

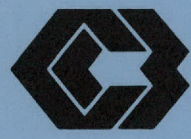
C 3400.3
An 78
1981/2

1982 Annual Report

Government Publications

MAR 25 1983 M

Dallas Public Library



Coordinating Board
Texas College and University System

Annual Report

Coordinating Board

Texas College and University System



Coordinating Board

TEXAS COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

P.O. BOX 12788, CAPITOL STATION

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

Chairman
Preston Smith

Vice-Chairman
Herbert G. Schiff

Ernest Angelo, Jr.

Sam Barshop

Charles Butt

Harlan Crow

Hal Daugherty, Jr.

Marshall Formby

Newton Gresham

Cipriano F. Guerra, Jr.

R. F. Juedeman

Mrs. Chandler R. Lindsley

Gwendolyn C. Morrison

Robert H. Park

William R. Patterson, Sr.
D.D.S., M.S.

Mario E. Ramirez, M.D.

Wayne E. Thomas

M. Harvey Weil

The Honorable William P. Clements, Governor of Texas
The Honorable William P. Hobby, Lieutenant Governor of Texas
The Honorable William Clayton, Speaker of the House of
Representatives

Members of the 68th Legislature

Dear Governor Clements, Lieutenant Governor Hobby, Speaker
Clayton, and Members of the Legislature:

Higher education in Texas enjoyed a prosperous year in 1982. While enrollments dwindled in other parts of the country and college budgets were slashed, Texas faculty received the largest pay hike in at least 16 years and enrollments grew to record levels. In the hope of maintaining the strength of the state's colleges and universities, the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, addressed a number of challenges facing higher education nationwide. I am pleased to submit this Annual Report of the Board's activities during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1982.

Texas public colleges and universities are expected to experience modest enrollment growth through 1995. Consequently, the Board continued to guard against unnecessary expansion of campus facilities and proliferation of academic programs. The Board was asked to assist the Legislature in determining building needs by reviewing all campus construction proposals exceeding \$1 million to be presented for legislative approval in 1983. Reviews of all degree programs in the state, aimed at improving academic quality and assessing statewide educational needs, also were continued.

A number of workshops and seminars sponsored by the Board addressed remedial education, deferred maintenance and the need for math and science teachers in Texas. A special advisory committee to the Board was created to study nursing education and means to alleviate a shortage of nurses statewide.

A companion document to the annual report, the statistical supplement, contains data on Texas public and independent institutions of higher education.

The Coordinating Board and its staff thank the executive and legislative branches of state government for their support of higher education in Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Preston Smith".
Preston Smith
Chairman

Coordinating Board Members

Preston Smith, *Chairman*, Lubbock (1985)
Herbert G. Schiff, *Vice Chairman*, Dallas (1985)
Ernest Angelo, Jr., Midland (1987)
Sam Barshop, San Antonio (1987)
Charles Butt, Corpus Christi (1983)
Harlan Crow, Dallas (1987)
Hal Daugherty, Jr., El Paso (1985)
Marshall Formby, Plainview (1983)
Newton Gresham, Houston (1983)
Cipriano F. Guerra, Jr., San Antonio (1987)
R. F. Juedeman, Odessa (1985)
Mrs. Chandler Lindsley, Dallas (1987)
Gwendolyn C. Morrison, Fort Worth (1985)
Robert H. Park, Houston (1983)
William R. Patterson, Sr., D.D.S., M.S., Texarkana (1987)
Mario E. Ramirez, M.D., Rio Grande City (1985)
Wayne E. Thomas, Hereford (1983)
M. Harvey Weil, Corpus Christi (1983)

NOTE: Six-year terms of all Coordinating Board members expire on August 31 of years indicated.

Staff Administrative Officers

Kenneth H. Ashworth, Commissioner of Higher Education
William A. Webb, Deputy Commissioner, Head of Division of
Financial Planning
Lawrence K. Pettit, Associate Commissioner, Head of Division of
Senior Colleges and Universities
Mack C. Adams, Assistant Commissioner for Student Services
Gordon Flack, Assistant Commissioner for Campus Planning and
Facilities Development
Dean Finley Herbst, Assistant Commissioner for Health Affairs
David T. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner for Community Colleges
and Continuing Education
James McWhorter, Assistant Commissioner for Administration

Staff Offices: 200 East Riverside Drive, 2nd Floor, Austin, Texas
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 12788, Austin, Texas 78711

Table of Contents

	Page
The Coordinating Board	iv
Highlights: 1982 in Review	1
Financial Planning	5
Senior Colleges and Universities	9
Community Colleges and Continuing Education	12
Student Services	15
Health Affairs	18
Campus Planning and Development	20
Appendix A: Action on Instructional Programs	25
Appendix B: Coordinating Board Publications	31
Appendix C: Coordinating Board Expenditures	41

The Coordinating Board

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 policymaking to assure quality and efficiency in Texas higher education. The Board's primary areas of responsibility are financial planning, senior colleges and universities, community colleges and continuing education, health affairs, student services and campus planning.

The Texas Legislature created the Board in 1965 and has continued to add to its statutory responsibilities since that time. The Board approves or disapproves all degree programs of Texas public colleges and universities and recommends the establishment, discontinuance or combining of public institutions. It authorizes elections for the creation of public junior college districts and adopts standards for their operation. The Board develops and recommends formulas to the Governor and Legislative Budget Board for their use in determining legislative appropriations and equitable distribution of state funds to colleges and universities. The Board supervises planning, utilization, evaluation and reporting of academic development and establishes transfer curricula in various disciplines to facilitate the transfer of students among public institutions of higher education. The Board also administers the family practice residency training program for improving the distribution of family physicians in Texas and recommends policies for efficient use of construction funds and orderly development of physical plants. In the private sector, the Board restricts the operation of substandard or fraudulent institutions. Other activities include administration of the state's college student loan program and other financial aid programs, as well as a higher education uniform insurance benefits program. The Board also assesses educational supply and occupational demand for graduates of Texas postsecondary education institutions.

As required by statute, the Coordinating Board met quarterly in Austin in October 1981 and January, April and July 1982.

Highlights: 1982 in Review

Preparing Texas higher education for the challenges of the eighties was a primary objective of the Coordinating Board in 1982. Enrollment forecasts predicting a modest growth rate for the state college and university system into the next decade underscored the need for monitoring the expansion of campus facilities and degree program inventories. Funding formulas recommended for the 1984-85 biennium called for a commitment to faculty development and organized research as a means of improving educational quality at public colleges and universities. The Board also sponsored workshops to address remedial education, deferred facilities maintenance and the need for math and science teachers. Special studies focused on engineering education, the nurse shortage and the preparation of high school students for college-level work.

Enrollments in the Texas college and university system topped 701,000 in fall 1981, an increase of 2.29 percent from the previous year. An annual growth rate averaging 1.2 percent through 1995 was predicted in the revised edition of *CB Study Paper 27: Fall Headcount Enrollment Forecasts*, published by the Board in July. Statewide higher education enrollments are expected to exceed 798,000 by the middle of the next decade, with much of the growth occurring in the public community colleges and technical institutes. Fall 1981 enrollments for all sectors of Texas higher education appear on page 4.

Assessing Construction, Program Needs

The Board in 1982 prepared to assist state budgetmakers in determining campus building and repair needs. At the request of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House, the Board initiated reviews of all new construction projects and major repair and rehabilitation proposals of \$1 million or more that state colleges and universities will submit for legislative authorization in 1983. The Board also continued a survey of facilities conditions and repair needs at public colleges and universities. Results of the survey will be presented to the Legislature early next year.

Reviews of all academic degree programs offered by public higher education institutions were continued as the Board sought to assess the quality of current offerings and the need for additional programs in the state. Six new doctoral programs were authorized during the year, along with a tougher Board policy concerning requests for additional doctoral degrees. The new policy requires institutions to demonstrate sufficient need for new doctoral programs. Nondoctoral and single doctoral institutions must further justify an expansion in their role and scope to accommodate a new doctoral degree.

Formulas Address Quality Concerns

In recommending higher education funding formulas to the Legislature for the coming biennium, the Board urged that competitive faculty salary levels be maintained and introduced a new formula to finance faculty development leaves. Public college and university faculty in Texas received an average 17.5-percent salary increase in 1982, the largest in at least 17 years. The pay raise exceeded the rate of inflation for the first time in six years and pushed Texas faculty salary levels to the national average. Faculty development leaves are intended to improve the quality of classroom instruction by fostering individual research and to help attract high-quality faculty members to Texas public colleges and universities. A faculty leave program was authorized by the Legislature in 1971 but never received funding.

The formulas further proposed substantial increases in support for organized research and departmental operating expenses, two areas that had been underfunded in the past.

Committees, Seminars Focus on Educational Issues

Special studies initiated by the Board in 1982 addressed a variety of higher education issues. A report on engineering education in October indicated a need for more competitive faculty salaries to help reduce the drain of qualified instructors to the private sector. Sharp enrollment growth in the state's public engineering schools has exacerbated the faculty shortage, the report said. Because the schools also are in need of up-to-date teaching and laboratory equipment, the Board authorized Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth to work with the institutions in preparing special-item appropriations requests to the 1983 Legislature. A study by the Texas Society of Professional Engineers showed a need for \$98 million in improved teaching equipment at public engineering schools. Shortages of qualified faculty and modern equipment also were cited in the Board's study of Texas doctoral programs in computer science.

A new advisory committee to the Board was created to address the shortage of nurses in Texas, the quality of nurse training and the possible need for new programs. The Nursing Education Advisory Committee immediately urged caution in the approval of new nursing programs pending completion of its study in 1983.

Cooperation between high schools and colleges was another Board concern in 1982. A new committee was established to examine the articulation of students between high school and college and to assess competencies needed by high school students to perform college-level work. The committee also will study the general education curriculum, the quality of teacher education and

duplication of course work by high schools and colleges. A committee composed of members of the Coordinating Board and the State Board of Education was created to improve cooperation between the agencies and to address a number of shared concerns.

A variety of other issues also were addressed in workshops and seminars sponsored by the Board:

- More than 200 college and university representatives from around the state attended a two-day workshop on remedial education sponsored by the Board in April. Participants shared strategies in the development of successful, cost-effective remedial programs for high school graduates unprepared for college-level work.

- The Board was the first state agency in the nation to sponsor a seminar on deferred facilities maintenance by the Association of Physical Plant Administrators. APPA representatives in March urged administrators from 26 Texas colleges and universities to establish facilities maintenance programs that will prevent additional deferred maintenance needs, which total almost \$35 billion nationwide.

- More than 100 education, government and business leaders attended a workshop cosponsored by the Board in June to discuss methods for alleviating a statewide shortage of math and science teachers in Texas public schools.

Improving Educational Opportunities

As the state continued its negotiations with the Department of Education regarding the Texas Equal Educational Opportunity Plan for Higher Education, the Board initiated a study of facilities conditions and needs at the state's two predominantly black institutions. Physical facilities at Prairie View A&M University and Texas Southern University will be compared with six Texas institutions of similar size and mission to determine possible inequities among the campuses. The study was expected to be completed by fall 1982.

The Board administered grants totaling close to \$250,000 to 398 minority students at 28 public universities during the first year of the Legislative Academic Scholarship Program. The program was created to encourage minority enrollments at the state's public senior institutions. An additional \$250,000 in grants will be awarded in the coming year.

Despite federal budget cutbacks, increased amounts of financial aid were available to Texas students through loan and grant programs administered by the Board. With proposed federal requirements threatening to prohibit graduate and professional students from receiving low-interest loans through the guaranteed student loan program, the Board approved new regulations allowing those students to receive loans at 12- to 14-percent interest through the Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students Program.

Vice Chairman, Four Members Appointed

A new vice chairman and four new members of the Board were appointed in 1982. Herbert G. Schiff of Dallas, a member of the Board since 1979, was named vice chairman, filling a vacancy that had existed since January 1981. New members appointed to the Board included Ernest Angelo, Jr., an independent oil producer from Midland; Sam Barshop, a business executive and real estate developer from San Antonio; Mrs. Chandler R. Lindsley, a rancher and housewife from Dallas; and William R. Patterson, Sr., D.D.S., M.S., a dentist from Texarkana.

Some 167.5 positions on the Board staff were included in the fiscal 1983 budget approved in July, a decrease of 2.5 positions from 1982. In keeping with the Governor's objective to reduce the size of the state work force, the Board has eliminated 15.5 positions from its staff since 1979.

Headcounts in Texas Institutions of Higher Education

	Fall 1981 Enrollment	% Change Over 1980
Public General Academic Institutions		
Senior Colleges and Universities	342,131	0.91%
Community Junior Colleges	<u>261,075</u>	3.98
Total	603,206	2.22
Independent General Academic Institutions		
Senior Colleges and Universities	78,386	2.35
Junior Colleges	<u>1,806</u>	-6.62
Total	80,192	2.13
Texas State Technical Institute	7,448	9.80
Medical, Dental and Allied Health Units		
Public Institutions	8,789	2.56
Independent Institutions	<u>1,543</u>	2.59
Total	10,332	2.56
TOTAL—All Institutions	701,178	2.29%

Financial Planning

The largest increase in faculty salary levels in at least 17 years, coupled with the biggest jump in state spending for higher education since 1975, fostered a healthy economic climate for Texas colleges and universities in 1982. Additional legislative funding increases in 15 formula areas, particularly in organized research and departmental operating expenses, were recommended by the Board for the 1984-85 biennium to offset past funding deficiencies. The Board proposed substantial increases in state research spending to help minimize the effects of possible cutbacks in federal research allocations.

Faculty Salaries Meet National Average

At a time when a number of other states were freezing salary levels or laying off faculty members, average budgeted faculty salaries jumped 17.5 percent at Texas public colleges and universities in 1982, the largest annual increase since the Board began collecting salary data in 1965. A 37.3-percent increase in higher education appropriations approved by the 67th Legislature in 1981 helped boost faculty salary levels to the national average; an additional 8.7-percent pay increase was authorized for faculty members in 1983. The average 17.5-percent salary hike more than doubled the 8.5-percent national rate of increase and exceeded the rate of inflation for the first time in six years.

Average faculty salaries at public senior and junior institutions since 1974-75 are shown in the table on page 6.

Formulas Recommend Improved Funding

Formulas aimed at remedying past funding deficiencies and improving the quality of Texas college faculty were approved by the Board for recommendation to the Legislature in 1983. The formulas recommend significant increases for support of organized research and departmental operating expenses, two areas the Board felt have been underfunded in the past. Each of the formulas, which cover 15 areas of higher education, includes a 9-percent inflation factor to cover projected cost increases for wages, equipment and supplies.

For the first time, the Board recommended funding for faculty development leaves to assist institutions in recruiting qualified personnel and to improve the quality of classroom instruction. The leave program was authorized by the Legislature in 1971 but has not been funded. The Board also recommended further increases in faculty compensation. If fully funded by the Legislature, the 15 funding formulas would generate \$468.5 million above 1983 spending levels for public junior and senior colleges and universities in 1984-85.

An appropriations request of \$195.9 million for the coming

biennium was adopted by the Board in July. The request includes \$172.8 million in trusteed funds for administration of financial aid, family practice residency training and other programs and for state contracts with independent medical and dental institutions. The Board also included a request for \$8.7 million for construction of a new staff facility similar in size to the Bevington Reed Building. The State Purchasing and General Services Commission advised state agencies in the spring that construction of new facilities would be a more prudent use of taxpayers' money than continued leasing of office space. The Board also adopted an appropriations request of \$7 million for agency administration in 1984 and \$7.2 million in 1985.

Average Budgeted Faculty Salaries

Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities, First Four Ranks

Nine-Month Period	National Average Salary*	Texas Average Salary*	Annual % Salary Increase	Average Annual % Increase in Consumer Price Index**	
1981-82	\$26,900	\$26,900	17.5%	10.2%	(1981)
1980-81	24,800	22,900	8.2	13.5	(1980)
1979-80	22,620	21,160	5.2	11.5	(1979)
1978-79	21,010	20,110	5.5	7.6	(1978)
1977-78	19,720	19,060	3.8	6.5	(1977)
1976-77	18,730	18,360	3.7	5.8	(1976)
1975-76	18,040	17,710	13.9	9.1	(1975)
1974-75	16,950	15,550	6.3	11.0	(1974)

* AAUP annual reports for public categories I and IIA combined (full-time faculty for the first four ranks)

** Bureau of Labor Statistics—Consumer Price Index

Texas Public Community Colleges

Nine-Month Period	Texas Average*	Annual % Salary Increase	Average Annual % Increase in Consumer Price Index**	
1981-82	\$22,849	13.4%	10.2%	(1981)
1980-81	20,151	10.8	13.5	(1980)
1979-80	18,184	8.3	11.5	(1979)
1978-79	16,792	6.6	7.6	(1978)
1977-78	15,746	9.2	6.5	(1977)
1976-77	14,425	6.5	5.8	(1976)
1975-76	13,546	11.6	9.1	(1975)
1974-75	12,138	7.8	11.0	(1974)

* Coordinating Board salary survey based on average budgeted salaries paid to full-time faculty personnel in general academic courses only for nine months of service

** Bureau of Labor Statistics—Consumer Price Index

Engineering Needs, Utilities Costs

With the need for up-to-date laboratory equipment at Texas public engineering schools approaching \$100 million, the Board in April authorized Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth to assist state universities in preparing special-item appropriations requests to the 68th Legislature. A report by the Board's advisory committee on engineering education in October cited replacement of obsolete teaching and laboratory equipment as a high priority for the state's public engineering schools. The Texas Society of Professional Engineers estimated that \$98 million would be needed to modernize engineering teaching equipment at the institutions; of the total, \$36 million was cited as a "critical need."

Special legislative appropriations totaling \$10 million to help public senior institutions meet rising utilities costs through the end of the fiscal year were administered by the Board in April. The Board allocated \$8.4 million for utility cost overruns at 23 public universities. Another \$1.6 million will be reserved for allocation in 1983. The funds were allocated on a prorated basis as regular legislative appropriations for utilities were exhausted.

Inflation Depletes Research Funding Gains

Although research funding at Texas public colleges and universities rose 12.8 percent in 1980-81, an inflation rate of 10.2 percent significantly reduced most real gains. Available research funds totaled \$314 million, a one-year increase of \$36.6 million. The federal government again provided the majority of the funds—\$181.5 million or 57.8 percent of the total. The state contributed \$66 million or 21 percent. Private profit and nonprofit groups supplied \$30.2 million or 13.9 percent. Remaining funds were institutionally controlled or provided from other sources. Federal funding reflected a 9.1-percent increase from the previous year, while state appropriations climbed 10.1 percent.

Public universities reported \$201.6 million in available research funding, with \$112.5 million available at public medical, dental and allied health institutions.

Enrollment Forecasts to 1995

Predictions that Texas higher education enrollments would approach 800,000 by 1995 were published by the Board in July. The enrollment forecasts indicated that a modest growth rate of 1.2 percent annually will cause statewide enrollments to swell by more than 100,000 students by the middle of the next decade; enrollments totaled 690,845 in fall 1981 and are projected to reach 798,179 by 1995.

Forecasts for the state's public and independent colleges and universities indicated enrollment growth in almost all sectors of higher education. Public community colleges are expected to lead all other sectors with a 17.1-percent growth by 1990 and an additional 3.9-percent increase by 1995. Although enrollments at public senior institutions are expected to grow 9.4 percent by 1990 and another 5.5 percent by 1995, 10 of the 37 institutions are predicted to show net enrollment declines by 1995. Only the independent junior colleges are expected to show an aggregate decline—a 31.2-percent loss by the end of the decade, with an additional decline of 5.8 percent by 1995.

The Board published individual forecasts for the state's 37 public senior colleges and universities and aggregate projections for public community colleges and technical institutes and independent junior and senior institutions. Stricter admission standards imposed by individual institutions to limit growth were not accounted for in the Board's enrollment projections.

The Board continued its studies of postsecondary educational supply and occupational demand despite the loss of federal funds for 1202 Commission programs. A follow-up survey of a selected sample of May 1982 graduates of Texas universities to determine their employment status was undertaken during the year. Results will be presented to the Board in early 1983.

Senior Colleges and Universities

The Board continued to scrutinize academic quality in Texas public colleges and universities in 1982. Special studies of engineering and paralegal education were completed as well as statewide reviews of current doctoral programs in five fields. Tougher criteria for approving new doctoral programs were adopted, and special committees examined course review procedures and student articulation.

The former Montana commissioner of higher education, Lawrence Pettit, joined the Board staff in September as associate commissioner and head of the Division of Senior Colleges and Universities.

Doctoral Programs

A policy setting tougher conditions to be met by institutions requesting new doctoral degree programs was approved by the Board in July. The policy requires an institution to demonstrate need in the state for the new program and a potential for excellence in the field. Non-doctorate and single-doctorate universities also must justify a change in their role and scope to accommodate the new degree.

The stronger doctoral policy was developed primarily to prevent single-doctorate universities from expanding their doctoral program offerings without exceptionally strong justification. Single doctorates were endorsed by the Board for six institutions in the late 1960s and early 1970s to foster excellence in individual fields.

Doctoral reviews in five disciplines, part of a statewide review of all academic degree programs in the state that began in 1980, accompanied institutional requests for new doctoral degrees. Teams of out-of-state consultants assessed the quality and needs of doctoral programs in computer science, bilingual education, pharmacology/toxicology, agricultural education and chemistry/biochemistry at Texas public universities.

Six new doctoral programs were approved by the Board for five institutions. A proposed doctorate in bilingual/bicultural studies at the University of Texas at San Antonio was disapproved. The program would have made UTSA the state's seventh single-doctorate university. The Board approved a total of 20 bachelor's programs, 18 master's programs, two certificate programs, one associate program and four administrative changes at 47 public colleges and universities.

The Board in January adopted a "sunset" procedure governing the authorization of new degree programs. Under the procedure, approved programs that have not been implemented by the institutions within three years are subject to reconsideration by the Board. Programs dependent upon a special state appropriation are not subject to the time limit.

Engineering, Paralegal Education Studies

Special studies examining engineering and paralegal education in Texas were commissioned by the Board. A shortage of qualified faculty and a critical need for up-to-date equipment may be detrimental to the quality of engineering programs at Texas public colleges and universities, a five-member committee of professional engineers and engineering educators reported. Engineering enrollments in Texas public institutions rose 130 percent between 1973 and 1981 and are expected to grow another 22 percent by 1984. At the same time, the number of doctoral degrees awarded in engineering nationwide has dropped significantly, and potential faculty members are being lured away from college campuses by higher salaries offered in the private sector, the report said.

The committee called for a commitment by the Legislature to improve faculty salary levels and to provide funds for upgrading facilities and equipment. It further urged cooperative arrangements between institutions and private industry as a means of alleviating the need for faculty and teaching equipment.

Three new baccalaureate programs in engineering were approved for the University of Texas at San Antonio. San Antonio civic leaders pledged to assist the university in recruiting faculty and acquiring teaching equipment in the hope of providing increased educational opportunities to professional engineers and minority students in the area.

A special report to the Board on paralegal education indicated that the variety of paralegal programs offered by 18 public and independent institutions in Texas is sufficient to meet current student demands. The report outlined objectives for paralegal education programs to be used by the Board staff in reviewing a number of pending requests for new paralegal programs.

Special Committees

Special committees were established in 1982 to study the articulation of high school students to postsecondary institutions, to promote cooperation between the Board and the State Board of Education and to revise the Board's course review procedures.

A task force on high school/college articulation began a study in January of remedial education, college admission standards, teacher education, teacher shortages and other issues common to both public schools and higher education institutions. The 21-member panel also examined college preparatory competencies and proposed cooperative studies and projects between schools and colleges. A joint committee of the Coordinating Board and the State Board of Education was established in January to explore cooperative efforts between the two agencies and to study incen-

tives for teacher recruitment, the need for continuing education and other shared concerns.

At the recommendation of an 11-member task force, the Board in July revised certain course review procedures to allow institutions to modify course offerings in authorized degree programs without receiving prior Board approval. Universities also will be asked to consider dropping from their inventories courses that have not been taught for three consecutive years. In reviewing courses offered under doctoral-level programs, the Board staff will consult specialists to identify appropriate subdisciplines of the doctoral field.

Community Colleges/

Transfer-of-credit policies and transfer curricula* in six fields were adopted by the Board to facilitate the articulation of students among public higher education institutions in Texas. New rules also were approved to prevent the unwarranted expansion of junior college districts and to ensure that off-campus courses and programs offered by private unaccredited institutions meet the Board's standards of quality. Revised procedures for the calculation of grade point averages for graduate and professional school candidates also were implemented.

Transfer of Credit

After more than a year of study by a special advisory committee, the Board in July adopted guidelines to improve the transfer of credit among Texas public colleges and universities. The guidelines call for free transfer of credit for courses included in curricula approved by the Board. No institution would be required to accept more than 66 semester credit hours, and institutions imposing campus-wide or departmental enrollment caps would be allowed to limit the number of transfer students they accept. To facilitate the transfer procedure, the guidelines suggest a method for resolving disputes between institutions, recommend the designation of institutional articulation officers to coordinate credit transfers and provide information to students, and develop tables indicating course equivalents between schools. In the course of its study, the advisory committee conducted two public hearings on transfer of credit issues, giving institutions an opportunity to express their concerns. The committee advised the Board to schedule periodic articulation workshops and to review its transfer curricula at least every five years.

A study by the Board in fall 1981 indicated that close to one-fourth of public community college students in Texas transfer to a senior institution within three years. Similar studies in other states had suggested transfer rates of not more than 10 percent. The Board's study showed that 24.05 percent of an initial pool of more than 64,000 students enrolled in Texas public community colleges in spring 1978 had transferred to senior institutions by fall 1980.

New or revised transfer curricula in six disciplines were adopted by the Board in 1982. Transfer curricula were approved in dance, health education, music, physical education, speech communication and visual arts. Studies in two other disciplines were underway. The Board has adopted transfer curricula in nine fields since 1979.

*The term "transfer curricula" was substituted for "core curricula" to distinguish transfer courses approved by the Board from institutional outlines of basic academic courses.

Continuing Education

Off-Campus Programs

The Board in April voted to prohibit a junior college district from using property or buildings it owns to provide branch campus services unless a local tax is authorized to support maintenance and operations. Extension operations with an enrollment of 1,000 full-time-equivalent students or districts that acquire land or facilities for out-of-district activities must either establish a separate junior college district in the area, merge with the parent district or convert the extension facility into a branch campus with a local tax to maintain and operate it. The Board authorized the Commissioner of Higher Education to work with the Governor's Office, the Legislature and the junior colleges in pursuing legislation to allow local voters to impose a limited property tax to support out-of-district junior college services.

The new regulations and the proposed legislation would help to prevent the establishment of new junior college districts without a local tax base. The Board in the past has advised that no new districts be established without local tax support. The attorney general ruled in August that tax revenue raised by a public school district cannot be set aside for or used to support a junior college.

The Board in April approved annual plans recommended by eight regional higher education councils for off-campus and out-of-district lower-division courses to be offered by public junior and senior institutions next year. In July a total of 1,961 off-campus courses at the upper-division and graduate levels were approved for 1982-83, a decline of 694 courses from the previous year. The 26.1-percent drop was attributed in part to funding penalties imposed by the 67th Legislature on off-campus programs.

In accordance with legislative provisions, the Board in April identified three types of off-campus programs as auxiliary locations to be exempt from legislative funding penalties. Courses offered by a public college or university at a correctional institution, on another college campus or on a military base are eligible for funding at on-campus rates. The higher funding level is intended to encourage programs provided by Texas colleges and universities at the identified locations and to prevent out-of-state institutions from introducing programs that lie outside the Board's purview.

Certification and Accreditation

Rules strengthening the Board's control of branch campuses operated by private institutions in Texas were adopted in October. The new provisions require accrediting agencies to conduct separate evaluations of its members' branch campuses as a condition for exemption by the Board. Institutions accredited by a recognized agency have been exempt from Board approval authority

since 1975. Branch campuses that are not fully accredited and those established since Jan. 1, 1981, will be subject to review by the Board. The home campuses of independent institutions in Texas will continue to be exempt from Board purview if they maintain full accreditation.

In an effort to encourage private unaccredited institutions to seek full accreditation from an appropriate agency, the Board voted in October to limit the schools to four successive certificates of authority to grant degrees. The Board grants renewable, two-year certificates to private unaccredited schools that meet certain standards of educational quality. Institutions denied accreditation for religious or other reasons acceptable to the Board remain eligible for continued certification. The Board granted one new certificate of authority in 1982, and one request was denied.

Other Activities

The Board approved procedures giving institutions greater flexibility in the calculation of grade point averages for applicants to graduate and professional schools. The procedures allow an institution to base the GPA calculation on only the last 60 hours of undergraduate work plus any previous work in graduate or professional school. Institutions also may include all grades received in a particular course; previous regulations called for inclusion of only the last grade received. The procedures became effective in fall 1982.

The Board approved the final allocation of close to \$110,000 in remaining federal Title I-A funds for community service and continuing education grants to 18 institutions of higher education. Federal funding for the programs ended after fiscal year 1980. The Board also prepared to close out its correctional intern program, which it had administered since 1976. The program, funded by the Criminal Justice Division of the Office of the Governor, provided internships in correctional institutions to approximately 1,500 students pursuing criminal justice careers.

Student Services

The amount of financial aid awarded to Texas students through programs administered by the Board increased in 1982 despite an approximate 4-percent reduction in federal funding. Stricter federal regulations were incorporated into the state loan program, and provisions were enacted to enable graduate and professional students to receive Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students.

Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program

A 5-percent loan origination fee and higher minimum monthly repayments were incorporated into the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program in accordance with federal regulations. The loan origination fee was enacted by the federal government in August 1981 as a cost-saving device for federal student loan programs. The government also increased minimum monthly repayments from \$30 to \$50 on loans issued after Aug. 23, 1981, and eliminated several methods of postponing repayments. Other changes in Hinson-Hazlewood regulations limited all undergraduates, regardless of their means of support, to an annual loan limit of \$2,500, with an aggregate limit of \$12,500. Undergraduates independent of parental financial support previously were eligible to receive up to \$3,000 a year, with an aggregate limit of \$15,000.

The Hinson-Hazlewood program awarded 11,727 guaranteed student loans totaling \$21.9 million in 1982, a one-year increase of \$8.2 million. Loans averaged \$1,864. The program maintained assets of \$195.8 million, with liabilities totaling \$147.9 million. Some \$24.6 million in repayments were collected, an increase of more than \$4 million from 1981.

A proposed constitutional amendment that would ensure the continued availability of student loan funds was approved during a special legislative session in May. If approved by state voters in November, the amendment would raise the interest rate on general obligation bonds from 6 to 12 percent, doubling the amount of bonds the Board could issue to support the Hinson-Hazlewood program. Although the Board has not issued bonds to support the program since 1977, the higher interest rate would free \$36.2 million remaining from a 1965 bond authorization of \$85 million for possible future needs. The bonds cannot be sold in the current market under the existing 6-percent rate.

Federal, State Grant Programs

The Board in April authorized the allocation of \$4.2 million in federal appropriations for State Student Incentive Grants to students in public and independent colleges and universities in Texas in fiscal 1983. Approximately \$2.6 million or 61 percent of the funds were reserved for students in independent institutions be-

cause of higher educational costs. The remaining \$1.6 million will be awarded to students in public institutions. Federal SSIG funds are matched with state appropriations and awarded to students in independent institutions through the Tuition Equalization Grants Program. Students in public institutions receive grants through the Texas Public Educational-SSIG program, which is funded in part by tuition revenue.

Tuition equalization grants totaling \$17.2 million, up \$4.2 million from last year, were awarded to 18,471 students at 45 independent colleges and universities in 1982. The average amount of the grants was \$934. Federal SSIG matching funds of \$2.9 million, a decrease of approximately \$500,000 from 1981, were awarded to 4,756 TEG recipients at 43 institutions. Grants averaged \$605. Some 5,324 students at 66 public institutions received TPEG-SSIG grants totaling \$2.8 million. The awards averaged \$518. TPEG-SSIG grants totaled \$2.1 million in 1981.

The Board administered 398 grants totaling close to \$250,000 to minority students at 28 public universities during the first year of the Legislative Academic Scholarship Program. The grants, intended to encourage enrollment of minority students at public senior institutions, were awarded to 259 Hispanic students, 120 blacks, 17 Asian students and two American Indians. The distribution is a reflection of the state's ethnic minority composition, according to 1980 census data. The Board in April reaffirmed its criteria for awarding \$250,000 in grants in fiscal 1983. Allocations based on institutional enrollments were reserved for each of the state's 37 public senior institutions. Individual grants range from \$500 to \$1,000.

Loans to Graduate, Professional Students

Because proposed federal requirements threatened to make graduate and professional school students ineligible for 7- and 9-percent student loans, the Board in January adopted provisions allowing such students to receive supplemental Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students. Students who have borrowed the maximum loan amounts allowed under regulations of the federal guaranteed student loan program are eligible for unsubsidized ALAS loans of up to \$3,000 a year through the Hinson-Hazlewood program. Aggregate amounts allowed under the ALAS program are \$12,500 for undergraduates and \$15,000 for graduate and professional students. ALAS loans carry a 14-percent interest rate, which drops to 12 percent when the one-year average of the 91-day Treasury bill rate falls below 14 percent.

Students in certain health professional programs also are eligible for Health Education Assistance Loans. The Board processed 139 HEAL loans totaling \$512,319 in 1982. The average loan was \$3,686.

Warning Procedure

In an effort to guarantee high-quality educational opportunities to Texas students, a procedure to warn students of institutions placed on academic probation was approved by the Board in July. Under the procedure, the institution's financial aid director will advise financial aid applicants if the school has been placed on probation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or another recognized accrediting agency. The applicants would be required to acknowledge the institution's probationary status before receiving assistance through the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program, the Tuition Equalization Grants Program or the Texas Public Educational-State Student Incentive Grants Program.

Health Affairs

Preparing sufficient numbers of health professionals to practice in Texas continued to be a major concern of the Board in 1982. A shortage of nurses across the state led to the creation of a special advisory committee to address the problem. Six new degree programs in the health professions were approved and more than \$6 million in state funds were administered to support 20 family practice residency training programs.

Nursing Education Advisory Committee

A slowdown in the approval of new nursing education programs was the first recommendation of the Nursing Education Advisory Committee, appointed in February. The Board staff agreed not to consider any proposals for new nursing programs, except in extraordinary cases, until the advisory committee's study of nursing education is complete. Recommendations to the Board and the Legislature are expected in early 1983. The slowdown by the Board does not apply to program proposals already approved by another regulatory agency and will not restrict the expansion of current programs.

Commissioner Kenneth Ashworth charged the advisory committee with exploring means to alleviate the shortage of nurses in the state, to attract qualified students and faculty to nursing programs and to provide high-quality training at all educational levels. The committee also will look at regional nursing education needs in light of new program requests pending with the Board. Only one new nursing program, an MS degree at Corpus Christi State University, was approved by the Board in fiscal 1982. In January the Board denied a BS degree in nursing that would have expanded the role and scope of the East Texas State University Center in Texarkana.

Allied Health Degree Programs

Because of the specialized, technical content of allied health education studies, the Board in July approved guidelines for determining the appropriate institutional setting for new allied health programs. The guidelines state that a college, university, hospital or health science center seeking to offer a new allied health degree program should have a qualified faculty, adequate facilities and the state-of-the-art equipment necessary to ensure the success of the program. Recommended by an ad hoc committee of the Board's Allied Health Education Advisory Committee, the guidelines will be used by higher education institutions and the Board staff in considering degree program proposals.

The Board in 1982 authorized six new programs in the health professions, including two degree plans to be offered for the first

time in Texas. A master of science degree in sports health was approved in October for Texas Tech University and the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center. The program, designed to train specialists in the treatment and prevention of athletic injuries, is the first graduate program of its kind in the United States. A master of medical sciences degree intended to improve the research skills of medical residents was approved for the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston in July. The program was developed in view of concerns that declining research skills have hindered biomedical research efforts at academic health science centers. The only similar program in the country is offered by the Mayo Medical School in conjunction with the University of Minnesota.

Family Practice Residency Training

The Board continued to administer state funds for family practice residency training programs. Approximately \$6.4 million in fiscal 1983 funding and more than \$280,000 in remaining 1982 funds were allocated by the Board in July for 20 family practice programs and the statewide preceptor program. The family practice programs seek to improve the distribution of physicians in the state by training family practitioners to serve in rural and other medically neglected areas. The preceptor program matches undergraduate medical students in their junior or senior year with family physicians around the state for first-hand training in family practice. Some 400 students have been matched to preceptors since the program was established in 1981.

A total of 377 family practice residency positions will be funded in 1982, an increase of 26 from the previous year. The number of programs planned or in operation has doubled to 24 since state funding was first approved in 1977.

The Board in July authorized \$39 million in state contracts to be executed with Baylor College of Medicine and Baylor College of Dentistry for training Texas resident students.

Funding Recommendations

In its appropriations request to the 68th Legislature, the Board included a first-time proposal for \$5.7 million in trustee funds for the support of resident physicians at Baylor College of Medicine. Compensation of resident physicians at Texas medical schools was authorized by the 67th Legislature, with state funds to residents at the independent Baylor medical school to be administered by the Board. No funding was authorized in 1981, although the medical schools are expected to seek legislative appropriations in 1983. The Board also requested \$16.2 million in trustee funds for continued state support of family practice residency training.

Campus Planning and Development

State policymakers handed the Board additional responsibilities in the planning and development of facilities at Texas public colleges and universities in 1982. The Board will review all campus construction and renovation proposals over \$1 million to be presented for legislative appropriation in 1983. During the year the Board sponsored a seminar on deferred maintenance and a facilities inventory workshop to acquaint college and university administrators with campus planning needs and procedures.

Review of Legislative Construction Proposals

At the request of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Board prepared to review more than \$750 million in campus construction proposals to be submitted by Texas public higher education institutions to the 68th Legislature. The Board will review all requests for construction and major repair and rehabilitation projects totaling more than \$1 million. The new procedure was devised so that state budgetmakers could benefit from the Board's expertise in assessing campus facilities needs.

In outlining its procedures for review of the construction and renovation projects, the Board in July voted not to approve or disapprove institutional master plans, which project campus building needs. The Board will continue, however, to maintain a file of master plans for use in reviewing all construction requests. New or updated master plans were filed by five institutions in 1982.

A request for an attorney general's opinion regarding the Board's authority over projects already authorized by the Legislature delayed the review of 59 construction projects approved during a special legislative session in May. The projects, approved for 17 public universities that once received ad valorem tax revenues, totaled \$151.5 million. The legislation stated that authorization of the projects was dependent upon approval by the Board and passage in November of a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the ad valorem property tax. The appropriations were intended to provide catch-up funds to the 17 institutions that had not received construction money since the property tax assessment rate was revalued in 1979.

The Board in 1982 approved 61 construction projects totaling more than \$97 million at 30 public institutions. Seven requests for the acquisition of 102.7 acres of property at five institutions also were approved, at a cost of \$12.1 million. Among construction projects authorized was a \$7-million facility to house the John Gray Institute at Lamar University. The institute, named for the president emeritus of Lamar and the first chairman of the Coordinating Board, will serve as an educational and research center for business and labor interests in Southeast Texas.

Facilities Planning

Facilities planners from 26 Texas public universities attended a two-day seminar on deferred maintenance cosponsored by the Board and the Association of Physical Plant Administrators in March. APPA representatives urged the development of effective facilities management programs at colleges and universities to help reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance needs, which total almost \$35 billion nationwide. The Board was the first state agency in the nation to sponsor the APPA seminar.

A facilities inventory workshop sponsored by the Board in July attracted 74 representatives from 59 public and private institutions across the state. The workshop, designed to acquaint new administrators with the Board's facilities inventory procedures, also emphasized the need for updating campus inventories and the use of facilities data in institutional planning.

Student Housing Survey

Twenty-nine institutions in Texas reported 100-percent occupancy rates in the Board's 1981 student housing survey. The total, up two from the previous year, included nine public universities, 14 public junior colleges and six independent senior institutions. Overall occupancy rates declined, however, with public senior institutions reporting 94.2 percent occupancy and public junior colleges 90.2 percent. Occupancy rates in 1980 were 94.6 percent for senior institutions and 95.6 percent for junior colleges. Occupancy at independent institutions fell from 94.7 percent in 1980 to 91.6 percent in 1981.

Appendixes

Appendix A: Action on Instructional Programs

Coordinating Board Action on Program Requests

Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities, Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 1982

Programs Approved, by Institution and Level

Institution	Degree Level*						
	C	A	B	M	D	P	T
Midwestern State University	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
North Texas State University	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Pan American University	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Stephen F. Austin State University	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Texas A & M University System							
Tarleton State University	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Texas A & M University	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Texas Southern University	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
The University of Texas System							
The University of Texas at Arlington	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
The University of Texas at Dallas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
The University of Texas at El Paso	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
The University of Texas at San Antonio	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
The University of Texas at Tyler	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
University of Houston System							
University of Houston Central Campus	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Texas State University System							
Sam Houston State University	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Southwest Texas State University	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Texas Tech University	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
Texas Woman's University	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
University System of South Texas							
Corpus Christi State University	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Texas A & I University	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
TOTALS	2	1	20	18	6	-	47

*Degree Level Codes

- C-Certificate
- A-Associate
- B-Bachelor's
- M-Master's
- D-Doctoral
- P-Professional
- T-Total

Programs Approved, by Program Area and Level

Program Area	Degree Level*						
	C	A	B	M	D	P	T
Architecture/Environmental Design.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Agriculture and Natural Resources	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Business and Management	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Biological Sciences.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Computer and Information Sciences.....	-	-	3	1	2	-	6
Education.....	-	-	1	3	1	-	5
Engineering and Technology.....	-	1	8	-	-	-	9
Fine and Applied Arts.....	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Health Professions.....	2	-	1	3	-	-	6
Home Economics	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Interdisciplinary Studies.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Physical Sciences	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
Public Affairs and Services	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS.....	2	1	20	18	6	-	47

Programs Disapproved, by Institution and Level

Institution	Degree Level*						
	C	A	B	M	D	P	T
East Texas State University at Texarkana.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Federation of North Texas Area Universities.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
The University of Texas at San Antonio.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS.....	-	-	1	-	2	-	3

*Degree Level Codes

- C-Certificate
- A-Associate
- B-Bachelor's
- M-Master's
- D-Doctoral
- P-Professional
- T-Total

Programs Disapproved, by Program Area and Level

Program Area	Degree Level*						T
	C	A	B	M	D	P	
Health Professions.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Computer Science.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Education.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS.....	-	-	1	-	2	-	3

Programs Withdrawn, by Institution and Level

Institution	Degree Level*						T
	C	A	B	M	D	P	
Federation of North Texas Area Universities.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Southwest Texas State University.....	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.....	-	-	2	1	1	-	4

*Degree Level Codes

- C-Certificate
- A-Associate
- B-Bachelor's
- M-Master's
- D-Doctoral
- P-Professional
- T-Total

Programs Withdrawn, by Program Area and Level

Program Area	Degree Level*						
	C	A	B	M	D	P	T
Computer Science.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Health.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Engineering and Technology.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS.....	-	-	2	1	1	-	4

Programs Deferred, by Institution and Level

Institution	Degree Level*						
	C	A	B	M	D	P	T
East Texas State University at Texarkana.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

*Degree Level Codes

- C-Certificate
- A-Associate
- B-Bachelor's
- M-Master's
- D-Doctoral
- P-Professional
- T-Total

Programs Deferred, by Program Area and Level

Program Area	Degree Level*						
	C	A	B	M	D	P	T
Health Professions.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

*Degree Level Codes

- C-Certificate
- A-Associate
- B-Bachelor's
- M-Master's
- D-Doctoral
- P-Professional
- T-Total

Appendix B: Coordinating Board Publications

Policy Papers

CB Policy Paper 1—Academic Freedom, Tenure and Responsibility for Faculty Members in Texas Public Community and Senior Colleges and Universities (October 1967*; revised January 1979). Recommended standards for institutions adopting policies and procedures for faculty members.

**CB Policy Paper 2—The Development of Community Junior Colleges in Texas and Core Curricula for Public Junior Colleges in Texas* (March 1968). An examination of the role and growth of Texas community colleges and a discussion and listing of recommended core courses for junior college curricula.

CB Policy Paper 3—Criteria to be Met and Procedures to be Followed in the Creation of Public Junior Colleges in Texas (April 1968). A brief summary of criteria and procedures as defined by Texas Public School Law and by the Coordinating Board.

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

CB Policy Paper 5—A Proposal for the Development of Medical Education in Texas, 1969–1980 (December 1968). Coordinating Board recommendations for enlarging medical education in Texas in the 1970s, based on data and proposals presented to the Board.

CB Policy Paper 6—Dental Education in Texas (December 1968). An evaluation of data and proposals presented to the Board, with suggestions for the growth of dental education in Texas in the 1970s.

**CB Policy Paper 7—Tuition and Fees in Texas Public Colleges and Universities* (January 1970; revised January 1971). A study of tuition and fees in Texas compared with other states, sources of income, financial aid programs and recommended tuition policies.

CB Policy Paper 8—Financial Considerations for Planning for Higher Education in the Next Decade (February 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.

**CB Policy Paper 9—Designation of Formulas* (June 1970). The Coordinating Board's recommended formulas for financing higher education in Texas in fiscal years 1972-1973.

Study Papers

CB Study Paper 1—An Idealization of a Collegiate Financial Aid Office (William D. Van Dusen and John J. O'Hearne, March 1968). A discussion of financial aid administration, development of aid programs and the role of a financial aid office on campus.

*Out of print

**CB Study Paper 2—Financial Assistance for College Students in Texas* (John J. O’Hearne, March 1968). A listing of federal, state and private sources of financial aid and a discussion of the financial aid process.

CB Study Paper 3—Resources of Texas Libraries (Edward G. Holley and Donald D. Hendricks, June 1968). An assessment of library resources at Texas colleges and universities.

CB Study Paper 4—A Study of the Role and Scope of Computers in the Texas System of Higher Education (Robert L. Smith and Charles Seagraves III, May 1968). An examination of computers in educational administration and curriculum and future trends in computing in Texas.

**CB Study Paper 5—Higher Education Facilities: Library of Source Documents* (Edward J. Romieniec and James Patterson, May 1968). An illustrated guide to facilities information of the Coordinating Board’s Library of Source Documents.

**CB Study Paper 6—Pluralism and Partnership: The Case for the Dual System of Higher Education* (Liaison Committee on Texas Private Colleges and Universities, September 1968). A study of private higher education in Texas, including enrollment projections, tuition rates, a look at trends and problems and the role of the Coordinating Board.

**CB Study Paper 7—Guidelines for Self-Evaluation of Administrative Management Practices in Institutions of Higher Education* (Ernst and Ernst, October 1969). A series of questionnaires aimed at self-evaluation of management policies and procedures for institutions of higher education.

**CB Study Paper 8—A Study of Physical Plant Funds, Texas Public Institutions of Higher Education to 1978* (J. R. Woolf and S. T. Keim, Jr., October 1969). A projection of available funds for campus facilities improvements for state junior and senior colleges to 1978.

CB Study Paper 9—Facilities Inventory, Summary Report, Texas Colleges and Universities (Fall 1969). A survey of facilities use, volume and location at state and private institutions of higher education.

CB Study Paper 10—Library Space Survey of Texas Colleges and Universities (Richard H. Perrine, Houston, June 1970). A survey of library facilities at Texas state and private colleges and universities and a study of projected needs in 1980.

CB Study Paper 11—Higher Education for the Texas Agricultural Industry (A Report of the Statewide Committee on Higher Education in the Agricultural Sciences, April 1970). A look at enrollments, degree requirements, curricula, faculty and resources in Texas higher education programs in agriculture.

*Out of print

-
- CB Study Paper 12—Space Factors and Space Utilization Values for Use in Meeting the Facilities Needs of Texas Colleges and Universities* (J. R. Woolf, July 1971). A pilot study of space utilization surveys at six Texas public senior colleges, with tables and schedules of facilities use and projected needs.
- CB Study Paper 13—The Critical Role of Organized Research in Texas Higher Education* (Spring 1972). A brief report on the need for and benefits of university research.
- CB Study Paper 14—Lawyers for Texas: A Study of Legal Education in Texas* (April 1973). An assessment of the possible need for more legal education programs in Texas, including enrollment trends, employment opportunities and the applicant pool.
- CB Study Paper 15—Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Cost Analysis* (Allied Health Project, July 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.
- CB Study Paper 16—Final Report of the Study Committee on Dental Hygiene* (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Recommendations for a core curriculum in dental hygiene studies and an examination of career mobility in the field.
- CB Study Paper 17—Final Report of the Study Committee on Medical Record Administration* (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Recommended guidelines for medical technician degree programs, including an outline of possible transfer courses to the medical administration curriculum.
- CB Study Paper 18—Final Report of the Study Committee on Medical Technology and Cytotechnology* (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Recommended model curriculum in medical technology and cytotechnology, including course descriptions and a survey of existing programs in Texas.
- CB Study Paper 19—A Multiple Entry and Exit Curriculum Model in Nursing* (Final Report of the Study Committee on Nursing, Allied Health Project, July 1974). An outline of courses and career mobility in the recommended curriculum for four levels of nursing study.
- CB Study Paper 20—Final Report of the Study Committee on Physical Therapy* (Allied Health Project, July 1974). An outline of recommended curricula and standards in physical therapy education programs.
- CB Study Paper 21—Final Report of the Study Committee on Radiologic Technology* (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Guidelines in the implementation of associate and bachelor's degree programs in radiologic technology.
- CB Study Paper 22—Final Report of the Study Committee on*

*Out of print

-
- Respiratory Therapy* (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Two plans for a recommended core curriculum, course descriptions and guidelines for the bachelor's degree in respiratory therapy.
- CB Study Paper 23—The Health of Texans: A Study of Medical and Dental Education 1974-1980* (November 1974). An in-depth study of medical and dental education in Texas with a statement of educational goals, recommendations for future planning and working papers by five consultants.
- CB Study Paper 24—Toward Quality Health Care: The Improvement of Nursing and Nursing Education in Texas* (January 1975). A study of needs and objectives in Texas' nursing education programs, based on six statewide surveys of more than 20,000 individuals.
- CB Study Paper 25—Final Report on Career Mobility in Occupational Therapy, An Articulated Curriculum* (Allied Health Project, April 1975). Delineation of levels of practice, assessment of mobility and guidelines for programs in occupational therapy.
- CB Study Paper 26—Upper-Level Institutions and Off-Campus Educational Units of Texas Public Universities* (March 1977). A study of the development and operation of the upper-level centers and off-campus educational units in Texas and Board recommendations concerning their role in the higher education system.
- CB Study Paper 27—Fall Headcount Enrollment Forecasts, Texas Institutions of Higher Education* (July 1982). Projections on enrollments in Texas institutions of higher education to 1995; revised periodically.
- CB Study Paper 28—Space Use-Space Needs: The Availability and Use of Public Senior Higher Education Facilities in Texas* (April 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 usage.
- CB Study Paper 29—Allied Health Education in Texas: Guiding Concepts for the '80s* (April 1980). A study of credentialing, accreditation, career mobility and continuing education in the health fields by the Advisory Committee on Allied Health Education.

Special Reports

- **Challenge for Excellence: A Blueprint for Progress in Higher Education* (January 1969). A plan for development of higher education in Texas in the seventies to accommodate increasing enrollments, maintain efficient and effective methods and provide a level of excellence.

*Out of print

**Continuing Education for Texas: Special Studies of Non-Traditional Approaches to Education* (ed. Anthony C. Neidhart, 1974). Thirteen studies addressing development of a system of continuing education.

Faculty Compensation in Texas Public Colleges and Universities (Recommendations of the Coordinating Board to the 67th Legislature, January 1981). A study of current faculty salaries and benefits with recommendations for salary increases in the 1982-83 biennium.

**Final Report of the Study Committee on Interdisciplinary Core Curriculum* (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Course descriptions of recommended interdisciplinary transfer curricula in allied health education programs.

Final Report of the Study Committee on Pharmacy at the Two-Year Level (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Recommended educational program for pharmacy at the two-year level and results of a survey on pharmacy practice in Texas.

Follow-Up Survey of May 1980 Graduates (October 1980). Survey of graduates from nine state universities and their status in the job market, including beginning salary levels.

Follow-Up of May 1982 Graduates (November 1982). Survey of graduates of 13 public and independent universities including employment status, starting salaries and other information.

Goals for College Success (January 1983). A booklet outlining basic skills needed by high school students to perform college-level work successfully.

Guide to Allied Health Education Programs in Texas (Allied Health Project, July 1974). Information on allied health programs in Texas listed by institution, by discipline and by region.

**Improvement of Personnel Policies and Procedures in Texas Public Institutions of Higher Education* (Final Report of the Non-Faculty Personnel Study Advisory Committee, July 1975). A summary of personnel procedures and recommended improvements in the administration of non-faculty employees in public institutions of higher education.

Informing the Future: A Plan for Higher Education for the Eighties (January 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.

Informing the Future: Working Papers (January 1981). A companion document to the Plan for Higher Education for the Eighties containing in-depth studies of pertinent issues in higher education.

*Out of print

-
- 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* (Charles R. McKnew, Jr., March 1, 1980). A study by a Houston economist regarding price indexes for Texas higher education, faculty salaries and goods and services.
- **More than a Job, Houston Community College System* (Model Cities Related Facilities Planning Grant, May 1974). A study of the community college system in Houston and the needs of the community with respect to education and job opportunities.
- Organized Research in Texas: A Critical Need* (December 1982) A discussion of the benefits of academic research and an argument for improved funding of the organized research formula.
- Postsecondary Educational Supply and Occupational Demand in Texas for the Period of 1977-1983, A Report by the State 1202 Commission* (Spring 1981). An assessment of career opportunities for graduates of academic and vocational programs at Texas postsecondary institutions; revised periodically.
- Rules and Regulations for Determining Residence Status* (July 1981). A 17-page pamphlet outlining the residency requirements of the Texas Education Code.
- Texas Educational Opportunity Guide: Vital Information for Education and Work* (Educational Information Centers Program, Spring 1982). A comprehensive listing of postsecondary schools, degree and certificate programs in Texas and some sources of financial aid.
- **Planning and Developing an Upper Level Senior College* (J. R. Woolf, March 1974). A study of the history and operation of upper-level senior colleges and a master plan for their development.
- **Proceedings of the 1972 Texas Conference on College and University Facilities Management and Planning* (ed. J. R. Woolf, Fall 1972). Presentations by participants in the conference on facilities use sponsored by the Coordinating Board.
- Proceedings on Facilities Inventory Workshop* (Houston, Texas, July 21, 1981; and Dallas, Texas, July 28, 1981). A discussion of changes in institutional reporting procedures incorporated in the 1981 revised facilities inventory manual for physical facilities planners.
- Proceedings of the Workshop on Improving Developmental/Remedial Education* (April 1982). Discussions and presentations by participants in the remedial education workshop and descriptions of remedial/developmental programs on individual campuses.

*Out of print

-
- **State of Texas Plan for Computing Services in Public Colleges and Universities Fiscal 1976-77* (Report of the Advisory Committee on Higher Education Computing Services Plan, January 1975). A study of computers in higher education institutions in Texas and recommendations for their future use.
- **Survey of Professional Licensure Examinations in Texas* (March 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.
- The Texas Formula System* (Ralph W. Steen, March 1979). An examination of the Texas system of higher education funding formulas, proposed modifications to the system and comparisons with other states.
- **Texas Higher Education Building Quality Survey* (James H. Lawrence, Jr., Duane P. Jordan and Charles H. McNeese, April 1974). An evaluation of the quality of campus facilities at 20 public junior and senior colleges and universities, including quality criteria, collected data and conclusions.
- Texas Higher Education 1968-80* (A Report to the 64th Texas Legislature, January 1975). 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.
- Texas Higher Education in Transition* (October 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.
- **Thrust for Relevance* (Report of the Statewide Study on Adult and Continuing Education, State Advisory Committee on Adult and Continuing Education, December 1974). A study of the need for and financing of adult and continuing education with recommendations for a statewide system in Texas.
- **Tuition and Fees in Texas' Public Senior Colleges and Universities* (January 1967, January 1969). A discussion of sources of educational income, costs to the student and recommended tuition policies.
- **Upper-Level Institutions: A Report to the Texas Legislature* (April 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.

Standing or Periodical Publications

**Academic Degree Programs Inventory, Public and Private Senior Colleges and Universities of Texas* (February 1969, March 1970, March 1971, March 1972, September 1973, May 1976). A comprehensive listing by institution of available degree program offerings as of the date of publication, indexed by program.

Annual Report, Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System (1965-1971*, 1972-1982) and *Statistical Supplement* (1971-1982). A summary of Coordinating Board activity in each fiscal year with statistical data on student enrollments, faculty headcounts and program productivity, among other information.

CB Report (monthly, 1966-present). Monthly newsletter chronicling Coordinating Board activity and other issues in higher education.

CB: The Coordinating Board (Spring 1982). A brochure summarizing the responsibilities of the Coordinating Board and its role in the Texas system of higher education.

**Course Inventory Update Manual* (September 1977). Instructions for updating course inventories and listings of computer codes for degree programs, colleges and universities and academic departments.

Financial Aid for Texas Students (Spring 1983). A 30-page pamphlet that discusses the nature of financial aid available to students in Texas and briefly describes some specific sources of aid.

Guidelines, Procedures, and Criteria Relating to Requests for Administrative Changes and New Degree Programs (November 1970). An outline of Coordinating Board policies concerning new degree programs and administrative changes.

Institutions of Higher Education in Texas, 1982-83. 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.

Postsecondary Educational Supply and Occupational Demand in Texas for the Period of 1977-1983, A Report by the State 1202 Commission (Spring 1981). An assessment of career opportunities for graduates of academic and vocational programs at Texas postsecondary institutions; revised periodically.

Rules and Regulations for Determining Residence Status (July 1981). A 17-page pamphlet outlining the residency requirements of the Texas Education Code.

Texas Educational Opportunity Guide: Vital Information for Edu-

*Out of print

cation and Work (Educational Information Centers Program, Spring 1982). A comprehensive listing of postsecondary schools, degree and certificate programs in Texas and some sources of financial aid.

NOTE: Certain Coordinating Board publications that are out of print may 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, Texas 78711

Appendix C: Coordinating Board Expenditures

Summary of Coordinating Board Expenditures to August 31, 1982
by Administrative Costs

	Regular Salaries	Temporary Hourly Salaries	Travel	Computer Rental	General Office Expense	Total
Commissioner's Office	\$ 136,073.62	\$ -0-	\$ 30,925.50	\$ -0-	\$ 40,797.72	\$ 207,796.84
Administration	1,007,838.70	-0-	12,384.48	28,558.60	1,168,789.66	2,217,571.44
Health Affairs	78,540.00	-0-	21,209.22	-0-	8,258.33	108,007.55
Financial Planning	126,510.00	-0-	3,345.76	-0-	9,519.69	139,375.45
Campus Planning	99,139.63	-0-	10,706.99	-0-	15,793.82	125,640.44
Senior Colleges and Universities	205,308.92	-0-	28,403.42	-0-	107,330.28	341,042.62
Community Colleges and Continuing Education	193,787.00	-0-	20,000.97	-0-	22,219.75	236,007.72
Grants	42,729.00	-0-	2,038.75	-0-	3,362.95	48,130.70
Postsecondary Planning	70,716.00	-0-	1,779.58	-0-	37,827.42	110,323.00
Office of Research	74,500.00	-0-	6,441.52	-0-	23,533.14	104,474.66
Equal Educational Opportunity Planning	67,312.00	-0-	1,213.28	-0-	9,302.40	77,827.68
Student Loan Program	868,701.26	62,921.61	8,879.59	-0-	756,722.48	1,697,224.94
TOTALS	<u>\$2,971,156.13</u>	<u>\$ 62,921.61</u>	<u>\$ 147,329.06</u>	<u>\$ 28,558.60</u>	<u>\$2,203,457.64</u>	<u>\$5,413,423.04</u>

COORDINATING BOARD
Texas College & University System
P.O. Box 12788
Austin, Texas 78711

NONPROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
AUSTIN, TEXAS
PERMIT NO. 2147

Texas State Publications Clearinghouse
Texas State Library
Room 307
Library and Archives Building
Austin
INTERAGENCY MAIL