

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Chairman Royal C. Johnson, on February 7,
1995, at 8:10 AM

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Royal C. Johnson, Chairman (R)
Sen. Daryl Toews, Vice Chairman (R)
Rep. Don Holland (R)
Sen. Greg Jergeson (D)
Rep. Mike Kadas (D)
Sen. Arnie A. Mohl (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Sandy Whitney, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Amy Carlson, Office of Budget & Program Planning
Curtis Nichols, Office of Budget & Program
Planning
Paula Clawson, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and
discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: None
Executive Action: Higher Education Issues

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES

{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 40}

Sandy Whitney, Legislative Fiscal Analyst (LFA), presented the
Legal Service Division opinion which clarifies that the
subcommittee can take action to assume bond indebtedness as part
of the Commissioner of Higher Education assumption of community
colleges. EXHIBITS 1 and 2

Ms. Whitney presented information provided by Rod Sundsted,
Associate Commissioner for Fiscal Affairs, Commissioner of Higher
Education Office, concerning millage and general fund
appropriations for the six-units and colleges of technology.
EXHIBIT 3

Amy Carlson, Office of Budget and Program Planning (OBPP), presented summary budget comparisons and detailed millage and tuition explanation. **EXHIBITS 4 and 5** OBPP developed these numbers based on the assumption Project 95 will be adopted.

Curt Nichols, OBPP, explained that Project 95 is a bill to accelerate revenue collections by one year from oil producer taxes and distribute it by millage.

Ms. Carlson said that FY95 figures are the total appropriation, including special session and carryover from FY94. It is expected that all these funds will be used but any excess will be reverted to the Montana University System. The Commissioner of Higher Education (CHE) proprietary fund for group insurance is actually significantly lower than the appropriation because costs were not as high as anticipated. The increase in out-of-state tuition is based on current rates.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 154}

Jeff Baker, Ph.D., Commissioner of Higher Education, said the Governor's recommendation is almost exactly in line with a 3.5% inflation rate per year over the biennium. Tuition rates look high, but reflect the flat rate in general fund, increased enrollment and the change in the mix of students between in-state, out-of-state and Western University Exchange.

Mr. Sundsted presented a biennial comparison of state support for the Montana University System. **EXHIBIT 6** The comparison uses the original Governor's budget. System needs are budget items such as library purchases; SUMMITNET; and building and maintenance that are common throughout the campuses. These allocations by campus haven't been made yet, but, in general, will be based on the cost-of-education at each unit.

{Discussions about tuition flat spots are on Tape 1; Side B at Counter 467 - 530 and Counter 775 to 930}

CHAIRMAN ROYAL JOHNSON asked how the plan for expanding the flat spot in tuition rates, from the current 14-18 credits to a proposed 12-18 credits, will effect student's payments. **Mr. Sundsted** said at the University of Montana-Missoula, which is the only campus at this point to commit to the change, current full-time students will have no change; students with less than 14 credits will pay approximately \$8.78 more per credit; students with more than 18 credits will pay less per credit. At Montana State University-Billings, which has a large number of non-traditional students, the plan is to hold true part-time students at the same tuition levels, providing tuition decreases above 12 credits.

George Dennison, Ph.D., President, University of Montana-Missoula, said the tuition flat spots create incentives for

students to carry larger credit loads to move through the system more quickly.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 530}

REP. MIKE KADAS suggested that the subcommittee make decisions about total general fund for the six-units and colleges of technology first, then get reactions from the Montana University System in terms of how that funding effects tuition rates. After this reaction, the subcommittee can decide terms of tuition and enrollment management plans. Decisions about tuition issues will come down to "what's the total general fund impact."

SEN. DARYL TOEWS said the \$4 million in the University of Montana-Missoula UTU agreement is projected to be made up by efficiencies in the system, so this amount shouldn't be put into the budget. Also there needs to be some reduction in the University System to show the education system is operating efficiently. A 1% reduction in the total budgeted funds, which is approximately \$10 million, plus the \$4 million UTU funds reduction, is appropriate. A 1% overall system reduction shouldn't effect tuition at all.

{Tape: 2; Side: A; Comments: Tape malfunction at end of Tape 1; Side B - lost about three minutes of recording}

REP. KADAS said the proposal to take away \$14 million will down-size the whole program because it takes away the incentive for the University System to be more efficient.

SEN. GREG JERGESON said the budget already reflects very real cuts because general fund is a flat rate from FY94 and has no adjustments for inflation. The suggested reduction on top of the \$16 million tuition increase will almost double student tuition.

SEN. JERGESON asked how \$10 million was calculated as a 1% figure.

SEN. TOEWS said the total university budget of \$480 million needs to be considered in calculating the percentage. This budget includes auxiliary funds such as endowments; dorm funds; etc.

SEN. JERGESON said these auxiliary funds haven't been considered before and since they are restricted funds it is not appropriate to include them in deliberations.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON asked **SEN. JERGESON** where he would reduce the budget if forced. **SEN. JERGESON** responded that he would like to find a way to increase the general fund support so tuition could be reduced. Tuition is a "user tax" and by the action of the subcommittee the rate of increase of those tuition taxes will be determined.

REP. KADAS said inflation has to be acknowledged as a real cut if general fund is not increased at all. Also the significant

increase in resident FTE will be a budget reduction if the University System is asked to educate more students for the same or fewer dollars.

Dr. Baker said that in the strictest terms of saving money, the ultimate efficiency would be to close down programs or units. The purpose of becoming more efficient isn't to reduce spending, but to provide better services. The three variables of system focus are: 1) quality issues; 2) access for users; 3) price to users. The UTU-type salary negotiations address the quality and access issues - if there are more classes per faculty it is an efficiency savings and a savings to students who can get through school more quickly with less cost. The Montana University System continues to support the governor's recommended budget which at the flat rate is actually a reduction, considering inflation. Any further reduction will be counterproductive to the three variables of the system.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON commented that the governor's original budget recommendation for tuition was \$148.8 million, which was then adjusted up to \$161.7 million, a \$13 million difference. **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked if the Montana University System would be comfortable if tuition was limited to the original governor's budget, which is \$2 million more than **SEN. TOEWS** proposed \$14 million reduction. **Dr. Baker** said the original budget was built with only the University of Montana-Missoula UTU agreement. Now that the other campuses are involved in these type of negotiations, the adjusted tuition is necessary. Also the Commissioner of Higher Education office made errors in calculating out-of-state tuition at Montana State University-Bozeman and these errors have been corrected in the adjusted governor's budget.

{Tape: 2; Side: B}

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON asked how the University System would manage limiting out-of-state tuition, which reverts money to the Board of Regents and general fund if enrollments grow beyond projections. **Dr. Baker** said the revenue would have gone back to redistribution to the campus or the other alternative would have been to turn away out-of-state students. Out-of-state tuition revenue helps contributes to the University System budget and is not an impingement on general fund.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON asked if out-of-state students have an indirect impingement on general funds in how they effect physical buildings, etc. **Dr. Baker** answered that keeping buildings full is cost efficient since building operations is a fixed cost no matter how many students use them.

REP. KADAS asked how much general fund is in the quality pool. **Ms. Carlson** answered there is no general fund in the quality pool. All that funding is additional tuition collected from out-of-state students.

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 495}

Motion: SEN. KADAS moved to approve the general fund base set by the Governor's recommendation for present law adjustments and vacancy savings for the six-units and colleges of technology of \$169,611,916 for the biennium.

Discussion: SEN. KADAS said he is trying to split "current unrestricted funds" between tuition and general fund/millage so they can be considered separately and this motion is only dealing with general fund.

Mr. Nichols said he is concerned that building back from the general fund could run into a conflict between what is really expected from tuition and what budget numbers are needed from tuition. REP. KADAS said that he thinks what is most important for the subcommittee is to set general fund, then it may impact what the Board of Regents feels tuition should be.

{Tape: 3; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 24}

SEN. TOEWS asked if this motion included system needs money, which is part of the Commissioner of Higher Education's (CHE) budget.

REP. KADAS said this motion does not include system needs, but he feels that when system needs are considered they should be considered as part of the six-units and colleges of technology budgets, since they go directly to the units. If system needs are left with CHE, technically CHE can dip into the funds.

SEN. JERGESON said he does not believe in vacancy savings, but in order to "nail down" the base he will vote yes for the motion.

SEN. TOEWS said he will vote against this motion since it leaves the Executive budget as is with no reductions.

Vote: Motion FAILED 2-4 with SEN. JERGESON and REP. KADAS voting yes.

{Tape: 3; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 495}

Motion: SEN. TOEWS moved to reduce the general fund base as set by the Governor's recommendation for present law adjustments and vacancy savings for the six-units and colleges of technology by \$14,000,000 over the biennium from the potential for the biennium of \$172,777,001.

Discussion: Ms. Whitney said this reduces the general fund base to \$158,770,001.

REP. KADAS said this reduction says we're not only not increasing, we are actually decreasing the budget by punishing

the university beyond the inflation rates and forcing the units to educate more students with less money, where all other state agencies are given increased funding for increased case loads.

SEN. JERGESON said that, at the least, present law adjustments were approved for all other agencies, community colleges etc. that have been considered. This proposal is a cut, not even a hold at current levels. The consequences of this cut will punish the students through massive increases in tuition or a reduction in students accepted for enrollment.

SEN. TOEWS said a 1% reduction in a major budget will not have massive impact and can be achieved by efficiencies in the system. The University System is not "closed" in its revenue sources, there are federal grants, research revenue, endowments, etc. Inflation pervades all state agencies, not only the University System.

SEN. JERGESON said this is a 8.1% reduction in general fund, so it is "bogus" to refer to it as a 1% reduction.

SEN. KADAS said the reduction could only be considered 1% if there was flexibility among all revenues in the system, but since endowments, dorm costs, etc. can't be transferred, the flexibility is not available.

SEN. TOEWS agreed that some revenue sources can't be moved, but the university has proven its creativity and flexibility in moving funds. The actual percent figure of 1% is not important, the dollar amount of \$14 million is the important consideration.

{Tape: 3; Side: B}

Vote: Motion **FAILED** 1-5 with **SEN. TOEWS** voting yes.

{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 57}

Motion: **SEN. MOHL** moved to approve the general fund base for present law adjustments and vacancy savings for the six-units and colleges of technology at the same dollar amount as FY94, which would be \$160,000,000.

Discussion: **SEN. JERGESON** said this motion sounded like the same motion **SEN. KADAS** made which was turned down.

Ms. Carlson confirmed that it is virtually the same motion.

Motion Withdrawn: **SEN. MOHL** withdrew the motion.

{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 169}

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON asked how the Board of Regents would have managed if the \$14 million reduction proposed by **SEN. TOEWS** would have passed. **Dr. Baker** said in considering the three variables - quality; access; cost - the Board of Regents has clearly stated quality as the number one priority. This leaves access and cost as variables that can be considered when adjusting the budget. The first consideration would be to replace lost funding by increasing enrollment of non-resident students so resident tuition would not have to be increased. This would decrease enrollment for resident students. A second consideration would be to maintain the current resident/non-resident enrollment mix and raise tuition even higher than current proposals. It is not out of the realm of possibility to down size or even close units, but in light of the projected increase in demand, this probably would not be considered. Regardless of any action, quality is not going to be decreased and the University System will continue to work to be more productive and efficient.

SEN. JERGESON said that in the past, out-of-state students were a draw on general fund, but the system has changed so that only in-state students benefit from general fund. If the \$14 million reduction were made, approximately 2,060 in-state students would have to be cut from enrollment.

REP. KADAS asked if **SEN. TOEWS** was concerned that out-of-state tuition isn't high enough. **SEN. TOEWS** said that is not a concern since numbers can be shifted to "show what you want them to show." The efficiencies in this size of an institution can justify this small budget cut with barely noticeable consequences. When reductions were made to local K-12 school districts the end product had no discernable negative results.

REP. KADAS commented that the school districts made up general fund cuts by increasing district taxes, so they did not suffer revenue cuts, just a shift of revenue sources.

{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 803}

Motion: **REP. KADAS** moved to approve general fund recommendations for the six-units and colleges of technology starting with the FY94 base and incorporating recommended present law adjustments and vacancy savings, for a total of \$169,611,000 for the biennium.

Discussion: **REP. KADAS** said this motion is to establish the general fund base, then other changes can be considered such as system needs and Project 95.

{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 987; Comments: Continue on Tape 4; Side A}

REP. DON HOLLAND said he feels there are reductions that can be made, although not as much as \$14 million. **REP. HOLLAND** is not sure yet what the reductions should be, so will not be making a substitute motion, but cannot approve this motion.

REP. KADAS commented that acceptance of this motion would not preclude reconsideration or other actions. The base of \$170.7 million has already been adopted, which is where the subcommittee will work from if this motion or others aren't adopted.

SEN. TOEWS said he would support this motion as a start to establish the base.

Ms. Whitney explained that approval of this motion would create a reduction from the FY94 base of \$513,000 which is primarily vacancy savings.

REP. HOLLAND said these explanations satisfied his concerns and he would support the motion.

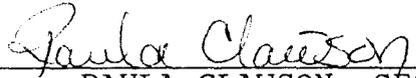
Vote: Motion **CARRIED** 4-2 with **SEN. JERGESON** and **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** voting no.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: This meeting adjourned at 11:35 AM



ROYAL C. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN



PAULA CLAWSON, SECRETARY

RJC/pc

[THIS MEETING WAS RECORDED ON FOUR 60-MINUTE TAPES]

EDUCATION

Joint Appropriations Subcommittee

ROLL CALL

DATE 2/7/95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Royal Johnson, Chairman	✓		
Rep. Mike Kadas	✓		
Rep. Don Holland	✓		
Sen. Daryl Toews	✓		
Sen. Greg Jergeson	✓		
Sen. Arnie Mohl	✓		

Senate Members
DELWYN GAGE
CHAIRMAN
MARY C. AKLESTAD
KE HALLIGAN
LYNCH

Executive Director
ROBERT B. PERSON

Legal Director
GREGORY J. PETESCH

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 2-7-95
SB _____



House Members
RED MENAHAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
ERVIN DAVIS
H.S. "SONNY" HANSON
NORM WALLIN

Attorneys
BARTLEY J. CAMPBELL
LEE HEIMAN
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Montana Legislative Council

Legal Services Division

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February 3, 1995

Representative Royal Johnson
Capital Station
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Representative Johnson:

I am writing in response to your request for an opinion as to whether the assumption of general obligation bonds of another governmental unit is permissible absent a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature or a majority of the electors voting on the issue. You have also asked whether the state may make payments on the general obligation bonds of another governmental unit, either directly or through a contract for reimbursement, without assuming the ownership of the buildings.

Article VIII, section 8, of the Montana Constitution provides that a state debt may not be created unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature or a majority of the electors voting on the issue.

The question of whether a state debt is created by the assumption of general obligation bonds of another governmental unit would depend on the terms of the assumption. A state debt is created when the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of the obligation. See State ex rel. Ward v. Anderson, 158 Mont. 279, 491 P.2d 868 (1971). In 35 A.G. Op. 41 (1973), Attorney General Woodahl relied on State ex rel. Simmons v. City of Missoula, 144 Mont. 210, 395 P.2d 249 (1964), to determine that a lease-purchase plan for construction of a building would create a debt. The plan failed because the necessary constitutional vote had not been obtained for the project.

The question of whether a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature is necessary to assume the general obligation bonds of another governmental unit depends upon the method of assumption. In the sample that you attached to your letter, the Board of Regents of Higher Education contracted for the purchase of a school district building. The contract explicitly stated that the Board of Regents was in no way obligated for bond payments. This provision would appear to exclude the creation of a state debt. The Board of Regents has no authority to create a state debt. A state debt may be created only in a constitutionally permissible manner. A state debt would be created if the Legislature pledged the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state to the payment of the already

Representative Royal Johnson
February 3, 1995
Page 2

issued bonds.

Your second question concerns whether the state may make payments on general obligation bonds of another governmental unit, either directly or through a contract for reimbursement, without assuming ownership of the buildings funded by the bonds. Article VIII, section 1, of the Montana Constitution requires that taxes shall be levied by general laws for public purposes. The public purpose restriction is applicable to the expenditure of the money raised by taxation through the restriction contained in Article V, section 11(5), of the Montana Constitution. The question of what constitutes a public purpose was analyzed in Huber v. Groff, 171 Mont. 442, 558 P.2d 1124 (1976) and Grossman v. State Department of Natural Resources, 209 Mont. 427, 682 P.2d 1319 (1984). In Huber, the Montana Supreme Court stated that what constitutes a "public purpose" is a question primarily for legislative determination. Huber at 448. In Grossman, the Montana Supreme Court determined that the words "public purposes" are synonymous with "governmental purposes". Grossman at 457. The state may make appropriations or payments for the use of buildings for a public purpose by a majority vote even if the governmental entity owning the building in turn uses the payments for debt service.

If you have any questions or if I can provide additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Gregory J. Petesch, Director
Legal Services Division

epg 5034gpxa.

General Obligation Bonds Series 1993B

Sold: Sept. 8, 1993 (fy 1994)

** LRBP Total: \$3.185 Million

Maturity:

Aug. 1, 2003 (fy 2004)

Butte Vo-Tech Portion: \$1.9095 Million
59.95% of total

<u>FY</u>	<u>Payment</u>
1994	\$239,930
1995	268,726
1996	268,833
1997	271,249
1998	273,000
1999	191,331
2000	186,916
2001	186,861
2002	188,879
2003	193,362
2004	<u>16,146</u>
Total:	<u>\$2,285,234</u>

** Total Issue: \$3.935 Million

University and College of Technology
Millage and General Fund

	FY '94	FY '95	95 Biennium	FY '96	FY '97	97 Biennium
Expenditures/Appropriated 6 Mills	\$16,956,631	\$13,899,000	\$30,855,631	\$13,497,000	\$13,840,000	\$27,337,000
6 Units System General Fund	76,801,566	76,771,869	153,573,435	76,414,532	77,071,044	153,485,576
Subtotal	\$93,758,197	\$90,670,869	\$184,429,066	\$89,911,532	\$90,911,044	\$180,822,576
Expenditures/Appropriated 1.5 Mills	\$892,000	\$908,000	\$1,800,000	\$990,000	\$1,024,000	\$2,014,000
Colleges of Technology General Fund	8,261,064	7,811,537	16,072,601	8,105,956	8,344,271	16,450,227
Subtotal	\$9,153,064	\$8,719,537	\$17,872,601	\$9,095,956	\$9,368,271	\$18,464,227
Total Units/Techs Millage and General Fund	\$102,911,261	\$99,390,406	\$202,301,667	\$99,007,488	\$100,279,315	\$199,286,803

General fund and mill levy revenue have been adjusted per executive action on 2-6-95

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2-7-95
SB _____

SUMMARY BUDGET COMPARISON

	95 Biennium	Gov. original 97 Biennium	Changes	Potential 97 Biennium
Educational Units except community colleges				
Six mill	30,855,631 (2)	27,804,045		27,687,000
Use of LFA estimates			(467,045)	
Project 95 - \$350,000 upon passage			350,000	
1.5 mill	1,800,000	1,870,842		2,014,000
Use of LFA estimates			143,158	
Total millage	32,655,631	29,674,887		29,701,000
General fund	170,720,473	172,803,114		172,777,001
Millage offset			(26,113)	172,750,888
Tuition	113,754,830 (3)	144,828,964		
Budget amendment 93-95	18,254,192			
Corrections to original adjustments			319,673	
Additional MSU non-residents			4,230,906	
UM UTU faculty salary increase		3,929,345		
MUS faculty salary increase			8,388,105	
Total Tuition	132,009,022	148,758,309	12,938,684	161,696,993
Other	1,655,526	1,675,468		1,675,468
Subtotal Ed Units	337,040,652	352,911,778	12,938,684	365,850,462
Pay plan general fund (w/o CC) (5)		5,491,327		5,491,327
Pay plan tuition		3,843,141		4,269,196
Add'l authority-fee waivers for pay plan (4)			426,055	
Subtotal Educational units (w/o CC) Units with pay plan		362,246,246	13,364,739	375,610,985
Community Colleges				
General fund	8,378,497	10,537,592		10,537,592
Pay plan general fund (5)		287,000		287,000
Commissoner's office				
General fund	12,777,000	13,505,173		13,505,173
Federal *	19,153,715	20,435,765		20,435,765
Proprietary *	38,111,850	38,231,720		38,231,720
Subtotal	415,461,714	445,243,496	13,364,739	458,608,235
Agencies				
AES General fund	14,607,503	14,384,328		14,384,328
Other	5,598,428	5,629,668		5,629,668
ES General fund	5,652,893	5,633,532		5,633,532
Other	4,323,304	4,589,136		4,589,136
FCE General fund	1,411,505	1,446,783		1,446,783
FSTS General fund	484,529	505,058		505,058
BOM General fund	2,611,869	2,649,665		2,649,665
State	1,131,202	1,332,000		1,332,000
Other	77,457	88,000		88,000
ALL 97 pay plan GF		1,023,658		1,023,658
97 pay plan other		64,057		64,057
Grand Total	451,360,404	482,589,381	13,364,739	495,954,120

(1) does NOT include \$350,000 from PROJECT 95
 (2) includes \$976,411 Supplemental Appropriation
 (3) reduced by amount HCT did not meet tuition approp.
 (4) original pay plan tuition was w/o fee waivers
 (5) potential allocation of pay plan general fund
 * appropriated not actual

EXHIBIT 5
 DATE 2-7-95
 SB _____

DETAILED MILLAGE EXPLANATIONS

	FY96	FY97	97 Biennium
Original six mill	13,709,522	14,094,523	27,804,045
Use of LFA estimates - change	(212,522)	(254,523)	(467,045)
Subtotal - Current sub-committee	13,497,000	13,840,000	27,337,000
Project 95		350,000	350,000
Governor's recommended	13,497,000	14,190,000	27,687,000
Original 1.5 mill	926,160	944,682	1,870,842
Use of LFA estimates - change	63,840	79,318	143,158
Governor's rev - current sub-commi	990,000	1,024,000	2,014,000

DETAILED TUITION EXPLANATIONS

	FY96	FY97	97 Biennium
Present law base tuition*	66,662,491	67,857,510	134,520,001
Quality pool tuition*	4,373,796	5,935,167	10,308,963
UM UTU faculty salary increase - tuitio	1,242,221	2,687,124	3,929,345
Subtotal - original tuition estimates	72,278,508	76,479,801	148,758,309
Corrections to original adjustments*	183,334	136,339	319,673
Additional MSU non-residents*	1,928,544	2,302,362	4,230,906
Subtotal - revised recommendation	74,390,386	78,918,502	153,308,888
MUS faculty salary increase - tuition	3,682,187	4,705,918	8,388,105
Subtotal - total HB2 authority	78,072,573	83,624,420	161,696,993
Pay plan tuition - pay plan bill	1,256,351	2,586,790	3,843,141
Add'l authority-fee waivers for pay plan	131,625	294,430	426,055
Total - HB2 and pay plan bill	79,460,549	86,505,640	165,966,189

* calculated at current tuition rates

EXHIBIT 6
 DATE 2-7-95

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
 BIENNIAL COMPARISON--STATE SUPPORT (GENERAL FUND AND MLLAGE)

	MSU B&Z	MSU BI	COT B	MSU N&R	COT GF	AES	ES	FSTS	UMABA	COTM	MTUM	DOTB	WACUM	COT-H	BOM	FCES	CHE	Community Colleges	Total
1984-1985 Biennium																			
FY94 GF	\$29,561,618	\$9,203,056	\$1,419,470	\$5,208,409	\$1,705,771	\$7,282,768	\$2,814,566	\$244,532	\$23,867,798	\$2,024,084	\$6,970,438	\$1,278,265	\$3,214,569	\$1,931,604	\$1,309,379	\$708,350	\$5,478,697	\$4,210,862	\$109,431,226
FY94 Mllage	6,094,652	2,015,711	327,741	1,074,319	156,776	7,324,735	2,638,427	237,886	6,088,873	211,601	1,957,622	81,353	528,454	114,499	1,302,490	705,155	5,328,287	4,125,464	17,848,631
FY95 GF	28,907,962	8,220,161	948,032	5,197,270	1,621,613	7,324,735	2,638,427	237,886	23,519,672	1,957,462	6,853,213	1,218,099	3,009,003	1,857,887	1,302,490	705,155	5,328,287	4,125,464	14,807,000
FY95 Mllage	4,995,660	1,652,297	333,717	880,994	153,538	7,324,735	2,638,427	237,886	4,990,823	215,498	868,911	82,733	512,673	116,514	1,302,490	705,155	5,328,287	4,125,464	14,807,000
Total FY94-95 State Support	69,559,892	22,091,165	3,028,960	12,350,692	3,645,698	14,607,503	5,652,993	482,418	56,467,271	4,407,645	15,748,184	2,560,390	7,861,699	4,030,504	2,611,869	1,411,505	12,807,074	8,335,326	245,269,890
1986-1987 Biennium																			
FY96 EBS GF	28,913,803	8,958,372	1,284,333	5,219,354	1,727,717	7,176,913	2,815,154	253,603	22,831,572	2,190,317	7,028,191	1,156,843	3,210,094	1,810,586	1,323,913	722,923	6,751,146	4,461,897	107,855,581
FY96 EBS Mllage	4,927,557	1,659,713	340,391	868,591	162,729	7,207,415	2,818,378	251,555	4,922,884	219,808	855,093	84,388	505,684	118,844	1,323,913	722,923	6,751,146	4,461,897	14,535,682
FY97 EBS GF	29,374,748	8,956,015	1,288,639	5,213,999	1,793,535	7,207,415	2,818,378	251,555	22,959,668	2,267,693	7,055,330	1,174,302	3,235,127	1,809,419	1,323,913	722,923	6,751,146	4,461,897	110,434,968
FY97 EBS Mllage	5,065,935	1,675,480	347,199	892,894	165,983	7,207,415	2,818,378	251,555	5,061,132	224,204	879,106	86,075	518,885	121,221	1,323,913	722,923	6,751,146	4,461,897	15,039,285
System Needs*	966,956	307,090	42,106	171,829	50,651	203,060	78,581	6,706	812,257	61,271	218,916	38,982	102,335	56,028	36,308	19,621			3,171,186
Pay Plan**	2,091,001	572,667	85,815	319,207	96,993	391,653	207,453	9,655	1,967,420	114,455	397,101	58,912	203,555	88,382	70,139	28,392			288,001
Total FY96-97 EBS State Support	71,340,000	22,091,338	3,378,422	12,895,965	3,997,808	14,979,043	5,918,576	521,419	59,555,653	5,077,750	16,445,737	2,597,402	7,791,670	4,084,487	2,726,112	1,493,796	13,956,173	10,865,382	258,114,553
Biennial Change	\$1,790,108	\$9,173	\$349,522	\$725,071	\$353,910	\$271,540	\$266,683	\$39,001	\$89,382	\$670,105	\$695,553	(\$62,988)	\$429,971	\$53,963	\$144,243	\$64,291	\$688,099	\$2,549,036	\$9,844,653

* Allocated based on FY94-95 total state support.
 ** Allocated based on FY95 total personal services.

