

M. M. Chambers
Education Building, Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
47401

SINCE TENTH
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GRAPEVINE
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A newsletter on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education at any level. There is no charge for GRAPEVINE, but recipients are asked to send timely newsnotes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 730 (reverse hereof).

THIRTY STATES WHOSE REPORTS ARE IN HAND FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968-69 MAINTAIN
2-YEAR GAINS OF NEARLY 46 PER CENT; EIGHT-YEAR GAINS OF OVER 213 PER CENT

Table 5. Appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of higher education in thirty states for fiscal year 1968-69, in thousands of dollars, showing dollar gains and percentage gains over most recent two years and over 8 years since fiscal year 1960-61.

States	Fiscal years ending in odd numbers			1967-69		1961-69	
	1960-61	1966-67	1968-69	2-yr gain	%	8-yr gain	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
23 states*	588,969	1,257,167	1,838,964	581,797	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,249,995	212 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 states**	86,259	199,366	280,797	81,431	41	194,538	225 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas	27,938	54,781	69,108	14,327	26	41,170	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia	29,861	64,134	107,524	43,390	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,663	261
30 states	733,027	1,575,448	2,296,393	720,945		1,563,366	
Weighted average percentages of gain					45 $\frac{3}{4}$		213 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Exhibited in detail in Tables 77, 78, and 79, on pages 694-696, GRAPEVINE No. 108, December 1967.

** Shown in detail in Table 95, page 724, GRAPEVINE No. 113, March 1968 (second of two).

Twenty-four of the 30 states encompassed in Table 5 appropriate at regular biennial sessions; -- all but one (Virginia) in odd-numbered years. The other six appropriate annually. The total of \$2.3 billion for fiscal year 1968-69 (Column 4, Table 5), is somewhat less than half of the anticipated total of over \$5 billion for the fifty states, due to the fact that several of the largest and most populous states are not yet reported: California, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and others.

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. Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

ILLINOIS. The two new state institutions created by the 1967 legislature are to be strictly "senior" colleges (admitting students only at the beginning of the Junior year and offering curricula of two and three years in length, leading to bachelors' degrees and, in some fields, masters' degrees).

The legislature authorized the Board of Higher Education to assign the governance of each of these new institutions to one of the four existing governing boards. The Board has announced that the new institution at the south periphery of Chicago will be governed by the Board of Governors of State Universities and Colleges (formerly the state normal school board); and that the new institution at Springfield, the state capital, will be under the new Board of Regents which governs Northern Illinois University and Illinois State University.

The Trustees of the University of Illinois made a case for including the Springfield institution within their jurisdiction, because the Urbana campus of the University of Illinois, for a century the principal state university, necessarily maintains many instructional, research, and service activities at the state capital. No refutation of this can be made. The real motive for assigning the Springfield institution to the new Board of Regents is said to have been an idea of creating a "balance of power" among the four principal governing boards -- a species of "divide and conquer" tactic which would "prevent the University of Illinois from becoming too powerful." If this is the case, it is somewhat less than commendable.

KANSAS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1968-69:

Table 6. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kansas, fiscal year 1968-69, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Kansas	\$18,759
Medical Center	7,180
<hr/>	
Subtotal, U of K -	\$25,939
Kansas State University	19,416
Wichita State U	6,971
Kansas St Tchrs Coll (Emporia)	5,406
Kansas St Coll of Pittsburg	4,901
Fort Hays Kansas St Coll	3,656
<hr/>	
State aid to municipal univ -	
Washburn U of Topeka *	486
State aid to junior colls **	2,333
Total	69,108

* \$5.50 per undergraduate credit hour.
 ** State aid to local public junior colleges is \$8 per credit hour.

NOTE: Appropriations are no longer made for Kansas dental students studying in other states. There is a reciprocal agreement with Missouri whereby Kansas dental students studying in Missouri pay only the same fees as Missouri residents. Kansas grants the same concession to Missouri students in Architecture and some other programs.

The total for fiscal year 1968-69 appears to be a gain of 26 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1966-67, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1960 is 147½ per cent.

ADD A NEWSLETTER

The Illinois Board of Higher Education has issued Volume 1, Number 1 of The Board Reports ..., (Winter 1968), an 8-page publication announced as a quarterly. The address is 300 E. Monroe Street, 104 St. George Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

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ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS:

Table 89 --

The correct figure for the University of North Dakota is \$6,286. Transfer to Table 91 at appropriate place.

Table 90 --

Insert "U of South Florida	9,289"
"U of Northern Iowa	8,536"
"Utah State U	8,382"
"N D State U	7,036"

Table 91 --

Insert "N E Ill Coll	6,335"
"Chicago State Coll	6,958"
"U of North Dakota	6,286"

Table 92 --

Insert "Florida Atlantic U	4,966"
"Florida A&M U	4,704"

The correct figure for Kearney State College in Nebraska is \$2,264. Transfer to Table 4.

Table 2 --

Insert "Weber St Coll (Utah)	3,860"
"U of West Florida	3,042"

Table 4 --

Insert "Florida Tech U	2,246"
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KENTUCKY. Effective April 1, 1968, the general sales tax (3 per cent, first enacted in 1960) is raised to 5 per cent. There are no exemptions except farmers' purchases of farm machinery. The new rate is expected to bring in additional revenue of the order of about \$100 million a year.

Some additional revenue will also come from the raising of the automobile licensing fee from \$5 to \$12.50, effective January 1, 1969.

Kentucky has now joined California and Rhode Island as a 5 per cent sales tax state. (In Pennsylvania the general sales tax is at the rate of 6 per cent.)

In the history of state revenues and public services in Kentucky, 1968 marks the first great stride forward since 1960. This will probably lift the state upward somewhat from near the bottom of the list of states ranked according to the ratio of total state and local tax collections to total personal income.

Certainly it will enable the state to improve its support of public elementary and secondary schools, state universities and colleges, and other public services. It is in fact an event of nationwide significance; -- undeniable evidence that state tax systems are by no means up against a ceiling or approaching a maximum limit of productivity.

In state support of higher education and other essential public services, most of the fifty states, far from being "exhausted," at present "scarcely know their own strength." GRAPEVINE hails the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and reiterates that for the immediate future at least, the states are the best hope for the necessary increased support of higher education. In the long run, the federal participation may outpace them, but the states will always be the primary reliance.

M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington

VIRGINIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1968-70:

Table 7. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Virginia, biennium 1968-70, by separate fiscal years, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Virginia	\$12,816	\$13,956
Hospital Division	4,146	3,627
Mary Washington Coll	1,327	1,428
Sch of Genl Studies	781	819
George Mason College	734	1,045
Clinch Valley Coll	348	435
Eastern Shore Branch	157	165
Patrick Henry College	83	110
Subtotals, U of Va - *		
Va Polytechnic Inst	10,439	11,594
Research Division @	3,481	3,526
Extension Division	4,679	4,855
Danville Branch +	128	138
Regional Education	94	99
Subtotals, V P I - **		
Medical College of Va @@	6,597	7,175
Hospital Division	7,414	6,242
Subtotals, M C of Va - ***		
Coll of Wm and Mary	5,326	5,617
Chris Newport Coll	360	413
Richard Bland Coll	313	321
Va Asso Research Ctr ++	282	325
Subtotals, Coll of W & M - @@@		
Va State College	3,348	3,544
Norfolk Division	2,631	2,860
Regional Education	150	80
Subtotals, Va S C - +++		
Old Dominion College	3,864	4,320
Richmond Prof Inst ****	3,715	4,120
Va Military Inst	1,869	1,803
Madison College	2,288	2,559
Radford College	1,896	2,170
Longwood College	1,471	1,789

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Va St Bd for	1968-69	1969-70
Community Colls.	1,672	1,728
Developing insts +	41	983
Existing +++++		
Northern Va	3,765	4,374
Va Western	1,098	1,803
John Tyler	1,094	1,171
Thomas Nelson	957	1,058
Central Va	883	965
Blue Ridge	802	862
Wytheville	579	650
Southwest Va	512	609
D S Lancaster	440	475
Subtotals, St Bd cc's - @@@@		
Governor's Office -		
Impr faculty sals	2,000	3,000
Upgr coll libraries	1,000	1,500
Plan st u at Richmond	125	175
So Regional Ed Bd	33	33
Subtotals, Gov - #		
St Council of H E	249	255
Eminent scholars	200	220
Library coord	125	125
Undergrad scholshps	575	575
Grad scholarships	200	300
Matching, H E Acts	300	300
Instructional TV	28	50
Subtotals, S C of H E - ###		
Tchr educ & scholshps	2,376	2,478
Nursing scholarships	45	45
Tchr in-service Trng	800	800
Law-enforcement schshps	50	50
St Edn Assistance Auth	195	196
Empl fringe benefits	6,640	7,650
Other small approps	23	13
Totals	107,524	117,578

Table of principal subtotals -

* U of Va	20,392	21,585
** Va Poly Inst	18,821	20,212
*** Med Coll of Va	14,011	13,417
@@@ Coll of W & M	6,281	6,676
+++ Va St Coll	6,129	6,484
@@@ St Bd Comm C's	11,823	14,678
# Gov's Office	3,158	4,708
## St Council H E	1,677	1,825

(See additional footnotes on page 734.)

VIRGINIA (Continued from page 733)
Additional footnotes to Table 7 --

- @ The Ag Experiment Station and the Engrng Experiment Station at VPI were merged July 1, 1966, to form the Research Division.
- @@ Effective July 1, 1968, the Medical College of Va and the Richmond Professional Institute will be combined to form Virginia Commonwealth Univ.
- + Effective July 1, 1968, the Danville Branch of VPI and the Danville Technical Institute will be combined to form Danville Community College.
- ++ Effective September 1, 1967, the Va Associated Research Center was placed under the administration of the College of William and Mary.
- **** See Footnote @@, above.
- ++++ Nine community colleges now in operation.

NOTE: Effective July 1, 1968, Frederick College, a private 4-year college at Portsmouth, has been donated to the state and will become Frederick Community College. The donation included a cash gift of \$1 million to operate the institution for the next two years.

NOTE: The figures for "Empl fringe benefits" include employer costs of social security, retirement, and group life insurance. They are approximations, because exact calculations can not be made until the end of the fiscal year.

The total for fiscal year 1968-69 appears to be a gain of $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1966-67, two years earlier. The eight-year gain since 1960 is 261 per cent.

Capital outlay appropriations of \$12,557,560 were made out of the state general fund.

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A state bond issue including \$67,230,000 for capital outlays for higher education, was approved by the General Assembly for submission to popular vote at the election in November, 1968.

The State Council of Higher Education will study financial aid for college students.

A commission to study Virginia's medical school opportunities was authorized.

Continuation of a study on ways of alleviating the state's shortage of graduate nurses was authorized.

Virginia State College, Norfolk Division may be established as an independent state institution, to be named Norfolk State College.

Virginia is one of only three states whose legislatures convene biennially in even-numbered years and make appropriations for the ensuing two fiscal years. (The other two are Kentucky and Mississippi.) Thus we have Virginia's appropriations for fiscal year 1969-70, more than a year in advance of the beginning of that fiscal year.

It is interesting to observe that Virginia's total for fiscal year 1969-70 seems to represent a gain of $59\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the comparable figure for fiscal year 1967-68, two years earlier. The 9-year gain since 1960 seems to be 294 per cent; and the 10-year gain since 1959 appears to be 360 per cent. This is nearly a quadrupling in nine years, and a growth of more than four-fold and a half over ten years. There is no way of knowing how these rates of gain over nine years and ten years will compare with those of the other 49 states, but it is safe to say that Virginia has made commendable efforts, with very promising results.