# ALABAMA COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION PLANNING AND COORDINATION ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

**CHAPTER 300-2-1 PROGRAM REVIEW**

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| **300-2-1-.01**the context | **Definitions Recognized By The Commission.**clearly indicates otherwise, the definitions | Unless |

recognized by the Commission are as follows throughout these rules:

1. Commission: The Alabama Commission on Higher Education created by Alabama Code Sections 16-5-1, et. seq.

[ADD DEF Academic Unit from 300-2-1-.10]

1. Unit of Instruction: An organizational structure which offers instructional courses or other activities for academic credit. This definition pertains to institutions, branches, and campuses as well as colleges, schools, divisions, departments, institutes, and centers within institutions which offer courses or other activities for academic credit.
2. ~~Existing Unit of Instruction: A unit of instruction in place prior to August 19, 1994. Official documentation must be available to support the existence of a unit of instruction.~~
3. ~~Proposed New Unit of Instruction: A unit of instruction not in place prior to August 19, 1994. Several new units which offer academic credit are subject to Commission approval, including a new institution (including one formed by consolidation), branch, campus, school, college, division, or institute.~~
4. Unit of Research: An organizational structure for those activities intended to produce one or more research outcomes, including the creation of new knowledge, the organization of knowledge, and the application of knowledge. Might include such entities as research divisions, bureaus, institutes, centers, and experiment stations.
5. Unit of Public Service: An organizational structure established to make available to the public the various unique resources and capabilities of an institution for the specific purpose of responding to local, regional, or statewide needs or problems. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 5/20/88 and 8/19/94; and revisions adopted by the Commission on 6/21/91 and 8/19/94; Code of Ala. 1975, Chapter 5, Paragraphs 16-5-1; 16-5-8).

[ADD DEF Unit of Administration from 300-2-1-.11]

1. Higher Education/Postsecondary Education Institutions: Institutions which provide formal programs of instruction with curricula designed primarily for students who have completed the requirements for a high school diploma or its equivalent. This includes academic, occupational, professional, and continuing professional education programs. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
2. Public Institutions of Higher Education: Those public educational institutions in Alabama which have been authorized by the Legislature or by the Constitution to provide formal education including vocational, technical, collegiate, professional, or any other form of education, above the secondary school level (Code of Ala. 1975, 16-5-1).These institutions are controlled and operated by publicly elected or appointed officials and derive their primary support from public funds. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
3. Private Institutions of Higher Education: An institution of higher education which is controlled by an individual or agency other than the state, a subdivision of the state, or the federal government and is usually supported primarily by other than public funds and operated by other than publicly elected or appointed officials. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
4. Private Nonprofit Institution: A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency of control receives no compensation other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk. These include both independent not-for-profit institutions and those affiliated with a religious organization. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
5. Private For-Profit (Profit-Making) Institution: A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency of control receives compensation other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
6. College or University System: Two or more separately accredited colleges or universities under the governance of a single board and under the control or supervision of a single executive head. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
7. Multicampus Institution: A single institution which operates on two or more administratively equal campuses. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
8. University: An institution of higher education usually composed of several schools and colleges. The institution normally confers undergraduate degrees, primarily the baccalaureate. It also may confer graduate degrees, such as masters, doctorates, and specialist in education, as well as one or more first professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine.(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
9. Upper Division College or University: An institution of higher education which does not enroll freshmen or sophomores and offers courses and programs only at the junior, senior, and possibly graduate level. The institution normally confers the baccalaureate degree and, in some instances, graduate degrees. Students matriculated in formal programs of study transfer the lower division

(freshman-sophomore) component from other institutions.(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)

[ADD DEF Senior Institution]

1. Community College: A lower division institution which offers university parallel transfer programs which culminate in the award of Associate in Arts or Associate in Science degrees as well as “career” or “applied” programs to prepare students for occupational, technical, or paraprofessional employment. The applied programs, varying in length, culminate in certificates, diplomas, or Associate in Applied Science degrees. Considerable emphasis is placed on developmental/ remedial studies and continuing education. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
2. Junior College: A lower division institution similar in role and mission to the Community College. The main

distinction is in the scope of the curriculum, i.e. the junior college is generally less comprehensive than the community

college in its “applied” programs and is primarily a transfer institution designed to offer the first two years of a baccalaureate degree. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)

1. Technical College: A lower division institution which offers occupational programs in trade and industrial, technical and applied science fields. These programs culminate in certificates, diplomas, and associate degrees. Technical Colleges accredited by the Commission on Occupational Education Institutions (COEI) may grant the Associate in Applied Technology degree (AAT), while those accredited by the Commission on Colleges (COC) may grant the Associate in Applied Science (AAS) degree. The technical college may not offer the transfer AA and AS degrees. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission 8/19/94.)
2. Branch: A degree-granting division of an institution located in a geographical setting separate from the sponsoring institution’s main campus or central administration and authorized for a stated purpose in relation to the sponsoring institution and the area served. ~~The branch offers all requirements for completing degree programs in two or more fields of study as classified by the CIP taxonomy at the~~

~~six-digit level.~~ A branch provides the necessary administrative services, student services, financial resources, library, and physical facilities to provide adequate support for degree programs offered. (Definition was adopted by the Commission on 8/24/79; revision adopted 8/19/94.)

1. Campus: The grounds and buildings of an institution of higher education. ~~(From Operation Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
2. Main Campus: The physical boundaries of the campus where the institution’s principal administrative offices are located. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
3. ~~Branch Campus: The physical boundaries of the location of an institution branch. (From Operational Definitions adopts by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
4. Off-campus Site: The specific location where one or more courses are offered for academic credit away from the sponsoring institution’s main campus. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
5. ~~Off-campus Facility: The actual physical plant in which instruction is conducted at an off-campus site. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
6. [REPLACE this and below with MAJOR/ MINOR ACADEMIC UNITS] ~~College: An instructional unit within a university which usually includes several academic divisions and/or departments and is usually administered by a dean. Often, though not always, a college is a more prominent or inclusive unit than a school. As used here, the term “college” does not pertain to separate institutions known as colleges,~~

~~such as junior college, community college, technical college, or Athens State College. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

1. ~~School: An instructional unit within an institution of higher education which usually encompasses a professional discipline such as medicine, engineering, education, etc. and which often includes several academic divisions and/or departments. A school is usually under the administration of a dean or director. Often, though not always, a school is less inclusive than a college. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.~~
2. ~~Division: An instructional unit which usually includes two or more academic departments representing allied fields of study. (For example, a Division of Natural Sciences might include departments of biology, chemistry, physics and geology). Usually, but not always, a division is a more prominent entity than a department. (Some institutions identify the department as the more inclusive unit. In such cases, the department might include several divisions.) (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
3. ~~Department: An instructional unit encompassing a discrete branch of study; usually located within a division and/or a school or college. The department is usually a less inclusive unit than a division, although this is not always the case. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
4. ~~Center: A place, area, or concentration of resources marked significantly by an indicated activity, pursuit or interest. A center may involve instruction, research or service or some combination of the three. It may or may not offer courses or other activities for academic credit. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
5. ~~Institute: An association of persons or organizations that collectively constitute a technical or professional authority in a field of work, study, research, or service. An institute may or may not offer courses or other activities for academic credit. Sometimes the term is used interchangeably with a center or an entire special purpose institution. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
6. ~~Bureau: A specialized administrative unit of an institution that usually serves as a clearing house or intermediary for exchanging information, making contacts or coordinating related activities. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
7. Program of Instruction: An organized set of courses and related activities for which, upon satisfactory completion, some degree, diploma, or certificate is awarded. This does not include areas of specialization or concentration within a program. If an institution wishes to give such options discrete program identify, they must first be reviewed and approved by the Commission. Options within programs will not be separately identified in the Commission’s Academic Program Inventory, and the institution may not identify such options as degree programs in its catalog or other publications.
8. Existing Program of Instructions: A program which is currently identified in the Commission’s Academic Program Inventory.
9. New Program of Instruction: A program which has not been approved by the Commission and added to its Academic Program Inventory~~.(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 5/20/88 and 8/19/94; and revisions adopted by the Commission on 6/21/91; Code of Ala. 1975, Chapter 5, Paragraphs 16-5-1; 16-5-8).~~

(aa) [REPLACE with REGULAR, JOINT, DUAL, COMBINED, etc.] ~~Cooperative Program of Instruction: A program which is under the sponsorship of a single institution (identified as the primary institution) but which contains elements of resource sharing agreed upon by one or more other institutions (the secondary institution(s)). The administrative control of such a program and commitment for maintaining the resources necessary to support it are the responsibility of the primary institution. The degree is granted under the seal of the primary institution and the program will be identified in the Commission’s Academic Program Inventory for that institution only. The program is so structured that should the elements contributed by the secondary institution(s) be discontinued, the basic strength of the program will not be damaged seriously and the institution administering the program will be able to continue to do so with few or no additional resources. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 5/20/88 and revised on 6/21/91 and 8/19/94.)~~

~~(bb) Joint Program: A program which is mutually sponsored by two or more institutions leading to a single degree which is conferred by both or all participating institutions. A joint degree program is unique and distinguishable from any program offered independently at any one of the institutions. A~~

~~joint degree program exhibits the following specific characteristics:~~

1. ~~The program is planned, implemented, and monitored by a joint committee comprised of representatives from all participating institutions and is managed by an academic administrator or by co-academic administrators jointly appointed by and responsible to both or all participating institutions.~~
2. ~~The program has a common faculty who hold joint appointments at all participating institutions.~~
3. ~~The program has common entrance requirements, curriculum, and degree requirements agreed upon by all participating institutions.~~
4. ~~For joint graduate programs, common qualifying examinations should be given and jointly graded by the participating institutions.~~
5. ~~The program is based on carefully prescribed and explicitly stated procedures for sharing resources at participating institutions.~~
6. ~~The program leads to a single degree granted under the seals of all participating institutions. If a joint program is to be offered by two or more institutions which are within the same system but are under a single executive head, explicit procedures must be developed and stated that will assure equal administrative oversight of the program.~~
7. ~~The joint program is so designed that its viability is dependent upon the shared resources of the participating institutions. In the event one or more of the participating institutions cannot meet its commitments and responsibilities, the program would be terminated. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 5/20/88 and revised on 8/19/94.)~~

~~(cc) Shared Program: A program of instruction that is mutually sponsored by two or more institutions and leads to a single degree or other award of completion which is jointly conferred by all participating institutions. A shared program is very similar to a joint program. However, the withdrawal of one of more participating institutions from a shared program does not automatically preclude the continuation of the program by the remaining participants or the reversion to independent~~

~~program status by institutions which offered independent programs prior to entering the shared program agreement. The purpose of a shared program is to allow institutions to pool their resources in order to offer a collaborative program of greater depth, breadth, academic quality, productivity, and economy than would generally be possible through independent single programs. It is also expected that shared programs will help reduce program duplication. Guidelines for shared programs are listed below.~~

1. ~~An institution may participate in a shared program only at a degree level currently recognized within it Commission approved Instructional Role Matrix.~~
2. ~~At least one of the participating institutions must have an independent program in the same area and at the same level in operation at the time the shared program is proposed.~~
3. ~~No institution may offer a separate independent program in the same area and at the same level while participating in a shared program.~~
4. ~~Should one or more participating institutions withdraw from the shared program, it may be continued if at least two institutions remain. This would constitute an alteration of an existing program and would require Commission approval as such.~~
5. ~~Should the shared program be discontinued, participating institutions which previously had independent programs may revert back to independent program status subject to program alteration approval by the Commission.~~
6. ~~The shared program is treated as a single program for viability purposes.~~
7. ~~Proposals for shared programs must include documentation that necessary approval has been received from all relevant accrediting agencies. Similar documentation must be presented if the program is altered in any way or when an institution wishes to revert to independent program status.~~
8. ~~The program is planned, implemented, and monitored by a joint committee comprised of representatives from all participating institutions and is managed by an academic~~

~~administrator or by co-academic administrators jointly appointed by and responsible to all participating institutions.~~

1. ~~The program has a common faculty who hold joint appointments at all participating institutions.~~
2. ~~The program has common entrance requirements, curriculum, and degree requirements agreed upon by all participating institutions.~~
3. ~~For shared graduate programs, common qualifying examinations should be given and jointly graded by the participating institutions.~~
4. ~~The program is based on carefully prescribed and explicitly stated procedures for sharing resources at participating institutions.~~
5. ~~The program leads to a single degree granted under the seals of all participating institutions. If a shared program is to be offered by two or more institutions which are within the same system but are under a single executive head, explicit procedures must be developed and stated that will assure equal administrative oversight of the program. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on~~

~~April 24, 1998.)~~

(dd) [REPLACE with DEFS from EXT/ALT] ~~Reasonable Extension or Alteration of a Unit or Program of Instruction: Modification of an existing unit or program of instruction which does not change its essential character, integrity, or objectives. Such modifications do not create new units or programs of instruction. Program changes may include reasonable extensions such as the addition of a new area of specialization (concentration, option, emphasis, focus, track), or reasonable alterations such as a change in degree nomenclature at the same degree level (except doctoral), or a change in program title or CIP code, provided these modifications are within the Commission guidelines. Provisions for reasonable extensions or alterations of units or programs of instruction do not relate to the addition of off-campus sites or adding any new unit or program. (From Operation Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94. See 300-2-1-.01(d)1 for the Commission’s requirements.)~~

(ee) [REPLACE with PROGRAM OF STUDY OR PROGRAM COURSEWORK] ~~Major: That part of a degree program which consists of a specified group of courses in a particular discipline or field. While practices vary among institutions, a~~

~~baccalaureate program major usually consists of 28 semester hours (42 quarter hours) or more. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(ff) Minor: That part of a degree program which consists of a specified group of courses in a particular discipline or field usually constituting a minimum of 18 semester hours (27 quarter hours). ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94).~~

(gg) Specialization, Concentration, Option, Focus, Track, Emphasis: Synonymous terms that represent a specified group of courses within a program of instruction. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(hh) Degree: An award conferred by a college, university or other higher/postsecondary education institution as official recognition for the successful completion of a prescribed program of studies. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

1. Associate’s Degree: An undergraduate award granted on completion of an educational program that is lower than the baccalaureate and that requires at least two but less than four academic years of full-time equivalent college work. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
2. Bachelor’s Degree: An undergraduate award that normally requires the completion of at least four but not more than five academic years of full-time equivalent college work. Also includes accelerated bachelor’s degrees which are completed in three calendar years. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
3. Master’s Degree: A graduate level award that requires the completion of a program of study at least the full-time equivalent of one but usually not more than two academic years of work beyond the bachelor’s degree. In professional fields, it is sometimes an advanced professional degree earned after the first-professional degree. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)
4. Educational Specialist’s Degree (Ed.S): A graduate level award that requires completion of an organized program of study consisting of the full-time equivalent of one academic year of work beyond the master’s degree, but does not

meet the requirements of academic degrees at the doctoral level. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)

1. ~~First-Professional Degree [Update to Doctor’s degree professional practice]: An award that requires completion of a program that meets all the following criteria: completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; at least two years of college work prior to entering the program; and a total of at least six academic years of college work to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional program itself. Among the degrees included are the following: Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), Law (J.D.), Medicine (M.D.), Optometry (O.D.) and Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.).~~

~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

1. ~~Doctoral Degree [Update to Doctor’s degree research]: An earned graduate level academic award carrying the title of doctor, such as the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), Doctor of Education (Ed.D.), Doctor of Science (Sc.D.) and Doctor of Public Health (D.P.H.). Does not include first-professional degrees such as M.D., D.M.D., or J.D. or “honorary” degrees such as the LL.D., D.H.L., D.D., or Litt.D. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(ii) Diploma: A formal award certifying the successful completion of a prescribed postsecondary education program. In Alabama, the diploma, which ranges from 48 to 90 quarter hours, is only awarded by the community and technical colleges.(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)

(jj) [REPLACE with FOR-CREDIT NON-DEGREE CERT] ~~Certificate: A formal award certifying the satisfactory completion of a prescribed program of study. The certificate is less than a degree, and its curriculum in many instances is related to the student’s employment or professional advancement.In the two-year college system of Alabama, a Certificate requires a minimum of 15-quarter hours and a maximum of 90-quarter hours.(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(kk) ~~Credit: Recognition of attendance and performance in an instructional activity (course or program) that can be applied by a recipient toward the requirements for a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94).~~

(ll) Credit Hour: A unit of measure representing the time and activity required for one hour of credit. Usually, this involves the equivalent of 50 minutes of instruction each week for a semester, trimester, or quarter. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(mm) Contact Hour: A unit of measure that represents a minimum of 50 minutes of scheduled instruction given to students. Also referred to as clock hour. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(nn) Academic Year: The period of an institution’s regular session, generally extending from September to June, usually divided as semesters, trimesters, quarters or the 4-1-4 plan. These designations are sometimes referred to as “terms.” ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

1. Quarter: The quarter calendar consists of three quarters of about 10-12 weeks each. There may be an additional summer quarter. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
2. Semester: The semester calendar consists of two semesters of about 16-18 weeks each. There may be an additional summer session. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
3. ~~Trimester: The trimester calendar is composed of three terms of about 15 weeks each. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
4. ~~4-1-4 Plan: The 4-1-4 calendar is composed of four courses taken for four months, one course taken for one month, and four courses taken for four months. There may be an additional summer session. (From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(oo) Faculty: Persons whose specific assignments customarily are made for the purpose of conducting instruction, research, or public service as a principal activity (or activities), and who hold academic rank titles of professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, or the equivalent of any of these academic ranks. If their principal activity is instructional, faculty may include deans, directors, or the equivalent, as well as associate or assistant

deans and departmental or division heads. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

1. Full-time Faculty: Faculty employed full-time by a single institution (as defined by the institution). ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
2. Part-time Faculty: Faculty employed less than full-time (as defined by the institution). ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
3. Adjunct Faculty: A faculty position where one has an occasional or temporary affiliation with an institution in performing a duty or service in an auxiliary capacity (as defined by the institution). ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(pp) Merger: One institution relinquishes its assets and degree granting authority and is dissolved into another with the second institution remaining as the sole surviving entity. Might involve the closure of a campus or one institution becoming a branch of the other. (~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

1. (qq) Administrative Consolidation: Two or more institutions are placed under a single executive head without program interchange. All involved institutions maintain separate functional identities. This does not constitute a multicampus institution, but rather two or more separate institutions operating under a single executive head. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~
2. (rr) Institutional Consolidation: Two or more institutions join to form a distinctly new unit, often with a new name. This results in a single multicampus institution operating under one chief executive officer and under one regional accreditation designation. Often involves program relocation or exchange. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

(ss) Consortium: A formal federation or association of two or more separate institutions for one or more specific purposes, usually involving a statement of mutual obligations and resource-sharing. ~~(From Operational Definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/19/94.)~~

DEFINITIONS TO ADD FROM NEW POLICIES:

Institutional/Instructional Role

Service Area

Distance Ed

Modality/ Mode of Delivery

Non-Resident IHE

Authorization

SARA

Accreditation/ specialized accreditation

SACSCOC

CIP Code, title, nomenclature

NCES/IPEDS

SOC Code

Lower-division coursework—UG coursework

Upper-division coursework—UG coursework

Graduate coursework

Internship

WBL

Clinical

Practicum

Apprenticeship

Dual Enrollment/early college

Degree level

ALSDE/ALSBE

Educator Preparation Provider (EPP)

Program Coursework

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~~Non-credit Courses (Off-campus Offerings), 300-2-1-.05(4)(c)2.~~

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~~Off-campus Course, 300-2-1-.05(3)(f)~~

~~Off-campus Facility, 300-2-1-.01(r); 300-2-1-.05(3)(b) Off-campus Instruction, 300-2-1-.05~~

~~Off-campus Prison Sites, 300-2-1-.05(4)(o) Off-campus Program, 300-2-1-.05(3)(g)~~

~~Off-campus Site, 300-2-1-.01(q); 300-2-1-.05(3)(a)~~

~~Option, 300-2-1-.01(gg); 300-2-1-.06(1)~~

~~Part-time Faculty, 300-2-1-.01(oo)2; 300-2-1-.05(3)(i) Private Institutions of Higher Education, 300-2-1-.01(g)~~

~~Private For-Profit (Profit Making) Institution, 300-2-1-.01(g)2 Private Nonprofit Institution, 300-2-1-.01(g)1~~

~~Program of Instruction, 300-2-1-.01(z)~~

~~Proposed New Unit of Instruction, 300-2-1-.01(b)2 Public Institutions of Higher Education, 300-2-1-.01(f) Quarter, 300-2-1-.01(nn)1~~

~~Reasonable Extension or Alteration of a Unit or Program of Instruction, 300-2-1-.01(dd)~~

~~Reinstatement of an Inactive Program, 300-2-1-.06(2)(m); 300-2-1-.07~~

~~School, 300-2-1-.01(t)~~

~~Semester, 300-2-1-.01(nn)2 Shared Program, 300-2-1-.01(cc)~~

~~Specialization, 300-2-1-.01(gg); 300-2-1-.06(1)~~

~~Technical College, 300-2-1-.01(n) Termination of a Program, 300-2-1-.06(2)(n) Track, 300-2-1-.01(gg); 300-2-1-.06(1)~~

~~Training for Business and Industry (Off-campus Offerings), 300-2-1-.05(4)(c)~~

~~Trimester, 300-2-1-.01(nn)3~~

~~Unit of Instruction, 300-2-1-.01(b); 300-2-1-.06(2)(k)~~

~~Unit of Public Service, 300-2-1-.01(d); 300-2-1-.06(2)(k)~~

~~Unit of Research, 300-2-1-.01(c); 300-2-1-.06(2)(k)~~

~~Units or Programs of Instruction (Courses) (Non-Alabama Institutions), 300-2-1-.02(3)(a)~~

~~University, 300-2-1-.01(j)~~

~~University or College System, 300-2-1-.01(h)~~

~~Upper Division College or University, 300-2-1-.01(k) Withdrawal of a Proposed Program, 300-2-1-.04(7)~~

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**Statutory Authority:** Code of Ala. 1975, §§16-5-1, et. seq.

**History: New Rule:** Filed June 12, 1995; effective

July 17, 1995. (This rule is based on definitions included in the Alabama Code, Section 16-5-1, and operational definitions adopted by the Commission on 8/24/79, 5/20/88, and 8/19/94; and revised on 3/30/90, 6/21/91, 6/19/92, and 8/19/94.) **Amended:** Filed March 12, 1996; effective April 16, 1996. **Amended:** Filed

August 4, 1998; effective September 8, 1998.