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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

SINCE 1958	EIGHTEENTH YEAR
Number 214	Page1 <u>367</u>
GRAPEVINE * * * * *	
Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for univer colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education be the high school.	rsities, eyond
IN THIS ISSUE	
FIFTEEN STATES show weighted average two-year gain of 40 per cent in appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of higher education	368
Five states newly reported in this issue:	371 372 the City

Statement of ownership and circulation of $\mathsf{GRAPEVINE}$ is on page 1368 (reverse hereof).

Table 2. FIFTEEN STATES SHOW WEIGHTED AVERAGE TWO-YEAR GAIN OF 40 PER CENT IN APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER

EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976-77. (In thousands of dollars)

States	Year	Year	Year	2-yr gain	10-yr gain
	1966-67	1974-75	1976-77	per cent	per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ten states previous	reported*		***************************************		
Ten states	534,721	1,661,834	2,389,149	44	347
Hawaii	23,868	58,740	97 , 884	43	310
Indiana	104,312	247,119	304,241	23	192
Kentucky	63,166	153,760	503, 200	30**	217
0regon	55,614	129,889	176,653	36	217
Virginia	64,134	242,359	316,042	30	393
Totals	845,815	2,493,701	3,484,472		
Weighted average pe	rcentages o	of gain		40	312

*See GRAPEVINE, Table 99, page 1362 (April 1976).

ADDENDUM TO PENNSYLVANIA STORY Grapevine, April 1976, page 1366

Our story of the rescission of the "retrenchments" at the Pennsylvania State Colleges and University left a too optimistic impression of the results.

Although, as stated, the cancelling of notices of forthcoming termination for 82 faculty members at those institutions was cheerful news, it did not take off the heat entirely.

For example, at West Chester State College, we are informed by the Acting Vice President for Administrative and Fiscal Affairs, Dennis D. Bell, that while ten tenured and probationary members are among the 82, twenty others on temporary one-year contracts to replace absentees or actual or prospective retirees are not protected; these positions continued to be scheduled for elimination as attritions.

Some cutbacks in areas other than faculty employment are also expected, to achieve a balanced budget for fiscal year 1976-77. Even this is probably uncertain until later in the year, after the legislature has acted on appropriations.

HAWAII. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1976-77:

Table 3. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Hawaii, <u>fiscal year 1976-77</u>, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums	appropriated
(1)		(2)
U of Hawaii*		88,756
Specific supplemental		
appropriations		599
WICHE		321
Student loan fund		20
Fringe benefits**		14,062
Collective bargaining		7,827
Less tuition and other	U of	
Hawaii generated reve	nues	-13,701
Total		97,884

*Includes 1 university campus, 2 fouryear colleges, and 7 two-year community colleges. Excludes non-higher education programs: Leahi Hospital, Manpower Development and Training, Hoomana School and the Waikiki Aquarium.

**Estimate of centrally appropriated amount attributable to U of Hawaii, reported for the first time this year.

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^{**}Adjusted upward. See note to table 5, page 1370, this issue.

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INDIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, <u>fiscal year 1976-77</u>:

Table 4. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Indiana, <u>fiscal year 1976-77</u>, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums	appropriated
(1)		(2)
Indiana University		
Bloomington		63,457
<pre>IUPUI (Indianapolis)*</pre>	•	•
Health		22,472
Non-health		12,615
Medical education**		·
Statewide system		4,694
Planning		1,592
Intern residency		1,191
Regional campuses		
South Bend		4,946
Northwest		4,778
Southeast		2,582
Kokomo		1,707
East		863
IUPU-Fort Wayne***		8,474
Mental retardation		429
Chemical test training		106
Blood treatment		50
Subtotal, IU - \$129,956		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Purdue University		
West Lafayette		69,624
Regional campuses		·
Calumet		6,129
North Central		2,040
County extension agents		1,587
Animal disease lab		429
Animal disease lab, So.	Ind.	178
Utilization of ag produ	cts	192
Ag marketing research		68
Bangs disease testing		72
Johnson grass eradicatio		25
Mechanical ag production	n res	earch 150
Legislative conf for hi	s ch	students 8
Subtotal, PU - \$80,502		
Indiana State U, Terre I	Haute	26,725
Evansville		3,526
Subtotal, ISU - \$30,251		
Ball State University		33,983
Ind. Voc-tech College+		11,549
<u>Vincennes University++</u>		4,164
(Continued in the next	colu	umn)

INDIANA (Cont from preceding column)

	•		
Social security	v. state s	hare	11,032
Telecommunicat	ion system	+++	1,971
Scholarship Cor	mmission		410
Comm for Higher	r Educatio	n	423
Total			304,241
*IUPUI is the	e acronym	for India	ana Uni-
versity-Purc	due Univer	sity at 1	Indianap-
olis, which	includes	the large	e Indiana
University N	1edical Ce	nter and	other
Indiana Univ	ersity un/	its: a	law school
and schools	of libera	l arts, s	ocial
service, fir	ie arts, a	nd gymnas	stics, as
well as offe	ering acad	emic prog	grams of
Purdue Unive	ersity.		
**This involve	s the ope	ration ar	id further
planning of	a Statewi	ue system	or de-
centralizing	meurcar (education	o by
having it a leges and ho	iccompilsm icalcai	eu in par	t at col-
with the ent	ira evetar	n being a	cities,
the Indiana	II School (of Medici	ne ne
***IUPU at Fort	Wavne is	a dual c	ample of
Indiana U an	d Purdue I	l offeri	na aca-
demic progra	ms of both	institu	tions
+A state-wide	postsecon	ndarv edu	cation
institution	created to	provide	voca-
tional⊷techn	ical educa	ation by	various
means, inclu	ding estab	olishina	and oper-
ating postse	condary ir	ıstitutes	within
each of thir	teen regio	ons of th	e state.
++A two-year c	ommunity o	college.	ทกพ

++A two-year community college, now largely supported by the state, but partly by the county.

+++A state-wide multi-media communication network providing service to both public and private postsecondary educational institutions.

The total for fiscal year 1976-77 appears to be a gain of 23 per cent over the comparable figure for two years earlier.

KENTUCKY. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1976-87:

Table 5. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kentucky, biennium 1976-78, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appr	ropriated
11136164616113	1976-77	1977 <u>-78</u>
/1\	(2)	(3)
U of Vontucky *	81,493	87,024
U of Kentucky * U of Louisville **	32,523	35,760
Westown Vontucky II	19,128	20,326
Western Kentucky U	18,514	19,872
Eastern Kentucky U	13,197	14,307
Murray State U	11,858	12,756
Morehead State U	7,725	8,529
Northern KY State U	5,400	5,859
Kentucky State U		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
KY H Ed Asst Authority	2,315	2,501
Council on Pub H Ed	2,300	4,600
Enrollment growth		2,115
Health Ed System	2,109	
Totals	200,503	217,405
		WA 47 65

*Includes the main campus and medical college thereon, and 13 "community college" branches.

**Includes the medical college.

The total for fiscal year 1976-77 appears to be a gain of 30 per cent over the comparable figure two years earlier.

The figure of 30 per cent for the two-year gain is based on a revision of the statewide total of appropriations for fiscal year 1974-75 as reported in that year, downward from \$169,604,000 to \$153,760,000, because certain sums for debt-service, and sums from federal revenue-sharing were inadvertently included for fiscal year 1974-75.

Without the downward adjustment of the 1974-75 total, the two-year gain through 1976-77 would have appeared to be 18 per cent. With the adjustment as described, the two-year gain is actually 30 per cent.

OREGON. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, <u>fiscal year 1976-77</u>:

Table 6. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Oregon, <u>fiscal year 1976-77</u>, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions Sums approp	riated
Institutions Sums approp	(2)
U of Oregon	24,212
Health Sciences Center*	14,993
Teaching hospitals & clinic	12,320
Crippled children division	2,938
Composite*- \$30,251	
Oregon State U	26,106
Ag experiment stations	6,685
Coop extension service	4,728
Subtotal, OSU - \$38,288	
Portland State U	17,046
Southern Oregon State Coll	5,812
Oregon Coll of Education	4,999
Oregon Inst of Tech	4,675
Eastern Oregon State Coll	3,077
Edn1 broadcasting service	1,149
Teaching research division	213
NDEA & health prof stu loans	302
WICHE	552
Centralized activities	4,565
$\frac{c_{11}b_{+}a_{+}a_{1}}{c_{11}b_{+}a_{11}}$ 055HF - \$135.141	
Ednl Coordinating Commission**	318
St Scholarship Commission	5,194
Community Colleges	36,000
Total	176,653
*Not administratively a unit of	the

*Not administratively a unit of the University, but the composites are shown here for comparability with other state universities.

**State agency to plan for all types of education above high school.

The total for fiscal year 1976-77 appears to be a gain of 36 per cent over the comparable figure two years earlier.

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VIRGINIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1976-78:

Table 7. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Virginia, biennium 1976-78, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums app 1976-77	ropriated
73)		1977-78
University of Virginia	(2) 38,794	(3)
Hospital division		40,105
Sch of Continuing Ed	8,763 2,146	9,306
Clinch Valley Coll	1,382	2,089 1,450
Subtotals, U of V - *	1,302	1,430
Va Poly Inst & St U	38,442	39,793
Ext division	12,850	13,795
Research division	7,748	7,567
Subtotals, VPI & SU - *		7,007
Va Commonwealth U	34,184	35,523
Health Sci; Hospital	18,818	19,391
Subtotals, VCU - ***		
Coll of William & Mary	10,829	11,570
Bland College	900	896
Va Assoc Research #	378	383
Subtotals, CW&M - +		
Other colleges and uni	versitie	S
Old Dominion U	12,978	13,986
Madison Coll	9,827	10,105
Norfolk State Coll	9,004	9,243
George Mason U	8,332	9,316
Virginia State Coll	6,251	6,547
Radford Coll	5 , 576	5 , 735
Longwood Coll	3,311	3,306
Va Military Inst	2 , 979	2,998
Mary Washington Coll	2,529	2,664
Christopher Newport##	2,277	2,433
Subtotals, OC&U - ++		
Community Colleges	64,029	69,240
Student aid##	3,508	3,804
St Council of Higher Ed	834	873
Scholarship Asst	1,053	1,052
Eminent scholars	726	726
Regional Ed & Scholar		767
Tuition Asst & Loan	4,046	4,046
Other supplement	167	<u> 161</u>
Subtotals, SCHE - +++		

(Continued in the next column)

VIRGINIA (Cont from preceding column)

Eastern Va Med Auth@	1,069	1,219
So Reg Ed Board	71	71
St Ed Asst Authority	52	55
Va Inst of Sci Research	40	40
Other higher ed@@	1,468	1,022
Totals 3	16,042	331,277
* \$51,085 and \$52,950		
** \$59,040 and \$61,155		
*** \$53,002 and \$54,914		

- + \$12,107 and \$12,849 ++ \$63,064 and \$66,333
- +++ \$ 7,507 and \$ 7,625
 - # Under joint administration of the College of William and Mary and Old Dominion University

Granted independent status by the 1976 General Assembly

Includes only appropriations made directly to higher education institutions for student aid. Other aids included under State Council of Higher Education.

@ Formerly Norfolk Area Medical Center Authority.

@@ Includes: 1976-77 Gari Melchers Mem 18 19 Jas Monroe Law Mem 20 20 VMI-Alumni Hall 19 19 Scholarship to nonhigher ed agencies 1,141 914 Governor's Supplement 270 50

The total for fiscal year 1976-77 appears to be a gain of 30 per cent over the comparable figure two years earlier.

VERMONT. Late in March 1976 the National Labor Relations Board took jurisdiction over the University of Vermont and ordered a collective bargaining election, at the request of the university.

Ordinarily and properly regarded as a public institution, the University of Vermont actually comprises three corporate entities, of which the oldest, chartered in 1791, may by a technical quirk be called private. This may explain in part why the NLRE took jurisdiction.

Normally NLRB has taken no notice of state universities or colleges, leaving them to the jurisdiction of their own state labor relations boards. In 1970 NLRB took jurisdiction over private institutions having annual budgets of \$1 million or more.

STATE TAX PROSPECTS FOR 1976

The Tax Foundation, Inc., 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020, issued its annual state tax forecast in the March 1976 number of its montly $\frac{\text{Tax}}{\text{Review}}$ (Vol. 37, No. 3).

Prepared and published early in the calendar year, the treatment is necessarily somewhat fragmentary and speculative, but is probably the best, if not the only, nationwide summary available

so early.

Despite the events of the panic year 1975, and the generally unsettled economic conditions that have prevailed somewhat longer than that, and to say nothing of the fact that 1976 is a year of national and state elections, there are at least some bright spots indicating that state governments are not about to go out of business, or even to crawl into their shells.

Some New Taxes Are Considered

It is reported that at least nine state legislatures have proposals to increase the rates of motor fuel taxes: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania.

Other special excise tax rises are under consideration: alcoholic beverage taxes in <u>California</u>, <u>Connecticut</u>, <u>Ohio</u>, and <u>Virginia</u>; tobacco levies in <u>Connecticut</u>, Ohio, and <u>Pennsylvania</u>.

If all the proposed measures are enacted in the dozen states named, some \$200 million of new annual revenues will be produced. This is not large, and these taxes are only "flea-bites" in comparison with other larger producers of state revenue such as general sales taxes and personal and corporation income taxes.

Tennessee, having no broad-based personal income tax, is said to be considering such a levy with rates graduated from 1 per cent to 3½ per cent, for an estimated annual yield of \$160 million. In Massachusetts the legislature is deliberating the transition from a flat-rate personal income tax to one with graduated rates, if graduation is permitted by popular approval at a referendum on the question.

Alabama and Missouri are debating measures that would disallow the deduction of federal income taxes from adjusted taxable incomes under the state levies. This would substantially increase the state revenues.

Severance Taxes

Colorado and Virginia are proposing severance taxes of 4 per cent on gross receipts derived from the sale of irreplaceable natural resources such as petroleum, natural gas, timber clay and gravel. Wyoming debates an increase in its severance tax on coal.

At least six states are reported to be weighing changes in the rates and bases of general sales taxes--currently the largest single producer of state revenues.

In Rhode Island the rate may go up to 6 per cent from the current 5; in California and Missouri, to 5 from 3; in Washington, to 5 from $4\frac{1}{2}$. Tennessee may go to $4\frac{1}{2}$ from $3\frac{1}{2}$, but only temporarily, pending adoption of a state income tax. In Alabama a proposal would increase the proceeds by extending the base to include certain items now exempt from the sales levy.

No Great Advances in 1976

Note that some of the increases mentioned are largely or wholly for the purpose of replacing revenues lost from property tax reductions (most often for aged home-owners). Note also that in this campaign year many timid candidates for governor, whether incumbent or otherwise, are shouting "no new taxes."

Probably this means that a return of confidence in the public services, with a careful weighing of their financial necessities in the public interest, will have to await the legislative year 1977; nevertheless there is evidence that there will

be some gains in 1976.

Remember the maxim: "No state revenue system is ever perfect; if it were perfect this year, it would need revision next year because of economic changes." The states will resume generous tax support of higher education and other essential services.