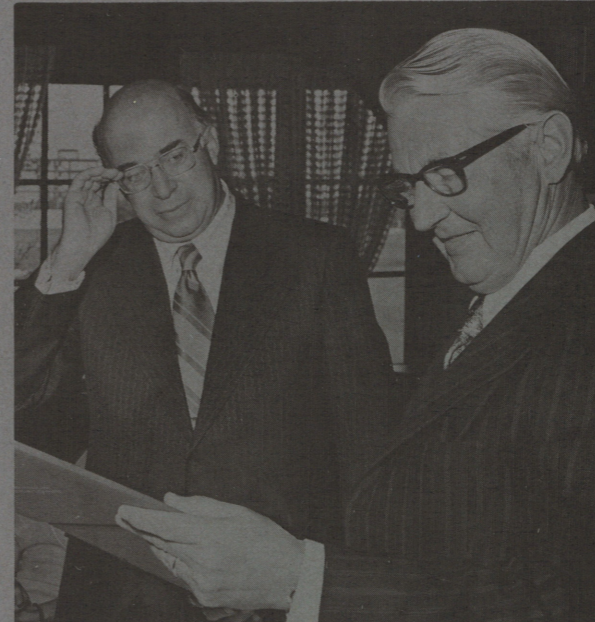


THE BAYOU BUILDING

*University of Houston
at Clear Lake City*

*This brochure is dedicated to the memory of
John E. Bertini, architect and designer of the Bayou
Building. His untimely death August 16, 1976,
at the age of 40, denied the world a sensitive,
creative mind and talent.*



Alfred R. Neumann, Chancellor, Philip G. Hoffman, President,
at UH/CLC summer graduation 1975.

MESSAGE

The Bayou Building was designed by the Clear Lake Design Associates, a joint venture by the architectural firms of S.I. Morris Associates, Golemon & Rolfe, and the White, Budd, Van Ness Partnership. S.I. Morris was Chairman and John Van Ness project coordinator. Vice President Coulson Tough represented the U of H in developing the plans, particularly the idea of a single structure for the entire university, to foster and express its unity. William Wright and the late Vice President Clifton Miller were responsible for the actual construction.

The architects succeeded in making the Bayou Building both monumental and intimate, and most inviting. Nowhere in the interior does one have the feeling of vast size, yet it can accommodate a student body of about 7,000 commuter students. Overall, it is flexible; none of the walls bears weight and can thus be moved when needed. If, for example, a new library is built in a few years, the present library space can be transformed into classrooms and offices. It will be easy to add on to the building when that becomes necessary. The walls of the atria have proven to be splendid art exhibit spaces, and joint ventures with a number of musical, theatrical, and art organizations are planned in these innovative spaces.

The total atmosphere of the structure, however, consists of more than steel, glass and plaster. Under Regents' policies, great attention has been paid to landscaping. In addition to the successful plantings in both atria, 788 trees and 3747 shrubs have been planted in the open spaces between building and the magnificently wooded campus. Lady Bird Johnson personally presented this campus and its landscape contractors a Grand Award for landscape excellence from the Association of American Landscape Contractors in January 1977.

Thus, the Bayou Building furnishes a habitat for man in a natural setting, encroaching as little as possible on the birds, squirrels, rabbits, deer, armadillos, raccoons, and even snakes that abound on these acres.

Here is a home for all who want to study and learn, to share in common experiences, in public events, in nature, and in the achievements of civilization. To provide a means for people to interact with nature, with each other, and with the accumulated and newly-generated knowledge is the aim of the Bayou Building.

Alfred R. Neumann
Chancellor



History of the Bayou Building

The Bayou Building is the embodiment of several concepts which went into the development of the University of Houston Clear Lake City Campus: close interaction of all disciplines, consideration of the community's needs, the presence of the NASA Johnson Space Center and the Armand Bayou Nature Preserve, and the climate of the area.

In 1968, the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, published a study of higher education in Texas which stressed the need for the two new campuses of the University of Houston, one to the north and one south of the city of Houston.

Since a Graduate Center had been built earlier on land in the Clear Lake area donated by the Friendswood Development Company, a subsidiary of Exxon, the 62nd Texas Legislature authorized, by House Bill 199 in 1971, the establishment of the University of Houston at Clear Lake City. It was described as a "coeducational institution of higher education . . . organized to offer only junior, senior and graduate level programs" under the "organization and control of the . . . Board of Regents of the University of Houston . . . maintained as a separate and distinct institution of higher education . . ." It is a "general academic teaching institution, and as such it is subject to the authority of the Coordinating Board . . ."

In the spring of 1972 the special legislative session provided the initial planning appropriation. The chancellor was appointed as of November 1, 1972. The task at hand was the development, with the aid of the statutory advisory committee of junior college presidents, of an academic plan which would in turn be embodied by the facilities to be constructed.

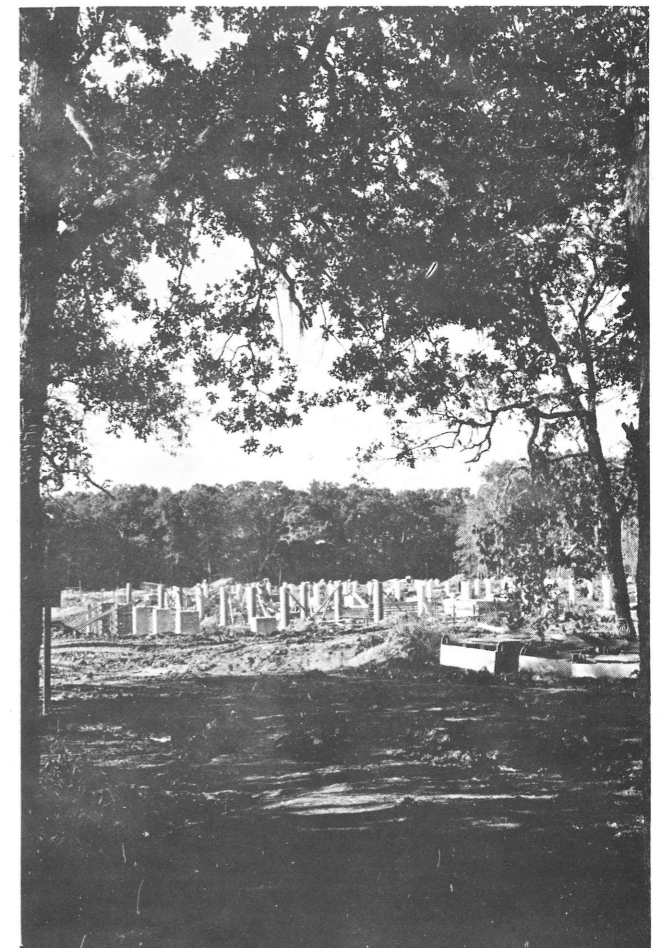
Shortly after this plan was adopted by the regents in March 1973, the 63rd Legislature authorized the sale of \$40,000,000 in tuition revenue bonds to fund the construction of the campus through Senate Bill No. 2. It was sponsored by Senator A.R. Schwartz of Galveston and the late Representative Hawkins Menafee of Houston.

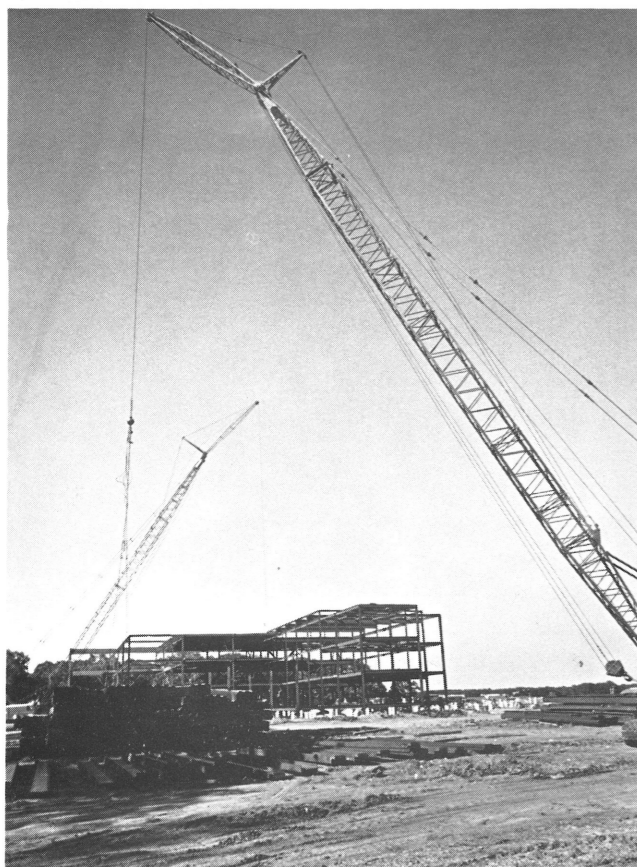
Using the construction management concept (sometimes called value engineering), a team was developed to plan, to design, and to construct simultaneously. This resulted in close cooperation among architects, the University's facilities planning office, the general contractors (Zapata Warrior Company of Houston), the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellors of the new campus. The overall supervision was by the President and the Board of Regents Building Committee chaired by Leonard Rauch.

Less than a year after the funds were voted, ground was broken on May 1, 1974, with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Texas participating. Over 700 interested friends attended the impressive ceremony—in two and a half inches of rain! The actual groundbreaking was done with a moon-scoop, identical to the one used in moon exploration by the astronauts from the adjacent NASA Johnson Space Center.

Operations began in the summer of 1973 with an academic planning staff working in the Arbor Building (constructed as the Graduate Center in 1971). On October 31, 1973, the Coordinating Board approved the academic programs and degrees. Since the legislative appropriation of 1973 included teaching salary funds for fiscal 1975, space was rented from the Friendswood Development Company in the Vanguard Building on Gemini Boulevard in Clear Lake City. A charter faculty of 46 was recruited and classes began in September 1974 for 1,096 students while construction of the Bayou Building was underway.

The new institution was well received. 1,355 students enrolled in the spring of 1975. The university moved into the first part of the Bayou Building over Labor Day 1975 and student body increased to 2,632 for the fall semester 1975. It increased again to 2,898 in the following spring of 1976.



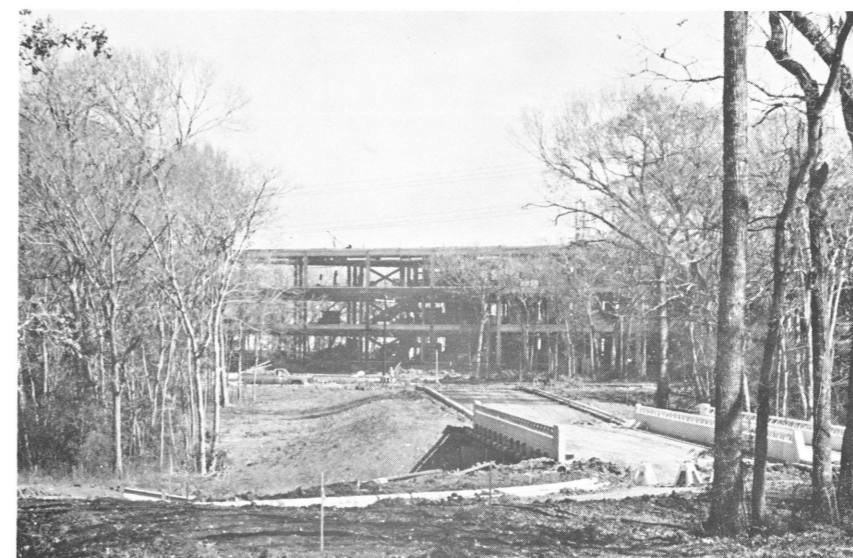


The Bayou Building was completed in August 1976, and 4,032 students enrolled, exceeding the administration's fondest hopes. At a time when most university enrollments were at a stand-still, UH/CLC registered an increase of 55% over the previous year.

Although beginning students were told the university at first was not able to offer enough variety in courses to graduate seniors who transferred, one student, Connie Seymour, completed her degree requirements in one year. Her diploma was presented at a memorable graduation luncheon on May 17, 1975. Seven more students were graduated in July 1975. President Hoffman presented 147 diplomas at the initial commencement, held in Atrium II on May 17, 1976. Senator A.R. Schwartz was the guest speaker.

UH/CLC received full accreditation December 15, 1976, by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and in April 1977 was elected to full membership in the Association of Texas Colleges and Universities. While a candidate for these memberships UH/CLC credits were all fully transferrable.

A rapid three year growth to more than 4,000 students may not continue as the reservoir of those who awaited the opening of the institution diminishes. However, the establishment of UH/CLC at this time and place has been fully justified by student and community acceptance.



Architectural concepts of the Bayou Building

Seeking the appropriate concept for a modern campus in a subtropical, suburban area, Coulson Tough, then Vice President for Facilities Planning for the University of Houston, and the chancellor, even before his formal appointment on November 1, 1972, visited several new universities to gather design ideas.

Since the Gulf Coast terrain is flat, with heavy rainfall, high winds and high summer temperatures, the planners favored a structure that would permit a maximum of varied indoor activity and reduce utility consumption.

Academic planning focused on interdisciplinary programs, so the megastructure concept emerged when Mr. Tough, one fine day, said to Chancellor Neumann, "What do you think of Houston's Galleria Shopping Center as an educational structure?"

Why not eliminate walking between collegiate-size buildings in rainy winters, blistering summers, or windy autumns? Why allow precious energy to leak through a multitude of walls when all facilities could be compacted into one building?

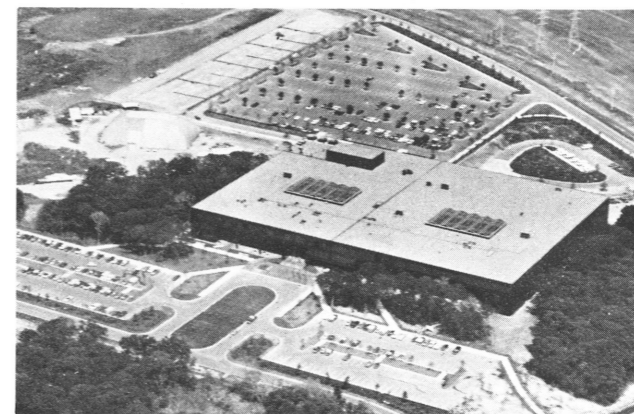


The concept allows an economy in building materials, with the "skin" alone accounting for a 50% saving in construction costs. There is no need for utility tunnels between buildings if there is only one building. Space allocation, possible expansion, human interaction are all made easier in this pattern.

After preliminary studies by William L. Pereira Associates, Los Angeles, a general plan was approved to encompass roughly one-half million square feet under one roof. The three storied structure would be built in two stages and would provide spaces for most of the essential university functions.

Classrooms, laboratories, administrative offices, faculty suites, library, auditorium, cafeteria, bookstore, power plant, security offices, and student service areas, including a medical office, recreation rooms, gathering rooms, and lounge areas all were brought into the final design.

Only the preprimary laboratory school, the fine arts studios, diagnostic education center, physical education, plant maintenance and the print shop are housed elsewhere.



The building is constructed on stilts to allow for possible subsidence and flooding; thus the first floor is four feet above grade level and 27 feet above sea level. No significant instrumentation is in the basement. The mechanisms for elevators and power are contained within the structure.

LAYOUT

Classrooms, seminar rooms, and lecture halls, as well as laboratories, are usually in the interior of the building, leaving window space for the offices where people normally spend longer periods of time. Faculty are housed in suites for eight to 15 people who share logistical and secretarial support. To foster a community and interdisciplinary atmosphere, offices are assigned to mingle the academic disciplines.

The classrooms and labs are small for upper-level and graduate classes. Faculty offices are designed to encourage maximum faculty presence; 80% have outside illumination, ample bookspace and privacy for study and advising.

The surrounding forest gives the Bayou Building a quiet and remote environment. Wooded areas have been preserved in their natural state, paths cleared, and in the forest behind the building, nature trails wind among the trees. The Bayou Building is designed with all-window walls to bring the freshness of green trees into the offices, to give each its own special beauty.



Two three-storied atrium areas are airy centers of light as well as hubs of action. Students, faculty, staff, and guests encounter one another as they cross through and around them on busy days, taking time to stop and visit, conduct a bit of business, or sit and study among the tropical trees and plants.



LIBRARY, AUDITORIUM, CAFETERIA

The library, approximately a fifth of the building space, is on the second and third floors. It is designed for easy access to books and periodicals. The collection is built around availability of microfilm and microfiche, which are cheaper to acquire and easier to store than hardback books. Due to a special acquisitions appropriation during the planning period, the university was able to acquire the complete libraries of St. Joseph's College (Emmetsburg, Md.) and Parsons College (Fairfield, Iowa) when these institutions closed their doors. Another library of out-of-print books was bought jointly with UH Central Campus. By the end of the third year, the UH/CLC library numbers 364,000 volumes available to the public, a respectable number for a new institution.

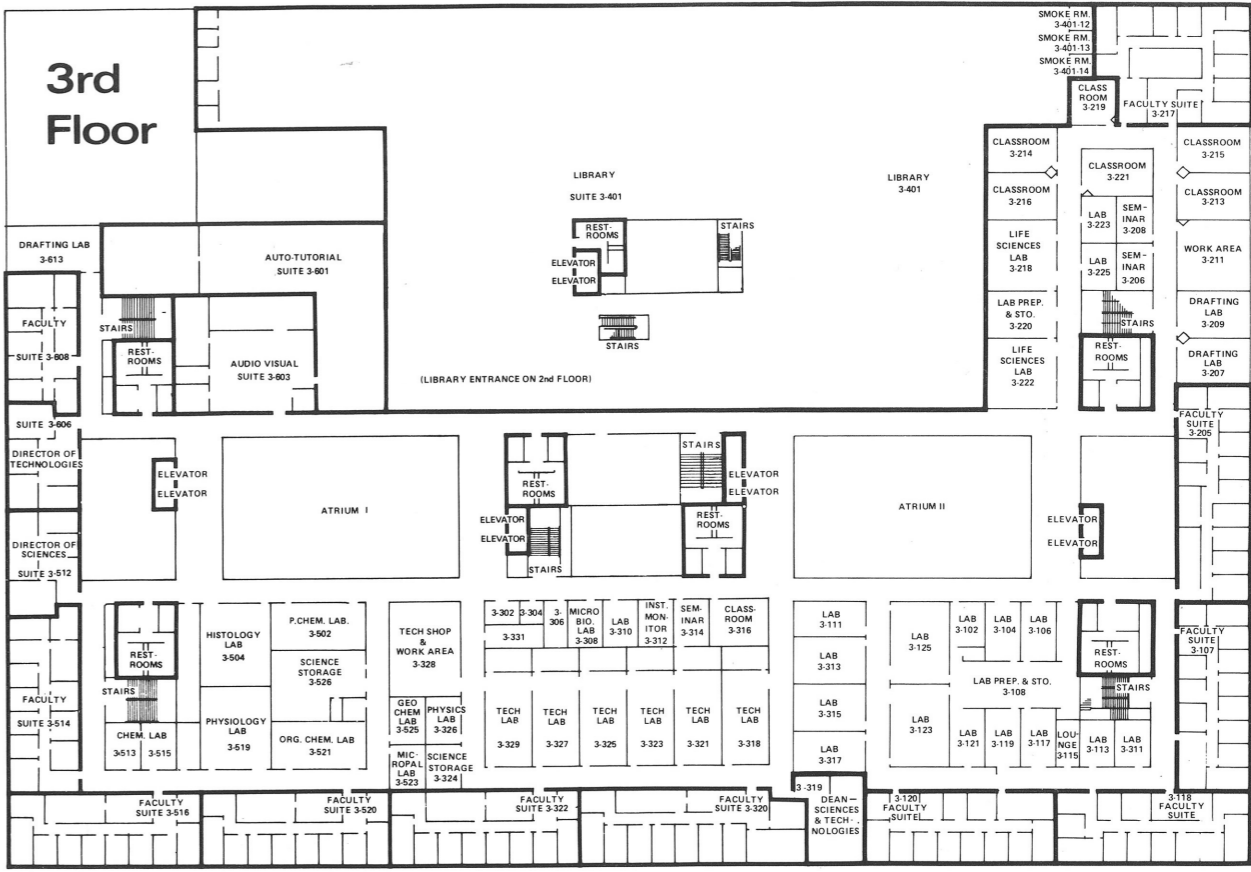
The auditorium seats 510, has a full stage suitable for every kind of theatrical and musical activity. Although too small for commencements, its fine acoustics were proven by a pair of inaugural concerts by the Houston Symphony under Lawrence Foster in April 1976.

Like much of the library, the cafeteria looks

out onto the wooded nature preserve on the east side of the campus. There is a dining patio popular with students and faculty in good weather.

Under the art acquisitions policy of the UH Board of Regents, we have installed a number of outstanding pieces of sculpture. Foremost among these is the hallmark piece on the oval in front of the Bayou Building by the leading Spanish sculptor Pablo Serrano. In its two complementary shapes, it symbolizes the position of this campus between the NASA Johnson Space Center and the Armand Bayou Nature Preserve, the juxtaposition of man and nature, technology and environment, spirit and matter, and the total duality of life.

The white marble abstract on the second floor of Atrium I is by Takiguchi, and an aluminum abstract by William Crovello of New York will shortly be installed in Atrium II. David Parsons of Rice University is completing a commission of a group of birds in flight for Atrium I. Two-dimensional art is also gradually being acquired by gift and purchase to enhance the building.



BOARD OF REGENTS

Officers

A.J. Farfel, Chairman
J.A. Elkins, Jr., Vice Chairman
Mrs. Gus S. Wortham, Secretary
Leonard Rauch, Assistant Secretary

Members

J. David Armistead Lubbock
Robert L. Grainger Houston
Mack H. Hannah, Jr. Houston
Travis C. Johnson El Paso
Willie C. Wells Houston

**ADMINISTRATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON AT
CLEAR LAKE CITY**

President Philip G. Hoffman, Ph.D., HH.D., LL.D., L.H.D.
Chancellor Alfred R. Neumann, Ph.D., LL.D.
Vice Chancellor and Provost Louis J. Rodriguez, Ph.D.
Vice Chancellor for Financial Services James T. Hale, M.B.A.
Dean, School of Human Sciences and Humanities Calvin Cannon, Ph.D.
Dean, School of Professional Studies Rosemary Pledger, D.B.A.
Dean, School of Sciences and Technologies Robert Schuhmann, Ph.D.
Dean of Student Services C. Van Wyatt, Ph.D.
Vice President for Academic Affairs, UH System Roger Singleton, Ph.D.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL
TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
AT CLEAR LAKE CITY**

Rodney Allbright President, Alvin Community College
Robert Cloud President, Lee College
J.R. Jackson President, Brazosport College
M.M. Plexco President, Galveston College
Thomas Sewell Vice President, San Jacinto College
Fred Taylor President, College of the Mainland
W.W. Thorne President, North Harris County College
J.B. Whiteley President, Houston Community College

Schools and Programs

SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

Programs in Business and Industry
Accounting (BS, MS)
Business and Industrial Management (BBA, MBA)
General Business (BBA)
Industrial Management (BBA)
Marketing Management (BBA)
Personnel Management (BBA)
Economics (BS, MS)
Finance (BS, MS)
Transportation (BS, MS)

Programs in Professional Education
Education Related Sciences (MS)
Educational Management (MS)
Preparation for College Teaching (MA, MS)
Preparation for Secondary Teaching (in major field)
Preparation for Teaching:
Middle through High School (MA, MS)
Preparation for Teaching:
Pre-School and Elementary (BS, MS)
Professional Certifications:
Educational Diagnostician
Mid-Management (Principal)
Supervisor
Reading Specialist
Counselor
Professional Elementary
Professional Secondary
Certificate Endorsements:
Bilingual
Kindergarten
Early Childhood Education for Exceptional
Children
Language/Learning Disabilities
School Librarian (Provisional)

Programs in Public Affairs
Administration of Health Services (BS, MS)
Human Resources Utilization (BA, MA)
Environmental Management (BS, MS)
Public Management (BA, MA)
Resource Utilization (BS)
Urban and Regional Planning (MA)

SCHOOL OF HUMAN SCIENCES

Programs in Humanities
Applied Design and Visual Arts (BA)
Humanities (BA, MA)
Literature (BA, MA)
Historical Studies (BA, MA)
Theater Arts (BA)

Programs in Human Sciences
Health, Leisure and Sports (BS)
Studies of the Future (MS)
Behavioral Sciences (BA, MA)

SCHOOL OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Programs in Science for Society
Allied Health Sciences (BS)
(Medical Record Administration)
(Medical Technology)
Biological Sciences (BA, BS, MS)
Mathematical Sciences (BA, BS, MS)
Physical Sciences (BA, BS, MS)

Programs in Technologies
Avionics Instrumentation (BS, MS)
Computer Applications (BS, MS)
Electro-Optical Technology (BS, MS)
Information Systems and Retrieval (BA, MA)
Oceanographic Instrumentation (BS, MS)
Process Monitoring and Control (BS, MS)

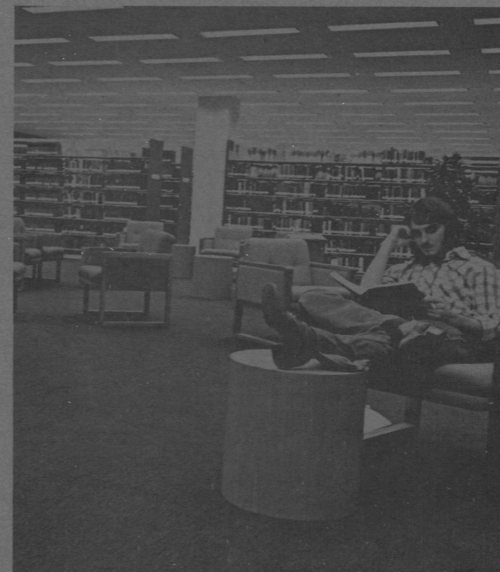
Bachelor of General Studies Program

The Bachelor of General Studies degree (BGS) makes it possible to organize a variety of courses for personal enrichment rather than as a foundation for graduate study. BGS programs are under the supervision of the Deans.



FACTS ABOUT THE BAYOU BUILDING

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Acreage: | 487 acres, donated by Friendswood Development Co., valued at 7 million dollars at time of gift |
| Size: | 520 x 360 feet, three floors, total 502,605 gross square feet, or 11.5 acres under one roof. Perimeter: 1/3 mile. |
| Construction Cost: | \$24,000,000 |
| Architects: | Clear Lake Campus Architects: A joint venture by S.I. Morris Associates; The White, Budd, Van Ness partnership; Golemon & Rolfe |
| Major Contractors: | Zapata Warrior Constructors (Construction management) Fischbach & Moore (Mechanical Contractor) Natkin & Company (Electrical Contractor) Binswanger Glass Co. (Building Exterior Contractor) Brown & Root, Inc. (Site Development) Landscape Design & Construction (Landscape Contractor) Britain Electric Co. (Outdoor Electrical Contractor) |
| Landscape Architects: | Sasaki, Dawson and DeMay (Watertown, Mass.); George Porcher Associates (Houston, Texas) |
| Consultants: | Espey, Huston & Associates (Environmental Consultants) Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates (Landscape Architects) Binkley & Holmes, Inc. (Civil Engineering Consultants) Lockwood, Andrews & Newnam (Mechanical Consultants) Wilbur Smith & Associates (Traffic Consultants) William L. Pereira Associates (Concept Consultants) McClelland Engineers, Inc. (Subsidence Consultants) Philip C. Williams (Planning Consultant) |



| | |
|--|--|
| Representing University of Houston System: | Coulson Tough, Vice President for Facilities Planning and Construction, 1971-1973 William Wright, Acting Director, May, -October, 1973 Clifton W. Miller, Vice President for Facilities Planning and Construction, September 1, 1973-February 18, 1977 Ted Montz, Acting Vice President, Facilities Planning and Construction, February 19, 1977- |
|--|--|

Ground Breaking: May 1, 1974

Occupancy: Phase I on September 1, 1975
Phase II on August 15, 1976

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Exterior Finish: | Bronzed anodized aluminum and tinted glass |
| Interior Finish: | Oak paneling and painted wall surfaces. Carpeted or vinyl tile floors. |
| Exterior Landscaping: | 788 trees, 3747 shrubs |
| Interior Landscaping: | Atrium I, 30 ft. planter with tropical plants Atrium II, movable planters |
| Student Space: | 76 Classrooms and Seminars 36 Science and technology laboratories 510-seat Auditorium 1730 seats available at any one time in classrooms and laboratories |
| Parking Spaces: | Total spaces available 1321 |
| Faculty Spaces: | 22 Suites housing 232 Faculty Members 13 Research laboratories 3 Deans' offices 7 Program Directors suites |



**Other Offices
and Spaces:**

Chancellor
Vice Chancellor and Provost
Vice Chancellor for Financial Services and
related offices (Purchasing, Accounting,
Payroll, Bursar)
Institutional Services (Personnel)
Admissions and Registrar
Counseling and Placement
Student Activities
Health Services
Recreation Rooms
Bookstore
Student Store
Cafeteria and Patio Dining Area
Power Plant

Materials Used:

60 million pounds of concrete
2,200 tons of structural steel
40,000 square feet of aluminum
52,800 square feet of glass exterior
14,000 light fixtures



Construction Time:

Phase I, 16 months; Phase II, 11 more
months

Library:

221,536 Volumes of books and periodicals
48,344 Microfilm reels
560,933 Microfiche pieces
or equivalent to 364,000 volumes
as of May 1st, 1977
101,000 square feet floor space
650,000-bound volume shelf capacity
900 seats



