

HOUSE No. 132

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 02111 NOVEMBER 4, 1970.

The Honorable John F. X. Davoren, *Secretary of State*, State House, Boston,
Massachusetts.

DEAR MR. DAVOREN: — In compliance with sections 33 and 33A of chapter 30 of the General Laws, as amended, I have the honor to submit, herewith, recommendations for legislation accompanied by draft of bills for consideration of the General Court.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD C. MOORE,
Chancellor.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The legislative actions requested by the Board of Higher Education for this year are designed to increase the flexibility of its programs in meeting the increasingly complex problems of higher education. The Board is responsible for planning and coordinating the growth of the twenty-nine public institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth. In 1960 the state had 17,190 students in public institutions. In 1970 it has 74,003. A Board of Higher Education publication, *Higher Education Enrollment Study for Massachusetts* predicts that by 1980, 216,000 students will be seeking admission to public institutions.

To meet these growth needs so as to provide for both quantity and quality in public higher education, the role of the Board of Higher Education and its staff is crucial. Massachusetts is entitled to public higher education of a quality second to none in the nation. The legislation requested will provide improvements in policy and personnel flexibility that will help to make this goal attainable.

Scholarships

The Board of Higher Education has had a careful study of the scholarship program within the Commonwealth carried out by the Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board. Four of the recommendations of the report call for legislative response:

1. That the existing requirement that scholarships be awarded in amounts of one-quarter, one-half or full scholarships, be altered to read "full or partial" scholarships, thus permitting the awards to be scaled flexibly to actual need.
2. That the four year residence requirement for application for nursing, medical and dental scholarships be changed to one year to make it equitable when compared to the residence requirement for applying for general scholarships.
3. The establishment of a "Commonwealth Opportunity Grant" program for students in particularly difficult economic circumstances. There is clear evidence that a significant factor in the high school "drop-out" rate comes from high school

students in economically disadvantaged groups who see no prospect of going on to college and become disheartened and consequently fail to work to their capacity in their junior and senior high school years. They are, as a result, ineligible for college admission. The Opportunity Grant program would not cost any additional money. All it would do would be to enable a capable high school student, in severe financial straits, to know that if he successfully completed high school and was admitted to college that he would at that time receive a regular state scholarship from our general scholarship program.

4. Another element in a sound, effective student assistance program is the institutionally administered federal aid program in each public institution of higher education. The Board of Higher Education has an Advisory Commission of the presidents of the segments of public higher education. This Commission has recommended, and the Board of Higher Education concurs, that it would be more effective and efficient to handle distribution of matching funds for such programs through the Board of Higher Education rather than through the separate budgets of the institutions concerned. The proposed legislation would make such allocation possible.

Salary Flexibility

In the recruitment of high quality professionals for its staff the Board of Higher Education is in direct competition with both public and private institutions of higher education. These institutions have the authority to develop titles, salary ranges and job descriptions for each position. This has allowed them to attract the high quality of staff they have needed. The Board of Higher Education does not have this authority and cannot compete satisfactorily in the market place.

If the Board is to develop its professional staff with the necessary specialities in a manner responsive to the extensive demands that will be placed on the staff in the years immediately ahead, it must have the flexibility which will flow from classification, title and salary responsibility.

Ex Officio Board Membership

The Chancellor of the Board of Higher Education is by law an *ex officio* member of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges and also of the Regional Community College Board. His membership on these boards has been of great help in maintaining coordination between them and the Board of Higher Education. The Board believes that a similar role would be mutually helpful with the University of Massachusetts Board of Trustees. The proposed legislation would make the Chancellor of the Board of Higher Education an *ex officio* member of the University of Massachusetts Board of Trustees. This request has been thoroughly discussed with and has the concurrence of the President of the University and the Chairman of its Board of Trustees.

Position of Deputy Chancellor

The Board of Higher Education has now been actively at work for three years. These have been years of organizing the work of the Board and developing its policies. This initial phase is now completed. The Board is re-organizing its internal staff and wishes to recognize a more definitive operational role for the Deputy Chancellor of the Board.

The proposed legislation is to make the position of Deputy Chancellor a statutory position and to provide a salary limit of \$35,000. The actual amount paid would be at the discretion of the Board and would depend on the availability of funds. This legislation would not create a new position but it would make an existing position into a statutory position.

Salary of the Chancellor

The basic purpose of this bill is to establish a maximum amount that the Board may approve for the salary of the Chancellor of the Board of Higher Education. The salary of the Chancellor is a statutory one. Section 1C of chapter 15 of the General Laws provides that said salary shall not exceed \$30,000. This bill increases the amount to not to exceed \$40,000. It should be noted that chapter 766 of the acts of 1969 provided increases for many of the statutory positions of the Commonwealth, but omitted the

Chancellor of Higher Education. Since the appointment of the first Chancellor to the Board in 1967 the salary has not experienced any increase, nor have there been any additional allowances for cost of living increases.

Thus, this bill is submitted to increase the statutory salary of the Chancellor who is the chief executive officer of the Board of Higher Education. It will bring his salary in line with comparable positions in other states and also with the salaries of institutional heads both outside the Commonwealth and within it.

This statutory amount of \$40,000 would be the upper limit of the Chancellor's salary. The actual amount would be at the discretion of the Board of Higher Education and would depend upon the availability of funds.

The Government of the State of New York

In SENATE, January 14, 1903.

Report of the State Board of Education
for the year ending June 30, 1902.

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1903.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
ALBANY, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
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