

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

Thursday, June 13, 1974
The Evergreen State College campus
Daniel J. Evans Library, Room 3112

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Hadley at 10:37 AM.

Trustees Present: Thomas Dixon
Herbert D. Hadley
Halvor M. Halvorson
Trueman L. Schmidt
Janet P. Tourtellotte

Staff Present: Rita Grace, Recording Secretary
Rindetta Jones, Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action
Ed Kormondy, Vice President and Provost
Rudy Martin, Academic Dean
Charles McCann, President
Marianne Nelson, Director of Development
Dick Nichols, Director of Public Information
Jerry Schillinger, Director of Facilities
Thomas Ybarra, Non-White Coalition Executive Secretary
Diann Youngquist, Director of Personnel
See permanent roster for others attending

Others Present: Richard Montecucco, Assistant Attorney General
Alice Watts, The Daily Olympian
Robert Crocker, Alumni Association
See permanent roster for others attending

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion Mrs. Tourtellotte moved approval of the minutes of the May 23,
74-29 1974 meeting as promulgated. Seconded by Mr. Schmidt and passed.

BID AWARDS - Action

Mr. Schillinger recommended formal approval of two contracts.

Motion Mr. Halvorson moved approval of award of contracts to low bidders
74-30 / as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Paving (Shop & Garage area) | Pacific Sand and Gravel Olympia | \$ 9,776 |
| Electrical feeders & switchgear (Lab, Phase II) | Industrial Electric Seattle | 139,473 |

Seconded by Mrs. Tourtellotte and passed.

CAPITAL BUDGET PRIORITIES - Action

Mr. Schillinger discussed the seven items in order of priority proposed for the 1975-77 capital budget. Action was delayed until later in the meeting after the Trustees had had a chance to see drawings for item 1, College Recreation Center II-A, and item 7, College Activities Building II.

GOVERNANCE POLICY - Action

Under the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, a public hearing was called to order at 11:08 AM regarding the proposed governance and decision-making document.

Motion
74-31

Mr. Halvorson moved adoption, in accordance with Administrative Procedures Act requirements, of the attached Washington Administrative Code sections 174-108-010 through-080 relating to governance and decision-making at Evergreen, to replace WAC 174-108-010 through -130 adopted 11/18/71. Seconded by Mr. Schmidt and passed.

The public meeting concluded at 11:10 AM and the regular meeting resumed.

MALHEUR ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD STATION CONSORTIUM - Action

Mr. Kormondy recommended institutional membership in a consortium which operates an environment field station at Burns, Oregon.

Motion
74-32

Mr. Halvorson moved authorization for The Evergreen State College to become a participant in the Malheur Environmental Field Station Consortium at Burns, Oregon.

CAMPUS CABLE TELEVISION - Action

Mr. Kormondy recommended adoption of guidelines for campus cable television.

Motion
74-33

Mr. Schmidt moved adoption of the attached policies and procedures for campus cable television. Seconded by Mrs. Tourtellotte.

CAPITAL BUDGET PRIORITIES - Continued

After having a chance to see drawings of the College Recreation Center Phase II A provided by Mr. Schillinger, the Board agreed that the first capital priority is to include the full gymnasium as was originally designed.

Several students expressed concern over use of student activities fees and student input into decisions regarding activities fees.

Motion
74-34

Mr. Halvorson moved that the following list of priorities for the 1975-77 capital budget request be adopted, item 1 to include the gymnasium as was originally designed:

- 1 College Recreation Center II-A
- 2 Remodeling in Library
- 3 Outdoor Recreation
- 4 Remodeling - other
 - Eld Inlet Marine Lab
 - Day Care Center
 - Building 201
- 5 Site Improvements
- 6 Equipment for remodeled areas
- 7 College Activities Building II

Seconded by Mr. Schmidt and passed.

PARKWAY LIGHTING - Discussion

Student Gary Marcus pursued a request he had made at the last Board meeting-- that the parkway lights not be installed, and brought petitions signed by 300 students, 12 staff, 8 faculty, and 14 community members. The Board did not act on this request as it was felt that the project was irreversible at this point but thanked the students for giving the Trustees food for thought on future decisions.

RECESS

The Board recessed for lunch at 12:45 PM and resumed the meeting at 2 PM.

AMENDMENT TO 1974-75 BUDGET ALLOCATIONS - Action

Mr. McCann told the Trustees this action was in compliance with OPP&FM's request.

Motion Mrs. Tourtellotte moved to amend the 1974-75 budget allocations
74-35 approved by the Board on April 18, 1974 (Motion 74-16) by \$69,855 to cover the \$15 increase in employer contribution for insurance, increasing the total to \$9,183,092. Seconded by Mr. Dixon and passed.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION - Discussion

Graduate Bob Crocker presented a proposed resolution establishing an alumni association at Evergreen. The resolution will come to the Board for formal adoption after having been ratified by the majority of the alumni.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS - Action

The following people were nominated as officers during 1974-75: Mr. Dixon, Chairman; Mr. Halvorson, Vice Chairman; and Mrs. Tourtellotte, Secretary.

Motion A unanimous ballot was cast for Mr. Dixon as Chairman, Mr. Halvorson
74-36 as Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Tourtellotte as Secretary with their term of office ending June, 1975.

OTHER BUSINESS

Academic Dean Rudy Martin distributed the Non-White Programs DTF report dated June 6 to the Trustees in order that the Trustees might consider the Non-White Coalition budget before the entire report had been accepted by the staff. Mr. Kormondy commented that the report had not yet been accepted because it had not been discussed by the campus community and that the majority of faculty and students were off campus for the summer. Mr. McCann emphasized the need for the administration to have a chance to evaluate budgetary implications of the entire report rather than consider one recommendation.

EXECUTIVE SESSION - Action

Mr. McCann requested an executive session with the Trustees.

Motion
74-37

Mr. Dixon moved an executive session to discuss a personal matter for the President. Seconded by Mr. Schmidt and passed.

Motion
74-38

Mr. Dixon moved that the Board be directed to send a letter to the Public Disclosure Commission stating that the actions President McCann took with regard to the Legislature were consistent with direction of the Board of Trustees of the College. Seconded and passed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ADJOURNMENT

A Joint Boards of Trustees meeting in Spokane on August 17 was announced.

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 PM.


HERBERT D. HADLEY, Chairman


MRS. NEAL TOURTELLOTTE, Secretary

/cw

Enclosures - 6

WAC 174-108 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen

WAC 174-108-010 Introduction and Guidelines

- (1) Evergreen is an institution in process. It is also a campus community in the process of organizing itself so that it can work toward clearing away obstacles to learning. In order that both creative and routine work can be focused on education, and so the mutual and reciprocal roles of campus community members can best reflect the goals and purposes of the college, a system of governance and decision-making consonant with those goals and purposes is required.
- (2) To accomplish these ends, governance and decision-making in the Evergreen community must have the following qualities:
 - (a) The procedures must reflect the Evergreen approaches as stated in the college bulletin to facilitating learning, and recognize the responsibility of the President and the Board of Trustees for institutional direction.
 - (b) Decisions, and methods to be used for their implementation should be handled at the administrative level closest to those affected by a particular decision.
 - (c) Those persons involved in making decisions must be held accountable, should be locatable, and, most importantly, need to be responsive.
 - (d) Decisions should be made only after consultation and coordination with students, faculty, and staff who are affected by and interested in the issues, while recognizing that administrators may be affected by various accountable restraints.
 - (e) Oligarchies are to be avoided.
 - (f) In cases of conflict, due process procedures must be available and will be initiated upon request by any member of the campus community.
 - (g) The procedures should be flexible enough to remain applicable as the institution grows. Periodic evaluation should be used to determine if this is actually taking place.
 - (h) The Evergreen community should avoid fractioning into decision-making constituencies with some sort of traditional representative form of government; e.g., faculty senate, student council.
 - (i) Groups should utilize a consensus approach in reaching decisions. The voting procedure should only be used if consensus is unobtainable.

- (j) A call for standing committees and councils should be avoided. If it is essential for standing committees or councils to exist, there must be a frequent turnover of membership, at least annually.
- (k) The Evergreen community should support experimentation with new and better ways to achieve Evergreen's goals.
- (3) The following system, designed to accomplish these objectives:
 - (a) Calls for the continuous flow of information and for the effective keeping of necessary records.
 - (b) Provides for getting the work done and for consultation and decision-making by the accountable, locatable person.
 - (c) Allows for creative policy making, including a policy initiation process open to any member of the Evergreen community.
 - (d) Insists on the speedy adjudication of disputes with built-in guarantees of due process for the individual.
 - (e) Has built-in methods for evaluating -- and if necessary, changing -- the system.
 - (f) Attempts, in every instance, to emphasize the sense of community and to require members of the campus community to play multiple, reciprocal, and reinforcing roles in the campus community enterprise.

WAC 174-108-020 The Legal Nature and Status of The Evergreen State College

- (1) The Evergreen State College, established in Thurston County by the 1967 Washington State Legislature, operates under the provision of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW 28B.40).
- (2) Management of the college, care, and preservation of its property, erection and construction of necessary buildings and other facilities, and authority to control collection and disbursement of funds is vested in a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for six-year overlapping terms. Board members serve without compensation. The State Attorney General's Office is constitutionally established as the legal advisor to all state agencies and institutions. This agency provides legal counsel to the Board of Trustees, the President, and other designated members of the campus community. Evergreen's President is chosen by and is directly responsible to the Board of Trustees for executive direction and supervision of all operations of the college. The President of The Evergreen State College is appointed for a six-year term, reviewable annually, which term may be renewed for an additional six years for a maximum term of twelve years. The Trustees and the President in turn delegate many duties and responsibilities to others in the Evergreen community.

- (3) The governance system recognizes that Evergreen is bound by two sets of rules which are not viewed as being inconsistent or incompatible with the spirit of the college. The first set of rules include those federal, state, and local regulations which are legal in nature and are binding upon all public institutions. The second set of rules make up the system of governance designed to advance The Evergreen State College toward its goals and purposes.

WAC 174-108-030 Information, Communications, and Record-Keeping

- (1) The Evergreen community needs to be open, self-conscious and self-correcting if it is to be both viable and innovative. The left hand does need to know what the right hand is doing. Furthermore, Evergreen needs to be able to remember the important things both its left and right hands have done, and with what degree of success or failure they have done it. This latter function calls for an effective system of record-keeping and is integral to institutional evaluation. The former requires the establishment of an Information Center designed to provide the intelligence that all members of the community need on a day-to-day, week-to-week, and month-to-month basis. Combined with the President's Forum and the College Sounding Board, the Information Center should prove invaluable as an aid to informed decision-making.
- (2) The Information Center.
 - (a) The Center will work closely with the schedules desk, Office of College Relations, the campus newspaper, and KAOS radio to collect and disseminate information about the broadest possible range of activities within the Evergreen community.
 - (b) It is intended that the Information Center, in addition to collecting information, will serve an active role in helping place people with questions with people responsible for having the answers. This demands that the Information Center have a sufficient staff to handle such requests.
 - (c) The Information Center should be responsible for at least these activities: publish the College Calendar of Events; maintain a large master calendar on which additions to or changes in schedules may be made; maintain a number of special announcement bulletin boards, both at the Center and around the school; maintain and make available the Voluntary Service List; and maintain a visible record of administrative areas of responsibility as per WAC 174-108-040(2).
 - (d) The Information Center should also have on file college publications, Disappearing Task Force (WAC 174-108-040(4)(b)) records and minutes of meetings. This should be done in an active and visible manner.

(3) The President's Forum.

- (a) As an occasion for all concerned members of the Evergreen community to come together, to think together, to talk, listen, and reason together, the President's Forum will meet regularly.
- (b) The President of the college will lead the Forum discussions. He/she will be responsible for preparing and publishing an agenda, but it is to be understood that the agenda is open-ended. The Forum is not a decision-making body. It is a place and a time and a gathering where hard questions can be asked, where dreams can be told, where plans for a better college may be discussed.
- (c) In addition to the President's Forum, similar forums led by vice presidents, deans and directors, etc., are encouraged. These forums may allow for more focused discussion in specific problem areas of the community enterprise. All agendas should be publicized through the Information Center, paper, and radio station.

(4) The College Sounding Board.

- (a) As an important all-campus information and coordination body, the College Sounding Board will meet on a regular schedule to facilitate coordination of activities among all areas of the Evergreen community. This group will make recommendations for action as issues pertinent to the college arise (in the same manner as indicated in WAC 174-108-040(4) of this document). It will constitute a consultative pool or "sounding board" where discussion and advice on issues affecting various areas in the college can be heard and needs for coordination can be aired.
- (b) The membership will be constituted as follows:
 - (i) The President will be a member of the Sounding Board.
 - (ii) Each vice-president will appoint no more than 10 persons from his/her area of responsibility as members of this body with all areas represented.
 - (iii) Fifteen students will regularly serve as members of this body. They will be selected by their fellow students in a manner to be determined by the students. Annually, the Dean of Student Services will initiate the procedure.
 - (iv) Participation on the Sounding Board shall be for not less than one quarter, nor more than three consecutive quarters.

- (c) All members of the Sounding Board will serve as facilitators to all members of the Evergreen community in areas of initiative petitions or proposals, help individuals locate the area of responsibility, and otherwise facilitate communication and coordination on campus.
- (d) Participation on the Board should serve to acquaint its members with the multitude of problems, decisions, plans, etc., that typify an active center for learning. Each member of the Board must arrange for a substitute if he or she is to be absent from any particular meeting. Each member will meet with the appropriate constituent group to get information to take to the Sounding Board and to pass on information gained at the Board meeting.
- (e) The Sounding Board is responsible for maintaining a picture directory (with pictures, names, addresses, and phone numbers) in the Information Center so that the entire Evergreen community can know who to contact for help.
- (f) The College Sounding Board will select a new moderator and recorder for each quarter term. These responsibilities will be rotated through the Board membership. The moderator will see that the group meets on a regular schedule, will prepare and publish an open-ended agenda for each meeting, and will assure a free and open discussion of the issues. The recorder will be responsible for reporting the issues discussed and providing copies of the minutes to each member of the Board, the Information Center, the campus newspaper, and the radio station.

WAC 174-108-040 Patterns of Administrative Decision-Making

- (1) Decision-making at Evergreen will take place at the administrative level closest to those affected by the particular decision. Those responsible for making the decisions will be locatable and accountable; they will be expected to obtain input and advice from concerned parties as a regular part of the decision-making process.
- (2) Locatability: Location of those responsible for the functioning of various areas of the community if identified in the college organizational chart, the Faculty Handbook, and The Evergreen Administrative Code. Delegated duties and responsibilities should be made as explicit as possible, and information regarding the decision-making roles of various members of the Evergreen community should be made easily available in the College Information Center. Members of the College Sounding Board will also serve as information sources on these questions of locatability.
- (3) Administrative evaluation and accountability: Like the student and the faculty evaluation procedures, the administrative evaluation will emphasize growth in learning how to perform

more effectively the roles for which the individual is responsible. The procedure will include a large element of self-evaluation and evaluation by peers, but must also include input by other members of the college community (students, staff, faculty) who experience the results of the administrative processes. It is through this evaluative procedure that the community can express itself most constructively on the effectiveness of the administrative process and the degree to which it is being responsive to the needs and the long-term interests of that community. Without a smoothly functioning procedure encouraging evaluative contributions from a wide circle of community opinion concerning the administrative performance of the decision-makers in the college, the campus community cannot be expected to place its confidence in the system of governance elaborated here. Administrative evaluation is therefore central and essential to the workability of the governance pattern proposed. Guidelines for annual evaluation of exempt administrators are included in The Evergreen Administrative Code. Similar procedures should be established for all administrators.

(4) Consultation, input, and advice:

- (a) The Evergreen State College wishes to avoid the usual patterns of extensive standing committees and governing councils. Instead, decisions will be made by the person to whom the responsibility is delegated, after appropriate consultation.
- (b) At least three major avenues for consultation and advice are open to a decision-maker within the college. The person may:
 - (i) Simply solicit advice on a direct and personal basis. This should not be used as the primary basis for decision-making on important issues. In particular, the use of a "kitchen cabinet" for regular advice should be avoided.
 - (ii) Select a Disappearing Task Force (ad hoc committee) for the purpose of gathering information, preparing position papers, proposing policy, or offering advice. The DTF should be composed of as wide a sampling of the community as possible. Consistent use of random selection from the Voluntary Service List and/or Community Service List would assure that as many people as possible are brought into decision-making. It may also be advisable to include persons with particular expertise. The Information Center should receive in writing an initial report of the DTF's purpose and membership, minutes of meetings, and its final recommendations, including any minority report. DTFs are expected to provide advance notice of the time, dates, and location of meetings.

After submitting its written recommendations to the administrator, the DTF should not be dissolved until its members have been informed in writing that their recommendations were accepted; or, if not accepted, until they have met with the administrator to reach an understanding on any differences between them, if possible, and received written notice of his/her final decision. The appropriate administrative officer is obliged to respond in writing to proposals within two weeks. If accepted by the appropriate decision-maker, the proposal will be made policy and will appear in the next Evergreen Bulletin, Faculty Handbook, or The Evergreen Administrative Code, or be made public through the various Evergreen communications systems.

- (iii) Appoint a longer-term advisory body for counsel on a matter requiring expertise (this option should be used infrequently to avoid the "standing committee syndrome").

(c) Three major resources exist for selection to these consultative processes:

- (i) The Natural Consultative Pool - only when it is clear that their recommendations affect a small or clearly limited and identifiable group.
- (ii) The Community Service List - all members of the Evergreen community will be eligible for selection to the list by a random selection process. Names will be drawn from the list following the random order in which they were selected. Service on the list is considered a responsibility and a privilege of membership in the Evergreen community.
- (iii) The Voluntary Service List - any member of the Evergreen community may have his/her name added to the list, and if he/she so desires may specify certain interest areas where he/she would wish to serve (e.g., Bookstore, DTFs dealing with experimental housing, administrative service, sports, etc.). This list will be maintained by and made available through the Information Center. Any individual or group can use this list to randomly select individuals to serve on DTFs, to identify people with certain interests, or to find talent and expertise.

WAC 174-108-050 Initiative Processes

- (1) In addition to those who by law or by delegation of duties and responsibilities are charged to develop policy in the performance

of their duties, any member of the Evergreen community can write a proposal or gather together a disappearing task force in the same manner as indicated in WAC 174-108-040(4).

- (2) Aid and advice on the initiative process will be available to individuals and groups from the Information Center.

WAC 174-108-060 Mediation and Adjudication of Disputes, Grievances, and Appeals

- (1) The mediation or grievances and appeals system at The Evergreen State College is designed to:
- (a) Apply as far as possible to all members of the community.
 - (b) Provide a responsive system, one capable of speedy resolution of conflict and grievances.
 - (c) Provide a campus adjudicatory process, not one intended to operate in place of civil authority.
- (2) Informal mediation.
- (a) It is expected that members of the Evergreen community who come into conflict with one another will make a determined effort to resolve their problems peacefully and quietly by themselves. This first attempt at resolution should be one to one. When unable to work out their differences in this direct fashion, they shall resort to third party informal mediation where the parties to a dispute shall call in a mutually agreed upon third party. Informal mediation shall be guaranteed all campus employees and students. If third party mediation is desired but one of the parties involved refuses, the Dean of Student Services should be contacted for assistance. ("Mediation, N., action in mediating between parties as to effect an agreement or reconciliation... mediation implies deliberation that results in solutions that may or may not be accepted by the contending parties". Random House College Dictionary, 1969).
 - (b) The Campus Hearing Board should be required only if previous attempts to resolve grievances and disputes through informal mediation have been unsuccessful. All members of the Evergreen community should feel a heavy responsibility to make every effort to solve individual and community problems imaginatively and constructively without resort to the hearing board process.
 - (c) Disputes involving personnel action of a formal nature for classified staff are governed by RCW 28B.16.120 and WAC 251-12.

(3) Campus Hearing Board.

- (a) The President or his/her designee shall randomly select from the voluntary service list three appointed members of the Board, including a student, staff, and faculty member, who will serve for not less than one academic quarter or more than one academic year. The appointed members will have the obligation to review all hearing board requests. Requests for a hearing board, together with proper evidence that previous attempts at mediation have been unsuccessful, must be presented in writing to the President's Office. The appointed members will respond in writing within five days, accepting the case or, if not, clearly stating the conditions that must be met. Before the actual hearing, two temporary members will be selected for each individual hearing by a random process from each of the disputants' peer groups. Each side represented in a dispute will have the right of two preemptory challenges. Meetings of the Hearing Board shall be open to the public.
- (b) In cases heard by the Campus Hearing Board, disputants will:
 - (i) Receive adequate (5 to 10 days) written notice of the nature of the grievance and possible sanctions (where appropriate).
 - (ii) Receive written notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing.
 - (iii) Be advised of the names of the witnesses who will appear in the case.
 - (iv) Receive a fair hearing.
 - (v) Have the right to present a defense and witnesses and the right to cross-examine opposing witnesses.
 - (vi) Receive written notice of the decision of the Board.
 - (vii) Have access to a transcript of the proceedings and the findings of the Board, located in the President's Office.
- (c) Appeal within the institution beyond the Campus Hearing Board is by petition to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may also, on its own motion, review any decision of the Campus Hearing Board and affirm, modify, or reverse that decision.

WAC 174-108-070 Evaluation of Governance

Necessary and essential amending of this document is to be accomplished through the initiative procedure contained herein. At the end of every two years, the President will convene a DTF on governance which will include ^{members of the Board of Trustees} faculty, staff, students, and Evergreen graduates to evaluate the Evergreen governance system. It will be the responsibility of the DTF to affirm the effectiveness of the system or to propose changes. When the DTF has completed its deliberations, it will schedule a series of open meetings inviting all members of the campus community to discuss further revision before forwarding the final document to the President.

WAC 174-108-080 Conclusion

Concerned members of the campus community must continue to work together to develop informal and formal mechanisms to facilitate the promotion, support, and observance of this governance document.

Cable Television: Policies + Procedures

INTRODUCTION

The DTF on College Broadcasting met for the first time on May 15, 1973 to examine and propose policies for the cable television system. Our charge asked us to pay particular attention to locatability, accountability, censorship, and the social contract. We also compared the cable system and the FM radio station.

The written materials we examined, which contained descriptions of policies for the radio station and the paper, previous policies for operation the cable system and philosophical papers, are all appended to this report. We also received input from some members of the Evergreen Community who were not a part of the DTF.

Distribution Range of the Cable

All buildings on campus except the Recreation Building are tied to the campus cable system. There are several input areas in the library, and the main controls are in the master control room. At the moment we are not linked to Olympia Tele-cable, but since this is likely to happen we considered the controls over the linkup in our meetings.

PARAMETERS WHICH MUST CONTROL THE SYSTEM

We took some philosophical positions which derive in part from the Social Contract and college policies relating to other media on campus, and in part from our sense of the nature of cable television, which we feel apply to all cable casting. There are also some unavoidable practical restrictions on equipment and personnel which underlie all our guidelines.

Philosophical Positions

We made a distinction between the cable casting system which was used exclusively for on-campus distribution and any system developed at a later date for Evergreen to use in Olympia and other off-campus communities. Although off-campus people may well see on-campus broadcasting, the audience is still basically the Evergreen Community. This distinction does not imply that the college is indifferent to standards held by those who live beyond the physical limits of the campus cable system.

We also made a distinction between materials cable cast by individuals, and those cable cast under the sponsorship of Evergreen. We realize, and hope everyone else does, that the Social Contract implies a sense of responsibility towards the college on the part of all members at all times, but nonetheless the distinction is an important one.

The college has made a commitment towards the encouragement of exploratory learning. We acknowledge that learning continues beyond the classroom and the mechanisms for granting credit, and we hope all members of the community will foster their own learning even outside the academic context.

Rigid prior censorship is contrary to college philosophy. Any decision not to air material on the campus cable system can be appealed through the COG procedures and the decision of the last hearing board is final.
(Censorship of material to be aired off campus is discussed below.)

Practical Restrictions

Although questions of equipment and production conditions are not specifically a part of our charge, we feel that need to make a strong statement on the limitations which these place on the use of the cable.

Since going on the air is a function of having material to send out, all our guidelines are limited by the amount of equipment and people available to produce this material. In a Utopian world there would be no limitations on the use of the cable, but we must emphasize that the DTF report is not intended to put the equipment on call for cable casting. The policies for use of media equipment decided by the library apply whether or not the material is to be used over the cable.

GUIDELINES AND PRIORITIES

We set the following guidelines and priorities for the operation of the cable system:

ON-CAMPUS CABLE CASTING

Channel and Airtime Assignment -

- 1) Although there is no shortage of channels available for Evergreen's use, if there is any need for priorities in use of the system the first priority should be for academic purposes and unsponsored use should be second to that.
- 2) We felt the need to establish two kinds of channels. One for free access and one for all material carrying faculty or staff sponsorship. We hoped that dividing the two kinds of material would provide some kind of guidance to the audience as to what they might expect to see on either channel.
- 3) If an academic program wants to use a cable channel extensively, they should be given their own channel in order to prevent other sponsored material, or the free access channel being deprived of airtime.
- 4) Operating procedures and scheduling of airtime should be determined by the library media staff according to the availability of equipment and personnel to run the cable. (Finances are discussed below.)

Access to the System -

- 1) All persons wanting to put material on the cable must obtain a license to do so.

- 2) This license would be given after the producer passed a test containing questions about:

- a) legal and philosophical restrictions on content
- b) college documents pertaining to responsibility to the institution
- c) college documents pertaining to grievance procedures

A pamphlet discussing these matters has been prepared and the DTF sees the test as a means of demonstrating the producer's commitment to and understanding of Evergreen's approach to them.

The test itself should be designed by those who have to administer it. In other words, the library staff again. They will also establish what procedures they deem important to ensure the proper use of equipment under their control.

- 3) Any person wanting to use the sponsored channel will have to obtain a signed form from the sponsor containing the sponsor's acknowledgment of responsibility for the material, and a brief description of the content of the program. The form is to be kept in the records of the cable system.
- 4) There shall be no irreversible prior censorship of material placed on the free access channel. Control of material placed on the sponsored channel shall be entirely in the hands of the sponsor and the producer.

Denying Access to the System -

- 1) An individual may be denied access to the system by having his license removed. This can be done by filing a petition after he has aired an objectionable program with the case to be heard by a hearing board as established in the COG documents. Grounds for removal of a license are failure to comply with the standards as outlined in the licensing pamphlet.
- 2) A program may be denied access to the cable system prior to airing by a locatable and accountable person, usually a faculty or staff sponsor, or the Dean of Library Services or his designate.
- 3) The procedures for denying access to persons or programs and appeal procedures are outlined in the licensing pamphlet.

Locatability and Accountability -

- 1) All material cable cast shall carry a disclaimer stating that the contents of the program represent only the opinion of the producer--- not of the college, unless it has passed the review procedure outlined under "off-campus cable casting".

- 2) All material cable cast shall carry a photograph and address or phone number of the producer if possible. At least, each production must carry the name of the person responsible.
- 3) A log should be kept permanently of all programs cable cast showing the name of the program, the producer's name and method of contacting him/her, the time the program was aired, it's length and a brief description of the contents.
- 4) All programs will be recorded on videotape and the videotape kept for at least two weeks unless the tape is questioned, particularly in line with potential petitions for removal of a producer's license. The Dean of Library Services or his designee may extend this time period.
- 5) The producers, the library staff and everyone else involved in the cable system should make every effort to ensure that the audience finds it easy to provide feedback at all times on the material cable cast. We recommend the establishment of a feedback mail box at the College Information Center. Each producer must check with the Information Center for two weeks after the airing of his program, and provide the Information Center with some mechanism for contacting him/her after that period. We realize that this places a burden on both the center and the producer, but feel that it is an essential part of being locatable and accountable. We also recommend examining the feasibility of establishing a feedback phone number, publicised to the community, but in the meanwhile all feedback should be in writing to the Information Center, and all feedback should be responded to in writing.

Costs -

Operating Costs to the System

Non-academic use of the cable system will probably increase the cost of operating the media facilities. It will require a larger supply of tapes at the very least and possibly additional personnel. If the library staff determines that they cannot cover this, producers will have to provide funding, or try to obtain funds from sources like Services & Activities funds. We emphasize that we must ensure that these funds are used to pay for academic or college related use of the system.

OFF-CAMPUS CABLE CASTING

We encourage the college to press for a linkup with Olympia Telecable. We also hope that the college will use the linkup and any other access to television to increase its participation in the broader community.

- 1) If the college decides to do this and to send out programs representing the college we recommend the establishment of a Review Board to preview all the programs to ensure that they do represent the community. All programs which pass the review procedure should carry a statement showing that they come from the college, and no other program, even if produced on campus, may do so.

- 2) The Review Board should be appointed by the President and be made up of representatives from the faculty, classified and exempt staff, students, media engineering and the Office of College Relations.
- 3) They should review all programs with regard to content, quality and style including technical quality to ensure compatibility with other television systems.
- 4) Passing the review procedure is conditional upon a favorable vote of at least six (6) members of the Review Board. Appeals from an unfavorable vote of the Review Board go to the President or his designate.
- 5) All programs not accepted by the review procedure can only be shown off campus through negotiation between individual producers and television systems. They must carry statements showing that they are the responsibility of the individual not of the college.

REVIEW OF THESE GUIDELINES

Finally, we recommend that another DTF, with new members, be set up towards the end of Spring 1974 to review these policies and evaluate their effectiveness.

Writing.

Costs -

Bob Barnard
Dave Carnahan
Lee Chambers
Dick Fuller
Tom Johnson
Dean Katz
Helena Knapp, Chairman
Terry Lock
Dick Nichols
Max Salkin
Pete Sinclair
Joe Washington

LICENSEES PAMPHLET

Introduction

This pamphlet and the licensing procedure have been designed to ensure that all members of the Evergreen Community understand and can accept the freedoms and responsibilities which are inherent in the operation of communications media on The Evergreen State College campus.

There are three general points to be made in this context. The first is that the college cable system is a very exciting means, available to members of this community, to share with an audience the products of their creativity and the information that they feel needs to be disseminated. There are two parties to this sharing, the producer and the audience, and we hope that each will share a commitment to and involvement with the other.

The second point concerns the methods we have used to outline questions of freedom and responsibility. As this pamphlet is being written the COG II DTF is rewriting the articles of governance under which this college operates. We understand that the basic principles to which we subscribe will not be changed substantially, and therefore the quotations from the "Social Contract" in this pamphlet will continue to operate even after new governance procedures have been adopted.

Finally, the Hearing and Appeals procedures will probably change in detail if not in substance. We want to ensure that all programming and licensing matters continue to be adjudicated under the COG procedures, whatever their final form.

Freedom of Speech

What must be protected at almost any cost (in policies related to communication) is freedom of speech. That is because freedom of speech is a necessary condition of political freedom in a democracy. Political freedom is sacred to Evergreen because we are a college in a democratic society.

In addition, the freedom most sacred to a college is the freedom to pursue the truth. However, there is a clear distinction between pursuing the truth and communicating the truth. Evergreen is reluctant to proscribe areas of inquiry which ought and ought not be pursued. We are not reluctant to proscribe what ought not be communicated to the community as the product of this college. Beyond that which is false that which ought not be communicated is that which is insignificant or trivial, and that which is morally pernicious. The first because it is a waste of resources and because we wish to set a tone which makes the production of work of high quality the standard rather than the exception. Bear in mind that we are here talking about "products" which will represent Evergreen to the state. Sometimes the learning goal is a "process", and in that case there should be every opportunity to make mistakes, and questions of quality are often irrelevant. The irrelevance holds only between student and instructor, however. Mistakes in this latter context are not irrelevant when the student's work is communicated to a wider audience.

The second category of things which ought not to be communicated, the morally pernicious, is axiomatic. In spite of frequent assertions to the contrary, "morally good" and "morally bad" are neither all that relative nor all that mysterious. The area in which there is shared agreement about the meaning and uses of these terms is vast. The area of genuine confusion very small.

For example, child battering is a serious social problem. More children die from beatings than any other cause. A documentary which attempted to explore the psyche of the mother or the father who indulged in child beating in an "understanding" manner would be a good thing to do because the problem can't be solved until it is understood. A documentary which was "sympathetic" to child batterers in that it recommends child beating is unthinkable.

The area in which there is considerable confusion about what is and is not morally pernicious is the area of obscene and lascivious material. In part this is due to the fact that it is frequently impossible to distinguish between moral questions and questions of taste. In matters of taste the Supreme Court has recently ruled that a local community can decide what the boundaries are. The Office of the Attorney General is responsible for clarifying this. Evergreen's rule of thumb is that in questionable areas the material must be sufficiently significant and of sufficient quality for Evergreen to assume the risk. The determination is the responsibility of the faculty and staff acting as faculty.

When contemplating the use of material which borders on the obscene, it is well to recall the function of the guarantees of freedom of speech in a democratically governed country. Freedom of speech is not an abstraction but a set of laws and customs bound inextricably to the democratic political process. It is a weapon whose intended use is fairly clearly proscribed. Two recent historical developments have tended to obscure that fundamental fact: the Free Speech Movement as a tactic in confrontation politics and the aesthetic appropriation of "freedom of speech."

The use of obscenity in confrontation politics has nothing to do with a people's right to govern themselves. Obscenity in this context is used to make people angry in order to provoke a violent response or as a way of asserting one's alienation. If there is no understanding of what is obscene there is no tactic.

The aesthetic of the last one hundred years is one in which originality has come to imply surprise and surprise has become almost synonymous with shock. One not particularly imaginative way to shock the audience is by the use of obscenity. Again, as with confrontation politics, the same paradox holds: the tactic depends upon there being common agreement on the nature of the obscene.

We make these distinctions in order to emphasize that Evergreen's commitment to the protection of freedom of speech cannot slide into a commitment to protect the student from the consequences of using obscenity. The student has the same responsibilities for determining what is and is not acceptable as any other citizen and a special responsibility to the high standard Evergreen is trying to achieve as a learning community. In the former he is subject to the laws of the land, in the latter the Social Contract as implemented by the procedures under "Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen."

Evergreen no more than the courts can define obscenity in the abstract. This is not because obscenity is a difficult concept, but because it covers a wide range of possible modes of expression and activity. Neither the intent of the artist nor the response of the audience alone are sufficient to distinguish between what is and what is not obscene. Both are relevant and sometimes one more than the other. The intent of the artist can be worked out between the student and his sponsor. As for the response of the audience, the student can feel comfortable if his language and behavior is such that a gathering of his parents and their peers would not find it offensive.

Excerpts from Social Contract

"If the spirit and climate of the College are to promote learning most effectively, then each member of the community must protect in an active, thoughtful, and concerned way (a) the fundamental rights of others in the community as citizens, (b) the right of each member of the community to pursue different learning objectives within the limits defined by Evergreen's resources in people, materials and equipment, and money, (c) the rights and obligations of Evergreen as an institution established by the State of Washington, and (d) the rights of all members of the community to fair and equitable procedures for determining how, when, and against whom the community must act when its safety or its integrity has been damaged. Even more important, however, is the requirement, difficult to define and impossible to legislate, that each member of the Evergreen community concern himself with how the College can become a more productive, more humane, and more supportive place in which to learn. This requirement entails an explicit and continuing consideration of the delicate balances in the relationship of the members of the Evergreen community to each other and to the institution itself."

"Members of the Evergreen community recognize that the College is inherently and inescapably a part of the larger society as represented by the State of Washington, which funds it, and by the community of greater Olympia, in which it is located. From this state of affairs flow certain rights for the members of the Evergreen community, certain conditions of campus life, and certain obligations.

"Among the basic rights are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of belief, and freedom from personal force and violence, from threats of violence, and from personal abuse.

"Freedom of the press implies the right to freedom from censorship in campus newspapers and other media. Concomitantly, such publications are subject to the usual canons of responsible journalism, to the law of the press, and to the same conditions of self-maintenance that apply to other forms of public communication.

"Because the Evergreen community is not separate or segregated from the larger society, the campus is not a sanctuary from the general law or invulnerable to the general public interest. The members of the Evergreen community are therefore obligated to deal with the relationship between the campus and the larger society with a balance of forthrightness and sensitivity, criticism and respect, and an appreciation of the complexities of social change and personal differences.

"The Evergreen community will support the right of its members, individually or in groups, to express ideas, judgments, and opinions in speech or writing. The members of the community, however, are obligated to make their statements in their own names and not as expressions of the College.

"As a community of people who have come together to learn and to help one another and to learn more effectively, Evergreen's members live under a special set of rights and responsibilities. Foremost among these rights is

that of enjoying full freedom to explore the nature and implications of ideas, to generate new ideas, and to discuss their explorations and discoveries in both speech and print without let or hindrance. Both institutional censorship and intolerance by individuals or groups are at variance with this basic freedom. By a similar token, research or other intellectual efforts, the results of which must be kept secret or may be used only for the benefit of a special interest group, also violate the principle of free inquiry.

"Another essential condition of learning is the full freedom and right on the part of individuals and groups to the expression of minority, unpopular, or controversial points of view. If the Evergreen community is to prove valuable to all its members, this right must be especially cherished, particularly when the predominant current of opinion, regardless of its character or its content, runs strong.

"All members of the Evergreen community--students, staff, faculty, administrators, trustees, and all others--are under an obligation to protect the integrity of Evergreen as a community of learners from external and internal attacks, and to prevent the financial, political, or other exploitation of the campus by any individual or group.

"As a community, Evergreen, through its governance structures, has both the right and the obligation to establish reasonable standards of conduct for its members in order to safeguard the processes of learning, to provide for the safety of its members, to protect the investment of the people of the State of Washington in its properties, and to insure a suitable respect for the very different tastes and sensibilities of its members. For these reasons, the law empowers the President or his designees to intercede whenever, in his (or their) judgment, a clear and present danger to these concerns exists."

FCC REGULATIONS

The following pages show the FCC Regulations which apply to broadcasting standards on most cable systems. Although this is not a system with paying subscribers from the general public, we feel that all licensees should be aware of federal standards for cable casting.

The document of which these rules and regulations are a part will be kept on file with the DTF documents. It is entitled, "Rules and Regulations, Part 76, Cable Television Service. Sept. 1972. Federal Communications Commission."

Subpart C—Cablecasting

§ 76.201 Origination cablecasting in conjunction with carriage of broadcast signals.

(a) No cable television system having 3,500 or more subscribers shall carry the signal of any television broadcast station unless the system also operates to a significant extent as a local outlet for local production and presentation of programs other than automated services. Such origination cablecasting shall be limited to one or more designated channels which may be used for no other cablecasting purpose.

(b) No cable television system located outside of all major television markets shall enter into any contract, arrangement, or lease for use of its cablecasting facilities which prevents or inhibits the use of such facilities for a substantial portion of time (including the time period 6-11 p.m.) for local programming designed to inform the public on controversial issues of public importance.

(c) No cable television system shall carry the signal of any television broadcast station if the system carries in origination cablecasting, either voluntarily or pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, unless such cablecasting is conducted in accordance with the provisions of §§ 76.203, 76.204, 76.212, 76.217, 76.221, and 76.222.

76.203 Origination cablecasts by candidates for public office.

(a) General requirements. If a cable television system shall permit any legally qualified candidate for public office to use his origination channel(s) and facilities (thereof) it shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office. *Provided, however,* that such system shall have no power of censorship over the material cablecast by any such candidate; and provided, further, that an appearance by a legally qualified candidate on any:

(1) bona fide newscast,

(2) bona fide news interview,

(3) bona fide news documentary (if the appearance of the candidate is incidental to the presentation of the subject or subjects covered by the news documentary), or

(4) on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events (including but not limited to political conventions and activities incidental thereto), shall not be deemed to be use of the facilities of the system within the meaning of this paragraph.

Note: The fairness doctrine is applicable to these exempt categories. See § 76.209.

(b) Rules and practices. (1) The rates, if any, charged all such candidates for the same office shall be uniform, shall not be rebated by any means direct or indirect, and shall not exceed the charges made for comparable origination use of such facilities for other purposes.

(2) In making facilities available to candidates for public office no cable television system shall make any

§ 76.209

discrimination between candidates in charges, prices, regulations, facilities, or services for or in connection with the service rendered, or make or give any preference to any candidate for public office or subject any such candidate to any prejudice or disadvantage; nor shall any cable television system make any contract or other agreement which shall have the effect of permitting any legally qualified candidate for any public office to cablecast to the exclusion of other legally qualified candidates for the same public office.

(c) Records, inspections. Every cable television system shall keep and permit public inspection of a complete record of all requests for origination cablecasting time made by or on behalf of candidates for public office, together with an appropriate notation showing the disposition made by the system of such requests, the charges made, if any, and the length and time of cablecast, if the request is granted. Such records shall be retained for a period of 2 years.

(d) Time of request. A request for equal opportunities for use of the origination channel(s) must be submitted to the cable television system within one (1) week of the day on which the first prior use, giving rise to the right of equal opportunities, occurred; *provided, however,* that where a person was not a candidate at the time of such first prior use, he shall submit his request within one (1) week of the first subsequent use after he has become a legally qualified candidate for the office in question.

(e) Burden of proof. A candidate requesting such equal opportunities of the cable television system, or complaining of noncompliance to the Commission, shall have the burden of proving that he and his opponent are legally qualified candidates for the same public office.

§ 76.209 Fairness doctrine; personal attacks; political editorials.

(a) A cable television system engaging in origination cablecasting shall afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance.

Note: See public notice, "Applicability of the Fairness Doctrine in the Handling of Controversial Issues of Public Importance," 29 P.R. 10112.

(b) When, during such origination cablecasting, an attack is made upon the honesty, character, integrity, or like personal qualities of an identified person or group, the cable television system shall, within a reasonable time and in no event later than one (1) week after the attack, transmit to the person or group attacked: (1) Notification of the date, time, and location of the cablecast; (2) a script or tape (or an accurate summary if a script or tape is not available) of the attack; and (3) an offer of a reasonable opportunity to respond over the system's facilities.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall not be applicable: (1) To attacks on groups or foreign public figures; (2) to attacks which are made by legally qualified candidates

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authorized spokesmen, or those associated with them in the campaign, or other such candidates, their authorized spokesmen, or persons associated with the candidates in the campaign; and (3) to bona fide news-casts, bona fide news interviews, and on-the-spot coverage of a bona fide news event (including commentary or analysis contained in the foregoing programs, but the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be applicable to editorials of the cable television system).

(d) Where a cable television system, in an editorial, (1) endorses or (2) opposes a legally qualified candidate or candidates, the system shall, within 24 hours after the editorial, transmit to respectively (i) the legally qualified candidate or candidates for the same office, or (ii) the candidate opposed in the editorial, (a) notification of the date, time, and channel of the editorial; (b) a script or tape of the editorial; and (c) an offer of a reasonable opportunity for a candidate or a spokesman of the candidate to respond over the system's facilities. *Provided, however,* That where such editorials are cablecast within 72 hours prior to the day of the election, the system shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph sufficiently far in advance of the broadcast to enable the candidate or candidates to have a reasonable opportunity to prepare a response and to present it in a timely fashion.

§76.213 Lotteries.

(a) No cable television system when engaged in origination cablecasting shall transmit or permit to be transmitted on the origination cablecasting channel or channels any advertisement of or information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes.

(b) The determination whether a particular program comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section depends on the facts of each case. However, the Commission will in any event consider that a program comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section if in connection with such program a prize consisting of money or thing of value is awarded to any person whose selection is dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, if as a condition of winning or competing for such prize, such winner or winners are required to furnish any money or thing of value or are required to have in their possession any product sold, manufactured, furnished, or distributed by a sponsor of a program cablecast on the system in question.

§76.215 Obscenity.

No cable television system when engaged in origination cablecasting shall transmit or permit to be transmitted on the origination cablecasting channel or channels material that is obscene or indecent.

§76.217 Advertising.

A cable television system engaged in origination cablecast programming may present advertising material at the beginning and conclusion of each such program and at natural intermissions or breaks within a cablecast; *Provided, however,* That the system itself does not interrupt the presentation of program material in order to interperse advertising; *And provided, further,* That advertising material is not presented on or in connection with origination cablecasting in any other manner.

Note: The term "natural intermissions or breaks within a cablecast" means any natural intermission in the program material which is beyond the control of the cable television operator, such as time-out in a sporting event, an intermission in a concert or dramatic performance, a recess in a city council meeting, an intermission in a long motion picture which was present at the time of theatre exhibition, etc.

§76.221 Sponsorship identification.

(a) When a cable television system engaged in origination cablecasting presents any matter for which money, services, or other valuable consideration is either directly or indirectly paid or promised to, or charged or received by, such system, the system shall make an announcement that such matter is sponsored, paid for, or furnished, either in whole or in part, and by whom or on whose behalf such consideration was supplied; *Provided, however,* That "service or other valuable consideration" shall not include any service or property furnished without charge or at a nominal charge for use on, or in connection with, such cablecasting unless it is so furnished as consideration for an identification in a cablecast of any person, product, service, trademark, or brand name beyond an identification which is reasonably related to the use of such service or property on the cablecast.

(b) Each system engaged in origination cablecasting shall exercise reasonable diligence to obtain from its employees, and from other persons with whom it deals directly in connection with any program matter for origination cablecasting, information to enable it to make the announcement required by this section.

(c) In the case of any political program or any program involving the discussion of public controversial issues for which any films, records, transcriptions, talent, script, or other material or services of any kind are furnished, either directly or indirectly, to a cable television system as an inducement to the origination cablecasting of such program, an announcement to this effect shall be made at the beginning and conclusion of such program; *Provided, however,* That only one such announcement need be made in the case of any such program of five (5) minutes' duration or less, either at the beginning or conclusion of the program.

(d) The announcements required by this section are waived with respect to feature motion picture films produced initially and primarily for theater exhibition.

§76.223 Per-program or per-channel charges for reception of cablecasts.

(a) Origination or access cablecasting operations

The Evergreen Cablecasting License

I. Obtaining a License

A. To become eligible for production of materials for presentation on the college's closed-circuit television cable system--either the closed or open-access channels--a person must receive an Evergreen Cablecasting License. Licenses will be issued by the Media Services Section of the College Library in the following manner:

1. All applicants will be given copies of this information pamphlet which they must read so that they may become familiar with pertinent college policies, procedures, and philosophies; Federal Communications Commission regulations; and state and federal laws affecting broadcasting.
2. After studying this material, the applicant will be given a written test covering information contained in the pamphlet. Successful completion of the test--administered by the Media Section of the College Library--will entitle the applicant to receive an Evergreen Cablecasting License. Applicants failing the test may restudy the material and take the examination again after five (5) working days have elapsed since the initial attempt.

B. The Evergreen Cablecasting License--signed by the Dean of Library Services or his designee and countersigned by the licensee--must be presented each time a person offers materials for distribution over the campus cable television system. If a person does not present the license, he will be denied access to the system.

II. License Removal

A. Licensees who violate the policies and philosophies of The Evergreen State College with respect to presentation of materials on the closed-circuit television cable system face the loss of their license for a period of three (3) months. Suspension of a Cablecasting license will occur when:

1. A formal written complaint is presented to the Dean of Library Services by any member of the academic community and,
2. The Dean of Library Services, the complainant, and licensee select a Hearing Board as provided for in the Committee on Governance policies of the college and,
3. A majority of the Hearing Board recommends suspension after listening to all sides of the case. (Decisions of the Hearing Board are, of course, subject to appeal through mechanisms established in the Committee on Governance policies.)

- B. A person whose Cablecasting License has been revoked may have his access to the closed circuit television cable system restored by making reapplication through the same process as in (A) above, except that in such cases the reapplication must be accompanied by a written statement of support from a staff or faculty sponsor. Upon receipt of the supporting document and successful completion of the requirements of (A) above, the applicant shall receive a permanent Cablecasting License, subject to use restrictions as in (B) above and revocation proceedings as in (A) above. A person whose Cablecasting License has been revoked for a second time shall forfeit access to the closed circuit television system for one (1) academic year, beginning at the point of the second revocation.

III. Prior Programming Determinations

In accord with the fundamental operating procedures of Evergreen's governance procedures (Committee on Governance and Social Contract Policies), the proposed circulation of materials on the closed-circuit may be refused by the appropriate person to whom such programming is "locatable and accountable". Challenges of such decisions are subject to appeals procedures spelled out in College governance policies.

The Licensing Test

The Broadcast DTF hopes to achieve one goal in the test. That is, to obtain an affirmative commitment to, and understanding of the guidelines laid down in this pamphlet. The precise form of the test will be decided by the library media staff.