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Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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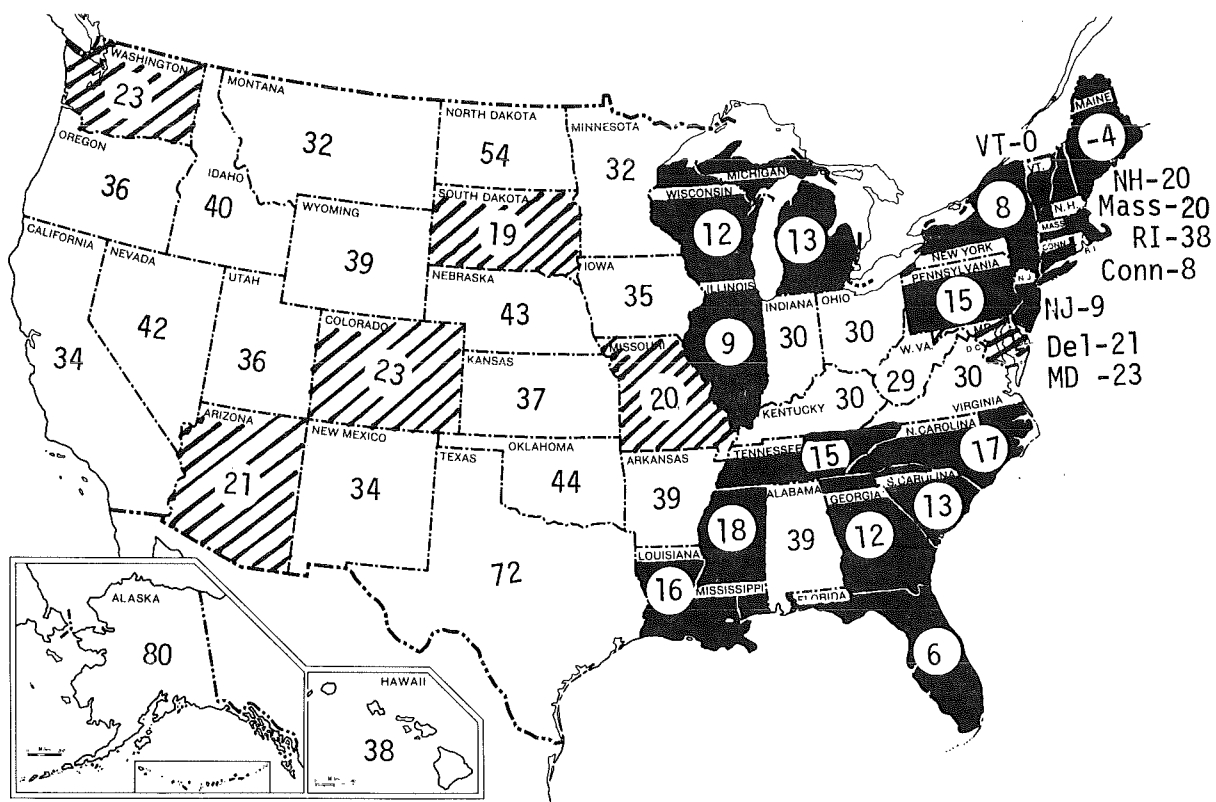
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PERCENTAGES OF TWO-YEAR GAIN IN APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FIFTY STATES, FISCAL 1977 OVER FISCAL 1975.

The above map is a graphic showing of the statistics previously presented in Column 5 of Table 51 (page 1410, GRAPEVINE for November 1976).

Among the states, the "good guys" (white hats) and the "bad guys" (black hats) are much more starkly separated than in any recent year. Note that the whole trans-Mississippi region, except Louisiana, showed gains of 19 per cent or more, and that all but five of those 23 states made gains of 30 per cent or more, running as high as 80 per cent in Alaska and 72 per cent in Texas. Then of the 26 states east of the Mississippi there are nine others making at least 21 per cent or more--five in the Upper South and Border, two in the East North Central, plus Rhode Island and Alabama standing out as "islands" belonging to the same group.

The eighteen states colored black each made gains of 18 per cent or less. They are concentrated in the northeast quadrant (a solid bloc of eight in the extreme Northeast, plus three in the East North Central); and another bloc of seven in the Southeast. Of all these, seven made gains of 9 per cent or less--Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Florida. This pinpoints the areas of shortfall. The 50-state weighted average was 24 per cent.

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MARYLAND. Another point in the development of the statewide structure for higher education was passed September 1, 1976, when the Higher Education Reorganization Act of 1976 went into effect.

The act created a new State Board for Higher Education of eleven lay members appointed by the governor, replacing the former Maryland Council for Higher Education, which in turn had succeeded an Advisory Panel established in 1963, as a result of the Report of what is popularly known as the Curlett Commission.

The early 1960's were a period of much study and discussion in Maryland, no doubt stimulated in part by the excellent report of Milton Eisenhower's Committee on Government and Higher Education and the superb supporting volume The Campus and the State, by Malcolm Moos and Francis E. Rourke, published by the Johns Hopkins University Press in Baltimore in 1959.

GRAPEVINE's pilot addressed the annual Maryland Conference on Secondary Education, March 22, 1962, at Baltimore, on "Freedom of Choice and Breadth of Opportunity in Higher Education." This item was reprinted in Educational Record 43: 280-288 (October 1962), and in Chance and Choice in Higher Education, pp. 12-25 (1962), and perhaps may have had some slight influence.

Fourteen Years Came and Went

Not until 1976 was a statewide coordinating body created and empowered to pass upon the establishment of new campuses, major instructional programs, and institutional budgets. These functions are locally described as a "strengthening" of the duties of the predecessor Council for Higher Education, which was a relatively weak, largely advisory agency.

Early in 1973 the governor appointed a 27-member body to study the statewide structure for education at all levels. This came to be known as the Rosenberg Commission, and is credited with a good deal of the spadework for the reorganization act of 1976, which is concentrated on the higher education area and makes no direct changes affecting education at lower levels.

The Rosenberg commission worked for thirty months. By no means did all its recommendations become law. In fact, it was immediately succeeded by a new body

to "implement" its findings, some of which it rejected or soft-pedaled.

Appointees to the new Board include six persons who formerly served on the predecessor Council; thus providing for continuity. The executive officer, now known as the Commissioner of Higher Education, is Sheldon H. Knorr, who served on the staff of the Council and became its executive director in 1975.

Much to their credit, the Commissioner and the Board stress that there will be much consultation with institutions and segments of the statewide complex of higher education, and that the policy will be to arrive at decisions by consensus rather than by confrontation.

A Tripartite System of Three Main Segments

The University of Maryland is itself one of the nation's large multi-campus "systems," forming one segment of higher education in the state. Morgan State University, though apparently not yet offering doctoral degrees, has long been a versatile and distinguished liberal arts institution which may come to be recognized as a high-level university.

Then there are the "former teachers colleges" which form a second segment and are now under a governing board (the Trustees of State Universities and Colleges).

The third segment is the local public community colleges, each having its own local governing board, and also a statewide board.

The private universities and colleges could be said to form a fourth segment, though no state board has any mandatory authority in their programs or operation, except to deal with instances of fraudulent practices or manifestly substandard programs.

The Planning Function

A prominent feature of the reorganization Act of 1976 is heavier emphasis on statewide planning in higher education. A "master plan" must be completed and submitted to the governor and the legislature by June 30, 1978; and a consolidated budget for both capital and operating expenses for all public higher education must be prepared by fiscal year 1979.

(Continued in the next column)

MASSACHUSETTS. The office of the president of the multicampus University of Massachusetts reports that appropriations for that University for fiscal 1977 are \$108,075,000 (not \$105,793,000); for fiscal 1976, \$100,080,000 (not \$90,717,000); and for fiscal 1975 were \$94,693,000 (not \$84,897,000). The figures in parentheses were reported in earlier issues of GRAPEVINE and its annual summaries. Taking into account the corrections noted, the two-year rate of increase for the multicampus University alone would be 14 to 15 per cent instead of the 25 per cent reported in the October 25 issue of The Chronicle of Higher Education.

The same changes would also apparently reduce the statewide percentage of gain from 20 per cent, as reported on the map on page 1418 of this issue, to about 16 per cent, which would push the ranking of Massachusetts a little lower among the eighteen slow-gaining states.

The president's office generously recognizes that the lateness of legislative action in Massachusetts, combined with GRAPEVINE's firm policy of timely circulation of annual summaries (not later than early November) makes exact comparisons difficult and necessitates the use of some approximations.

MICHIGAN. A current quirk in state tax support of higher education is best explained in the words of Richard L. Miller, executive director of the Presidents Council, State Colleges and Universities of Michigan. His letter of October 25, 1976, explains:

"The State of Michigan moved this year from a July 1-June 30 fiscal year to an October 1-September 30 fiscal year. Michigan's colleges and universities did

MICHIGAN (Continued from preceding column)

not, remaining instead on the July 1-June 30 fiscal year.

"Consequently, state appropriations are made for the state's fiscal year and expended by the universities during the institutions' fiscal year. The appropriations shown in the August GRAPEVINE are for the period October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977. Only 75 per cent of the amounts shown will apply to the institutions' fiscal year. Appropriations were made for the 3-months July 1-September 30, 1976 period at a level below the levels of support provided for the preceding fiscal year 1975-76.

"The result of the shuffling of fiscal years by the state is that the institutions will never receive what appears to be a gain of 13 per cent over the previous two years. Only 3/4 of that percentage gain will be available for expenditure during the fiscal year and the remaining 1/4 represents a reduction from the preceding year.

"It is all a bit confusing, but that's where we are now." (End quote).

From that viewpoint it would seem that the Michigan institutions' gain over the recent two years in state tax support may be nearer 10 per cent than the 13 per cent reported by GRAPEVINE. The change, however, would not alter the ranking of Michigan among the 50 states as to total state tax support of higher education (sixth place among the 50); nor would it make any major changes in the state's relative rankings as to 2-year and 10-year percentage of gains (respectively 41st and 49th places).

From the 50-state nationwide viewpoint, the approximately \$13½ million involved in the Michigan quirk would produce a change of somewhat less than one-tenth of one per cent in the nationwide total of nearly \$14 billion, and make no change in the weighted average two-year gain of 24 per cent.

CORRECTION FOR TABLE 55, page 1416 (December 1976): At the lower left-hand corner of the table, the digit "6" should be inserted preceding "974,320." The total for the year 1970-71 was \$6,974,320,000.

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Table 56. EIGHTEEN MEGAVERSITY CONGLOMERATES RECEIVING \$100 MILLION OR MORE OF APPROPRIATED STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES IN FISCAL 1977.
(In thousands of dollars)

Megaversity Conglomerates	Year 1966-67	Year 1974-75	Year 1976-77	2-yr gain per cent	10-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State U of New York	196,301	652,550	668,121	2	240
U of California	240,388	511,102	652,574	28	171
California State U & Col	176,019	486,039	613,826	26	249
U of Texas system	57,951	193,031	331,768	72	472
U of Wisconsin system	95,160	265,959	301,883	14	217
U of North Carolina sys	68,379	239,176	298,139	25	336
U of Illinois	98,182	204,094	232,220	14	137
U of Minnesota	54,148	118,883	153,275	29	183
Ohio State U*	47,401	104,822	136,252	30	187
Indiana U	45,890	99,761	129,956	30	183
(City U of New York)**	(49,150)	(167,700)	(128,050)	-24	161
U of Missouri	47,884	113,152	127,709	13	167
U of Michigan	58,095	116,596	123,811	6	113
U of Maryland	40,220	103,353	115,015	11	186
U of Massachusetts	23,602	94,693	108,075	14	358
Louisiana State U system	39,933	87,515	107,425	23	169
Penn State U	39,286	94,132	106,759	13	171
Texas A & M system	24,881	63,800	104,410	64	320
Totals	1,402,870	3,716,358	4,439,268	19	216

*Estimated by adding \$1 million in 1966-67; \$4½ million in 1974-75; \$5 million in 1976-77 for the four branch campuses at Lima, Marion, Mansfield, and Newark.

**A municipal institution which receives support from the state.

Table 57. NINE MAJOR CAMPUSES RECEIVING \$100 MILLION OR MORE (SIX ARE UNITS WITHIN CONGLOMERATES; THREE ARE LARGE SINGLE-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES).
(In thousands of dollars)

Major campuses	Year 1974-75	Year 1975-76	Year 1976-77	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U of California (Los Angeles)	121,421	136,792	137,196	13
Ohio State U (Columbus)	100,322	117,486	131,252	31
U of Illinois (Urbana)	96,993	109,862	116,661	20
U of Wisconsin (Madison)	99,529	105,885	112,674	13
U of Michigan (Ann Arbor)	105,507	108,833	110,720	5
U of California (Berkeley)	98,389	107,842	109,916	12
U of Florida	105,530	101,729	108,444	3
Michigan State U	98,982	103,342	107,147	8
U of Washington	82,653	102,282	102,282	24
Totals	909,326	994,053	1,036,292	14

Table 58. FORTY-FOUR UNIVERSITIES RECEIVING BETWEEN \$50 MILLION AND \$100 MILLION OF APPROPRIATED STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES IN FISCAL 1977.
(In thousands of dollars)

State Universities	Year 1974-75	Year 1975-76	Year 1976-77	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Major campuses of multi-campus universities				
Indiana U (Bloom-Indianapolis)	79,341	92,021	98,544	24
U of N C (Chapel Hill)	80,169	85,696	94,066	17
Texas A & M (College Station)	56,803	84,006	90,519	59
U of California (Davis)	76,190	85,153	87,172	14
U of Texas (Austin)	56,116	78,333	84,783	51
S U N Y (Buffalo)	73,751	80,932	81,965	11
U of Massachusetts (Amherst)	*	59,132	68,089	
U of Missouri (Columbia)	60,858	64,233	67,752	11
U of Illinois (Med Center)	52,998	60,797	64,700	22
N C State U (Raleigh)	50,073	56,417	62,045	24
U of Maryland (College Park)	*	*	61,006	
S U N Y (Stony Brook)	49,655	57,448	60,185	21
U of Texas (med branch)	32,032	48,746	53,914	68
California State U (San Diego)	39,672	43,488	53,672	35
U of California (San Diego)	38,494	48,679	51,563	34
California State U (Long Beach)	36,909	39,586	50,034	36
Subtotals	783,061	984,667	1,130,009	
Multi-campus universities as a whole				
U of Hawaii	58,740	83,255	97,884	67
U of Tennessee	83,123	85,048	95,039	14
U of Nebraska	63,797	76,253	94,427	48
Southern Illinois U	86,790	87,739	88,675	2
U of Kentucky	74,265	79,464	81,493	10
Rutgers State U of N J	81,019	80,289	81,300	0
Purdue U	67,812	78,015	80,502	19
U of Alabama	52,995	76,974	74,210	40
U of Connecticut	67,798	70,100	73,508	8
U of Arkansas	53,647	65,467	71,380	33
Temple U**	59,296	63,688	65,912	11
U of Pittsburgh**	51,790	58,271	60,486	17
U of Colorado	51,035	52,265	60,313	18
U of Houston	28,574	50,270	56,113	96
U of South Carolina	45,683	51,115	51,138	12
U of Virginia	40,197	44,704	51,085	27
Subtotals	966,561	1,102,917	1,183,465	
Single-campus universities				
U of Iowa	61,089	77,172	87,331	43
U of Arizona	72,732	74,237	84,205	15
U of Georgia	69,733	74,850	75,417	8
Wayne State U (Detroit)	67,867	71,887	73,300	8
U of Kansas (Lawrence-Kansas City)	49,167	60,614	68,981	40
Iowa State U	42,117	55,088	63,064	50
Va Poly Inst & State U	43,805	48,290	59,040	35
West Virginia U	42,435	50,124	56,141	32
Texas Tech U	30,787	51,149	53,761	75
Virginia Commonwealth U	43,903	49,173	53,002	21
Washington State U	42,117	51,527	51,527	22
Arizona State U	42,100	45,177	51,456	22
Subtotals	607,852	709,288	777,225	

*Not reported separately from the whole University.

**State-subsidized private universities.