles of respiration actually do improve athletic performance, but deep-water exercise would be an easier and potentially more efficient means of producing such an effect, while allowing the athlete to decrease stress forces upon the spine and lower extremities simultaneously.

**Rehab and weight loss** This latter effect occurs because of the offloading effects of buoyancy. At waist-level immersion depth, the hips, knees, ankles and feet have a 50 percent reduction in loading due to buoyancy; at mid-chest depth, there’s a 75 percent offloading.

As a consequence, this effect may be used to excellent clinical benefit in facilitating recovery from training, or rehabilitating from a lower extremity or spine injury.

The combination of joint offloading, with the improvement in deep-tissue circulation makes the aquatic environment very useful in rehabilitation. In fact, even before these effects were known, deep-water exercise was used to improve racehorse performance without exposing the animals to the trauma of the racetrack. Owners found they could nearly triple the expected race career of a horse if they used aquatic training for a significant part of the workout regimen. In working with Olympic distance runners through the Nike development program, we tried to have about one-third of the training done in water, which seemed to reduce injuries as well as improve performance.

The value of aquatic exercise in patients with osteoporosis has been controversial. The aquatic environment would be ideal for this group because of the frequent co-existence of joint disease and the decreased risk of fractures from falling during land-based exercise. Many such patients have a fear of falling that limits their tolerance of a land-based walking program, an activity that has been shown to build bone mineralization and reduce osteoporosis. Most studies of aquatic exercise have not shown a useful benefit upon bone mineralization, however. Studies comparing regular aquatic exercisers with regular land-based exercisers have shown better bone mineralization in the land-based groups at nearly all ages from adolescence through senior groups.

This does not mean that aquatic exercise lacks a place in this group of individuals. In my practice, I will typically start such a patient in an aquatic exercise regimen, which has been well shown to boost lower extremity strength and endurance, as well as improve balance. The combination of increased strength and balance skills is usually sufficient to enable that individual to embark upon a walking program safely and begin the bone-building process.
Another controversial point is how aquatic exercise works for obese individuals. Because of the offloading produced by buoyancy, the aquatic environment seems ideal, especially in persons with decreased lower extremity strength. It has been shown that aquatic exercise is less efficient in decreasing body fat percentages than land-based programs.

Even at Olympic levels of training, these athletes have a higher percentage of body fat than their track athlete peers, as can be seen readily. The swimmers have sculpted beautiful bodies with higher percentages of body fat, whereas the track athletes have greyhound-slim bodies with very, very low percentages. Despite this concern, the value of exercise in obese individuals is absolutely essential, and aquatics may be a tremendously useful method of initiating a program and losing weight over time. While it may not be as efficient from an absolute standpoint, it is still effective and likely to be better sustained because of the lower risk of joint injury in aquatics for this group. Many of these individuals can participate successfully for years in a group format, and I’ve seen people whose lives were totally changed because of such a program.

On the whole, the response of the human body to the aquatic environment is profound. Perhaps it is because all of us spent the initial formative months of our lives immersed in a warm-water pool of amniotic fluid that we can so readily sink into a pool with relief. Such an environment would provide protection and the optimum conditions for growth during this critical period.

But the combined effects of all the properties of water, from buoyancy through hydrostatic pressure to its thermal conductive properties make the aquatic environment tremendously useful and effective for health recovery and maintenance, and recreation.

At Washington State University, we are striving to create a body of clinically directed translational research so that such an understanding might emerge within the public, as well as the medical profession.

We’re also trying to create a broader understanding of the immense value of aquatics for high-level athletic training because the public seems to relate to the effectiveness of this kind of effort as well.

It is my hope and belief that in the future, we will see a wetter, happier and healthier world.

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Announcements (Reports).

1. Remarks by the Chair.—B. Cofer

Even though the Senate is only now meeting for the first time due to A2P2, much has been happening. Some of the issues the officers have been involved with:

- Senate leadership was involved last summer with a committee to draft a Performance Agreement with the state. This was a result of a law that was passed by the legislature for which goals and performance expectations for WSU are defined as a contract that includes a definition of resources that are required to meet them. This is being pilot tested over a six-year period. The agreement was completed and recently submitted. With the current budget situation, however, the chances of its being implemented are slim, zero, and none, so it is a moot point.

Here are some of the highlights:

  - WSU promises to increase efficiency and sharpen focus through identifying and supporting its strongest programs. It also promises to increase numbers of degrees awarded, especially in high-demand areas, and increase baccalaureate degree efficiency and graduation rates.
  - State support is related to that for universities in “Global Challenge States”. The aim is to be funded in the 60th percentile. For WSU’s promises to be kept, the state must make good on its funding for operating and capital budgets. In addition, they must commit to statutory and regulatory relief, such as:
    - Renew tuition-setting authority.
    - Pay for regulations that add significant costs without adding value (e.g., storm water regulations).
    - Waive oversight of proposals to consolidate existing programs to gain efficiency
    - Support and defend WSU decisions to eliminate or consolidate programs.
  - The search for the new Associate Vice President for Human Resources has been suspended due to the hiring freeze.
  - I attended the Board of Regents meeting in September.
    - The salary proposal was discussed. From conversations with the regents and observation of their body language, it is apparent that it would almost certainly be voted down. My sense is that they are in favor of higher salaries for faculty, but they are against this proposal. They are very much in favor of merit-based salary increases.
    - President Floyd has suggested that this proposal be pulled to avoid a no vote and that a new committee be formed to consider the issue of how salary increases for faculty should be apportioned. We have suggested that it come from the president’s office and that it include representation from faculty, administration, and the Board of Regents.
  - The officers have met with the various provosts over the past few months.
    - Cofer attended the Provost’s Workshop in September, and the officers have been briefed on the other developments in the provost’s office. The reasons for Steve Hoch’s departure are confidential as a personnel matter, but the response of the administration has been appropriate in our opinion. Closure in this matter should come about in a few weeks.
Initiatives are being reviewed by Warwick Bayly in light of the new developments.

- The Enhancing Academic Excellence RFP that was to apply last year’s holdback has been put on hold until the financial outlook from the state is more definite. It is likely that those funds will be used to help offset cuts that are expected.
- The A2P2 process is on schedule, with the course reductions from the colleges being reviewed by the provost’s office. The results will go back to the colleges and then go forward. It is estimated that the reduction in total courses is around 12%. The end of the moratorium on new courses and programs is on schedule for Nov. 1.
- The General Education Visionary Committee that will consider the future direction of the General Education Program has recently been formed although it has not yet met.
- Faculty-friendly items, such as a new policy for stopping the tenure clock, are going forward.
- Documents to clarify processes for multi-campus governance issues are being developed.

The provost’s office is looking forward to accreditation and wants to clean up several policies:

- Requirements for syllabi
  - Grade appeals process assumes a policy
- Policy for course evaluations
  - Provide timely response to instructors
  - Response rates for online evaluations is an issue
    - Assessment policy last updated in 1990

- Officers met with the Office of Student Conduct to discuss issues that have emerged over the past year with the revised Academic Integrity WAC’s. They are here to make a presentation today.
- Cofer met with Alex Tan regarding the Strategic Plan for Diversifying the Faculty. They have recently met to discuss items such as partner accommodation, strategic hiring, modification to tenure and promotion guidelines, and the establishment of a Leadership Institute. He will address the Senate when proposals from the plan are presented.
- Finally, for your information, Cofer sits on the Parking and Transportation Task Force. If you have issues with parking, let him know, and he will pass them along.

2. Remarks by President Elson Floyd

- Will hold a meeting with Deans, Vice Presidents and faculty leadership Friday to address the $6M budget cut. The hiring freeze and travel restrictions should save $3M but need a strategy for the other $3M. He plans to exempt instruction from cuts.
- Provost situation: unable to comment due to confidentiality issues but hopes to clarify and a resolution within 2 weeks.
- Salary proposal: will not go to Regents for a vote instead will work with leadership to appoint a committee to draft a new proposal
- Capital Planning: WSU is invested in its master plan, but will develop a more encompassing plan to address all factions within WSU to ensure it will encompass all areas.
- Thanked Warwick Bayly for his help and role in serving as interim provost.

Questions and Answers:

Can the President clarify whether or not he is encouraging Provost Hoch to return? Faculty is concerned regarding stigma that WSU’s administration has a bad reputation and thus may not be able to recruit qualified candidates for any future position. Also area of concern is that Warwick Bayly’s split duties as dean and provost may impede him effectively doing a good job.

President Floyd advised he and other deans have been in the process of consulting on the Provost issue and it will be a collective decision. President Floyd stated he has received calls from outside the University from those interested in the Provost’s job. No one has withdrawn their name from the pool of candidates for the dean of Liberal Arts. Reputation has not been hurt. As for Dr. Bayly he has a strong group of associate deans helping him in his duties as dean.

Concern was raised about the new bioscience building taking the parking lot away from Johnson Hall. The parking lot is used by faculty doing research who have to go back and forth between their labs and the green houses. Losing this lot would be a hardship. President Floyd turned the issue over to B. Cofer who is on the Parking Task Force.

A question was raised about the travel freeze. Any source of funds are to be used at the discretion of the deans. Independent funds such as grants/contracts must adhere to their obligations and would be exempt. What about international travel? President Floyd stated it was at the dean’s discretion and must meet guidelines. International travel is expensive and a luxury but it if can be justified through the dean then go ahead but proceed carefully and use good judgment.

Title confusion on vice presidents and vice provosts and reporting lines. President Floyd stressed WSU is a research university and that research and graduate departments require a different set of obligations and responsibilities so they are structured differently. If there is open communication everyone would be speaking to each other and reporting lines would not matter.

Clarify re-writing the master plan. President Floyd stated that the university is developing grids that they will keep as a foundation and have a committee to review all aspects, such as the issue with tree removal. It will now go through a committee with administrators, faculty and staff who will make the decisions.

3. Remarks by Office of Student Conduct—E. Voss, C Wuthrich, C. Helmick

The Office of Student Conduct is trying to get the word out to faculty about academic dishonesty and the procedures for handling it. They have a set of guidelines for faculty to follow and a statement for faculty to include in their syllabus. For text of the policy go to [www.conduct.wsu.edu/default.asp?PageID=343](http://www.conduct.wsu.edu/default.asp?PageID=343). This also contains statement for syllabi. It is important to follow the guidelines because when faculty do not follow them the students generally win the appeal.
Additions or Changes to the Agenda.

There were no additions or changes to the agenda.

Agenda Items (Discussion Items)

1. Recommendation from Faculty Affairs Committee for Revision to the Policy on Jury Duty (Exhibit A).—T. Fischer

   No discussion.

2. Recommendation from Faculty Affairs Committee for Revision to the Wording on Election Procedures for Faculty Status Committee (Exhibit B).—T. Fischer

   Pulled from the agenda

3. Recommendation from Academic Affairs Committee for Revision to Rule 133 President’s Honor Roll (Exhibit C).—M Kirk

   No discussion.

Constituents' Concerns.

Concern was raised about funding for Gen Ed being cut and the negative impact this will have on the program. There is a budget committee in place to address these issues.

Adjournment.

Meeting adjourned at 4:40.

Dorene Branson
Secretary Pro Tem