

GRAPEVINE

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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

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

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"While the Federal Government should not dictate educational policies, it has the responsibility to encourage upward mobility, to create a national climate in which education is recognized as a prime national resource, and to engage the nation's educational facilities--particularly the universities--in the essential task of restoring America's vitality and self-confidence."

--New York Times editorial.

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Illinois State University
Department of Educational Administration
and Foundations

NOTICE OF FACULTY POSITION (Search Reopened)

- POSITION: ASSISTANT OR ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HIGHER EDUCATION
ADMINISTRATION (Tenure track position)
- EMPLOYMENT DATE: August, 1981
- RESPONSIBILITIES: The position involves the following responsibilities:
- Teaching upper-level graduate courses in higher education; desired areas of specialization include governing boards, institutional research, and public finance and administration of higher education.
 - Serving on doctoral committees of students specializing in the administration of higher education.
 - Advising graduate students, supervising their programs and their research.
- SALARY: Salary will be based on qualifications and experience. This is an academic year appointment.
- THE UNIVERSITY: Illinois State University has a full-time undergraduate and graduate student population of 19,000 and faculty of 1,200.
- THE COLLEGE: The College has a large established doctoral program in Educational Administration, a developed doctoral program in Curriculum and Instruction, and an emerging doctoral program in Special Education. In addition, there are various programs within the departments of the college leading to masters' degrees.
- THE DEPARTMENT: The position will be assigned to the Department of Educational Administration and Foundations which has approximately 25 faculty members.
- QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must have:
- An earned doctorate with emphasis in higher education administration or related disciplines.
 - Evidence and/or potential for research and scholarly activities.
 - Demonstrated competence in teaching.
 - Administrative experience in higher education.
- APPLY TO: A letter of application, credentials, vita and three letters of recommendation should be sent to:
- Dr. John R. McCarthy, Chairperson, Screening Committee
Department of Educational Administration and Foundations
331 DeGarmo Hall
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois 61761
- CLOSING DATE: Closing date February 16, 1981 or until filled.

M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

FERMENT IN THE FLORIDA STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Florida State University System has been comparatively generously supported by the legislature over the recent two decades. An important factor has been the rapid growth of the state's population.

Nine State Universities

The University of Florida at Gainesville was recipient of an appropriation of \$185 million of state tax funds for annual operating expenses for fiscal year 1981. This gives it third place in the ranking of 24 major state university campuses in the nation receiving \$100-million or more. It is exceeded only by the two biggest campuses of the University of California: Los Angeles with \$240 million, and Berkley with \$190 million.

The much younger University of South Florida at Tampa (\$70 million), and the more mature Florida State University at Tallahassee (\$66 million) are Florida's second and third ranking state universities in size. The other six state universities are all between \$12 million and \$28 million. Some of them are only upper-division schools (three years) without any two-year lower division offerings.

Efforts to get the Board of Regents and the legislature to authorize these three-year schools to add lower divisions have thus far failed, though there is a good case for it, especially where the institution is in or near a large city. The best example is the relatively new Florida International University at Miami.

Archaic State Structure

Florida's State Board of Education consists wholly of the governor and his six "cabinet members," all of whom are elected officers. It has broad power

over the policies of the Board of Regents, which is the governing board of all nine state universities.

The Board of Education has at times exercised its authority over higher education capriciously, sometimes lackadaisically; an ex officio body of elected politicians at the top echelon of the state is not well constituted for the duties of a governing board. It is a relic of much earlier days when state governments were small and rudimentary. Recent efforts to place the Board of Regents in the Florida Constitution, independent from the authority of the archaic Board of Education, have been made but have not yet succeeded.

Governor Robert Graham criticizes the Regents because they have been feuding with the legislature and because they stone-walled recent proposals in that body which would have decentralized much of the Regents' decision-making to the university presidents, and would effect other reorganization such as attaching some of the smaller university campuses as branches to the larger universities, and add freshman and sophomore years to four of the upper-division institutions.

Nevertheless, in 1980 he vetoed an omnibus bill of that kind, whereupon the legislature passed a supplementary appropriation act providing for an 8.8 per cent salary raise for faculty members, and stipulating that this would not be effective unless the original main bill became law. This the governor again vetoed, on the ground that it was unconstitutional; and on that point he is probably technically correct.

Eventually the stir may result in progress for public higher education in Florida.

MASSACHUSETTS: ANOTHER CONSOLIDATION

On March 1, 1981, a newly-appointed Board of Regents will take charge as an all-powerful governing board of the 28 public institutions of higher education in Massachusetts.

One of the Most Powerful

Some 18 states have a single governing board in central control of state institutions of higher education, but few have as much authority as the new Massachusetts Board of Regents. The legislature will make an annual lump-sum appropriation to the Board for all institutions, and the Regents are charged with allocating sums to each.

Massachusetts' Two Histories

From the founding of Harvard College in 1636, Massachusetts marks more than 350 years of history of higher education. Harvard was 200 years old before the first state normal school began in 1836; 300 years old before the state agricultural college, established in the 19th century, was dignified with the name of University of Massachusetts in 1947.

Over three and a half centuries, Massachusetts has built up about 120 colleges, but only 28 of them are public, and half of these have been begun within the past 20 years--the 15 two-year community colleges. There are ten state teachers colleges, plus the Massachusetts College of Art and the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

Within 20 years the University of Massachusetts, with its main campus at Amherst, has developed a new medical college at Worcester and a new urban state university campus in Boston, with which Boston State College has merged.

The four state technological colleges have now been merged into two universities: the University of Lowell and the University of Southeastern Massachusetts.

Majority of All Student in
Private Colleges

Massachusetts is the only state in which a majority of all student are in

private colleges. There is sharp political rivalry between private and public higher education, with private seeking to force public to raise student fees, and trying to defeat public's appeals for tax support for needed expansion.

Opponents of the present reorganization say they fear it will place the control of the public sector in the hands of hostile and influential private college people. (On the 15-member Board of Regents, there are only two women.)

MICHIGAN. Table 9 is a revision of the estimated appropriations reported in Table 3, page 1695, GRAPEVINE (October 1980):

Table 9. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Michigan, fiscal year 1980-81, in thousands of dollars.

<u>Institutions</u> (1)	<u>Sums appropriated</u> (2)
U of Michigan, Ann Arbor	137,578
Dearborn	8,923
Flint	8,059
<u>Subtotal, UM, All Units - \$154,560</u>	
Michigan State University	115,345
Ag experiment station	11,656
Coop extension	10,495
<u>Subtotal, MSU - \$137,496</u>	
Wayne State U	92,216
Western Michigan U	43,865
Eastern Michigan U	32,796
Central Michigan U	27,721
Ferris State Coll	20,670
Michigan Technological U	20,254
Northern Michigan U	20,109
Oakland U	18,710
Grand Valley State Coll	12,455
Saginaw Valley State Coll	6,335
Lake Superior State Coll	5,537
Institute of Gerontology	843
Upper Peninsula Health Project	340
Scholarships	11,950
Tuition grants	13,760
Tuition differential	9,113
Legislative merit award	142
<u>Subtotal, Stu Aids - \$34,965</u>	
Degree reimburse prog	6,481
State aid to community colls	122,417
<u>Total</u>	<u>757,770</u>

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Table 10. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1981 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1978-79	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	118,450	164,591	164,591	39
Virginia	86,777	89,202	98,138	13
New York	54,120	57,531	63,311	17
Massachusetts	49,905	56,258	61,869	24
South Carolina	39,334	46,283	51,471	31
Oklahoma	32,516	38,442	46,940	44
Alabama	40,000	40,293	44,745	12
Minnesota	31,478	36,405	37,649	20
Georgia	27,709	30,354	33,638	21
Tennessee	27,577	30,044	32,588	18
Connecticut	27,047	27,086	30,758	14
Colorado	24,693	24,949	26,900	9
Nebraska	15,540	16,497	17,652	14
Delaware	12,351	13,417	15,216	23
Rhode Island	11,762	12,753	14,050	19
Nevada	7,603	8,979	10,229	35
West Virginia	5,627	7,770	8,207	46
New Mexico	1,999	2,258	2,411	21
Totals	614,488	703,112	760,363	
Weighted average percentage of gain				24

In Tables 10 and 11, the states are reported in two categories: (a) eighteen states wherein the community colleges are state tax-supported, and (b) 27 states wherein the community colleges are primarily supported by local taxing subdivisions, plus aid from annual appropriations of state tax funds. Five states appear in both tables, because they have some community colleges in each of the two categories.

Both categories show nearly the same rates of gain in state tax appropriations over two years: 24 per cent and 23 per cent being the weighted averages. In Table 10 (column 5), four states show percentages of gain of 46, 44, 39, and 35. Three of these are west of the Mississippi River.

In Table 11, the four top states show percentages of gain of 52, 41, 41, and 35. Three of these are west of the Mississippi.

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Table 11. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1981 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1978-79	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	816,962	1,000,232	1,092,215	34
Texas	216,358	239,630	252,348	17
Florida	193,304	222,153	243,489	26
New York	158,738	166,066	176,209	11
North Carolina	139,335	148,268	173,442	24
Illinois	126,239	135,251	147,606	17
Michigan	120,508	134,646	122,417	2
New Jersey	48,918	51,111	52,883	8
Oregon	43,862	47,282	51,222	17
Maryland	47,669	45,992	49,699	4
Iowa	37,050	42,168	48,141	30
Arizona	31,243	30,695	44,164	41
Ohio	39,357	40,331	43,738	11
Pennsylvania	38,790	37,930	42,000*	8
Missouri	28,366	28,366	33,265	17
Mississippi	29,000	31,317	32,579	12
Wyoming	13,571	13,593	20,628	52
Kansas	16,248	16,806	18,813	16
Arkansas	9,749	12,011	13,142	35
Indiana**	5,343	6,423	7,540	41
Colorado	6,112	6,418	7,041	15
Georgia	5,281	5,387	5,875	11
Idaho	3,728	3,875	4,506	21
North Dakota	1,818	2,213	2,213	22
Montana	1,992	1,940	2,081	4
Oklahoma	281	319	355	26
New Mexico	283	309	325	15
Totals	2,180,105	2,470,732	2,687,936	
Weighted average percentage of gain				23

*Estimated

**For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.

Table 11 (above), and Table 10 (on the reverse of this page) report forty states having appropriated nearly 3½ billion dollars of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of two-year community-junior colleges for fiscal year 1981. These tables do not show tax funds derived from local taxing districts.