

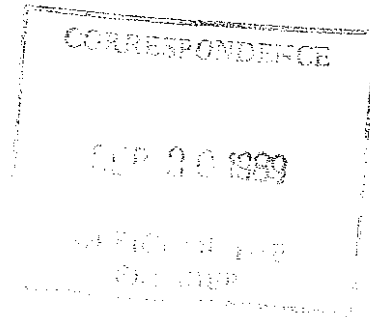


Kwantlen College

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030, Surrey,
British Columbia, Canada V3T 5H8

FILE RB

564-02
11100 - Williams, K



30 August 1989

The Honourable William VanderZalm
Premier of the Province of B.C.
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Mr. Premier:

On behalf of Kwantlen College, I would like to thank you for your presence at the Announcement Ceremony of August 25 held in Richmond.

We also want to express our sincere appreciation for the support which you have given to Kwantlen and to the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training. Your support has contributed to the realization of the announced \$37 million project for Kwantlen in Richmond.

We believe that the announced project will be of great benefit to all the residents of Richmond and will contribute to the development of the Province's economy.

Once again, many many thanks.

Sincerely,

Ken Williams
Board Chairman

AM.kb



Langley Arts Council

P.O. Box 3101, Langley, B.C. V3A 4R3

October 12, 1989

Hon. William Vander Zalm
Premier
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4

Dear Mr. Vander Zalm:

The Langley Arts Council enthusiastically supports the idea of a SFU campus in Langley. This is one of the fastest-growing areas in the Fraser Valley, with a large population on either side, in Surrey and the Abbotsford/Chilliwack municipalities.

Not only would it save our students a lot of money for transportation, but also it would relieve congestion on routes into Burnaby, caused by those fortunate enough to be able to afford travel to the Burnaby campus.

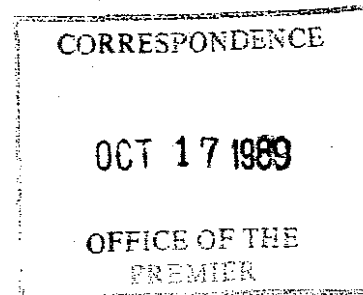
Our mandate also includes trying to improve educational opportunities for Langley, and we feel that there is a serious need for a campus here for the students, and also on account of rising air pollution, traffic congestion, and rising costs of gas and automobiles. Please give Langley every consideration in your studies of future direction for Simon Fraser University.

Yours sincerely,

Iris Preston

Iris Preston
President

IP/pw





Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

FILE _____
FLIMSEY _____

October 26, 1989

Ms Iris Preston
President
Langley Arts Council
P. O. Box 3101
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 4R3

Dear Ms Preston:

Thank you for your letter of October 12, 1989,
regarding a Simon Fraser University campus in Langley.

I have shared your letter with my colleague, the
Honourable Stanley Hagen, Minister of Advanced Education
and Job Training, so that he, too, may know of your
Council's position.

Again, thank you for writing. With best wishes
to you and your members.

Sincerely yours,

Original Signed By
PREMIER

William N. Vander Zalm
PREMIER

cc: The Honourable Stanley Hagen

IF/JS



CITY OF LANGLEY

5549 204TH STREET LANGLEY BC. V3A 1Z4

TELEPHONE 530-3131 FAX 530-4371

March 19, 1991

The Honourable Bill Vander Zalm
Premier
Province of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Mr. Premier:

At the Regular Council meeting held on Monday, March 11, 1991,
the Council of the City of Langley passed the following motion:

**"THAT the Council of the City of Langley support the
establishment of a full degree granting University in the
Fraser Valley on the south side of the Fraser River".**

As I am sure you are aware, Langley's population is growing at
a rate that equals one of the fastest growing communities in
British Columbia and it is Council's desire to address the
needs of its residents.

We would ask that the members of the British Columbia Cabinet
give favourable consideration to establishing a full degree
granting University in the Fraser Valley on the south side of
the Fraser River.

Sincerely,

Joe Lopushinsky,
Mayor

c.c. - All Members of B.C. Cabinet



CITY OF LANGLEY

5549 204TH STREET LANGLEY BC. V3A 1Z4

TELEPHONE 530-3131 FAX 530-4371

1991/05/14

Premier Rita Johnston
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Madam Premier:

RE: UNIVERSITY IN THE FRASER VALLEY

Just a short follow up note to my correspondence of March 19, 1991 regarding City Council's resolution in support of a free standing, full degree granting University in the Fraser Valley.

I would like to take this opportunity to reconfirm our City's stand on a University. We believe that consideration ought to be given to the full degree granting University rather than a "quick fix" college expansion scenario. Furthermore, a full degree granting University will certainly allow us to deal effectively with the tremendous growth of the 21st century.

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joe Lopushinsky", written over a horizontal line.

Joe Lopushinsky,
Mayor



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

May 16, 1991

His Worship Mayor Joe Lopushinsky
City of Langley
5549 - 204th Street
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 1Z4

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your fax of May 14, 1991, regarding
a full degree granting University in the Fraser Valley.

I have forwarded it to the Minister of Education,
Honourable Stanley Hagen, and I am sure he will be
responding to you very shortly.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Rita M. Johnston
PREMIER

cc: Honourable Stanley Hagen



July 22, 1991

His Worship Mayor Joe Lopushinsky
City of Langley
5549 - 204th Street
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 1Z4

JUL 29 1991

Dear Mayor Lopushinsky:

Thank you for your letter dated May 14, 1991, addressed to my predecessor, the Honourable Stanley B. Hagen, reiterating your Council's support for the development of a full degree granting university in the Fraser Valley. Your letter of the same date, addressed to the Honourable Rita M. Johnston, Premier, has also been forwarded to my office for response.

I am pleased to advise that effective September, 1992, Fraser Valley College will become a university/college, providing opportunities for degree completion in Arts and other faculties. This important access initiative undertaken by the Government of British Columbia addresses the immediate needs for third and fourth year programs in the eastern region of the Fraser Valley.

Two community advisory groups will be established to develop options for addressing other post-secondary education and training needs in the region. One group will provide community input into the creation of a university and the other will provide input into the development of an industrial and trades training centre. It is expected both groups will complete their reports by March, 1992.

Thank you for your support and interest regarding this matter.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Peter A. Dueck
Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology

cc: The Honourable Rita M. Johnston
Premier



THE CORPORATION
OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF LANGLEY

4914 - 221st Street, Telephone: (604) 534-3211
Langley, British Columbia, Telefax: (604) 533-6098
Canada V3A 3Z8

May 17, 1991

The Honourable Rita Johnson
Premier of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Madame Premier:

Re: Fraser Valley University

Congratulations on your new position as Premier of British Columbia! You bring a knowledge and familiarity with many communities of British Columbia that must shed new light and understanding on the Premier's role.

As a resident of the Fraser Valley with many years on the local Council, you personally must have encountered the difficulty our young people and adults have in achieving a university education. Although proximity to a university may seem close on a map, the reality as we who live in the Fraser Valley all know to well, is that commuter style access serves few well and most of our rapidly growing populations poorly. Community college access is dramatically improving but the future of British Columbia's education options must encompass all levels for us to have a competitive chance in the next century.

The Township of Langley is of the opinion that the development of a free standing comprehensive university in the Fraser Valley is critical to our long term future. Creative thinking must be fostered especially here in the Fraser Valley, the fastest and largest growth area in British Columbia. We urge you and your Cabinet colleagues not to short change us but to aim for the highest. A free standing university in the Fraser Valley will compliment our existing educational institutions and in the years to come will be seen as a far sighted and bold move on the part of our Provincial Government.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Beales,
Mayor



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

May 30, 1991

His Worship Mayor J. H. Beales
The Corporation of the Township of Langley
4914 - 221st Street
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 3Z8

Dear Mayor Beales:

Thank you for your letter of May 17, 1991, in which you suggest a free standing university in the Fraser Valley.

In case you have not also written to my colleague, the Honourable Peter Dueck, Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, I am taking the liberty of sharing a copy of your letter with him. I know he will be soon responding to you directly.

Sincerely,

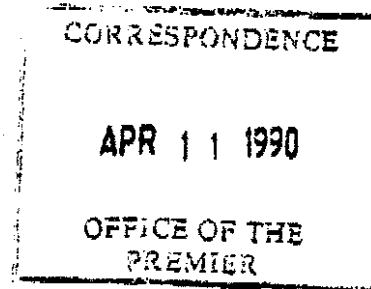
Rita M. Johnston
PREMIER

cc: Honourable Peter Dueck
Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology



Kwantlen College

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030, Surrey,
British Columbia, Canada V3T 5H8



April 2, 1990

The Hon. William Vander Zalm
Premier of the Province of B.C.
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Mr. Premier

August 23, 1990 will be an extraordinary day. On that day residents of the south Fraser region will officially acquire their first permanent public advanced education facilities.

They will gain access to a brand new Kwantlen College campus that features five beautiful new buildings in attractive, spacious surroundings. In these buildings they'll be able to enrich their lives, acquire new knowledge, learn new job skills, and build bonds with each other that will strengthen our multi-faceted, multi-cultural communities.

We would be honored if you would help us celebrate the ~~official~~ opening of this important new regional resource by agreeing to speak. The ceremony will take place at 10:00am on Thursday the 23rd of August.

The Board and I look forward to your reply.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Milne'.

Andrew Milne
Chairman, College Board

s.22



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

April 20, 1990

Mr. Andrew Milne
Chairman, College Board
Kwantlen College
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Milne:

I am in receipt of your recent letter to the Honourable the Premier extending an invitation to participate in the official opening ceremonies of the new Kwantlen College Campus, scheduled for August 23, 1990.

The Premier was most appreciative of being extended this kind invitation and would be delighted to attend should his itinerary permit. We will contact you again as soon as decisions regarding his schedule for the month of August have been established.

Once again, Mr. Milne thank you for your invitation.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Theresa Harvey".

Theresa Harvey
Scheduling Coordinator

Pages 12 through 13 redacted for the following reasons:

s.3(1)(c)



Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
Canada V3T 5H8

08 May 1990

The Honourable William Vander Zalm, MLA
#203, 8171 Park Road
Richmond, BC
V6Y 1S9

Dear Mr. Vander Zalm:

Starting three years ago, we indicated that given the rapid and extensive growth taking place in the region served by Kwantlen (Surrey, Richmond, Langley, Delta, White Rock), the College would need the development of physical facilities on a yearly basis. This year the College wishes to start the development of a Campus for Langley.

I am sure that you were consulted and were instrumental in the decision made by the Minister of Advanced Education, that a Provincial Horticulture Training Centre would be an integral part of our proposed Langley Campus. The College's personnel have been working closely with the members of the Provincial Horticulture Committee to develop a plan for the programs and facilities required for that Centre not only as an integral part of Kwantlen's Langley Campus, but as the focal point of that Campus and as a first class Training Centre for the Horticulture Industry of B.C. We also believe that given the resources, support and time, this could become a Centre for Canada and serve as a link with Europe and the Pacific Rim.

We have been advised by the Ministry officials that Kwantlen will receive \$900,000 for the planning for a two-phased campus for Langley. I would like to share with you the worries that the Board has about the possible phased construction of the Langley Campus.

First, I want to stress the demographic facts upon which our Langley Campus size, enrolment and programs are based, and the number of FTE's that Kwantlen presently has for Langley. The enclosed charts vividly depict these facts. If you compare and contrast this information with other colleges and communities you will realize that what we are requesting is a minimum needed to raise the level of post-secondary education available in the Langley community to the provincial norm.

The Educational Plan for the Proposed Langley Campus includes 1,780 FTE's. This number would bring the participation rate in Langley to approximately 15 FTE/1,000 population, or the equivalent of the 1989/90 provincial average for colleges.

I also wish to bring to your attention several issues which clearly make the construction of the entire Langley Campus facilities in a single phase, the most desirable option for the people of Langley, Kwantlen College, the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, as well as the provincial taxpayers.

Breathing Space at Kwantlen's Surrey Campus and Fraser Valley College

The construction of the Langley Campus in a single phase will immediately ease enrolment pressure on Fraser Valley College. In 1988, 251 students enrolled at Fraser Valley College (11 percent) were residents of Langley. Eighteen percent of the Grade 12 graduates enrolling at Fraser Valley College that year were from Langley. The construction of Langley Campus when completed will draw a significant proportion (11 percent) of enrolment away from Fraser Valley College and free space for residents of Abbotsford and Chilliwack at their local campuses.

Similarly, the opening of the Langley Campus will provide some breathing space for Kwantlen's Surrey Campus by easing somewhat the enrolment pressures currently exerted by the over 400 students from Langley. Anticipation of Kwantlen's

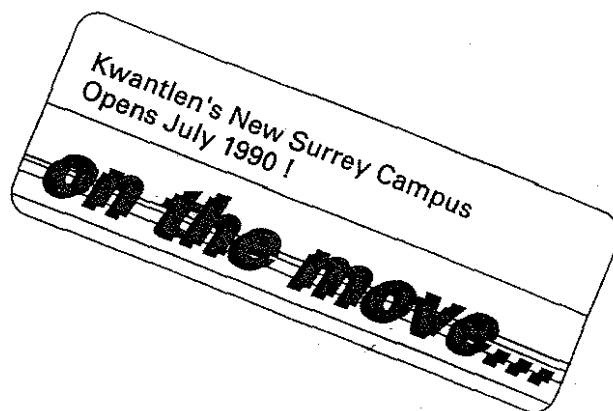
Newton Campus
13479 - 77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 591-1111

FAX 591-6398

Richmond Campus
5840 Cedarbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
(604) 273-5461

FAX 273-3126

Surrey Campus
9260 - 140th Street
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 588-4411



new Surrey Campus opening in September has resulted in a 61 percent increase over last year, in applications received for admission to programs in Surrey.

Increased Costs

Kwantlen's cost consultants, Barnett Treharne and Yates (B.C.) Ltd. estimate that a single phased construction of the Langley Campus would result in considerable savings to the government. Based on a \$37.1 million total project cost, construction costs of a two-phased development will increase in the range of \$1.86 and \$3.71 million in 1993 construction costs. Total elapsed time for construction will increase and costs will escalate for inflation, which is currently forecast at 12 percent per annum. A two year delay would therefore add a further cost of \$4.87 to \$5.19 million to the second phase.

A two-phased development of the Langley Campus would cause a subsequent delay in the development of the Surrey Campus Phase II and result in additional increased costs.

Horticulture Centre

A single phase construction of the campus will enable the Provincial Horticulture Training Centre to share classrooms, laboratories, college faculty and staff with the campus. Shared faculty would teach courses to Horticulture Centre students as well as other students at the campus in subject areas such as Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Botany. The potential absence of these components will jeopardize the Horticulture Centre and increase the delivery cost of the programs.

The Horticulture Centre requires classrooms, laboratories, greenhouses, a nursery, a three hole golf course, as well as covered work areas and storage facilities. To make the best use of the space available the plans call for the campus to be extensively landscaped in order that it can be used by the Centre students as an outdoor laboratory for landscape maintenance and arboriculture. Trees and plants normally planted in an arboretum will be used in landscaping the entire campus.

Building the Langley Campus in two phases would seriously disrupt plans for the Horticulture Centre to share facilities with other college programs, and would preclude the use of the fully landscaped campus by the Centre. The absence of a complete campus would considerably reduce the viability of the Horticulture Centre's programs.

Impact of Support Facilities vs Educational Activities

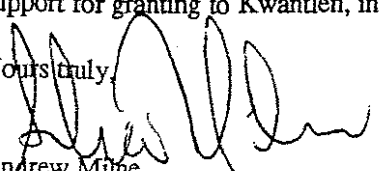
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As a result of the need to have the support facilities in place first, the educational impact is that a much smaller number of students benefit from the first phase of a campus development and given the incredible demand in our region we believe that this is a very unwise move.

The orderly expansion of campus facilities required in the Kwantlen region to meet the needs of our exploding population, and to achieve the government's participation rate target by 1995, would be seriously disrupted by a two-phased development of the Langley Campus. Development of the Surrey Campus phase two expansion being planned for 1994, and the disposition of programs currently at Newton Campus are likely to be further delayed by a two-phased development of the Langley Campus.

We ask you, as our MLA and a person knowledgeable about Horticulture, to give the Minister of Advanced Education your support for granting to Kwantlen, in 1990, the \$ 3.5 million required to plan an integrated campus for Langley.

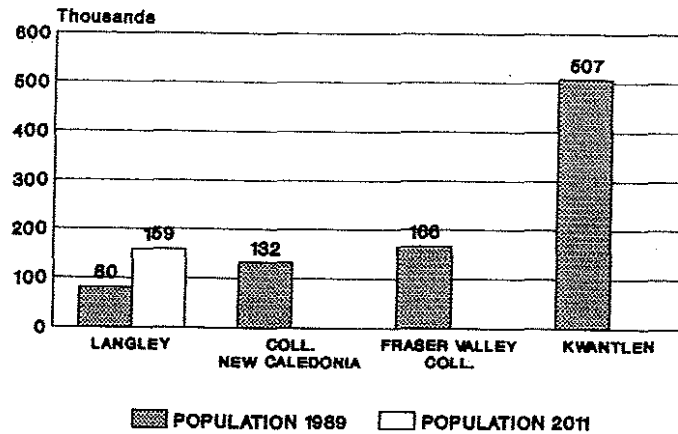
Yours truly,


Andrew Milne
Chairman of the Board

KWANTLEN COLLEGE LANGLEY CAMPUS FACTS

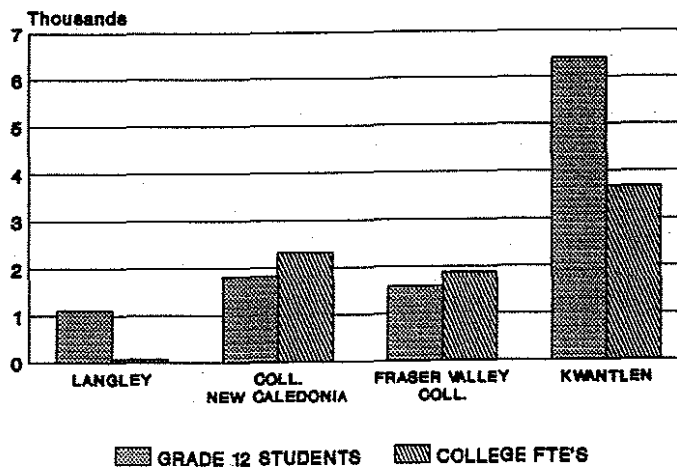
1. The College of New Caledonia serves a region that has a population of 132,000 people, Fraser Valley College 166,000 people and Kwantlen College 507,000 people. The population in Langley was 80,000 in 1989 and is projected to reach 159,000 by 2011.

**POPULATION 1989, LANGLEY
NEW CALEDONIA, FRASER VALLEY, KWANTLEN**

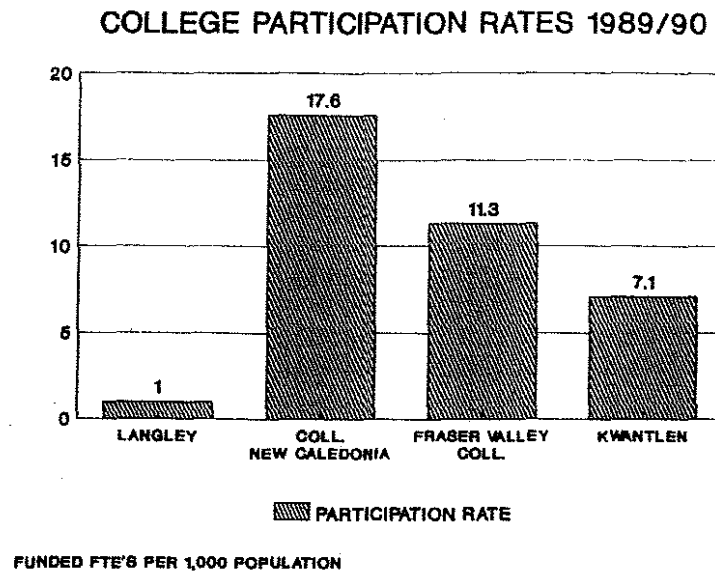


2. Schools in the College of New Caledonia region enrolled 1,818 Grade 12 Students in 1989 and the College received funding of 2,324 FTE in 1989/90. Fraser Valley College schools enrolled 1,585 Grade 12 students in 1989, and the College received funding for 1,872 FTE in 1989/90. Kwantlen College region schools enrolled 6,400 Grade 12 students in 1989, and received funding for 3,683 FTE. Langley schools enrolled 1,111 of Kwantlen region's Grade 12 students.

GRADE 12 STUDENTS AND COLLEGE FTE'S



3. College participation rates give an indication of the inadequate level of access to post-secondary education in Langley.





Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
Canada V3T 5H8

08 May 1990

The Honourable Bruce Strachan
Minister
Advanced Education, Training & Technology
Room 337 Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC
V8V 1X4

Dear Mr. Minister:

MINISTER'S OFFICE
ADVANCED EDUCATION,
TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY
9001804
MAY 14 1990

DRAFT REPLY FOR MINISTER'S SIGNATURE ☒
DIRECT REPLY ☐ ATTENTION & FILE ☐
FOR INFORMATION ☐ FILE ☐

4001804
Kwantlen's New Surrey Campus
Opens July 1990
MAY 14 1990
23 09
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER
MINISTRY OF ADVANCED ED & JOB TRAINING

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Newton Campus
13479 - 77th Avenue
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(604) 591-1111

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5840 Cedarbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
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FAX 273-3126

Surrey Campus
9280 - 140th Street
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 588-4411

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The orderly expansion of campus facilities required in the Kwantlen region to meet the needs of our exploding population, and to achieve the government's participation rate target by 1995, would be seriously disrupted by a two-phased development of the Langley Campus. Development of the Surrey Campus phase two expansion being planned for 1994, and the disposition of programs currently at Newton Campus are likely to be further delayed by a two-phased development of the Langley Campus.

In light of these facts, I hope you will agree that a single phased construction, in the case of the proposed Langley Campus, is the only viable option and that you will review the allocation of \$ 3.5 million for the planning phase of the Langley Campus as an integrated Campus.

The College Board would like to meet with you at the earliest possible date to discuss the College's needs.

Yours truly,



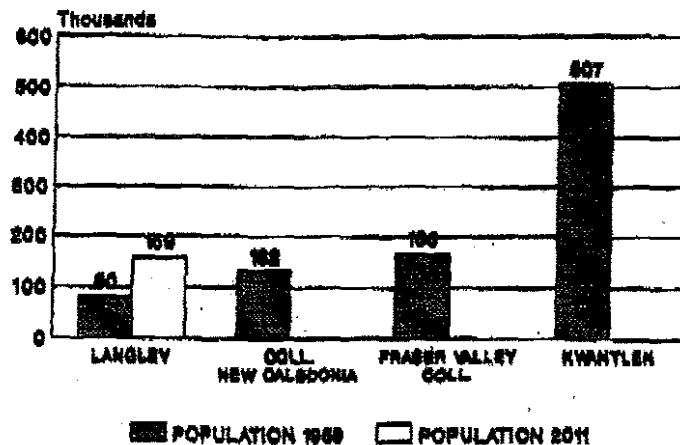
Andrew Milne

Chairman of the Board

KWANTLEN COLLEGE LANGLEY CAMPUS FACTS

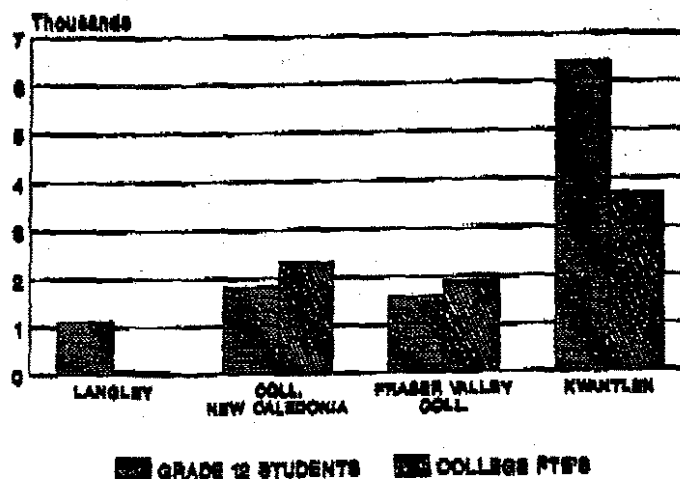
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**POPULATION 1989, LANGLEY
NEW CALEDONIA, FRASER VALLEY, KWANTLEN**



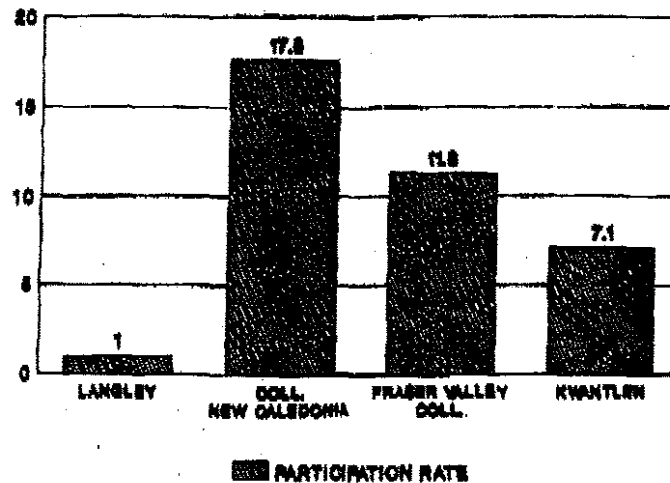
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GRADE 12 STUDENTS AND COLLEGE FTE'S



3. College participation rates give an indication of the inadequate level of access to post-secondary education in Langley.

COLLEGE PARTICIPATION RATES 1989/90



FUNDED PTE'S PER 1,000 POPULATION



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education,
Training and
Technology

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

M9001804

C3.09

MAY 31 1990

Mr. Andrew Milne
Chairman of the Board
Kwantlen College
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Milne:

Thank you for your letter of May 8, 1990,
outlining your Board's concerns regarding the phased
development of the proposed new Langley Campus.

The financial and operational benefits of the
single phase development you describe are common to numerous
capital projects facing this Ministry. However, I would be
pleased to meet with you, along with senior staff, to
discuss this issue.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Bruce Strachan
Minister

cc: Mr. Gary Mullins
Deputy Minister

Ms. Adrienne MacLaughlin
President
Kwantlen College

Sept 28/90

s.22

advises

*mtg took place on July 9th
w Mr Milne & Mr MacLaughlin.*

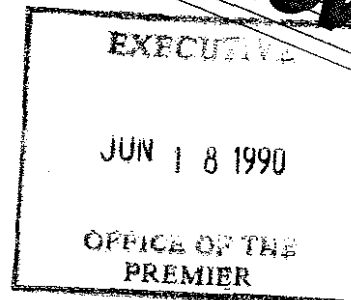
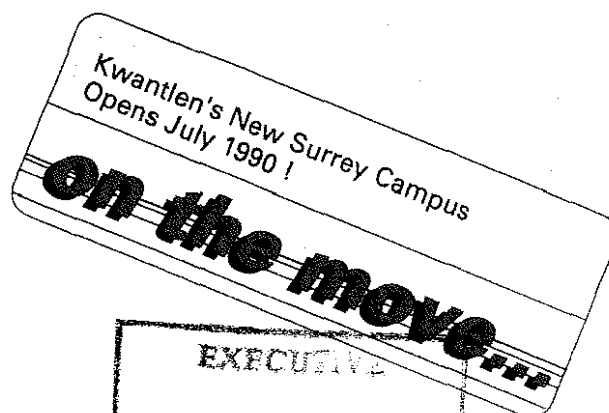
bcc: Minister's Day
Deputy Minister's Day
Deputy Minister's File
ADM's Copy
7 - 2013-00316



Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
Canada V3T 5H8

04 June 1990

The Hon. William Vander Zalm, MLA
#203, 8171 Park Road
Richmond, BC
V6Y 1S9

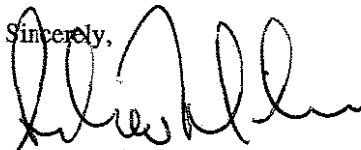


Dear Mr. Vander Zalm:

On behalf of the Board Members and the President of Kwantlen College, I would like to thank you for the time and attention you gave us on Friday 01 June 1990.

We appreciated the opportunity to discuss the proposed Kwantlen Langley Campus and the Provincial Horticulture Centre.

Sincerely,


Andrew Milne
Board Chairman

cc: Georgiana Evans
Tom Gillespie
George Preston
Adrienne MacLaughlin

/kb

2

JUN 13 1990

Newton Campus
13479 - 77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 591-1111

FAX 591-6398

Richmond Campus
5840 Cedarbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
(604) 273-5461

FAX 273-3126

Surrey Campus
9260 - 140th Street
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 588-4411



Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
Canada V3T 5H8

27 February 1991

MAR - 5 1991

The Hon. William N. Vander Zalm, MLA
#203, 8171 Park Road
Richmond, B.C.
V6Y 1S9

Dear Mr. Vander Zalm

During the past two years, with your support, Kwantlen College has increased its enrolment and acquired permanent facilities in Surrey. However, the next fiscal year, 1991/92 promises to be a challenging one for publicly funded agencies and the provincial college system in particular.

Provincial economic growth is slowing down, and consequently government operating contributions to the colleges in the coming year may not keep pace with the increased enrolment demand being experienced by Kwantlen and other institutions. Since they are an investment in the province's future we believe that provincial expenditures on post-secondary education should receive a high priority, especially during periods of slower economic growth. Given the current low level of access within our region Kwantlen must receive the highest priority.

The residents of our region, historically, have had less access to post secondary programs and facilities than anywhere else in the Province. Improving access in our region is the key to raising the overall provincial participation rate.

We would again like to seek your support to ensure that in the 1991/1992 fiscal year, the College receives the following:

- funding for an additional 585 Full Time Equivalent students; distributed as follows:

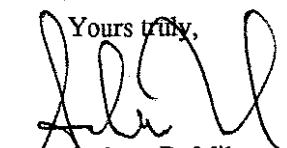
- > 97 FTE's in Vocational Programs
- > 179 FTE's in Career/Technical Programs
- > 309 FTE's in Academic Programs

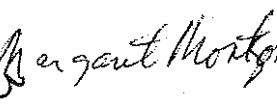
We have informed the Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, The Hon. Bruce Strachan of these needs as well as the staff of his Ministry.

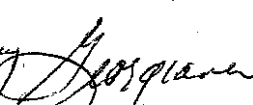
On behalf of the College, we would like to ask you to support continued increases in funding that your Government has provided to post-secondary education and in particular to Kwantlen College.


If you require further information, we will be pleased to meet with you.

Yours truly,


Andrew D. Milne
Board Chairman


Margaret Montgomery
Board Member
Richmond


Georgiana Evans
Board Member
Richmond


John E. Brooks
Board Member
Richmond

Newton Campus
13479 - 77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 599-2100

FAX 599-2902

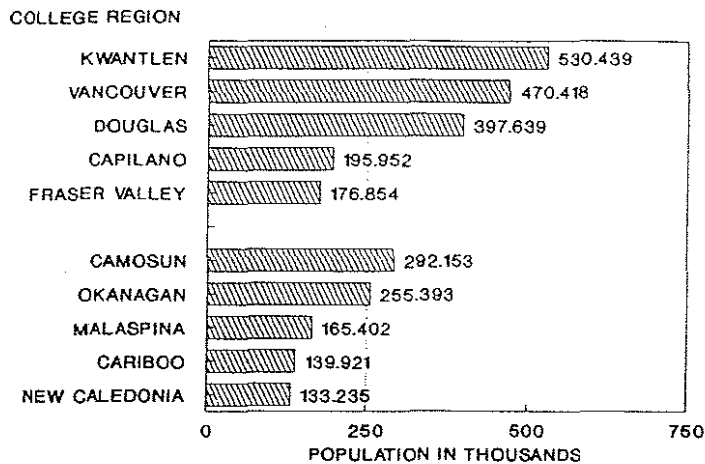
Richmond Campus
5840 Cedarbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
(604) 599-2100

FAX 599-2578

Surrey Campus
12666 - 72nd Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 599-2100

FAX 599-2068 Page 24
OOP-2013-00316

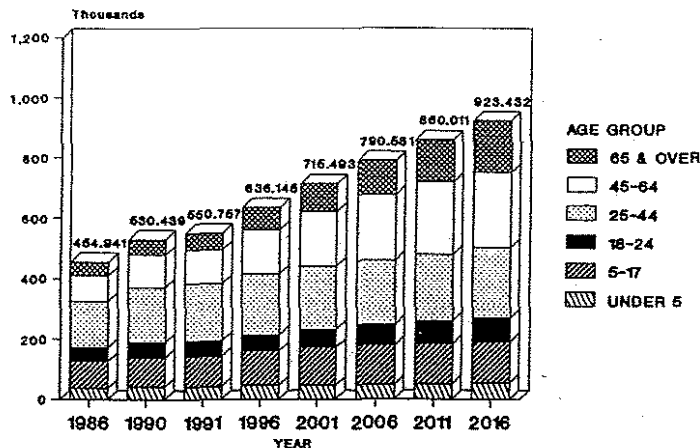
TOTAL POPULATION 1990 BY COLLEGE REGION



SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS BUREAU, 1990

The Kwantlen College region has the largest population of any College region in the Province. In 1990, the region's population was more than 530,000 people. This represents approximately 30% of the Lower Mainland total and 17% of the total Provincial population.

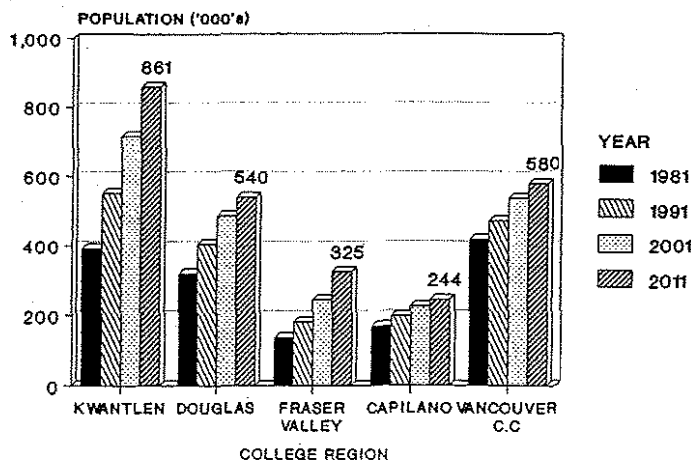
KWANTLEN COLLEGE REGION POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1986-2016



SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS BUREAU, 1990

During the past four years (1986 - 1990) the Kwantlen College region has led all regions in the Province in population growth both in percentage (15.4%) and actual growth (70,000 people).

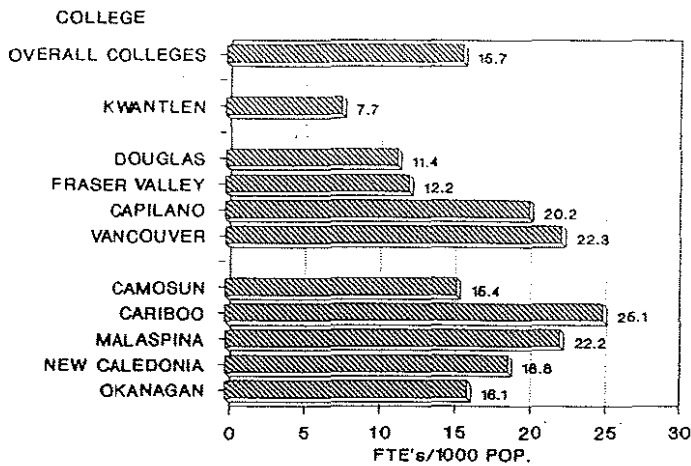
LOWER MAINLAND COLLEGE REGIONS POPULATION 1981, 1991, 2001 AND 2011



Source: Central Statistics, 1990

The pace of growth in the Kwantlen Region is the most rapid of the Lower Mainland Colleges.

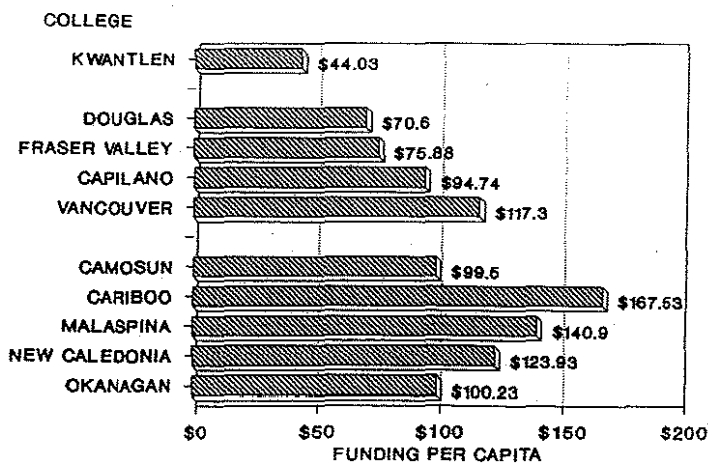
FUNDED COLLEGE ENROLMENT CAPACITIES ('90/91 FUNDED FTE's/1000 POPULATION)



Source: MAETT & Central State. Bureau

Kwantlen has the lowest *funded enrolment* capacity of all Colleges in the Province. Our funded capacity of 7.7 FTE students per 1000 population is less than half the Provincial College System Average of 15.7 FTE. Since 1986/87, Kwantlen's funded capacity has been raised only nine tenths of one percent, from 6.8 FTE/1000 population to the present 7.7.

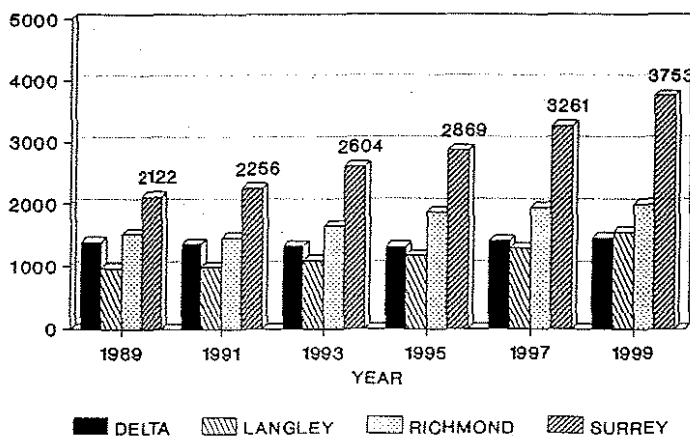
COLLEGE FUNDING PER CAPITA 1990/91 (OPERATING CONTRIBUTIONS/POPULATION)



Source: MAETT & Central State. Bureau

Kwantlen's per capita funding is less than half that provided to Capilano and Vancouver, and about 60% of that provided to Douglass and Fraser Valley Colleges.

GRADE 12 ENROLMENT BY DISTRICT KWANTLEN REGION 1989-1999



Grade 12 enrolments in the four school districts served by Kwantlen College are growing rapidly. By 1999 there will be over 8600 Grade 12 students enrolled in the Kwantlen Region.



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

March 14, 1991

Honourable Bruce Strachan
Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Dear Minister:

The Premier has brought the enclosed letter, dated February 27, 1991, from Mr. Andrew D. Milne and Co-signers of Kwantlen College, to my attention.

It would be greatly appreciated if a draft reply could be prepared for the Premier's signature and forwarded to my attention at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert Buchan".

Robert Buchan
Executive Assistant to the
Principal Secretary

Enclosure



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education,
Training and
Technology
"SKILLS FOR LIFE"

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

RECEIVED
APR 4 1991
PREMIER'S OFFICE

April 4, 1991

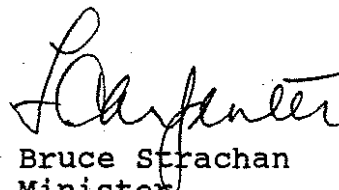
Mr. Robert Buchan
Executive Assistant to the
Principal Secretary
Office of the Premier
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 4R3

Dear Mr. Buchan:

Thank you for your letter of March 14, 1991, and copy of a letter and enclosures, dated February 27, 1991, from Mr. Andrew D. Milne, Chairman of the Board of Kwantlen College, regarding the funding needs of Kwantlen College and the Provincial college system in 1991/92.

Enclosed as requested is a draft response for the Premier.

Yours sincerely,

for 
Bruce Strachan
Minister

Enclosure



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

April 8, 1991

Mr. Andrew D. Milne
Chairman of the Board
Kwantlen College
P. O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Milne:

Thank you for your letter of February 27, 1991, and enclosures to my predecessor, regarding funding needs of Kwantlen College and the Provincial college system in 1991/92.

The college system of British Columbia is indeed an important element in the social, economic and cultural development of our Province. I assure you that the Provincial Government places a high priority on increased access, continued growth, commitment to high standards and strength of advanced education throughout the Province.

The Government of British Columbia is aware of the rapidly increasing demands for post-secondary educational programs and services in the college system. We are particularly cognizant of the extent of such demands in the Kwantlen College region. I have discussed your Board's concerns with my colleague, the Honourable Bruce Strachan, Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology. I have been advised that the funding needs of our colleges in 1991/92, will be carefully assessed by his Ministry in the context of resources available for all Government programs and services. With respect to the specific funding needs at your institution, I am confident that a full time equivalent (FTE) and dollar allocation will be recommended which reflect a fair share of the access growth in 1991/92, for Kwantlen College.

.../2

Mr. Andrew D. Milne

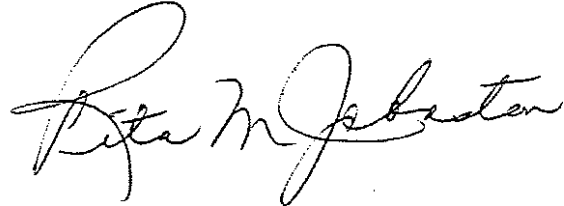
-2-

April 8, 1991

Please convey my very best wishes to your Board and thank you for taking the time to convey your support and interest regarding this important matter to my office.

Sincerely,

Cheers!

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rita M. Johnston".

Rita M. Johnston
PREMIER

bcc: Honourable Bruce Strachan



Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030, Surrey,
British Columbia, Canada V3T 5H8

FAX MESSAGE

TRANSMITTING UNIT:
PITNEY BOWES 8230 w/8940 DISK

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: Mar. 1/91

TIME: 9:30

DELIVER TO:

NAME:

Hon. W. Vander Zalm

COMPANY/MINISTRY:

FAX NUMBER:

660-2134

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

CITY:

FROM

NAME:

Adrienne MacLaughlin

FAX NUMBER:

(604) 599-2235

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

599-2078

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES:

2 INCLUDING COVER SHEET

Contact us if there is an error in transmission

REMARKS:

COST CENTRE CODE:

1000

02053

Newton Campus
13475-77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 881-1111

Richmond Campus
8840 Cedarbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
(604) 273-5461

Surrey Campus
8280-140th Street
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 888-4411

Technology Centre
13468-77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 881-1111

Newton Campus
FAX (604) 881-6298

Page 31
OOP-2013-00316

Roz



Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
Canada V3T 5H8

28 February 1991

The Hon. Bruce Strachan
Minister
Advanced Education, Training & Technology
Room 326
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC
V8V 1X4

Dear Mr. Minister:

I would like to bring you up to date on the financial status of Kwantlen College's Richmond Campus.

The project started with an extensive planning and design phase throughout which numerous adjustments were made to ensure that the project was within the \$38 Million earmarked for the project.

We were most fortunate in going out to tender at a time when prices were declining. As a net result, the project presently shows an underrun of \$252,306.

The College will continue to manage the construction phase carefully to remain within the allocated budget and to minimize the expenditure of the \$900,000 contingency fund. Any funds remaining at the completion of the project will be returned to the Ministry.

We are looking forward to Monday's announcement of the start of construction for the project.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Andrew D. Milne'.

Andrew D. Milne
Chairman
Board of Governors

cc: The Hon. William Vander Zalm/MLA Richmond
Mr. Nick Loenen/MLA Richmond



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education,
Training and
Technology
"SKILLS FOR LIFE"

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

MAR - 5 1991

Mr. Andrew D. Milne
Chairman
Board of Governors
Kwantlen College
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Milne:

Thank you for your letter of February 28, 1991, regarding the Kwantlen College, Richmond Campus project. I am pleased to note that favorable market conditions have allowed this project to come in substantially under budget.

While minor budget line items are yet to be finalized through discussions between Ministry and College staff, please be advised that project funding will be approximately \$36.4 million.

The savings of \$1.6 million have been allocated to other urgent capital requirements in the advanced education system.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Bruce Strachan
Minister

cc: The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm
Premier

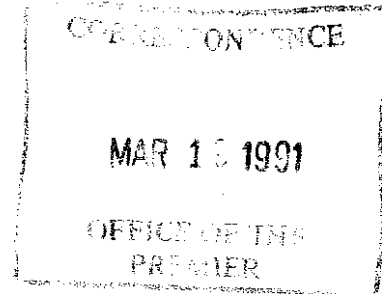
Mr. Nick Loenen
M.L.A., Richmond

11100-MILN



Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
Canada V3T 5H8

12 March 1991



The Hon. Bruce Strachan
Minister
Advanced Education, Training & Technology
Room 326
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC
V8V 1X4

*pls attach
to file*

Dear Mr. Minister:

I have discussed with the Members of the College Board, your letter of March 6, 1991 in which you indicate that the funding for our Richmond Campus will be approximately \$ 36.4 Million not \$ 38 Million as previously announced, with the Members of the College Board.

As Board Members, we feel we must object to the way that we have been treated in dealing with this matter. Since we are concerned about the well being of this Project, and have appreciated your help in the past, we requested a meeting with you, as Minister, and were referred to the Deputy Minister. We do not feel it is our role to report to your Deputy or Ministerial Staff.

We have every reason to believe that the implications of the proposed funding reductions are not fully understood and the fact that we have received three different budget figures seems to bear this out.

We feel strongly that the allocation of \$ 3,721,189 for furniture and fixtures should be maintained. The amount represents 13.7% of the construction budget; your officials have indicated a range of 10 to 15% as being appropriate. The acquisition of earthquake-proof shelving for the Library, included in the 13.7%, is also an important aspect of providing a secure environment given that library shelving represents the highest risk factor in a building of this kind and that we are going to great trouble to make this Project earthquake resistant.

Your staff have also chosen to reduce the contingency fund from \$ 900,000 to \$ 650,000; a move which our independent Cost Consultants feel is unwise. Therefore, the Board can authorize the start of construction only when we have the assurance, in writing, that your Ministry will accept the responsibility to defray the contingency costs to a maximum of \$ 900,000.

As a result of this situation, we want to recommend that you establish proper written policies and procedures to ensure that the College can manage its affairs without arbitrary interference and misguided directions.

MAR 18 1991

Newton Campus
13479 - 77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 599-2000

FAX 599-2902

Richmond Campus
5840 Cedarbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
(604) 599-2000

FAX 599-2578

Surrey Campus
12666 - 72nd Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 599-2000

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FAX 599-2068 OOP-2013-00316

The Hon. Bruce Strachan
Minister
Advanced Education, Training & Technology

2

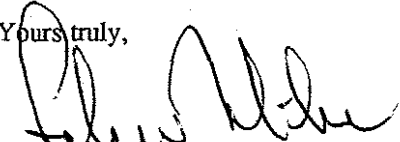
12 March 1991

Finally, I wish to reiterate the fact that the Board does not intend to spend any public dollars for purposes other than those contained in the budget approved on February 27, 1991 and we will be delighted to return funds at the completion of the Project. However, Kwantlen College, considering the region we serve, is still the most underfunded College in the Province, and given our present situation, the redistribution of returned funds should be directed to College projects.

We look forward to receiving your assurance that your Ministry will defray the costs of contingency to a maximum of \$ 900,000 so that the College can start this important Project as planned.

Thank you for your support.

Yours truly,



Andrew D. Milne
Board Chairman

cc: Mr. Nick Loenen/MLA Richmond
Mr. W. Vander Zalm/MLA Richmond
Kwantlen College Board Members

11100 - KENWOOD

The Aldergrove and District Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 332, Aldergrove, B.C. V0X 1A0

(604) 856-8383

June 28, 1991

Premier Rita Johnston
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC
V8V 1X4

Dear Mrs. Johnston:

The Aldergrove & District Chamber of Commerce would like to go on record as being in favour of supporting a university in the Fraser Valley.

As U.B.C. enrollment is capped, Simon Fraser University and the University of Victoria are over crowded and, with the substantial population growth in the Fraser Valley the need for a post secondary institution south of the Fraser River is immediate.

Also, a facility south of the Fraser River providing undergraduate and graduate research programs would: provide easy access for commuters via public transportation and ease freeway traffic congestion; provide environmentally friendly employment; provide the means for increased FTE enrollment for students of the Fraser Valley which, at present, is considerably lower than other areas.

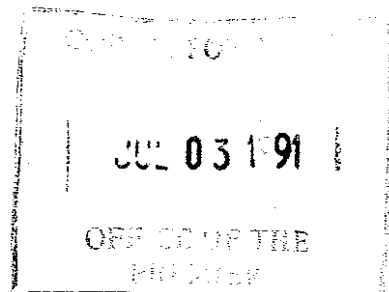
Yours truly,

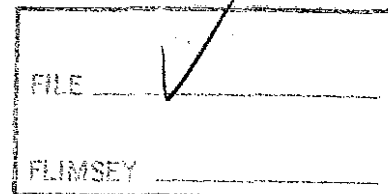


L. Gary Kenwood
President

LGK:mb

cc: Fraser Valley M.L.A.'s
Mr. Alex Soroka
Mr. Robert Wenman, MP
Township of Langley
City of Langley





Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

August 21, 1991

Mr. L. Gary Kenwood
President
The Aldergrove and District
Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 332
Aldergrove, British Columbia
V0X 1A0

Dear Mr. Kenwood:

Thank you for your letter of June 28, 1991,
indicating the Chamber's support for a university in the
Fraser Valley.

By now, you are likely aware of the July 5th
announcement that Fraser Valley College will become a
University/College, and that a community advisory group
will be established to provide input into the creation of
a university in the area. I have included a news release
with more information on the announcement, and have shared
your letter with the Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology, the Honourable Peter Dueck. I am
certain Mr. Dueck would welcome any further comments you
may have during the planning process.

I appreciate your interest in this important
matter. Best regards to you and fellow members of the
Chamber of Commerce.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By
PREMIER

Rita M. Johnston
PREMIER

Enclosure

cc: The Honourable Peter Dueck

Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 4R3



15x



FRASER VALLEY
UNIVERSITY
SOCIETY

JUL 20 1991

OFFICE

22 July 1991

Hon. Rita Johnston
Premier, Province of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Madam Premier:

Not Responsive

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you, once again, for your support of our Society. Your remarks in support of our university in your leadership speech pleased us greatly. Knowing that the Premier of British Columbia shares our vision of excellence in university education for Fraser Valley residents is most gratifying.

We wish you every success in your role as Premier.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Karen Yong".

Karen Yong,
President

6654 Ryall Crescent

Delta, B.C. V4E 1M3

(604) 596-6444

FILE ☒
FLIMSEY



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

1991
August 20th,

Dear Ms Yong,

Not Responsive

Sincerely,

Rita M. Johnston
PREMIER

Ms Karen Yong
President
Fraser Valley University Society



SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA V5A 1S6

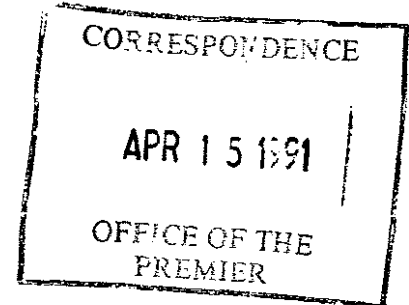
Telephone: (604) 291-4641

Fax: (604) 291-4860

April 5, 1991

The Honourable Rita A. Johnston, M.L.A.
Premier of the Province of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Premier Johnston:



Not Responsive

Not Responsive

May I also take this opportunity to say that I recognize how conscious you are about the extraordinary demand for access to post-secondary education in this province, especially in the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley Regions served by Simon Fraser University. Our collective inability to meet the growing access demand, especially in the Fraser Valley, has reached crisis proportions. I urge you to give this issue along with post-secondary educational access overall, the highest possible priority among the demands and challenges that lie ahead for you. Both myself and my colleagues in the province's other three public universities would be delighted to have an opportunity to discuss these issues with you at any time, should you wish to do so. Our Minister and Ministry staff have been very supportive in assisting us to face a challenging future. However, it is important to provide an opportunity, as time and circumstances permit, during which the First Minister can be fully briefed on these key issues.

Again, my congratulations and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

William G. Saywell
President

WGS:vr

- c: The Honourable Bruce Strachan, Minister of Advanced Education,
Training & Technology
Mr. Gary Mullins, Deputy Minister, Advanced Education, Training & Technology
Dr. David Strangway, President, The University of British Columbia
Dr. David Strong, President, University of Victoria
Dr. Geoffrey Weller, President, The University of Northern British Columbia

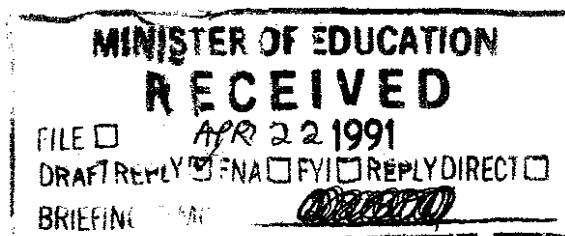


Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

**RUSH
URGENT**

April 18, 1991

The Honourable Stanley Hagen
Minister of Education
Room 103
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4



Dear Minister:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated April 5, 1991, to the Honourable, the Premier, from Mr. William Saywell, President of Simon Fraser University.

Would you kindly provide Mrs. Johnston with an appropriate draft reply for her signature.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

D. White

Darlene White
Public Relations and Personal
Secretary to the Premier

Enclosure

BF → MAY 10/91



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

April 26, 1991

Honourable Bruce Strachan
Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology
Room 326
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Dear Minister:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated April 5, 1991, to the Honourable, the Premier, from Mr. William Saywell, President of Simon Fraser University.

Would you kindly provide Mrs. Johnston with an appropriate draft reply for her signature.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "D. White".

Darlene White
Public Relations and Personal
Secretary to the Premier

Enclosure



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education,
Training and
Technology

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

May 17, 1991

Ms. Darlene White
Public Relations and Personal
Secretary to the Premier
Office of the Premier
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Dear Ms. White:

Thank you for your letter dated April 26, 1991,
addressed to my predecessor the Honourable Bruce Strachan.

Enclosed, as requested, is a draft reply for the
Premier's consideration, to Dr. William Saywell, President
of Simon Fraser University.

Yours sincerely,

Stanley B. Hagen
Minister

Enclosure



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

May 28, 1991

Dr. William G. Saywell
President
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby Mountain Campus
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5A 1S6

Dear Dr. Saywell:

Thank you for your letter of April 5, 1991, concerning access to post-secondary education in British Columbia, and particularly in the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley.

Not Responsive

The Government of British Columbia is aware of the increasing demand for post-secondary educational programs and services throughout the Province. Under the "Access For All" strategy, the Government has made a major commitment to improving access to post-secondary educational and training opportunities for all our citizens.

We are also aware that the demand for advanced education and training throughout the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley regions has reached a critically high level. Numerous options to meet the demand for upper level post-secondary education programs in the Fraser Valley region are currently being considered.

.../2

Mr. W. G. Saywell

- 2 -

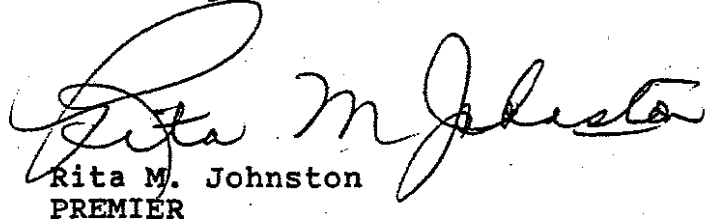
May 28, 1991

I agree that on an issue of this magnitude, all input regarding educational access needs must be carefully considered. I assure you the Provincial Cabinet will be discussing this issue.

I have noted that you and your colleagues in the Province's other three public universities would be interested in meeting to discuss post-secondary access issues. I look forward to such a meeting. However, due to an extremely busy schedule associated with the current session of the Legislature of the Province, I would prefer to meet at a later time.

Thank you for taking the time to communicate your support and interest regarding these important matters.

Sincerely,



Rita M. Johnston
PREMIER

bcc: Honourable Stanley Hagen
Mrs. Theresa Hudson



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education
and Job Training, and
Ministry Responsible for
Science and Technology

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

June 28, 1989

CORRESPONDENCE

JUN 29 1989

OFFICE OF THE
PREMIER

Mr. ~~Kenneth~~ W. Williams
Board Chairman
Kwantlen College
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Williams:

Your letter of April 4, 1989, addressed to the Honourable William N. Vander Zalm, Premier, concerning your Board's intention to undertake a major fund raising campaign to supplement funds provided by the Government for equipping the new Surrey Campus, has been referred to my office for response.

I am interested to learn of your Board's campaign and fully support such a direct fund raising initiative. Although we are not positioned at this time to encourage fund raising for major capital projects, a program to raise funds for equipment is highly desirable.

In March of this year, my Ministry allocated \$923,385 to Kwantlen College as part of a two year equipment replacement program. I recommend those funds be used as "matching capital" for a two year equipment acquisition campaign.

Please convey my best wishes to your Board for a successful fund raising campaign in support of the new Surrey Campus.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED
BY MINISTER

Stanley B. Hagen
Minister

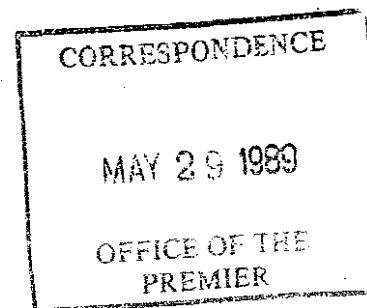
cc: ~~Honourable William N. Vander Zalm~~

Honourable Rita M. Johnston, M.L.A.
Surrey-Newton

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030, Surrey,
British Columbia, Canada V3T 5H8

12 May 1989

The Hon. William N. Vander Zalm, MLA
#203, 8171 Park Road
Richmond, B.C.
V6Y 1S9



Dear Mr. Vander Zalm:

Thank you! We, at Kwantlen, are very pleased with the substantial attention that your government has given to education in its 89/90 operating budget.

We believe that the support you have given Kwantlen and the Hon. Stan Hagen, Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training, was most helpful in having additional resources allocated to advanced education.

When we last met with you, we indicated that Kwantlen does not offer sufficient educational opportunities to meet the needs of the residents of Delta, Langley, Surrey, Richmond and White Rock. We are pleased to say that these extra resources will allow us to increase our enrolment capacity. We are still awaiting funding for the physical facilities we require to catch-up to the explosive growth the communities in our region are experiencing.

The Ministry of Advanced Education & Job Training has informed us that it has obtained \$99 million for capital projects in 89/90 and a proposed \$152 million for 90/91.

As the enclosed chart from our Five Year Facilities Plan shows, Kwantlen College will require \$2.4 million this year for Richmond and \$1.5 million for Langley in order to plan and design the facilities that are to be built in 1990.

Once again, we call upon your important and valued assistance by contacting Mr. Hagen on behalf of your college to impress upon him, the importance of getting these funds this year.

The College Board is looking forward to working with Mr. Hagen and you to organize an appropriate announcement ceremony when the funds are committed.

Yours truly,



Kenneth W. Williams
Chairman of the Board

AM.kb

KWANTLEN COLLEGE					
Five-Year Facilities Plan 1989/90 - 1993/94					
LOCATION	DATE	F.T.E. CAPACITY	SQUARE FEET	COST MILLIONS	OCCUPANCY DATE
<u>PLANNING</u>					
Surrey	1987/88	2000	175,000	1.5	
Richmond	1989/90	2400	250,000	2.4	September 1991
Langley	1989/90	1500	165,000	1.5	September 1991
Surrey (2)	1990/91	1700	280,000	1.8	September 1992
		7600		7.2	
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>					
Surrey (Approved)	1988/89	2000	175,000	18.5	January 1990
Richmond	1990/91	2400	250,000	31.0	September 1991
Langley	1990/91	1500	165,000	21.0	September 1991
Surrey (2)	1991/92	1700	280,000	35.4	September 1992
		7600		105.9	

Notes: Construction costs are based on \$110/sq.ft. in 1988 \$ and include 15% furnishings and equipment allowance.

The College has had initial discussions with the Ministry concerning the establishment of a Construction Trades Training Center. The College is interested in the concept but has not made any allowance in its facilities plan for the Centre pending further direction from the Ministry.

October 24, 1988



FILE	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
FLIMSEY	<input type="checkbox"/>

Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

June 28, 1989

Mr. Kenneth W. Williams
Chairman of the Board
Kwantlen College
P. O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter of May 12, 1989,
regarding capital project funding for Kwantlen College.

I have been pleased to share your letter with my
colleague, the Honourable Stanley Hagen, Minister of
Advanced Education and Job Training, so that he, too, may
know of your comments.

Again, thank you for writing. With warmest
wishes to you and members of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

Original Signed By
PREMIER

William N. Vander Zalm
PREMIER

cc: The Honourable Stanley Hagen

JF/HL



August 9, 1989

Mr. Kenneth W. Williams
Chairman of the Board
Kwantlen College
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Williams:

A copy of your letter dated May 12, 1989, addressed to the Honourable William N. Vander Zalm, Premier, regarding funding requirements for capital facilities at Kwantlen College, has been referred to my office for response. I also appreciated receiving your letter of July 7, 1989, advising that your Board has amended the College's five year facilities plan.

My Ministry is aware of the needs associated with capital facilities at Kwantlen College. Funds for planning the new Richmond Campus have been committed in the 1989/90 budget and additional funds have been assigned for the purpose of completing the project in 1990/91. In addition, design fees for a new campus in Langley have been assigned for 1990/91.

As you know, Simon Fraser University is considering options for expanded operations in the Fraser Valley and one of the options under discussion is the possibility of a major satellite development in the Langley area. The Presidents of Simon Fraser University, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Fraser Valley College are currently developing a joint submission outlining a plan for implementing this access initiative in the Fraser Valley. My Ministry will be reviewing the proposal for a new Campus for Kwantlen College in Langley within the context of this initiative.

. . /2

August 9, 1989

Thank you for taking the time to communicate your support and interest in this matter on behalf of the Board of Kwantlen College.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED
BY

Stanley B. Hagen
Minister

cc: ~~Honourable~~ William N. Vander Zalm

Mrs. Adrienne MacLaughlin
President



Kwantlen College

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 9030, Surrey,
British Columbia, Canada V3T 5H8

07 March 1990

The Hon. William Vander Zalm, MLA
#203, 8171 Park Road
Richmond, B.C.
V6Y 1S9

Dear Mr. Vander Zalm:

With your support, Kwantlen has, during the past two years, increased its enrolment and is acquiring permanent facilities to replace its portables in Surrey and its rented warehouse space in Richmond.

On behalf of the College, we would like to ask you to continue the increased support and funding that your Government has provided to post-secondary education, even if the Federal Transfer Payments have been reduced.

As we have indicated during our personal visit with you, Kwantlen faces an even more difficult task than that of many other Colleges. The population increase, both at the Grade 12 level and the adults in the 20 to 29 age range, is creating educational demands that far exceed our present capacity and facilities.

We would again like to seek your support to ensure that, for the 1990/1991 fiscal year, the following receive priority funding:

- Funding for an additional 533 FTE's over the 3682.6 provided in 1989/90;
- Capital funding of approximately \$ 3.5 million for the planning phase for a new Langley Campus including a Provincial Horticulture Centre;
- Acquisition of an additional 20 acres adjacent to land Kwantlen already owns in Langley, at an approximate cost of \$ 400,000 for the Provincial Horticulture Centre; and
- Funding of \$ 35.6 million for the construction of the Richmond Campus.

We have informed the Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, The Hon. Bruce Strachan, of those needs as well as the staff of his Ministry.

In the past, you have assisted us immensely in supporting the needs of the College and its Community. Please, again, assist us in ensuring the fulfilment of the above priorities, which are essential to the communities that we serve.

We are including a very brief summary of information that clearly supports those needs.

If you require further information, we will be pleased to meet with you.

Yours truly,

Ken Williams
Chairman of the Board

Newton Campus
13479-77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 591-1111

Georgiana Evans
Board Member/Richmond

Richmond Campus
5840 Cedarbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
(604) 273-5461

Margaret Montgomery
Board Member/Richmond

Technology Centre
13468-77th Avenue
Surrey, British Columbia
(604) 591-1111

Newton Campus
FAX (604) 591-6398

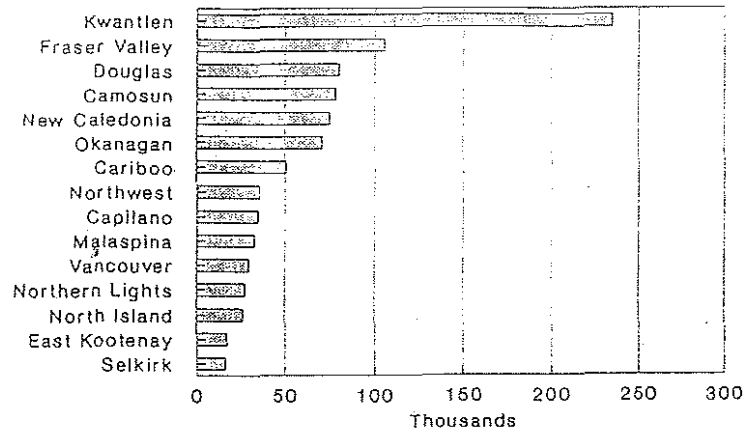
KWANTLEN COLLEGE 1990/91 NEEDS

A. BACKGROUND

Kwantlen College is the college for more than 500,000 British Columbians living in the south Fraser Valley from Richmond to Langley.

Projected Growth in Population 1988 - 2008

College Region (ranked by population growth)



Source: B.C. Government

Population Growth

1. The projected population growth in Kwantlen's region is the greatest in the province and is more than double that of any other college region.
2. The demographic pressures on Kwantlen College are reminiscent of those faced by the entire post-secondary education system during the peak baby boom years of the 1960's, with the added demands for retraining and upgrading from a growing middle-aged cohort.
3. Growth is occurring in each of the four school districts which make up the Kwantlen region. Overall growth in the region's most populous school district, Surrey, accounts for the largest proportion of the regional increase, however the rate of growth is actually more rapid in Langley.

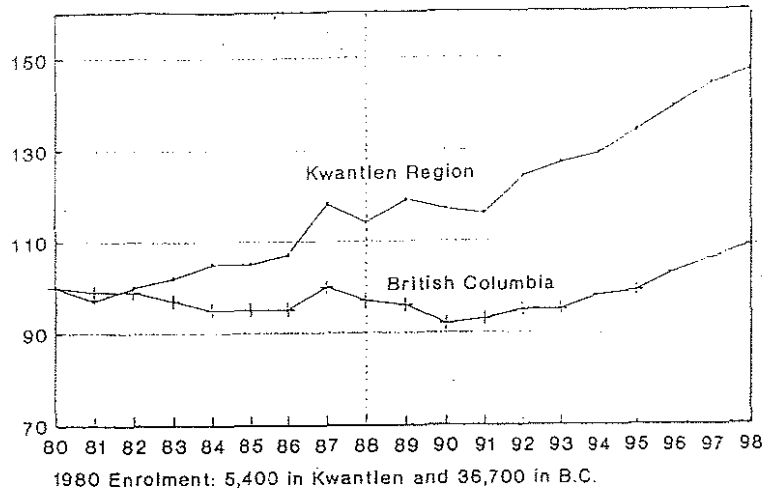
POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1989 TO 2001

DATA (thousands)

	1989	1991	1996	2001	GROWTH % 1986-96
DELTA	82.6	84.4	87.9	91.1	10.3
LANGLEY	79.4	85.4	99.3	118.2	48.9
SURREY	227.5	248.5	288.2	317.1	39.4
RICHMOND	118.4	124.0	134.1	141.1	19.2
KWANTLEN	507.9	542.3	609.5	667.5	31.4
REST OF LOWER MAINLAND	1166.8	1214.8	1306.7	1384.8	18.7

4. Grade 12 graduates - a major source of college enrolments - are growing in the Kwantlen region at a much faster rate than in the province as a whole.

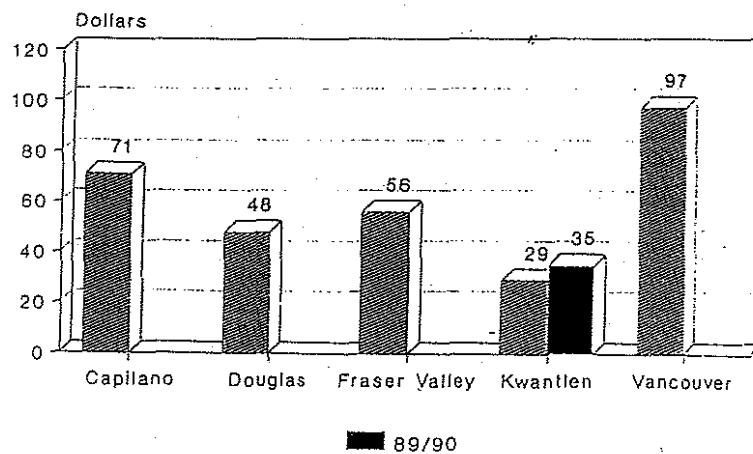
Grade 12 Enrolment Index 1980 = 100



Funding Level

5. Historically, insufficient funds have been allocated to Kwantlen College on the basis of the population it is to serve. Funding provided to Kwantlen has been substantially less on a per capita basis than to other colleges.

88/89 Funding Per Capita By College Region



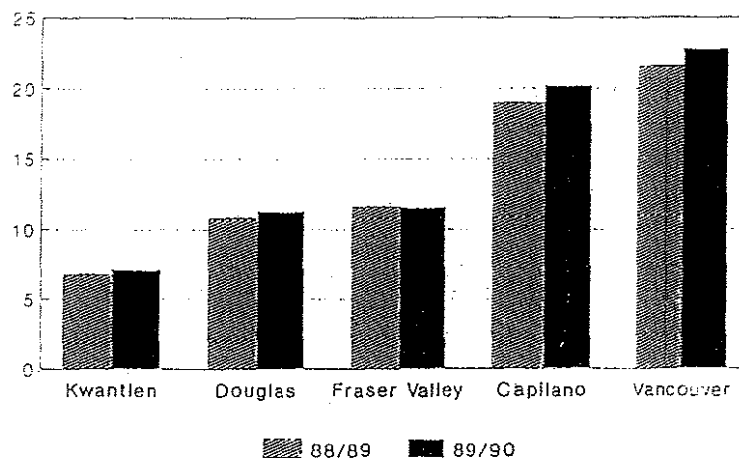
Operating Grants

Accessibility

6. As a result of the rapid population growth and the allocation of insufficient funds to Kwantlen College, residents of the Kwantlen region face greater accessibility barriers than any other Lower Mainland college in the sense that their local college has the lowest enrolment capacity on a per capita basis.

Kwantlen College's participation rate of approximately 7 FTE students per 1,000 population, is currently only about half the provincial average.

FTE Enrolment per 1000 Population
88/89 and 89/90



Funded college enrolment divided by population in region.

Conclusion

To achieve the provincial government's "Access for All" policy and the goal of increasing the provincial participation rate to the national average by 1995, an investment in additional operating and capital funding is required for Kwantlen where capacity is low and participation rates are lagging behind the provincial average.

B. KWANTLEN'S NEEDS

For the 1990/91 fiscal year Kwantlen has four needs which are pivotal for the College to fulfill its mandate.

They are:

- Funding for an additional 533 FTE's over the 3683.7 provided in 1989/90;
- Capital funding of approximately \$3.5 million for the planning phase for a new Langley Campus including a Provincial Horticulture Centre;
- Acquisition of an additional 20 acres adjacent to land Kwantlen already owns in Langley, at an approximate cost of \$400,000, for the Provincial Horticulture Centre; and,
- Funding of \$35.6 million for the construction of the Richmond campus.



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education
and Job Training, and
Ministry Responsible for
Science and Technology

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

May 14, 1990

The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm
Premier
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Dear Mr. Premier:

Enclosed, as requested, is a draft response for your consideration to Mr. Ken Williams, Chairman of the Board of Kwantlen College, Ms. Georgiana Evans and Ms. Margaret Montgomery, Board Members, in response to their letter of March 7, 1990, concerning budgetary requirements at the College.

We have also enclosed a copy of our response to Mr. Williams' letters of January 29, 1990, and March 7, 1990, on the same topic.

Yours sincerely,

Bruce Strachan
Minister

Enclosures

DRAFT

Mr. Ken Williams
Chairman of the Board
and Colleagues
Kwantlen College
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Williams and Colleagues:

Thank you for your letter of March 7, 1990, and enclosures, concerning budgetary requirements at Kwantlen College in 1990/91. It was a pleasure to meet recently with you to discuss the challenges which your College faces in responding to your community's educational and training needs.

I assure you that the Government of British Columbia is aware of the rapid population growth in your College region, and understands the increasing demands which are placed on the institution for educational programs and services as a result of this growth. I have been advised that your operating and capital requirements in 1990/91, have been given due consideration during the recent budget allocation process.

In recognition of the strong enrollment growth and demand for educational services in the College region, an increase of 365 full time equivalent students (FTEs) has been provided under the 1990/91 budget. I have been informed that this represents an increase of 9.9 percent in FTEs over 1989/90.

I understand that discussions regarding the capital requirements of your institution as outlined in your letter, have taken place between College officials and officials in the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, and that further discussions will

. . /2

Mr. Ken Williams

- 2 -

be scheduled as project needs are identified. It is expected that planning approval for a new Langley Campus including a Provincial Horticulture Centre will be provided during the 1990/91 fiscal year when the needs associated with this initiative have been fully reviewed. Planning approval for the construction of the Richmond Campus was provided in 1989/90. When the planning requirements have been completed, it is expected that completion approval for the construction of the Richmond Campus will be given.

Thank you for taking the time to communicate the support and interest of your Board regarding these matters.

Yours sincerely,

William N. Vander Zalm
Premier



Mr. Ken Williams
Chairman of the Board
Kwantlen College
P.O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

APR 10 1990

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letters of January 29, 1990, and March 7, 1990, and enclosures, concerning budgetary requirements at Kwantlen College in 1990/91. It was a pleasure to meet recently with your Board and personnel at Kwantlen College to discuss the programs and services offered by your institution. I also appreciated receiving your invitation to visit the new Surrey Campus during its construction phase. However, due to an extremely busy schedule, I regret that I will not be able to accept your kind invitation at this time.

I assure you that our Ministry is aware of the operating and capital needs at Kwantlen College as outlined in your letters. A decision concerning the funding requirements of your institution will be given due consideration during the upcoming budget allocation process.

Thank you for taking the time to communicate the support and interest of your Board regarding these matters.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED
BY MINISTER

Bruce Strachan
Minister

cc: Mrs. Adrienne MacLaughlin
President
Kwantlen College



Province of British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

May 17, 1990

Mr. Ken Williams
Chairman of the Board
and Co-signers
Kwantlen College
P. O. Box 9030
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5H8

Dear Mr. Williams and Co-signers:

Thank you for your letter of March 7, 1990, and enclosures, concerning budgetary requirements at Kwantlen College in 1990/91. It was a pleasure to meet recently with you to discuss the challenges which your College faces in responding to your community's educational and training needs.

I assure you that the Government of British Columbia is aware of the rapid population growth in your college region, and understands the increasing demands which are placed on the institution for educational programs and services as a result of this growth. I have been advised that your operating and capital requirements in 1990/91, have been given due consideration during the recent budget allocation process.

I understand that discussions regarding the capital requirements of your institution, as outlined in your letter, have taken place between College officials and officials of the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, and that further discussions will be scheduled as project needs are identified.

Thank you for taking the time to communicate the support and interest of your Board regarding these matters.

Sincerely yours,

William N. Vander Zalm
PREMIER

cc: Honourable B. Strachan
Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 4R3

Dear Mr. Premier:

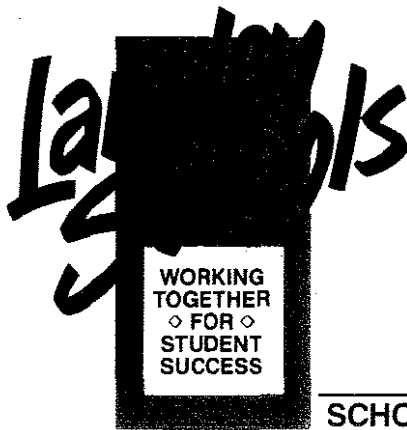
June 30, 1990

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SCHOOL DISTRICT 35

CORRESPONDENCE

SEP 19 1989

1989 09 11

Rt. Honourable William Vander Zalm
Premier
Province of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Dear Mr. Premier:

MARLENE GRINNELL
CHAIRMANBARBARA FOXWELL
VICE-CHAIRMAN

It has come to the attention of the Board of Trustees for School District #35 (Langley), that a feasibility study has been undertaken by Simon Fraser University for the possible future extension of their Campus into the Fraser Valley region. We further understand that Simon Fraser hopes to have a completed proposal before Advanced Education Minister Stan Hagen before the end of the year.

BRUCE BARNES

We would like to offer our firm support for the exciting concept of a Simon Fraser University campus in the Fraser Valley. The rapid growth of the Valley region and the increasing public demand for reasonable non-residential access to post-secondary facilities are clear indicators for the success of such an expansion.

ROSEMARY BOLSTER

GORDON GREENWOOD

The location of the campus will be of prime importance in the success of the project. Clearly, the ideal location for the project will be central, within reasonable commuter distance from all regions of the Valley. The project will also require a large tract of available land in an area with co-operative community agencies and local public support.

LINDA MOIR

CHRIS PETIPAS

For your information, I would like to address Langley's potential as a site for such a campus. We offer a picturesque central Valley setting, with both the room and charms of a rural location, as well as the amenities of a city.

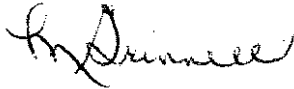
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
EMERY DOSDALLSECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL MAKORTOFF

In terms of accessibility, Langley has a pivotal central Fraser Valley location. From the west, Highway 10 and the Fraser Highway feed quickly into Langley from the heavily populated Delta and Surrey areas. The 401 Freeway and the Fraser Highway put Langley's eastern border within a very reasonable commuting distance for the upper Valley Chilliwack, Abbotsford, and Mission areas, while the Fort Langley ferry makes Langley an easy commute from Maple Ridge. We feel that a Langley campus would deliver the quickest, most reasonable access for the majority of potential Valley students. Not only does Langley offer large tracts of available land with easy upper and lower Fraser Valley accessibility, we can also offer the political support of both the public and business community for the concept of a Simon Fraser campus here. MLAs Carol Gran and Dan Peterson have indicated that they are supportive of the idea of a Langley campus for Simon Fraser.

Rt. Honourable William Vander Zalm
Page 2
1989 09 11

We believe that the final recommendations for the placement of any expansion project for Simon Fraser University into the Fraser Valley will show Langley as the ideal location for the project. As I have indicated, we believe the need for the expansion is clear, and we believe that Langley should be the location of the expansion campus. We appreciate your consideration of this matter.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Marlene Grinnell".

Marlene Grinnell,
Chairman

MG:BMack



FILE	✓
FLIMSEY	

Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

October 6, 1989

Ms Marlene Grinnell
Chairman
Board of School Trustees
School District 35 (Langley)
22259 - 48th Avenue
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 3Z7

Dear Ms Grinnell:

Thank you for your letter of September 11, 1989, expressing support for a Simon Fraser University campus in the Fraser Valley.

I have shared your letter with my colleague, the Honourable Stanley Hagen, Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training, so that he, too, may know of your thoughts. I feel certain that Mr. Hagen will be pleased to respond to you shortly.

Again, thank you for taking the time to bring your views to my personal attention. With best wishes to you and members of the Board.

Sincerely yours,

Original Signed By
PREMIER

William N. Vander Zalm
PREMIER

cc: The Honourable Stanley Hagen

IF/JS



Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education
and Job Training, and
Ministry Responsible for
Science and Technology

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

DEC 11 1989

Ms. Marlene Grinnell
Chairman
Board of School Trustees
School District 35 (Langley)
22259 - 48th Avenue
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 3Z7

Dear Ms. Grinnell:

The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm, Premier, has referred a copy of your letter of September 11, 1989, to my predecessor the Honourable Stanley B. Hagen, expressing support on behalf of your Board, for the concept of developing a Simon Fraser University campus in the Fraser Valley. I am pleased to respond to your letter, which outlines information concerning Langley's potential as a site for the proposed campus.

The Government of British Columbia and our Ministry recognize the extent of growth in post-secondary enrollment in your region, and are considering a number of options to address this matter, including the development of a major satellite for Simon Fraser University in the Fraser Valley region. The Presidents of Simon Fraser University, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Fraser Valley College are currently developing a joint submission outlining a plan for implementing this access initiative in the Fraser Valley. I expect that the recommendations of the Presidents concerning this important initiative will be conveyed to the Government by December 31, 1989, and I am confident that their findings will enable the Government and our Ministry to respond effectively to the needs of residents in your region for increased access to post-secondary facilities.

. . /2

Ms. Marlene Grinnell

- 2 -

DEC 11 1989

Thank you for taking the time to communicate
your support and interest in this matter on behalf of the
Board of School Trustees for School District 35 (Langley).

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed By
MINISTER

Bruce Strachan
Minister

cc: The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm
Premier

Pages 67 through 69 redacted for the following reasons:

Not Responsive



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

January 16, 1991

Dr. Peter Jones
President, and
Mr. Brian E. Minter
Chairman of the Board
Fraser Valley College
33844 King Road
R.R. #2
Abbotsford, British Columbia
V2S 4N2

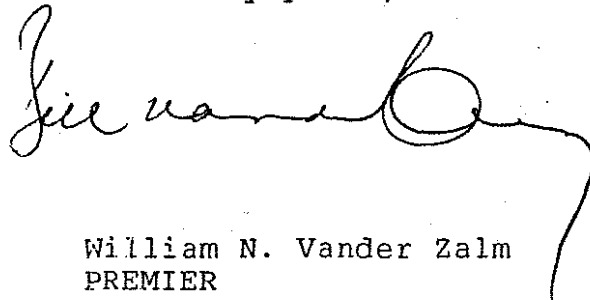
Dear Dr. Jones and Mr. Minter:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 1990, expressing your support for the development of the university/college concept in the Fraser Valley region. I appreciated hearing your views on access issues regarding post-secondary education in your region.

I have been advised by my colleague, the Honourable Bruce Strachan, Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, that the Fraser Valley Consultation Group has recently submitted a draft report to the Ministry. I assure you that the Government of British Columbia will carefully consider the findings of the Consultation Group with respect to addressing the post-secondary educational needs of the Fraser Valley region.

Thank you for taking the time to communicate your support regarding this important matter on behalf of Fraser Valley College.

Sincerely yours,



William N. Vander Zalm
PREMIER

bcc: Honourable Bruce Strachan



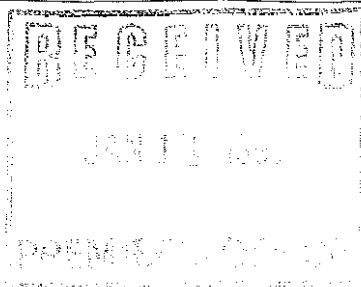


Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

Ministry of
Advanced Education,
Training and
Technology
"SKILLS FOR LIFE"

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4



January 11, 1991

Mr. Robert Buchan
Executive Assistant to
the Principal Secretary
Office of the Premier
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

OKRS

Dear Mr. Buchan:

Thank you for your letter of December 12, 1990, and copy of a letter dated December 5, 1990, to the Honourable William N. Vander Zalm, Premier, from Mr. Brian Minter, Chairman of the Board of Fraser Valley College and Dr. Peter Jones, President, expressing their support for the development of the university/college concept in the Fraser Valley region.

Enclosed, as requested, is a draft response for the Premier's signature.

Yours sincerely,

Bruce Strachan
Minister

Enclosure



Province of British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

December 12, 1990

Honourable Bruce Strachan
Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology
Room 326
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Dear Minister:

The Premier has brought the enclosed letter, dated December 5, 1990, from Mr. Brian E. Minter, Board Chairman and Mr. Peter W. Jones, President, of Fraser Valley College, to my attention.

It would be greatly appreciated if a draft reply could be prepared for the Premier's signature and forwarded to my attention at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Robert Buchan'.

Robert Buchan
Executive Assistant to the
Principal Secretary

Enclosure



FRASER VALLEY COLLEGE

CORRESPONDENCE

DEC 11 1990

OFFICE OF THE
PREMIER

December 5, 1990

The Honourable William Vander Zalm,
Premier of the Province of British Columbia,
#203 - 8171 Park Road,
Richmond, B.C.
V6Y 1S9

Dear Sir:

We are taking the liberty of writing to you regarding your forthcoming meeting with other Fraser Valley MLAs to discuss the findings of Harvey Schroeder's consultation group regarding how best to improve access to post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley.

As you probably know, Fraser Valley College has put forward a proposal that a two-institution solution be considered. Namely, giving Fraser Valley College a mandate to become a university-college as well as planning a more traditional university in the lower valley. We premise this proposal on two specific realities, first the number of people who will be living in the Valley by the year 2000 and second the geography, especially of the eastern valley, making it very difficult especially for part-time students to attend a lower mainland institution even if it were situated in the western valley.

The starting point of the exercise is, of course, the provincial government's stated intention of bringing B.C. as a whole to the national average by the mid 1990's and, within BC, the woefully low participation rates for the Fraser Valley. In raw numbers this means at least 10,000 new post-secondary places for Fraser Valley residents over the next decade.

We point out that neither Douglas College nor Kwantlen College has expressed any interest in becoming a university-college, and that our proposal envisages not only a University-College of the Fraser Valley to serve the central and eastern valley, but also the initiation of planning for a more traditional university to the west of us.

1

Abbotsford Campus
33844 King Rd., R.R. No. 2
Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 4N2
(604) 853-7441
Fax: (604) 853-9990

Chilliwack Campus
45600 Airport Road
Chilliwack, B.C. V2P 6T4
(604) 792-0025
Fax: (604) 792-2388

Hope Centre
Box 1899, 895 Third Ave.
Hope, B.C. V0X 1L0
(604) 869-9991
Fax: (604) 869-7431

Mission Centre
32335 Fletcher Ave.
Mission, B.C. V2V 4N3
(604) 826-9544
Fax: (604) 826-0681

Agassiz Information Centre
7069 Cheam Ave.
Agassiz, B.C. V0M 1A0
(604) 796-2654
Fax: (604) 796-2517
Page 73

OOP-2013-00316

DEC 7 - 1990

We re sending a copy of our proposal to your constituency office for your information. In addition, since there are apparently a number of misunderstandings abroad regarding our position, we would like to make the following few points to assist you in your deliberations:

1. Economically it is considerably less expensive for the provincial government to establish a university-college than a full-service university. This is because (a) traditional universities quite properly aspire to research oriented activities for their faculty, reducing instructional workloads and class-size and dramatically increasing the need for support from the taxpayers (about \$8,000 per student as opposed to about \$3,100 for colleges and \$5,000 for university colleges) and (b) because Fraser Valley College already has physical facilities and an administrative structure to support its new mandate.

If the government were to establish both a university-college and a traditional university in the valley, this solution would be less expensive by some \$60 million over the next decade than would putting the same total numbers of students into a single traditional university.

In addition to the significant cost-savings to the taxpayer, the university-college is also considerably less expensive for the students, who will not only be able to live at home while studying (a considerable advantage for the growing number of part-time students), but who will also pay significantly less in tuition fees.

2. It has been suggested that the quality of education in a university-college may be inferior to that of a traditional university. We do not accept this argument, nor does the experience of similar institutions in eastern Canada (Loyola College, Bishop's University, Trent University, Glendon College) or many others in the United States bear this out.

In fact the demonstrated need for post-secondary education in B.C. is at the undergraduate level. It can be argued quite forcibly that at the graduate level the facilities of the four existing universities (UBC, UVic, SFU and UN) are more than adequate to meet the demand, and indeed that an economy of the size of BC's could not easily support a fifth research centre in a fashion that would provide it an opportunity for excellence without depriving existing universities of much-needed funding. This will need to be a consideration in the possible

establishment of a traditional university to the west of us.

Furthermore, there is something of a crisis in the quality of teaching at traditional universities that is surfacing very strongly at the hearings currently being held by Dr. Stuart Smith on behalf of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. We know that there are many well-qualified faculty who will be attracted to the UCFV because their primary commitment is to high-quality teaching.

3. The University College of the Fraser Valley proposal, while not neglecting the needs of those wishing to move from undergraduate studies to a post-graduate degree programme, focuses primarily on the 85% or so of all students for whom an undergraduate degree will be a direct entry-qualification into the workforce.

We envisage building degree programmes in cooperation with the aviation industry, the nursing profession, the association of social workers, the acting profession and many others. We have been promised the support of the Open University in doing this where no appropriate programmes exist in the more traditional universities.

A recent report of the Economic Council of Canada tells us that more than 50% of all the new jobs created in Canada during the coming decade will require a degree as an entry-qualification. We owe it to the next generation and to the economic future of our province to make a wide variety of degrees, both academic and career-oriented, as available as possible.

4. A further consideration is, we believe, the timeframe within which access becomes really available to our people.

Dr. Saywell has said that in his estimation it will be at least five years between giving a mandate to a new university and the opening of its doors to the first group of students. This means that the first graduation class will be around the year 2000.

On the other hand, the University College of the Fraser Valley, if given a mandate similar to that of the other university-colleges, could open its doors to the first group of third-year students in September 1992. In fact students who registered with us this fall could, if we get the UCFV mandate, graduate here in the Valley in May 1994.

5. Much has been made of the notion that if a traditional university is placed in the Aldergrove/Matsqui area, the east-west traffic flow would be somewhat reversed.

While this is superficially correct, we believe that this argument is essentially mistaken. Surrey is now, and for the foreseeable future will be the demographic centre of the valley, with roughly the same number of people east and west of it. The further east this institution is located, the larger the number of people that will have to travel some distance to get there.

To create a single monolithic university in the central or eastern valley would be to plan for needless congestion, energy-use and pollution as thousands of students, faculty and staff from as far away as Richmond and Hope converge on the one location. Better to place our institutions where the people have to travel the shortest possible distance for their education.

BC's tradition has been to place its universities either on peninsulas or on mountains, far from where the people are. By contrast McGill University in Montreal or the University of Toronto are very much part of the downtown environment. We applaud Simon Fraser's downtown campus and urge that consideration be given to locating a new university, if one is approved, in what is already becoming a population core in Surrey. Such a campus, in conjunction with Kwantlen and Douglas Colleges, could serve not only Langley and Surrey, but also Delta and Richmond.

Nor are we convinced that a vast tract of agricultural land is necessary for siting a new university. McGill University is located on 25 acres.

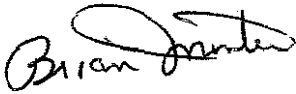
These points are made because we have been made aware of misunderstandings around each one of them. I hope that you will find that they assist you in your important deliberations.

We conclude by assuring you that Fraser Valley College stands ready to play its appropriate role in providing more high-quality post-secondary opportunities for our region. We are delighted that the Access for All initiative undertaken by your government has been taken so seriously. The Fraser Valley issue is the last remaining access issue and it is vital that we all "do it once and do it right".

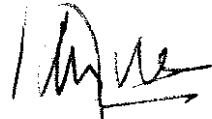
It is an exciting time to be involved in advanced education; many new kinds of delivery methods and institutions are evolving that will certainly complement rather than supplement traditional ones. We believe that solutions that are appropriate for the Fraser Valley will also provide models and innovations that will be found useful in other parts of the province and the country.

Good luck in your deliberations.

Yours sincerely



Brian E. Minter,
Board Chairman.



Peter W. Jones,
President.

c: Hon. John Jansen
Hon. Norman Jacobsen
Mr. Peter A. Dueck, M.L.A.
Mr. Harry De Jong, M.L.A.
Mr. James Rabbitt, M.L.A.

What other ways will UCFV improve post-secondary education?

Third and fourth year students will add greatly to the intellectual environment of UCFV. Student Societies, clubs, the student newspaper, social and cultural events will all benefit from the presence of more experienced, upper level students.

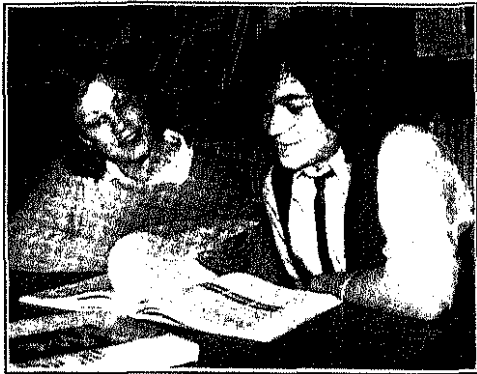
The library and other instructional resources will be improved. Eventually, additional facilities would be required, such as laboratories, a gymnasium, student housing, etc., which will benefit students at all levels and in all programs.

UCFV will be better able to attract excellent teachers at a time when instructor shortages are becoming a reality.

How will Fraser Valley communities benefit from UCFV?

Men and women from the communities of the Fraser Valley will be able to complete their university degrees close to home. Many will remain in the region when they graduate and find employment, adding a rich ingredient to the life of the community.

UCFV will be a major resource for the community. Improved library facilities, cultural and social activities, and a pool of highly educated professionals in many fields will add a valuable dimension to the region.

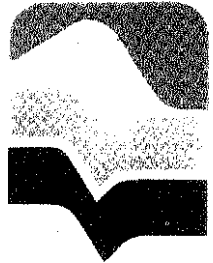
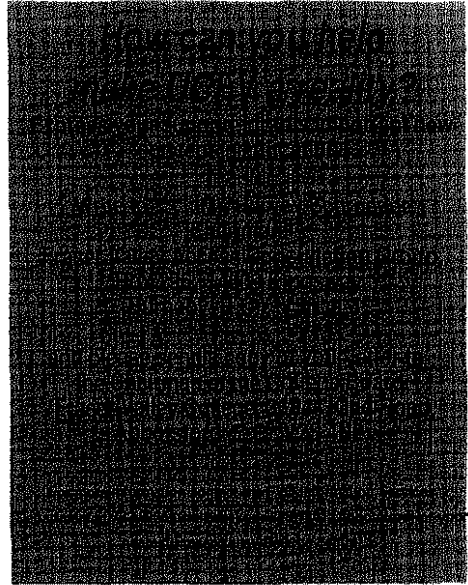


As a student, why would I choose UCFV over other universities?

- You will find access to a high quality advanced education at a time when provincial universities are unable to accept many students.
- You will receive an excellent education which will open doors to exciting and profitable employment opportunities.
- You will complete your studies near to family and friends.
- You will save money.
- You may enrol in new programs which are unavailable at other institutions.
- You will discover a rich and satisfying intellectual experience.

Why should taxpayers support this idea?

- UCFV will be a very cost effective way to allow more adults to benefit from advanced education. Creating a university-college on the foundation of a successful college will minimize the costs for administration and facilities. It will allow UCFV to grow and develop as new needs emerge, without the enormous cost of establishing and constructing an entirely new institution.
- Rather than draw on limited community resources, educated people find better jobs and in turn contribute more to the community through their taxes.



University-College of the Fraser Valley (UCFV)

Questions & Answers
about the proposal to expand
Fraser Valley College
into
University-College of the Fraser Valley

"New Options For Learning"

Why should Fraser Valley College become a University-College?

- The population of the Central and Upper Fraser Valley regions is growing at a phenomenal pace. In ten years there will be more than 250,000 people in this area. A new university-college will ensure that everyone who wants a post-secondary education, will have an excellent chance to achieve it.
- In the Fraser Valley College region at present, only 15 people out of every 1000 pursue post-secondary education. The national average is about 40 people out of every 1000. The provincial government has made a strong commitment to the people of B.C. to increase "participation rates" to the national average in the next few years.
- Not only will there be many more people to educate, there will also be a greater percentage of the population who realize that advanced education is the key to future success. Up to 50% of new jobs created during the next ten years will require at least a bachelor's degree. UCFV will open new doors of opportunity to many people.
- Advanced education in both academic and career/technical areas is now the most important factor in creating a society that will continue to offer its citizens a high standard of living. Advanced education is the key to both economic success and personal fulfilment.



What kind of Institution will UCFV be?

- UCFV will be a comprehensive university-college which maintains all the programs and philosophies of the community college. However, it will add to these bachelor level academic degree programs and new degree programs in the career and technical areas. UCFV will become the fourth university-college in the province.
- UCFV will continue to provide a wide range of high quality advanced education that meets the needs of the community.

Will UCFV solve the problem of access?

- The Delta, Richmond and Surrey areas are also growing rapidly. An additional university will soon be needed in that area as well. Another campus of Simon Fraser University in the Surrey/Delta area would be one way to address the problem.

- The Central /Upper Fraser Valley region has a unique social, economic and cultural nature which will be best served by its own university-college. UCFV will meet the growing needs for advanced education in this region, well into the next century.

What will happen to existing FVC courses and programs?

- The creation of UCFV will not undermine any of the courses or programs that have been developed successfully at the College.
- UCFV will continue to offer academic transfer courses to other universities, upgrading and college preparation, English as a Second Language, Adult Special Education, Continuing Education, Trades Training and a full list of one and two year career/technical programs.
- The most important change will be that students will be able to complete their studies to the full third and fourth year bachelor degree level in many areas.

What kinds of degree programs will UCFV offer?

- The exact number and kind of degree programs at UCFV will be determined by the needs of students in the community. Bachelor's degrees in the arts and sciences will be offered in the academic areas. Also, UCFV will develop degree programs in career/technical areas such as nursing, business, aviation, graphic arts, or in other fields where there is clear demand for this level of advanced training. As well, UCFV

may develop degrees in other fields such as Education, Social Work or Early Childhood Education.

Will the quality of instruction at UCFV be as good as at other provincial universities?

- UCFV instructors will be well qualified. In keeping with the tradition that drew them to the community college system their first commitment will be to teaching excellence. Because most UCFV instructors will live in the region they will understand their communities and their students and have a special commitment to them.
- UCFV will continue to hire instructors who are committed to superior teaching in a comprehensive institution.





Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER

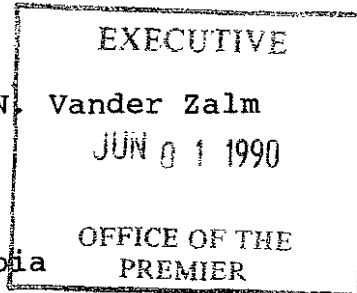
Ministry of
Advanced Education
and Job Training, and
Ministry Responsible for
Science and Technology

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

700/1972

June 1, 1990

The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm
Premier
Office of the Premier
Room 156
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4



My dear Colleague:

The public release of the report of the Fraser
Valley Access Committee is confirmed for:

10:00 a.m.
Monday, June 4, 1990
The Langley Conference Centre
20381 - 66th Avenue
Langley, British Columbia

The head table will include the members of the
Fraser Valley Access Committee or their designates.

The Honourable Carol Gran will welcome guests and
media, introduce the members of the Fraser Valley Access
Committee, and then introduce the Honourable Bruce Strachan,
Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology.

The Honourable Bruce Strachan will make a ten
minute address to overview the key findings and
recommendations of the Fraser Valley Access Report. He will
then respond to media questions, with the assistance of the
members of the head table.

For your information I have enclosed final copies
of the news release and the media backgrounder.

. . /2

June 1, 1990

Also enclosed are final copies of four items for your use in addressing post-secondary education issues in your constituency:

- * Report Card brochure giving highlights of post-secondary access initiatives in the region
- * Fact Sheet on the college that serves your constituency
- * MLA Speaking Notes Module overviewing the Fraser Valley Access Report and related issues
- * Constituency News Story for placement in local media and for use in your newsletter

Please note that the enclosed items are embargoed until 10:00 a.m. Monday, June 4, 1990.

I hope these items will be helpful to you. We look forward to seeing you at the news conference on Monday.

Yours sincerely,

Bruce Strachan
Minister

Enclosures



MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION,
TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

FOR RELEASE: 4 June, 1990
REF: 06-37-90

REPORT URGES FRASER VALLEY UNIVERSITY BY 1995

VICTORIA - A new degree-granting institution will be needed in the Fraser Valley by 1995, says a report released today by The Honourable Bruce Strachan, Minister of Advanced Education, Training and Technology.

The new institution would be part of a plan to meet projected increases in the demand for post-secondary education in what is B.C.'s fastest-growing region. This includes expanding capacity at the four institutions that already serve the region.

The presidents of Simon Fraser University, Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, and Douglas College are members of the Fraser Valley Access Committee, which compiled the report at the request of the Ministry of Advanced Education.

"The Committee did an excellent job of quantifying the challenges," said Strachan. "The report's thoughtful recommendations are an excellent starting point to ensure that residents of the Fraser Valley have access to post-secondary education over the coming decade."

The Ministry will now set cost and enrollment targets, and formulate an action plan to deal with the report's recommendations. Approval from Cabinet will be required.

As a first step, public response to the Fraser Valley Access Report will be obtained through a Public Consultation Group chaired by Chilliwack resident Harvey Schroeder, former Speaker of the B.C. Legislature. The group will hold public meetings and report back to the Ministry in the fall of 1990.

Key recommendations of the Fraser Valley Access report are:

- * More capital and operating resources are required for the region's existing post-secondary institutions.
- * First priority is to expand capacity at Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University, enabling them to meet enrollment targets over the next five years.
- * Second priority is the planning and development of a new degree-granting institution for the region to open by 1995 with capacity for about 4,000 full-time students, located to provide optimum commuter access.

Other recommendations deal with improving cooperation between the four institutions, simplifying of student transfer procedures, and more extension programs to serve the region.

The Fraser Valley Access Committee is one of four groups formed to study key issues emerging from the Ministry's province-wide "Access For All" initiative launched in March 1989. The other three dealt with northern access, literacy and native education.

Through an investment of \$690 million over six years, "Access For All" is designed to provide more opportunities and remove barriers to post-secondary education across B.C.

In Langley, a new campus of Kwantlen College is being planned for opening in September 1993. The Ministry is working with Kwantlen College to plan and develop the new campus.

In releasing the report, Strachan was joined by Langley MLAs Carol Gran and Dan Peterson.

Strachan thanked Fraser Valley MLAs Walter Davidson, Harry DeJong, Peter Dueck, Norman Jacobsen, John Jansen, Rita Johnston, Nick Loenen, David Mercier, Austin Pelton, Bill Reid, Elwood Veitch and Premier Bill Vander Zalm for their commitment to post-secondary education in the region and for their support of the "Access For All" initiative.

For more information, contact:

Sheila Munro
Director of Public Affairs
Ministry of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology
Victoria, British Columbia
(604) 387-3165

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fraser Valley Access Committee

HISTORY

In September 1988 the Provincial Access Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology.

This wide-ranging independent study defined problems, challenges and opportunities facing British Columbia's post-secondary education system to the year 2000. The study's mandate included all forms of post-secondary education including university, university transfer, and adult basic education programs.

After reviewing the study's recommendations, the Ministry launched the "Access For All" strategy in March of 1989. A six-year total of \$690 million was committed for Access initiatives province-wide. A key policy goal is to raise British Columbia's post-secondary participation rate (currently 20.14%) to the Canadian average (currently 27.75%).

More information on the "Access For All" strategy is found in the enclosed pamphlet.

As part of the Access For All initiative, four major issues were identified as requiring further detailed study by independent committees:

- * Northern Access
- * Adult Literacy
- * Native Studies
- * Fraser Valley Access

GROWTH AND DEMAND

The Fraser Valley is B.C.'s fastest-growing region. According to some observers, it is growing three times faster than any other part of the province.

This rapid growth has dramatically increased the demand and pressures on almost every type of public service, system and facility in the region. The post-secondary education system is no exception. Enrollment pressures are increasing due to regional population growth, which enlarges the traditional 18-to-24 student age group, compounded by the rising number of adults who are returning to the classroom to further their education part-time (a province-wide trend).

There has been an increase in reports from the media, from students and from administrators regarding the enrollment crunch, registration line-ups, and intense competition on-campus for everything from parking to a seat in the cafeteria.

To quantify the dimensions of the challenge and recommend solutions for the coming decade, the Fraser Valley Access Committee was formed in April 1989 at the request of the Ministry. The presidents of Simon Fraser University, Fraser Valley College, and Kwantlen College were the original members, with Douglas College an early addition to the committee. Currently these four institutions provide virtually all post-secondary services to residents of the Fraser Valley.

The Committee report was received by the Ministry in December 1989 and released to the public in June 1990 by the Honourable Bruce Strachan.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

For purposes of their study, the Access Committee defined the Fraser Valley geographically as those Lower Mainland communities south of the Fraser River and east of the Pitt River.

The Committee used a number of statistical models to project the enrollment demand on the four institutions serving this region, to the year 1995 and to the year 1999.

These models are based on population growth projections from the B.C. Central Bureau of Statistics and institutional profiles provided by the four Committee member institutions.

The Committee emphasizes that enrollment growth is a positive trend, given that the Ministry is committed to raising the participation rate provincially, and particularly in the Fraser Valley, where the proportion of people with post-secondary education is less than the B.C. average.

The report also discusses another growth-related barrier to advanced education access in the Fraser Valley: reduced student mobility due to impending traffic-volume problems in the transportation system (the Committee gives as a reference an independent transportation study by Delcan).

REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

- * The participation rates for post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley should be raised to at least the national average by the end of the next decade.
- * The region's post-secondary institutions should be provided sufficient capital and operating resources to meet these participation rate targets.
- * First priority is to expand capacity at the four existing institutions, as this is the fastest and most cost-effective way to increase access and opportunities for the region's residents.
- * Second priority is to plan and develop a new degree-granting institution in the Fraser Valley:
 - to open by September 1995
 - to serve about 4,000 undergraduates and 400 graduate students by 1999
 - located to provide optimum commuter access for the majority of the region's residents
 - Simon Fraser University is prepared to lead the planning exercise
- * University transfer programs and existing non-university programs should be expanded in Fraser Valley community colleges, and new career/technical and vocational programs be added in response to community needs.
- * Increase the efficiency of the regional system:
 - make it easier for students to transfer between institutions
 - achieve greater program articulation
 - establish and maintain more inter-institutional planning relationships
- * Simon Fraser University should establish a physical presence in the region in order to provide an expanded extension program, concentrating on upper-division university courses. Fraser Valley colleges should assist by making classroom space available where possible.

* A public information campaign should be developed by the four Access Committee institutions to communicate about post-secondary education opportunities and seek community views.

* The Fraser Valley Access Committee should be continued, to coordinate post-secondary opportunities and ensure that access to these opportunities is extended to all residents of the region.

MINISTRY RESPONSE

The Ministry of Advanced Education is delighted to publicly release the report of the Fraser Valley Access Committee. It provides an excellent information base from which to address the region's needs, as well as a very thoughtful set of recommendations to meet the challenge.

The report is now being reviewed within the Ministry in order to determine an acceptable funding level. A commitment from cabinet will be needed in order to proceed.

When this commitment is received the Ministry will initiate the development of a detailed action plan.

As a first step, public response to the Fraser Valley Access Report will be obtained, as well as public input on how to best deliver degree-granting programs in the region.

A Public Consultation Group has been established, chaired by Chilliwack resident Harv Schroeder. The group will hold public meetings in communities throughout the region, providing an opportunity for people to share their ideas, experiences and needs.

The Fraser Valley Public Consultation Group will report back to the Minister of Advanced Education in the fall.

Fraser Valley Access Report
FRASER VALLEY COLLEGE

FACT SHEET

Components: Abbotsford Campus
 Chilliwack Campus
 Mission Center
 Hope Center
 Agassiz Information Center

Wide range of programs offered at these campuses include Health Sciences, Business Management, Office Careers, Agriculture Technology, Computer Sciences, Fine Arts, Welding, Heavy Duty Mechanics and Fashion Design.

Total enrolments*, by student's community of origin:

Chilliwack	5,229
Abbotsford	7,693
Mission	1,712
Hope	353
Agassiz	773

*includes Credit and Continuing Education enrolments.

Community Service/Outreach Programs include:

- Aviation programs in partnership with private sector
- Adult Special Education for physically and mentally challenged
- English as a Second Language for new Canadians
- Adult Basic Education and Volunteer Tutors for the illiterate
- "Adventures in Science" summer program for elementary students
- Enterprise Development Centre for business community
- Chilliwack Academy of Music
- Harrison Festival of the Arts

New Developments/Future Plans include:

- FVC making a detailed proposal to establish an industry-based Aviation Training Institute
- FVC participating in Centre offering post-secondary education to First Nations students
- Health Sciences Building, Chilliwack Campus, under construction to open September 1991
- Major facilities expansion of Abbotsford and Chilliwack campuses now in planning stage
- FVC Board has waived fees for students studying at fundamental levels of Adult Basic Education
- Future direction for Agriculture Program is to fulfil responsibility as a provincial agricultural technology centre, providing focus for training and technology transfer to help industry remain competitive

Fraser Valley Access Report

DOUGLAS COLLEGE

FACT SHEET

New Westminster Campus

Spring 1990 registration: 2,936 full-time students
 3,299 part-time students

 6,235 total enrolment

Enrolment by program area: 2,820 University Transfer
 2,555 Career/Technical & Vocational
 860 General Studies

24 programs include:

Arts Management, Basic Occupational Education, Business,
Community Support Worker, Computer Information Systems,
Construction Management, Early Childhood Education, Nursing,
Office Administration, Technology Fundamentals, Theatre

Thomas Haney Centre (Maple Ridge)

- unique facility developed with School District #42
- for first time in B.C., the building brings together a college and a school district
- mutually-enhancing programs of study offered in same facility
- now under construction, to open September 1992

Coquitlam Campus (proposed)

- site acquisition to be concluded this year
- when completed, campus will serve 4,000 to 5,000 students in University Transfer, Career/Technical and Vocational programs

Community Services/Outreach Programs

- a major focus of the College
- range from community economic development activities to joint projects with local government, school boards and the province
- non-credit courses serve 22,000 people annually
- success of community outreach is shown by growth of the Douglas College Foundation to over \$1 million in endowments

Douglas College has developed extensive capacity to serve disabled students, through support services and specialized program offerings for specific student groups.

Fraser Valley Access report

KWANTLEN COLLEGE

FACT SHEET

Newton Campus (77th Ave. in Surrey)

- delivers Apprenticeship, Trades and Vocational, Career/Technical, and Adult Basic Education programs
- 1990/91 full-time enrolment capacity 1,061
- 21 programs include Automated Office, Automation Robotics Engineering, Computer-Aided Drafting, Masonry, Welding
- in April over 300 high school students from around B.C. gathered at the campus for the 6th annual "Technolympics"

Richmond Campus

- delivers University Transfer, Career/Technical, Vocational, and Adult Basic Education programs
- approximately 1,700 registered students
- 21 programs include Fashion Arts, Journalism, Marketing
- in 1989 planning began for a new Richmond Campus adjacent to Landsdowne Shopping Centre, to house programs now offered at the existing campus, and to consolidate the College's Applied Design programs in a new Design Centre.

New Surrey Campus on 72 Ave.

- opens officially August 1990
- replaces 140th Street facilities
- will accomodate 2,600 registered students in 1990 (about one-half of the College's total registration)
- major site for delivery of University Transfer, Career/Technical and Adult Basic Education programs
- 19 programs include Criminology, Diploma Nursing, Graphics

Langley

- current full-time enrollment of about 80 is served by leased space and cooperation from Langely School District
- new Langley campus scheduled to open September 1993
- will offer a broad program mix, including ABE; University Transfer in Humanities and Social Sciences, Science and Music; Trades and Vocational; and Career/Technical programs
- plan calls for new Langley campus to be site of a new Provincial Horticulture Training Centre

Kwantlen College has developed a Partnership Program with Surrey School District #36 to help high school students make career and post-secondary education choices.

(NOTE: "Cover Page" provides local Access highlights)

**SPEAKING NOTES
FOR CAUCUS MEMBERS**

**RELEASE OF THE
REPORT OF THE
FRASER VALLEY ACCESS COMMITTEE**

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

PART 1 -- BACKGROUND

"ACCESS FOR ALL" BEGAN AS AN INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE STATE OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE PROVINCIAL ACCESS COMMITTEE REPORT SUBMITTED IN EARLY 1989 IDENTIFIED THE NEEDS, THE PROBLEMS AND THE OPPORTUNITIES ON A LARGE SCALE. FROM THAT, THE MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION DEVELOPED A STRATEGY TO MEET THE CHALLENGES.

WE HAVE ALREADY COME FAR IN IMPLEMENTING THE "ACCESS FOR ALL" STRATEGY.

THE MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION HAS PROVIDED NEW FUNDING, NEW COURSES, ADDITIONAL CLASSROOM SPACES AND NEW INITIATIVES. EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSING MANY OF THE CONCERNS RAISED BY THE PROVINCIAL ACCESS COMMITTEE, BY STUDENTS AND BY EDUCATORS IN DIFFERENT REGIONS OF B.C.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT PRESSURES ON THE POST-SECONDARY SYSTEM ARE INCREASING -- SOME WOULD SAY, DRAMATICALLY. ESPECIALLY IN THE FRASER VALLEY.

THIS REGION IS GROWING THREE TIMES FASTER THAN ANY OTHER PART OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. THIS HAS POWERFUL LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS FOR NEARLY EVERY TYPE OF PUBLIC SERVICE, FACILITY AND RESOURCE IN THE REGION. INCLUDING THE ADVANCED EDUCATION SYSTEM.

THE ISSUE WAS WAS SO COMPLEX AND IMPORTANT IN THE FRASER VALLEY THAT THE PROVINCIAL ACCESS STRATEGY CALLED FOR A SEPARATE STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SITUATION. AND MAKE PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVED ACCESS TO POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION.

THUS, THE FRASER VALLEY ACCESS COMMITTEE WAS BORN. ALONG WITH THREE OTHER GROUPS COMMISSIONED TO INVESTIGATE SPECIAL ACCESS ISSUES -- INCLUDING THE NORTHERN UNIVERSITY GROUP.

THE FRASER VALLEY ACCESS COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOUR INSTITUTIONS SERVING THE REGION. THAT IS -- SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY, KWANTLEN COLLEGE, FRASER VALLEY COLLEGE, AND DOUGLAS COLLEGE.

THE COMMITTEE STARTED WORK IN APRIL OF LAST YEAR. IN A FEW SHORT MONTHS -- THEY HAVE DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB.

ON JUNE 4, THE FINDINGS OF THE FRASER VALLEY ACCESS COMMITTEE WERE RELEASED PUBLICLY BY THE HONOURABLE BRUCE STRACHAN, MINISTER OF ADVANCED EDUCATION, TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY.

FOR PERHAPS THE FIRST TIME -- THIS DYNAMIC REGION IS TREATED AS A DISCRETE ENTITY WITH ITS OWN SPECIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION.

THE REPORT COVERS THE WHOLE SPECTRUM OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION INCLUDING UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY-TRANSFER, CARREER/TECHNICAL, ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

THE REPORT HAS A FUTURE FOCUS -- IT IS CONCERNED WITH PROJECTING THE NEEDS OF THE FRASER VALLEY INTO THE 90'S AND BEYOND.

PART 2 -- REPORT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

THE REPORT LOOKS AT BARRIERS TO ACCESS IN THIS FAST- GROWING REGION. GROWTH ITSELF IS A BARRIER. IT INCREASES DEMAND AND PRESSURE ON THE INSTITUTIONS BY SIMPLY ADDING MORE PEOPLE WHO WANT TO STUDY. GROWTH ALSO PRODUCES SECONDARY BARRIERS BY REDUCING STUDENT MOBILITY IN AN INCREASINGLY CONGESTED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

GROWTH WILL CONTINUE TO HAPPEN IN THE REGION. WE CAN'T CHANGE THAT. BUT HOPEFULLY WE WILL HAVE THE WISDOM TO TAKE ACTION ON THE THINGS WE CAN CHANGE.

ONE THING WE HAVE THE POWER TO CHANGE IS THE CAPACITY OF OUR POST-SECONDARY SYSTEM.

THE FRASER VALLEY ACCESS REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT WE START PLANNING NOW FOR MAJOR INCREASES IN THE NUMBER OF SPACES THAT WILL BE NEEDED AT THE REGION'S POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS.

THE COMMITTEE HAS DONE AN ADMIRABLE JOB OF TRYING TO ESTIMATE A VERY COMPLEX TYPE OF DEMAND -- IN A REGION THAT IS GROWING SO FAST WE CAN'T EVEN KEEP UP WITH VOLUME OF ROAD TRAFFIC.

WE ACCEPT THEIR VERY STRONG CASE THAT ENROLLMENT DEMAND WILL INCREASE DRAMATICALLY. AND THAT INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY MUST BE INCREASED ACCORDINGLY.

AS THE COMMITTEE POINTS OUT, WE WILL BE BRINGING SOME OF THE INCREASED DEMAND UPON OURSELVES.

WE BELIEVE IT IS ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY IMPORTANT FOR A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIANS TO BENEFIT FROM SOME TYPE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

RIGHT NOW, THE FRASER VALLEY REGION HAS A LOWER PARTICIPATION RATE THAN THE REST OF THE PROVINCE.

WE ARE COMMITTED TO BRINGING THAT RATE UP, AS PART OF THE "ACCESS FOR ALL" STRATEGY.

THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT THE FIRST PRIORITY IS TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY AT THE FOUR EXISTING INSTITUTIONS.

THE SECOND PRIORITY IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTION IN THE FRASER VALLEY, TO OPEN BY 1995. IT WOULD OFFER INSTRUCTION TO ABOUT 4000 UNDERGRADUATES AND 400 GRADUATE STUDENTS BY 1999.

THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT RECOMMEND A SPECIFIC LOCATION FOR THE NEW INSTITUTION, OTHER THAN IT SHOULD PROVIDE OPTIMUM COMMUTER ACCESS TO THE MAJORITY OF FRASER VALLEY RESIDENTS.

THE REPORT NOTES THAT IN ORDER FOR THE EXISTING INSTITUTIONS TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN MEETING THE PROVINCE'S PARTICIPATION RATE TARGET - THEY SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH SUFFICIENT CAPITAL AND OPERATING RESOURCES.

THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT UNIVERSITY TRANSFER PROGRAMS BE EXPANDED AT THE COLLEGES, AND NEW CAREER/TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS BE ESTABLISHED IN RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY NEEDS.

(THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT) SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY SHOULD ESTABLISH A PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE REGION FROM WHICH MORE EXTENSION PROGRAMS CAN BE OFFERED.

(THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT) THE SYSTEM SHOULD PROVIDE GREATER PROGRAM ARTICULATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS, AND MAKE IT EASIER FOR STUDENTS TO TRANSFER.

THERE ARE STILL MANY UNKNOWN. COST IS THE BIG ONE. IMPLEMENTING EVERY RECOMMENDATION TO ITS FULLEST EXTENT COULD BE BEYOND OUR BUDGETARY LIMITATIONS AS A PROVINCE.

**TO DO THE RIGHT THING FOR THE
MOST PEOPLE, WE MUST LOOK AT
CREATIVE NEW WAYS TO APPROACH THE
CHALLENGE -- IN ALL ITS DETAILS.**

**AS A NEXT STEP, THE MINISTRY OF
ADVANCED EDUCATION WILL BE
ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC CONSULTATION
GROUP ... TO SEEK PUBLIC INPUT AND
PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE FRASER VALLEY
ACCESS REPORT.**

**THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION GROUP
WILL BE CHAIRED BY HARVEY SCHROEDER
OF LANGLEY. PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL BE
HELD TO GIVE YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO
PRESENT YOUR IDEAS, EXPERIENCES AND
NEEDS.**

**THE PROFESSIONALS HAVE DONE
THEIR JOB. NOW IT IS TIME FOR THE
PEOPLE OF THE REGION TO COME
FORWARD AND HELP US MAKE THE RIGHT
DECISIONS.**

**IN THAT WAY, WE WILL REALIZE THE
TREMENDOUS VISION AND POTENTIAL OF
THE REPORT. WE WILL ENSURE THAT
RESIDENTS HAVE ACCESS TO THE FULL
RANGE OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION
OPPORTUNITIES -- RIGHT HERE IN THE
FRASER VALLEY.**

June 4, 1990

COLLEGES, SFU AGREE ON NEED FOR VALLEY UNIVERSITY

LANGLEY -- A report released today by Advanced Education Minister Bruce Strachan predicts heavy post-secondary enrollment in the Fraser Valley over the next decade.

The report, compiled by the Fraser Valley Access Committee, recommends a new degree-granting institution in the region to meet the need.

The new institution would be the second phase of a long-term plan, and would be expected to open in 1995. The first phase would involve expanding capacity quickly at the four institutions that already serve the region.

"This report treats the Fraser Valley as a discrete region with its own needs and challenges," Strachan told a news conference in Langley. "The Access Committee did an outstanding job."

"The report's thoughtful recommendations are an excellent starting point to ensure that residents of the Fraser Valley have access to post-secondary education over the coming decade."

The Access Committee is made up of the presidents of Simon Fraser University, Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College and Douglas College.

They started work last March at the request of the Ministry of Advanced Education, as part of the provincial "Access For All" initiative looking at the state of post-secondary education in B.C.

Bringing B.C.'s post-secondary participation rate up to the Canadian average is a key policy of the "Access For All" strategy, and a key objective underlying the Fraser Valley Access report.

Right now, the valley lags behind the rest of the province in percentage of people who participate in post-secondary education.

According to key recommendations of the Fraser Valley Access report, the region's existing institutions need more capital and operating resources.

The first priority is to expand capacity at Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University, enabling them to meet enrollment targets over the next five years.

At the same time, the government would begin planning and development of a new degree-granting institution for the region. The report recommends that it open by 1995, with capacity for about 4,000 full-time students.

The report doesn't recommend any specific location, but states that the new institution "be located to provide optimum commuter access."

Other recommendations deal with improving cooperation between the four institutions, simplifying of student transfer procedures, and more extension programs to serve the region.

The Ministry will now review the Fraser Valley Access report, set cost and enrollment targets, and develop an action plan to deal with the report's recommendations.

Strachan called for public consultation as the next step.

"The professionals have done their job. Now it is time for the people of the region to come forward and help us make the best decisions for the future of post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley."

A Public Consultation Group has been established, chaired by Harvey Schroeder of Chilliwack. The group will be holding public meetings throughout the region, providing an opportunity for interested residents to share their experiences, ideas and needs.

The Fraser Valley Public Consultation Group is to report its findings back to the Minister of Advanced Education in the fall.

FINDINGS OF THE FRASER VALLEY ACCESS COMMITTEE

A Report Submitted to the Minister of
Advanced Education, Training
and Technology

by

Fraser Valley College
Kwantlen College
Douglas College
Simon Fraser University

June, 1990

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FOREWORD

Post-secondary education enriches the lives of individuals and contributes decisively to the social, cultural and economic development of British Columbia. The Report of the Provincial Access Committee adds strength to this conviction while making clear that improved access to advanced education and job training in British Columbia deserves immediate attention province-wide. Without exception, the members of the Fraser Valley Access Committee whole-heartedly endorse the recommendations in the Provincial Access Report and applaud the government of British Columbia's policy response.

The general problem of increased access to post-secondary education is magnified and made more extreme in the Fraser Valley where a rapidly expanding population is placing demands on post-secondary education that are unparalleled elsewhere in British Columbia. The obstacles to improved educational access in the region are great — but no greater than the opportunities to overcome them. It is in this spirit that the joint findings of the Fraser Valley Access Committee are offered.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fraser Valley Access Committee was convened at the request of the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology to make proposals for improved post-secondary educational access in the Fraser Valley. The Committee investigated the combined influence of population growth, demographic change and higher participation rates on regional access demand and identified the special barriers to accessibility presented by a deteriorating transportation infrastructure and insufficient institutional capacity.

An analysis of province-wide patterns of population and demographic change shows that the Fraser Valley is essential to the success of the government's participation rate policy: no other source of student supply in British Columbia is large enough to increase post-secondary participation to the target level. Population growth in the Fraser Valley drives all other planning considerations and the shortfall between student "demand" and institutional "supply" will soon reach crisis proportions.

Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University each prepared an institutional profile that includes estimates of institutional growth required to serve their respective constituencies adequately. Although these estimates are justifiable on the basis of projected access demand, the aggregate growth in institutional capacity they propose cannot reasonably be achieved over the coming decade. Their importance lies in illustrating that the "best case" scenario for expanded institutional capacity would still fall short of access demand.

Given the dimensions of the problem, short-term solutions are unavailable. The Committee recommends an access strategy that allows institutional and curriculum planning to take place over two five-year development phases.

During the period 1989-1994, the most suitable response is to begin adding capacity at those institutions already given responsibility for the region's higher educational needs. Complementing this activity, planning should commence at once for the creation of additional academic program

capacity in a new degree-granting institution. Cooperative planning arrangements involving the region's three Colleges and the University should be put in place immediately to promote better program articulation, facilitate student transfer, stimulate extension program development, and deliver a public information campaign promoting the benefits of higher education and seeking community response.

The strategy for the 1995-1999 planning period will be contingent on the extent to which institutional capacity has been increased and on the existence of a new degree-granting institution in the region. It is certain, however, that access pressure will continue to escalate throughout the final five-year planning cycle.

The Fraser Valley Access Committee believes that it has succeeded in responding to the problem it was asked to address. If prompt action is taken and the necessary resources secured, the full benefit of post-secondary education will be accessible to the region a decade from now.

My government believes that advanced education is
an investment by society in its future.

(Speech from the Throne, March, 1989)

If British Columbia is to share in the benefits of
the emerging economic and social era, and
contribute to the solution of provincial, national
and international problems that will inevitably
accompany that era, our advanced education and
job training efforts must not only allow us to
catch up with other parts of Canada but also to
keep pace with the increase in participation and
successful completion rates currently being
pursued in other parts of the world.

(Report of the Provincial Access Committee)

1. BACKGROUND

Improving access to advanced education and job training in British Columbia is now very much a part of the province's public policy agenda. With the release in September 1988 of the Provincial Access Committee's Report, *Access to Advanced Education and Job Training in British Columbia*, attention has concentrated on developing fresh initiatives to expand post-secondary opportunities across all regions of the province. Building directly on the Provincial Access Committee's recommendations, the March 1989 Throne Speech announced that the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology would introduce programs to strengthen the post-secondary system and the Ministry responded by unveiling its "Access for All" strategy.

Along with challenging new proposals for the development of degree-granting University/Colleges in Nanaimo, Kamloops and Kelowna, and with a commitment in principle to a self-governing degree-granting institution in Prince George, the Access Strategy reinforced the government's objective of raising British Columbia's participation rates to the national average by 1995. The announcement also reinforced the Provincial Access Committee's observation that the Fraser Valley has the fastest-growing population in the

province and asked Simon Fraser University, in consultation with Fraser Valley College and Kwantlen College, to develop by year-end a plan outlining ways to meet the growing needs of the Fraser Valley for university and college programs. At an early stage, the Ministry included Douglas College as a full partner in the planning exercise in recognition of the College's important contribution to the region.

The presidents of the four institutions met in mid-April to determine how they might best cooperate to assess the broad questions surrounding educational access in the Fraser Valley student catchment area. Out of this meeting came two new initiatives: the Fraser Valley Access Committee was formed and a Demographic Task Force was assembled. The Task Force set out to survey Lower Mainland population and participation rate forecasts with an emphasis on growth projections for Fraser Valley communities. The work of the Demographic Task Force was completed with the submission of its report in June, 1989.

Toward the end of April, in a related but independent exercise, Simon Fraser University established an internal working group known as the Fraser Valley Planning Committee. The Planning Committee's terms of reference included the development of academic and administrative proposals for an SFU-Fraser Valley Campus on the possibility that a physical SFU presence in the region might be a viable option within an overall strategy of improved educational access in the Fraser Valley. Distributed within SFU in September as part of an in-house consultative process, *The Report of the Fraser Valley Planning Committee* presented a conceptual blueprint for a new campus with a distinct mission and identity that would complement "the educational opportunities now provided by Simon Fraser and by other post-secondary institutions in the Province of British Columbia."

Informed by these two activities, the Fraser Valley Access Committee continued to meet regularly throughout the summer and fall. The presidents of Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University, supported by academic and administrative personnel in their institutions, pressed forward with an evaluation of alternative strategies. At an early stage, the University/College model was looked at in depth

and found not to be appropriate for the region (Appendix I). Dr. Peter Jones of Fraser Valley College subsequently submitted a proposal for a Fraser Valley Advanced Education Centre. Based generally on the Gwinnett Center in Georgia, the model he proposed was also set aside following careful review by the Committee. As work progressed into November, consensus was reached on an appropriate access strategy for the region. The conclusions the Committee has drawn and the recommendations it brings forward confirm that collective remedies are available through continued institutional cooperation and decisive government action.

2. BARRIERS TO ACCESS

In an otherwise excellent and comprehensive report, the Provincial Access Committee failed to give adequate attention to the Fraser Valley. For the most part, the region's educational needs parallel those found elsewhere in the province and include concerns about institutional capacity, geographic barriers and changing levels of participation by "non-traditional" students.

For the purposes of the Fraser Valley Access Committee, the Fraser Valley is defined geographically as those Lower Mainland communities located south of the Fraser River and east of the Pitt River. Lower Mainland communities from Vancouver to Chilliwack are forecast to grow by 640,000 people over the next two decades. Out of this total, approximately 500,000 will take up residence in the Fraser Valley — adding more than 50% to the current population base. By contrast, Vancouver's share of the Lower Mainland's population will decline from 37% to less than 25% over the same period.

Growth in population will be accompanied by growth in access demand and the resulting enrolment pressure will be compounded by the government's intention to raise post-secondary participation rates. But increased access demand by students is only one outcome that can be predicted. Rapid population growth also has other less obvious effects, including raising barriers to student mobility. Over the next decade, congestion in the transportation network connecting Fraser Valley communities to the rest of the Lower Mainland will approach gridlock unless a very large capital investment is made to increase the number of river crossings and to upgrade the transportation infrastructure. The Delcan study, *A Transportation Planning Overview for the Province of British Columbia* (Ministry of Transportation and Highways, Vol. 1, October 1988, p. 1-16), confirms this view and points out that "extremely high traffic volumes due to daily commuting" are producing "major congestion due to limited capacity available on the existing facilities." Bridges spanning the Fraser River are cited as "a major concern because demand exceeds capacity for several hours of each day."

These obstacles are no less significant than the geographic barriers affecting people in outlying regions of British Columbia. Geographic barriers

to access are not simply a function of distance: if distances exceed a reasonable threshold of tolerance, it makes little difference whether they are thirty or three hundred miles.

It is worth noting that the transportation bottleneck is now felt most keenly by those Fraser Valley residents who must commute to the Lower Mainland's provincial universities or to college programs outside their home region. As it now stands, many of these individuals face virtually the same pressure to relocate as their student colleagues from more distant areas of British Columbia. Although present hardships should not be understated, students from communities such as Matsqui, Chilliwack and Langley will soon face interminable delays and almost prohibitive difficulties when required to travel outside their region.

Adding urgency to the region's access problem, the Demographic Task Force's analysis leaves no doubt that enrolment pressure originating in the Fraser Valley outstrips existing institutional capacity. The system's ability to absorb students sets an upper limit on the number of students who can be admitted. In particular, the ability of the Lower Mainland's provincial universities to accept more undergraduate students is impeded by resource limitations. If this situation remains unchanged, much of the burden to provide lower division university programs will fall to the region's already hard-pressed colleges. At the same time, mounting pressure on non-academic programs will push the colleges toward saturation point.

Shifts in demographic composition also will affect the region's post-secondary institutions by changing the student profile and enlarging the pool of mature students. In the past, a great deal of attention was paid to "traditional" full-time students in the 18 to 24 year-old age cohort but higher education today is evolving away from a full-time commitment over a few years to a part-time commitment over a lifetime. Accordingly, mid-career upgrading, lifelong learning and recurrent adult education are beginning to occupy a more elevated station on the educational agenda across North America. Consider that over 50 percent of Simon Fraser University's students were enrolled part-time during the 1988/89 academic year. With their dedication to accessibility, colleges in the Fraser Valley report a similar distribution

between part-time and full-time learners. Seen in this light, "Access for All" becomes a strategy to extend educational opportunities not only geographically, but to all age groups as well. As a hidden function of population growth, therefore, mature and part-time students are likely to constitute a larger share of the total student supply and add to the increased demand for educational services.

Another factor should be recognized when evaluating the effect life-long learners will have on the post-secondary system. An adult learner's first priority often rests with job or family. Mature students — particularly homemakers, working spouses and single parents — face special constraints on their ability to travel beyond their home regions in search of educational services.

The implications for the Fraser Valley are clear. A dramatically expanding population, a new participation rate policy, the impending transportation system breakdown, limits to institutional capacity, demographic change and the trend toward lifelong learning are provoking an access crisis in the Fraser Valley that is greater than in any other area of British Columbia. It is heartening to know, however, that this crisis can be avoided if concerted and timely steps are taken over the coming decade.

3. THE PLANNING PARTNERS

Institutions with different missions work together most effectively when they respect the factors which make them distinct and recognize where they are complementary. From the outset the Fraser Valley Access Committee has been sensitive to the two educational jurisdictions represented in its membership. One notable characteristic distinguishing them has to do with the constituencies each serves. Colleges are particularly responsive to local community priorities while the position of universities in the post-secondary system is not so closely defined by geographic location and extends to provincial, national and international clienteles.

Equally important, colleges are comprehensive institutions offering a full range of adult basic education, lower division university and university transfer courses, continuing education services, career/technical and vocational instruction. Universities are more specialized, delivering programs at the graduate and undergraduate levels and emphasizing research along with instruction. And where colleges are committed to the principle of universal or "open" accessibility, universities determine student access primarily on the basis of academic proficiency.

Although differences in educational roles set colleges and universities apart, the institutions represented on the Fraser Valley Access Committee have many features in common. They all operate under provincial authority, receive public funds, serve the public interest and are publicly accountable. They all provide quality, learner-centred instruction and offer lower division academic courses for degree credit. They cater to the needs of mature and part-time students and are committed to lifelong learning, continuing education, extension programming and mid-career skills upgrading. All help supply a well-educated work force, contribute equally to the solution of community problems, provide community access to their human and physical resources, stimulate community economic development and enliven their social, cultural and recreational environments.

Such rich common ground made for easy association between the Fraser Valley Access Committee's institutional partners. Where areas of

shared responsibility were identified, the Committee's collective expertise was called into play. When issues arose that were exclusively university business, they were left to Simon Fraser to address. Where planning considerations centred solely on college interests, they were left to the colleges for cooperative solution. Each of the four institutions was given the added responsibility of devising an access plan specific to its own circumstances. It follows that the findings and recommendations of the Fraser Valley Planning Committee reflect either their collective origins or the distinctive points of view brought by the two kinds of institutions to the planning table.

The Fraser Valley Access Committee recognized that when colleges engage in institutional planning, especially where there are long-range implications for capital and operating budgets, the comprehensive nature of their operations does not allow them to treat university and university transfer programs in isolation from their overall educational portfolio. The Committee members also recognized that the Fraser Valley's access needs encompass the full range of post-secondary educational services and are not restricted to academic programs alone. The assessment of these needs and the proposals for their alleviation naturally fell to the colleges to determine.

This division of labour notwithstanding, all of the Fraser Valley Access Committee's recommendations received the unanimous support of its full membership.

4. PLANNING PRINCIPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Seeking a common starting point for their cooperative effort to improve post-secondary access in the region, the Fraser Valley Access Committee identified a set of joint principles and planning assumptions.

- The population-driven demand for access to post-secondary education is growing faster in the Fraser Valley than in any other region of British Columbia.
- Even before population growth is taken into account, participation rates for post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley lag well behind the provincial average and even more significantly behind the national average.
- Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University share primary responsibility for redressing the region's access shortfall.
- The number of full-time equivalent post-secondary students from the Fraser Valley enrolled at institutions outside the region will remain constant:
 - as regional access opportunities improve
 - as the ability to absorb additional students from the Fraser Valley at other Lower Mainland institutions declines and
 - as new students are attracted to specialized programs offered in the region.
- The objective over the next decade is to raise the region's participation rates in university, university-transfer, career/technical, adult basic education and vocational programs to at least their respective national averages.
- Improved access in the Fraser Valley calls for the differentiated yet coordinated involvement of the region's three colleges and the university.
- Adequate planning horizons and assured funding must accompany all new access initiatives in the region.
- Priority must be given to expanding the service capacity at each of the four institutions and building upon the unique strengths each now displays.

- The integrity of the region's post-secondary system can be increased by establishing an on-going arrangement through which the four institutions will cooperatively perform the following functions:
 - produce greater articulation in post-secondary programming
 - coordinate cost-effective growth in educational access for local residents
 - facilitate the transfer of students between institutions
 - ensure the availability of university and university transfer programs
 - communicate post-secondary educational opportunities to local communities through public information initiatives
- Planning should commence for the establishment within five years of a new degree-granting presence in the Fraser Valley, complete with graduate instruction and research programs, on a site located at convenient commuting distance from the region's emerging population centres.
- Initiatives to improve post-secondary access in the Fraser Valley must emphasize instructional quality and affirm the belief in lifelong learning by addressing the needs of non-traditional, mature and part-time students as well as the needs of full-time students in the traditional 18-24 year age cohort.

5. INSTITUTIONAL PROFILES

5.1 General

Colleges in British Columbia work closely with surrounding communities to identify local needs and to design educational programs to meet them. In contrast, the disciplinary and programmatic organization at a university is not so closely conditioned by local priorities. But when either a college or a university plans its institutional future, changing levels of student demand influence most other planning considerations.

Recognizing that the projected growth rates and demographics for the Fraser Valley differ from community to community, the Fraser Valley Access Committee chose to identify the unique relationships which exist between its members and their respective catchment areas before generating an integrated development plan. Using common guidelines, each institution prepared a profile that gives a brief environmental sketch, reviews program mix, comments on present and projected enrolment capacity, and estimates facilities needs over the next decade.

The Committee's access strategy for the Fraser Valley contains two phases — with the second dependent on the successful implementation of the first — and projections about institutional capacity are made for each of two five-year planning periods: 1989-1994 and 1995-1999. Although some predictions carry into the decade beyond the turn of the century, their somewhat speculative nature is acknowledged.

The enrolment projections take into account the government's policy of raising participation rates to the national average and are based on the assumption that student migration from the Fraser Valley to other institutions of higher learning in the Lower Mainland will either hold steady or decline as new access opportunities become available in the region. Enrolment projections for a new degree-granting presence in the Fraser Valley include a modest estimate of attendance by students from outside the region. If students cannot earn degrees locally by 1995, the projections in each profile for the second planning phase will inflate significantly.

Three issues deserve special mention. First, the members of the Fraser Valley Access Committee appreciate that it will require more than the infusion of new resources to raise participation rates to the national average: regional attitudes toward higher education must change before the national participation rate target can be reached. With the Ministry's support, Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University are prepared to design and deliver a public information campaign aimed at raising educational awareness in the region.

Second, province-wide patterns of population growth and demographic change show that the Fraser Valley is essential to the success of the government's participation rate policy. No other source of student demand in British Columbia is large enough to increase post-secondary participation rates to the target level that has been established.

Third, all members of the Fraser Valley Access Committee recognize the extraordinary difficulties that would have to be overcome in order to meet the enrolment projections appearing in the institutional profiles. This recognition is based on an assessment of factors influencing the ability to absorb additional full-time equivalent (FTE) student demand. Because all member institutions organize instruction on a semester basis, it follows that 10 new course enrolments are needed annually to produce one additional FTE. Very large increases in FTE enrolments therefore raise questions about the speed with which new programs can be developed and integrated into existing curriculum. While the resources needed to reach the enrolment projections may challenge credibility, the student demand that has been forecast remains very real indeed.

5.2 Summarized Institutional Profiles

A. Fraser Valley College

The Fraser Valley College region now registers a population of 166,000 spread across the Abbotsford, Mission, Agassiz and Hope School Districts. The region's western sector claims the highest population density and is expected to remain the growth leader over the next decade. Population will approach a quarter million people by the end of the century, an increase of 29 percent in ten years.

The growth rate for Grade XII enrolments, driven in part by the immigration of new families to the area, is expected to rise by 15 percent in 1990 and by 20 percent in 1991. Fraser Valley College provides access to 79 percent of the total post-secondary enrolments and 65 percent of all academic post-secondary enrolments originating within its region — regional retention rates unmatched by any other post-secondary institution in the Lower Mainland or Fraser Valley.

As the area served by Fraser Valley College becomes more urbanized during the next ten years, greater emphasis will be placed on academic and career/technical programs while vocational programs will decline slightly as a proportion of total enrolments. A similar decline in demand for adult basic education is predicted although it will be partially offset by increased access pressure on English Language Training services.

Enrolment capacity can be measured by dividing the total number of full-time equivalent students (FTE) a post-secondary institution serves by 1000 population. Fraser Valley College's present enrolment capacity is 11.56 FTE/1000 and growth above this level will be concentrated in the coming five years. The 1989-1994 development plan is based on the assumption that post-secondary participation rates in the region should rise to the current provincial average (estimated for planning purposes at 33.3 FTE/1000) by 1994 and that Fraser Valley College should continue to retain at least its present share of the region's post-secondary student population. Applying these assumptions, the College's FTE enrolments should increase by 3100 or 161 percent during the next five years. In the second five-year planning phase,

it is anticipated that a national participation rate — conservatively estimated by the College's planners at 40 FTE/1000 — should be reached in the College's catchment area. Predicting once again that Fraser Valley College will maintain its traditional share of all enrolments originating within the region, reaching this target would require access for an additional 1750 FTE between 1995 and 1999.

A building program to expand the space inventory at all Fraser Valley College locations should be completed by September 1995 if the enrolment growth targets are to be met. In the 1989-1994 planning cycle, the Abbotsford Campus presents the most critical need for new facilities. As the enrolment targets set for the second planning phase are approached, it is estimated that 30,980 square metres will have to be added to the 1989 space inventory to accommodate student demand.

B. Kwantlen College

The region served by Kwantlen College comprises the Richmond, Delta, Surrey and Langley School Districts with a population growing faster than any other British Columbia locality. By 1994, 68,000 people will be added to the half million already resident in the region for a five-year increase of 13 percent. An additional 12 percent rise is anticipated by 1999, bringing the regional count to 644,000. Transition rates from high school to higher education will improve significantly over the next decade and the number of Grade XII graduates will be more than double that of any other college region in the province, rising 23 percent overall and 46 percent in Surrey alone.

Enrolment growth will be accompanied by a shift in program mix. Career/technical and vocational programs will receive less emphasis as academic programs increase their share of total enrolments. Adult basic education will hold relatively constant at approximately 10 percent of Kwantlen's educational portfolio.

The College's planners would like to see Kwantlen's enrolment capacity — currently 7.2 FTE/1000 population or 3600 FTE — reflect the region's spectacular population growth. They foresee a 162 percent increase in enrolments by the 1994/95 academic year, adding 5970 FTE to the current base. A target of 25 FTE/1000 for 1999 would produce another 6340 FTE rise for a total enrolment increase over ten years of 334 percent.

Without permanent facilities at present, Kwantlen College is about to launch an extensive building program. The new Surrey Campus Phase I development is expected to open by fall 1990 and a permanent campus for Richmond is in the planning stage. Approval will be sought for a Langley Campus with the expectation that it will be ready for occupancy in September, 1992. The Surrey Campus Phase II expansion is hoped to be completed the following year. Between 1995 and 1999, the planning and development of a Langley Campus expansion, space upgrading at the Newton Campus, and new facilities in Delta and South Surrey will be required.

C. Douglas College

The School Districts of Burnaby, New Westminster, Coquitlam and Maple Ridge/Pitt Meadows make up the Douglas College region. It includes communities ranging from well-established, highly urbanized centres such as New Westminster to largely rural neighbourhoods north of the Fraser River in the region's eastern sector. Led by Coquitlam and Maple Ridge, rapid population growth is anticipated in the first half of the coming decade, tapering off in the second. Over the full ten year period, the population will expand by 17 percent, adding 64,000 people to the current base of 379,000.

The western sector of the Douglas College region falls outside the Fraser Valley's boundaries and includes two other post-secondary institutions that compete with Douglas for its student market: Simon Fraser University and B.C.I.T. Nevertheless, the College enrolls 35 percent of the Grade XII graduates in the region who go on to higher education and demand for access to the College's programs is expected to remain high.

Over the coming years, the College's planners foresee the emergence of a greater emphasis on vocational instruction. By the end of the ten-year planning period, university and university transfer programs will make up 39 percent of total FTE enrolments, career/technical programs will account for 34 percent, while vocational and adult basic education will represent 17 and 10 percent respectively.

In one of the models used when determining the enrolment shortfall for the Fraser Valley region, the Fraser Valley Access Committee excluded projections about Burnaby, New Westminster and Coquitlam from its calculations. But when assessing overall enrolment capacity, the planners at Douglas College properly based their analysis on its region as a whole. With this caveat, Douglas College now has an overall enrolment capacity of 11 FTE/1000 and anticipates moving to 18 FTE/1000 by the 1994/1995 academic year. The 1999 target has been set at 23 FTE/1000, adding 6630 FTE to the current enrolment base of 4340 FTE over ten years.

Douglas College's facilities are now at full capacity. Renovations are being completed at the College's Royal Avenue Campus in New Westminster and development of the Thomas Haney Centre in Maple Ridge is proceeding. Plans also are underway for a permanent campus in Coquitlam. Assuming that these additions to the space inventory will be in place by 1994, facilities growth over the next five-year planning phase will consist of a modest development in Burnaby and an equally modest expansion at the New Westminster Campus.

D. Simon Fraser University

The environment affecting institutional planning at Simon Fraser differs from that of the Colleges. The University's unique constituencies, along with the traditions originating in its past, must be taken into account when preparing for the future. Over the period 1989-1994, the growth targets assigned to SFU under the "Access for All" strategy, the recommendations expected from the B.C. Council on Admissions and Transfer, and the findings of the Steering Committee on Three Year Planning will have a major effect on the University's development.

As Simon Fraser sets out to consolidate resources at its Burnaby Mountain Campus, existing resource shortfalls will have to be rectified before new enrolment growth can be absorbed. Increases in the faculty complement will be required to support higher enrolments and there will be intense recruitment competition as the international supply of qualified university faculty declines.

Planning for growth will be accelerated in all academic units. The development process will concentrate on strengthening academic programs in which Simon Fraser already has established national or international reputations and adding new programs designed to meet emerging provincial and national needs.

The "Access for All" strategy requires enrolment increases at Simon Fraser averaging 600 undergraduate and 65 graduate FTE annually for the next five years. Total graduate enrolments are expected to reach 1,565 FTE by the 1994/95 academic year and the undergraduate population will rise to 13,800 FTE. Extension services in the Fraser Valley are expected to serve an annual enrolment of 260 undergraduate FTE by the end of the first five-year planning cycle.

The University's facilities needs are identified in a Five Year Capital Plan submitted to the Ministry in September, 1989. The existing space shortfall is over 325,000 net assignable square feet and special requests have been made to fast-track new construction. Based on current projections, the Uni-

versity will continue to experience a space inventory shortfall in 1995, even if all capital projects identified in the Five Year Capital Plan are implemented.

Simon Fraser University hesitates to make predictions about program mix, enrolment demand or facilities needs beyond 1994: the existence of a new degree-granting institution in the Fraser Valley will significantly affect SFU's development plans. What is known, however, is that enrolment pressure will intensify during the late 1990s as the demographic "echo boom" enters the post-secondary system.

5.3 Summary — Full-Time Equivalent Student (FTE) Enrolment Capacity
Predictions Based on Institutional Plans

	Simon Fraser	Fraser Valley Degree- Granting Institution	Douglas College	Kwantlen College	Fraser Valley College	TOTAL	5-Year Increase
Academic Undergraduate							
89/90	11091		1660	1380	670	14801	
94/95	13791	1000	3020	4350	2000	24161	9360
99/00	14003	3900	3950	7200	2780	31833	7672
Graduate							
89/90	1214					1214	
94/95	1565	65				1630	416
99/00	1615	420				2035	405
Adult Basic Ed.							
89/90			320	350	290	960	
94/95			570	920	600	2090	1130
99/00			970	1520	840	3330	1240
Career/Technical							
89/90			1750	1130	570	3450	
94/95			2750	2420	1600	6770	3320
99/00			3480	4000	2070	9550	2780
Vocational							
89/90			610	830	390	1830	
94/95			1300	1980	820	4100	2270
99/00			1700	3280	1080	6060	1960
TOTAL							
89/90	12305		4340	3690	1920	22255	
94/95	15356	1065	7640	9670	5020	38751	16496
99/00	15618	4320	10100	16000	6770	52808	14057

6. ENROLMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATE SHORTFALLS

6.1 General

Following extensive consultation, the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology adopted the objective of raising British Columbia's post-secondary participation rates to the national average by the end of 1995. The analysis which follows treats the Fraser Valley as a discrete region and attempts to establish the levels of enrolment growth needed to meet the government's participation rate target. Enrolment "demand" is compared with the "supply" of institutional capacity and the resulting supply/demand shortfalls are identified. The statistical detail supporting these calculations is provided in Appendix VI.

Predictions about the region's future institutional capacity are based on plans appearing in the profiles prepared by the three Fraser Valley Colleges and Simon Fraser University. Student migration out of the region also is taken into account. Above all else, it is important to emphasize that predictions regarding the aggregate increase in regional "supply" should be viewed as a "best case" scenario; it is highly improbable that the region's institutional capacity targets can be attained within the time horizons outlined. The supply/demand shortfalls will therefore be considerably greater than the following numbers suggest.

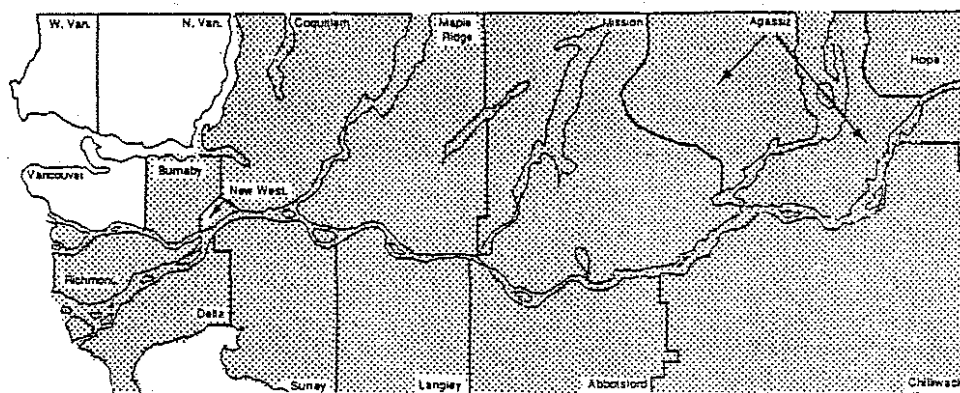
6.2 Methodology Overview

The results are illustrative rather than precise and are based on the following technical considerations:

1. Enrolment capacity of a post-secondary institution is reached by dividing the total number of full-time equivalent students (FTE) it serves by 1000 population. Participation rates for a region are determined by dividing the total number of FTE students enrolled in post-secondary education from that region by 1000 population.

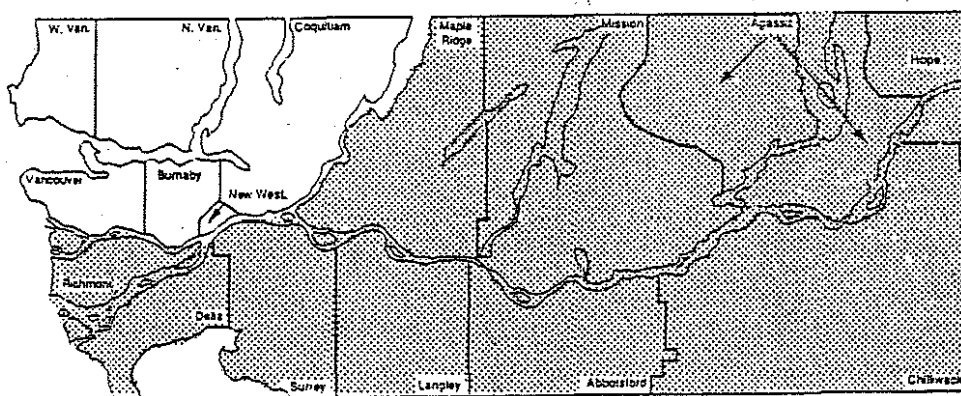
2. A full-time equivalent (FTE) undergraduate student is measured by taking the total credit hours delivered to all students in a given program throughout the year and dividing by the number of credits required for a full-time load, generally 30 credits per year.
3. Population projections are based on the March 31, 1989 report of the Central Statistics Bureau.
4. It is assumed that increased enrolments will correspond with changes in both population distribution and participation rates and that the collective expression of these two indices will allow reasonable predictions to be made about increasing enrolment demand.
5. Regional participation rates for the Fraser Valley take into account the migration of post-secondary students out of the region to institutions other than the three Fraser Valley Colleges and Simon Fraser University. This "leakage" factor is calculated by reviewing data on the source of student enrolments at all Lower Mainland post-secondary institutions: preliminary information in the B.C. Post-Secondary Link File and the Ministry's report, *B.C. Post-Secondary Enrolment Statistics for 1988/89*. The net outflow of students in 1989 is determined by subtracting the Fraser Valley region's total production of post-secondary FTEs from the total enrolment capacity in the region's post-secondary institutions. In 1994 and 1999, the net outflow is assumed to be similar to 1989 but with allowances for increased migration from high growth communities south of the Fraser River.
6. For comparative purposes, two geographic models are used. The "Comprehensive Model" encompasses all of the School Districts served by the three Colleges. Its calculations include all post-secondary students produced in all School Districts, the total population contained within the three College regions, and all FTE enrolments at Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College, Simon Fraser University, and BCIT.

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES: COMPREHENSIVE MODEL



The "Exclusive Model" treats the Fraser Valley region as a geographic "island" containing only those School Districts south of the Fraser River and east of the Pitt River. The urban communities of Burnaby, New Westminster and Coquitlam are excluded when calculating population, participation and institutional capacity. Similarly, only that portion of Simon Fraser's and Douglas College's enrolments that is delivered within the geographic boundaries of the Fraser Valley is taken into consideration and BCIT is dropped from the analysis.

GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES: EXCLUSIVE MODEL



7. The current provincial and national participation rates are used for all planning periods covered in the analysis and no attempt has been made to predict how these rates might alter over time. Recognizing that it will be impossible to raise the Fraser Valley's participation rates to the national average by 1995, the targets set for the end of the first five-year planning cycle are calculated as the average between the existing Fraser Valley rates and the current national rates.

POST-SECONDARY PARTICIPATION RATES

(FTE per 1000)

	Provincial Academic	Provincial All Post- Secondary Programs	National Academic	National All Post- Secondary Programs	EXCLUSIVE MODEL	
					Fraser Valley Academic	Fraser Valley All Post- Secondary Programs
1989	21	34.6	24.4	44.7	11.6	18.4
1994	21	34.6	24.4	44.7	18.0	31.5
1999	21	34.6	24.4	44.7	24.4	44.7

6.3 Findings Based on the Comprehensive Model: All Post-Secondary Programs

When the Fraser Valley region is taken to include all School Districts served by Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College and Douglas College, the area's 1989 participation rate for all post-secondary programs stands at 29 FTE/1000. Approximately 30,000 full-time equivalent students from the region are now studying in post-secondary programs across the Lower Mainland with regional institutions providing services to almost 31,000 FTE. The difference in these two figures is easily accounted for by net student migration into the area, especially to Simon Fraser University and BCIT whose service areas are provincial, national and international rather than regional.

The fact that a portion of the Douglas College region is made up of urban communities with good access to other Lower Mainland post-

secondary institutions tends to move the participation rates upwards dramatically. In addition, it should be expected that participation rates in urban communities will exceed participation rate averages that are based on a mix of rural and urban populations. Moreover, the enrolment predictions over the next decade in Douglas College's institutional plan take into account population growth and student migration from high growth communities south of the Fraser River.

COMPREHENSIVE MODEL
All Post-Secondary Enrolments

Year	Population	Regional Participation Rate (per 1000 population)	Total Regional FTE	Total Institutional Capacity	Estimated Student In- Migration	Surplus of Institu- tional Capacity over Regional FTE
1989	1,053,000	28.6	30,155	30,815	660	—
1994	1,190,000	36.7	43,630	46,075	660	1785
1999	1,302,000	44.7	58,203	60,787	660	1924

With the regional population expected to grow by 13% between 1989 and 1994, access demand will increase significantly and regional enrolment capacity, based on the projections presented in the institutional profiles, will exceed supply by 1800 FTE. Using the national participation rate target in the calculation for 1994, however, student access demand would exceed institutional capacity by 7,000 FTE. These figures assume that no growth will occur at BCIT but do not discount enrolment growth at Simon Fraser fuelled by out-of-region students.

As the region's population climbs to over 1,300,000 by 1999 and participation rates reach the national average, 58,000 FTE will be seeking access to post-secondary services. Based on this projection, the combined capacity of the region's post-secondary institutions will continue to exceed demand slightly.

6.4 Findings Based on the Exclusive Model: All Post-Secondary Programs

The projections arising from the Comprehensive Model change radically when the Fraser Valley region is more appropriately defined as a geographic "island" consisting of the school districts served by Fraser Valley and Kwantlen Colleges with only the Maple Ridge School District included from the Douglas College region. Viewed from the perspective of the "Exclusive Model", approximately 13,000 FTE are enrolled in post-secondary education out of a total population of 728,000.

The participation rate now stands at 18 FTE/1000 and the institutional capacity within the region is a modest 8 FTE/1000. It is estimated that 7,500 students leave the region in search of post-secondary services elsewhere in the Lower Mainland and this figure is expected to grow only slightly as access opportunities diminish outside the region and as the transportation problem becomes more severe. If the national participation rate were applied to the current enrolment picture in the Fraser Valley, the region would be underserved by 19,000 FTE.

EXCLUSIVE MODEL All Post-Secondary Enrolments

Year	Population	Regional Participation Rate (per 1000 population)	Total Regional FTE	Total Institutional Capacity	Estimated Student Out- Migration from Region	Shortfall of Institu- tional Capacity over Regional FTE
1989	728,000	18.4	13,365	5,870	7,495	—
1994	835,000	31.5	26,320	15,440	8,670	2,210
1999	927,000	44.7	41,429	27,590	8,920	4,919

In 1994, the region's population will have grown by 15 percent or 107,000 people. The regional participation rate is expected to increase from 18 FTE/1000 to 32 FTE/1000 — the midpoint between the current regional rate and the current national average. If this target is reached, 26,000 FTE will

result. Institutional capacity, based on the plans prepared by the region's three Colleges and Simon Fraser University, will accommodate 15,000 FTE from this total. Assuming that out-migration to Lower Mainland institutions north of the river is held close to the 1989 "leakage" figures, the region will experience a 1994 enrolment shortfall of approximately 2000 FTE. When regional participation rates at the end of the decade rise to the national average and the population grows by 13 percent over the 1994 base, approximately 41,000 FTE will be seeking access to post-secondary services. Taking the best case scenarios for growth presented in the institutional plans, the enrolment shortfall in 1999 will total 5000 FTE.

6.5 Findings Based on the Exclusive Model: Academic Programs Only

Applying the same analysis exclusively to academic enrolments over the same ten-year period, the findings are equally dramatic. The region now produces 8,500 academic FTE and absorbs only 26 percent in regional institutions. Approximately 6,200 students now leave the region to acquire higher educational services. If the regional participation rate rises to 18 FTE/1000 by 1994, 15,000 academic FTE will be produced and institutional capacity cannot possibly rise fast enough to absorb the increased demand. After accounting for migration out of the region, a shortfall of approximately 900 academic FTE will remain in 1994.

Assuming that the national participation rate for academic FTE can be reached in 1999, and further assuming that the "best case" predictions about improved institutional capacity in the region are fulfilled, the academic FTE shortfall will still exceed 600 FTE a decade from now.

**EXCLUSIVE MODEL
Academic Enrolments**

Year	Population	Regional Participation Rate (per 1000 population)	Total Regional FTE	Total Institutional Capacity	Estimated Student Out- Migration from Region	Shortfall of Insti- tutional Capacity over Regional FTE
1989	728,000	11.6	8,456	2,200	6,256	—
1994	835,000	18.0	15,033	6,810	7,326	897
1999	927,000	24.4	22,615	14,500	7,476	639

7. ACCESS STRATEGY

The Fraser Valley Access Committee determined that the supply of institutional capacity in the Fraser Valley is inadequate to satisfy the growing demand for post-secondary access. Moreover, the gap between demand and supply will continue to widen as population increases and access opportunities outside the region decline. In the Committee's view, the situation will approach crisis proportions over the coming decade if immediate steps are not taken to prepare a comprehensive development plan and to make development resources available.

Once government sets planning parameters and gives approval to proceed, a fully-refined access strategy for the Fraser Valley can be produced, its efficacy can be judged, and its cost can be calculated. In the absence of a detailed strategic plan, the value of the Committee's work arises from the information it has gathered concerning the region's access needs and from the agreement reached by the Colleges and the University about how the problem should be addressed.

The government of British Columbia's "Access for All" strategy recognizes the desirability of improving access to post-secondary education province-wide and, by setting enrolment targets for the system, encourages expansion of institutional capacity. Within these targets, a commitment has been made to fund the full cost of FTE growth. The provincial strategy also establishes that British Columbia will aspire to the national participation rate by 1995.

Given the dimensions of the problem, the Fraser Valley Access Committee recommends a two phase approach, with the second phase dependent on successful implementation of the first. During the period 1989-1994, the most suitable short-term response involves three elements. The first is to begin by adding capacity at existing institutions. Complementing this activity, planning should commence at once for the creation of additional capacity in a new degree-granting institution. And third, initiatives for cooperation should be set in motion to promote better program articulation, facilitate student transfer, stimulate extension program development and deliver a

public information campaign promoting the benefits of higher education and seeking community response.

Development plans for the 1995-1999 planning period will be contingent on the extent to which institutional capacity has been increased in regional institutions and on the existence of a new degree-granting presence in the region.

7.1 Building New Institutional Capacity

The fastest and most cost-effective means of increasing post-secondary opportunities in the Fraser Valley is to expand services within those institutions already given responsibility for the region's access needs. Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University have each prepared a needs assessment based on demand projections within their respective constituencies. These projections appear in the institutional profiles appended to this report.

Regional needs justify the assumptions contained in the profiles, but the growth projections for individual institutions require refinement. As experienced academic planners, the Committee members realize that new programs cannot be implemented overnight — the development of institutional capacity can be accelerated, but there are limits to the speed at which growth can occur.

7.2 A New Degree-Granting Institution

One option for solving the region's access shortfall would rely exclusively on growth at the community college level. Its weakness is Simon Fraser University's current inability to absorb the increased number of academic students who would then seek to complete degrees at the Burnaby Mountain Campus. Not only would the University's institutional capacity have to expand even more dramatically than now anticipated, concerns over transportation would first have to be resolved. Furthermore, the colleges would have to dedicate a disproportionate amount of their services to

academic programming with the result that their educational mission would radically change.

Although Simon Fraser's Burnaby Mountain Campus must grow substantially as part of its contribution to improved Fraser Valley access, expansion cannot occur fast enough to absorb the full force of enrolment growth forecast for the 1990s. **A new degree-granting institution for the region offers a reasonable alternative.** Site identification, land acquisition, construction and academic planning should commence immediately if students are to be accepted into the new institution by September, 1995. The Senate at Simon Fraser has stated its willingness for the University to lead the planning exercise. Consultation with government, the colleges and local communities, and within the University, will determine whether Simon Fraser acts as facilitator in the development of an autonomous institution or whether the new institution should evolve as an SFU campus in the Fraser Valley.

7.3 Program Articulation and Student Transfer

Increasing the efficiency of the existing regional system also can improve access. Greater college-to-college and university-to-college program articulation is essential. **The Fraser Valley Access Committee should therefore make it a high priority to establish and maintain inter-institutional planning relationships.**

At the college level, a number of joint activities already provide models for further expansion. In the credit area, for example, Fraser Valley College and Douglas College cooperate in the Fort Langley Archaeology Field School. Douglas and Kwantlen Colleges jointly deliver a non-credit program in Floristry Design. Simon Fraser University's School of Criminology has a long-standing relationship with Fraser Valley College and SFU's Department of Communication has recently concluded an agreement to receive qualified Fraser Valley College students into its upper-division program. The University's Faculty of Science is now developing an innovative arrangement with all of the region's colleges: parties to the agreement have identified requirements for an Associate in Science Diploma program that will enable

academically qualified college diploma recipients to transfer directly into upper-division degree completion studies in the Faculty of Science.

7.4 Extension Services

The extension model offers an ideal, *short-term* response to the region's access needs. The University's extension service should increase the number of upper-division credit courses it delivers in the Fraser Valley. In consultation with the Colleges, first and second year academic programs also should be made available in disciplines not presently offered in the Colleges' educational portfolios.

In these initiatives, inter-institutional cooperation will be essential. Financial assistance from the Ministry will be required to establish an SFU Extension Centre in the region. Supported by credit courses offered through the University's Distance Education Program, the extension service will strengthen other components of the regional access strategy over the first five years of its implementation. When a new degree-granting institution opens its doors, responsibility for the extension service will be transferred and the SFU Extension Centre will be closed.

7.5 Public Information

Changing public attitudes about the benefits of higher education will boost post-secondary participation in the Fraser Valley. As institutional capacity in the Colleges expands and Simon Fraser University's presence in the region becomes more visible, the improved supply of educational opportunities will attract a new educational clientele. A public information campaign should be designed to encourage further participation and provide information to local communities about the opportunities of higher education. Aided by the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, the three Valley Colleges and Simon Fraser should take responsibility for the information initiative. The campaign should take direction from local community organizations and from the government's response to the *Fraser Valley Access Committee Report*.

7.6 Concluding Comment

Through the coordinated effort of all concerned, there is cause for optimism. The Fraser Valley Access Committee has succeeded in defining the access problem and has outlined a proposed course of action. Sufficient time remains for detailed institutional and curriculum planning to take place. If prompt action is taken and the necessary resources are secured, the full benefits of post-secondary education will be accessible to the people of the region a decade from now.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the participation rates for post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley be raised to at least the national average by the end of the next decade, in keeping with provincial government policy.
2. That the region's post-secondary institutions be provided sufficient capital and operating resources to allow them to play a major role in meeting the provincial government's participation rate target.
3. That first priority in an access strategy for the Fraser Valley be given to expanding institutional capacity at Fraser Valley College, Kwantlen College, Douglas College and Simon Fraser University.
4. That second priority be given to the planning and development of a new degree-granting institution for the region:
 - that the new institution be given an inaugural deadline of September, 1995;
 - that it be located to provide optimum commuter access for the majority of Fraser Valley residents;
 - that it offer undergraduate and graduate instruction to no less than 3,900 undergraduate and 420 graduate FTE by 1999; and
 - that Simon Fraser, in keeping with the decision of the University's Senate, is prepared to lead the planning exercise.
5. That first- and second-year university transfer programs and existing non-university programs be expanded in Fraser Valley community colleges and that new career/technical and vocational programs be established in response to local community needs and access demand.
6. That greater program articulation and ease of student transfer between colleges and universities be instituted.
7. That Simon Fraser University establish a physical presence in the region from which an expanded extension program can be mounted:
 - that the extension program concentrate on delivering upper division university courses;
 - that the extension program provide access to at least 260 FTE students by 1994/95; and
 - that colleges in the Fraser Valley assist by making classroom space available, wherever possible.

8. That a public information campaign be developed by the institutions represented on the Fraser Valley Access Committee to communicate about post-secondary education opportunities and to seek community views on the direction of post-secondary development in the region.
9. That the Fraser Valley Access Committee be continued to ensure that post-secondary opportunities in the Fraser Valley are coordinated and that access to post-secondary services is effectively and efficiently extended to the people of the region.

APPENDIX I

I. THE APPROPRIATENESS OF THE UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE MODEL FOR THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY

*Prepared for the Fraser Valley Access Committee by Dr. Peter Jones,
President, Fraser Valley College*

1) Preface

In thinking about the University-College model as a potential solution to access issues in the Lower Fraser Valley, it is easy to focus on the pragmatics of cost-effectiveness and other practical — and important — considerations.

It is more difficult, especially in our rush to meet the target of achieving participation rates equivalent to the national average, to stand back and consider the philosophical and educational arguments for and against the university-college model.

We believe, however, that these latter considerations are the important ones.

The key question is whether the missions and mandates of the two kinds of post-secondary institutions known as "universities" and "colleges" are compatible. Can goals and objectives of these hitherto distinct kinds of institutions best be accomplished under one roof when other options are available?

It is not our role to comment on the appropriateness of the university-college model for other parts of the province. However, it is our belief that in the Lower Fraser Valley, with the presence and involvement of Simon Fraser University in close cooperation with the colleges, a different model may prove to be more effective in providing better access to degree programs while at the same time maintaining the integrity of the two different kinds of institutions.

2) Some Comments

Research and Scholarship: One feature that distinguishes universities from colleges is the emphasis of the former on research and scholarship. Universities are a major source of basic research and of a great deal of applied research in this country. It is this emphasis that provides an important element in the university experience of its students.

National, International and Regional Perspectives: A second distinguishing characteristic of worthwhile universities is that they are national and even international institutions. This is both because of the breadth and depth of their curricula and faculties and also because of an earned reputation for research and scholarship.

Colleges, on the other hand, have a well-articulated and important mandate to provide a broad range of educational services to the adults of specific regions and communities in British Columbia. This is accomplished through a local policy-making structure and through an ability to respond quickly and flexibly to community educational needs.

Balance between Academic and Career/Technical Programs: Each College has attained and maintained its own sometimes fragile balance among the various elements of its mandate. University transfer programs exist side-by-side with programs leading directly to the job market and other programs designed to upgrade in a general way the students' basic educational qualifications.

Granted the nature of the post-secondary educational hierarchy, there exists a significant danger in the university-college model of creating an imbalance — or at least a perception of imbalance — between degree programs and non-university related programs such as ABE, vocational training and career/technical diplomas.

Traditional Community Responsiveness of Colleges: Colleges have traditionally been more able than universities to respond quickly and flexibly to community needs. Universities, on the other hand, usually have rather

ponderous decision-making processes. As university-colleges become increasingly preoccupied with degree programs, there is a danger that they may lose this very important responsiveness to community needs.

Resources: In keeping with its mandate for research and scholarship at a national and international level, a true university regards as essential significant financial investments in its human resources (faculty) and its learning resources (library). It is difficult to see how university-colleges can ever realistically aspire to the very expensive acquisition of book and document collections and of internationally recognized faculty that should typify a university. The province cannot be expected to provide the level of funding necessary for these resources in more than three or four different institutions in the province, namely the existing universities.

3) Conclusion

The respective roles of colleges and universities are complementary but, at least in the Lower Fraser Valley, are best not combined.

Owing to the proximity of Simon Fraser University, opportunities exist in this region that may not have been feasible in other more remote locations.

APPENDIX II

II. PROFILE — FRASER VALLEY COLLEGE

1) Environmental Scan 1989-1994

The area served by Fraser Valley College is made up of the Abbotsford, Mission, Agassiz, Chilliwack and Hope School Districts and has a combined population estimated at 166,000. Growth of 15 percent is predicted over the next five years, bringing the new total to 191,000 by 1994. The lion's share of the anticipated increase will occur in the western sector of the region.

Percentage growth in secondary school enrolments is outperforming growth in the population-at-large and substantially exceeds Ministry of Education projections. Grade XII enrolments in 1990 will be 15 percent higher than the previous school year; with significant levels of in-migration expected to continue for 1991, the rise in Grade XII admissions will approach 20 percent that year.

These figures take on particular importance when transition rates from high school to post-secondary education are considered. In 1988 the Fraser Valley College region sent only 42 percent of its graduating Grade XII students to higher education compared to 70 percent in Vancouver. Among those Fraser Valley graduates who did go on to higher education, 75 percent of them entered the College's programs. Fraser Valley College also captures 79 percent of the total post-secondary enrolments and 65 percent of all academic post-secondary enrolments originating within its region. These remarkable regional retention rates are unmatched by any other post-secondary institution in the Lower Mainland or Fraser Valley.

2) Program Profile 1989-1994

The low rate at which post-secondary students are "exported" from the region, combined with escalating Grade XII enrolments, exponential population growth, and policy-inspired participation rate increases, will produce a trend toward greater participation in the College's programs. In-migration of a

relatively cosmopolitan population with an appreciation for the benefits of academic attainment will especially influence university and university transfer program enrolments.

Driven by these factors, the program mix at Fraser Valley College will shift in favour of academic studies and the academic stream's current 35 percent share of the College's total enrolment is predicted to rise to 40 percent by 1994. Accompanying this change in program emphasis, career/technical programs will increase by 2 percent of total enrolments, vocational programs will decline by 4 percent and adult basic education will drop from its present 15 percent share to 12 percent. It should be added that the predicted decrease in demand for adult basic education will be offset by higher enrolments in English Language Training (ELT) programs.

3) Enrolment Capacity 1989-1994

The best estimate of the Fraser Valley College region's overall post-secondary enrolment is 2,530 full-time equivalent students or 15.2 FTE/1000 population. On the basis of funded FTE, the College's capacity to provide post-secondary services is currently 11.56 FTE/1000. When these figures are compared to the provincial average (estimated by the College's planners at 33.3 FTE/1000), it is abundantly clear that the region is seriously underserved — overall post-secondary participation in the region must increase dramatically if the provincial government's participation rate objective is to be reached by 1994. Viewed from another perspective, if Fraser Valley College maintains its historic 65 percent share of all academic enrolments generated in the region, and if a participation rate of 33.3 FTE/1000 is applied, the College's academic programs will have to grow by over 180 percent in five years to satisfy the population-driven access demand. Across all program streams, an equally impressive 161 percent rise in FTE will be required.

4) Facilities 1989-1994

Fraser Valley College's facilities now total 22,520 square metres with 33 percent in Chilliwack, 62 percent in Abbotsford, and 5 percent distributed between leased accommodation in Mission and Hope. Major physical plant

expansion must be undertaken at all College facilities to provide space for the 5020 FTE expected to be enrolled in the 1994/95 academic year. The single largest capital program, capable of accommodating 2800 new FTE, will be needed at the Abbotsford Campus in the region's highest growth area.

5) Environmental Scan 1995-1999

The population of the Fraser Valley College region will reach over 214,000 by the end of the century. This represents a 12 percent increase over the 1994 estimate and a 29 percent increase over the population 10 years earlier. Growth will concentrate in the region's western sector as it did during the first five-year planning period. Population projections by sector for the year 1999 and data on their respective age cohorts are presented in the table below.

**PROJECTED POPULATION
FRASER VALLEY COLLEGE REGION
1999**

Population	East	West	Total
Total	70,368	143,890	214,258
Over 15 yr.	56,604	114,521	171,125
15-24 yr.	9,352	17,666	27,018
15-19 yr.	4,971	9,255	14,226

6) Program Profile 1995-1999

Given the many variables that could affect predictions about program mix by the turn of the century, the profiles offered in the following table are tentative. Nevertheless, it is safe to assume an increased demand and a higher first-to-second year retention rate for university and university transfer programs.

**FRASER VALLEY COLLEGE PROGRAM PROFILE,
USING PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL
ACCESS STANDARDS, 1999**

<u>Program</u>	<u>FTE @ 33.3/1,000</u>	<u>FTE @ 40/1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>
ABE/ELT	700	839	12.4
Career/Technical	1,727	2,072	30.6
Academic	2,310	2,776	41.0
Trades/Vocational	900	1,083	16.0
	5,637	6,770	100.0

7) Enrolment Capacity 1995-1999

The College has adopted a policy "to achieve for the residents of the Fraser Valley College region by 1994 a level of access to post-secondary education equal to the provincial standard for all British Columbians and, by 1999, a level . . . equal to the national standard for all Canadians." In setting these targets, the College recognizes that they fall short of the province's expressed desire to raise participation rates to the national average over the next five years. By substituting the provincial for the national average as a five-year target, Fraser Valley College is pursuing a realistic yet challenging goal.

If the College's calculation of the current provincial participation rate (33.3 FTE/1000) is reached in the five-year period leading up to 1999, and if the College maintains its historic percentage of all post-secondary enrolments in the region, a decade from now the College will need to provide access for 5,637 FTE. If the national participation rate, conservatively estimated by the College at 40 FTE/1000, is applied to the population predicted for Fraser Valley College's catchment area in 1999, 8,570 FTE would result. Assuming that current regional retention rates will hold, Fraser Valley College would be expected to absorb 6,770 FTE out of this total. This projection represents a total increase over ten years of 253 percent.

8) Facilities 1995-1999

Facilities planning for the 1995-1999 period will be influenced by the participation rate target that is set for Fraser Valley College. If the national access level of 40 FTE/1000 is achieved, the College must provide space for 6,770 FTE. Assuming a "midsize" college net assignable space/FTE ratio of 7.9 square metres, 30,980 square metres of new physical plant will have to be added to the 1989 space inventory. If the provincial average of 33.3 FTE/1000 is adopted, the space shortfall between the current inventory and the projected 1999 space requirement will be 21,980 net assignable square metres.

9) Fraser Valley College into the 21st Century

The population of the Fraser Valley College region will approach 300,000 in the first decade of the new century. Significant demographic changes, accompanied by new industrial opportunities and greater urbanization, will combine to alter community profiles radically. Without hazarding a guess about specific effects, there is no doubt that Fraser Valley College will have to grow and adapt to new pressures and new circumstances.

APPENDIX III

III. PROFILE — KWANTLEN COLLEGE

1) Environmental Scan 1989-1994

Kwantlen College serves the school districts of Richmond, Delta, Surrey and Langley which together are experiencing the province's most rapid population growth. Over the five years between 1989 and 1994, the number of people residing in the area will increase by 13%, adding 68,000 to the current population base of 507,000. The greatest growth will occur in Surrey.

Over the same period, a general shift in age distribution is anticipated throughout the Kwantlen region. For example, the 25-34 year old age cohort will begin to decline as a percentage of total population. The 35 years and over cohort will witness a steady increase to over 50 percent of total population in five years.

Kwantlen College enrolled 28 percent of all 1988 high school graduates from its region who went on to post-secondary education. Grade XII will continue to be an important source of Kwantlen's student intake and growth in the number of Grade XII graduates in the Kwantlen region will be the greatest in the province, more than double that of any other region.

Along with the prediction that a greater number of students will make the transition from secondary to post-secondary education, the area's changing demography suggests there will be a heightened demand for English as a Second Language (ESL) and basic skills training over the next half decade. A new industrial base is emerging as a complement to the flourishing marine, horticultural and equine businesses in the Kwantlen region and the need for skilled employees will continue to be intense.

2) Program Profile 1989-1994

At the end of the first five-year planning cycle, it is estimated that 45 percent of Kwantlen College's enrolment will be in academic programs, 25

percent in career/technical, 20 percent in vocational instruction, and the remaining 10 percent in adult basic education. Based on this prediction, academic programs will increase their present share of the College's total enrolment by 8 percent while career/technical and vocational instruction will decrease by 6 percent and 2 percent respectively. Assuming that Kwantlen's facilities plan will be implemented according to the proposed schedule, the College's distribution of full-time equivalent students (FTE) will be 30 percent in Richmond, 20 percent in Langley, with the remaining half located in Surrey.

3) Enrolment Capacity 1989-1994

Using the number of full-time equivalent students divided by 1000 population as a measurement of enrolment capacity, Kwantlen College now takes in 7.2 FTE/1000. The College administration intends to make a major contribution to the government's access strategy by significantly raising its enrolment capacity by the 1994/95 academic year. The increase that Kwantlen's planners foresee translates into 16.8 FTE/1000 and would move FTE enrolments from their present base of 3690 students to 9660 — a 162 percent gain over five years.

4) Facilities 1989-1994

The College is entering the coming decade with no major permanent facilities. However, in September 1990, Kwantlen will occupy a new permanent Surrey Campus with a capacity to house 2000 FTE. This Phase I Surrey Campus will accommodate programs from Kwantlen's 140th Street site while the majority of career/technical and vocational programs now located at the 77th Avenue facility in Surrey will remain in place.

A permanent campus for Richmond with a capacity of 2400 FTE is in the planning stage. Construction is slated to begin in 1990 with occupancy expected in 1992. In addition, if planning approval is given in 1990, a 1500 FTE Langley Campus will be occupied by 1993.

Enrolment pressure lends urgency to the planning and construction of Phase II at the Surrey Campus to provide space for an additional 1700 FTE. The anticipated move of vocational and career programs from the Newton Campus to the Phase II Surrey Campus may have to be reconsidered if enrolment pressure on academic and career programs forces them to be displaced in the Phase II expansion. If this decision becomes necessary, the future of the Newton Campus and its program configuration could be called into question.

KWANTLEN COLLEGE FACILITIES PLAN
1989/90 - 1993/94

Location	Date	FTE Capacity	Square Feet	Occupancy Date
<u>PLANNING</u>				
Surrey	1987/88	2000	175,000	
Richmond	1989/90	2400	250,000	
Langley	1990/91	1500	165,000	
Surrey (2)	1991/92	<u>1700</u>	280,000	
		7600		
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>				
Surrey (approved)	1988/89	2000	175,000	September 1990
Richmond	1991/92	2400	250,000	September 1992
Langley	1991/92	1500	165,000	September 1992
Surrey (2)	1992/93	<u>1700</u>	280,000	September 1993
		7600		

KWANTLEN COLLEGE FACILITIES AVAILABLE
1993

Location	FTE Capacity	Square Feet
Surrey	2000	175,000
Richmond	2400	250,000
Langley	1500	165,000
Surrey (2)	1700	280,000
Newton	<u>1061</u>	<u>170,000</u>
	8661	1,040,000

5) Environmental Scan 1995-1999

The population of the Kwantlen College region is estimated to reach 644,000 by the year 1999. This projection anticipates a 12 percent projected increase over the 1994 population base.

The 18 and over age cohort will rise from an estimated 440,000 at the beginning of the five-year planning period to over 485,000 by the year 2000. Between 1989 and 1999, Grade XII enrolments will increase by 23 percent in the Kwantlen region as a whole and by 46 percent in Surrey alone. The proportion of 25-34 year olds will continue to decline from 15 percent of total population in 1994 to 13 percent in 1999. At the same time, the 35 and over cohort will rise from just over 50 percent to 55 percent. Population growth in Langley and Surrey will remain fast-paced and will provide the principal catalyst for Kwantlen's expanded services.

6) Program Profile 1995-1999

The College's planners predict that the program mix established in 1994/95 will remain relatively constant to the end of the century although the proportion of total enrolment given to academic programs could shift if a new degree-granting institution is constructed in the Fraser Valley.

7) Enrolment Capacity 1995-1999

Kwantlen has set the objective of capturing a significantly larger share of the post-secondary student population in its region. In the belief that its enrolment capacity should reach 75 percent of the current provincial average (estimated by the College's planners at 33.3 FTE/1000) by 1999, the College expects to build on the 1994/95 target of 16.8 FTE/1000 and raise its enrolment capacity to approximately 25 FTE/1000 by the end of the planning cycle. With the compounding effect of population growth, an enrolment capacity projected at this level for 1999 would require an intake of 16,000 FTE — a 334 percent increase over 1989 enrolment figures.

8) Facilities 1995-1999

Assuming full implementation of the previous planning cycle's capital plan, consolidation rather than vigorous expansion will become the watchword for the 1995-1999 development cycle. Particular attention will be directed to the Newton Campus. Additional facilities will be needed at that site if vocational programs continue to be delivered alongside academic and career programs.

The Surrey Campus, even with Phase II completed, will reach full utilization by the end of the century and forward planning should be underway to take Kwantlen beyond the year 2000. The Richmond Campus will continue to serve South Delta but population growth will create pressure for new facilities in both Delta and southern Surrey. As well, new space for vocational instruction will be required in Langley.

9) Kwantlen College into the 21st Century

Total population in the Kwantlen College region could easily reach three quarters of a million people in the first decade of the 21st century. Surrey's growth rate will likely be double the rate of Richmond and Delta while Langley's is expected to be twice again that of Surrey. The centre of population density will continue to move eastward up the Fraser Valley and the communities of the region will change accordingly. As transition rates from high school to higher education improve and the evolution from rural to urban lifestyle accelerates, the demand for post-secondary services will undoubtedly remain strong.

APPENDIX IV

IV. PROFILE — DOUGLAS COLLEGE

1) Environmental Scan 1989-1999

Douglas College serves the School Districts of Burnaby, New Westminster, Coquitlam and Maple Ridge/Pitt Meadows. From a 1989 population base of 379,000, the region is expected to grow by 11 percent over the next five years. The increase will be led by the communities of Coquitlam and Maple Ridge.

The College's catchment area comprises mostly suburban communities but population density decreases to the east where large tracts of rural land are still in evidence throughout Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows. Family incomes vary by community with Burnaby and Coquitlam slightly above the the British Columbia average, Maple Ridge very nearly on the average and New Westminster falling below. The median age also varies from community to community but is generally rising in step with the province-wide aging trend.

Historically, the Douglas region has resembled the rest of the province with approximately 20 percent of its residents speaking English as a second language. Growing in-migration by new residents whose countries of origin are Asian rather than European is changing the region's traditional ethnic mix.

2) Program Profile 1989-1994

Student demand across all program streams at Douglas College will remain strong over the next five years. Even though most residents of Burnaby and New Westminster have access to other Lower Mainland post-secondary institutions, 35 percent of the local high school graduates who went on to higher education in 1988 chose to enrol at Douglas College. This share is expected to increase as new campus facilities and additional program opportunities come on stream.

Student participation in the College's academic programs currently accounts for 38 percent of the College's 4340 FTE enrolment. While demand for academic programs will continue to be high in 1994, academic enrolments will be permitted to increase only marginally as a proportion of the College's total number of full-time equivalent students. Adult basic education, especially in the area of English Language Training, also will experience a modest increase. The representation of career/technical programs in the College's educational portfolio will decline slightly over the same period, despite an increase of 1000 FTE. Vocational programs, previously constrained by a lack of facilities, will absorb proportionately higher enrolments, raising their share to 17 percent of the total FTE.

3) Enrolment Capacity 1989-1994

Rapid enrolment growth is expected over the next three to seven years as the population surge moves through the Douglas College region. At present, the College has a capacity of 11 FTE/1000 population and anticipates increasing to 18 FTE/1000 by the end of the first five-year planning phase. This goal can be reached by adding 3300 FTE over the next five years, for an overall increase of 76 percent above the College's 1989 enrolment base.

In step with the public policy initiative to improve participation rates province-wide, the proposed expansion in institutional capacity at Douglas College will help satisfy the growing demand for educational access that will accompany population growth. Increased institutional capacity also will present opportunities for Douglas College to balance its program profile by providing improved access to technical and vocational instruction. On a program-by-program basis, FTE enrolments in adult basic education will increase by 78 percent, career/technical programs by 57 percent, academic programs by 82 percent, and vocational training by 113 percent.

One factor that inhibits access is the region's inadequate transportation system. The New Westminster Royal Avenue Campus benefits from a location close to SkyTrain and other transit services but similar advantages are absent elsewhere in the region, especially in the "Northeast Sector" where transportation services have been judged by the Greater Vancouver Regional

District to be in a state of crisis. On a more positive note, the proposed campus for the Westwood Plateau/Town Centre area of Coquitlam and the Thomas Haney facility in Maple Ridge offer prospects for significantly improved transportation access.

4) Facilities 1989-1994

Douglas College is now operating at capacity and a major capital investment in facilities development will be necessary during the 1989-1994 planning period. Renovations are underway at the Royal Avenue Campus in New Westminster that will permit the campus to raise its enrolment to 4600 FTE. Another 500 FTE will be located at the Thomas Haney Centre in Maple Ridge when it is completed. Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of a 25 acre campus site in Coquitlam that will serve 2500 FTE by 1994. Temporary lease space will be needed to meet student demand in Coquitlam and to establish Douglas College's presence in the area while the permanent campus is being constructed.

5) Environmental Scan 1995-1999

It is predicted that the rate of population growth in the Douglas College region will begin slowing appreciably in the half decade leading up to the end of the century. In communities such as New Westminster, population will reach a plateau by 1994 and remain relatively stable for the next fifteen years. Across the region as a whole, 24,000 people will be added to the 1994 population base over the next five years for a rise of 5.7 percent.

6) Program Profile 1995-1999

The program mix established at the end of the first five year planning phase will remain virtually unchanged in the year 1999. University transfer programs are expected to account for 39 percent of total FTE enrolments, adult basic education will undergo a slight rise in proportional representation to 10 percent, career/technical instruction will fall off marginally to 34 percent and vocational program enrolments will remain unchanged at 17 percent.

7) Enrolment Capacity 1995-1999

As the pace of population growth begins to abate in the Douglas College region, the decline in enrolment pressure that might otherwise be expected will be offset by increased post-secondary participation rates. Increased participation will come about in two ways: by increasing access opportunities through the construction of new facilities in areas not previously provided with local post-secondary services and by actively supporting the provincial government's "Access for All" strategy.

The College anticipates that its enrolment capacity will reach 23 FTE/1000 population by 1999. Assuming that institutional capacity in 1994 reaches 18 FTE/1000, the College will be required to provide educational services for an additional 2460 full-time equivalent students by the end of the second five-year planning cycle. This increase will be distributed across all program streams with FTE enrolments in adult basic education rising by 70 percent over 1994 levels, career/technical instruction by 27 percent, and academic and vocational programs by 31 percent each.

8) Facilities 1995-1999

It is expected that facilities development during the previous five-year planning phase will position Douglas College to absorb most of the enrolment growth anticipated during the second phase. However, a "storefront" facility capable of serving 500 FTE in Burnaby will be needed by 1996. Expansion onto the fifth and sixth floors of the Royal Avenue Campus will accommodate an additional 500 FTE.

9) Douglas College into the 21st Century

Douglas College hesitates to make predictions past the turn of the century. Nevertheless, a new river crossing linking Maple Ridge to Langley could encourage students in the region's eastern sector to seek educational opportunities outside their home communities. Further deterioration of transportation services in the region's northeast sector could produce the opposite effect and place added pressure on the College's programs. While

precise predictions would be suspect, it is probable that Douglas College will experience steady, incremental growth into the first decade of the twenty-first century.

APPENDIX V

V. PROFILE — SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

1) Environmental Scan — General

Institutional planning at Simon Fraser University must be responsive to many different environments and all of them must be taken into account. The first is British Columbia's public post-secondary education system in which SFU is only one participant among many. Another is the context of Simon Fraser's unique past and the influence of its own history. Also important, the University is affected by provincial, national and international trends. Finally, university autonomy and the traditional structures of academic governance create a special environment that must be considered.

The post-secondary system in British Columbia includes two other provincial universities, Trinity Western University, the Open Learning Agency, the provincial institutes and the community colleges. Active cooperation with SFU's sister universities is necessary to ensure the efficient use of public resources. Program articulation with other post-secondary institutions is essential in order to maintain the system's integrity. When the post-secondary system is seen as an environment in its own right, factors such as the annual allocation of capital and operating funds and the desire to avoid unnecessary program duplication combine to help shape Simon Fraser's institutional development.

Simon Fraser shares certain historical features with all universities, especially its dedication to research. But its own unique nature has grown out of its first twenty-five years and the influence of the past on the University's character is very much in evidence. For example, Simon Fraser's long-standing commitment to innovation is demonstrated in its flexible approach to learning. Since its founding in 1965, SFU has operated on a trimester system — a feature that increases accessibility, especially for lifelong learners, mature and part-time students. Regular lectures are complemented by extensive use of small group tutorials. Co-operative study programs combine traditional forms of instruction with work experience gained from job

placements. And recognizing that the world has entered a new era in which the command of high technology and information provides the competitive edge, the University is extending the use of computers for instruction as well as for research and administration.

Community outreach, mid-career upgrading and lifelong learning figure prominently in the University's pedagogy. The SFU Centre for Distance Education delivers over 100 degree-credit courses with more than 7000 course enrolments annually. Continuing Studies at SFU offers credit and non-credit courses and the new Harbour Centre Campus in downtown Vancouver provides excellent access for people working or living in the city core.

The University also has a distinguished record of promoting interdisciplinary studies and interdisciplinary research. Special attention has been given to devising ways of placing research results and technological discoveries in commercial settings. Technical advice and research expertise are made available to the private and public sectors and the University has created services designed to meet the needs of small businesses and entrepreneurs. This contribution to the economic well-being of the community stems in large measure from Simon Fraser's strong commitment to research and graduate instruction.

While past traditions will continue to reflect on institutional planning, Simon Fraser must be responsive to the current social, cultural and economic needs of British Columbia. As the provincial population grows and participation rates improve, enrolment demand at Simon Fraser will continue to be intense. Because Simon Fraser University kept its doors open to academically qualified students throughout the recent period of financial restraint, the University is now suffering a pronounced shortfall in human and physical resources. This shortfall presents substantial obstacles to growth and one that must be remedied before significant expansion can occur: enrolment growth cannot be allowed to overreach the resources needed to sustain educational quality. Access to higher education is of little value unless the quality of the educational experience can be guaranteed. Policy support for the view that enrolment growth must be adequately funded is one reason SFU welcomes the Provincial Government's "Access for All" strategy.

National and international trends play their part in influencing the University's development. Advances in information technology, the increasing pace of social change, the new era of global economic competition, an aging population, and the growing acceptance of lifelong learning all have an impact on higher education. Specialized knowledge must now be placed in a context of other kinds of educational experience including an understanding of the cultural traditions and attitudes held by Canada's trading partners. Students must be assisted to develop the capacity for critical thinking, for innovation and sound judgement as well as vocationally relevant skills. In planning for the future, therefore, the University must carefully consider changes to the national and international environments in which it participates.

Simon Fraser University shares with all research-intensive educational institutions a fundamental mission to discover, transmit and preserve knowledge. This mission depends for its success on the spirit of free inquiry supported by the principle of university autonomy. The University Senate helps protect academic freedom by exercising governing authority over Simon Fraser's scholarly interests and it follows that Senate approval is required before new academic initiatives can be embarked upon.

2) Environmental Scan 1989-1994

Over the next five years, the Provincial Government's "Access for All" strategy will have a crucial influence on institutional planning at Simon Fraser University. As one aspect of the strategy, the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology identified 1994 enrolment growth targets for the university system. Simon Fraser has been asked to absorb 3700 undergraduate FTE out of a system-wide expansion of 5200 FTE. An additional 1800 FTE at the graduate level will be distributed among the three provincial universities.

The "B.C. Council on Admissions and Transfer" is another outcome of the "Access for All" strategy. The Council, an independent body reporting annually to the Minister, includes representation from students, colleges, provincial institutes, the Open Learning Agency, the universities and the

Ministry. Its purpose is to formulate policies and procedures that will promote system-wide program articulation and integration with particular attention given to the inter-institution transfer of students. The nature of the Council's recommendations and the Ministry's response to them will clearly affect the relationships among post-secondary institutions and could provide direction to the institutional partnerships that are developing in the Fraser Valley.

The Steering Committee on Three Year Planning also was established by the Ministry in 1989. With participation from the Tri-University Presidents' Council, the Council of Principals, the British Columbia Association of Colleges, Treasury Board Staff and the Ministry, the Committee submitted its report in July. The Ministry's Executive Committee has now endorsed the report with only minor amendments and a process has been adopted to move the post-secondary system to a three-year planning cycle. Aside from offering a more stable and predictable funding environment, the new planning approach is intended to promote greater program articulation. The effect on institutional planning at Simon Fraser University is expected to be significant.

The need to consolidate resources at the Burnaby Mountain Campus must be satisfied before the University can absorb further enrolment growth and, where human resources are at issue, the impending crisis over faculty recruitment must be considered. As the professoriate throughout North America is becoming predominantly middle-aged, large numbers of faculty are expected to retire starting in the early 1990s. Competition for the limited supply of replacement faculty will be intense; with competition will come a demand for higher wages and the need to offer employment inducements, particularly in the Greater Vancouver area where housing costs are relatively high. While the faculty renewal problem will be international in scope, SFU cannot afford to underestimate its effect on the University's hiring prospects. If major difficulties are encountered in faculty recruitment, progress toward enrolment growth will be impeded.

Finally, the following motion passed by the University Senate on November 16, 1989 must be considered: "Within the context of a growth and development strategy that places first priority on its existing campuses, Simon

Fraser University should lead in the planning of a new institution of higher learning in the Fraser Valley." While passage of this "enabling" legislation allows SFU to investigate new institutional arrangements in the region, no decision affecting the University's academic program will be made without prior Senate approval.

3) Program Profile 1989-1994

The fortunate coincidence of the Ministry's "Access Strategy", SFU's in-house Fraser Valley Planning Committee Report, and the recommendations brought forward by the Steering Committee on Three Year Planning, has concentrated the efforts of all academic units at the University to refine their growth and development targets. The University's academic planning objectives will be met in two ways: by strengthening the academic programs in which Simon Fraser has already established national acclaim and international prominence, and by adding new programs designed to meet emerging provincial and national needs.

Over the next five years, the Faculty of Science will emphasize teaching and research in its areas of recognized expertise including condensed matter physics, molecular biology and biochemistry, pest management, behavioural ecology, and in the fields of statistics and pure and applied mathematics. The faculty will continue to play a prominent role in TRIUMF and in developmental planning for a KAON factory. New growth areas include a Master's program in Aquaculture and undergraduate and graduate programs in Environmental Science and Toxicology. As these programs are developed, they will reflect Simon Fraser's interdisciplinary tradition by combining the talent of the University's scientific departments with specialized knowledge in other areas of the University. The Faculty will also reach out to the community with increased programming at Harbour Centre, including a Certificate Program in Actuarial Mathematics.

In the Faculty of Applied Sciences, SFU will continue to draw on academic resources in the Centre for Systems Science and the Centre for Policy Research on Science and Technology to bring together computer scientists, physicists, kinesiologists, communication and natural resources

management specialists to pursue strategic initiatives in microelectronics, communications, biomedical research and science policy. With its concentration on biotechnology and biochemical processing, "Core C" of the Engineering Program is under active development. Development efforts also are being directed to a new Centre for Publishing Studies and to expanding the Centre for International Communication. A doctoral program in Engineering and a Master in Publishing are now being assessed in preparation for Senate review. A doctoral program in Resources and Environmental Management is also being planned.

The Faculty of Education will continue to provide teacher training that responds quickly and efficiently to provincial demand. The Faculty has developed a reputation for the innovative use of teacher consortia that rely on the participation of local educators and school boards when delivering on-site learning in outlying areas of the province. Utilizing resources located elsewhere in the University, the Faculty of Education plans to extend a recently developed model for graduate instruction that allows its graduate students to take part in graduate programs offered by other disciplines. While continuing to search out innovative approaches to program delivery, the Faculty of Education intends to maintain its current specialization in curriculum theory and instructional psychology.

The Faculty of Business will retain its focus on policy analysis, management science, accounting, management information systems, organizational behaviour, industrial relations, international business, finance and marketing. The recent introduction of joint majors combining business with psychology, political science or communication, will be further developed. As in all other areas of the University, the Co-operative Education Program will continue to be a high priority. The Faculty of Business Administration intends to have at least one-third of its students participating in Co-op activities by 1991. New first-year graduate courses designed for the full-time Master of Business Administration Program will enable students from other disciplines to enrol in MBA studies. The Executive MBA Program offered at the Harbour Centre Campus is planning to introduce a weekend format to provide access opportunities for students unable to attend the existing evening Executive MBA courses. In addition, initiatives are underway to

strengthen the B.C. Business Studies Institute and to develop a management of technology option. "Short courses" are also to be offered that will provide access to both functional education and specialized management instruction in tourism, human resource, not-for-profit and women in management specializations.

The Faculty of Arts has carried the greatest burden of recent University growth and the first priority over the next five years will be to bring Arts Faculty enrolments and resources into better balance — a task made all the more difficult as Arts prepares to absorb access growth of 1000 new undergraduate and 100 new graduate FTEs. In an effort to meet the challenge, new baccalaureate programs will be launched in Music, Theatre, Legal Studies. New specializations in environmental and urban studies also will be designed. A joint major involving Women's Studies and the English Department is planned, along with diploma programs in ESL and a joint initiative with the Faculty of Education in Heritage Language instruction. New graduate programs are being designed in Liberal Studies, Spanish and Latin American Studies and International Studies. In conjunction with the University of British Columbia, a new graduate program also is being prepared in Philosophy. Programs with established international reputations will be enhanced and expanded.

The idea of lifelong learning is stated as part of the University's mission. Continuing Studies plays a significant role at Simon Fraser University and will maintain its high profile over the coming years. Working in close cooperation with the Faculties, Continuing Studies carries SFU's extension services into the community and will assume an increasingly active part in the Fraser Valley. Expertise in program planning and curriculum development is available to serve the specialized educational needs of business and industry, professional, cultural and other organizations, and the individual non-traditional student. By offering distance education services and a range of mid-career learning opportunities, the credit and non-credit programs delivered through Continuing Studies will help ensure that working British Columbians and residents in outlying regions have access to professional upgrading and academic instruction.

Graduate studies and research are integral to all academic programs at Simon Fraser University and no projections about program development would be complete without emphasizing that undergraduate and graduate growth go hand in hand. As the faculty complement grows to meet the needs of an expanding undergraduate population, the capacity for graduate supervision also increases. Moreover, graduate students not only stimulate the University's research environment and enrich the University's intellectual life for all students, they are essential to the successful delivery of the undergraduate tutorial system.

In an effort to provide more specific detail about Simon Fraser's academic development plans over the next several years, a list of programs recently approved is presented in Table 1. Additional information about the graduate programs currently under development is supplied in Table 2. Reference also can be made to the program proposals presented in the *Fraser Valley Planning Committee Report*. Although tentative in nature, the *Report* outlines new program opportunities in areas such as environmental studies and health services that are considered appropriate for implementation either at a new degree-granting institution in the Fraser Valley or at SFU's Burnaby Campus. It should also be emphasized that the list of new programs being considered for development is not exhaustive and will be expanded as opportunities, resources and educational needs arise.

TABLE 1

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS RECENTLY APPROVED
BY THE SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY SENATE

	IMPLEMENTATION DATE
Joint Major in Business Administration and Communication	September 1989
Minor in Publishing	September 1989
PBD Occupational Science	September 1989
Honours/Major in Applied Mathematics	September 1989
Co-op Program in Geography	September 1989
Certificate Program ESL Linguistics	September 1989
Co-op Program in Psychology	September 1989
Joint Major in Business Administration and Political Science	September 1989
Joint Major in Communication and Latin American Studies	September 1989
Joint Major in Spanish and French	September 1989
Spanish Language Proficiency Program	September 1989
Major in Film Production	September 1990
Major in Latin American Studies	September 1990
Certificate in Family Studies	September 1990
Certificate in Native Studies	September 1990
Co-op Program in Liberal Arts	September 1990
Joint Major in Business Administration and Psychology	September 1990
Certificate Program in Actuarial Mathematics	September 1990

TABLE 2

NEW GRADUATE PROGRAMS
AT SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

	IMPLEMENTATION DATE
<u>Approved by Senate</u>	
Master of Earth Sciences	Approved in principle, awaiting funding
Master of Fine Arts	September 1990 provided funding available
Master of Aquaculture	September 1990
<u>Final Assessment Stage</u>	
Master in Publishing	January 1991
Master of Arts Program in Liberal Studies	January 1991
Doctorate in Engineering Science	January 1991
<u>In Detailed Planning Stage</u>	
Master Program in Tourism Policy	September 1991
Master in Journalism Education	September 1991
Weekend Executive MBA (existing program)	Depending on resources
Expanded Day MBA (existing program)	Depending on resources
<u>Early Planning Stage</u>	
Master in Literacy Education	
Doctorate in Educational Administration	
Master Program in International and Strategic Studies	
Joint MBA/Master in Resource Management	
Doctorate in Resource Management	
Graduate Diploma — Business	

4) Institutional Capacity 1989-1994

Simon Fraser University is in a period of accelerated growth and anticipates enrolment increases averaging 600 undergraduate and 65 graduate FTE for each of the next five. Enrolment targets have been set in consultation with the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology, but they also reflect institutional judgements about the capacity to absorb growth while strengthening the quality of academic and research programs at the same time. In every instance, the ability to meet the targets will be dependent on receiving additional capital and operating support.

The following factors were taken into account when determining the enrolment projections:

1. The capacity of existing programs to absorb students while maintaining high academic standards.
2. The introduction of new academic programs:
 - that are desirable in their own right
 - that respond to changing educational needs in British Columbia
 - that enrich the program mix offered students
 - that coordinate with other provincial post-secondary institutions
3. The innovative and efficient use of human and physical resources.
 - For example, growth in the short term will rely on Simon Fraser's Harbour Centre Campus, evening programs at the Burnaby Mountain Campus and extension programs in the Fraser Valley.
4. The implementation of a planning process that will produce a new degree-granting presence in the Fraser Valley by September, 1995.
5. The risk involved in making detailed growth projections beyond 1994 before a decision is taken on a new Fraser Valley institution.

By the 1994/95 academic year, graduate enrolments will reach 1565 FTE for an increase of 396 graduate FTE or 25 percent over 1989. At the end of the first five-year planning cycle, SFU can reasonably expect to enrol an undergraduate population of 13,800 FTE, with 260 FTE from this total being delivered through extension programs in the Fraser Valley. The undergraduate enrolment projection represents a 37 percent rise over the 1989 base year. The greatest proportion of the anticipated growth will occur at the Burnaby Mountain campus.

5) Facilities 1989-1994

In September, 1989, Simon Fraser University submitted a detailed Five-Year Capital Plan to the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology. The document describes the critical space shortfall now being experienced and points out that the student population increased by 60 percent between 1977 and 1988 while the University's space inventory expanded by only 23 percent. Classrooms are so heavily utilized that no flexibility remains to make course selection changes at the beginning of a semester. Office space for faculty, staff and graduate students is grossly insufficient. Additions to the Library can only be made by encroaching on already inadequate student study areas. Laboratory space is at a premium. Student residential facilities fall deplorably short of the access demand. And space for student amenities, food services and recreational use is overcrowded to the point that it seriously erodes the quality of university life.

By conservative estimate, the space shortfall for 1989/90 exceeds 325,000 net assignable square feet. The implications are obvious: because Simon Fraser University does not have sufficient space to address its current needs adequately, access growth will be constrained until the existing shortfall is remedied and additional facilities are provided.

The Ministry has responded positively to recent capital requests by allocating funds for the construction of a new 25,000 net assignable square foot Classroom Building and a 75,000 net assignable square foot Molecular Biology and Bio-Chemistry Building. Both projects are proceeding toward construction and should be ready for occupancy during the 1992/93 academic year.

While these welcome additions to the space inventory will provide a measure of relief, enrolment growth, combined with the space shortfall that continues to be carried forward, will still leave Simon Fraser University with a deficit of approximately 300,000 net assignable square feet when the two new buildings come into service. The need to fast-track all construction and public works projects identified in the Five-Year Capital Plan remains urgent.

With three notable exceptions, the table on the next page summarizes Simon Fraser University's facilities development priorities for the period 1989 to 1994. First, every effort will be made to complete SFU's Harbour Centre Campus Phase III expansion in time for the 1991/92 academic year. If sufficient funds cannot be found, the students that would otherwise be accommodated by the expansion will necessarily add to space problems on Burnaby Mountain. Second, the need is intense for a "bridging" building to house faculty and graduate students and the University has taken committed planning funds for a new 15,000 net assignable square foot wood-frame structure. Emergency assistance from government will be needed to undertake and complete construction by September, 1990. Third, the University is requesting permission to collapse Phases I and II of the proposed Business and Management Sciences Building into a single, accelerated project.

The table also includes a reference to a "Fraser Valley Campus" and makes a tentative estimate about its cost. This entry in the Capital Plan is intended as a "place holder" only and does not claim ownership by Simon Fraser University or pretend to be a precise calculation of the costs that might be involved.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
5 Year Capital Plan
Summary of Major Projects

	<u>Request Approval</u>	<u>Complete Project</u>	<u>Estimated Project Cost(7)</u>	<u>Estimated Equipment Cost(8)</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of related Renovations</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
			('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
<u>A. Buildings</u>						
1. Business and Management Sciences...Phase I (1)	1990	1993	\$26,040	\$1,755	\$1,000	\$28,795
2. Teaching Addition (2)	1989	1991	8,420	920		9,340
3. Business and Management Sciences...Phase II	1991	1994	23,930	1,824	1,500	27,254
4. Residence subsidy (3)	1991	1993	7,200			7,200
5. Student Services (4)	1992	1995	14,800	1,045	1,000	16,845
6. Film and Performing Arts	1992	1995	11,340	1,145	250	12,735
7. Applied Science Phase II	1993	1995	21,380	1,719	300	23,399
8. Administration Building Expansion	1993	1995	5,200	426	400	6,026
9. University Centre Expansion	1994	1996	2,000			2,000
10. Facilities Management Building Expansion	1994	1996	1,080	85		1,165
11. Gymnasium Facilities	1994	1996	5,000	45		5,045
			<u>126,390</u>	<u>8,964</u>	<u>4,450</u>	<u>139,804</u>
<u>B. Public Works</u>						
1. Central Mall structure rehabilitation (5)	1990	1991	2,070			2,070
2. Road rehabilitation Phase II	1990	1990	1,080			1,080
3. Parking Structure	1991	1993	6,480			6,480
			<u>9,630</u>			<u>9,630</u>
<u>C. Fraser Valley Campus (6)</u>	1990	1993	95,000			95,000
TOTALS			<u>\$231,020</u>	<u>\$8,964</u>	<u>\$4,450</u>	<u>\$244,434</u>

NOTES: (1) Planning funds will be requested in early 1990, for disbursement in April, 1990.

(2) This \$8.4M project is being planned this year in conjunction with the Molecular Biology building (IMBB).

(3) Total cost for these 500 beds is expected to be \$15.3M

(4) If approved, this project will lessen the cost of project A8.

(5) This is an emergent request to repair a weakening floor structure

(6) This project is still under discussion; the amount excludes land, service, and equipment costs and is noted here as a "place holder" at this time.

(7) For projects with approval dates in 1990 & 1991, estimated costs are in September, 1989 dollars plus inflation at 0.8%/month to project completion. Projects with request approval dates in later years have estimated costs

6) Environmental Scan 1995-1999

Predicting the factors that could influence Simon Fraser University's development in the closing five years of the century is highly problematic. The single most important variable will be the government's decision whether or not to establish a new degree-granting institution in the Fraser Valley. If one is not created, SFU's Burnaby Campus will be the destination for most of the estimated 3900 FTE students who would otherwise be enrolled there. If a new institution is developed as an SFU Campus, the impact on the University's program mix, human resources and administrative arrangements will be profound. If it is established as an autonomous university, enrolment pressure on Simon Fraser will decline accordingly.

This fundamental issue aside, some general predictions about the University's future can be made. By 1997, children of the "Echo Boom" will begin entering the post-secondary system in large numbers. Their mass arrival in search of higher education will further precipitate the faculty recruitment crisis that already will be making its effect known on the university community across North America. At the same time, access demand from lifelong learners will intensify as the population aging trend continues and as the recurrent educational needs of the work force increase.

The University's role in graduate instruction and research will grow throughout the 1990s. Research and development needs will intensify both provincially and nationally and the University will play its part by increasing its own research capacity and by supplying qualified researchers for the public and private sectors. The growth in pure and applied scientific inquiry will be accompanied by a reaffirmation of the contribution made by research in the humanities and the social sciences, especially their capacity for bringing the power of critical thinking to bear on social, cultural and economic problems.

SFU Burnaby Mountain, presently a "commuter campus", could have a permanent residential population ten years from now that will enliven its sense of academic community. The Harbour Centre Campus will enjoy a respected presence in downtown Vancouver and will be regarded inter-

nationally as a model to emulate. Beyond these very general predictions for growth and evolution, the future remains unknown terrain.

7) Facilities 1995-1999

The facilities needs at Simon Fraser University over the period 1995-1999 are contingent on the successful implementation of the 1989-1994 Capital Plan. The speed at which the space shortfall recovery takes place, the pace of enrolment growth, and decisions about a new Fraser Valley institution will affect future capital plans. At present, there are too many unknowns to hazard a prediction about facilities requirements in the late 1990s.

APPENDIX VI

VI. ENROLMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATE SHORTFALLS: DETAILED ANALYSIS

EXCLUSIVE MODEL FOR ACADEMIC FTE ENROLLMENTS

Year	Population ('000)	Regional FTE Participation using Canadian Average of 24.4 FTE per 1000 Pop.	Regional FTE Participation using B.C. Average of 21.0 FTE per 1000 Pop.	Regional FTE Participation1989 is actual	Regional FTE Participation per 1000 Population	Kwantlen College FTE Capacity	Douglas College FTE Capacity	Fraser V. College FTE Capacity	New Degree Institution FTE Capacity	Total FTE Capacity	Estimate of Net Migration out of Region	Capacity Shortfall
1989	728.0	17,762	15,287	8,456	11.6	1,380	90	670	60	2,200	6,256	0
1994	834.8	20,368	17,530	15,033	18.0	4,350	200	2,000	260	6,810	7,326	897
1999	926.8	22,615	19,463	22,615	24.4	7,200	200	2,780	4,320	14,500	7,476	639

Notes

- The "Exclusive" region encompasses the School Districts of Richmond, Delta, Surrey, Langley, Maple Ridge, Mission, Abbotsford, Agassiz-Harrison, Chilliwack, and Hope.
- The "Regional FTE Participation" is an estimate of the number of FTE students originating from the region who participate in Post-Secondary Education Programs in B.C., regardless of Institution. The estimate for 1989 was arrived at by using preliminary Link File data to categorize each Institution's FTE enrollments by regional origin of student.
- Douglas College FTE Capacity includes Maple Ridge Campus only.
- For 1989 and 1994 the New Degree Institution FTE capacity is that delivered by SFU Credit Extension Programs.
- The "Estimate of Net Migration from Region" for 1989 is calculated by subtracting the "Total FTE Capacity" from "Regional FTE Participation". For 1994 and 1999, the estimates of net migration are set at 1989 levels but are adjusted by assuming that 1/2 of the FTE increases at SFU/Bby and Douglas/NWest will come from the "Exclusive" region.

EXCLUSIVE MODEL FOR ALL PROGRAM FTE ENROLLMENTS

Year	Population ('000)	Regional FTE Participation using Canadian Average of 44.7 FTE per 1000 Pop.	Regional FTE Participation using B.C. Average of 34.6 FTE per 1000 Pop.	Regional FTE Participation1989 is actual	Regional FTE Participation per 1000 Population	Kwantlen College FTE Capacity	Douglas College FTE Capacity	Fraser V. College FTE Capacity	New Degree Institution FTE Capacity	Total FTE Capacity	Estimate of Net FTE Migration out of Region	Capacity Shortfall
1989	728.0	32,539	25,187	13,365	18.4	3,690	200	1,920	60	5,870	7,495	0
1994	834.8	37,314	28,883	26,320	31.5	9,660	500	5,020	260	15,440	8,670	2,210
1999	926.8	41,429	32,068	41,429	44.7	16,000	500	6,770	4,320	27,590	8,920	4,919

Notes

- The "Exclusive" region encompasses the School Districts of Richmond, Delta, Surrey, Langley, Maple Ridge, Mission, Abbotsford, Agassiz-Harrison, Chilliwack, and Hope.
- The "Regional FTE Participation" is an estimate of the number of FTE students originating from the region who participate in Post-Secondary Education Programs in B.C., regardless of Institution. The estimate for 1989 was arrived at by using preliminary Link File data to categorize each Institution's FTE enrollments by regional origin of student.
- Douglas College FTE Capacity includes Maple Ridge Campus only.
- For 1989 and 1994 the New Degree Institution FTE capacity is that delivered by SFU Credit Extension Programs.
- The "Estimate of Net Migration from Region" for 1989 is calculated by subtracting the "Total FTE Capacity" from "Regional FTE Participation". For 1994 and 1999, the estimates of net migration are set at 1989 levels but are adjusted by assuming that 1/2 of the FTE increases at SFU/Bby and Douglas/NWest will come from the "Exclusive" region.

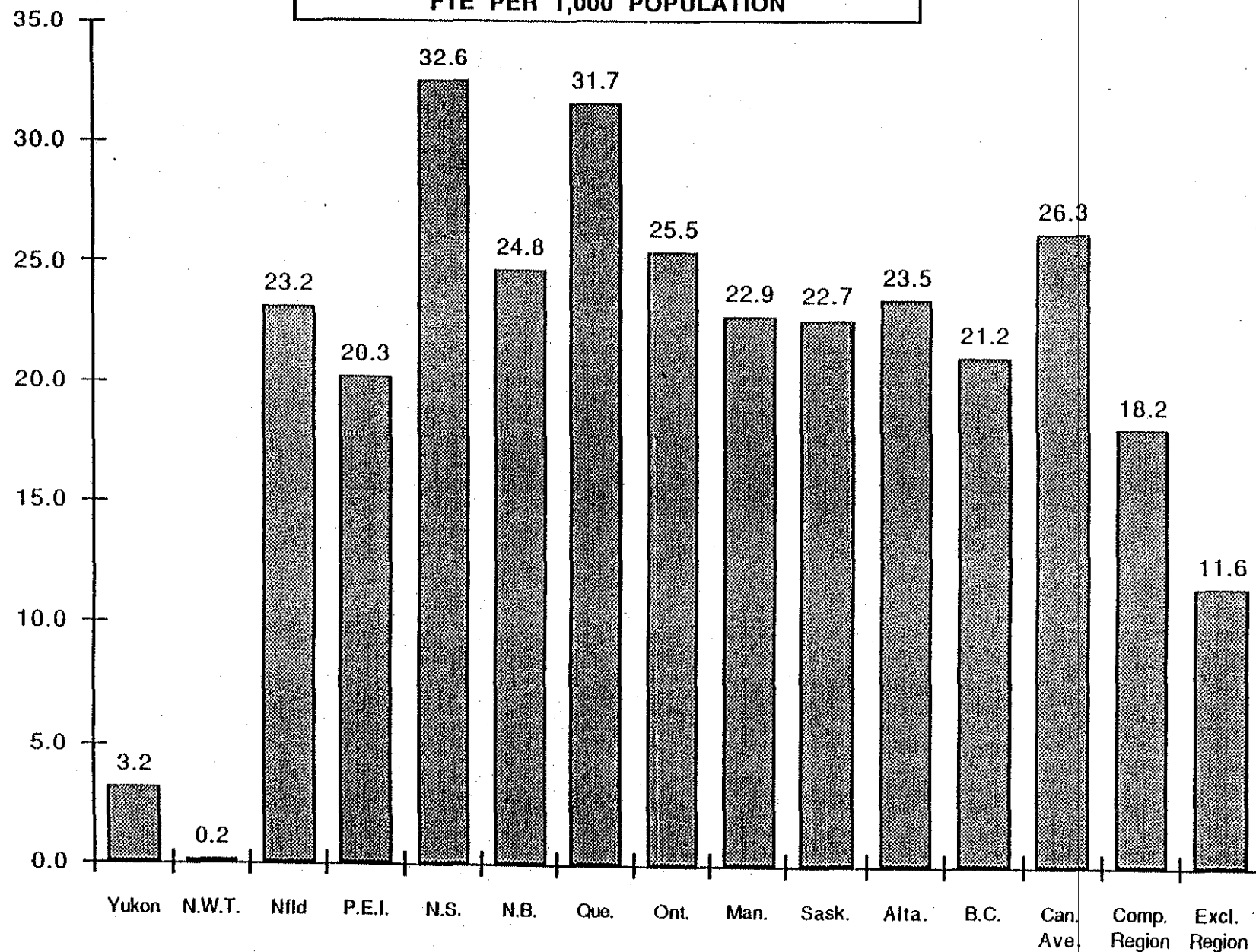
COMPREHENSIVE MODEL FOR ALL PROGRAM FTE ENROLLMENTS

Year	Population ('000)	Regional FTE Participation using Canadian Average of 44.7 FTE per 1000 Pop.	Regional FTE Participation using B.C. Average of 34.6 FTE per 1000 Pop.	Regional FTE Participation1989 is actual	Regional FTE Participation per 1000 Population	Kwantlen College FTE Capacity	Douglas College FTE Capacity	Fraser V. College FTE Capacity	New Degree Institution FTE Capacity	SFU@ Burnaby & H. C. FTE Capacity	BCIT FTE Capacity	Total FTE Capacity	Estimate of Net FTE Migration into Region	Capacity Surplus
1989	1,052.7	47,055	36,423	30,155	28.6	3,690	4,340	1,920	60	12,245	8,560	30,815	660	0
1994	1,189.7	53,180	41,164	43,630	36.7	9,660	7,640	5,020	260	14,935	8,560	46,075	660	1,785
1999	1,302.1	58,203	45,052	58,203	44.7	16,000	10,100	6,770	4,320	15,037	8,560	60,787	660	1,924

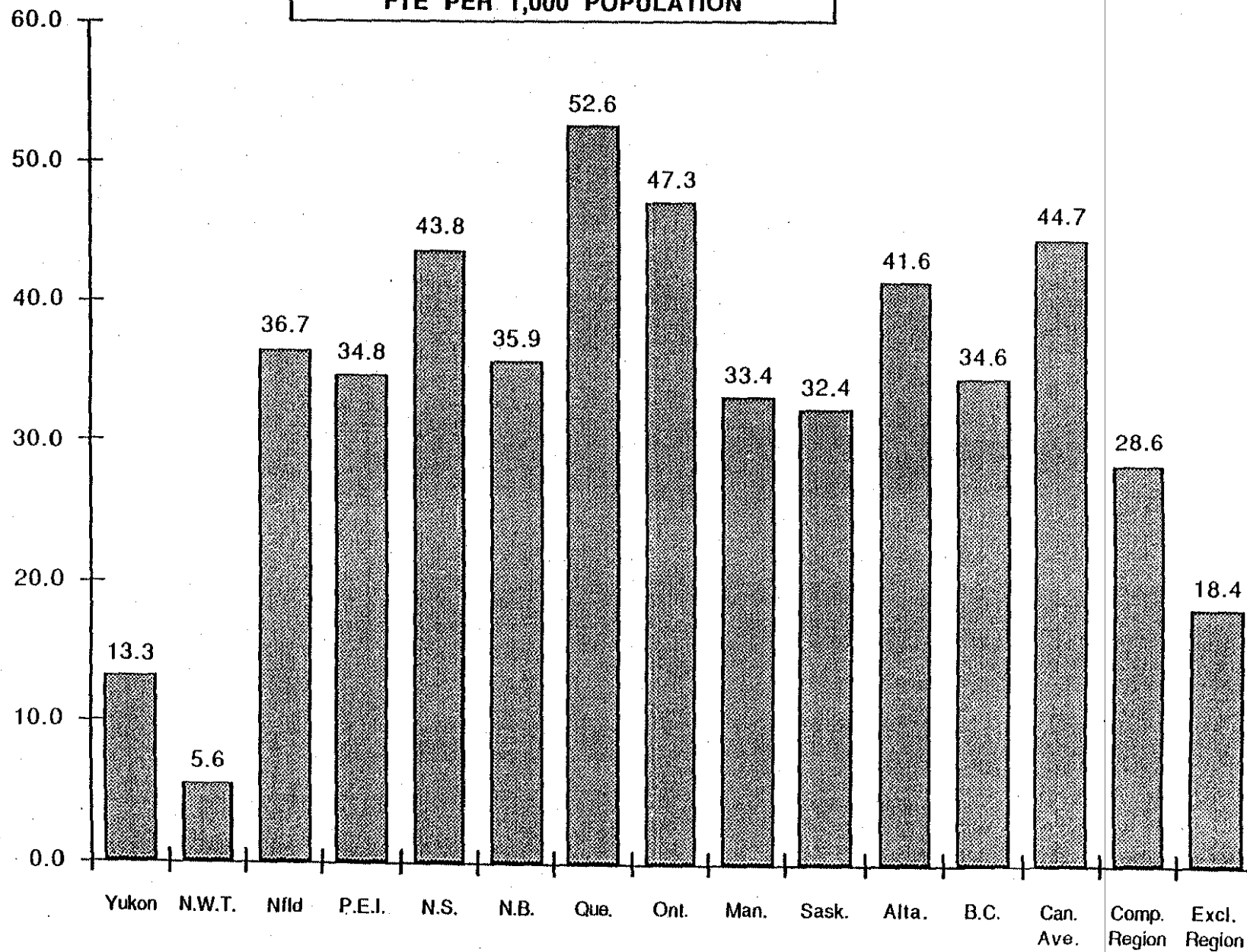
Notes

- The "Comprehensive" region encompasses the Douglas, Kwantlen, and Fraser Valley College Regions. This includes the School Districts of Burnaby, Coquitlam, New Westminster, Richmond, Delta, Surrey, Langley, Maple Ridge, Mission, Abbotsford, Agassiz-Harrison, Chilliwack, and Hope.
- The "Regional FTE Participation" is an estimate of the number of FTE students originating from the region who participate in Post-Secondary Education Programs in B.C., regardless of Institution. The estimate for 1989 was arrived at by using preliminary Link File data to categorize each Institution's FTE enrollments by regional origin of student.
- For 1989 and 1994 the New Degree Institution FTE capacity is that delivered by SFU Credit Extension Programs.
- The "Estimate of Net FTE Migration into Region" in 1989 is calculated by subtracting the "Regional FTE Participation" from "Total FTE Capacity". For 1994 and 1999, the estimates of net migration are set at 1989 levels.

**PARTICIPATION RATE FOR ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
FTE PER 1,000 POPULATION**



**PARTICIPATION RATE FOR ALL PROGRAMS
FTE PER 1,000 POPULATION**





CABINET SUBMISSION - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MINISTRY: MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION, TRAINING
AND TECHNOLOGY

DATE: June 12, 1991

SUBJECT/TITLE: FRASER VALLEY ACCESS

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this submission is to seek a decision from Cabinet on the provision of access to post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley region.

2. BACKGROUND

The Fraser Valley Access Committee (Presidents' Group) was convened in the spring of 1989, to investigate access demand in the Fraser Valley region. The Committee recommended planning commence for a new degree-granting institution and that trades and technical training programs be increased in the Fraser Valley.

In the summer of 1990, the Fraser Valley Access Consultation Group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Harvey Schroeder, was established to consult with the public on the post-secondary needs in the Fraser Valley. The public's response confirmed that a severe access problem exists and there is an immediate need for new post-secondary programs, including undergraduate academic, career, technical, and trades programs.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that approval be granted for the immediate implementation of university/college status at Fraser Valley College and for the Ministry to produce a detailed plan and budget by January 1, 1992, to establish a new teaching-oriented university and a new industrial and trades training center in the Surrey/Langley area.

FINANCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SUBJECT: Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology (MAETT); Fraser Valley Access.
(Submission Date: June 12, 1991.)

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Background

- . As part of the Access for All initiative, the Fraser Valley Access Committee was established in the Spring of 1989 to investigate the demand for post-secondary education in the region. The committee recommended that planning commence for a new degree granting institution and that trades and technical training programs be increased.
- . In the Summer of 1990, a public consultation group was established (the Fraser Valley Access Consultation Group) to review the committee's recommendations. The group endorsed the committee's recommendations and also supported the establishment of the Fraser Valley College (FVC) as a university/college (this would allow FVC to deliver third and fourth year university level courses in conjunction with one of the public universities).
- . In March 1991, MAETT requested the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Social Policy to proceed with a detailed plan to establish a new university and a new Industrial and Trades Training Centre (ITTC) in the Fraser Valley (FV). At the time no decision was made; however the 1991/92 Budget and Throne Speech indicated that government will study the establishment of a degree granting institution in the FV.
- . MAETT is now requesting approval for the following in the FV:
 - to immediately establish FVC as a university/college offering initially undergraduate degree programs in general arts, communications and nursing. The first enrolment of third and fourth year students would be September 1992 and 1993 respectively. The initial incremental enrolment would be 215 student FTEs in 1992/93 which would increase to 860 FTEs by 1995/96.
 - to undertake detailed planning/costing for the establishment of two new institutions: a new teaching oriented university offering undergraduate degrees in arts, sciences and selective applied fields and some professional schools; and an ITTC which would focus on training for high technology areas emphasizing joint ventures with the private and public sector. The university and ITTC would have initial enrolments of 4,000 and 1,000 students respectively.
- . The detailed plan for the new university and ITTC will be available for Cabinet's consideration by January 1, 1992. The plan will include detailed costing (capital and operating), proposed program and course offering, demographic and enrolment information, operating models and time lines. No further Cabinet approval would be sought for the establishment of FVC as a university/college.

*On
for
TV.*

Gross Outlays

- Preliminary cost estimates to establish FVC as a university/college and the two new institutions are as follows:

A. FV University/College

	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>
	----- (\$ Millions) -----			
<u>Operating Costs</u>				
Start-up Costs (recruitment, equip. & library resources)	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Ann. Oper. Costs*	<u>1.60</u>	<u>2.90</u>	<u>4.40</u>	<u>5.90</u>
Total	3.60	4.90	5.40	6.90
<u>Capital Costs**</u>	---- 30.0 -----			

* Annual operating costs based on an initial enrolment of 215 student FTEs increasing to 860 FTEs by 1995/96.

** MAETT has indicated that the \$30 million in capital costs would probably be funded from the ministries 1992/93 or 1993/94 capital envelope (capital funds are debt-serviced over a 20 year period).

B. New Independent University and ITTC

	<u>University</u>	<u>ITTC</u>
	---- (\$ Millions) ----	
<u>Operating Costs</u>		
Start-up Costs (recruitment, equip. & library resources etc.)*	22.0	4.0
Annual Operating**	<u>34.0*</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total	56.0	12.0
<u>Capital Costs***</u>	215.0	65.0

* Start-up costs would start to flow three years prior to institutions first year of enrolment.

** Based on an initial enrolment of 4,000 and 1,000 student FTEs respectively for the university and ITTC.

*** Capital costs would be debt-serviced over a 20 year period.

Revenues/Cost Sharing/Recoveries

- All costing identified would be funded by the provincial government.

Staffing

- . There would be staffing implications for all the facilities which would be funded through operating grants. Further information on staffing requirements would be provided on completion of detailed planning documents.

Financial Risks

- . Costing is very preliminary in nature, especially for the new university and ITTC. More accurate costing for the university/college will be available for the 1992/93 budget process and detailed costing for the new university and ITTC will be included in MAETT's submission to Cabinet in January 1992.
- . Although MAETT's five year capital plan includes adequate provision for FV university/college it does not appear to have adequate provision for the new university and the ITTC. Specifically, the five year plan includes an allocation for \$53.5 million in 1994/95 for the ITTC and \$105 million in 1995/96 for the university. However, the five year capital plan is updated annually.
- . It is unclear if the province will have adequate financial resources in the 1990s to both maintain the existing post-secondary system and bring three major new institutions on stream (the University of Northern British Columbia and the two proposed institutions in the FV).

Indirect Effects

- . The establishment of FVC as a university/college would address some of the immediate enrolment pressures in the eastern FV for university level programs. The planning for an independent university and ITTC will provide a long/mid-term strategy to address enrolment and projected population growth in the FV plus relieve some of the enrolment pressure on existing Lower Mainland institutions.
- . Providing FVC with university/college status could set a precedent and result in other Lower Mainland colleges seeking university/college status.

SOURCE OF FUNDS:

- . MAETT has indicated that it can accommodate the cost for the planning of the three institutions within its existing 1991/92 base budget and FTE allocation.
- . If Cabinet approves the establishment of FVC as a university/college, 1992/93 funding requirements will be incorporated into the MAETT's 1992/93 budget submission. Further, if Cabinet approval is obtained in principle in January, 1992 for the establishment of the new university and ITTC, MAETT has indicated that it would seek specific operating and capital approvals for the institutions through the annual budget process.

June 18, 1991



CABINET SUBMISSION

MINISTRY: MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION, TRAINING
AND TECHNOLOGY

DATE: June 12, 1991

SUBJECT/TITLE: FRASER VALLEY ACCESS

1. PURPOSE/DECISION REQUESTED

The purpose of this submission is to seek a decision from Cabinet on the provision of access to post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley region.

2. BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Demographic Trends:

The Fraser Valley region is the fastest growing region in the Province. The population base, from Richmond to Hope, is approximately 800,000 and is expected to be in excess of one million by 2001. Indeed, this region is demographically comparable to Vancouver (including North and West Vancouver), New Westminster, Burnaby, and Coquitlam. The Western Fraser Valley (Surrey and Langley) currently has a population of more than 300,000 which is projected to increase to 600,000 by 2011 (see Appendix IV).

"Access For All" Strategy:

In February 1989, Cabinet approved a comprehensive strategy, "Access For All", to expand access to university-level programs and to bring the British Columbia post-secondary participation rate to the national average by 1994-95. As part of that strategy, the Government committed to investigating the best method of bringing full university degrees to residents of the Fraser Valley.

. . /2

In the spring of 1989, the Fraser Valley Access Committee (Presidents' Group) was convened to investigate access demand in the Fraser Valley region. The Committee recommended planning commence for a new degree-granting institution and that trades and technical training programs be increased in the Fraser Valley.

Public Consultation:

In the summer of 1990, the Fraser Valley Access Consultation Group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Harvey Schroeder, was established to consult with the public on the post-secondary needs in the Fraser Valley. The public's response confirmed that a severe access problem exists in the Fraser Valley and there is an immediate need for new post-secondary programs, including undergraduate academic, career, technical, and trades programs. Concerns were expressed regarding travel time (see Appendix V), the cost of education, the limitations of existing institutions, inadequate library facilities, and insufficient support services. The public expressed strong support for a university/college.

3. RECOMMENDATION

**University/College Of The Fraser Valley And
A Study Of A Freestanding University And
A Study Of A Trades Training Center**

A University/College of the Fraser Valley (see Appendix I) would address the immediate, and ongoing, needs for third and fourth-year programs in the Fraser Valley. The target date for third-year programs would be September, 1992. Given that Fraser Valley College has always been a multi-campus institution as a matter of Board policy, the college would offer upper-division courses at both the Abbotsford and Chilliwack campuses. This would entail some duplication.

The establishment of Fraser Valley College as a university/college would provide an expeditious solution to meet the needs in the Eastern end of the Valley. However, proponents of the University/College of the Fraser Valley proposal and others have concluded that a university/college would not solve the university access problem in the Western Fraser Valley. Therefore, a freestanding university would be required in the Surrey/Langley area. Relationships would be developed between a university/college and freestanding university to maximize educational services to students and minimize duplication in program delivery.

A new university (see Appendix II) in the Surrey/Langley area would address the unmet demand for degree completion opportunities in the Western Fraser Valley and the Lower Mainland. The University of British Columbia has now reached undergraduate capacity and has signalled an interest in expanding professional programs, graduate studies, and research. Simon Fraser University, while expressing an interest in research and all levels of instruction, will not be able to meet the growing demand for undergraduate instruction in the Lower Mainland.

It is also recommended that an institute for industrial and trades training be established. Economic diversification and the growth of secondary industries dictate new approaches in training and upgrading of the work force. If current and future demand for training is to be met in the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley, a new institute for industrial and trades training (see Appendix III) will be required in the next five years. The need for a trades training center is totally independent of the freestanding university and Fraser Valley College proposal.

Strategy:

The Ministry would move immediately to the implementation of university/college status at Fraser Valley College and would produce a detailed plan and budget by January 1, 1992, to establish a new, teaching-oriented university and an industrial and trades training center in the Surrey/Langley area (see Appendix VI).

4. CONSIDERATIONS/CONSULTATIONS

(A) Financial Management Considerations

No costs would be incurred outside the Ministry's 1991/92 budget to produce a detailed plan for a new university and an industrial and trades training center.

(B) Economic, Social, and Environmental Development Policy Considerations

Economic Considerations:

The Provincial Government's economic development goals require a highly trained workforce. Each institution would be instrumental in producing that force.

Social Considerations:

Given the Government's commitment to the "Access For All" strategy, the accommodation of undergraduate enrollment growth and trades training in the Fraser Valley region is critical. In this region, the proportion of people participating in post-secondary education is less than the British Columbia average, which is substantially less than the national average.

(C) Legislative and Legal Considerations

Either a legislative amendment or new legislation would be required for the university.

No legislative amendment would be required for either the university/college or the trades training center.

(D) Intergovernmental (Federal/Provincial or International) Considerations

N/A

. . /5

(E) Regional Considerations

The Fraser Valley University Society, consisting of concerned citizens, business people, and educators, is lobbying for a new university in the Western Fraser Valley. The Society's objective is to increase access to university education in the Fraser Valley.

Members of the Langley community have suggested that a new university campus be located on the present airport site and adjacent private land now in the Agricultural Land Reserve.

It should also be noted that local governments in the Fraser Valley College region have expressed substantial support for Fraser Valley College developing university/college status.

(F) Consultations

The Schroeder Consultation Group heard 93 presentations and received 43 written briefs and 296 letters between September and December, 1990.

To date, the Ministry has responded to 140 letters expressing support for the establishment of Fraser Valley College as a university/college.

(G) Other Considerations

An initiative to meet the demand for degree completion programs and training opportunities in the Fraser Valley and the Lower Mainland should develop concurrently with the British Columbia Human Resource Development Project. The whole process should be monitored carefully in light of system evolution directions.

5. PUBLIC INFORMATION STRATEGY

The Report of the Schroeder Consultation Group was released on March 12, 1991.

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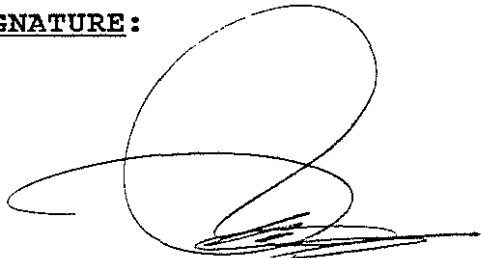
Due to the level of public support for Fraser Valley College developing university/college status, there is a need to develop a strong communications strategy.

6. RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

It is recommended that:

- (a) Approval be granted for the immediate implementation of university/college status at Fraser Valley College; and
- (b) Approval be granted for the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology to produce a detailed plan and budget by January 1, 1992, to establish a new teaching-oriented university and an industrial and trades training center in the Surrey/Langley area.

SIGNATURE:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter A. Dueck', written over a horizontal line.

Peter A. Dueck
Minister of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology

APPENDIX I

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE OF THE FRASER VALLEY

Description:

Fraser Valley College has expressed interest in developing university/college status to address the needs for third and fourth-year programs in the Fraser Valley. The target date for third-year students would be September, 1992.

Fraser Valley College would initially offer three degree programs which have a demonstrated demand, including bachelor's degrees in Arts, Communications, and Nursing. If demand warrants, consideration could be given to expanding program offerings to include bachelor's degrees in Social Work, Science, and Aviation.

Total Cost:

A very preliminary estimation suggests that funds totalling \$41.9M (constant 91/92 \$) would be required to develop three degree programs at Fraser Valley College over a four-year period, beginning in 1992/93:

	<u>Start-up</u> (\$ Millions)
<u>Operating</u>	
\$6M Over 4 Years (Beginning in 1992/93):	
Personnel Recruitment and Equipment	2.4
Library Resources (60K vols. @ \$60)	3.6
 First Year With Students - 1992/93:	
100 new lower-level FTEs each year and growth of approx. 115 upper-level FTEs each year (estimated). Cost of each year of growth:	
1992/93	1.6
1993/94	1.3
1994/95	1.5
1995/96	<u>1.5</u>
	5.9
 <u>Capital</u>	
Facilities and Construction	30.0
	<u>41.9</u>

APPENDIX II

A FREESTANDING UNIVERSITY

Description:

To address the unmet demand for degree completion opportunities in Surrey, Langley, and the Lower Mainland, it is proposed that a new university be established in the Western portion of the Valley. In keeping with the criteria identified by Schroeder's Group, the new university would be a high quality, teaching-oriented institution. The university would provide instruction to undergraduate degree students in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, applied fields, and professions. Relationships would be developed with Simon Fraser University, Douglas College, Kwantlen College, and Fraser Valley College to provide maximum educational services to the students, including opportunities for laddering credentials. Linkages at the Board of Governors' level may enhance this relationship.

The primary focus of the university would be on teaching at the undergraduate level rather than research and graduate studies. In future, consideration could be given to selected master's degree programs which are found to be consistent with community needs.

Total Cost:

Based on initial enrollments of 4,000 FTEs, a very preliminary estimation suggests that \$271M (constant 91/92 \$) would be required to establish a new teaching university.

	<u>Start-up</u> (\$ Millions)
<u>Operating</u>	
Three Years Prior to Students' Arrival:	
Start-up	10
Personnel Recruitment, Equipment, and Furnishings	3
Library Resources (150K vols. @ \$60)	9
First Year With Students:	
4000 FTEs @ \$8,500*	34
<u>Capital</u>	
Land (Estimate)**	15
Facilities and Construction	<u>200</u>
	<u>271</u>

*Assuming costs are comparable to university/college costs in initial years.

**300 acres at \$50,000/acre.

APPENDIX III

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADES TRAINING CENTER

Description:

One of the key goals of the Provincial Government is to diversify British Columbia's economy through the development of secondary industries which depend on advanced technology and highly trained personnel. Within the Lower Mainland there are three trades courses at Vancouver Community College, six courses in leased facilities at Kwantlen College, and the remainder are located at the British Columbia Institute of Technology (B.C.I.T.). There is a need to expand industrial and trades training in the Lower Mainland, to provide a skilled work force to support economic development initiatives in the Province.

The new trades training delivery system envisaged for the Western Fraser Valley would be modelled on the Justice Institute system which seconds instructors from industry. This model results in very significant cost savings when compared to the highly unionized faculty in traditional vocational institutions, including B.C.I.T. Industry would be expected to participate through the provision of equipment and the release of key employees as instructors. Partnerships with business and industry would result in much more flexibility than traditional delivery models and an assurance that training would reflect up-to-date practices in the workplace. The Ministry would anticipate real efficiencies through year-round operation and secondments drawn from the private sector.

Total Cost:

Based on initial enrollments of 1,000 FTEs, a very preliminary estimation suggests that \$77M (constant 91/92 \$) would be required to establish an industrial and trades training center.

	<u>Start-up</u> (\$ Millions)
<u>Operating</u>	
Two Years Prior to Students' Arrival:	
Start-up	2
Equipment and Furnishings	2
 First Year With Students:	
1000 FTEs @ \$7,800*	8
 <u>Capital</u>	
Land (Estimate)**	10
Facilities and Construction	55
	<u>77</u>

*Based on current average costs at B.C.I.T.

**100 acres at \$100,000/acre.

APPENDIX IV

FRASER VALLEY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Western Portion of Fraser Valley

	<u>1991</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Surrey	253,361	422,641		
Langley	<u>86,873</u>	<u>177,615</u>		
	340,234	600,256	260,022	76%

Fraser Valley College Region

	<u>1991</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Hope	7,419	7,171		
Agassiz-Harrison	5,708	7,177		
Chilliwack	53,221	72,007		
Mission	30,547	53,154		
Abbotsford	<u>85,052</u>	<u>186,141</u>		
	181,947	325,650	143,703	79%

Source: Statistics Division, British Columbia Government

APPENDIX V

TRANSPORTATION DATA

In determining an appropriate location for new education and training enterprises, the transportation routes of the Fraser Valley and projected increases in traffic volumes must be considered. Reasonable commuting distance and time are critical in meeting the Government's objective of increasing access to post-secondary education and training opportunities.

The Fraser Valley Access Committee (Presidents' Group) noted the importance of commuter access. Subsequently, the Schroeder Consultation Group identified 45 minutes as the maximum commute time.

Consideration must also be given to river crossings. The provision of institutions South of the Fraser River can be expected to reduce traffic flow across the river. Currently, 10 percent of the rush hour traffic on Highway 10 is attributable to education. Detailed analyses of transportation data would be undertaken in developing a plan to establish a new university and a trades training center.

APPENDIX VI

SITING

A NEW UNIVERSITY AND A TRADES TRAINING CENTER

The proposed university and trades training center should be located in the Surrey/Langley area of the Western Fraser Valley. Facilities in this locale would draw on the large population base of the Lower Mainland, easing the pressure on U.B.C., S.F.U., and B.C.I.T. This would also allow commuters to travel against the flow of traffic.

Since the university would be a commuter institution, no residences are envisaged. While initial enrollments at the university are expected to be between 3,000 and 4,000, the site should be of substantial size to accommodate a planned maximum of 12,000 university FTEs over a 15-year period.

The trades training center would draw a substantial number of students from the Lower Mainland. However, given its provincial mandate, some residential accommodation would be necessary. It is likely the private sector would provide the funds to construct these residences. The site should accommodate a planned maximum of 4,000 trades training FTEs.

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE OF THE FRASER VALLEY

The proposed university/college would be principally developed at the existing Abbotsford campus of Fraser Valley College, with some programming in Chilliwack. Growth at the Abbotsford campus would require the acquisition of additional land. Such land is available adjacent to the campus but in the Agricultural Land Reserve.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

COMMITTEE NAME: Cabinet Committee on Sustainable Development CABINET DATE: June 26, 1991

MEETING DATE: June 25, 1991

MINISTERS: Honourable Howard Dirks, Honourable Dave Mercier, Co-Chairmen
Honourable Graham Bruce, Honourable Peter Dueck, Honourable Lyall Hanson
Honourable Dave Parker, Honourable Jim Rabbitt, Honourable Claude Richmond
Honourable John Savage, Honourable Jack Weisgerber

OFFICIALS: Mr. John Allan, Mr. Gerry Armstrong, Mr. Lee Doney,
Mr. Phillip Halkett, Mr. Ed Macgregor, Mr. Jon O'Riordan, Mr. Bob Plecas,
Ms. Jennifer Charlesworth, Mr. David Richardson

1) Routine Orders in Council

The Committee considered and approved a number of routine Orders in Council.

2)

Not Responsive

3)

.../2

Not Responsive

4) Fraser Valley Access to Post Secondary Education - AETT

The purpose of this submission is to seek a decision from Cabinet on the provision of access to post-secondary education in the Fraser Valley region.

The Ministry recommended that approval be granted for:

- immediate implementation of university/college status at Fraser Valley College; and,
- production by the Ministry of a detailed plan and budget [by January 1, 1992] for a new teaching-oriented university and a new industrial and trades training center (in accordance with CCSP's recommendation, there would be no specified location for the proposed training center).

A number of points were raised during the discussion. Members noted that the issue of a new teaching-oriented university demonstrated the importance of addressing the long-term and province-wide issues around access to post-secondary education. For example, members asked whether there had been useful lessons learned from the decision to establish the University of Northern B.C. The education sector plays a significant role, for example, as a magnet for immigration to the province, and demand is also generated by new residents of the province. It was also noted that there were issues of the relationship between demand and supply in the province-wide context, and of possibilities for re-examining the relationship between the base operating costs generated by a new facility and the incremental costs incurred by increasing capacity elsewhere in the system.

The relationship of the post-secondary sector to the load on transportation infrastructure in the lower Mainland [with particular reference to cross-river traffic] was also raised.

The Committee recommended that Cabinet approve the immediate implementation of university/college status at Fraser Valley College. The Committee also recommended that the Ministry prepare a feasibility study for a possible teaching-oriented university and industrial and trades training center. The Committee also requested that the Ministry develop a presentation on the long-term prospects for the entire post-secondary system in a province-wide context.

Pages 204 through 205 redacted for the following reasons:

Not Responsive