



# **Legislative Priorities 2005**

**Texas Association of Community Colleges**

# Legislative Priorities 2005

Texas Association of Community Colleges



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# **Legislative Priorities of the Texas Association of Community Colleges**

Community colleges are critical to guaranteeing the future success of the state's economy. By serving as the gateway to higher education in Texas, community colleges offer access to education that leads to economic benefits for the state. Texans educated at the community college are the backbone of the workforce and the pipeline to increased university enrollments. Job and economic growth in Texas depends on our state's ability to deliver a trained and educated workforce. Texas can only be as successful as its community colleges.

Texas community colleges are committed to our mission. Community colleges enroll over a million Texans each year. Over 270,000 students come to our campuses each year to take workforce education courses that will enhance their job skills. Many of these courses are specifically designed for a Texas company or business. Hospitals and medical facilities depend on community colleges to supply a majority of their nursing and allied health staff. Many of our students are the first persons in their family to attend college – fostering the development of the future middle class. Community colleges are aware of the public school teacher shortage and are gearing up both traditional and alternative programs to help meet this need. Community college students come from all walks of life and represent the diversity of Texas.

At a time when our colleges are asked to do more, the state of Texas is paying less. The state is not paying its fair share. Only 52 percent of the community college funding formula was funded this biennium. The appropriation for the current biennium is almost 17 percent less than community colleges received in the previous biennium. Without taking inflation into account, the current level of funding to community colleges is equivalent to what was appropriated to community colleges for the 1994-95 biennium. Many of our institutions were unable to provide faculty and staff with even a modest raise this past year. With the increase in co-payments for medical services and prescription drugs, faculty and staff have, in essence, experienced a pay cut.

Given the current fiscal crisis, the viability of each college district in Texas is in jeopardy unless the Texas Legislature provides sufficient funds to

community colleges. We need help from the Legislature. We understand that there are many needs in the state. We believe that strong community colleges will help the Texas economy recover. The Texas Association of Community Colleges (TACC) believes the 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature must do the following:

- ◆ **Legislative Priority #1: Appropriations.** The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature must restore funding to community and technical colleges. TACC requests an additional \$357.9 million to the community and technical college formula for FY 2006-07.
  
- ◆ **Legislative Priority #2: Employee Benefits.** The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature must fully fund employee benefits for community and technical college faculty and staff.

## **Legislative Priority #1: Appropriations**

The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature must restore funding to community and technical colleges. TACC requests an additional \$357.9 million to the community and technical college formula for FY 2006-07.

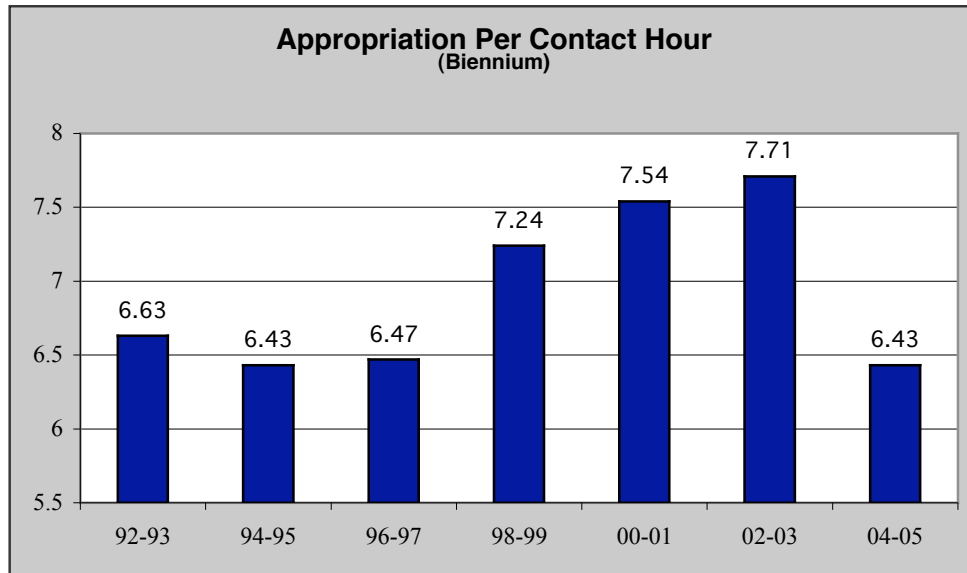
- ★ Adding these funds to the community and technical college formula will bring the state's contribution to a level approaching the 65 percent of the formula level provided by the 77<sup>th</sup> Legislature.
  - \$318.9 million will be appropriated to community colleges. A projection of how these additional funds would be distributed to the fifty community college districts is provided on pages 21-22.
  - TACC's request is based on a Coordinating Board Formula Model. This model restores funding at the FY 2002-03 level and includes funds for enrollment growth and inflation. This model provides 62.2 percent of the cost of the educational program.
  - The Coordinating Board recommendation, an additional \$258.9 million for community colleges and another \$31.7 million for technical colleges, only amounts to 60.3 percent of the cost of the educational program. TACC believes this is not sufficient to meet the demands of our colleges.
  
- ★ The 78<sup>th</sup> Legislature provided funding for approximately 52 percent of the cost of the educational program at Texas' 50 community districts for FY 2004-05.
  
- ★ The FY 2004-05 appropriation to community colleges was \$76.6 million (5.1 percent) less than the FY 2002-03 appropriation. For 40 of the 50 community college districts, the FY 2004 appropriation was less than the FY 2002 appropriation.
  
- ★ In addition, the 78<sup>th</sup> Legislature reduced the FY 2003 appropriation to community colleges by \$59.8 million.
  
- ★ The decrease in appropriations to community colleges occurred while our colleges were successfully meeting the goals of *Closing the Gaps*.
  - 48 of the 50 community college districts had increased enrollment from the previous base year; 33 colleges had 10 percent or more growth.

- 514,548 students were enrolled in semester-length credit courses for Fall 2003. When the entire academic year is considered and students who enroll for non-semester courses are included, the total unduplicated enrollment at community and technical colleges is 1,108,242 students (AY 2002-03).
- As the chart below demonstrates, the 14.7 percent increase in student enrollment from one biennium to the next is unprecedented.

**Community College Base Year Contact Hours Since 1992-93**

Biennium	Base Year Contact Hours	Percent change
1992-93	166,821,907	
1994-95	179,449,167	7.6%
1996-97	180,714,187	0.7%
1998-99	185,643,998	2.7%
2000-01	193,608,536	4.3%
2002-03	203,528,018	5.1%
2004-05	233,548,284	14.7%

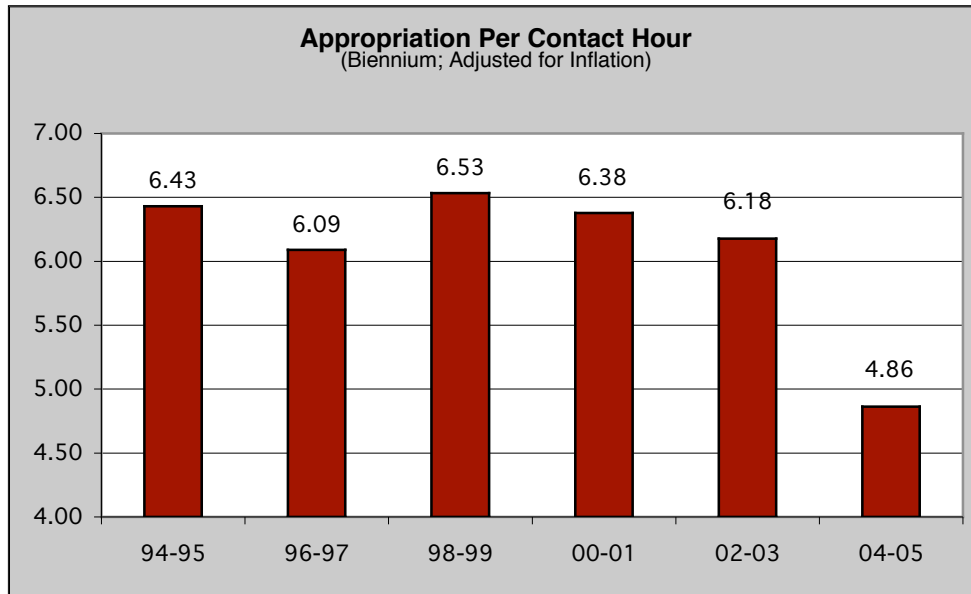
- ★ The combination of less state appropriations and increased enrollment resulted in an actual decrease of 16.6 percent for community colleges.
- ★ For 2004-05, \$6.43 was appropriated per contact hour to community colleges. In 2002-03, \$7.71 was appropriated to community colleges per contact hour. The difference represents a 16.6 percent decrease in state appropriations.



- ★ To put the 2004-05 appropriation per contact hour in perspective, \$6.43

is the same amount that was appropriated in 1994-95.

- ★ When inflation over the last decade is taken into account, the appropriation per contact for FY 2004-05 is \$4.86.



- ★ The state's share of community college funding in FY 2003 was 31 percent; in FY 1984 the state's share was 60 percent.
- ★ Without relief from the Legislature, community colleges may have to start turning away students rather than adding more students.
  - Officials in California estimate that 175,000 students were not able to enroll in classes this past academic year due to budget constraints.
  - In Florida, community colleges received a 7.2 percent increase in appropriations for the upcoming year. According to the Chancellor of the Florida Community College System, the increase will help the colleges catch up to the enrollment growth.

## Other Funding Issues

- ★ The Dramatic Enrollment Growth Fund trustee with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board should be fully funded. TACC recommends restoring the thresholds to 5 and 10 percent.
- ★ The funding floor for small rural colleges should continue.
- ★ TACC proposes that any public community college that experiences a decrease of more than 5 percent in contact hour funding from one biennium to the next shall be held harmless from the actual dollar loss in excess of 5 percent.
- ★ The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature should increase the appropriation of the Skills Development Fund to \$50 million.
- ★ The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature should appropriate \$20 million to the High Priority Program Development Fund established by the 76<sup>th</sup> Legislature.
- ★ The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature should fund the enrollment at all new campuses that open during the 2006-07 biennium.
- ★ The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature should continue the funding of STARLINK. TACC requests the identification of a separate strategy for the Virtual College of Texas (VCT) within the Coordinating Board bill pattern. Funding levels for STARLINK and VCT should be those requested by the Coordinating Board.
- ★ The funding of existing special items should continue. TACC maintains its position in opposition to the creation of new special items for community colleges.
- ★ The funding for the TEXAS Grant II should be increased to meet student financial need.



## **Legislative Priority #2: Employee Benefits**

The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature must fully fund employee benefits for community and technical college faculty and staff.

- ★ The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature should avoid shifting the cost of health insurance benefits to community and technical college faculty and staff by fully funding the ERS appropriation request.
  - Out of pocket expenses increased on an average of \$900 annually for faculty and staff.
  - The Employees Retirement System recently increased health insurance premiums 5 percent for family and dependent coverage.
  
- ★ During the 78<sup>th</sup> Legislative session, the amount of the state's contribution to community college group health insurance became an issue.
  - TACC believes the state is responsible for providing group health insurance benefits to all employees involved with the educational program at our colleges.
  - Even though it was painful, TACC supports the action of the 78<sup>th</sup> Legislature which removed physical plant employees from the state's obligation.
  - TACC does not support any proposal which would define the state's responsibility as a portion of the state's contribution to our colleges (currently 31 percent).
  
- ★ The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature should establish a group insurance set aside for colleges that experience dramatic enrollment growth during the biennium and have to make significant increases in faculty and staff.

# Facts About Texas Community Colleges

- ★ There are 50 community college districts in Texas.
- ★ 95 percent of the state's population is in a community college service area.
- ★ All Texas community colleges are open admission institutions.
- ★ A locally elected board of trustees governs each community college district.

## Role and Mission of Texas Public Community Colleges

- ★ Texas public community colleges provide quality education to students and the state of Texas in a variety of ways.
- ★ The Legislature has clearly defined the role and mission of the state's 50 community college districts.

*Each college shall be a two-year institution primarily serving its local taxing district and service area and offering vocational, technical, and academic courses for certification or associate degrees. Continuing education, remedial and compensatory education consistent with open-admission policies, and programs of counseling and guidance shall be provided. Each college shall insist on excellence in all academic areas.*

Education Code, §130.0011

- ★ Consistent with the multifaceted mission of the community college, the goals for attending a community college are almost as varied as the students who attend. Community college students seek:
  - To obtain the first two years of a baccalaureate education
  - To earn a certificate or degree in a specific career program, leading to a job upon completion of the program
  - To upgrade work skills
  - To obtain technical knowledge
  - To improve basic skills
  - To pursue personal interests

- ★ The intent of students enrolling in community and technical colleges in Fall 2003 is as follows:
  - Obtain an Associate’s Degree: 40.6 percent
  - Transfer to a 4-year University: 34.0 percent
  - Obtain a Technical Certificate: 7.8 percent
  - Improve Job Skills: 6.7 percent
  - Personal Enrichment: 6.1 percent
  - Unknown: 4.8 percent

## Enrollment

- ★ Community colleges enroll 45.2 percent of the state’s higher education students making community colleges the largest sector of higher education. The chart below reports semester length courses for the fall semester only.

	Fall 2003 Enrollment	% of Total Enrollment
Public Community Colleges*	514,548	45.2%
Public Universities	472,818	41.5%
Independent Colleges & Univ.	118,247	10.4%
Health Institutions (all)	15,722	1.4%
Texas State Technical College*	10,112	.9%
Lamar Two-Year*	6,965	.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,035,066</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Includes students in semester-length courses only

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- ★ Community and technical college enrollment figures more than double when non-semester courses are considered and student enrollment is reported for the entire academic year. The chart on the next page shows that over 1,100,000 students passed through the doors of Texas public community and technical colleges. The figures do not include students who enroll for non-credit, non-reimbursed continuing education courses. (See chart on pages 19-20, this volume for complete enrollment information.)

### CTC Enrollment, Academic Year 2002-03

	Unduplicated # of students	% of total
Academic Credit Courses	490,200	44.4%
Technical Credit Courses	340,096	30.8%
Non-Credit Workforce Education	274,018	24.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,108,242</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- ★ Increasing community college enrollment is a key component to the Coordinating Board's *Closing the Gaps* initiative. The Coordinating Board reported that 58 percent of the state's enrollment growth between Fall 2000 and Fall 2002 occurred at two-year institutions.

### Community College Student Profile

- ★ The average age for a community college student is 25.
- ★ Female students comprise 59 percent of the enrollment at community colleges.
- ★ 74 percent of the freshmen and sophomores in Texas public higher education enroll in community colleges.
- ★ 76 percent of minority freshmen and sophomores attending public institutions of higher education are attending Texas public community colleges.
- ★ Community college students reflect the ethnic diversity of Texas.

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>CTC Enrollment</b>	<b>Texas Population</b>
White	51%	52%
Hispanic	30%	32%
African American	11%	11%
Other	8%	5%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Texas State Data Center

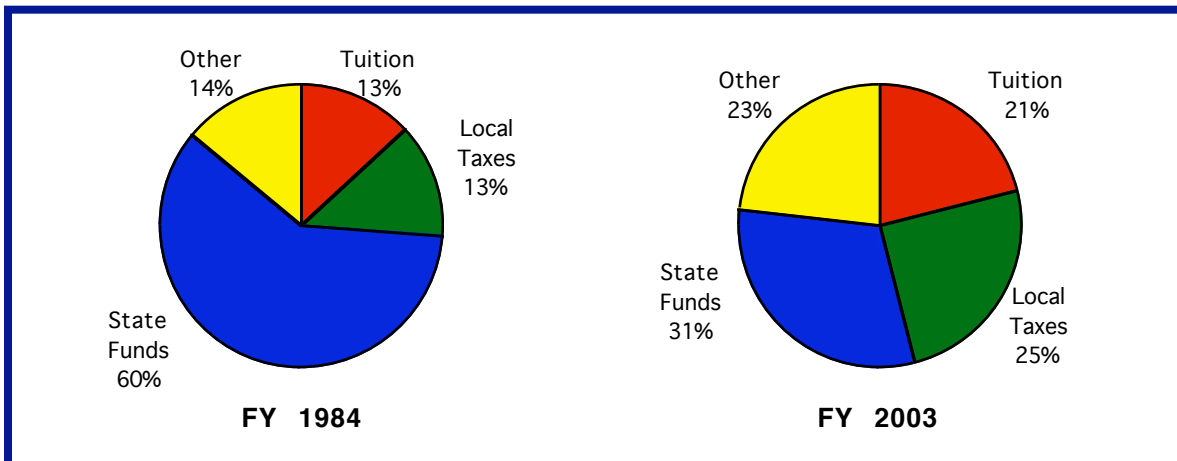
- ★ 64 percent of the students attending community colleges enroll on a part-time basis.

- ★ 35 percent of the state’s community college students received need-based financial aid from federal and state programs; 182,487 community college students received \$557.4 million in FY 2003.
- ★ Other financial assistance to community college students:
  - Over \$35 million raised locally each year by college districts for scholarships and student assistance.
  - Work Study: 8,850 students; \$12.9 million.
  - Student Loans: 35,528 students; \$105.0 million.
- ★ 72 percent of community college students are employed while attending college.

## Sources of Revenue

- ★ State funds and local funds are the main sources of revenue for Texas’ public community colleges. State funds are appropriated by the Legislature based on the community and technical college funding formula. Community college boards raise local funds through tuition and fees and property taxes to defray the expenses associated with construction and maintenance of the physical plant.
- ★ The state’s share of community college funding in FY 2003 was 31 percent; in FY 1984 the state’s share was 60 percent.

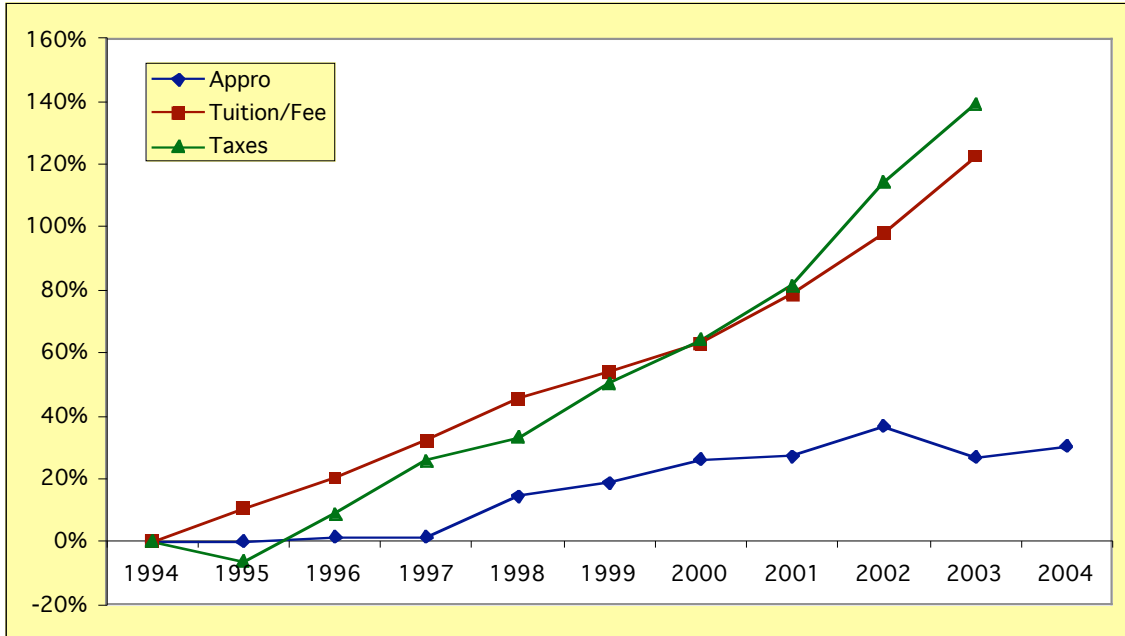
**Sources of Revenue: Texas Community Colleges**



- ★ Providing for community colleges has been a shared responsibility among the state, local taxpayers, and community college students.

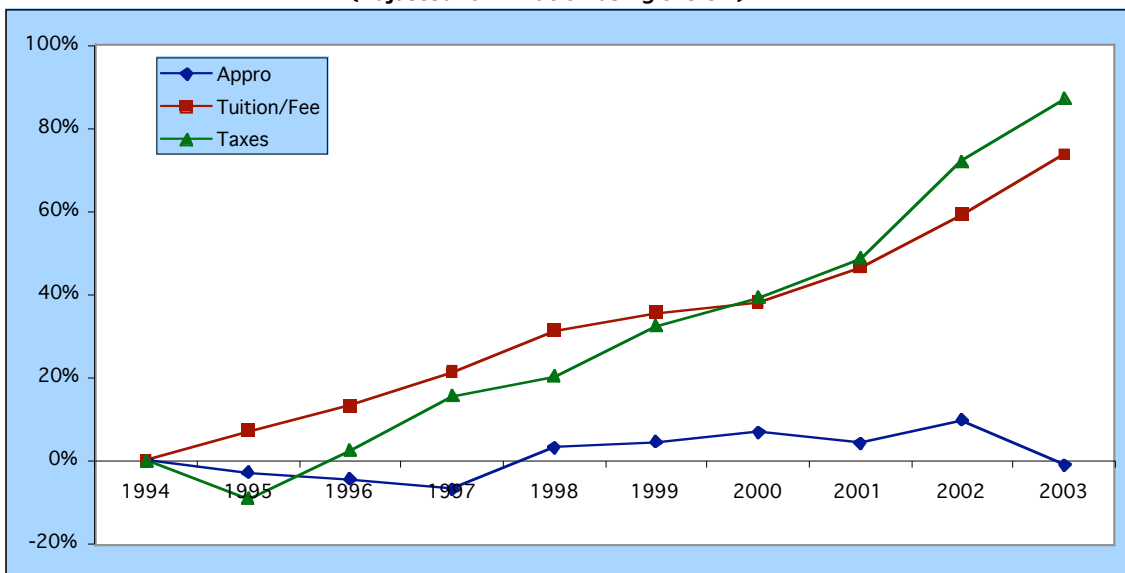
- Since 1994, the formula appropriation has increased 30.4 percent, tuition and fees have increased 122.5 percent, and property tax revenue has increased 139.4 percent.

**Percent Change of Community College Revenue: 1994–2004**



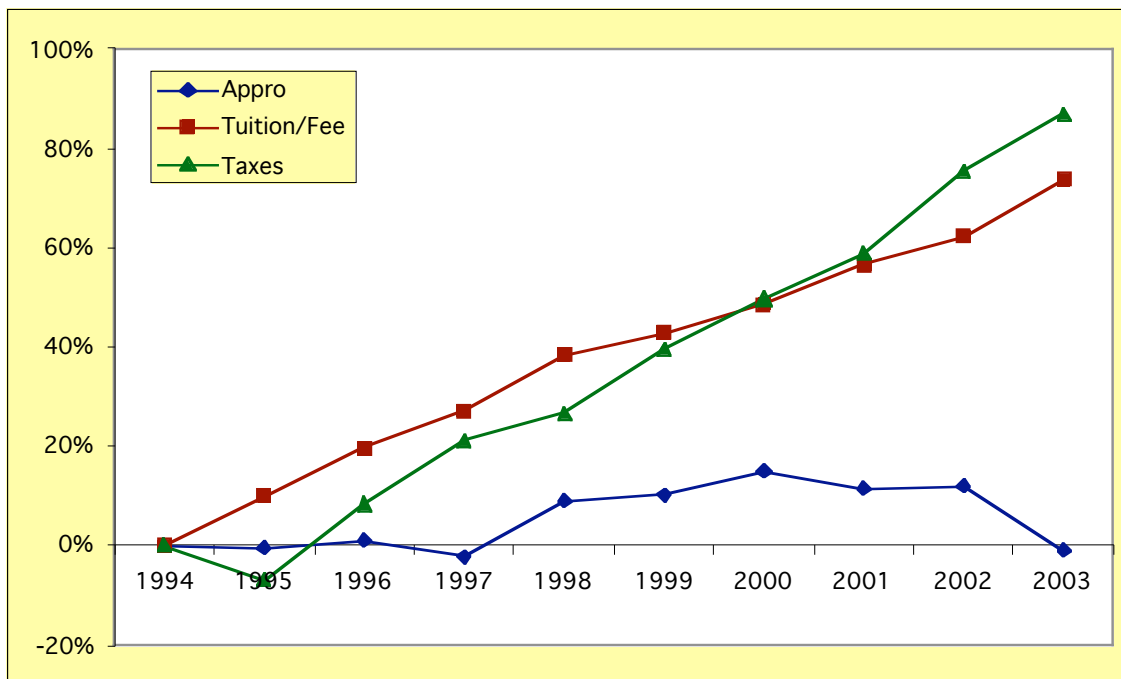
- ★ Taking inflation into account, tuition and fees have increased 73.7 percent and property tax revenue has increased 86.9 percent since 1994. The formula appropriation has decreased by .9 percent during the same time period.

**Percent Change of Community College Revenue: 1994–2003  
(Adjusted for Inflation using the CPI)**



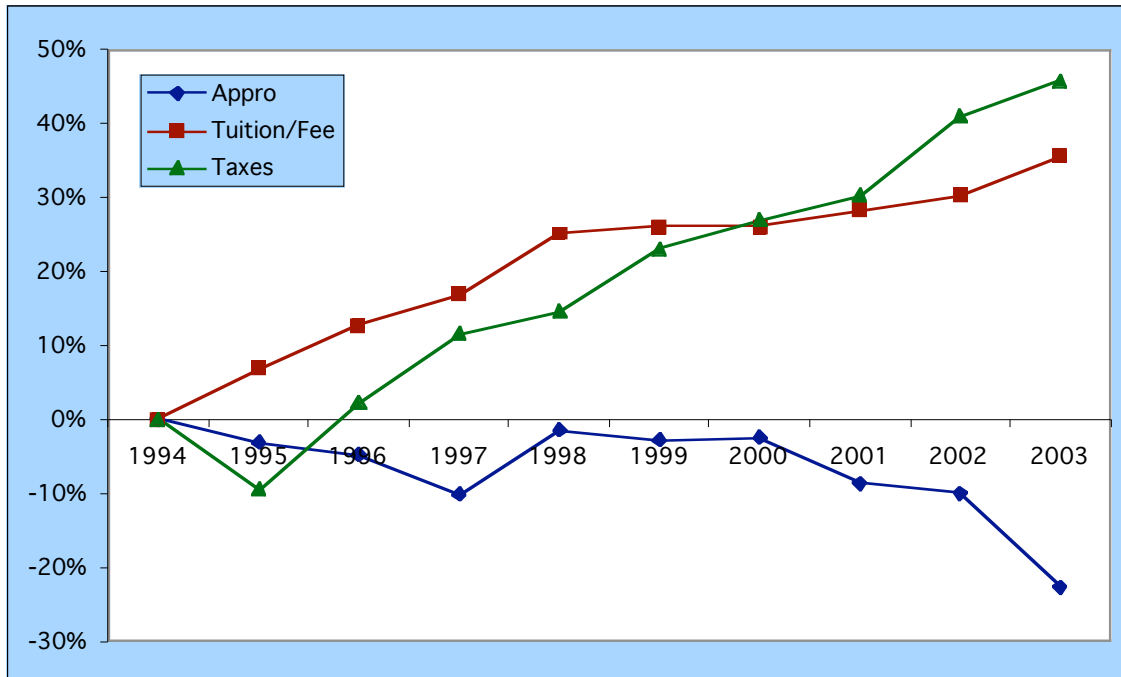
- ★ The funding formula for community colleges is largely based on the number of contact hours generated.
  - From FY 1992 to FY 2001, contact hours increased 19.1 percent.
  - Base year contact hours increased 14.7 percent for the FY 2004-05 biennium.
- ★ Since 1994, the revenue dollars per contact hour (CH) have changed as follows:
  - Formula Appropriation: \$3.21/CH in 1994 to \$3.18/CH in 2003
  - Tuition and Fees: \$1.52/CH in 1994 to \$2.64/CH in 2003
  - Property Taxes: \$1.73/CH in 1994 to \$3.23/CH in 2003
- ★ Using constant 1994 dollars, the revenue dollars per contact hour (CH) have changed as follows:
  - Formula Appropriation: \$3.21/CH in 1994 to \$2.48/CH in 2003
  - Tuition and Fees: \$1.52/CH in 1994 to \$2.06/CH in 2003
  - Property Taxes: \$1.73/CH in 1994 to \$2.52/CH in 2003
- ★ The change in the percentage of each revenue source using the dollar per contact figure since 1994 is as follows:
  - Formula Appropriation: 1.0 percent decrease
  - Tuition and Fees: 73.6 percent increase
  - Property Taxes: 86.8 percent increase

**Percent Change of Community College Revenue Per Contact Hour: 1994–2003**



- ★ Accounting for inflation, the change in the percentage of each revenue source using the dollar per contact hour figure since 1994 shows the gap between state appropriations and local funds.
  - Formula Appropriation: 22.7 percent decrease
  - Tuition and Fees: 35.6 percent increase
  - Property Taxes: 45.9 percent increase

**Percent Change of Community College Revenue Per Contact Hour: 1994–2003**  
(Adjusted for Inflation using the CPI)



- ★ 20 percent of the colleges in the state are at or near their tax cap.

## Formula Funding

- ★ Instructional costs are presented to the Legislature as the community and technical college funding formula.
  - Each community and technical college completes an All Funds Expenditure Report (AFER, formerly known as the "cost study") that determines the institution's instructional and administrative expenses for 26 funding disciplines.
  - The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board compiles the results of the All Funds Expenditure Report and determines the median cost per student contact hour for each of the 26 instructional fields.



- The total cost of instruction (i.e., the community and technical college funding formula) is determined by multiplying the median cost for each of the 26 instructional fields with the total number of contact hours generated for each of the 26 instructional fields.
  - For the 2006-07 biennium, TACC’s formula request is based on a Coordinating Board Model that restores funding to the FY 2002-03 level (62.2 percent of the formula) and includes funds for enrollment growth and inflation.
- ★ Any gap between the cost of instruction and the funds provided by the state has to be absorbed by local districts and results in:
- Deferred maintenance of infrastructure.
  - Increased local taxes.
  - Increased student tuition and fees.
- ★ When the community and technical college formula was developed at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the responsibilities of the state and the local college district were clearly identified. The state would assume the responsibility for instruction costs. College districts were “to use local tax funds and tuition for construction and operation of physical plants and maintenance of facilities” (THECB Master Plan, 1969, p. 8).

## Tuition and Fees

- ★ For a student enrolled for 12 semester hours in a community college, tuition and fees are as follows:

**Tuition and Fees, 2003-04**

	In-District Resident	Out-of-District Resident	Non-Resident
Average Tuition (2003-04)	\$337	\$463	\$905
Average Fees (2003-04)	\$195	\$288	\$274
Average Tuition & Fees	\$531	\$751	\$1,179

Source: TACC Survey

## Information Technology

- ★ Texas community colleges are committed to expanding distance education. Over 80 percent of the enrollments in distance education courses in Texas are at community colleges.
- ★ TACC oversees two distance learning initiatives, STARLINK and the Virtual College of Texas. These efforts are supported by member dues, state appropriations, state grants, federal funds, and private grants.
- ★ TACC's Virtual College of Texas (VCT) began operation in Fall 1998. VCT's mission is to provide all Texans access to distance learning courses and programs offered by all VCT member colleges.
  - VCT enrollment has increased from 230 students (Fall 1998) to 2,729 students per semester (Fall 2003).
  - VCT received the Star Award from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board in 2001.
- ★ STARLINK, a statewide satellite network composed of all Texas community and technical colleges, one university, and 12 out-of-state members produces and distributes a variety of videoconference programs that provide staff development and training for college trustees, administrators, faculty, and staff.
- ★ All of Texas' community colleges are Internet connected.

# **The Socioeconomic Benefits Generated by 50 Community College Districts in Texas**

**by Kjell A. Christophersen & M. Henry Robison  
CCBenefits, Inc.**

- ★ The study was funded by Houston Endowment Inc. and the 50 community college districts.
- ★ The overall conclusion of the study: community colleges are working for Texas, producing significant returns for the state's economy, students, and taxpayers.

## **Community Colleges Stimulate the Texas Economy**

- ★ Total Economic Impact: \$13.5 billion
- ★ The 50 community college districts account for \$1.9 billion in the Texas economy.
- ★ The 50 community college districts account for an additional \$11.6 billion in wages and salaries generated by former students.
- ★ The total economic impact of the 50 community college districts translates into approximately 351,530 jobs in Texas.

## **Texas Public Community Colleges Generate a Return on the Government's Investment**

- ★ Broad Analysis: \$18 for every dollar invested by state and local government over the next 30 years.
- ★ Narrow Analysis: \$3 per dollar invested.
- ★ Taxpayers see a book rate of return of 15.9-percent on their annual investment and recover all investments in 8.2 years.

- ★ The State of Texas benefits from improved health and reduced welfare, unemployment, and crime, saving the public \$276.3 million per year.

## **Texas Public Community Colleges Increase the Earnings Potential of Their Students**

- ★ For every dollar a student invests in community college education, the student will receive \$9.05 in higher future earnings over the next 30 years.
- ★ Average Rate of Return on Investment in a Community College Education: 26.1-percent.
- ★ Payback period: 5.8 years (time needed to recover costs)

## Enrollment at Community and Technical Colleges

College	Fall 2003 Semester Enrollment	Academic Year 2002-03			
		AY 2002-03 Total	Credit Academic	Credit Technical	Non-Credit Workforce
Alamo	47,645	77,159	45,886	22,638	8,635
Alvin	4,049	9,160	4,813	1,798	2,549
Amarillo	9,970	29,415	5,972	6,626	16,817
Angelina	5,020	11,367	3,802	3,299	4,266
Austin	28,862	58,560	32,803	20,257	5,500
Blinn	14,057	25,373	18,629	3,280	3,464
Brazosport	3,679	6,701	3,330	2,595	776
Central Texas	7,651	25,453	10,255	10,446	4,752
Cisco	3,208	5,108	3,581	1,204	323
Clarendon	959	1,581	1,236	130	215
Coastal Bend	3,504	7,599	3,300	1,864	2,435
College of the Mainland	3,919	9,736	3,890	1,863	3,983
Collin	16,332	36,755	19,860	5,194	11,701
Dallas	56,726	150,159	37,759	65,505	46,895
Del Mar	11,289	22,260	7,733	7,969	6,558
El Paso	22,704	36,917	20,597	8,786	7,534
Frank Phillips	1,143	5,689	1,022	0	4,667
Galveston	2,240	4,606	2,051	1,267	1,288
Grayson	3,837	7,253	2,827	2,370	2,056
Hill	3,237	5,280	936	3,398	946
Houston	33,631	82,126	34,566	29,608	17,952
Howard	2,649	11,856	1,226	3,013	7,617
Kilgore	4,874	14,488	3,845	2,837	7,806
Laredo	7,906	14,830	5,398	5,536	3,896
Lee	6,233	11,030	3,712	6,237	1,081
McLennan	7,052	14,118	5,796	4,643	3,679
Midland	5,392	11,999	4,050	3,415	4,534
Navarro	5,445	9,880	4,696	2,472	2,712
North Central	6,353	10,014	7,469	2,126	419
North Harris Montgomery	37,341	68,367	47,600	11,858	8,909
Northeast Texas	2,508	4,699	2,268	1,169	1,262
Odessa	4,783	13,625	3,871	2,860	6,894
Panola	1,682	3,404	1,773	822	809

## Enrollment at Community and Technical Colleges

College	Fall 2003 Semester Enrollment	Academic Year 2002-03			
		AY 2002-03 Total	Credit Academic	Credit Technical	Non-Credit Workforce
Paris	4,072	7,819	3,723	1,393	2,703
Ranger	774	1,339	1,199	0	140
San Jacinto	24,103	44,202	19,892	15,785	8,525
South Plains	9,595	14,629	7,808	5,440	1,381
South Texas	15,228	22,165	12,958	7,426	1,781
Southwest Texas	4,753	7,308	4,368	1,682	1,258
Tarrant	34,406	68,404	38,790	16,742	12,872
Temple	3,932	8,321	3,273	2,091	2,957
Texarkana	3,987	9,803	3,084	2,474	4,245
Texas Southmost	8,354	12,025	6,849	4,209	967
Trinity Valley	5,499	10,415	4,113	4,515	1,787
Tyler	9,591	18,849	7,429	4,807	6,613
Vernon	2,640	4,697	1,031	0	3,666
Victoria	4,241	8,846	3,628	1,952	3,266
Weatherford	3,895	8,168	3,269	1,808	3,091
Western Texas	1,601	4,291	1,857	494	1,940
Wharton	5,906	10,293	6,055	2,430	1,808
<b>CC STATEWIDE TOTAL</b>	<b>518,457</b>	<b>1,068,141</b>	<b>485,878</b>	<b>320,333</b>	<b>261,930</b>
TX State Technical College	10,588	22,273	1,451	13,081	7,741
Lamar Institutions	6,820	13,900	2,871	6,682	4,347
<b>TOTAL 2-YEAR</b>	<b>535,865</b>	<b>1,104,314</b>	<b>490,200</b>	<b>340,096</b>	<b>274,018</b>

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

## TACC Appropriation Request: Projected Distribution

College	2004-05 formula ratio	Additional GR	% difference 2002-03
Alamo	0.077839	24,755,583	16.6%
Alvin	0.010863	3,454,818	19.2%
Amarillo	0.021125	6,718,509	9.4%
Angelina	0.010860	3,453,743	19.1%
Austin	0.048249	15,344,811	12.4%
Blinn	0.024783	7,881,878	11.1%
Brazosport	0.007219	2,295,857	7.9%
Central Texas	0.024172	7,687,436	21.1%
Cisco	0.005726	1,821,154	16.7%
Clarendon	floor	452,376	0.0%
Coastal Bend	0.009195	2,924,204	17.8%
College of the Mainland	0.008204	2,609,122	16.4%
Collin	0.029755	9,463,029	23.1%
Dallas	0.112101	35,652,265	17.0%
Del Mar	0.025209	8,017,501	19.0%
El Paso	0.038232	12,159,173	9.0%
Frank Phillips	0.003360	1,068,630	24.3%
Galveston	0.005258	1,672,178	5.6%
Grayson	0.008104	2,577,439	14.4%
Hill	0.007216	2,295,023	28.0%
Houston	0.079428	25,260,879	7.8%
Howard	0.009506	3,023,184	6.8%
Kilgore	0.013310	4,232,970	7.8%
Laredo	0.015202	4,834,790	9.2%
Lee	0.013452	4,278,317	9.8%
McLennan	0.016026	5,096,971	25.2%
Midland	0.010846	3,449,562	13.7%
Navarro	0.011988	3,812,754	21.0%
North Central	0.009928	3,157,518	21.4%
North Harris Montgomery	0.054883	17,454,898	26.6%

## TACC Appropriation Request: Projected Distribution

College	2004-05 formula ratio	Additional GR	% difference 2002-03
Northeast Texas	0.005021	1,596,858	27.4%
Odessa	0.011271	3,584,502	15.0%
Panola	0.004178	1,328,778	8.7%
Paris	0.009269	2,947,962	29.3%
Ranger	floor	452,376	0.0%
San Jacinto	0.044559	14,171,280	9.6%
South Plains	0.017681	5,623,117	18.9%
South Texas	0.026855	8,540,733	24.4%
Southwest Texas	0.008566	2,724,348	24.2%
Tarrant	0.053944	17,156,182	20.9%
Temple	0.008194	2,605,955	17.0%
Texarkana	0.010397	3,306,663	9.3%
Texas Southmost	0.014647	4,658,194	13.4%
Trinity Valley	0.013858	4,407,322	18.8%
Tyler	0.020405	6,489,544	13.6%
Vernon	0.006806	2,164,433	9.6%
Victoria	0.008317	2,644,956	7.7%
Weatherford	0.009803	3,117,758	64.9%
Western Texas	0.003556	1,131,033	15.0%
Wharton	0.010633	3,381,824	18.6%
Community College TOTAL		318,940,395	15.9%



# TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1101 Trinity, Suite 200, Austin, Texas 78701

512/476-2572; Fax: 512/476-0262

Website: [www.tacc.org](http://www.tacc.org)

## OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: 2004-2005

David E. Daniel, Ed.D., President  
*Midland College*

John E. Pickelman, Ph.D., President-Elect  
*North Harris Montgomery Community College*

Millicent M. Valek, Ph.D., Secretary-Treasurer  
*Brazosport College*

William R. Crowe, Ph.D., Past President  
*Tyler Junior College*

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ramon Dovalina, Ph.D.  
*Laredo Community College*  
*At-Large Member*

Ismael Sosa, Jr., Ph.D.  
*Southwest Texas Junior College*  
*South Texas Region*

Martha Ellis, Ph.D.  
*Lee College*  
*Southeast Texas Region*

Cheryl T. Sparks, Ph.D.  
*Howard College*  
*West Texas Region*

Charles Florio, Ph.D.  
*Northeast Texas Community College*  
*East Texas Region*

Steve Thomas, Ph.D.  
*Vernon College*  
*At-Large Member*

Richard Sanchez, Ed.D.  
*Navarro College*  
*Central Texas Region*

Don Voelter, Ph.D.  
*Blinn College*  
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*Grayson County College*  
*North Texas Region*

## STAFF

Reynaldo R. García, Ph.D.  
*Executive Director*

Don Hudson  
*Associate Director*

Robin Parker  
*Administrative Assistant*

## Texas Public Community and Technical Colleges

Alamo Community College, San Antonio  
Alvin Community College, Alvin  
Amarillo College, Amarillo  
Angelina Community College, Lufkin  
Austin Community College, Austin  
Blinn College, Brenham  
Brazosport College, Lake Jackson  
Central Texas College, Killeen  
Cisco Junior College, Cisco  
Clarendon College, Clarendon  
Coastal Bend College, Beeville  
College of the Mainland, Texas City  
Collin County Community College, Plano  
Dallas County Community College, Dallas  
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi  
El Paso Community College, El Paso  
Frank Phillips College, Borger  
Galveston College, Galveston  
Grayson County College, Denison  
Hill College, Hillsboro  
Houston Community College, Houston  
Howard College, Big Spring  
Kilgore College, Kilgore  
Laredo Community College, Laredo  
Lee College, Baytown  
McLennan Community College, Waco  
Midland College, Midland  
Navarro College, Corsicana  
North Central Texas College, Gainesville  
North Harris Montgomery Community College, Houston  
Northeast Texas Community College, Mt Pleasant  
Odessa College, Odessa  
Panola College, Carthage  
Paris Junior College, Paris  
Ranger College, Ranger  
San Jacinto College, Pasadena  
South Plains College, Levelland  
South Texas Community College, McAllen  
Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde  
Tarrant County College, Fort Worth  
Temple College, Temple  
Texarkana College, Texarkana  
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville  
Texas State Technical College System, Waco  
Trinity Valley Community College, Athens  
Tyler Junior College, Tyler  
Vernon College, Vernon  
Victoria College, Victoria  
Weatherford College, Weatherford  
Western Texas College, Snyder  
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton