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# *1986 Annual Report*

Government Publications  
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1985-1987  
Delta Public Library

*Coordinating Board*  
Texas College & University System





# 1986 Annual Report

*for the fiscal year ended August 31*

Government Publications  
Texas State Documents

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Dallas Public Library

*Coordinating Board  
Texas College & University System*

*Kenneth H. Ashworth, Commissioner of Higher Education*





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## Letter from the Chairman

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The Honorable Mark White, Governor of Texas  
The Honorable William P. Hobby, Lieutenant Governor of Texas  
The Honorable Gib Lewis, Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Members of the 69th Legislature

The year 1986 saw increased public attention toward state government spending and financing as the Legislature met in two special sessions in the fall to deal with a projected state deficit of \$2.8 billion for the next fiscal year. The special sessions led to significant budget cuts as well as several revenue increasing measures. Higher education institutions took up to a 10.5 percent reduction for the current biennium.

The fiscal crisis caused a careful examination of higher education in the state by the Select Committee on Higher Education. The Select Committee will present its findings and recommendations to the 70th Legislature in January 1987.

Despite severe budget pressures, colleges, universities, and the Coordinating Board continued efforts to improve the quality of higher education. The Coordinating Board banned degree credit for remedial course work and supported a basic skills test for freshman. Several universities strengthened admission standards. The first report on the Texas Advanced

Technology Research program showed valuable contributions to science and to the economic diversification of the state. The Board recommended increasing faculty salaries in an attempt to meet the average of the 10 most populous states and to attract and keep the very best professors.

Budget problems led institutions to limit proposals for new academic programs and caused the Board to confine its approval of new building projects to those that were "critically and demonstrably essential."

Texas institutions of higher education experienced enrollment declines in fall 1985 and spring 1986. The Board lowered its projection of enrollment growth to less than one percent per year through 1995. The projection was based on the rise in tuition, controlled growth and a smaller number of 18-year-olds.

Additional data on enrollments, programs and funding appear in the statistical supplement to this report. The Coordinating Board and its staff appreciate your continued support for higher education.

Respectfully submitted,



Larry Temple  
Chairman

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## The Coordinating Board

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The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, is a statutory, 18-member board appointed by the governor. It is responsible for statewide planning and policy making to assure quality and efficiency in Texas higher education. As required by law, the Board met quarterly in Austin in October 1985 and January, April and July 1986.

The Texas Legislature created the Board in 1965 and has continued to add to its statutory responsibilities since that time.

The Board:

- Develops and recommends formulas to the governor and Legislative Budget Board for use in determining legislative appropriations for financing public institutions of higher education.
- Recommends tuition policies for public institutions of higher education.
- Prescribes a uniform system of reporting for institutions of higher education and collects data on Texas colleges and universities to aid in higher educational decision-making.
- Conducts studies pertaining to institutional efficiency, administrative costs and assignments, and educational and work standards.
- Conducts studies of postsecondary education related to manpower training and employment supply/demand and provides enrollment projections.
- Contracts with two private medical and dental institutions for the education of Texas students.
- Contracts with medical schools, licensed hospitals or nonprofit corporations to establish and operate Family Practice Residency Training Programs.
- Monitors the Texas Equal Educational Opportunity Plan for Higher Education.
- Administers the Texas State College and University Employees Uniform Insurance Benefits Program.
- Plans and publishes recommendations concerning public universities, health science centers, community colleges, and technical institutes.
- Recommends policies on establishing, discontinuing or combining public institutions.
- Authorizes creation of public community college districts and adopts standards for the operation of public community colleges and technical institutes.
- Prescribes changes in role and scope of public universities and health science centers.
- Approves or disapproves requests for new degree and certificate programs and administrative changes.
- Periodically reviews all degree and certificate programs offered by public institutions to assure they meet present and future state needs.
- Orders the initiation, consolidation or elimination of programs as needed to achieve excellence or when judged to be in the best interest of the institutions or general requirements of the state.
- Approves or disapproves certification of certain private institutions to offer degrees or courses leading to degrees.
- Approves or disapproves off-campus and out-of-district course offerings of public colleges and universities.
- Approves or disapproves course offerings in Texas by out-of-state institutions.
- Develops transfer curricula to promote free transfer of credit among Texas institutions.
- Approves, evaluates and monitors postsecondary technical-vocational programs and adult vocational education offerings.
- Encourages cooperation between public and private colleges and universities.
- Administers programs for Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loans, Teacher Education Loans, Future Teacher Loans, Health Education Assistance Loans and the Physician Student Loan Repayment Program.
- Administers Tuition Equalization Grants, State Student Incentive Grants, Texas Public Educational Grants and State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment.
- Publishes rules and regulations for determining residency status of Texas college students.
- Interprets tuition and fee statutes and certifies eligibility for certain waivers, including reciprocal agreements with other states.
- Administers a training program for financial aid administrators at Texas colleges and universities.
- Approves or disapproves property acquisition new construction and renovation at public institutions of higher education, except projects specifically approved by the Legislature or otherwise exempted.
- Supervises planning, utilization, evaluating and reporting of academic facilities development in Texas colleges and universities.
- Recommends policies regarding efficient use of construction funds and development of physical plants.
- Prepares biennial recommendations for the governor and Legislature in regard to physical needs at each campus.
- Administers federal programs relating to facilities construction and equipment grants.

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## Coordinating Board members

Larry E. Temple, Chairman  
Austin (1989)

M. Harvey Weil, Vice Chairman  
Corpus Christi (1989)

W. K. "Bill" Barnett  
Lubbock (1987)

George Bramblett, Jr.  
Dallas (1991)

William J. Caraway  
Houston (1987)

Sam Carroll, III  
El Campo (1989)

Ray Clymer  
Wichita Falls (1989)

Eleanor N. Conrad  
Dallas (1989)

Cipriano F. Guerra, Jr.  
San Antonio (1989)

Lauro Guerra, M.D.  
McAllen (1991)

Lee Hage Jamail  
Houston (1989)

Jess Ben Latham, III  
Amarillo (1991)

Chandler Lindsley  
Dallas (1987)

William R. Patterson, Sr., D.D.S., M.S.  
Texarkana (1987)

Regina J. Rogers  
Houston (1991)

Jack T. Trotter  
Houston (1991)

Philip G. Warner  
Houston (1991)

Gary Watkins  
Odessa (1987)

## Staff administrators

Kenneth H. Ashworth  
Commissioner of Higher Education

Don W. Brown  
Assistant to the Commissioner

William Webb  
Deputy Commissioner  
Head of Division of Financial Planning  
and Division of Health Affairs

Mack C. Adams  
Assistant Commissioner for Student Services

Gordon Flack  
Assistant Commissioner for Facilities Planning

James McWhorter  
Assistant Commissioner for Administration

William H. Sanford  
Assistant Commissioner for Universities and  
Research

Nellie Carr Thorogood  
Assistant Commissioner for Community Colleges  
and Technical Institutes

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Note: Six-year terms expire on Aug. 31 of years indicated.





# *Planning for the future top priority*

Strengthening standards in higher education, as well as planning for the future, were top priorities for the Coordinating Board, Texas University and College System in 1986. Higher admission standards, along with a ban on credit for remedial courses, will help strengthen the quality of higher education in Texas in addition to other measures. An advisory committee made recommendations to test freshmen for basic skills, while the Select Committee on Higher Education looked at the overall condition of higher education in Texas. These actions and the two special legislative sessions made 1986 a year which fundamental questions were raised concerning higher education. The answers are still pending.

### **Budget crisis**

As the Texas Legislature met in two special sessions during August and September 1986, budget cuts were of special concern to higher education. The special sessions were called by Gov. Mark White to respond to a state budget deficit estimated at \$2.8 billion. Following a report on the anticipated deficit by State Comptroller Bob Bullock in February, Gov. White issued Executive Order MW-36 requesting 13 percent across-the-board cuts in state agency and higher education spending.

Bullock's estimate was based on the dramatic drop in spot market oil prices which hit a seven-year low in February. Taxes on oil and gas production would constitute almost one-third of Texas' anticipated tax revenue during the two-year budget period ending August 1987. The budget, required by the constitution to be balanced, was based on predictions that oil would sell for an average of \$25 a barrel during the year ending in August 1986 and just over \$24 during the 12 months ending in August 1987. Oil prices dropped to about \$10 a barrel in August 1986.

During the two special sessions, cuts to colleges and universities originally feared to be as high as 34 percent brought an outcry from regents, faculty, staff, alumni, students and higher education advocates. That figure was later dropped to 13 percent and in the second special session the House and Senate

agreed to 10.5 percent cuts for senior colleges and 9 percent cuts for junior colleges for the 1986-87 biennium.

### **Decline in enrollment**

Four-year universities in Texas experienced their first enrollment drop in more than 30 years, according to fall 1985 enrollment figures. Twenty-eight of the 37 campuses had lower enrollments, as did 15 of the 38 independent four-year institutions. Community colleges also reported shrinking enrollment in 37 of the 49 districts. Overall, state colleges and universities reported a decrease of nearly 2 percent from the previous year.

Declines also were seen in the public and independent medical schools, while dental enrollments continued a planned enrollment reduction. Total enrollment at the four public technical institutions was up slightly.

The U.S. Department of Education projected smaller numbers of students nationwide for the next few years, citing census data showing that the 18-24 age group will shrink through 1995. The Coordinating Board forecast similar trends for Texas even though the state's population is growing faster than the national average.

Enrollment growth in Texas higher education is expected to hover around 1 percent annually through the year 2000, according to forecasts adopted by the Board in January. The Board's projections are updated every two years and are used in planning and estimating future funding needs of public colleges and universities.

### **Slowdown on construction**

The state's 1986 fiscal crisis, coupled with an enrollment decline, resulted in a Board resolution restricting consideration of new construction on university campuses. The resolution passed in April calls for a halt on most new construction until the Legislature and governor address the financial conditions of the state and higher education.

Proposed by Board member Ray Clymer of Wichita Falls, the resolution did not call for a construction moratorium, although university officials withdrew or requested deferral of most new building plans throughout fiscal year 1986. Buildings approved this year would add to the state's future costs for utilities and maintenance under the formula funding system, the resolution notes.

Board members agreed they would prefer to encourage repair or rehabilitation of existing buildings rather than authorize new construction during the fiscal crisis.

### Faculty salaries up

Although state agencies and institutions of higher education saw budget cuts, one area managed to show gains. Faculty salaries at Texas' public universities showed improvement as salaries averaged 5.1 percent higher over the previous year. According to a survey by the Coordinating Board, the gain is outpacing the

annual inflation rate of 3.2 percent recorded by the Consumer Price Index.

However, the increase may not be enough to keep Texas from losing ground to the competition, Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth said. With funding cuts in higher education, Ashworth says Texas may dip below the national average again.

Average salaries at Texas public universities for 1985-86 stand at \$42,436 for full professors; \$32,159 for associate professors; \$26,928 for assistant professors; and \$20,513 for instructors. At the state's public community colleges, faculty salaries in general academic programs are 3.8 percent higher than last year, averaging \$29,916.

### Investing in the future

"An important investment in the future of Texas," is what Chairman Temple called \$35 million in research grants awarded to state universities under the Texas Advanced Technology Research Program. In

## *1985 fall headcounts*

### *Enrollment in Texas higher education*

	Fall 1985 Enrollment	Change from 1984
<b>Public Institutions</b>		
Universities	361,052	-2.64%
Community Junior Colleges	289,532	-3.70
Total	650,584	-3.12
<b>Independent Institutions</b>		
Senior Colleges and Universities	77,900	0.81
Junior Colleges	1,151	-7.03
Total	79,051	0.68
<b>Texas State Technical Institute</b>	8,667	1.39
<b>Medical, Dental and Allied Health Schools</b>		
Public Institutions	9,216	-2.57
Independent Institutions	1,484	-1.00
Veterinary Medicine*	1,436	-3.56
Total	12,136	-2.50
<b>TOTAL — All Institutions</b>	<b>750,438</b>	<b>-2.67</b>

\*Includes Texas A&M University College of Veterinary Medicine for the first time.

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October, the Board made awards to 87 projects at 11 universities.

A committee was formed at the direction of the Legislature to select university research which would stimulate growth of new industry. The Board distributed the money based on recommendations by a team of 14 nationally eminent scientists. Frederick Seitz, former president of the National Academy of Sciences and retired president of Rockefeller University, chaired the panel, which evaluated more than 500 proposals by university researchers.

The largest number of awards were made in biotechnology, with funding given to 29 projects. Nineteen grants were awarded for research in microelectronics and telecommunications.

The University of Texas at Austin received funding for 29 projects. Eleven projects were funded at Texas A&M University and 13 more at A&M's Agricultural and Engineering Experiment Stations. Eighteen projects at the University of Houston received funding.

Projects in The University of Texas and Texas A&M University Systems obtained a total of \$23.3 million. Projects for other universities totaled \$11.7 million. The Legislature specified that the UT and A&M Systems could receive no more than two-thirds of the \$35 million.

### **Committees at work**

Concern for the future of higher education in the state was evident with the formation of the Select Committee on Higher Education. In accordance with HCR 105 passed by the 1985 Legislature, the committee met throughout the year examining teacher education, remedial courses, facility use, governance, and the quality of academic and research programs. A report is expected in January 1987 when the 70th Legislature convenes.

Coordinating Board Chairman Larry Temple of Austin was named by the governor to head the committee. Members were appointed by Gov. White, Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby and House Speaker Gib Lewis, who also serve on the committee.

### **Basic skills test**

The advisory committee on testing was appointed by Chairman Temple to assist the Board in recom-

mendations to the 1987 Legislature on a standardized skills test for Texas public university students.

"At least 30,000 freshmen who enter Texas public colleges and universities each year cannot read, write or compute at levels needed to perform effectively in higher education," said Robert Hardesty, chairman of the advisory committee on testing and president of Southwest Texas State University.

Beginning in 1988, all freshmen in public colleges and universities should be tested in reading, writing and mathematics, the committee recommended. The group suggested that test scores would not affect admission but rather assist in the process of locating students needing remedial training.

Following a 10-month study, the panel recommended that the Legislature fund \$500,000 to develop the test and \$3 million to administer it each year. Another \$2 million would be needed for remedial courses.

### **Ban on remedial credit**

Rules prohibiting state universities and community colleges from offering degree credit for remedial course work were approved by the Coordinating Board in an effort to maintain the integrity of the college degrees. Board members set fall 1986 as a cut-off date to stop awarding degree credit for remedial courses.

A survey in fall 1985 showed that at least six state universities and 29 community colleges were awarding degree credit for courses below college level.

State funding will not be affected by the Board's action. Community colleges have had statutory responsibility since 1973 for meeting the needs of students who are deficient in reading, writing and mathematics. Universities, however, may obtain formula funding for three hours of remedial English and three hours of remedial mathematics.

### **New responsibilities**

The Division of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes was created at the beginning of fiscal year 1986. The new division reflected the Board's increased role in coordinating those sectors as it implemented the new legislation which transferred responsibility for administration of postsecondary technical and vocational education programs from the Texas Education Agency to the Coordinating

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Board. Previously TEA had authority in technical-vocational programs while the Coordinating Board had authority in academic areas. With that transfer also came \$215.5 million in state support for technical-vocational education. In conjunction with the transfer, the Board assumed the oversight of the four campuses of the Texas State Technical Institute, which continues to be governed by its own board of regents.

Because of the magnitude of the responsibility, the Commissioner of Higher Education appointed an advisory committee to assist in developing policies and procedures for technical-vocational education. In April, the advisory committee submitted its report on planning, operating procedures and recommended guidelines.

### **Desegregation progress report**

The five-year Texas Equal Educational Opportunity Plan for Higher Education, developed under an agreement with the federal Office for Civil Rights, entered its third year of implementation in 1986. Although some major problem areas remain, such as enrollment of minority students, the plan has been successful in improving physical plants, programs and faculty salaries at Prairie View A&M University and Texas Southern University.

Renovation and repair projects are nearing completion at the state's two traditionally black institutions, Prairie View A&M and TSU. The two universities also are meeting the requirements for new programs as proposed in the plan. Since the plan was implemented in 1983, TSU has added five new programs, while Prairie View A&M has added seven. The plan requires six new programs during the five-year period.

Texas public universities are finding it difficult to meet the goals for recruiting minority students under the federally ordered desegregation plan. Despite an overall increase in black and Hispanic enrollment, the numbers declined during 1985-86 at 15 of 26 institutions compared to the 1978-79 base year. In ad-

dition, the Texas plan commits the state to reduce by at least 50 percent the disparities between the proportion of white first-time-in-college, full-time and undergraduate transfers and black and Hispanic first-time-in-college freshmen and undergraduate transfers who attend traditionally white institutions. Currently, 39 percent of white high school graduates enter traditionally white colleges, while blacks enroll at a 12 percent rate and Hispanics at 16 percent in the same colleges.

An advisory committee asked the Board to consider additional steps to boost the statewide effort. Some of the steps include encouraging secondary and community college students to prepare for a college education, seeking more state support for tutoring and counseling at universities, and increasing financial aid for minority students.

In other areas of the Texas plan, faculty salaries at TSU and Prairie View A&M moved closer to the comparable traditionally white institutions. Compared to six traditionally white universities, TSU and Prairie View A&M made gains at all levels except that of professor in closing the gap between average salaries.

The Coordinating Board submitted its second annual narrative report for the 1984-85 academic year in August 1985 and awaits an evaluation from the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights. The third annual narrative report for academic year 1985-86 was submitted in August 1986 and an evaluation is expected in the spring of 1987.

### **Campuses sharing facilities**

The Board in October approved procedures for establishing partnerships between public community colleges and upper-level university centers that share facilities. Legislation passed in 1985 allows upper-level and community colleges to split costs of salaries, supplies, library operations, food service and building maintenance. Five upper-level centers share facilities with public community colleges.

# *Budget crisis hampers higher education*

As fiscal year 1986 came to a close, the Texas Legislature was heading into a second back-to-back special session to deal with a projected deficit of \$2.8 billion for 1987. The House and Senate stood divided on budget cuts in higher education, finally agreeing to a 4.5 percent cut in 1986 and a 6 percent cut in 1987.

Budget cuts coupled with a hiring freeze caused immediate problems on many campuses including the elimination of class sections due to a lack of professors and reduced services, such as shorter library hours.

University officials across the state expressed concern with the long-term effects of budget cuts especially in the areas of faculty recruitment and retention. Other concerns were voiced about university research in the state, since many legislators and university officials believe that research is the key to economic diversification.

### **Formula funding**

During 1986 the Board recommended a significant increase in funding faculty salaries in the next biennium and advocated stronger support for organized research. The Board approved funding formulas for 14 areas of operation at state universities which, if fully funded by the 70th Legislature, would provide \$2.3 billion for the next biennium.

Separate formulas were approved which would generate \$1.1 billion in support for public community college programs. For the first time, the Board's recommendations for community college funding apply not only to academic programs but also to technical and vocational training. Formulas for postsecondary technical-vocational programs were proposed in the past by the Texas Education Agency, but in 1985 legislators transferred responsibility for such programs to the Coordinating Board.

For the current biennium, formula-generated funds account for approximately three-fourths of total appropriations to Texas public universities. An annual inflation rate of 4 percent was figured into the Coordinating Board recommendations.

### **Faculty salaries competitive**

Average faculty pay at Texas public universities should reach the level of the 10 most populous states under formula funding recommendations adopted by the Board in January. In an effort to keep Texas competitive, the Board agreed that salaries should be measured against the 10-state average instead of the national average.

The gap in the average salaries between Texas and its competitors threatens to make it difficult to recruit and retain outstanding faculty. Data from 1985-86 shows an average salary of \$31,640 for Texas, compared to \$32,180 for the nation as a whole, and \$34,490 for the 10 most populous states.

With Texas threatening to fall further behind while states undergoing economic recovery invest heavily in higher education, the Board voted to ask the 1987 Legislature to increase formula funding for faculty salaries by 8.7 percent the first year of the coming biennium and 10.9 percent the following year.

### **Community colleges**

Community college formula recommendations were based on an analysis of administrative and instructional costs per contact hour for 1985. The formulas would generate \$553 million for technical and vocational programs and \$548 million for academic programs over the next biennium, about 25.5 percent above current biennial levels. Formula funding is recommended for the Texas State Technical Institute and the lower-level Lamar University centers in Orange and Port Arthur for the first time.

### **Tuition raised**

The first major tuition increase since 1957 went into effect during 1986. The new rates were expected to generate \$263.7 million in additional state revenues for the current biennium. Minimum rates at community colleges were unchanged.

Resident tuition rates were raised from \$4 per se-



mester hour to \$12, effective for the fall 1985 semester. Rates will rise to \$16 per hour in fall 1986, gradually increasing to \$24 per hour by 1995. Minimum tuition levels were raised from \$50 to \$100 per semester.

The non-resident undergraduate rate increased from \$40 per semester hour to \$120 in fall 1985; following that hike, the rate will be indexed to cover 100 percent of costs. Average costs will be calculated biennially by the Coordinating Board.

In resetting tuition rates for medical and dental school programs, the Legislature sought to make tuition offset 10 percent of costs. Tuition for Texas resi-

dents will rise from \$400 per year to \$1,219 in fall 1986. Further increases are scheduled annually, bringing the rate to \$5,463 in 1989.

### Appropriations request

The Board in July adopted a \$225 million appropriations request for fiscal years 1988 and 1989. The request is approximately \$19.4 million more than the 1986-87 appropriation.

The 1988-89 request includes 17 trusteed funds. One of the largest jumps in trusteed funds is in the Minority Scholarship Program, up \$1.2 million from

## Average budgeted salaries

Public college and university faculty, 1980-81 to 1985-86

### Public Universities

Year	National Average <sup>1</sup>	Texas Average <sup>1</sup>	Percent Increase	Inflation Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1985-86	\$34,479	\$33,117	4.7%	3.5%	(1985)
1984-85	32,180	31,640	3.1	3.4	(1984)
1983-84	30,100	30,700	5.1	3.0	(1983)
1982-83	29,100	29,200	8.6	6.0	(1982)
1981-82	26,900	26,900	17.5	10.2	(1981)
1980-81	24,800	22,900	8.2	13.5	(1980)

### Public Community Colleges

Year	Texas Average <sup>3</sup>	Percent Increase	Inflation Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1985-86	\$29,916	3.8%	3.5%	(1985)
1984-85	28,832	7.3	3.4	(1984)
1983-84	26,870	6.4	3.0	(1983)
1982-83	25,247	10.5	6.0	(1982)
1981-82	22,849	13.4	10.2	(1981)
1980-81	20,151	10.8	13.5	(1980)

<sup>1</sup>American Association of University Professors annual reports for public categories I and IIA combined (full-time faculty for the first four ranks)

<sup>2</sup>Bureau of Labor Statistics - Consumer Price Index

<sup>3</sup>Coordinating Board salary survey, average budgeted salaries to full-time faculty in general academic courses only

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1987 to \$1.5 million in 1988 and \$2.5 million in 1989. The increase in funding is due to the state's commitment to the Texas Equal Opportunity Plan for Higher Education.

Trusteed funds requested for the 1988-89 biennium include \$178.8 million plus \$27.3 for eight new programs to help increase student access and performance, for a total of \$206.2 million. That compares to \$191.9 million for the 1986-87 trustee funds request.

State funding for the private Baylor medical and dental schools was reduced in the special session from 1984-85 levels of \$87.3 million to \$74.4 million.

## Research up

Support for state university research programs from all sources grew by 16.3 percent in fiscal year 1986. Of the approximately \$302.7 million available for the programs, more than one-half came from the federal government and just above 23 percent from the state.

A 13.6 percent jump occurred in research funds for public health science centers from \$147.2 million in 1984 to \$167.3 million in 1985. Slightly more than 52 percent came from federal sources and about one-fourth from the state.

### *Board policy restricts new construction*

New construction on Texas college and university campuses was sharply curtailed during 1986 because of a resolution passed by the Board in April. The resolution did not call for a construction moratorium, although university officials withdrew or requested deferral of all new building proposals throughout fiscal year 1986.

The resolution stated that the Coordinating Board will limit consideration of adding new educational and general space through construction to projects clearly justified as critical to the role and scope of the university. The policy will be in effect at least until the Select Committee on Higher Education makes its report to the Legislature in January 1987.

Board members agreed they would rather repair or rehabilitate existing buildings than authorize new construction. A recent study by the Coordinating Board shows that \$300 million is needed to remodel and repair buildings on the senior university campuses in Texas to put them in satisfactory condition. The Board also pointed out that buildings approved this year would add to the state's future costs for utilities and maintenance under the formula funding system.

#### **Construction down**

Institutions gained Board approval during fiscal year 1986 for 42 campus construction and renovation proposals compared with 29 the previous year; cost estimates totaled more than \$93 million and were substantially lower than the \$128 million spent in 1985. Thirteen property acquisitions were authorized at an expected cost of \$15 million, while 18 property acquisitions totaled \$3.7 million in 1985.

The Coordinating Board approved \$46 million in projects funded by the Higher Education Assistance

Funds. It deferred some \$73.5 million and disapproved \$4 million in such projects. Additional funding from the HEAF included \$8 million in land acquisitions. Other projects the Coordinating Board approved includes those financed by \$43.8 million in Permanent University Fund bonds.

Fiscal year 1986 marked the first use of the Higher Education Assistance Fund approved in 1984 by state voters for institutions other than the University of Texas and Texas A&M Systems.

#### **Campus planning activities**

The Division of Campus Planning requested that all public universities and medical institutions file updated campus master plans with the Board. The long-range projects of campus and student needs are used in the Board's review of proposals for new construction, renovation projects and land acquisitions.

The 12th annual Facilities Inventory Workshop focused on reporting procedures, methods used for space planning, ways for institutions to utilize inventory data, and analysis of facilities inventory profiles. Seventy-eight representatives from 62 public, private and medical institutions attended the workshop. Some 154 institutional records are in the facilities inventory file.

The annual survey of campus student housing for fall 1985 found 88 percent occupancy for public senior universities, the same as the fall 1984 survey indicated. Public community colleges reported an occupancy rate of 89 percent, down 9.9 percent from 1984. Of the 58 community colleges responding to the fall 1985 survey, 30 offer housing to students. Independent senior and junior colleges student housing occupancy was 89 percent, up 6 percent from the previous year.

### *Gramm-Rudman causes cuts in student aid*

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, officially known as the Balanced Budget and Emergency Control Act, will cause an approximate 4.3 percent decrease in federal student financial aid programs in the 1986-87 academic year. An additional 11 percent cut is predicted the following year.

For 1986, the 4.3 percent decrease is predicted to cost \$14.3 million in aid for 16,500 Texas students. This figure includes a one-time only 6.6 percent decrease in Pell grants due to a funding shortfall. The additional 11 percent cut expected next year will cost the state's students about \$24.6 million in the 1987-88 academic year.

#### **Legislative changes**

Changes in state legislation affecting Texas students includes the tuition bill, HB 1147, adopted by the 69th Legislature in 1985. The bill includes a provision to open the Texas Public Educational Grant Program to foreign students, a group which has been excluded in the past. Further, non-residents are no longer restricted to 10 percent of the total fund. Instead, funds going to foreign and non-resident students must come from money set aside from foreign and non-resident students' tuition. That figure is set at 5 percent of the tuition for 1986 and 1987.

Under the tuition bill, college officials will be required to accurately monitor the non-resident set-asides. The bill also raises the question of how to assess foreign student need.

TSTI students also were brought into the TPEG program as were professional medical and dental students. Schools are obligated to maintain set-asides for all students, and to establish grant programs which include all student categories.

Also included in HB 1147 are limitations on several waiver programs which in the past allowed certain non-resident students to pay resident tuition rates.

#### **Hinson-Hazlewood loans down**

The Board loaned \$11.8 million to students through the Hinson-Hazlewood program in 1986, down \$6 million from 1985. The 33 percent decline from last year is partially due to commercial lenders becoming more active in student loans. However, Student

Services officials anticipate a turnaround in that trend since the Hinson-Hazlewood loan now offers a lower interest rate and application procedures have been streamlined. An average \$2,672 was loaned to 4,413 student borrowers in the program during 1986. Compared to 1985, a smaller number of students are taking out larger loans. Last year an average of \$2,250 went to 6,761 students.

Collections totalled \$18.2, as compared to \$17.2 million in 1985. The Hinson-Hazlewood program continues to show a low default rate, with suits filed within the year against approximately 4.8 percent of borrowers in the repayment process.

Guaranteed Student Loans were made by the Board to some 3,711 students and account for \$8.5 million of Hinson-Hazlewood funds loaned in 1985. Health Education Assistance Loans made up a smaller portion of Hinson-Hazlewood lending with 585 students receiving \$3 million.

Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students were awarded to 117 students and totalled \$322,944. The number of recipients remained about the same as in 1985, but the total was down from \$345,000 last year.

Interest rates for the Hinson-Hazlewood loans guaranteed through the Health Education Assistant Loan program were dropped in 1986 from 9.5 percent to 8.75 percent. The HEAL program is operated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources. Interest rates also were lowered for Guaranteed Student Loans from 9 percent to 8 percent. Rates for the Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students were lowered from 12 percent to 10 percent.

In other changes, the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program was altered to allow proprietary school students who were unable to obtain loans from commercial lenders to apply directly for loans through the Hinson-Hazlewood program. At public and private schools in the state, Hinson-Hazlewood applications are processed at the institution and forwarded to the Coordinating Board for further processing. Proprietary school students will apply directly to the Coordinating Board, by-passing the institutional steps.

#### **Equalization grants decrease**

The Board distributed some \$17.3 million to stu-

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dents in independent colleges and universities in 1986 for tuition equalization grants. The state provides the grants to help needy students meet higher tuition costs at private institutions. Some 14,318 students received funds, with the total amount down from \$20.8 million awarded the previous year. Funding is expected to continue to decrease due to the state budget crisis. The Legislature had already cut appropriations to \$35.9 million for the 1986–87 biennium, compared to \$41 million for the 1984–85 biennium, prior to the special sessions, when additional cuts were made.

The Commissioner appointed a Tuition Equalization Grant Advisory Committee to review the TEG allocation process. Allocations have been based on full-time headcount enrollments at participating institutions.

The committee will make recommendations on equitably allocating funds under a formula which considers student need for full- and part-time students. The committee, chaired by Dr. Robert Sasseen of the University of Dallas, will present its findings and recommendations at the January 1987 meeting.

Some 3,604 students in independent colleges received \$2.7 million through the State Student Incentive Grant Program, with the state's 50 percent matching share provided through the Tuition Equalization Grant Program.

In addition, \$1.4 million was awarded to 4,790 students in public colleges, with the state's 50 percent matching share provided through institutional contributions from the Texas Public Educational Grant Program.

### **Teacher loans, grants underway**

During 1986, the Teacher Education Loan Program loaned \$1.2 million to 1,368 students, while the Future Teacher Loan Program distributed \$379,563 to 234 students.

The Future Teacher Loan Program and the Teacher Education Loan Program were authorized by the Legislature in 1984 to allow student borrowers the opportunity to have their loan debts canceled by teaching in Texas public schools. The Board gave final approval to rules governing the program in October 1984 and in January 1985 placed the interest rate at 12 percent. A higher interest rate was set than for other state-administered student loans, since cancellation is expected in nine out of ten cases. The higher rate

will encourage students to honor their commitment to a career in teaching.

The Board in October awarded the bulk of \$1.8 million in federal grant funds earmarked for higher education projects to strengthen teaching in mathematics, science, foreign languages and computer science. Funding was awarded to 33 projects at public and independent universities and public community colleges.

### **State scholarships awarded**

Scholarships totalling \$425,840 were awarded to 514 students in the State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment. Those figures are about the same as 1985 when \$472,108 was given to 646 students. The scholarships are targeted for minorities who make up less than 40 percent of the student population. Such scholarships encourage desegregation as required by a federally ordered equal opportunity plan.

During fiscal year 1986, the Coordinating Board changed the procedures for disbursing the scholarship funds, in an effort to increase the state's ability to monitor the use of funds and ease the transfer of funds from schools not active in the program to schools needing additional funds. Student applications are now processed by the Coordinating Board, with checks issued by the State Treasury. Checks are sent directly to the schools for disbursement. In previous years the program worked as an on-campus operation.

Administration of the Good Neighbor Scholarship was transferred to the Coordinating Board from the Texas Education Agency in 1985. Through the program, qualified students from eligible countries in the Western Hemisphere are awarded tuition exemptions while attending a public college in Texas.

The program provides 235 exemptions each semester and each summer term. For a student enrolled in 15 semester hours, the scholarship is worth \$1,800 per semester or \$3,600 for the academic year.

The Board considered increasing the academic standards required for the Good Neighbor Scholarship; however, international student advisors from a number of institutions successfully argued against the requirements in light of social and other adjustments faced by new foreign students attending Texas schools. The decision was made to require students to meet institutional academic requirements for the student's particular field of study.



# *Board action assures continued quality*

The Coordinating Board initiated several new actions in 1986 to insure continued quality in Texas public colleges and universities. Several of these initiatives concerned courses. A study comparing televised instruction with on-campus courses was completed as was a survey of the characteristics of shortened-format courses. Untaught courses have been removed from course inventories and pre-college level courses will no longer count toward academic degrees.

Also in 1986, mission statements describing the fundamental purposes of each institution were adopted for approximately half of the state's senior colleges.

### **Board action**

The Board adopted rules prohibiting state universities and community colleges from applying remedial course credit toward degrees. Guidelines adopted previously for English and mathematics limit formula funding to three credit hours of remedial work in each area.

More than 10,000 course offerings that went untaught for three consecutive years at Texas public universities have been struck from course inventories since the beginning of 1985. Some 6,500 courses were deleted last year, and an additional 3,665 deletions were reported in January. The Board sought the elimination of dormant course offerings to discourage unauthorized program growth and to avoid "false advertising" through catalogs. A survey will be conducted annually to seek out dormant courses; however, Coordinating Board officials do not anticipate many more.

In other matters concerning courses, the Board in July heard an analysis of campus policies on shortened format classes. Most of the institutions submitted guidelines which stipulated the same number of class hours in a short course as in a regular semester course — which is 45 hours of class contact for three semester credit hours. However, others submitted less contact time stating that class material could be covered within a shorter time.

In a continuing effort, the Board in July approved an updated transfer curriculum for the agricultural sciences, joining 15 others established in recent years to help students transfer among public institutions

without losing course credits. The Board in 1979 began a study of all the transfer of credit policies and since then has adopted 15 new or revised transfer curricula and other transfer policies.

In April 1985, the Coordinating Board adopted new rules permitting Texas public universities to apply for approval to offer degree programs on military bases.

### **Telecourses effective**

A review of research on the effectiveness of televised instruction was presented at the July Board meeting. Research suggests that the achievement of students taking courses via television is equivalent to that of students taking instruction via traditional methods.

Data obtained from 11 community colleges or systems and four universities comprised the basis of a first-year status report which also was presented at the July meeting.

Community colleges reported offering 131 telecourses to 18,996 students in the 1985-86 academic year. Three universities offered 82 courses to 889 students via live, interactive delivery systems. Student achievement in televised courses at Texas institutions was found to be comparable to that of students in equivalent on-campus courses.

During 1986, eight additional community colleges received Board authority to offer televised instruction, bringing the total number of institutions so authorized to 23.

### **Academic degrees approved**

In 1986, Board approval was given for 12 new degree offerings proposed by universities including two doctoral, five master's, three bachelor's and two associate-level programs. Two master's level requests and one bachelor's level request were withdrawn by universities, and the Board denied one baccalaureate level and one master's level request.

In addition, the Board discontinued unauthorized master's and doctoral programs at Texas Woman's University in marriage and family therapy. One of the new doctoral programs approved for Texas A&M

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University is in archaeology with a concentration in nautical archaeology. This program is unique to the state and is expected to attract worldwide attention.

The Board endorsed 18 graduate degree programs by 10 Texas public universities through the SREB common market in the 1985–86 academic year. Texas is one of 14 states participating in the exchange, which allows students to enroll in university programs in other states at resident tuition rates. Texas has participated since 1977. In 1985 it sent nine students to other states and hosted 48 students.

### **Certificate of authority awarded**

Regulations for private degree-granting institutions were amended by the Board in October. The rules revise procedures and criteria for evaluating non-exempt private institutions of higher education offering academic degrees or seeking to use the term “college” or “university.”

At the Coordinating Board’s request, the prosecuting attorney of Travis County successfully sought a permanent injunction against the American College of Health Science and the College of Life Science for offering degrees and using the term “college” without a certificate of authority from the Board as required by state law. On Aug. 15, 1986, Judge Bob Jones of the 167th Judicial District Court of Travis County ordered that the institutions cited “desist and refrain” from the prohibited activities without a certificate of authority issued by the Coordinating Board.

In April, the Board issued a certificate of authority to the Texas Chiropractic College to award the bachelor of science in human biology degree. The certificate is valid for two years.

### **Standards increased**

Admission standards were increased during the year as 8 of the 24 state-supported four-year campuses either raised their SAT and ACT score requirements or set minimum scores for the first time. Also four universities have added specific requirements for high school preparation, bringing the total to 15 institutions with high school course prerequisites.

### **Campus missions defined**

Formal establishment of the missions of state universities and health science centers is an on-going Board project. By mid-1986 mission statements from 17 institutions had been approved by the Board. Fourteen more have had their initial statements endorsed by the Board while four are in active negotiations regarding their statements. Work continues on eight institutions.

This on-going effort of establishing mission statements for each institution will aid the Board in evaluating program proposals from a statewide perspective and will assist schools in concentrating their resources to maintain quality programs.

# *New division has host of responsibilities*

As a new division in the Coordinating Board, Community Colleges and Technical Institutes had a host of new responsibilities this year. Not only did the division take over responsibilities for course and program approval, it was also in charge of restructuring and creating rules governing the technical and vocational programs and courses at community colleges and technical institutes.

### **Criteria stiffened**

New criteria for creating community college districts gained emergency approval from the Board as fiscal year 1986 began. The criteria, based on changes in state law, allows the Board to evaluate whether a proposed district would damage or duplicate nearby college programs, and sets stiffer minimum requirements for tax-base and school-age population for any area proposing a district.

The first community college district to be deferred following the new legislation was in Williamson County. The proposal met all the criteria except the matter of the impact on local colleges. Board members agreed that the impact of enrollment losses at nearby Temple Junior College and Austin Community College as well as impact on the available state revenue would be too great.

District voters gave taxing authority to Austin Community College in a March election, an action to prevent possible withdrawal of state funding. Since it was the only public community college in the state without a local tax base, ACC was prompted by the Legislature to establish one.

### **Transfer rate high**

Community colleges are important in Texas higher education since they act as "feeders" for Texas public universities, concludes a study by the Coordinating Board. The study shows that about one in five students who began their postsecondary education at Texas public community colleges transfer to state universities within three years. Transfer students make

up a large portion of newcomers at several universities, and they succeed in advancing to their senior year at about the same rate as students who start out as university freshmen.

Overall, of the 92,519 first-time students who entered Texas community colleges in fall 1981, almost 18,000 moved on to state universities by spring 1985.

### **Action on program requests**

The 69th Legislature provided for the transfer of responsibility of administration of postsecondary technical and vocational education from the Texas Education Agency to the Coordinating Board. The Commissioner of Higher Education appointed an advisory committee to assist in developing policies and procedures for technical and vocational education. Their recommendations have been submitted and include planning, operating procedures and general requirements.

With its new responsibilities, the Board in July adopted rules for reviewing technical and vocational programs at public community colleges and Texas State Technical Institutes. The rules set up a procedure comparable to the one the Board uses in considering requests for programs at senior colleges. Authorization depends on the need and resources for the program.

Also in July the Board adopted rules regarding apprenticeship programs at technical and vocational institutions. Other rules adopted included those on contractual agreements and those regarding approval of academic courses.

During fiscal year 1986, the Board approved 41 degrees at 23 community colleges and technical institutes.

Nellie Carr Thorogood was named assistant commissioner of the Coordinating Board's new Community Colleges and Technical Institutes Division. The addition of this position was in response to the new responsibilities for coordinating technical-vocational education at the community colleges and the Texas State Technical Institute.

## *Health program sees steady growth*

Health-related degree programs and an administrative change received Board consideration during 1986. Five mission statements were approved while role and scope tables were approved for two additional institutions. The Family Practice Residency program remained active during the year with 442 participants.

### **Degree programs approved**

Three health-related degree programs and one administrative change request were approved by the Coordinating Board during fiscal year 1986. The Board approved a doctor of philosophy degree in medical sciences with areas of interest in anatomy, biochemistry, microbiology and immunology, pharmacology and toxicology and physiology at Texas A&M University College of Medicine; a master of science degree with a major in allied health sciences and concentrations in health education and clinical gerontology at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston; a concentration in rehabilitation technology under the existing master of arts degree with a major in occupational therapy at Texas Woman's University (Houston Center); and reorganization and consolidation of three existing administrative units into a single department of public health and preventive medicine at Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Other program activities included the withdrawal of a request by Texas Tech University for a bachelor of science in health education degree with options in school health education and community health education.

The Coordinating Board's Health Professions Education Advisory Committee met once during the fiscal year because of travel and consultant restrictions created by the state's fiscal crisis. At that meeting, Dr. Robert Stone, dean, College of Medicine, Texas A&M University, was named HPEAC chairman, succeed-

ing retiring chairman, Dr. Charles Sprague, president, University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas.

Institutional missions were approved for all University of Texas Health Science Centers and Texas A&M College of Medicine, and role and scope tables were approved for Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine and Texas Tech Health Sciences Center.

### **Family practice active**

In fiscal year 1986, there were 26 family practice residency training programs and two support programs in the state which were eligible to receive state funds. These included 23 operational programs, three programs in the planning stage, the Statewide Preceptorship Program, and the Faculty Development Center.

During the year, the 23 operational programs had 442 residents in training. Funding to residency programs and support programs during fiscal year 1986 totaled \$6.3 million. In accordance with the governor's Executive Order MW-36 to reduce state spending, this amount represented a reduction of 13 percent from the original legislative appropriation of \$7.3 million for fiscal year 1986, with \$984,007 returned to general revenue. The adjusted total allocations for fiscal year 1986 were 9.7 percent below total allocations for fiscal year 1985, while total residents in training increased by 2.6 percent, from 431 to 442.

Of 774 graduates of family practice residency programs since 1979, 602, or 81 percent, were practicing in Texas during fiscal year 1986, 56 percent of these in locations with populations of less than 100,000. A total of 84, or 11 percent, of these graduates were practicing in rural counties listed by the Texas Department of Health as primary care physician shortage areas.

## *Coordinating Board publications*

### **Coordinating Board**

- Annual Report, Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System and Statistical Supplement. A summary of Coordinating Board activity in each fiscal year, with statistical data on students, faculty and program productivity, among other information.
- CB Report. Monthly newsletter chronicling Coordinating Board activities and other issues in higher education.
- CB: The Coordinating Board. A brochure summarizing the responsibilities of the Coordinating Board and its role in the Texas system of higher education.
- Goals for College Success. (1984). A brochure outlining basic skills needed by high school students to perform college-level work successfully.
- Inventory of Academic Degree Programs. (1984). A comprehensive listing by institution of degree program offerings, indexed by program.
- Professional Licensure Examinations in Texas. (1979). Review of examination results in 13 licensure areas including medicine, law, nursing and public accounting and comparison with national norms and averages in other states. \*
- Academic Degree Programs Inventory, Public and Private Senior Colleges and Universities of Texas. (1976). A comprehensive listing by institution of available degree program offerings as the date of publication indexed by program. \*

### **Academic Affairs**

- A Generation of Failure: The Case for Testing and Remediation in Texas Higher Education. (1986). The final report and recommendations of the committee on testing.
- Instructional Television — A Research Review and Status Report. (1986). A report on instructional television in Texas and a review of research relevant to the educational effectiveness of televised instruction.
- College Admissions: The Rules of the Game (1986). A brochure listing admission requirements of public four-year universities in Texas.
- Educational Opportunities in Texas. (1986). A comprehensive listing of postsecondary schools, degree and certificate programs in Texas and some sources of financial aid.
- Degrees Awarded: Texas Public and Independent Senior Colleges and Universities. A listing of the number of degrees awarded each year by institution, by curriculum area and by degree level at Texas public and independent colleges, universities and medical, dental and allied health institutions.
- Lawyers for Texas: A Study of Legal Education in Texas. (CB Study Paper 14, 1973). An assessment of the possible need for more legal education programs in Texas, including information concerning enrollment trends, employment opportunities and the applicant pool.
- Higher Education for the Texas Agricultural Industry. (CB Study Paper 11, 1970). A report of the statewide committee on higher education in the agricultural sciences.
- Private Higher Education in Profile: Texas Colleges and Universities Report on their Current Position. (1968). Companion volume to Pluralism and Partnership (CB Study Paper 6).
- Resources of Texas Libraries. (CB Study Paper 3, 1968). An assessment of library resources at Texas colleges and universities.

### **Continuing Education**

- Thrust for Relevance. (1974). Report of the statewide study on adult and continuing education.



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## Enrollment

- Enrollment Forecasts, Texas Institutions of Higher Education (CB Study Paper 27, 1986). Projections on enrollments in Texas institutions of higher education 1986–2000; revised periodically.
- Institutions of Higher Education in Texas. A listing of the names, addresses, chief administrative officers and preliminary fall headcount enrollments of accredited public and private junior and senior colleges and universities in Texas; revised annually.

## Faculty/Staff

- Faculty Compensation in Texas Public Colleges and Universities. (1981). Recommendations of the Coordinating Board to the 67th Legislature. A study of faculty salaries and benefits with recommendations.
- Academic Freedom, Tenure and Responsibility for Faculty Members in Texas Public Community and Senior Colleges and Universities. (CB Policy Paper 1, 1979). Recommended standards for institutions adopting policies and procedures for faculty members.
- Improvement of Personnel Policies and Procedures in Texas Public Institutions of Higher Education. (1975). A summary of personnel procedures and recommended improvements in the administration of non-faculty employees in public institutions of higher education. \*
- Guidelines for Self-Evaluation of Administrative Management Practices in Institutions of Higher Education. (CB Study Paper 7, 1969). A series of questionnaires aimed at self-evaluation of management policies and procedures for institutions of higher education. \*

## Funding Higher Education

- Formulas Designated by Coordinating Board for Public Junior and Senior Colleges and Universities, and Definitions of the Elements of Institutional Costs.
- Lost in the Index: A Report to the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, on the Effect of Inflation on Public Senior Colleges

and Universities in Texas. (1980). A study by a Houston economist regarding price indexes for Texas higher education, faculty salaries and goods and services.

- The Texas Formula System. (1979). An examination of the Texas system of higher education funding formulas, proposed modifications to the system and comparisons with other states.
- Designation of Formulas. (CB Policy Paper 9, 1970). The Coordinating Board's recommended formulas for financing higher education in Texas in fiscal years 1972–1973. \*
- Financial considerations for planning for higher education in the next decade. (CB Policy Paper 8, 1969). An examination of construction and operating costs at Texas institutions of higher education in relation to Coordinating Board recommendations for higher education financing in the state.

## Facilities

- Facilities Condition Survey. A Report by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, in consultation with Page Southerland Page Architects and Planners (CB Study Paper 30, 1983). A survey of repair and rehabilitation needs at 25 public universities commissioned by the 67th Legislature.
- Proceedings on Facilities Inventory Workshop. (1981). A discussion of changes in institutional reporting procedures incorporated in the 1981 revised facilities inventory manual for physical facilities planners.
- Space Use-Space Needs: The Availability and Use of Public Senior Higher Education Facilities in Texas. (CB Study Paper 28, 1980). An analysis of space utilization at Texas public senior colleges and universities, summaries of survey findings and outline of methods for objective measurement of facilities use.
- Space Factors and Space Utilization Values for Use in Meeting the Facilities Needs of Texas Colleges and Universities. (CB Study Paper 12, 1971). A pilot study of space utilization surveys at six Texas public senior colleges, with tables and schedules of facilities use and projected needs.

- Facilities Inventory, Summary Report, Texas Colleges and Universities. (CB Study Paper 9, 1969). A survey of facilities use, volume and location at state and private institutions of higher education.
- Library Space Survey of Texas Colleges and Universities. (CB Study Paper 10, 1970). A survey of library facilities at Texas public and private colleges and universities and a study of projected needs in 1980.
- Physical Plant Funds, Texas Public Institutions of Higher Education to 1979. (CB Study Paper 8, 1969). A projection of available funds for campus facilities improvements for public junior and senior colleges to 1978. \*
- Higher Education Facilities: Library of Source Documents. (CB Study Paper 1968). An illustrated guide to facilities information of the Coordinating Board's Library of Source Documents. \*

### **Instructional Media**

- The Knowledge Network: A report to the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, on the feasibility of a state educational communications system.
- The Role and Scope of Computers on the Texas System of Higher Education. (CB Study Paper 4, 1968). An examination of computers in educational administration and curriculum and future trends in computing in Texas.

### **Job Supply and Demand**

- Follow-Up Survey of May Graduates. Surveys of graduates from selected universities and their status in the job market, including beginning salary levels; revised periodically.
- Postsecondary Educational Supply and Occupational Demand in Texas for the Period of 1978-1985. An assessment by the State 1202 Commission of career opportunities for graduates of academic and vocational programs at Texas postsecondary institutions; revised periodically.

### **Medical and Health Education**

- Nursing Education in Texas: Directions for the Future. (1983). Report of the Nursing Education Ad-

visory Committee. Guidelines for educational programs to alleviate shortages in nursing personnel and health care delivery systems while providing training for nursing care at all educational levels.

- Allied Health Education in Texas: Guiding Concepts for the '80s. (CB Study Paper 29, 1980). A study of credentialing, accreditation, career mobility and continuing education in the health fields by the Advisory Committee on Allied Health Education.
- Career Mobility in Occupational Therapy, An Articulated Curriculum. (Study Paper 25, Allied Health Project, 1975). A report on delineation of levels of practice, assessment of mobility and guidelines for programs in occupational therapy.
- Toward Quality Health Care: The Improvement of Nursing and Nursing Education in Texas. (CB Study Paper 24, 1975). A study of needs and objectives in Texas' nursing education programs, based on six statewide surveys of more than 20,000 individuals.
- Dental Hygiene. (CB Study Paper 16, Allied Health Project, 1974). Recommendations for a core curriculum in dental hygiene studies and an examination of career mobility in the field.
- Medical Technology and Cytotechnology. (CB Study Paper 18, Allied Health Project, 1974). Recommended model curriculum in medical technology and cytotechnology, including course descriptions and a survey of existing programs in Texas.
- Pharmacy at the Two-Year Level. (Allied Health Project, 1974). Study committee report recommending educational programs for pharmacy at the two-year level and results of a survey on pharmacy practice in Texas.
- Physical Therapy. (Allied Health Project, 1974). An outline of recommended curricula and standards in physical therapy education programs.
- Radiologic Technology. (Study Paper 21, Allied Health Project, 1974). Guidelines in the implementation of associate and bachelor's degree programs in Radiologic technology.

- **Respiratory Therapy.** (Study Paper 22, Allied Health Project, 1974). Two plans for a recommended core curriculum, course descriptions and guidelines for the bachelor's degree in respiratory therapy.
- **Cost Analysis of Allied Health Education.** (CB Study Paper 15, Allied Health Project, 1974). A cost analysis of allied health education programs, aimed at the development of funding formulas and based on a survey of 38 Texas colleges, universities and hospitals.
- **A Multiple Entry and Exit Curriculum Model in Nursing.** (CB Study Paper 19, Allied Health Project, 1974). An outline of courses and career mobility in the recommended curriculum for four levels of nursing study.
- **Medical Record Administration.** (CB Study Paper 17, Allied Health Project, 1974). Recommended guidelines for medical technician degree programs, including an outline of possible transfer courses to the medical administration curriculum.
- **Dental Education in Texas.** (CB Policy Paper 6, 1968). An evaluation of data and proposals presented to the Coordinating Board, with suggestions for the growth of dental education in Texas in the 1970s.
- **A Proposal for the Development of Medical Education in Texas, 1969–1980.** (CB Policy Paper 5, 1968). Coordinating Board recommendations for enlarging medical education in Texas in the 1970s, based on data and proposals presented to the Board.

### **Planning and Development**

- **Texas Equal Educational Opportunity Plan for Higher Education.** Submitted by Governor Mark White to the U.S. Department of Education (June 14, 1983). Outline of the state's proposals for desegregation of Texas public colleges and universities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; narrative progress report published annually.
- **Informing the Future: A Plan for Higher Education for the Eighties.** (1981). An assessment of key issues expected to have an impact on Texas colleges and universities in the 1980s, including recommendations to the Legislature and to institutions and

priorities for the Board in the planning and development of the state higher education system.

- **Texas Higher Education in Transition.** (1978). A study of changes in Texas higher education during the 1970s and recommendations for the future development of higher education in the state, with reports on public and private junior and senior colleges and universities, professional education, facilities and educational supply and occupational demand.
- **Upper-Level Institutions and Off-Campus Educational Units of Texas Public Universities.** (1977). A study of the development and operation of the upper-level centers and off-campus educational units in Texas and Coordinating Board recommendations concerning their role in the higher education system.
- **Texas Higher Education 1968–80.** (1975). A report to the 64th Texas Legislature. A review of Texas higher education since 1968, projections of needs through 1980 and recommendations for future planning; discusses structure and governance of the state system, faculty and staff, facilities, availability of educational opportunity, among other issues.
- **State of Texas Plan for Computing Services in Public Colleges and Universities Fiscal 1976–77.** (1975). Report of the advisory committee on higher education computing services plan. \*
- **Planning and Developing and Upper-Level Senior College.** (1974). A study of the history and operation of upper-level senior colleges and a master plan for their development. \*
- **Upper-Level Institutions: A Report to the Texas Legislature.** (1972). A comprehensive study of the role and performance of upper-level institutions in Texas, an assessment of their advantages and disadvantages and an estimate of savings to the state as a result of their creation.
- **Challenge for Excellence: A Blueprint for Progress in Higher Education.** (1969). A plan for development of higher education in Texas in the 70s to accommodate increasing enrollments, maintain efficient and effective methods and provide a level of excellence. \*
- **Pluralism and Partnership: The Case for the Dual**

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System of Higher Education. (CB Study Paper 6, 1968). A study of private higher education in Texas. \*

- Public Senior College Development in Texas to 1980. (CB Policy Paper 4, 1968). A state plan adopted by the Coordinating Board based on projected needs, enrollments and resources. \*

### **Research**

- Organized Research in Texas: A Critical Need. (1982). An argument for increased state support of organized research at Texas public colleges and universities, emphasizing the link between research and economic vitality and the importance of research to improving higher education.
- The Critical Role of Organized Research in Texas Higher Education. (CB Study Paper 13, 1972). A brief report on the need for and benefits of university research.
- Research Funds Report. Summary of research funds available each fiscal year at Texas public universities and medical, dental and allied health institutions. Data includes sources of funding and expenditures by institution in various academic fields.

### **Tuition and Financial Aid**

- Rules and Regulations for Determining Residence Status. (1986). A 17-page pamphlet outlining the residency requirements of the Texas Education Code.
- Financial Aid for Texas Students. A 30-page pamphlet discussing the nature of financial aid avail-

ble to students in Texas and briefly describing some specific sources of aid. Also available in Spanish.

- Going to College is Not Out of the Question. (1984). A brief guide to planning for college and financial aid programs. Available in English and Spanish.
- Tuition and Fees in Texas Public Colleges and Universities. (CB Policy Paper 7, revised 1971). A study of tuition and fees in Texas compared with other states, sources of income, financial aid programs and recommended tuition policies. \*
- Financial Assistance for College Students in Texas. (CB Study Paper 2, 1968). A listing of federal, state and private sources of financial aid and a discussion of the financial aid process. \*
- An Idealization of a Collegiate Financial Aid Office. (CB Study Paper 1, 1968). A discussion of financial aid administration, development of aid programs and the role of a financial aid office on campus.
- Texas 90: An Economic Profile of Texas to 1990. (1965). Data on population and economic projections for the state of Texas through 1990.

\* Out of print. Some Coordinating Board publications that are no longer in print can be obtained on microfiche for a minimal charge from the Texas State Library. Address inquiries to:

Micropublishing Program  
Texas State Publications Clearinghouse  
Texas State Library  
P.O. Box 12927  
Austin, TX 78711

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## Appendix B

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### *Action on instructional programs*

*Program request to the Coordinating Board, fiscal year 1986*

#### PROGRAMS APPROVED, BY PROGRAM AREA AND LEVEL

Program Area	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Airway Science	—	1	—	—	1
Allied Health Sciences	—	—	1	—	1
Archaeology	—	—	—	1	1
Applied Arts and Sciences	—	1	—	—	1
Applied Mathematics—	—	1	—	1	—
Business Data Processing	1	—	—	—	1
Cell and Molecular Biology	—	1	—	—	1
Computer Maintenance Technology	1	—	—	—	1
Geology	—	—	1	—	1
Marriage and Family Therapy	—	—	1	1	2
Petroleum Engineering	—	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>

#### PROGRAMS APPROVED, BY INSTITUTION AND LEVEL

University	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Lamar University-Orange	1	—	—	—	1
Lamar University-Port Arthur	1	—	—	—	1
Pan American	—	1	—	—	1
Texas A&M	—	—	—	1	1
Texas Southern University	—	1	—	—	1
Texas Tech	—	1	2	1	4
University of Houston	—	—	1	—	1
UH-Clear Lake	—	—	1	—	1
UT-San Antonio	—	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>

#### PROGRAMS WITHDRAWN, BY PROGRAM AREA AND LEVEL

Program Area	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Applied Geology	—	1	—	1
Geography	—	1	—	1
Health Education	1	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>

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**PROGRAMS WITHDRAWN, BY INSTITUTION AND LEVEL**

University	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Midwestern State University	—	1	—	1
Texas Tech University	1	1	—	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>

**PROGRAMS DENIED, BY PROGRAM AREA AND LEVEL**

Program Area	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Information Science	1	—	—	1
Computer Science	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>

**PROGRAMS DENIED, BY INSTITUTION AND LEVEL**

University	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Texas Woman's University	1	1	—	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>

**PROGRAMS DISCONTINUED, BY PROGRAM AND LEVEL**

Program Area	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Marriage and Family Therapy	—	1	1	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

**PROGRAMS DISCONTINUED, BY INSTITUTION AND LEVEL**

University	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Total
Texas Woman's University	—	1	1	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

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## Appendix C

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### *Coordinating Board expenditures*

*Summary of expenditures by administrative costs, fiscal year 1986*

#### **Operating Funds**

Salaries	\$4,038,211.07
Professional Fees and Services	120,322.57
Travel	127,019.41
Postage	144,070.00
Telephone	176,479.55
Rent, Computer	127,481.73
Rent, Machines	58,567.79
Rent, Buildings	429,708.20
Supplies	147,060.63
Equipment and Furniture	76,190.22
Books	15,790.55
Other Operating Expenses	573,523.77
Filing Fees	271,019.40
Fringe Benefits	353,941.88
Computer Equipment Purchases	250,475.75
Computer Equipment Maintenance	163,221.27
Total Operating Funds	\$7,073,083.79

#### **Trusteed Funds**

SREB Contract	\$72,000.00
Baylor College of Medicine	23,559,791.00
Baylor College of Dentistry	11,052,559.00
Tuition Equalization Grants	17,272,812.00
Family Practice Residency Training	6,310,993.00
Contingency for Reductions in E&G Funds	3,250,000.00
Scholarship and Recruitment	262,920.00
Resident Physician Compensation	3,000,000.00
Advanced Technological Research	35,000,000.00
Total Trusteed Funds	\$99,781,075.00

**TOTAL — All Funds** **\$106,854,158.79**





