



ULM FACILITIES MASTER PLAN  
**CONTEXT**

# 2.0 CONTEXT

History / Regional Systems / Peer Institutions

## 2.1 History

### 2.1.1 History of Monroe and West Monroe

The University of Louisiana at Monroe is a multipurpose, state-assisted institution of higher education that offers quality academic and experiential opportunities to meet the academic, cultural, vocational, social, and personal needs of undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education students. The University currently claims an annual enrollment of approximately 8,500 students. Its campus is located in the eastern part of the City of Monroe, the urban center of the eleven parishes that comprise northeast Louisiana. Monroe is located in Ouachita Parish. The parish boasts a population of 154,919, while the combined statistical area (CSA) population of Monroe-Bastrop exceeds 201,000. Monroe is nestled in a Deltaic system; Bayou Desiard flows through the center of the campus and has been the major feature of the University since 1931.

In 1922, Timothy Oscar Brown, superintendent of Ouachita Parish Schools perceived the need for an institution that would provide college training for the great number of local high school graduates. On November 9, 1928, the Ouachita Parish School board organized a Junior College District and called a special election to vote the special tax of one mill for a period of ten years for the construction, equipment, and operation of the junior college. The Police Jury and the School Board of Ouachita Parish, in 1931, purchased the site for the college. The building, including equipment and grounds, represented an investment of over \$350,000. The first session of the Ouachita Parish Junior College began on September 28, 1931, with a full corps of teachers and an enrollment of 416 students. At that time, this was one of the only junior colleges in Louisiana.

ULM has followed a course of vigorous growth in its transition from a junior college to an institution offering a comprehensive range of undergraduate and graduate degree programs. In 1934, Louisiana State University received authority from the State Legislature to operate the facilities of the university. The name of the institution was changed to Northeast Junior College of Louisiana State University in 1939. The 1950 Legislature approved the expansion of Northeast Junior College of LSU to a four-year senior college granting academic degrees. The name of the institution was changed to Northeast Louisiana State College, and its control was transferred from the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors to the State Board of Education. The name was changed to Northeast Louisiana University by

the 1970 Legislature. The constitution, adopted by the people of Louisiana in 1974, provided that the administration of state colleges and universities be changed from the Louisiana State Board of Education to the Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities effective May 1975. This board's name was changed again on June 8, 1995, to the University of Louisiana System Board of Supervisors. On August 27, 1999, the university officially changed its name to the University of Louisiana at Monroe.

1931	Ouachita Parish Junior College
1934	Northeast Center of Louisiana State University
1939	Northeast Junior College of Louisiana State University
1950	Northeast Louisiana State College
1970	Northeast Louisiana University
1999	University of Louisiana at Monroe

### 2.1.2 History of Monroe and West Monroe

The twin cities of Monroe and West Monroe, situated on opposite banks of the Ouachita River and centrally located at the crossroads of railway and highway systems, are the hub of commerce in northeast Louisiana. The earliest inhabitants of the Ouachita area, famous for its trading post, were the Ouachita Indians and the Caddo Indians. In the Indian language, the term "Ouachita" means "clear sparkling water" or "silver water." To protect the trading post from Indian attacks, Don Juan Filhiol, who later changed his name to John Filhiol, came to the area in 1783 to build Fort Miro, named after Governor of Louisiana Don Estevan Miro. On May 1, 1819, the James Monroe steamboat, named after then-President James Monroe, was the first to ever pass the banks of Fort Miro. That night, the town held a huge celebration and decided to change its name from Fort Miro to Monroe in commemoration of the steamboat. John Filhiol



University Logos

remained the town's commandant until 1800, when he resigned office and later died at his plantation home.

Monroe was officially incorporated in 1820, and is the parish seat. West Monroe is the result of the efforts to establish two towns on the west bank of the Ouachita River, Trenton and Cotton Port. The town of Trenton, named after William Trent, was established in 1851. Dr. Christopher Dabbs originally owned the land that was proposed as the site for Cotton Port. After failed attempts at the establishment of the town, Dr. Dabbs sold the property in 1858. By March 1859, the establishment of the town was finally granted, but another town in Avoyelles had already taken the name Cotton Port. The name West Monroe was accepted in November 1883 for the town which included land from the Trenton and Cotton Port settlements, and a charter was granted in 1889. The first bridges to connect Monroe and West Monroe were built in the late nineteenth century.

### 2.1.3 Building History

Brown Hall is the University's first campus building, completed in 1931. Brown Auditorium, within Brown Hall, was renovated in 1982 and seats 700. The formal parking lot in front of Brown Hall was built in 1970. In 2008, construction projects were initiated to widen Desiard Street, renovate the parking lot and add a new wrought-iron fence the Desiard Boulevard edge of the campus.

The other buildings on campus were built in three major phases:



Brown Hall, 1931

the Junior College Era, the Four-Year College Era, and the President George T. Walker Era.

#### Junior College Era (1931-1950)

- The Student Union Building was built in 1939. The Student Union addition, connected to the rear of the original building, was built in 1962.
- Bry Hall was built in 1939. It was first used as the Junior College library and now houses the art department.
- Biedenharn Hall was built in 1939. Additional classrooms and music studios were added in 1957, a small recital hall was added in 1958, and a full renovation was completed in 2003. The Emy-Lou Biedenharn Recital Hall was built in 2003 and seats 284.
- The University House, built in 1940 as the President's home, was renovated in 1965 and 1999 and now serves as the university guest house.
- Caldwell Hall was built in 1949 to accommodate science education areas.

#### Four-Year College Era (1950-1958)

- Harris Hall was built in 1955 to house 108 students. It was demolished in 2005-2006.
- Nicholson Hall was constructed in 1956 to house 108 students. This building burned in 1997 and was later demolished.
- Stubbs Hall was built in 1956 and houses the campus radio stations 90.3 KEDM and 91.1 KXUL.
- Cospers Hall was built in 1957 to house 108 students. It was also demolished in 2005-2006.
- Filhiol Hall was built in 1957.
- The first Student Health Center was built in 1957, and housed the counseling center and the infirmary. The current Student Health Center was built in 2005.

#### President George T. Walker Era (1958-1976)

- The Wigwam (now the Student Success Center), originally named Gunby Dining Hall, was built in 1960.
- Breard Hall was built in 1961 to house 150 students. It is now demolished.
- Madison Hall was built in 1961 to house 300 students.
- Garrett Hall was completed in 1962.

- Monroe Hall was built in 1962 to house 166 students. It is now demolished.
- Ouachita Hall was built in 1962 to house 152 students.
- Sandel Hall was built in 1963 as the university library. The building is now home of the Visitors Center, the Office of Recruitment and Admissions, the ULM bookstore, and a coffee shop.
- Hudson Hall was built in 1964 to house 408 students and was demolished in the summer of 2004.
- Schulze Dining Hall was originally called the Men's Dining Hall, and was completed in 1965.
- Sherrouse Hall was built in 1965 to house 408 students and was demolished in the summer of 2004.
- Hanna Hall was built for classroom and lab use in 1966.
- Spyker Theatre, originally called Northeast Theatre was added to Brown Hall in 1966 and seats 200.
- Masur Hall was built in 1966 to house 432 students.
- Slater Hall was built in 1966 to house 400 students. It is now demolished.
- Coenen Cafeteria was built in 1966. It now houses Purchasing, Payroll and Human Resources.
- The Administration Building, now called Walker Hall, is a three-story building housing the College of Business Administration and the College of Arts and Sciences, and was built in 1969. The building housed the first bell tower with clocks on the four sides. The completion of the building changed the main entrance to the campus from Desiard Street to University Avenue. The Alumni Association paid for the brick structure in front of the building that carried the name Northeast Louisiana University and now University of Louisiana at Monroe.
- Lemert Hall was completed in 1967 to house 212 students. It is now demolished.
- Olin Hall, an eleven-story structure, was built in 1968 to house 832 students, and was demolished on September 25, 2004.
- Sugar Hall was completed in 1971 and houses the School of Pharmacy.
- Strauss Hall was built in 1973 and houses the College of Education.
- The Band Building, home of The Sound of Today, was built in 1973.
- The Anna Gray Noe Alumni Center was built in 1974.

#### 1980s and 1990s

The Nursing Building, built in 1981, houses the nursing,

radiologic technology and clinical laboratory science departments. The Construction Building, built in 1981, houses the School of Construction. The Chemistry and Natural Sciences Building, built in 1984, houses the chemistry and agriculture departments. The Student Activity Center was built in 1993 and houses an indoor track, weight room, group exercise room, and basketball and racquetball courts. The Hemphill Airway Science Building (now called Hemphill Hall) was built in 2002, and houses the aviation and computer science departments.

The University Library is perhaps the campus' most noticeable building. Completed in 1999, the library occupies floors one through five, university administration occupies floor six, and there is a conferencing center on the seventh floor.

#### 2.1.4 Athletic Facilities

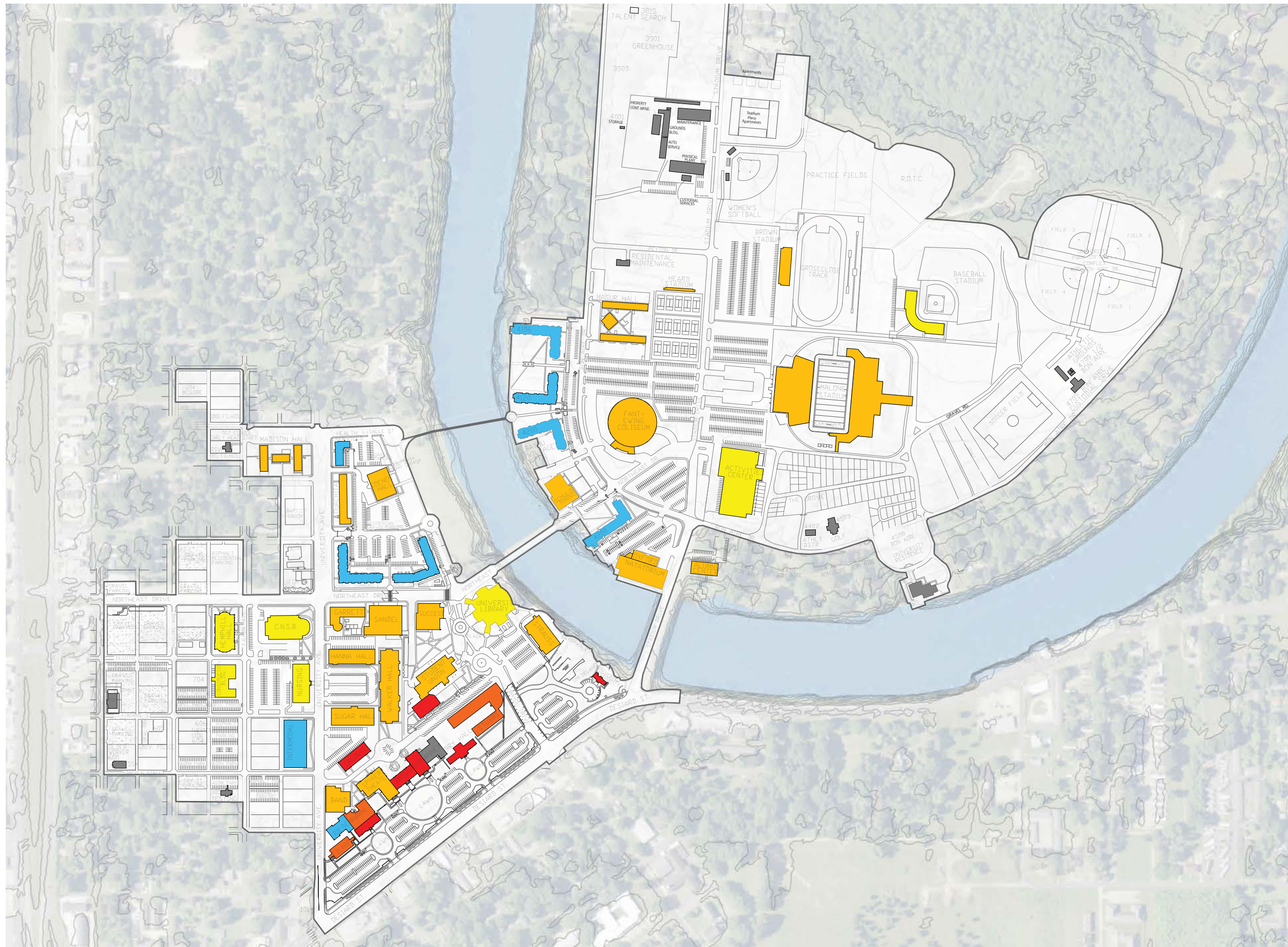
- The original Brown Stadium was built in the 1938 and was located right behind Brown Hall. The stadium was moved to its current location in 1967 and is now home to track and field. Soccer has an independent field on campus as well.
- Bob Groseclose Track at Brown Stadium seats 3,400 fans.
- Brown Gym, at the east end of Brown Hall, was built in 1932, and renovated in 1961.
- Fant-Ewing Coliseum, home of basketball since 1971, has a capacity of 8,000.
- Heard Stadium, home of tennis since 1976, has a total of 15 courts available for tournament play.
- Malone Stadium, home of football since 1978 has a capacity of 30,427.
- Oxford Natatorium, home of swimming and diving since 1979, houses an indoor Olympic-size pool and diving well.
- The baseball stadium, a 2,000-seat structure, was constructed in 1982 and opened in 1983, just in time for the then-Indians to win their first Southland Conference Championship.
- The Grove, in its current location, was created in 1991 when the original site was taken for construction of the Activity Center.

#### 2.1.5 Demolition, Construction and Renovations

In 2004, ULM received approval from the Louisiana Board of Supervisors to develop a \$70 million student living project to provide new apartment- and suite-style on-campus student housing. The project called for the demolition of three dorms

in 2004, including Hudson Hall, Sherrouse Hall and Olin Hall, the latter of which had been the tallest building on campus and a ULM fixture for almost 40 years. Six other dorms, including Lemert, Monroe, Slater, Breard, Cospers and Harris Halls were demolished in 2005 and 2006. These were replaced by the current Bayou Commons housing facility. The project also included the renovation of Sandel Hall and the Student Success Center. A student referendum was passed in the spring of 2003 to use funds to renovate the Student Union Building. In 2005, the University resurfaced their tennis court facility. In 2006, the Natatorium underwent building improvements. In 2007, the University undertook renovations on Desiard Street, including signage improvements and wrought iron fence installation. Also in 2007, the Intermodal Transit Facility (structured parking garage) was completed.





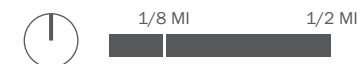
**LEGEND**

- Junior College Era (1931-1950)
- Four-Year College Era (1950-1958)
- President George T. Walker Era (1958-1976)
- 1977 - 1999
- 2000 -
- No Data / Not Owned by ULM

**NOTE**

Brown Hall is the University's first campus building, completed in 1931. The other buildings on campus were built in four major phases: the Junior College Era, the Four-Year College Era, and the President George T. Walker Era, and the 1980's/1990's. Periodic renovations and strategic demolitions occurred throughout these periods.

Based on University of Louisiana at Monroe publication "The Bayou" produced under president Cofer.



**BUILDING PROJECTS BY ERA**



# 2.0 CONTEXT

History / Regional Systems / Peer Institutions

## 2.2 Regional Systems

The following maps identify a set of assets in close proximity to the campus, and available to both the University and its greater community. Monroe's Pecanland Mall and its Regional Airport are located two miles from campus, while Downtown Monroe is three miles from campus, and West Monroe is 4.5 miles from campus. The University is also 2-3 miles from two golf courses. The campus is proximate to several recreational open space and community athletic facilities as well.

### 2.2.1 Natural Systems

The following information was sourced from the City of Monroe's Comprehensive Plan, 2008. The City of Monroe is situated in the northeast portion of Louisiana within the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. Part of the 11,000 square mile Ouachita River basin, it is characterized by near level topography typical of an area that lies entirely within a floodplain. Of the approximately 20,000 acres of land that constitute Monroe, 70% exist within the 500-year floodplain. The University is located within this area, and as such, outside of the 100-year floodplain.

There are 22 different soil types that exist within the City of Monroe. Of these, silt loam constitutes the most predominant category of soil, having four variations that cover greater than approximately 73% of the total land area of the City. Water coverage makes up approximately 10% of the entire City, and Perry Clay (a soil that allows occasional flooding) makes up just fewer than 6% of the City coverage. The remaining approximate 18% of soil coverage within the City consists of other variations of silt loam, clay, and areas of escarpment or rock-faced land having no soil cover.

The majority of campus sits on alfisol soils (Sterlington silt loam – deep, well-drained, moderately permeable soils), followed by inceptisols near the edges of the athletic campus (Portland silt loam – very deep, somewhat poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils). A small portion of the athletic campus, primary north of the track and around the R.O.T.C. field, sits of vertisols (Perry clay – frequently flooded, very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils). It is important to note that Portland silt loams are classified as prime farmland by the US Soil Conservation Service.

Waterways that exist within the City of Monroe include the

Ouachita River, Bayou Desiard, and the Black Bayou Lake. The campus is transected by Bayou Desiard, and is relatively proximate to several smaller bayous (like Chauvin Bayou) and open drainage canals.

Within the City of Monroe, plants and animal life are typical of an urban area with limited areas of patched grass cover, fielded growth, and indigenous tree growth. Animal life that does exist occurs primarily along the boundaries of the Monroe Regional Airport and in Chennault Park, where the land is undeveloped and fielded. Animal life consists essentially of small field animals.

Plant growth within the City of Monroe and outlying areas includes varieties indigenous to the area, such as wetland bottomland hardwoods; riparian forests, pine forests, abandoned pasture; and cultivated fields. Tree growth also includes indigenous varieties, such as Willow Oak, Green Ash, Hackberry, Cherrybark Oak and Bitter Pecan. These trees exist primarily within the park areas and outlying areas of Monroe. Small trees and shrubs include Pawpaw, Spicebush, and Devil's Walking stick. Other dominant plant growth includes Common Goldenrod and Groundsel (shrub). In addition, pine, magnolia and oak trees are located in the park areas. Please refer to the landscape analysis component and recommendations within this Campus Master Plan for more detail regarding vegetation on campus.

### 2.2.2 Circulation

Three highways within Monroe are designated as part of the National Highway System. They include: Interstate 20 (I-20), which facilitates east-west traffic to and from Monroe; US Highway 165 (Sterlington Road and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive) which facilitates north- and southbound traffic around the City; and US 80 (Louisville Avenue and Desiard Street) which facilitates traffic east- and westbound in and out of the City. All three of these routes are in close proximity if not adjacent to the campus.

In 2004, the State and City identified the need for an improved linkage between US 80 to US 165, which would contribute improved connectivity and capacity from I-20 northward towards the Monroe Regional Airport. The Kansas Lane Connector, which is still undergoing analysis, is currently proposed to run just north of the athletic campus. Please refer to the appendix for a plan.

Rail line service for freight movement is predominant in the City. There are three active rail lines that go through the downtown

area and extend beyond the city limits. The Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi (AL&M) railroad generally cuts through the center of the city in a north-south direction. The Union Pacific railroad traverses the City in a north-south direction south of I-20; after it passes I-20, the rail line then continues in an east-west direction north of I-20. The Kansas City Southern (KCS) runs east/west parallel to Desiard Street and Millhaven Road and then crosses the Ouachita River.

The Monroe Regional Airport, just south of campus, operates as a publicly owned, public-use airport facility essential in servicing civil aviation and supporting the Department of Defense and Postal Service.

According to the City of Monroe Comprehensive Master Plan, the Monroe Transit System should consider development of a regional transportation plan to make the system more efficient for moving people in and around the greater Monroe area.

Bicycle and pedestrian traffic are not accommodated efficiently or appropriately along urban streets and highways surrounding the campus. The planning team believes that the City as well as the University would benefit from surveying streets and determining which warrant sidewalks and further non-motorized connectivity upgrades.

### 2.2.3 Land Use and Zoning

The 2008 City of Monroe proposed land use plan designates a boundary relatively congruent to the existing University campus extents as Education / Medical Campus use. This use, which the planning team sees as congruent with the University's spatial development objectives, is flanked by low density residential uses to the south, northwest, and northeast, high density residential on the southeast edge, and highway commercial mixed and urban mixed uses to the west of campus. The latter commercial uses connect the campus positively to retail and business corridors, and provide commercial linkages to downtown Monroe and West Monroe.

A look at the City's zoning map shows that the campus is surrounded by R-2 Multifamily Residential zoning at nearly every edge. This zoning is either foregrounded or immediately behind a strip of neighborhood business and general business zoning. This zoning analysis was used by ABW/EDR to identify low-density parcels of land for University expansion. Acquisition is perceived by the planning team to be a multi-decade long

endeavor, where the University invests intelligently based on land availability, character, proximity, affordability and appropriateness to educational goals and existing zoning and space planning realities.





**LEGEND**

- Hydrology
- Wooded Areas
- Wetland Areas
- Athletic and Recreation Areas
- ULM Campus
- Contours

**NOTE**

This map delineates the major hydrological, wooded, wetland and planted athletic/recreational areas surrounding the campus. The campus is transected by Bayou Desiard, and is relatively proximate to several smaller bayous (like Chauvin Bayou) and open drainage canals.

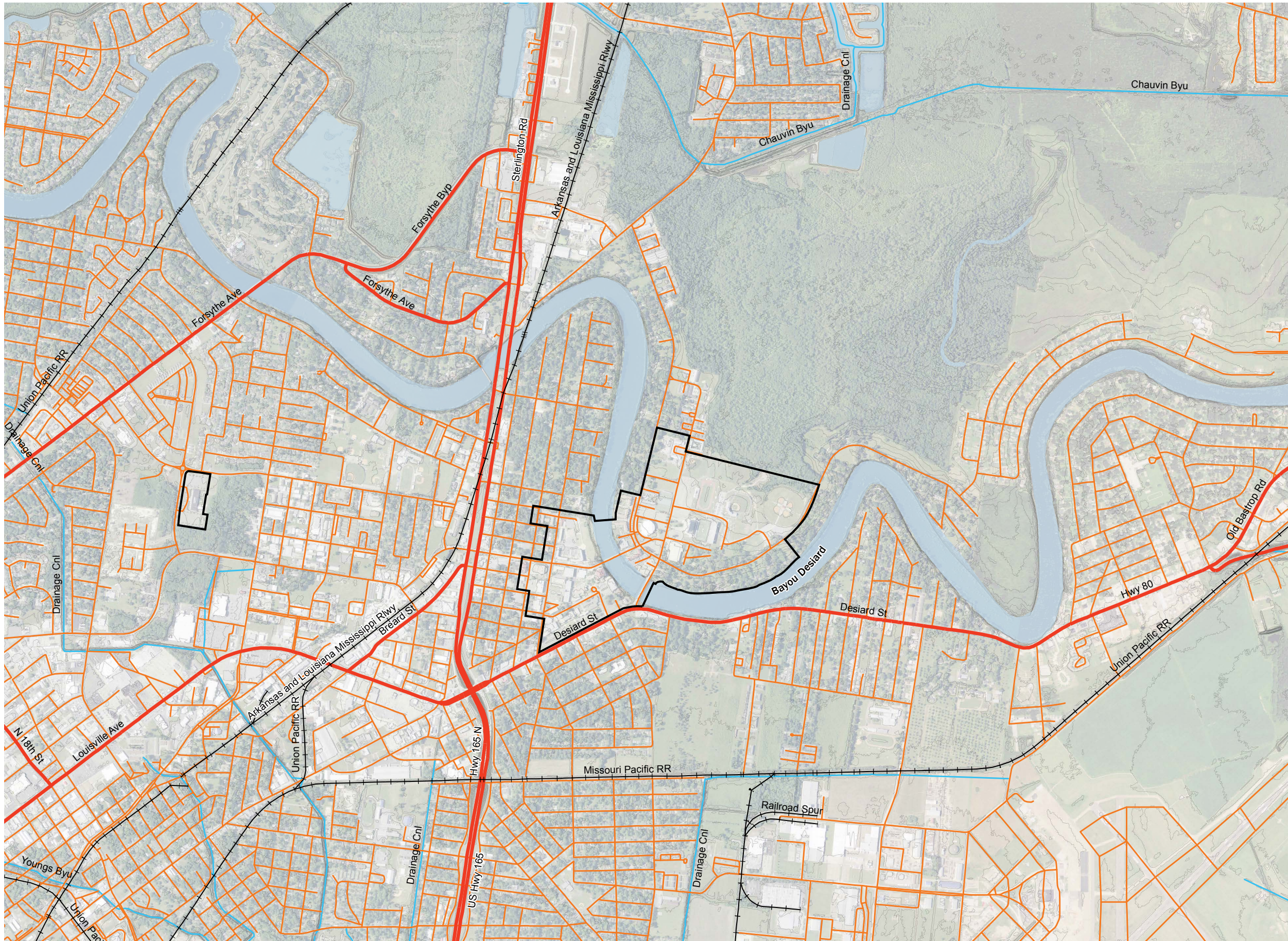
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Based on GIS analysis of regional systems, with data obtained from USGS and State of Louisiana.



**NATURAL FEATURES**





**LEGEND**

- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- - - Rail
- Canals / Drainage
- Hydrology
- ULM Campus

**NOTE**

Three highways within Monroe are designated as part of the National Highway System: Interstate 20 (I-20), US Highway 165, and US 80. All three of these routes are in close proximity if not adjacent to the campus. The Kansas Lane Connector, which would create an improved linkage between US 80 and US 165, is still undergoing analysis, and is currently proposed to run just north of the athletic campus. Please refer to the appendix for a plan.

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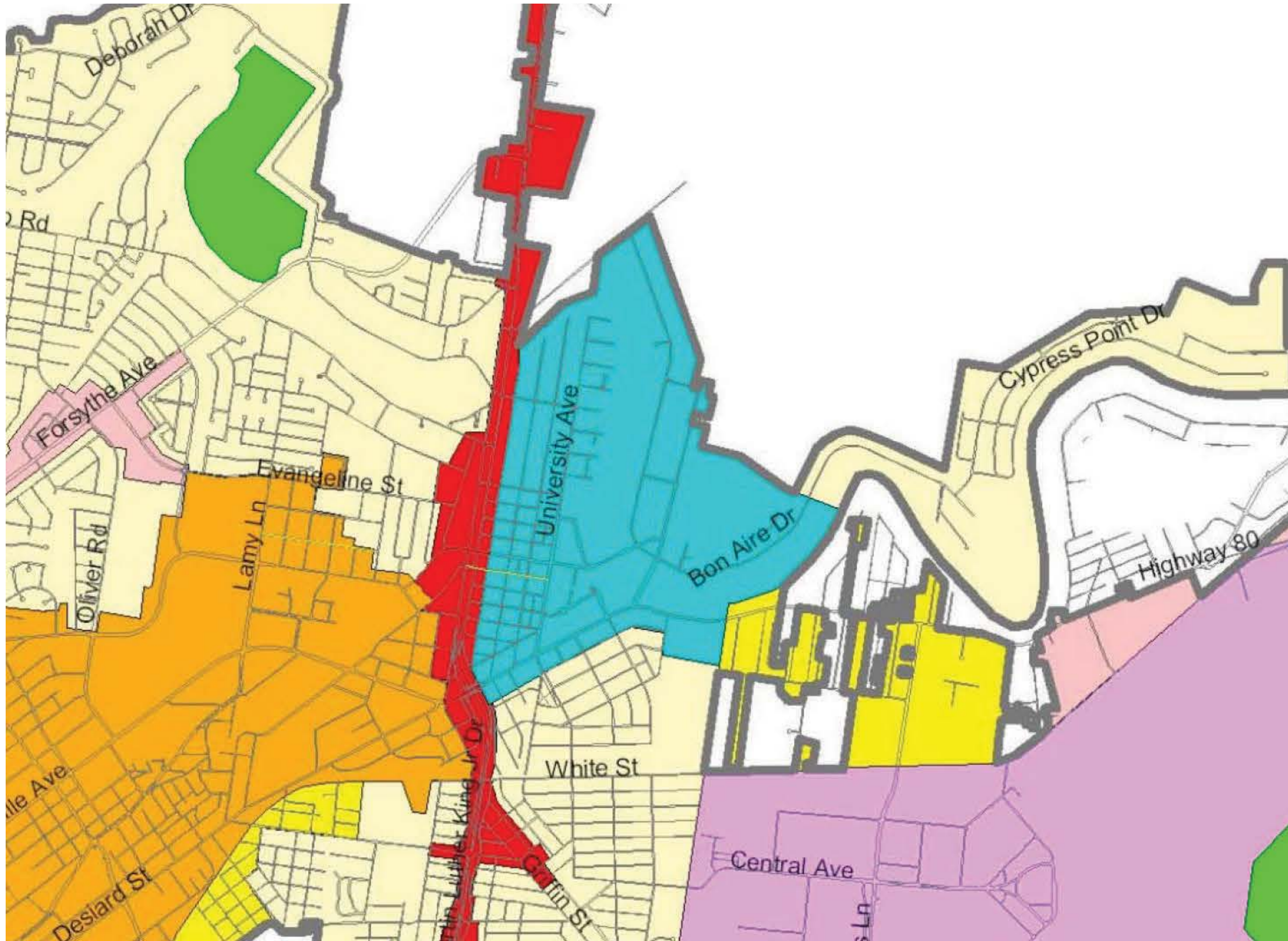
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Based on GIS analysis of regional systems, with data obtained from Census Bureau, USGS and State of Louisiana.



**CIRCULATION**





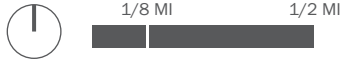
**LEGEND**

- Low Density Residential (4-7 units/acre)
- High Density Residential (15-20 units/acre)
- Neighborhood Mixed-Use Commercial
- Highway Commercial Mixed-Use
- Urban Mixed-Use
- Industrial
- Education / Medical Campus
- Open Space

**NOTE**

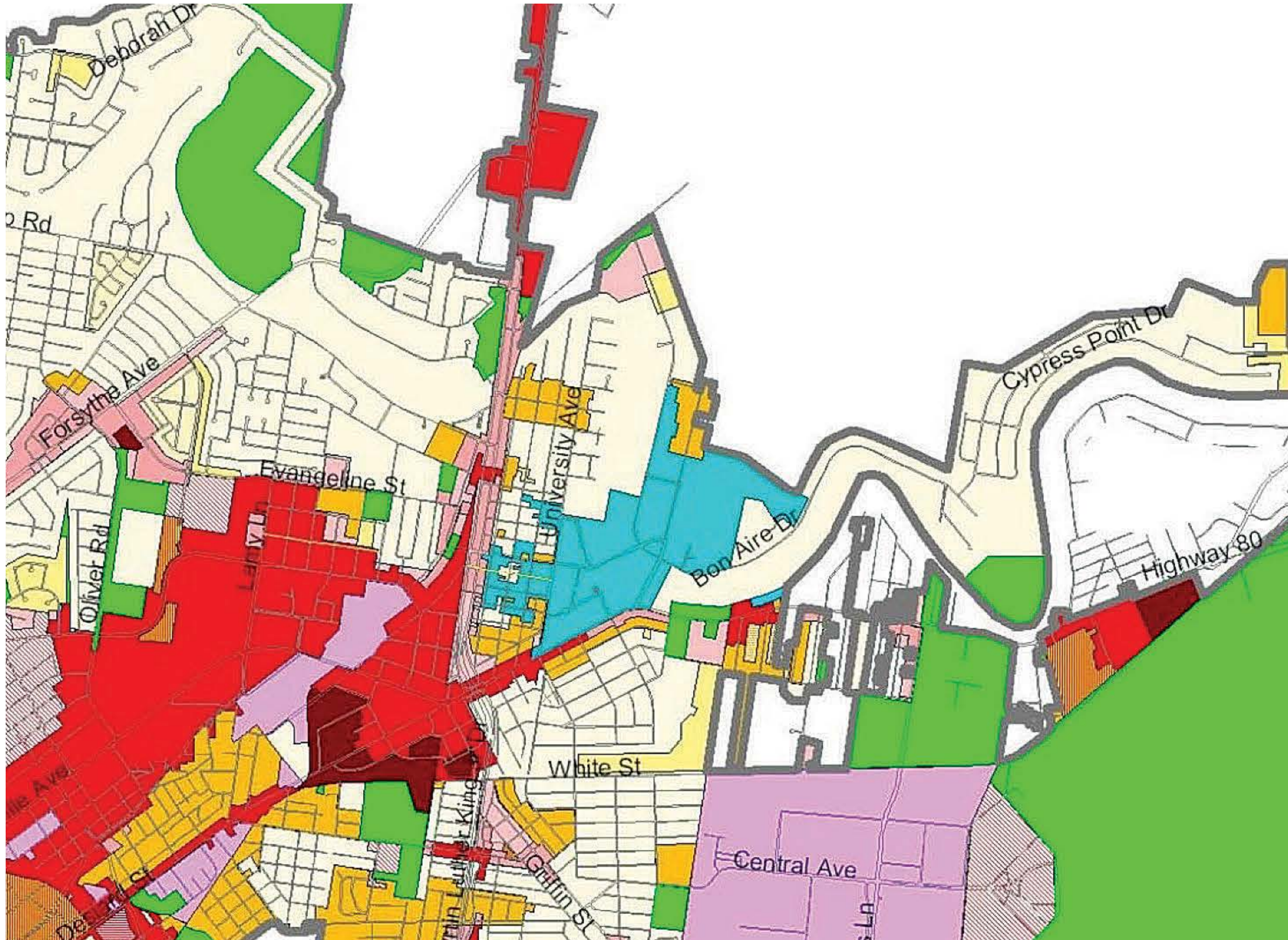
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Based on City of Monroe Draft Comprehensive Master Plan, produced in 2008 by Peter J. Smith & Company



**PROPOSED LAND USE**





**LEGEND**

- R-1 One-Family Residence
- R-1A One-Family Attached Residence
- R-TH Townhouse
- R-M.D. Residence Medium Density
- R-2 Multifamily Residence
- R-M.H.P. Residence Mobile Home Park
- B-1 Transition Business
- B-2 Neighborhood Business
- B-3 General Business
- B-3R General Business
- B-4 Heavy Commercial
- B-5 Business Park
- CBD-1 Central Business
- CBD-2 Metro Business
- I-1 Light Industrial
- I-2 Heavy Industrial
- O-L Open Land
- C-1 Campus

**NOTE**

A look at the City of Monroe zoning map shows that the campus is surrounded by R-2 Multifamily Residential zoning at nearly every edge. This zoning is either foregrounded or immediately behind a strip of neighborhood business and general business zoning. This zoning analysis was used by ABW/EDR to identify low-density parcels of land for University expansion. Acquisition is perceived by the planning team to be a multi-decade long endeavor, where the University invests intelligently based on land availability, character, proximity, affordability and appropriateness to educational goals and existing zoning and space planning realities.

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**EXISTING ZONING**



# 2.0 CONTEXT

History / Regional Systems / Peer Institutions

## 2.3 Peer Institutions

A preliminary analysis of the University's peer institutions was conducted to profile an array of indicators for each of the surveyed schools. Selecting and tracking peer institutions on selected benchmark data assists facility management, campus planning and the administration in understanding how an institution compares to peers based on strategic indicators. It is the planning team's intent to encourage the University to further evaluate its competitive position against these other institutions and to use this matrix framework to identify opportunities to potentially finance improvements or additions to the campus' existing facilities and form.

The following institutions were identified during the planning team's working groups with the University's Executive Committee and Campus Facility Master Planning Committee, as well as through the comparison tool provided by the Carnegie Classification system.

1. University of New Orleans (UNO)
2. University of Louisiana at Lafayette (ULL)
3. Southeastern Louisiana University
4. Georgia Southern University
5. Arkansas State University, Main Campus
6. University of North Alabama
7. California State University, Bakersfield (CSU Bakersfield)

The planning team relied on the Carnegie Classification website, as well as web and printed documentation readily accessible and typically used by students researching schools that meet their needs. In order to remain consistent with information available to the student market, the planning team used these publicly available sources even when minor inaccuracies in the data were evident. All data in the comparison matrix is accurate as of at least 2008.

As the University expands the indicators for comparison and edits the peer group members, it is important to remember that there are various kinds of peers, such as:

- Similar institutional level (two-year vs. four-year), control (e.g. private not for profit vs. public) and enrollment profile characteristics.
- Aspirational: Institutions with similar institutional characteristics, yet are significantly different in several key performance indicators, such as significantly higher



University of New Orleans

- graduation rates or endowments.
- Competitors: Based on cross applications, institutions may have significantly different institutional characteristics, yet a significant percentage of your applicants choose to attend another institution.
- Consortium: If your institution belongs to a consortium, this may be another peer group for review.
- The term peer or comparable institutions can sometimes be used interchangeably. These institutions tend to share the same Basic Carnegie Classification (e.g. Master's Institution vs. Associate of Arts) along with one or more of the other five Carnegie categories, in addition to similar graduation rates and enrollment mix (e.g. percent full-time vs. part-time).

For the University of Louisiana at Monroe, choosing the right indicators for comparison will lead to stronger spatial investment decisions. For example, benchmarking against peer institutions based on space inventory databases (not done within this report) will help the University identify how its peers structure expenditures spatially and what the emerging priorities and coalescing trends are for student recruitment and retention in the field of higher education. The University's continuum of ranking for space inventories should mirror the Association of Physical Plant Administrators' (APPA) standards so that the University is using nationally recognized terms and calculations. This will make it easier to compare "apples to apples" with peer institutions.



University of Louisiana at Lafayette



Southeastern Louisiana University



Georgia Southern University



Arkansas State University–Main Campus



University of North Alabama



California State University, Bakersfield



	ULM	UNO	ULL	Southeastern Louisiana University	Georgia Southern University	Arkansas State University-Main	University of North Alabama	CSU Bakersfield
<b>Student Population</b>	8,583	10,903	16,885	15,403	20,212	13,900	7,233	8,002
<b>Student to Faculty Ratio</b>	21 to 1	18 to 1	23 to 1	23 to 1	22 to 1	19 to 1	20 to 1	27 to 1
<b>Degree Programs</b>	91	91	117	65	115	160	60	48
<b>In-State Students</b>	90.9%	93.0%	96.0%	96.0%	95.0%	85.0%	87.0%	97.0%
<b>Out-of-State / Int'l</b>	7.3%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	4.0%	10.0%	11.0%	1.0%
<b>International Students</b>	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	5.0%	2.0%	1.0%
<b>On-Campus Housed</b>	21.4%	5.0%	17.8%	30.0%	22.0%	22.0%	18.0%	4.0%
<b>Part Time Enrollment</b>	45.0%	25.0%	15.0%	66.0%	11.0%	24.0%	20.0%	12.0%
<b>Campus Size</b>	350 acres	195 acres	1300 acres	365 acres	601 acres	800 acres	100 acres	375 acres
<b>Diversity Indicator (% White)</b>	65%	55%	70%	75%	65%	71%	74%	22%
<b>Urban Form Indicator (Size and Setting)</b>	M4/NR: Medium four-year, primarily nonresidential	M4/NR: Medium four-year, primarily nonresidential	L4/NR: Large four-year, primarily nonresidential	L4/NR: Large four-year, primarily nonresidential	L4/R: Large four-year, primarily residential	M4/NR: Medium four-year, primarily nonresidential	M4/NR: Medium four-year, primarily nonresidential	M4/NR: Medium four-year, primarily nonresidential
<b>Defining Natural Feature</b>	Bayou Desiard	Lake Pontchartrain	Vermillion River, Girard Park, Cypress Lake (recreated swamp), oak trees	Suburban infill; oak trees	Suburban infill; walkable landscaped campus	Suburban infill	Semi-rural residential; located just north of the Tennessee River	Suburban infill; near Kern River
<b>Parking Grade</b>	B	B+	C+	B	B+	D+	C	B
<b>Program Strengths</b>	Business (MBA), Gerontology, Pharmacy, Nursing	Film, Public Administration, Psychology, Naval Architecture	Nursing, Business	Business Administration and Management, General, General Studies, Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	Business, Management, Marketing; Education; Engineering; Health Professions	Nursing; Educational Leadership; General Education	Business, Education; Health Professions; Communication, Journalism, Psychology	Business Admin., Liberal Arts, Psychology, Criminal Justice, Nursing
<b>Athletic Indicator</b>	NCAA Division I-A; Sun Belt Conference (Football, Basketball, Baseball, Cross Country/Track); 12 varsity sports	NCAA Division I-A, Indep. Southeast Region (Basketball, Baseball), Indep. Southwest Region (XCountry/Track); 9 varsity sports	NCAA Division I-A, Sun Belt Conference (Football, Basketball, Baseball, Cross Country/Track); 12 varsity sports	3% Varsity Athlete; NCAA Division I-AA, Southland Conference (Football, Basketball, Baseball, Cross Country/Track); 11 varsity sports	NCAA Division I-AA, Southern Conference (Football, Basketball, Baseball, Cross Country/Track); 13 varsity sports	NCAA Division I-A, Sun Belt Conference (Football, Basketball, Baseball, Cross Country/Track); 12 varsity sports	NCAA Division II (with football) Gulf South Conference (Football, Basketball, Baseball, Cross Country/Track); 12 varsity sports	NCAA Division I-AAA, Division I Independents (Basketball, Baseball, Cross Country/Track); 16 varsity sports
<b>Undergraduate Instructional Program</b>	Prof+A&S/SGC: Professions plus arts & sciences, some graduate coexistence	Bal/HGC: Balanced arts & sciences/professions, high graduate coexistence	Prof+A&S/SGC: Professions plus arts & sciences, some graduate coexistence	Prof+A&S/SGC: Professions plus arts & sciences, some graduate coexistence	Prof+A&S/SGC: Professions plus arts & sciences, some graduate coexistence	Prof+A&S/SGC: Professions plus arts & sciences, some graduate coexistence	Prof+A&S/SGC: Professions plus arts & sciences, some graduate coexistence	Bal/SGC: Balanced arts & sciences/professions, some graduate coexistence
<b>Graduate Instructional Program</b>	Doc/Prof: Doctoral, professional dominant	Doc/Prof: Doctoral, professional dominant	Doc/STEM: Doctoral, STEM dominant	S-Doc/Ed: Single doctoral (education)	S-Doc/Ed: Single doctoral (education)	Doc/Prof: Doctoral, professional dominant	Postbac-A&S/Bus: Postbaccalaureate with arts & sciences (business dominant)	Postbac-Comp: Postbaccalaureate comprehensive
<b>Enrollment Profile</b>	HU: High undergraduate	HU: High undergraduate	VHU: Very high undergraduate	VHU: Very high undergraduate	VHU: Very high undergraduate	HU: High undergraduate	HU: High undergraduate	HU: High undergraduate
<b>Undergraduate Profile</b>	FT4/S/HTI: Full-time four-year, selective, higher transfer-in	MFT4/S/HTI: Medium full-time four-year, selective, higher transfer-in	FT4/S/LTI: Full-time four-year, selective, lower transfer-in	FT4/S/LTI: Full-time four-year, selective, lower transfer-in	FT4/S/HTI: Full-time four-year, selective, higher transfer-in	FT4/I: Full-time four-year, inclusive	FT4/S/HTI: Full-time four-year, selective, higher transfer-in	FT4/I: Full-time four-year, inclusive
<b>Basic Classification</b>	Master's L: Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs)	RU/H: Research Universities (high research activity)	RU/H: Research Universities (high research activity)	Master's L: Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs)	DRU: Doctoral/Research Universities	Master's L: Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs)	Master's L: Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs)	Master's L: Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs)
<b>Planning Administration</b>	Facilities Management & EHS	Office of Facility Services; Capital Planning	Facility Management; Facility Planning and Safety	Facility Planning	Facilities Planning, Design, and Construction	Facilities Management	Facilities Administration and Planning	Facilities Planning, Development and Operations
<b>Recent (Spatial) Master Planning</b>	2013 (Campus Facilities Master Plan)	2008 (Post-Katrina Recovery Plan)	2013 (Campus Master Plan)	2010 (University Master Plan)	2008 (Campus Historic Preservation Plan)	2012 (Comprehensive Master Plan)	2010 (Campus Master Plan)	2006 (Campus Master Plan)

