

West Virginia State University

2009-2010 Fact Book

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Hazo W. Carter, Jr.

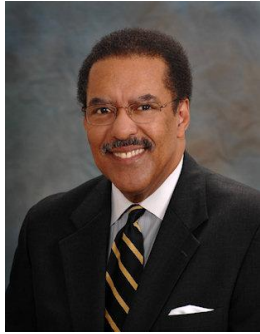
President

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Academic Affairs

Dr. R. Charles Byers, Vice-President

A Land-Grant Institution Established in 1891



Biography of the President

Dr. Hazo W. Carter, Jr. began his service as West Virginia State College's ninth president in 1987. He became the first President of West Virginia State University (WVSU) on April 7, 2004 when SB 448 changed the status of the former college to university. For 25 years he has been a chief executive officer at a higher education institution. Prior to coming to West Virginia, Dr. Carter was President and Professor of Education at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas.

President Carter holds the B.S. Degree in English from Tennessee State University (in Nashville); the M.S. Degree in Journalism from the University of Illinois (Champaign-Urbana); and the Doctor of Education Degree (Ed.D.) in Higher Education Administration from George Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.

Throughout his tenure at WVSU, he has worked tirelessly to articulate the institution's economic impact and presence as the largest institution of higher education in the Kanawha Valley. President Carter successfully led a 12-year quest to regain the institution's 1890 land-grant status. He encouraged local community leaders, legislators, and alumni to support our journey to have the land-grant status restored at the State level and recognized and funded at the Federal level.

As an 1890 land-grant institution, the University holds membership in the Association of Public Land-Grant Universities (APLU). Dr. Carter has served as member of the Council of 1890 Presidents and Chancellors since 1995, and he was selected by his peers as Chair-elect in November 2006. He assumed this position in November 2007. As Chair of the Council, Dr. Carter serves on the APLU Board of Directors. He is a founding member of the West Virginia Association of Land-Grant Institutions, a cooperative venture between WVSU and West Virginia University.

On the national level, Dr. Carter is a member of the White House Initiative's Board of Advisors for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, which is comprised of 21 members from 15 states. He served a three-year term (2001-2004) on the Board of Directors of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), where he also served on the Executive Committee (2003-2004). In November 2004, he was appointed to AASCU's Commission on Public University Renewal. Dr. Carter was appointed to AASCU's Committee on Policies and Purposes in November 2006.

He is chairman of the Boards of the WVSU's Research and Development Corporation; the Metro Area Agency on Aging; and, he is a member of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia State University Foundation, Inc. His other memberships include the Central West Virginia Convention and Visitors Bureau, Saint Albans Rotary Club and the Advisory Committee of United Bank-Dunbar.

President Carter has received many awards and accolades in recognition of his distinguished service. Among the most cherished are: "Distinguished West Virginian" awards by former Governors Gaston Caperton and Bob Wise; "Honorary West Virginian" awarded by Governor Joe Manchin; designation as "President of the Century" by the West Virginia State College (University) National Alumni Association during their biennial conference in 2000 in recognition of his success to regain land-grant status. His alma mater, Tennessee State University, also presented him with its highest achievement award in recognition of his outstanding service and accomplishments in the field of education. In January 2007, he was honored by the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature and recognized for his contributions and service to West Virginia State University, the Kanawha Valley and the State of West Virginia.

Dr. Carter is married to the former Phyllis W. Harden of Norfolk, Virginia. Mrs. Carter is licensed to practice law in West Virginia, Arkansas, and Virginia. She is the Chief Administrative Law Judge for the West Virginia Human Rights Commission. The Carters have one daughter, Angela, who is a graduate student at North Carolina State University. The First Family resides in Institute on the campus of West Virginia State University.

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General Information



WVSU QUICK FACTS

Date Established: March 17, 1891

Type of Institution: Comprehensive four-year, public, land-grant university, established under the Second Morrill Act of 1890

Accredited – The Higher Learning Commission; Member – North Central Association of Colleges and Schools

Program Accreditation:

Business Administration and Economics - Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP)

Chemistry - American Chemical Society (ACS)

Education - National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE)

Recreation - National Council on Accreditation of the National Recreation and Parks Association

Social Work - Council on Social Work Education (CSWE)

Major Academic Colleges:

Arts and Humanities

Business Administration and Social Sciences

Natural Sciences and Mathematics

Professional Studies

Degrees Offered: Baccalaureate, Masters, Professional Certification

Plant: 41 Buildings on approximately 95 acres, with a replacement value (including equipment) of approximately \$59 million (see Part A of Fiscal Year 2008-2009 IPEDS Finance Survey)

All Operating Revenues and other additions: \$51.32 million for fiscal year 2009*

Enrollment: Headcount 4,003; Full-time 2,023; Part-time 1,980

*Fiscal Year 2009 IPEDS Finance Survey Part B

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Date	Event
1890	Congress passed the Second Morrill Act, establishing 17 Negro land-grant colleges in states which had segregated education systems.
March 17, 1891	West Virginia State Legislature passed a bill creating the West Virginia Colored Institute.
May 1892	A Miss Brown was the first of 20 students to enroll in the first class; J. Edwin Campbell, Principal.
1894	John J. Hill succeeded Campbell as principal.
1898	J. McHenry Jones appointed the first “president” upon the resignation of Hill.
1900	Passage of the Cadet Bill enabled the 60 military students to receive free uniforms, room rent, books and stationery.
1908	Passage of the Certificate Bill exempted Institute graduates from the state teacher’s exams, giving them the same privileges as those graduating from white, normal schools.
1909	Byrd Prillerman appointed president upon the death of President Jones.
1915	Name changed to West Virginia Collegiate Institute and authorized to grant college diplomas.
1919	First college diplomas issued; John W. Davis appointed president upon the resignation of President Prillerman.
1927	Accredited by the North Central Association.
1929	Name changed to West Virginia State College.
1944	<u>Survey Report of Public Education in West Virginia</u> stated that this was the “only school in the state that has strong nationwide drawing power.”
1953	Dr. William J. L. Wallace appointed president upon the resignation of President Davis.
1954	School voluntarily desegregated; 399 white students enrolled.

Chronology of Important Events (cont.)

Date	Event
1957	Board of Education eliminated the College's land-grant status.
1961	Recognized by the Association of American Colleges and State Universities; Associate of Science in Law Enforcement introduced.
1962	National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education approved elementary and secondary education program.
1973	Dr. Harold M. McNeill appointed president upon the resignation of President Wallace.
1981	Dr. Floydelh Anderson appointed interim president.
1982	Dr. Thomas W. Cole, Jr. appointed president.
1986	Dr. James A. Russell, Jr. appointed acting president upon President Cole's resignation to become Chancellor of the West Virginia Board of Regents.
1987	Dr. Hazo W. Carter, Jr. appointed president.
1990	Completion of the President's home.
1991	Re-establishment of land-grant status by the West Virginia legislature. Opening of the West Virginia State College Child Development Center to provide day care services for children of students. Establishment of the West Virginia State College Research and Development Corporation.
1994	Renovation of historic East Hall completed. Rededicated on October 13, 1994, as East Hall Advancement Center.
1995	Completion of the Erickson Alumni Center. NASULGC (National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) admits West Virginia State College as a member of the organization in recognition of the College's re-designation as a land-grant institution.
1999	President Hazo W. Carter, Jr.'s eleven-year quest to secure land-grant funding ended when U. S. President Bill Clinton signed the FY 2000 Agricultural Appropriations bill on October 22, 1999. This historic act restored West Virginia State College as a full 1890 land-grant member, eligible for all rights and financial benefits. Initial FY 2000 allocations included \$1 million for research and \$1 million for extension activities. Renovation of Dawson Hall.

Chronology of Important Events (cont.)

Date	Event
2000	The WV Legislature passed sweeping higher education reform legislation which called for the Higher Education Policy Commission to replace the college and university systems and for oversight of institutions, including West Virginia State College, to be by a Board of Governors. The law also called for WVSC to be a graduate center for its region.
2001	The October signing of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill in FY 2000 marked the first time in its history that West Virginia State College was included for Federal Funding as an 1890 Land-Grant Institution. The two million dollars per year that the College was slated to receive was earmarked for research and extension.
2002	On November 28, 2001, with the passage and subsequent signing of the FY 2002 Agricultural Appropriations Bill, West Virginia State College once again became a fully financially and legally recognized 1890 Land-Grant Institution. In the spring 2002 semester, WVSC offered graduate classes for the first time in its history. Courses included biotechnology, education, and media studies.
2003	The North Central Association of Colleges and Schools approved WVSC as a master's degree granting institution in a letter dated June 30, 2003. The first two master's degree programs were to be offered in the Fall 2003 semester. They were a MA in Media Studies and a MA or MS in biotechnology. With the approval to offer master's degrees, the College met all of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission criteria to become a university.
2004	On April 7, 2004, WV Governor Bob Wise signed Senate Bill 448 which changed "State's" designation to West Virginia State University. The measure also called for reorganization of community and technical colleges in West Virginia.. West Virginia State's community and technical college became a separate institution, co-located and administratively linked to West Virginia State University
2005	An accreditation team from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools visited the WVSU campus in early April 2005. In September 2005, the West Virginia State Community and Technical College officially became a separately accredited institution. The WVSU department of business and economics also gained a departmental accreditation
2006	December 2005 was a milestone as the University awarded master's degrees for the first time in its history. Two students earned a Master of Arts in Media Studies (one earned the Master of Arts in Biotechnology and the other a Master of Science in Biotechnology). Land-Grant programs became an institute within the University. On March 15, 2006 during Founders' Week, land-grant programs officially became the Gus R. Douglass Institute for Agricultural, Consumer, Environmental, and Outreach Programs.

Chronology of Important Events (concl.)

2007	The Education Department's program accreditation was reviewed by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) and was approved for continued accreditation, with the next review scheduled for 2014. President Hazo W. Carter, Jr. celebrated the 20 th year of his administration. In April 2008, Dr. R. Charles Byers was officially named Vice President for Academic Affairs. Prior to that he had been Vice President for Planning and Advancement.
2008	In September 2008, the Yellow Jacket football team won the historic Chicago Classic football game against Central State University before thirty-five thousands fans in Soldier Field. In March 2009, Senator Robert C. Byrd announced that the Federal Government had awarded two million dollars to WVSU to establish a NASA Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Aerospace (SEMMA) Academy. In June 2009, the Council on Social Work Education notified President Carter's office that WVSU's social work department accreditation has been extended until 2017.
2009	In 2009, WVSU became the first college or university campus to establish an official chapter of the Tuskegee Airmen. For the fall semester 2009, WVSU listed an enrollment count of 4,003 representing a 33.3 percent increase over the fall 2008 of 1,000 students.

A WVSU HISTORY

West Virginia State University's historical mission has been to provide quality education to persons who otherwise have lacked learning opportunities. The Second Morrill Act of 1890, which required that states with land-grant schools make provisions for the education of black citizens in agriculture and mechanical arts, was the basis for funding the school now known as West Virginia State University. In 1891, the West Virginia Legislature passed a bill for the establishment of West Virginia Colored Institute on farm land in the western end of the Kanawha Valley. The institute opened its doors in May of 1892 and offered a curriculum which included courses in agriculture, horticulture, mechanical arts, and domestic science. Like other black colleges of its time, West Virginia Colored Institute provided the equivalent of a high school diploma.

By 1914, the Institute had expanded its curriculum considerably and gained a solid reputation as "the center of intellectual life of West Virginia Negroes." Although industrial arts remained the focus of the curriculum, courses in English, teacher education, commercial subjects, and an academic area preparatory to college were added. Graduates of the teacher training program enjoyed the same certification rights as graduates from white, normal schools with the passage of the Certificate Bill in 1908. Military training, which continues today, became part of the curriculum in 1900.

A new era for the school began in 1915 when the Institute received authority to grant college degrees and change its name to West Virginia Collegiate Institute. The long presidential tenure of John W. Davis brought important changes in the school's programs and facilities. By 1927, the collegiate department had become the strongest component of the College and attracted black students from beyond West Virginia. Recognition of the Institute's strength came with accreditation from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, making this the first Negro land-grant college and the first West Virginia college to gain such status. The distinction of accreditation brought the change in name to West Virginia State College in 1929. In 1944, the Survey Report of Public Education in West Virginia cited West Virginia State College as the "only school in the state that has strong nationwide drawing power."

The U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision in the *Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education* requiring desegregation of public schools made unconstitutional the section of the West Virginia Constitution prohibiting interracial education. Dr. William J. L. Wallace, a twenty-year veteran of the school's faculty and administration, would guide the College through the most dramatic changes in its history as its new president. The College's location, low cost, and diverse curriculum with vocational, professional, and liberal arts offerings brought a dramatic influx of white students of diverse ages from the Kanawha Valley region. Further change came in 1957 when the Board of Education eliminated the College's land-grant function.

In 1973, Dr. Harold McNeill became president of the College and served until June 1981. During

his tenure, he undertook the challenge of intensive introspection and a renewed vigor in providing a diverse range of educational opportunities and services to a broad constituency of the regional white population. By building upon a strong complement of day and evening courses, off-campus and nontraditional programs have become regular parts of the curriculum. A dynamic program in Continuing Education emerged with its offerings for the disadvantaged, business and industry, senior citizens, children, and youth. In addition to college-wide accreditation by the North Central Association, individual program excellence has been recognized by the National Council on the Accreditation of Teacher Education, the American Chemical Society, the Council on Social Work Education, the AMA Committee on Nuclear Medicine, and the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology.

Upon Dr. McNeill's resignation, Dr. Floydell Anderson was appointed interim president. In March 1982, Dr. Thomas W. Cole, Jr. was appointed by the West Virginia Board of Regents as President of West Virginia State College. Four years later, in 1986, he resigned to accept the position of Chancellor of the West Virginia Board of Regents. Dr. James A. Russell, Jr. was appointed acting president until Dr. Hazo W. Carter, Jr. was chosen as the ninth president in 1987.

In 1991, the College celebrated the completion of its first century of service with a year of exciting activities. The Centennial year also saw the rebirth of the College's land-grant function. As a result of President Hazo W. Carter's efforts and the support of the Alumni, the West Virginia Legislature passed House Bill 2124, reinstating the College's land-grant status on January 31, 1991. Governor Gaston Caperton signed House Bill 2124 on Tuesday, February 12, 1991 at 9:30 a.m. in the James C. Wilson Student Union.

Land-grant institutions were established under the provisions of the Morrill Acts (also known as Land-Grant Acts) of 1862 and 1890. The 1862 law authorized the granting to each state 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and each representative of the state in Congress at that time. The measure stipulated that the revenue from these lands be used for *"...the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, ... to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts...in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."* These "1862 institutions" as they became known as, were the first established land-grant institutions.

West Virginia State College was designated by the United States Congress as one of the original 1890 land-grant schools under the Second Morrill Act. These schools were created to provide "instruction in agriculture, the mechanical arts, English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science" to the black citizens of the states where these individuals had no access to other higher education institutions because of segregation laws. The College was the first 1890 land-grant school to be accredited and has been accredited longer than any other public college or university in West Virginia.

West Virginia was one of the six original states to establish a new land-grant college under state control. West Virginia State College faithfully met its duties to the citizens of West Virginia as a land-grant college in an outstanding manner. However, on October 23, 1956, the State Board of Education voted to surrender the land-grant status of West Virginia State College (effective July 1, 1957) and on March 5, 1957 instructed the state legislature through Senate Bills 93 and 219 to transfer \$21,900 of personnel and expense funds to West Virginia University. These actions preceded explicit funding by Congress in 1972 for 1890 institutions and resulted in subsequent loss of millions of dollars which could have been used by the institution to serve the needs of a severely depressed region of Appalachia.

For thirty-one years, alumni of the College interested in regaining land-grant status, looked for the right time, place and persons to reverse the decision made in 1957. Dr. Hazo W. Carter, Jr. became president of West Virginia State College on September 1, 1987. During the fall of 1988, President Carter undertook the land-grant endeavor. President Carter's goal was to regain the land-grant status, or failing that, have the record show that all possible efforts to regain the status had been made. The president and several members of his administration traveled to Washington to meet with the staffs of Senators Robert C. Byrd and John D. Rockefeller and Representative Bob Wise. President Carter and Steve W. Batson, Vice President for Planning and Institutional Advancement also met with the staff of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The purpose of these meetings was to explore the feasibility of regaining land-grant status for the College. The Congressional delegation was supportive. Dr. Carter, Jr. determined that the first step was to have the state legislature re-designate West Virginia State College as an 1890 land-grant institution.

At their 1989 meeting, members of the West Virginia State Chapter of the NAACP appointed a committee to explore the actions required to have the state legislature reinstate the College's land-grant status. President Carter and Vice President Batson approached Delegate Tom Susman from Beckley and Delegate Steve Williams from Huntington about sponsoring a bill. During the 1990 state legislative session, such a bill was attached to a parent bill. Unfortunately, this attempt failed when the parent bill was defeated late in the session before any other action could be taken.

Between the 1990 and 1991 state legislative sessions, representatives of the College continued to meet with various staff members in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the State's congressional delegation. The College continued to plan for the 1991 legislative session. As a result of the leadership of President Carter, a coalition of alumni developed which included the state and local NAACP leadership, and the Charleston Black Ministerial Alliance. This grassroots support was invaluable, culminating in the introduction of House Bill 2124 early in the 1991 legislative session. Concurrently, the Board of Directors of the State College System passed a resolution during their January meeting unanimously supporting the actions to regain land-grant status. The resolution was seconded by board member Cecil Underwood, now governor.

The House Bill passed unanimously, on January 31, 1991, by both the House and Senate after being amended twice, and went to Governor Gaston Caperton as the first bill presented for his signature that session. During the session, West Virginia University was extremely supportive of the College's efforts, flying several administrators to a legislative hearing so that they could answer any questions from concerned legislators.

On February 12, 1991, Governor Gaston Caperton signed House Bill 2124 on the campus of West Virginia State College, and on March 28, 1991 wrote to Edward Madigan, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In this letter, the Governor informed Secretary Madigan that the State's legislature had re-designated West Virginia State College as a land-grant institution and requested the appropriate funding at the federal level.

On July 30, 1991, Mr. Charles Hess, Assistant Secretary for Science and Education of the U.S. Department of Agriculture responded negatively to Governor Caperton's March 1991 letter. In his response, the assistant secretary stated that the Department of Agriculture decided not to provide funding for the College's reinstatement of land-grant status. He asserted that a new designation of West Virginia State College under the Second Morrill Act would not be consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, and thus, the enactment of West Virginia House Bill 2124 was ineffective and would not result in eligibility to receive federal funds.

On August 9, 1991, Governor Caperton again wrote Secretary Madigan requesting clarification of the decision against the College to include "a complete manuscript of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Office of the General Counsel's opinion, including the full review, legal citations, other references and any other confirmations he may have used to arrive at this opinion." Also during August of 1991, Senator Byrd's and Congressman Wise's staffs requested the American Law Division of the Library of Congress review the U.S. Department of Agriculture's decision not to recognize the College's reinstated land-grant status.

On September 20, 1991, the Library of Congress rendered an opinion contrary to that of Mr. Hess. Their legal analysis concluded that the *Brown* decision would not preclude West Virginia from re-designating West Virginia State College as a land-grant institution and receiving the assistance authorized under the Second Morrill Act for the College, so long as the institution has an admissions policy which is in compliance with Federal law.

Correspondence continued throughout 1992 and 1993, including a letter from the Governor to the new Secretary of Agriculture, Mike Espy. This April 6, 1993 letter again requested reconsideration of the Department's decision. On July 22, 1993, Secretary Espy responded that the matter was the subject of an on-going consultation with the Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice.

Ultimately, after years of determined effort by many dedicated persons, Secretary Espy informed Governor Caperton on March 28, 1994 that the Office of Legal Counsel had advised the Department of

Agriculture that West Virginia's 1991 land-grant designation of West Virginia State College would entitle the College to a \$50,000 permanent annual appropriation under the Second Morrill Act.

Unfortunately, in the following year, the federal funds that provided for the \$50,000 appropriation were eliminated. Nonetheless, efforts to obtain federal funding continued and progress was made on other fronts. The College was accepted into the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and President Carter was appointed to that group's council of 1890 Presidents. In January of 1997, the USDA appointed Mr. Carl T. Butler as liaison officer to West Virginia State College.

On November 2, 1998, the Office of Land-Grant Programs was created with the priority of securing full funding as an 1890 land-grant institution. Dr. Orlando McMeans was appointed as the office's first director. It was the concept of President Hazo W. Carter, Jr. and Dr. R. Charles Byers, Vice President of Planning and Advancement, to create the office as a way of continuing the ten-year effort. This would later prove to be a very prudent approach.

During President Carter's fall 1999 *State of "State"* convocation, he reported that on August 4, 1999, Senator Robert C. Byrd amended the House of Representatives Bill 1906 to once again establish West Virginia State College as an original 1890 land-grant institution as designated under the Second Morrill Act of 1890. Upon the bill's passage, this amendment would entitle West Virginia State College to all the financial privileges of the other seventeen 1890 institutions. Included in the language of the amendment is an FY 2000 allocation of \$1,000,000 for research and \$1,000,000 for extension activities.

On October 1, 1999 Congress approved the amendment. President Bill Clinton signed the FY 2000 Agricultural Appropriations bill on October 22, 1999. This historical act restored West Virginia State College as a full 1890 land-grant member, eligible for all rights and financial benefits.

The restored land-grant mission benefits the institution, its students, faculty, and staff, the local economy and the citizens of the state. As the institution celebrates this accomplishment, it is fitting that President Hazo W. Carter, Jr.'s persistence, leadership, and vision be recognized as the guiding forces that brought eleven years of effort to this happy outcome. Dr. R. Charles Byers and Dr. Orlando McMeans are also to be commended as being the strategists instrumental in engineering the ever illusive land-grant funding. In his actions, Senator Robert C. Byrd showed himself to hold, as usual, the interest of West Virginia citizens foremost. Finally, for anyone who might think that alumni cannot significantly influence the life of an institution, recall this journey began with the alumni of West Virginia State College.

In 2000, the WV Legislature passed sweeping higher education reform legislation in the form of Senate Bill 653. It created a Higher Education Policy Commission to provide oversight of all state public colleges and universities. Each institution including WVSC was to have major policy decisions set by a Board of Governors. That board took effect on July 1, 2001, replacing the WVSC Board of Advisors. The

law also called for WVSC to be a graduate center for its region, establishing a mandate for the College to begin developing masters degree level classes. A restructuring of the component community and technical college was also called for in response to business and workforce needs. The October signing of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill in FY 2000 marked the first time in its history that West Virginia State College was included for Federal Funding as an 1890 Land-Grant Institution. The two million dollars per year that the College was slated to receive was earmarked for research and extension.

On November 28, 2001, with the passage and subsequent signing of the FY 2002 Agricultural Appropriations Bill, West Virginia State College once again became a fully financial and legally recognized 1890 Land-Grant Institution. During the 2001 legislative session, bills were introduced in both the House of Delegates and the State Senate that would change the name of West Virginia State College to "University." The college owes its gratitude to Senator Larry L. Rowe and Delegate Carrie Webster for spearheading that effort, and in fact, to the entire fourteen member Kanawha County delegation for their support. At the time of the legislative session in 2001, the state of West Virginia had no criteria as to what qualifies an undergraduate college to become a university. Since that time, the Higher Education Policy Commission has established a policy for state colleges to achieve university status.

In the 2002 legislative session, Delegate Webster and Senator Rowe once again introduced bills for WVSC to change its name to "university." The proposals were not brought forth for a vote. In the budget bill following that session, the State of West Virginia authorized a one-time match for the Federal funding for WVSC's Land-Grant programs. The College received a site visit from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools in February 2003 in order to gain approval to offer master's degrees.

The North Central Association of Colleges and Schools approved WVSC as a master's degree granting institution in a letter dated June 30, 2003. The first two master's degree programs were to be offered in the Fall 2003 semester. They were a MA in Media Studies and a MA or MS in biotechnology. With the approval to offer master's degrees, the College met all of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission criteria to become a university.

With the stroke of a pen, Governor Bob Wise officially changed the name of West Virginia State College to West Virginia State University by signing Senate Bill 448 on April 7, 2004. The bill, which called for a reorganization of West Virginia's community and technical colleges, contained an amendment that would re-name the four state colleges that had met the Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC) criteria to become a university. The other three new public universities are Concord, Fairmont and Shepherd.

At an April 5 news conference to encourage Governor Wise to sign the bill, President Hazo W. Carter, Jr. explained that the name change will better reflect the institution as it is today - a multicultural, multiracial and multi-generational "living laboratory of human relations." He stated that, "Our uniqueness is unmatched in this state. No other campus setting has the unique combination of offering certificates associate degrees, baccalaureate education, master's degrees, and land-grant research and

public service activities.”

Senate Bill 448 strengthened a 2001 mandate of the legislature that public community and technical colleges administratively linked to four-year institutions seek independent accreditation. The West Virginia State Community and Technical College underwent a self-study prior to an April 2004 visit from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Notification of the accreditation was expected in September 2004 and received on October 14. As stated in Senate Bill 448, it is the responsibility of the sponsoring institution, West Virginia State University, to provide a variety of administrative, academic and student support services to the West Virginia State Community and Technical College.

On its first year anniversary as a university in April, West Virginia State received a visit by the accrediting team of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The visit was the culmination of a comprehensive, two-and-a-half-year self-study by the institution that consisted of 16 committees representing a cross section of WVSU’s faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends. Preliminary reports indicate a favorable recommendation for a 10-year accreditation. The WVSU business department also received accreditation by Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP), the first in the department’s history.

In September, the WV State Community and Technical College received official notification that it is a separately accredited institution. It remains co-located and linked to WVSU.

On August 12, 2005, President Carter received a letter from the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools informing him that West Virginia State’s accreditation had been continued. The next comprehensive evaluation by the Commission is expected in 2014-2015.

The mid-year commencement exercise was a milestone event. Master’s degrees were awarded for the first time in the University’s 115 year history. Four students walked across the stage - two earning a master of arts in media studies and one each earning a master of arts and a master of science in biotechnology. Governor Joe Manchin was the keynote speaker for the event. He was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws.

During Founders Week, on March 15, 2006, a ceremony was held to re-name land-grant programs the Gus R. Douglass Land-Grant Institute in honor of WV Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass. Dr. Douglass was a staunch supporter of “State’s” regaining 1890 land-grant status and becoming a university. As land-grant programs continued to thrive with numerous research and extension projects throughout the state, it was time to change its organizational structure to become an institute within the University. The Gus R. Douglass Land-Grant Institute now comes under the umbrella of the President’s Office.

In November 2006, the Secretary of Education and the Arts and the WV Commissioner of Culture and History joined President Carter in signing an agreement that would allow the University more participation in programming in Camp Washington-Carver that had once been a thriving 4-H camp under the auspices of (then) West Virginia State College. Another accreditation review took place in April 2007, when the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) visited the campus to review WVSU's teacher education program.

Later that year, NCATE extended accreditation approval to 2014.

Also in 2007, President Hazo W. Carter, Jr. celebrated the twentieth year of his administration with a variety of activities and special recognition events. Among these events were the presentation of a proclamation by the Kanawha County Commission proclaiming September 13, 2007 as "Dr. Hazo William Carter, Jr. Day" in Kanawha County. A similar proclamation was issued by the mayor of St. Albans which designated September 27 and 28, 2007 as "Dr. Hazo William Carter Jr. Days" in the city of St. Albans. In April 2008, Dr. R. Charles Byers was officially named Vice President for Academic Affairs. Prior to that, he had been Vice President for Planning and Advancement.

In September 2008, the Yellow Jacket football team won the historic Chicago Classic football game against Central State University before thirty-five thousands fans in Soldier Field. In March 2009, Senator Robert C. Byrd announced that the Federal Government had awarded two million dollars to WVSU to establish a NASA Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Aerospace (SEMMA) Academy. In June 2009, the Council on Social Work Education notified President Carter's office that WVSU's social work department accreditation has been extended until 2017.

In 2009, WVSU became the first college or university campus to establish an official chapter of the Tuskegee Airmen. For the fall semester 2009 WVSU listed an enrollment count of 4,003 representing a 33.3 percent increase over the fall 2008 of 1,000 students.

PRESIDENTS

1892-1894	Mr. J. Edwin Campbell
1894-1898	Mr. John J. Hill
1898	Mr. James M. Canty (Acting)
1898-1909	Dr. J. McHenry Jones
1909-1919	Mr. Byrd Prillerman
1919-1953	Dr. John W. Davis
1953-1973	Dr. William J. L. Wallace
1973-1981	Dr. Harold M. McNeill
1981-1982	Dr. Floydelh Anderson (Interim)
1982-1986	Dr. Thomas W. Cole, Jr.
1986-1987	Dr. James A. Russell, Jr. (Acting)
1987- Present	Dr. Hazo W. Carter, Jr.

West Virginia State University Mission Statement

Founded in 1891, West Virginia State University is a public, land-grant, historically black university, which has evolved into a fully accessible, racially integrated, and multi-generational institution. The University, “a living laboratory of human relations,” is a community of students, staff, and faculty committed to academic growth, service, and preservation of the racial and cultural diversity of the institution. Our mission is to meet higher education and economic development needs of the state and region through innovative teaching and applied research.

The undergraduate education at the University offers comprehensive and distinguished baccalaureate programs in business, liberal arts, professional studies, sciences, and social sciences. In addition, the University provides master’s degrees and other opportunities for graduate education.

West Virginia State University offers encouragement and education through flexible course offerings in traditional classrooms, in non-traditional education settings, and through distance learning technologies. With the goal of improving the quality of our students’ lives, as well as the quality of life for West Virginia’s citizens, the University forges mutually beneficial relationships with other educational institutions, businesses, cultural organizations, governmental agencies, and agricultural and extension partners.

The following values guide our decisions and behavior:

- academic excellence;
- academic freedom;
- advancement of knowledge through teaching, research, scholarship, creative endeavor, and community service;
- a core of student learning that includes effective communication, understanding and analysis of the interconnections of knowledge, and responsibility for one's own learning;
- lifelong growth, development, and achievement of our students;
- development of human capacities for integrity, compassion, and citizenship;
- our rich and diverse heritage;
- personal and professional development of our faculty and staff; and
- accountability through shared responsibility and continuous improvement.

West Virginia State University is a vibrant community in which those who work, teach, live, and learn do so in an environment that reflects the diversity of America. Our comprehensive campus provides vast opportunities for our students. We take great pride in our accomplishments and envision building upon our baccalaureate and graduate programs and our excellence in teaching, research, and service.

Approved by the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission - **September 21, 2001**

Modified by the West Virginia State University Board of Governors - **December 9, 2004; September 10, 2009; September 23, 2010**

Academic Accreditations

West Virginia State University is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. First accredited in 1927, the University became the first black land-grant institution to be accredited by a regional association. Of all the state's higher education institutions, West Virginia State University has the longest record of continuous accreditation.

Institutional Accreditation

Accredited– The Higher Learning Commission,*

Member– North Central Association

30 North LaSalle Street, Suite 2400

Chicago, Illinois 60602-2504

(312) 263-7462

info@hlcommission.org

www.ncahigherlearningcommission.org

Initial accreditation	1927
Most recent visit	2005
Letter of approval	2005
Approval period ending	2015

Program Accreditation

Business Administration and Economics:

Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP)

Initial accreditation 2005

Most recent visit 2005

Letter of approval 2005

Approval period ending 2015

Chemistry:

American Chemical Society

Option A of bachelor's degree

Initial accreditation 1972

Letter of approval 2008

Approval period ending 2014

*Contact information is provided in accordance with section 8.2.3 of The Handbook of Accreditation of The Higher Learning Commission.

Academic Accreditations (concl.)

Education:

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE)

Initial accreditation 1962

Most recent visit 2007

Letter of approval 2007

Approval period ending 2014

West Virginia Department of Education (Program approval for state licensure only.)

Most recent visit 2007

Approval period ending 2014

Social Work:

Council on Social Work Education

Initial accreditation 1974

Most recent visit 2001

Letter of approval 2009

Approval period ending 2017

Administrative Officers

President	<i>Dr. Hazo W. Carter, Jr.</i>
Executive Assistant to the President	<i>Dr. Gregory Epps</i>
Vice President for Academic Affairs	<i>Dr. R. Charles Byers</i>
Vice President for Administrative Affairs	<i>Dr. Cassandra Whyte</i>
Vice President for Planning and Advancement	<i>Dr. John Berry</i>
Vice President for Student Affairs	<i>Mr. S. Bryce Casto</i>
Vice President for Budget and Finance	<i>Mr. Robert Parker</i>

ENROLLMENT INFORMATION



Yearly Enrollment and Graduates*
1892 through 2009

Year	Enrollment	Graduates	Year	Enrollment	Graduates
1892-1893	40		1911-1912	261	54
1893-1894	50		1912-1913	277	26
1894-1895	60		1913-1914	348	48
1895-1896	109	14	1914-1915	380	46
1896-1897	100	6	1915-1916	383	46
1897-1898	131	15	1916-1917	403	47
1898-1899	150	3	1917-1918	322	58
1899-1900	204	11	1918-1919	326	37
1900-1901	180	23	1919-1920	297	80
1901-1902	145	16	1920-1921	445	55
1902-1903	150	20	1921-1922	302	63
1903-1904	197	12	1922-1923	326	78
1904-1905	201	16	1923-1924	444	46
1905-1906	218	7	1924-1925	493	80
1906-1907	216	20	1925-1926	506	72
1907-1908	228	19	1926-1927	546	91
1908-1909	235	37	1927-1928	655	90
1909-1910	251	43	1928-1929	601	102
1910-1911	266	48	1929-1930	676	98

*The enrollment and graduates figures for the years 1892 through 1966 were taken from John C. Harlan's book History of West Virginia State College, 1891-1965. The subsequent years' counts were taken from official reports to the West Virginia Board of Regents, Board of Directors, and the Higher Education Policy Commission.

Yearly Enrollment and Graduates (cont.)

Year	Enrollment	Graduates	Year	Enrollment	Graduates
1930-1931	750	139	1954-1955	983	144
1931-1932	718	142	1955-1956	1,423	162
1932-1933	643	126	1956-1957	2,223	151
1933-1934	627	133	1957-1958	2,199	128
1934-1935	682	168	1958-1959	2,390	159
1935-1936	708	160	1959-1960	2,084	221
1936-1937	750	130	1960-1961	2,057	170
1937-1938	806	128	1961-1962	2,153	104
1938-1939	816	130	1962-1963	2,482	179
1939-1940	983	126	1963-1964	2,636	213
1940-1941	1,026	149	1964-1965	2,742	209
1941-1942	996	137	1965-1966	2,882	253
1942-1943	808	153	1966-1967	3,146	235
1943-1944	772	128	1967-1968	3,028	272
1944-1945	680	104	1968-1969	3,074	303
1945-1946	851	107	1969-1970	3,710	249
1946-1947	1,371	175	1970-1971	3,663	263
1947-1948	1,785	197	1971-1972	3,581	345
1948-1949	1,597	300	1972-1973	3,521	490
1949-1950	1,450	336	1973-1974	3,669	544
1950-1951	1,270	206	1974-1975	3,518	548
1951-1952	999	208	1975-1976	3,941	564
1952-1953	894	197	1976-1977	4,001	596
1953-1954	837	177	1977-1978	3,865	515

Yearly Enrollment and Graduates (concl.)

Year	Enrollment	Graduates	Year	Enrollment	Graduates
1978-1979	3,664	511	1994-1995	4,519	580
1979-1980	3,905	468	1995-1996	4,486	573
1980-1981	4,366	531	1996-1997	4,545	556
1981-1982	4,485	462	1997-1998	4,603	555
1982-1983	4,414	480	1998-1999	4,817	560
1983-1984	4,731	509	1999-2000	4,794	602
1984-1985	4,315	487	2000-2001	4,823	583
1985-1986	4,462	472	2001-2002	4,836	570
1986-1987	4,383	489	2002-2003	4,992	641
1987-1988	4,503	524	2003-2004	3,357*	432
1988-1989	4,504	489	2004-2005	3,344	438
1989-1990	4,635	537	2005-2006	3,491	482**
1990-1991	4,835	577	2006-2007	3,502	471
1991-1992	4,986	537	2007-2008	3,218	452
1992-1993	4,896	638	2008-2009	3,003	379
1993-1994	4,756	563	2009-2010	4,003	396

* From this table forward, figures reflect the separation of the University and Community College.

**Includes first 6 Masters Degree recipients.

Fall Semesters 2005-2009

Headcount Enrollment

Fall Semester	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Undergrad	3,455	3,465	3,175	2,961	3,953
Graduate	36	37	43	42	50
Headcount	3,491	3,502	3,218	3,003	4,003

Headcount Enrollment

