

Appendix



A.

BORROWING AND FINE REGULATIONS OF THE JOHN PEACE LIBRARY

Qualified borrowers are of three types: general, special, and limited borrowers.

General Borrowers:

- (1) Enrolled students at UTSA, UTHSC, UT Nursing School at San Antonio, and
- (2) Members of the UTSA non-professional staff. Students auditing only must secure a Limited Borrower's Card if they wish to borrow books.

Special Borrowers:

- (1) Members of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System;
- (2) Members of the administration, faculty and professional staff of The University of Texas System;
- (3) Members of the UTSA Associates and The University of Texas at San Antonio Development Board; and
- (4) Members of the professional staff of the Southwest Research Consortium.

Limited Borrowers:

- (1) Faculty of institutions belonging to CORAL;
- (2) Students of institutions belonging to CORAL and holding a valid CORAL checkout card; and
- (3) Holders of a Limited Borrower's Card.

The UTSA Library is open to the public for consultation. By depositing \$15.00 a Texas resident may obtain a Limited Borrower's Card for borrowing unrestricted materials in person; this deposit is also required of non-students who are auditing UTSA courses. The fee is waived for retired UT System faculty and professional staff, but all limited borrowers, except faculty of institutions belonging to CORAL, must obtain a card for identification purposes. Persons holding a Limited Borrower's Card are charged a fee of \$2.00 (plus copying costs, if any) for each inter-library loan request.

Fines are charged for materials that are overdue, lost, or damaged.

Fines for Overdue Materials:

Borrowers are subject to the following fines for failing to return materials on or before the due date. All fines are to be paid at the Circulation Desk. Students with outstanding fines have a hold placed on their records and are not allowed to register again until the fines have been paid. Faculty and staff may have paychecks withheld until fines have been paid.

- A. Two-hour materials — \$.25 per hour or fraction thereof per item. Maximum accumulation of \$10.00 per item.
- B. Two-day materials — \$1.00 per day or fraction thereof per item up to a maximum accumulation of \$10.00 per item.
- C. One-week and two-week materials — \$.05 per day or fraction thereof per item for the first seven days and \$.25 per day thereafter to a maximum accumulation of \$10.00 per item.
- D. Books recalled for reserve or for use by another borrower — \$1.00 per day or fraction thereof, commencing with the fifth calendar day after recall notice is mailed.

Fines for Loss or Damage:

All borrowers are charged for lost items. The charge for the item is the retail price listed in Books in Print or if the price is not available there, the charge is \$.05 per page plus \$2.25 for binding (based on University Microfilms Books on Demand charges). If the item has been damaged rather than lost and the material is repairable, a suitable assessment for repairs is made.

Whenever an item is presumed by the library to be lost, borrowers are liable for a processing fee of \$3.00.

Fines accumulate until the time at which the item is reported or presumed lost. Items are presumed by the library to be lost when no response is made to the second overdue or recall notice.

B.

PREPROFESSIONAL COURSES OF STUDY IN LAW AND THE HEALTH FIELDS

The University of Texas at San Antonio does not offer specific prelaw, premedical, predental or prenursing programs; rather students select courses of study in preparation for admission to law, medical, dental, and nursing schools in terms of individual preferences and in terms of specific program requirements of individual professional schools.

The semester hour and grade requirements set forth below are *minimum* requirements, and satisfaction of these requirements does not assure admission to any such professional schools, since application for admission far exceed spaces available.

Preparation for law school. Most law schools do not recommend or encourage students to concentrate in a particular area or discipline, although they do recommend that students acquire certain skills during their undergraduate career. Since these vary from school to school, students should be familiar with the requirements and preferences of the particular school or schools to which they intend to apply. That information can be obtained from the collection of current catalogs and directories for law schools in Texas and throughout the United States available through UT San Antonio's Prelaw Advisory Committee. Information on the procedures for admission to law schools and the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) is also available from the committee. Appointments to consult with members of the committee may be made through the Office of the Division of Social Sciences.

Preparation for medical school. In general, medical school admission committees do not state a preference about an undergraduate major field, leaving the student free to choose, after conferences with his or her advisor, a degree program suited to the student's special abilities and interests.

Admission requirements for The University of Texas Medical Schools are representative of admission requirements for most

other American medical schools. A minimum of 90 semester hours of college work is required including six semester hours of college English; two years of college biology (one year may be completed by examination for advanced standing, but one year must be completed in residence at a college and must include formal laboratory work); one-half year of college calculus; one year of college physics for science majors; two years of college chemistry (one year of general chemistry and one year of organic chemistry as required for science majors, each year to include the corresponding laboratory experience). A grade of "C" or better is required in these courses. All students are required to take the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). For specific requirements for admission to other medical schools, students should read the current edition of *Admission Requirements of Medical Colleges*, available in the Office of the Division of Allied Health and Life Science at UT San Antonio.

Preparation for dental school. Admission requirements for The University of Texas Dental Schools are also representative of admission requirements for most other American dental schools. A minimum of 60 semester hours of successfully completed college credit is required. These requirements are as follows: six semester hours of college English, two years of biology (one year may be completed by examination for advanced standing, but one year must be completed in residence at a college and must include formal laboratory work); one year of physics as required for science majors; two years of chemistry (one year of general chemistry, and one year of organic chemistry as required for science majors, each year to include the corresponding laboratory experience). All students are required to take the Dental Aptitude Test (DAT). For specific requirements for admission to other dental schools the student should read the current edition of *Admission Requirements for American Dental Schools* and the catalogs of the various dental schools, also available in the Office of the Division of Allied Health and Life Sciences.

Additional information on preprofessional courses of study in medicine and dentistry can be obtained at the Office of the Division of Allied Health and Life Sciences and through the Chairman of the Health Related Professions Advisory committee at UT San Antonio.

Preparation for nursing school. Admission requirements for The University of Texas System School of Nursing are likewise representative of admission requirements for most other American nursing schools. A minimum of 60 semester hours of college work from an accredited college or university is required, including six semester hours of college English, nine hours in behavioral sciences, twelve hours in history and government, three hours in statistics, and eighteen hours in natural sciences, which must include chemistry, anatomy, physiology, microbiology, and nutrition.

An overall minimum grade-point average of 2.0 is necessary. At least 2.0 is necessary in all required courses. For specific requirements for admission to other nursing schools, students should contact the School of Nursing in question. For admission to the UT School of Nursing at San Antonio, students should contact the Admission Office of the Health Science Center at San Antonio.

C.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR DETERMINING RESIDENCE STATUS

A student entering The University of Texas at San Antonio for the first time, or a student re-entering The University after an absence of more than one semester, should carefully read the rules governing the determination of residence, as stated below, so that he may be prepared, in the event of his classification as a nonresident of Texas, to pay the required tuition fee. This fee must be paid at the time of registration.

Chapter 54, Subtitle A, Title 3 of the Texas Education Code sets forth the regulations governing nonresident students in institutions of senior collegiate rank, effective January 20, 1973.

I. Minors*

Statute: Section 54.052(b) An individual, under twenty-one (21) years of age, who is living away from his family, and whose family resides in another state or has not resided in Texas for the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of registration shall be classified as a nonresident student;

Section 54.052(c) An individual, twenty-one (21) years of age or under, whose family has not resided in Texas for the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of registration shall be classified as a nonresident student regardless of whether he has become the legal ward of residents of Texas or has been adopted by residents of Texas while he is attending an educational institution in Texas, or within a 12-month period before his attendance, or under circumstances indicating that the guardianship or adoption was for the purpose of obtaining status as a resident student;

Section 54.055 An individual, 21 years of age or under, whose parents were formerly residents of Texas is entitled to pay the resident tuition fee following the parents' change of legal residence to another state, as long as the individual remains continuously enrolled in a regular session in a state-supported institution of higher education.

A. Death or Divorce of Parents

The legal residence of a minor under 21 years of age is usually that of the father. Upon the death of the father, the legal residence of the minor is that of the mother. Upon divorce or legal separation of the parents, the residence of the minor is determined by the residence of the parent with whom the minor is making his home at the time of registration.

B. Custody by Court Order

If the custody of the minor has been granted by court order (e.g., divorce decree, child custody action, guardianship or adoption proceedings) to some person other than the parent, the residence of that person shall control; provided, however, that such grant of custody was not ordered during or within a year prior to the minor's enrollment in an institution of higher education (defined as any public junior college, public senior college or university, medical or dental unit or other agency of higher education) and was granted under circumstances indicating that such guardianship was not for the purpose of obtaining status as a resident student.

If the minor is not making his home with either parent, and there is no court-appointed guardian, the residence of the parent with whom the minor last resided shall be presumed to control. If, however, the minor has made his home with, and has been dependent upon a grandparent for more than a year prior to enrollment in an institution of higher education, the residence of that natural guardian shall be regarded as his residence. The residence of a person other than a parent or a natural or legal guardian, who may furnish funds for payment of tuition, fees, or living expenses shall in no way affect the residence classification of a minor.

*In accordance with provisions of Senate Bill 123, 63rd Texas Legislature, effective August 27, 1973, and with Attorney General's Opinion H-82, August 13, 1973, any reference to age "twenty-one" in these *Rules and Regulations for Determining Residency Status* should be interpreted to mean age "eighteen".

C. Abandoned Child

In the case of an abandoned child, the residence of a person who has stood *in loco parentis* for a period of time may determine the residence of such abandoned child. The fact of abandonment must be clearly established and must not have been for the purpose of affecting the residence of the minor, and the minor must have actually resided in the home of such person for two years immediately prior to registering in an institution of higher education in Texas and such person must have provided substantially all of the minor's support. In the event that the *in loco parentis* relationship has not existed for the full two year period, a lesser period of time is acceptable in unusual hardship cases, such as death of both parents.

D. Orphan

An orphan who has lived for longer than a year in an established orphan's home in Texas operated by a fraternal, religious, or civic organization and has been graduated from the orphan's home shall be considered a resident of Texas provided such orphan remains in Texas from the time of such graduation until he enters an institution of higher education.

E. Emancipated Child

Under certain circumstances, a minor may become emancipated or freed from parental control. If the minor's parents have ceased to exercise parental control and responsibility, if the minor is responsible for all of his or her own decisions and affairs, and if the minor is financially independent of parents, the minor may establish emancipation. A minor is financially independent if he or she receives less than \$600 a year from parents, and if the parents do not claim the minor as a dependent. If emancipation is clearly proven, the residence classification of the minor is determined by the residence of the minor rather than the residence of the parents, and after 12 months in Texas under such circumstances, the minor may be classified as a resident, if he or she otherwise satisfies the statutory requirements applicable to those over 21 (e.g., see presumption arising from residence while a student). Proof of emancipation is the responsibility of the minor.

F. Married Minors

A minor who is married shall have the power and capacity of a single person of full age and is entitled to select his or her own place of legal residence. After 12 months' residence in Texas under such circumstances, the minor may be classified as a resident if he or she otherwise satisfies the statutory requirements applicable to those over 21 years of age. The residence classification for tuition purposes of a nonresident who marries a Texas resident shall be governed by the provisions of the tuition statute (Texas Education Code, S 54.056) and of these rules and regulations as hereinafter set out.

G. Minors Whose Parents Moved to Another State or Foreign Country

If the parents of a minor who is enrolled as a resident student move their legal residence to another state or foreign country, on or after August 15, 1971, the minor shall be classified as a nonresident at all subsequent registration periods. Under the provisions of Section 54.055, the minor will be entitled to pay the resident tuition fee as long as he remains continuously enrolled in a regular session in a public institution of higher education. The minor student must re-enroll for the next available regular semester immediately following the parents' change of legal residence to another state.

If the parents of a minor move to another state or foreign country, or reside outside the state or in a foreign country at the time of enrolling in an institution of higher education, but claim legal residence in Texas, conclusive evidence must be presented that the father is still claiming legal residence in the State of Texas and that he has the present intent to return to the state. A certificate from the employer of the parents that the move outside the state was temporary and that there are definite plans to return the parents to Texas by a determinable future date may be considered in this connection.

If a minor whose parents have moved their legal residence to another state or foreign country resides in Texas for 12 consecutive months following his or her 21st birthday whose actions clearly indicate intention to establish permanent residence in the state, the minor may be classified as a resident student

effective with the beginning of the term or semester following his or her 22nd** birthday despite the fact the minor's entire period of residence in Texas has been as a student.

When the parents of a minor who have established their legal residence in another state or foreign country return and reestablish their legal residence in Texas, the minor must be classified as a nonresident until the first registration after the parents have resided in the state for a 12-month period following their return.

II. Residence of Individuals Over Twenty-One

Statute: Section 54.052(d) An individual, twenty-one (21) years of age or over, who has come from outside Texas and who is gainfully employed in Texas for a 12-month period immediately preceding registration in an educational institution shall be classified as a resident student as long as he continues to maintain a legal residence in Texas; and

Section 54.052(e) An individual, twenty-one (21) years of age or over, who resides out of the state or who has come from outside Texas and who registers in an educational institution before having resided in Texas for a 12-month period shall be classified as a nonresident student.

Section 54.054 A nonresident student classification is presumed to be correct as long as the residence of the individual in the state is primarily for the purpose of attending an educational institution. After residing in Texas for at least twelve (12) months, a nonresident student may be reclassified as a resident student as provided in the rules and regulations adopted by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System. Any individual reclassified as a resident student is entitled to pay the tuition fee for a resident of Texas at any subsequent registration as long as he continues to maintain his legal residence in Texas.

Establishment of Residence

Any individual 21 years of age or over who moves into the state

**The reference to the 22nd birthday should be interpreted as the 19th birthday.

and who is gainfully employed within the state for a period of 12 months prior to enrolling in an educational institution (defined as any institution of higher education, public or private, above the high school level), is entitled to classification as a resident. If such 12 months' residence, however, can be shown not to have been for the purpose of establishing legal residence in the state but to have been for some other purpose, the individual is not entitled to be classified as a resident. Any student registering in an educational institution prior to having resided in the state for 12 months immediately preceding registration shall be classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes.

A person classified as a nonresident student upon his first enrollment in an institution of higher education is presumed to be a nonresident for the period during which he or she continues as a student. If such nonresident student withdraws from school and resides in the state while gainfully employed for a period of 12 months, upon re-entry into an institution of higher education the student will be entitled to be reclassified as a resident for tuition purposes. Accumulations of summer and other vacation periods do not satisfy this requirement. Reclassification to residence status after residing in the state for 12 months cannot be based solely upon the student's or the student's spouse's employment, registration to vote, registration of a motor vehicle and payment of personal property taxes thereon, or the securing of a Texas driver's license. The presumption of a "nonresident" is not a conclusive presumption, however, and other facts may be considered to determine if the presumption has been overcome. Material to this determination is business or personal facts or actions unequivocally indicative of fixed intention to reside permanently in the state. Such facts may include, but are not limited to, the length of residence and full-time employment prior to registering in the institution, the fact of the full-time employment and the nature of such employment (regular industrial, business or professional employment as distinguished from student-type employment) while a student, purchase of a homestead with substantial downpayment, dependency upon a parent or guardian who has resided in Texas for at least 12 months immediately preceding the student's registration, and marriage to a resident of Texas. All of these facts are weighed in the light of the fact that a student's residence while in school is primarily for the purpose of education and not to establish residence, and that decisions of

an individual as to residence are generally made after the completion of an education and not before.

III. Married Students

Statute: Section 54.056 A nonresident who marries and remains married to a resident of Texas, classified as such under this Act at the time of the marriage and at the time the nonresident registers, is entitled to pay the resident tuition fee regardless of the length of time he has lived in Texas, and any student who is a resident of Texas who marries a nonresident is entitled to pay the resident tuition fee as long as he does not adopt the legal residence of the spouse in another state.

Nonresident Who Marries a Resident of Texas

The nonresident male or female student who marries a resident of Texas is entitled to pay the resident tuition at the registration period next following the date of marriage upon submission of evidence of such marriage and of the spouse's legal residence in Texas. Such marriage evidence is a certified copy of the marriage license or other certified documentary evidence of marriage as filed with the county clerk. The legal residence of a husband and wife are normally presumed to be the same; however, it is possible for either the husband or wife to establish a residence different from the other spouse. In such a situation, the normal standards are followed. (See II.) In the event a nonresident student marries a resident of Texas and subsequently is divorced within 12 months, such nonresident student shall be classified as a nonresident for all enrollment periods subsequent to the date of such divorce; provided, however, the nonresident may establish Texas residence pursuant to normal standards. (See II.)

IV. Military Personnel and Veterans

Statute: Section 54.058(a) Military personnel are classified as provided by this section in the following manner:

(b) An officer, enlisted man or woman, selectee or draftee of the Army, Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Texas State Guard, Air Force, Air Force Reserve, Navy, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard, or Coast Guard Reserve of the United States, who

is assigned to duty in Texas is entitled to register himself, his spouse, and their children in a state institution of higher education by paying the tuition fee and other fees or charges required of Texas residents, without regard to the length of time he has been assigned to duty or resided within the state. However, out-of-state Army National Guard or Air National Guard members attending training with Texas Army or Air National Guard members under National Guard Bureau regulations may not be exempted from nonresident tuition by virtue of that training status nor may out-of-state Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard Reserves training with units in Texas under similar regulations be exempted from nonresident tuition by virtue of such training status. It is the intent of the legislature that only those members of the Army or Air National Guard, Texas State Guard, or other reserve forces mentioned above to be exempted from the nonresident tuition fee and other fees and charges only when they become members of Texas units of the military organizations mentioned above.

(c) As long as they reside continuously in Texas, the spouse and children of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who has been assigned to duty elsewhere immediately following assignment to duty in Texas are entitled to pay the tuition fees and other fees or charges provided for Texas residents.

*(d) If nonresident military personnel are attending an institution of higher education under a contract between the institution and any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, in which the tuition of the member of the military is paid in full by the United States Government, the student shall pay the nonresident tuition fee;****

(e) A Texas institution of higher education may charge to the United States Government the nonresident tuition fee for a veteran enrolled under the provisions of a Federal law or regulation authorizing educational or training benefits for veterans;

(f) The spouse and children of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who dies or is killed are entitled to pay the

***Subparagraph (d), Section 54.058 has been repealed by House Bill 736, 63rd Legislature, effective August 27, 1973.

resident tuition fee, if the wife and children become residents of Texas within 60 days of the date of death; and

(g) If a member of the Armed Forces of the United States is stationed outside Texas and his spouse and children establish residence in Texas by residing in Texas and by filing with the Texas institution of higher education at which they plan to register a letter of intent to establish residence in Texas, the institution of higher education shall permit the spouse and children to pay the tuition, fees and other charges provided for Texas residents without regard to length of time that they have resided within the State.

A. Certification of Assignment to Duty in Texas

Subsection (b) provides that military personnel assigned to duty within the State of Texas, their husband or wife as the case may be and their dependent children, shall be entitled to pay the same tuition as a resident of Texas regardless of the length of their physical presence in the state. To be entitled to pay the resident tuition fees, such military personnel shall submit at the time of each registration a statement from their commanding officer or personnel officer certifying that they are then assigned to duty in Texas and that same will be in effect at the time of such registration in an institution of higher education. This subsection also provides that a nonresident member of an out-of-state National Guard unit who is temporarily training with a Texas National Guard unit will not be entitled to pay the resident tuition.

B. Spouse and Children of Member of Armed Services

Subsection (c) provides that the spouse and dependent children of a member of the armed forces assigned to duty outside the State of Texas immediately after assignment in Texas may be entitled to pay the resident tuition as long as they reside continuously in Texas.

Subsection (g) provides that the spouse and dependent children of a member of the armed forces who is assigned to duty outside the State of Texas may be entitled to pay the resident tuition if they reside in Texas and file with the institution of higher education at which a child or spouse plans to register a letter of intent, an affidavit or other evidence satisfactory to the

institution stating they intend to become permanent residents of Texas.

Subsection (f) provides that a member of the immediate family (which shall include spouse or dependent children) of a member of the armed forces who dies or is killed in action while in military service may qualify to pay the resident tuition if they become residents of Texas within 60 days of the date of death. To qualify under this provision, the student shall submit to the institution of higher education satisfactory evidence establishing the date of death and residence in Texas.

The military personnel spouse and dependent children enumerated in (b), (c), (f), and (g) are classified as nonresidents but shall be entitled to pay the resident tuition regardless of their length of residence in Texas if they comply with the provisions of the statute and these rules and regulations.

C. Nonresidents Attending College Under Federal Benefits Programs for Veterans

Subsection (e) provides that the institution of higher education may charge the nonresident tuition fee for a nonresident veteran to the United States Government under the provisions of any federal law or regulation authorizing educational or training benefits for veterans.

D. Legal Residence of Person in Military Service

A person in military service is presumed to maintain during his or her entire period of active service the same legal residence which was in effect at the time of entering military service. A person stationed in a state on military service is presumed not to establish a legal residence in that state because his or her presence is not voluntary but under military orders. It is possible for a member of the military service to abandon his domicile of original entry into the service and to select another, but to show establishment of a new domicile during the term of active service, there must be clear and unequivocal proof of such intent. An extended period of service alone is not suffic-

ient. The purchase of residential property is not conclusive evidence unless coupled with other facts indicating an intent to put down roots in the community and to reside there after termination of military service. Evidence which will be considered in determining this requisite intent includes, but is not limited to a substantial investment in a residence and the claiming of a homestead exemption thereon, registration to vote, and voting in local elections, registration of an automobile in Texas and payment of personal property taxes thereon, obtaining a Texas driver's license, maintaining checking accounts, savings accounts, and safety deposit boxes in Texas banks, existence of wills or other legal documents indicating residence in Texas, change of home-of-record and designation of Texas as the place of legal residence for income tax purposes on military personnel records, business transactions or activities not normally engaged in by military personnel, membership in professional or other state organizations, and marriage to a resident of Texas. Purchase of property during terminal years of military service preceding retirement generally is given greater weight than a similar purchase made prior to such terminal period.

E. Residence Classification of Veterans Upon Separation from Military Service

A person who enrolls in an institution of higher education following separation from military service must be classified as a non-resident student unless, (1) the individual was a legal resident of Texas at the time of entry into military service and has not relinquished that residence, (2) the individual can prove that during military service he or she has, in fact, established a bona fide, legal residence in Texas at a time at least 12 months prior to registration, or (3) the individual has resided in Texas other than as a student for 12 months prior to registration and subsequent to discharge from service. The nonresident classification is a presumption, however, which can be overcome pursuant to the guidelines and standards for establishing Texas residence. (See II.)

V. Employees of Institutions of Higher Education Other Than Students

Statute: Section 54.059 A teacher, professor, or other employees of a Texas institution of higher education is entitled to register himself, his spouse, and their children in a state institution of higher education by paying the tuition fee and other fees or charges required for Texas residents without regard to the length of time he has resided in Texas. A teacher, professor, or other employee of a Texas institution of higher education is any person employed at least one-half time on a regular monthly salary basis by a state institution of higher education.

A person employed at least half-time on a regular monthly salary basis (not an hourly employee) by any public institution of higher education, with an effective date of employment on the 12th class day of a regular semester or the 4th class day of a summer term, may pay the same tuition as a resident of Texas for self, husband or wife as the case may be and their children, regardless of the length of residence in the state. To be entitled to pay the resident tuition fees such employee must submit prior to the time of each registration a statement certifying employment from the Director of Personnel or a designated representative of the institution of higher education by which he is employed.

VI. Student Employees

Statute: Section 54.051(o) A teaching assistant, research assistant, or other student employee of any institution covered by this section is entitled to register himself, his spouse, and their children in a state institution of higher education by paying the tuition fees and other fees or charges required for Texas residents, without regard to the length of time he had resided in Texas; provided that said student employee is employed at least one-half time in a position which relates to his degree program under rules and regulations established by the employer institution. This exemption shall continue for students employed two consecutive semesters through the summer session following such employment if the institution is unable to provide employment and, as determined under standards established by the institution, if the employee has satisfactorily completed his employment.

A student employed at least half-time by any public institution of higher education in a degree program related position, with an effective date of employment on or before the 12th class day of a regular semester, or the 4th class day of a summer term, may pay the same tuition as a resident of Texas for him or herself, spouse, and their children regardless of the length of residence in the state. The institution which employs the student shall determine whether or not the student's job relates to his or her degree program. If a student is employed by an institution of higher education for consecutive Fall and Spring semesters and he was further eligible to pay the tuition charged to Texas residents during those Fall and Spring semesters because of the provisions of this subsection, then the student may continue to pay the resident tuition rate during the summer session following the Spring employment if the institution is unable to provide employment and if the student's employment was satisfactorily completed.

VII. Competitive Scholarships

*Statute: Section 54.051(p) A student who holds a competitive scholarship of at least \$200 for the academic year or summer for which he is enrolled and who is either a nonresident or a citizen of a country other than the United States of America is entitled to pay the fees and charges required of Texas residents without regard to the length of time he has resided in Texas, provided that he must compete with other students, including Texas residents, for the scholarship and that the scholarship must be awarded by a scholarship committee officially recognized by the administration of the institution of higher education. *****

An official scholarship committee or committees of a public institution of higher education may award competitive scholarships in amounts of \$200 or more for the academic year, the summer session or both. If a nonresident or foreign student, in competition with other students, including Texas residents, obtains one of these competitive scholarships, the student may pay the same tuition as a resident of Texas during the registra-

****These provisions apply only to foreign students who enter state colleges and universities for the first time after June 19, 1975.

tion period in which the scholarship is in effect. The student must present a statement from the official scholarship committee certifying the period of time during which the scholarship will be in effect.****

VIII. Reciprocity Clause Applicable to Junior Colleges, Upper Level Institutions

Statute: Section 54.060 Resident of Bordering State: Tuition. The nonresident tuition fee prescribed in this chapter does not apply to a nonresident student who is a resident of a state situated adjacent to Texas and who registers in any Texas public junior college situated in a county immediately adjacent to the state in which the nonresident student resides. The nonresident junior college student described in this section shall pay an amount equivalent to the amount charged a Texas student registered at a similar school in the state in which the nonresident student resides. The nonresident student described in this section shall pay equivalent fees and charges to those charged Texas students registered at a similar institution in the state in which the nonresident student resides, when such student registers at a Texas public senior upper level (those institutions offering only junior, senior, and graduate level programs) institution of higher education located within the Texas public junior college district from which the nonresident student has graduated or completed 45 semester credit hours.

A nonresident, who is a resident of a state of the United States bordering Texas, is entitled to pay Texas resident rates upon registering in any Texas public junior college if the district of such college includes any part of a county that is immediately adjacent to the state in which the nonresident resides, providing that Texas residents are entitled to pay in-state fees and charges at a similar school in the bordering state.

The nonresident student described in this rule shall be entitled to pay Texas resident rates at a Texas public senior upper level institution of higher education (those institutions offering only junior, senior and graduate level programs) which is located within the Texas public junior college district from which the nonresident student has graduated or completed 45 semester credit hours, provided that a Texas resident is entitled to pay in-state fees and charges at a similar institution in the bordering state.

IX. Citizens of Any Country Other Than the United States of America

Statute: Section 54.057 An alien who is living in this country under a visa permitting permanent residence or who has filed with the proper Federal immigration authorities a declaration of intention to become a citizen has the same privilege of qualifying for resident status for fee purposes under this Act as has a citizen of the United States. A resident alien residing in a junior college district located immediately adjacent to Texas boundary lines shall be charged the resident tuition by that junior college.

An alien living in the United States under a visa permitting permanent residence, or one who has filed with the proper Federal authorities a declaration of intention to become a citizen, has the same privilege of qualifying for Texas resident status for tuition purposes as has a citizen of the United States.

*Statute: Section 54.051(h) Tuition for students who are citizens of any country other than the United States of America is the same as tuition required of other nonresident students. However, the governing board of an institution of higher education may set a lower fee for a foreign student, based on financial need, as authorized by rules and policies of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System. The lower fee in any case shall be not less than \$14 per semester credit hour, and the total of such charge shall be not less than \$200 per semester or 12-week summer session, and not less than \$100 per 6-week summer term. However, if a student is a citizen of a country that charges citizens of the United States tuition at publicly funded colleges and universities in an amount which is equal to or less than \$200 per semester or 12-week summer session or comparable period, or \$100 per 6-week summer term or comparable period, as determined by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, the student shall be charged \$14 per semester credit hour, but not less than \$200 per semester or 12-week summer session nor less than \$100 per six-week summer term . ******

*****These provisions apply only to foreign students who enter state colleges and universities for the first time after June 19, 1975.

*Statute: Section 54.051(i) Tuition for students who are citizens of any country other than the United States of America registered in a medical or dental branch, school or college is the same as tuition required of other nonresident students. However, the governing board of an institution of higher education may set a lower fee for a foreign student, based on financial need, as authorized by rules and policies of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System. The lower fee in any case may not be less than \$800 per academic year of 12 months. However, if a student is a citizen of a country that charges citizens of the United States in an amount which is equal to or less than \$800 per academic year of 12 months or comparable period, as determined by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, the student shall be charged \$800 per academic year of 12 months. ******

The governing boards of institutions of higher education may establish lower tuition fees for certain foreign students than those charged to other nonresident students. If lower fees are established, such lower fees must be based upon the financial need of the individual foreign student. Procedures for determining the financial need of a foreign student are the same as those procedures established by the Coordinating Board for determining the financial need of applicants for Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loans. In no event may such lower tuition fees be less than \$14 per semester credit hour and the total of such tuition charge shall not be less than \$200 per semester or 12-week summer session and not less than \$100 per 6-week summer term. Tuition fees for foreign students registered in a medical or dental branch, school or college shall not be less than \$800 per academic year of 12 months.

Foreign students who are citizens of a country in which tuition charges for citizens of the United States at publicly funded colleges and universities in that country are equal to or less than \$200 per semester or 12-week summer session or comparable period of \$100 per 6-week summer term or comparable period, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, shall be charged \$14 per semester credit hour but not less than \$200 per semester

*****These provisions apply only to foreign students who enter state colleges and universities for the first time after June 19, 1975.

or 12-week summer session nor less than \$100 per 6-week summer term.

Foreign students registered in a medical or dental branch, who are citizens of a country in which tuition charges at a publicly funded medical or dental branch, school or college are equal to or less than \$800 per academic year of 12 months or comparable period, shall be charged \$800 per 12-month academic year.

The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System shall periodically certify to the chief executive officer of institutions of higher education the names of countries whose citizens will qualify for the tuition fee set forth in the above two paragraphs. *****

X. Student Responsibilities

A. Student Responsibility to Register Under Proper Classification

The responsibility of registering under the proper residence classification is that of the student. If there is any question as to right to classification as resident of Texas, it is the student's obligation, prior to or at the time of his registration, to raise the question with the administrative officials of the institution in which he or she is registering and have such officially determined.

B. Notification Upon Becoming A Nonresident

Every student who is classified as a resident student but who becomes a nonresident at any time by virtue of a change of legal residence by the student's own action or by the person controlling the student's domicile is required to notify the proper administrative officials of his or her institution at once.

XI. Official Change of Residence Status

A. Application for Reclassification

Every student classified as a nonresident student shall be considered to retain that status until he or she makes written application for reclassification in the form prescribed by the institution and shall have been officially reclassified in writing as a resident of Texas by the proper administrative officers of the institution.

B. Reclassification as a Nonresident

Every person who has been classified as a resident of Texas shall be reclassified as a nonresident student whenever he or she shall report, or there is found to exist, circumstances indicating a change in legal residence to another state. If any student who has been classified as a resident of Texas shall be found to have been erroneously so classified, that student shall be reclassified as a nonresident and shall be required to pay the difference between the resident and nonresident fees for those semesters in which he or she was so erroneously classified. In addition, the student shall be required to pay back all monies borrowed from the Texas Opportunity Plan Fund.

C. Reclassification as a Resident

If any student has been erroneously classified as a nonresident student and subsequently proves to the satisfaction of the appropriate officials of an institution of higher education that he or she should have been classified as a resident student, that student shall be reclassified as a resident of Texas and shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the resident and nonresident fees for the semester in which he or she was so erroneously classified.

XII. Penalties

Statute: Section 54.053 The governing board of each institution required by this Act to charge a nonresident tuition or registration fee is subject to the rules, regulations, and interpretations issued by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, for the administration of the nonresident tuition provisions of this Act. The rules, regulations, and interpretations promulgated by the Coordinating Board shall be furnished to the presidents or administrative heads of all Texas public senior and junior colleges and universities.

Section 54.061 The governing board of an institution of higher education may assess and collect from each nonresident student who fails to comply with the rules and regulations of the boards concerning nonresident fees a penalty not to exceed \$10 a semester.

Student Compliance with Institutional Rules and Regulations

Each institution has been authorized by statute to assess and collect from each nonresident student failing to comply with the provisions of the tuition statute and with these interpretations concerning nonresident fees a penalty not to exceed \$10.00 a semester. In addition, if a student has obtained residence classification by virtue of deliberate concealment of facts, or misrepresentation of fact, that student may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, in accordance with the rules and regulations that may be adopted by the governing boards of the respective institutions of higher education.

D.

COURSES APPLICABLE TO THE GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS IN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

The State of Texas stipulates that coursework taken for the Bachelor's degree should include (a) six semester hours of United States history, three of which may be Texas history, and (b) six semester hours of courses treating the United States constitution *and* the constitution of the State of Texas. The UT San Antonio courses which apply to these requirements are listed below:

A. *United States and Texas History*

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|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| HIS 1013 | United States Political History,
1775-1865: The Development of
American Political Institutions
and the Era of Constitutional
Crisis | (U.S.) |
| HIS 1023 | United States Political History,
1865-1918: The Readjustment
of the American Political Sys-
tem | (U.S.) |
| HIS 1033 | United States Political History,
1918 to the Present: an Era of
Crisis and World Power | (U.S.) |
| HIS 2013 | Colonial America and the
Formation of American Society | (U.S.) |
| HIS 2033 | Economic Development and
Social Change in the United
States Since 1850 | (U.S.) |
| HIS 2043 | The International Relations of
the United States, 1783-1950 | (U.S.) |

HIS 2053	History of Texas Since 1836	(Texas)
HIS 3013	The American Experience	(U.S.)
HIS 3023	American Independence and National Unity, 1760-1820	(U.S.)
HIS 3043	Populism and Progressivism	(U.S.)
HIS 3053	Jacksonian Democracy and Na- tional Expansion, 1820-1860	(U.S.)
HIS 3093	United States Constitutional and Legal History	(U.S.)
HIS 3123	History of Texas: The Colonial and Mexican Periods and the War of Independence	(Texas)

B. United States and Texas Government

POL 1013	Introduction to American Pol- itics	(U.S.)
POL 1023	The Politics of the American Economy	(U.S.)
POL 2013	The Political Systems of the United States and Mexico	(U.S.)
POL 2023	Civil Liberties in American Law and Practice	(U.S.)
POL 2033	The Origins of the American Constitutional System	(U.S.)
POL 3303	Executive-Legislative Re- lations in the United States	(U.S.)
POL 3323	Constitutional Law	(U.S.)
POL 1033	American State Politics	(Texas)
POL 1043	Introduction to Texas Politics	(Texas)
POL 2043	Contemporary Public Policy in Texas	(Texas)
POL 2053	Federalism in the United States and Mexico	(Texas)
POL 3313	The American Federal System	(Texas)

