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SINCE 1958 TWELFTH YEAR  
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GRAPEVINE  
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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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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 868 (reverse hereof).

Table 19. NINE MULTI-CAMPUS MEGAVERSITIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF STATE TAX FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969-70, AND COMPARISONS WITH SELECTED EARLIER FISCAL YEARS.

Megaversities	1960-61	1967-68	1969-70	Apparent 9-yr gain	
	year	year	year	\$	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State U of N Y *	49,972	245,800	381,791	331,819	664
U of California **	122,357	243,524	329,828	207,471	170
U of Illinois ***	55,905	125,719	152,144	96,239	172
U of Texas System @	26,314	78,686	118,141	91,827	348
U of Wisconsin @@	25,194	84,010	100,785	75,591	300
(City U of N Y) @@@ (19,300)		(58,800)	(92,493)	(73,193)	(379)
U of N C (Consolid) +	21,772	56,197	90,723	68,951	316
U of Minnesota ++	31,045	65,514	81,309	50,264	161
U of Missouri +++	16,884	59,266	80,702	63,818	377
Totals	349,443	958,716	1,335,423	985,980	
Weighted average percentage of gain over nine years					282

- \* Component institutions are listed in Table 72, GRAPEVINE page 816.
- \*\* Includes campuses at Berkeley, Los Angeles, Davis, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Riverside, Irvine, and Santa Cruz.
- \*\*\* Main campus at Champaign-Urbana; professional school campus in Chicago; Chicago Circle Campus in Chicago.
- @ Main campus at Austin; medical, dental, nursing, and graduate bio-medical institutions at Galveston, Houston (4), Dallas, San Antonio (2); other campuses at Arlington, El Paso, and San Antonio.
- @@ Campuses at Madison; Milwaukee; Green Bay (including branch campuses at Green Bay, Menasha, Manitowoc, and Marinette); Parkside (including branch campuses at Kenosha and Racine); and seven two-year campuses in the statewide system of University Centers, at Baraboo, Marshfield, Wausau, Jonesville, Sheboygan, Waukesha, and West Bend.
- @@@ The City University of New York is a state-subsidized municipal institution. In fiscal year 1969-70 it receives from city tax funds an amount roughly equal to the amount received from state tax funds. It includes 16 campuses and a graduate center-- 9 four- or five-year institutions, and 7 two-year colleges. Oldest and best-known are City College, Hunter College, Brooklyn College, and Queens College.
- + Campuses at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte, Wilmington, and Asheville.
- ++ Campuses at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and Morris.
- +++ Campuses at Columbia, Rolla, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

GRAPEVINE is not a publication of any institution or association. Responsibility for any errors in the data, or for opinions expressed, is not to be attributed to any organization or person other than M. M. Chambers. GRAPEVINE is circulated to numerous key persons in each of the fifty states.

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CALIFORNIA. A complete tabulation of the allocations of appropriated tax funds for fiscal year 1969-70, to the several institutions, can now be made. Table 20 supplements and supersedes Table 8, page 845, and Table 16, page 857-- showing for the first time the allocations of state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for fiscal year 1969-70.

Table 20. Allocations of appropriated funds for operating expenses of higher education in California, fiscal year 1969-70, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums Allocated (2)
U of California -	
Berkeley	\$75,663
Los Angeles	76,831
Davis	44,362
San Diego	25,241
San Francisco	24,835
Santa Barbara	24,547
Riverside	18,234
Irvine	16,967
Santa Cruz	9,169
Agricultural sciences*	10,171
All-university admin	5,664
<hr/>	
Less: Net savgs from prior yr-	1,856
Subtotal, U Cal-	\$329,829
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California State Colleges -	
San Jose	26,718
San Diego	26,622
Los Angeles	26,529
Long Beach	24,987
San Francisco	22,711
San Fernando Valley	21,075
Fresno	18,626
San Luis Obispo	17,196
Sacramento	16,677
Chico	13,803
Hayward	13,555
Fullerton	13,338
Kellogg-Voorhis (Pomona)	12,456
Humboldt	9,309
Sonoma	5,952
Dominguez Hills	3,938
San Bernardino	3,848
Stanislaus	3,564
Bakersfield	799

(Continued in next column)

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd from preceding column)

Table 20 continued -	
Statewide programs	2,254
Temporarily unallocated	731
Chancellor's office	3,508
<hr/>	
Subtotal, St Colls -	\$288,194
Hastings College of Law	981
California Maritime Acad	788
State Aid to Comm Colls (est)	114,000
Bd of Govs for Comm Colls	790
Scholarship and Loan Comm	14,024
Coordinating Council for H E	542
WICHE	15
Total	749,162

\* Eighty-three per cent of this appropriation is for Agricultural Extension, operated in 54 of California's 58 counties, as a centrally administered unit reporting to the all-University administration.

The statewide total for fiscal year 1969-70 appears to be a gain of slightly more than 40 per cent over the comparable sum appropriated for fiscal year 1967-68, two years earlier.

The ten-year gain since fiscal year 1959-60 is about 297 per cent, just short of quadrupling.

FLORIDA. The special session of the legislature in December 1969 implemented the constitutional amendment adopted in the November election by authorizing the sale of \$50 million in higher education construction bonds. Allocations of the proceeds were \$26-1/2 million to the state universities, \$19 million to the junior colleges, and \$4-1/2 million to the vocational-technical centers.

In order to assure the salability of the bonds in the current period of sky-high interest rates, the legislature raised the ceiling on the permissible rate of interest to seven per cent.

MINNESOTA. Supplementing Table 87, GRAPEVINE page 829, allocations of appropriated funds for operating expenses of the five older state colleges for fiscal year 1969-70 are reported here in Table 21.

Table 21. Allocations of appropriated funds to five state colleges in Minnesota, for operating expenses for fiscal year 1969-70, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums Allocated (2)
Mankato	\$8,679
St. Cloud	7,124
Moorhead	4,352
Bemidji	4,122
Winona	3,328
Chancellor's office	675
Faculty improvement grants	100
Out-of-state travel	73
Reserve to be allocated	73
<u>Subtotal, 5 St Colls*</u>	<u>28,527</u>

\* This subtotal is the same figure reported as a lump appropriation in Table 87, GRAPEVINE page 829.

MISSOURI. Correction. In Table 18 (GRAPEVINE page 863) the entry for Missouri in Column 5 of the table should be 8,733 instead of 6,331.

This means that the sum appropriated as state aid for operating expenses of junior colleges in Missouri for fiscal year 1969-70 is \$8,733,000.

This figure places Missouri above Ohio and Maryland in descending order of sums appropriated and raises Missouri to twelfth place instead of fourteenth place in Table 18, GRAPEVINE page 863.

NEW STATE TAXES  
EFFECTIVE  
JANUARY 1, 1970

Following are some state tax changes going into effect at the beginning of calendar year 1970. Not included are many other changes having earlier or later effective dates.

Alabama maximum rate for personal and corporation income taxes goes to 7 per cent (from the former 5 per cent), subject, however, to approval in next November's general election.

Mississippi gasoline tax goes up one cent per gallon.

Missouri personal and corporate income tax rates rise. However, as the year's-end passed, a state senator irreconcilably opposed to this measure was claiming he had the necessary 162,000 signatures on a petition to force a popular referendum on the issue later in 1970. Official validation of the signatures had not been accomplished, and supporters of the higher tax rates threatened to challenge the petition in court.

Nebraska general sales tax goes to 2-1/2 per cent (from the former 2 per cent), and gasoline tax goes up one cent per gallon.

North Dakota individual and corporate income tax rates go up one percentage point-- placing the range of graduations on individual incomes from 2 per cent to 12 per cent, and on corporation incomes from 4 per cent to 7 per cent.

South Carolina corporation income tax rate goes to 6 per cent, from the previous 5 per cent rate.

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Total post-secondary enrollment projections, to 1980 and beyond, for the state of Minnesota, are shown graphically on page 872 of this issue. This is the third such exhibit in GRAPEVINE'S continuing state-by-state series. See Indiana (page 858) and New York (page 866). Projections from other states are solicited.

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WHAT THE FIGURES ARE INTENDED TO MEAN

The data are supplied by key persons in each state who report them to the small monthly mimeographed newsletter GRAPEVINE. Their cooperation is indispensable. The ground-rules used to achieve an approach to uniformity of reporting are enumerated below. Diversities of practice among the fifty states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and accomplish absolute comparability among states and among institutions. We emphasize that comparisons are of limited usefulness, but have value if correctly interpreted.

(1) We exclude appropriations for capital outlay.

(Nevertheless, GRAPEVINE appreciates informative statements and documentation regarding appropriations, bond issues, or other devices for providing capital funds. We can make occasional separate stories or exhibits of these, but never commingle or confuse them with appropriations for operating expenses.)

(2) We exclude any sums appropriated which clearly originated from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees or other institutional receipts. (Some states capture these non-tax funds for the state treasury, and appropriate them to the institutions as a part of the total appropriations for operating expenses; but many states do not. Hence, it is necessary to peel off the non-tax institutional receipts in order to report Appropriations of State Tax Funds.)

(3) We include any sums appropriated for the annual operating expenses of the institutions of higher education, even if appropriated to some other agency of the state for ultimate allocation and payment to the institutions. (Some states appropriate, either occasionally or habitually, sums for such items as faculty fringe benefits under conditions such that only the total made available at the time can be known, and the actual allocations to several institutions cannot be known until after the end of the fiscal period. GRAPEVINE wants to report the total made available at the time of appropriation, and generally does not wait for subsequent institutional allocations unless they are obtainable without delay. GRAPEVINE's thrust is the prompt reporting of appropriations; not later reporting of actual expenditures.)

(4) We include any pre-allocated state taxes whose proceeds are dedicated to any institution of higher education, bypassing the process of periodic appropriation by the legislature. (For example, West Virginia has a tax of approximately one cent per bottle on the sale of soft drinks, currently producing about \$4.5 million per year, which automatically goes to the West Virginia University Medical Center without legislative appropriation.)

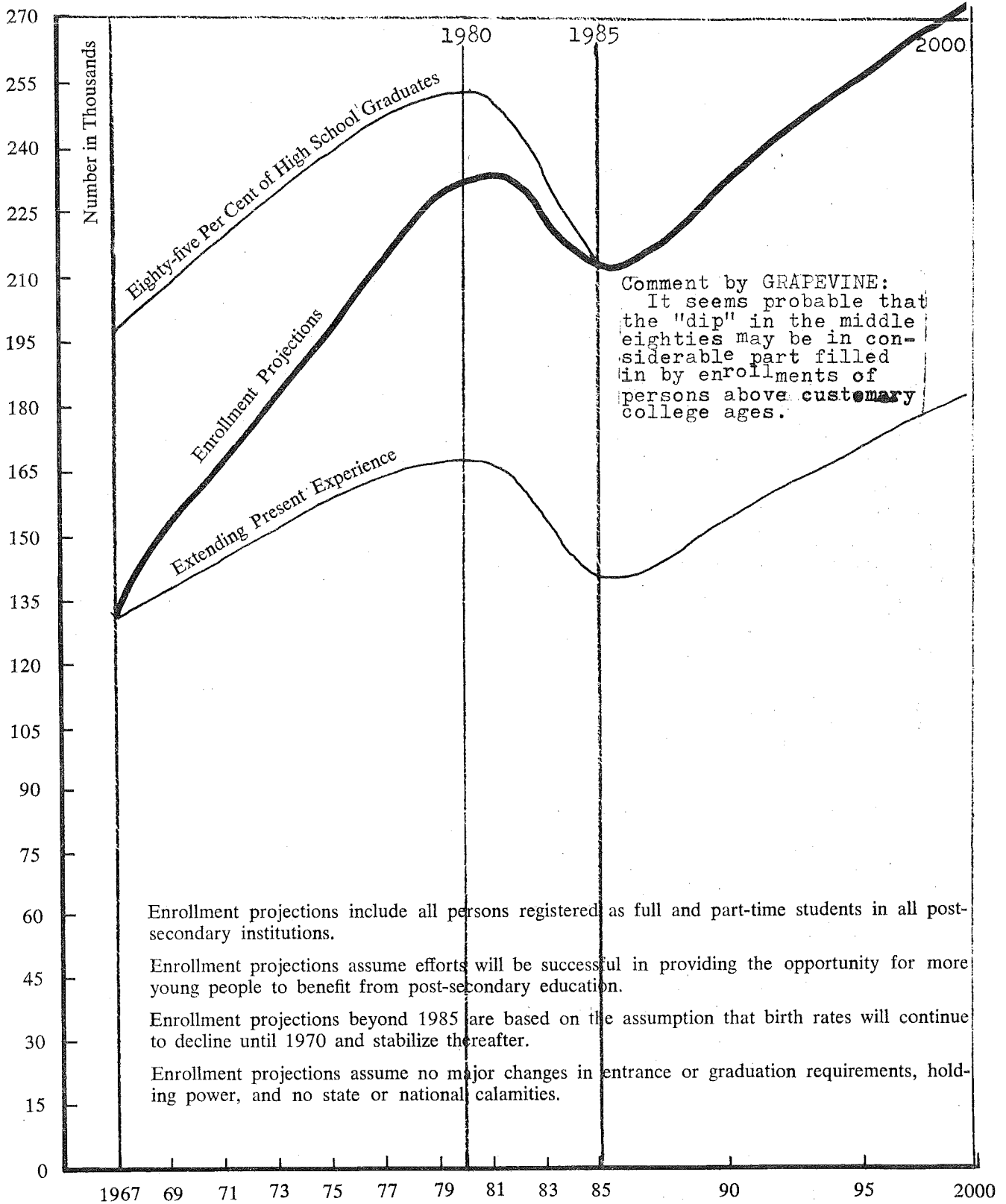
(5) We would like to include, whenever practicable, separate appropriations for medical centers (including schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, teaching hospitals, and other appropriate appurtenances of a medical education complex); separate appropriations for agricultural experiment stations and cooperative agricultural extension services; and separate appropriations for branch institutions, regional campuses, and any other off-campus outposts of universities or land-grant institutions. We cannot request this except in instances where it is easily practicable and would not involve delay in reporting.

(6) We include sums derived from state tax funds and appropriated for state scholarships. This is regardless of whether such scholarships are tenable in public or private institutions, or tenable within or without the state.

(7) We include sums appropriated to statewide governing or coordinating boards regardless of whether for the expenses of the board or for ultimate allocation to the institutions.

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### TOTAL POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO 1980, AND TO YEAR 2000



Source: Page 15 (Figure IV-01) in Planning Report 2: Population and Student Enrollments in Minnesota Higher Education, St. Paul: Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission, September 1968. 52 pp.