

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE
50TH LEGISLATURE

January 27, 1987

The meeting of the Education Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Dennis Nathe at 7:58 a.m. on Tuesday, January 27, 1987 in the Scott Hart Auditorium in the Department of Justice building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present. Also present were Dori Nielson and Jane Hamman of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst office, Sib Clack of the Office of Budget and Program Planning, and Deb Thompson, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Sib Clack introduced the budgets including the student assistance program and an overview of the Board of Regents, and the Commissioner of Higher Education. The 1972 Constitution of the state of Montana provides management and control of Montana university system be performed by a 7 member board. She listed the five programs under the commissioner and their funding support. (Exhibit A)

Jane Hamman discussed the current level analysis (Exhibit B). She mentioned the increase in WICHE dues. (105) Three reasons for reducing the slots for medical students are listed in the summary (Page F-18). She pointed out the cost savings from the elimination of one WICHE medical slot would be \$93,000.

Commissioner Carroll Krause (189) commented on the general trend of the student assistance program. (Exhibit 2) He said that student loans were being cut. This was due to a major reduction in money in PELL and other grants. He said that the intent of this was a shift of the responsibility onto the student. He pointed out the impact on the work study program. Student financial aid is not available in Montana except for the work study program and the match for SSIB and NDSL. Because of budget reductions the federal match support is cut. Maintenance of effort is required or the federal support is lost. He recommended restoring current level for the work study program. WICHE has been reducing the number of slots because of increases in the fees. (Exhibit 3). Commissioner Krause said he had no objection to the proposed budget. The WAMI program will have some cost increase in that program. He hopes to continue to offer this program and support the LFA recommendation.

Student Assistance: Mr. Jack Noble discussed the Governor's recall of the budget. He said the call back of money for student assistant program is difficult since there are contracts for WICHE, WAMI, and MRD's students and the money obligated. He felt it appropriate to incorporate language that would exclude student assistant program from callback to prevent all the cuts having to be made in the work study program.

Jamie Zink, associated students of MSU, commented on the work study program. She informed the committee about the laws and regulations that enable Montana residents the opportunity to earn sufficient money to pay for costs of attending school. (536) She pointed out that higher education is not just for the wealthy and that work study give people a chance to help themselves. (Exhibit 4).

Greg Anderson, president of associated students at EMC, explained what the proposed cuts could do to the campus. He said that each student does not make enough to pay for tuition plus many are single parents with no other means of support. He stressed the importance of the work study program.

Kelly Holmes (657), Montana College Coalition, supports the work study program. This program provides a variety of positions, experiences, and accomplishments for the student. If this program was cut it would hurt the students and contribute to decreasing enrollment.

Susan Merane (B-022) testified on the value of the work study program. She pointed out that the students provide service to the university. She said her family had a strong work ethic and she liked to give in return.

Tony Strong, a retired teacher from Butte, spoke about his work study experience. This program enabled him to go to school and pay higher taxes.

Margaret Schonen, who has four children in the universities, testified in support of the work study program.

Tony Newville, a sophomore in political science at MSU, is in the work study program at the Museum of the Rockies. He said this allowed him to work for the money to prove self worth.

Brenda Waller (124), senior at MSU, spoke about the importance of the work study. It is her goal to finish education with work study support.

Shelly Allison (147), MSU student, testified in support of the program. She said work study students provide valuable service. She said this is a dignified charity and she was not asking for a handout, just a hand.

Nancy Cursek, President of Associated Students at MSU, presented letters from students on their views (Exhibit 5).

Matthew Thiel, President of Associated Students at U of M, said that for low-income students work study provides access to school. Economic conditions make it difficult to find part-time work.

Senator Dorothy Eck, district 40, asked for an increase in funding for the work study program. She said that more students need the program and apply than they are able to help.

Discussion followed concerning the basis of need to qualify for the work study program. Many more students are qualified than can be funded. Now 97 percent of work study students in the state are awarded positions based on need. Senator Hammond pointed out that parents may have assets but no cash flow. The work study jobs are needed, not created. There is a high demand for using students in the academic support area.

WICHE, WAMI, MRD: Jackie Wrigg, certifying officer, discussed the schools ranking students by scholastic abilities. (427) This program is not based on need but rather on academic qualifications. Chairman Nathe asked if the slots between WICHE and WAMI were interchangeable. They are separate contracts. The cost per WICHE slot is estimated by WICHE Commission and negotiated every two years (598). WAMI is just at the University of Washington School of Medicine and the cost per slot is higher.

Dr. Steven Guggenheim, director of the WAMI program at MSU, said the program encouraged students to practice in rural areas. He detailed the clerkships and mentioned they also provide referral services. The program is particularly aimed at primary care physicians and the community practice format is unique.

(2-A)

Opponents: There were no opponents to student assistance.

Administration: Sib Clack of OBPP reviewed what was removed from the base in the executive budget. Jane Hamman summarized the differences between the executive and LFA current level on the legislative worksheet.

Commissioner Krause noted that HB500 appropriated \$830,839 for administration, compared to the level of \$788,000-\$792,000 now being discussed. He announced that next week the agency will be eliminating the position of the Community College Coordinator-Special Projects Director when Bill Lannan becomes GSL Director. Although both the executive and LFA have proposed eliminating .5 FTE legal staff, the agency would like different FTE priorities because of 17 different system contracts. If the Vo-Techs are moved under the Board of Regents, there will be even more contracts and the legal staff will be required.

Senator Jergeson expressed frustration that there is no coordination in the presidents' presentations to the Board of Regents and asked how the board or the legislature can make decisions without a format. Commissioner Krause reported those were contingency plans and that there would be more information and public hearings before any action was taken. Part of the reasons presidents are not specific in preliminary contingency plans is because the planning can be stopped in court before the lengthy process of terminating programs and faculty begins.

Talent Search: Sib Clack presented an overview of the OBPP budget. Jane Hamman referred to current level page F23 of the analysis. The program anticipates federal funds. The program has field coordinators, one administrator and one secretary. The program has strong coordination among the tribal colleges, councils, and high schools.

Guaranteed Student Loan: Sib Clack presented a summary of the executive budget and Jane Hamman reviewed LFA current level, referencing in particular page F-26 in the analysis. Commissioner Krause stressed the importance of monitoring loans and the more stringent federal requirements. There has been an increase in demands for student loans. Commissioner Krause noted the need for increased manpower in the office due to the assumed responsibility for checking the disposition of loans. He said they work with bank people and loan services. The total program default rate of 4.2 percent is below the national average. (2-B) A higher default rate at vo-techs and community colleges was noted because they have more students who do not complete their studies.

Bill Lannan discussed the law that created guaranteed student loans, with the federal government reinsuring the Board of Regents in Montana. The GSL program lenders participate in establishing secondary markets thereby in bringing private capital. Then the private non-profit corporation, Montana Higher Education Student Assistance Corporation, sells tax exempt bonds to purchase loans. The

bonds are backed by the guaranteed loans. He said the number of applications for loans has grown but that the staff has not grown. That is the reason for the 0.05 FTE accounting staff increase and the request for the 1.0 FTE Consultation and Assessment Specialist modified request. In order for the student to get a timely review of their applications workstudy students are used to help process these. During further discussion it was noted that the federal government subsidizes the interest payments to the lenders while students remain in school and that, when students are out of school, they pay 8 percent interest plus principal to the MHESAC.

All Other Modifieds: Sib Clack discussed the other modified programs under the commissioner's office (Page S-63 Executive Budget Book).

Commissioner Krause (229) discussed the Education for Economic Security upgrading elementary and secondary teaching skills. He said the program was targeted to math and science for public school teachers and delivered by teacher's education institutions, but funded by the commissioner of higher education.

Senator Hammond asked if the Perkins scholarships are based on need. Commissioner Krause reported this program is for outstanding students who are pursuing teacher careers.


BOARD OF REGENTS

Sib Clack discussed the \$50 a day per diem, and the \$150,000 modification for a management council recommended by the Governor.

Jane Hamman pointed out the differences between the LFA and the OBPP, in checking the total number of meeting days in fiscal 1986, 1987, and the 1989 biennium.

Commissioner Krause brought up the problem of per diem pay. He said extra meeting days were needed for travel and extra meetings during time of retrenchment.

ADJOURNMENT: The meeting was adjourned at 12:00. The next meeting was announced for 8:00 a.m., Wednesday, January 28, in Room 104 of the state capitol.



DENNIS NATHE, Chairman

EDUCATION SUB COMMITTEE

Date _____

11/27/87

CS-30

1-27-81
Exh. b. t A

Agency Summary Budget Detail Summary	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	26.50	26.50	28.85	28.85
Personal Services	825,123.20	812,655	937,394	936,773
Operating Expenses	796,079.68	1,308,230	1,251,688	1,349,279
Equipment	22,149.75	10,307	0	0
Local Assistance	3,237,163.68	3,158,520	3,178,852	3,155,392
Grants	4,693,527.86	4,572,369	4,699,438	4,688,375
Benefits and Claims	0.00	0	8,211,000	8,731,800
Transfers	97,115,968.00	94,811,155	91,753,897	91,855,007
Total Agency Costs	\$106,690,012.17	\$104,673,236	\$110,032,269	\$110,716,626
General Fund	88,729,604.87	81,431,571	85,083,313	84,930,845
State Special Revenue Fund	16,805,328.00	21,671,074	15,024,000	15,243,000
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	1,155,079.30	1,570,591	1,307,302	1,354,135
Proprietary Fund	0.00	0	8,615,974	9,186,646
Agency Fund	0.00	0	1,680	2,000
Total Funding Costs	\$106,690,012.17	\$104,673,236	\$110,032,269	\$110,716,626
Current Level Services	106,572,434.95	104,673,236	101,259,668	101,372,130
Modified Level Services	117,577.22	0	8,772,601	9,344,496
Total Service Costs	\$106,690,012.17	\$104,673,236	\$110,032,269	\$110,716,626

Agency Description

The Commissioner of Higher Education is the chief administrative officer of the Montana University System. Article X, Section 9 of the Montana Constitution provides that the regents appoint the Commissioner and prescribe the powers and duties of the office. The Commissioner's responsibilities

include the following: academic planning and curriculum review, budgetary planning and control, provision of legal services to campuses, facilities planning, establishment of labor negotiation policies and procedures, and coordination of community colleges in accordance with state law and regent policies. The Commissioner also administers programs pertaining to student aid.

**ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
Budget Detail Summary**

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	15.60	15.60	14.40	14.40
Personal Services	567,231.75	557,043	573,217	572,989
Operating Expenses	210,845.05	213,251	218,545	218,718
Equipment	17,518.39	307	0	0
Total Program Costs	\$795,595.19	\$770,601	\$791,762	\$791,707
General Fund	795,595.19	770,601	791,762	791,707
Total Funding Costs	\$795,595.19	\$770,601	\$791,762	\$791,707
Current Level Services	795,595.19	770,601	791,762	791,707
Total Service Costs	\$795,595.19	\$770,601	\$791,762	\$791,707

Program Description

The staff of the Administration program: provide academic planning and curriculum review; make budgetary recommendations and provide for budgetary review; perform facilities planning and make recommendations; set policies and procedures relating to labor negotiations; maintain and provide legal services for the campuses; coordinate community colleges in accordance with state law and regent policies; and promulgate and review management information systems, including accounting.

Budget Issues

The total amount to be cut from the base of this program is \$44,226. The agency removed 1.20 FTE from general fund to meet the pay plan cut amount - .50 FTE was cut, .70 FTE was transferred to other funding sources within the Commissioner's Office. Operating base expenses were cut by approximately \$22,600 per year to achieve the rest of the cut. The only increases allowed in the operational budget were for increased rates for fixed costs: audit, insurance and bonds, messenger services, Department of Administration computer charges.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	.00	.00
Local Assistance	53,000.00	56,000	59,000	62,000
Grants	4,579,395.00	4,572,369	4,642,802	4,631,739
Total Program Costs	\$4,632,395.00	\$4,628,369	\$4,701,802	\$4,693,739
General Fund	2,017,878.00	796,295	2,341,802	2,315,739
State Special Revenue Fund	2,421,328.00	3,622,074	2,100,000	2,118,000
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	193,189.00	210,000	260,000	260,000
Total Funding Costs	\$4,632,395.00	\$4,628,369	\$4,701,802	\$4,693,739
Current Level Services	4,632,395.00	4,628,369	4,651,802	4,643,739
Modified Level Services	0.00	0	50,000	50,000
Total Service Costs	\$4,632,395.00	\$4,628,369	\$4,701,802	\$4,693,739

Program Description

The Student Assistance Program consists of: the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) Student Exchange Program which provides education opportunities for Montana students in the fields of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, public health, occupational therapy, podiatry; the cooperative dental education agreement with the University of Minnesota; the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program which provides loan funds to needy students - 50% from federal funds and 50% matching state funds; the National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) program which provides loan funds to students by the schools matching a basic amount appropriated by the legislature; and the state's share of Montana's Workstudy Program (Title 20, chapter 25, part 7, MCA).

Budget Issues

The amount by which student assistance is to be reduced is \$25,050, which is sixty percent of the \$41,749 cut by the June Special Session. That amount was reduced from the student assistance base. However, because Regents' Coal Trust Interest revenues are projected to decline below the 1987 biennium level by about \$885 thousand in the 1989 biennium, general fund increases even with a reduced level of student support. The number of funded WICHE slots continues to decline from 142 in FY86 to 133 in FY87 to 12 less by the end of the 1989 biennium. WAMI slots remain constant at 60 per year, but Minnesota Rural Dentistry slots drop by two. The number of students in the state's workstudy program drops by 47 from the 1987 level.

		FY88		FY89	
		Amount	Slots	Amount	Slots
WICHE Admin.	(Coal)	\$ 59,000		\$ 62,000	
WICHE Support	(Coal)	1,875,234	121	1,769,068	121
WAMI *	(GF)	1,732,852	60	1,704,789	60
	(Coal)	165,766		286,932	
RURAL DENT.	(GF)	113,000	10	115,000	10
SSIG	(GF match)	175,000		175,000	
	(Federal)	210,000		210,000	
NDSL	(GF)	55,000		55,000	
WORKSTUDY **	(GF)	265,950	727	265,950	727
TOTAL		\$ 4,651,802		\$ 4,643,739	

* Washington, Alaska, Montana, Idaho cooperative agreement.

** The general fund portion is 70% of the total. Slots = total served.

Modification Request

The Carl Perkins Scholarship Program is a federally-funded program that provides \$5,000 scholarships to outstanding high school students to encourage them to pursue careers as teachers. The legislation requires that the recipient teach at the elementary or secondary level for two years for each year of scholarship assistance. A recipient who does not

complete the teaching obligation is required to repay the amount of the scholarship prorated according to the teaching obligation not completed.

Appropriation authority was added by budget amendment in FY86.

FY88 = \$ 50,000

FY89 = \$ 50,000

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER ED

S-61

ED. FOR ECON. SECURITY GRANT
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	.00	.00
Operating Expenses	3,444.36	0	1,364	1,364
Grants	114,132.86	0	56,636	56,636
Total Program Costs	\$117,577.22	\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	117,577.22	0	58,000	58,000
Total Funding Costs	\$117,577.22	\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000
Modified Level Services	117,577.22	0	58,000	58,000
Total Service Costs	\$117,577.22	\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000

Program Description

The federal Education for Economic Security Act provides funds to be used to upgrade the teaching skills of teachers in the mathematics and science disciplines. Grants are awarded to all institutions of higher education within the state on a competitive basis. Priorities for the grants are:

1. Inservice training for elementary, secondary and vocational school teachers to improve their teaching skills in the fields of mathematics and science.

2. Retraining teachers who are currently teaching without proper certification in mathematics and science.
3. Retraining teachers who are currently teaching in other disciplines so they will specialize in teaching mathematics and science.
4. Traineeship programs for new teachers who will specialize in mathematics and science.

Budget Issues

This program was added by budget amendment in FY86.
FY88 = \$ 58,000 FY89 = \$ 58,000

COMMUNITY COLLEGE ASSISTANCE
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	.00	.00
Local Assistance	3,184,163.68	3,102,520	3,119,852	3,093,392
Total Program Costs	\$3,184,163.68	\$3,102,520	\$3,119,852	\$3,093,392
General Fund	3,184,163.68	3,102,520	3,119,852	3,093,392
Total Funding Costs	\$3,184,163.68	\$3,102,520	\$3,119,852	\$3,093,392
Current Level Services	3,184,163.68	3,102,520	3,119,852	3,093,392
Total Service Costs	\$3,184,163.68	\$3,102,520	\$3,119,852	\$3,093,392

Program Description

The Community College Program distributes funds appropriated by the legislature for the support of Montana's three community colleges: Miles City Community College, Flathead Valley Community College, and Dawson Community College. The 1981 Legislature implemented a funding formula developed by the Legislative Finance Committee, which is addressed in sections 20-15-310 and 20-15-312, MCA.

Budget Issues

The reduction of appropriation authority during FY87 effectively reduced the percent of the community colleges' general fund support from 52% of their total current unrestricted budgets to 49%. That proportion of general fund support was continued through the 1989 biennium.

Student FTE enrollment projections were frozen at Fall 1986 levels for the 1989 biennium. The support cost per FTE student used in the Executive Budget calculations is \$3.694 per student. This support cost reflects the reduced appropriation authority for both operations and the pay plan resulting from the June Special Session.

The distribution of student FTE, total unrestricted budget and recommended general fund support for each community college is:

FY88*	FTE	TOTAL BUDGET	GENERAL FUND
Dawson CC	406	\$ 1,517,764	\$ 743,704
Flathead Valley CC	900	3,342,600	1,637,874
Miles CC	403	1,506,682	738,274
Totals	1,709	\$ 6,367,046	\$ 3,119,852

* Includes \$18,000 for each unit's audit, of which general fund pays 49%, or \$8,820 per unit.

FY89	FTE	TOTAL BUDGET	GENERAL FUND
Dawson CC	406	\$ 1,499,764	\$ 734,884
Flathead Valley CC	900	3,324,600	1,629,054
Miles CC	403	\$ 1,488,682	\$ 729,454
Totals	1,709	\$ 6,313,046	\$ 3,093,392

MUS GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM
 Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988 FY 1989	
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	2.50	2.50
Personal Services	0.00	0	72,338	72,245
Operating Expenses	0.00	0	332,636	382,601
Benefits and Claims	0.00	0	8,211,000	8,731,800
Total Program Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$8,615,974	\$9,186,646
Proprietary Fund	0.00	0	8,615,974	9,186,646
Total Funding Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$8,615,974	\$9,186,646
Modified Level Services	0.00	0	8,615,974	9,186,646
Total Service Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$8,615,974	\$9,186,646

Program Description

The Montana University System Group Insurance program provides a partially self-insured insurance plan for university system employees, including all authorized affiliated group employees.

Creation of the plan was authorized by the Board of Regents in June, 1984.

Budget Issues

This program was transferred from an auxiliary fund account at the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology into a proprietary fund account within the Commissioner's Office. The plan had been accounted in the

auxiliary fund due to the concern that interest earnings on plan reserves might be deposited in the state's general fund rather than be returned to the program reserves to continue the viability of the group insurance effort. The establishment of the plan was authorized in June, 1984. The program was added to the Commissioner's Office by budget amendment in FY87. Programs added by budget amendment are automatically considered modifications in the next biennium's budget recommendations.

The staff level for administering this program was authorized at 2.50 FTE. Staff support from the Commissioner's administration program was transferred to this program in an aggregate of .65 FTE of that total.

TALENT SEARCH
 Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988 FY 1989	
Full Time Equivalent Employees	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Personal Services	120,620.93	116,112	120,600	120,505
Operating Expenses	37,173.07	49,360	33,034	33,009
Total Program Costs	\$157,794.00	\$165,472	\$153,634	\$153,514
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	157,794.00	165,472	153,634	153,514
Total Funding Costs	\$157,794.00	\$165,472	\$153,634	\$153,514
Current Level Services	157,794.00	165,472	153,634	153,514
Total Service Costs	\$157,794.00	\$165,472	\$153,634	\$153,514

Program Description

Talent Search is a federally funded program to provide career and financial aid counseling to students who are either low-income, physically handicapped, or culturally deprived. The program's objectives are to decrease the high school dropout rate in targeted high schools and to increase

enrollment of disadvantaged students in Montana's post-secondary institutions.

Budget Issues

The amount of the base reduction for unfunded pay plan is \$2,533. That amount was removed from the base.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER ED

S-63

COMMISSIONERS APPROP DISTRI
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	.00	.00
Transfers	97,115,968.00	94,811,155	91,753,897	91,855,007
Total Program Costs	\$97,115,968.00	\$94,811,155	\$91,753,897	\$91,855,007
General Fund	82,731,968.00	76,762,155	78,829,897	78,730,007
State Special Revenue Fund	14,384,000.00	18,049,000	12,924,000	13,125,000
Total Funding Costs	\$97,115,968.00	\$94,811,155	\$91,753,897	\$91,855,007
Current Level Services	97,115,968.00	94,811,155	91,753,897	91,855,007
Total Service Costs	\$97,115,968.00	\$94,811,155	\$91,753,897	\$91,855,007

Program Description

The Distribution Program serves as the vehicle for transfer of general fund and six mill levy fund appropriations to all units of the Montana University System.

Budget Issues

The general fund and six-mill levy revenues are transferred to the units of the university system through this program in

the Commissioner's Office. The other funds appropriated for support of the system are appropriated through the individual units.

The millage amounts included for support of the system reflect the assumptions of statewide taxable valuation adopted by the Governor's Revenue Estimating Advisory Council at their November 10, 1986, meeting and the impact of the Governor's revenue proposals.

WELLNESS FUNDS
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	.00	.00
Operating Expenses	0.00	0	1,680	2,000
Total Program Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,680	\$2,000
Agency Fund	0.00	0	1,680	2,000
Total Funding Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,680	\$2,000
Modified Level Services	0.00	0	1,680	2,000
Total Service Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$1,680	\$2,000

Program Description

The Wellness Program is intended to contain health insurance costs by helping university system employees and their families maintain or improve their physical and mental health. The program consists of employee education on healthy lifestyles. Risk reduction activities related to blood

pressure, diet, alcohol and tobacco use, and exercise are sponsored by the program.

Budget Issues

This program will be implemented in FY88 with funds from the Montana University System Group Insurance program.

FED INDIRECT COST RECOVERIES
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	.00	.00
Operating Expenses	0.00	0	12,081	12,131
Total Program Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$12,081	\$12,131
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	0.00	0	12,081	12,131
Total Funding Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$12,081	\$12,131
Modified Level Services	0.00	0	12,081	12,131
Total Service Costs	\$0.00	\$0	\$12,081	\$12,131

Program Description

This program separately accounts for federal indirect cost recovery funds received by the Commissioner's Office. The funds will pay for support services provided by the general

funded administration program to the federal programs within the Office.

Budget Issues

This program was established by budget amendment in FY87. It was set up in response to accounting requirements

that agencies record a general fund revenue and a federal fund expenditure when paying statewide cost allocation portions of federal indirect cost recoveries. This agency previ-

ously reversed federal revenues and did not need appropriation authority for expenditures.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988	Recommendation FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	4.90	4.90	5.95	5.95
Personal Services	137,270.52	139,500	171,239	171,034
Operating Expenses	544,617.20	1,045,619	652,348	699,456
Equipment	4,631.36	10,000	0	0
Total Program Costs	\$686,519.08	\$1,195,119	\$823,587	\$870,490
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	686,519.08	1,195,119	823,587	870,490
Total Funding Costs	\$686,519.08	\$1,195,119	\$823,587	\$870,490
Current Level Services	686,519.08	1,195,119	788,721	834,771
Modified Level Services	0.00	0	34,866	35,719
Total Service Costs	\$686,519.08	\$1,195,119	\$823,587	\$870,490

Program Description

The staff of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program provide administrative coordination of the state's authorized student loan program. The program began July 1, 1980, to make improved opportunities for education available to students by guaranteeing loans from private lending institutions.

Budget Issues

The amount of the unfunded pay plan reduced from this program's operating base is \$10,800. Staff level increases by .05 FTE from the Commissioner's administration program.

The approximately \$100,000 increase in this program over the FY86 base is directly related to the maturation process for this program. Expanding loan volume should continue for another three years. (It typically takes eight to ten years for a student loan program to mature - Montana's program is six years old.) Servicing fees are the largest operating cost. Fees are calculated on the basis of .003 of the outstanding

loan value. In FY86 the loan value was \$135 - \$150 million; in FY87 it is projected at \$150 - \$160 million. In FY88, the loan value is projected to be \$175 million and FY89 is projected at \$200 million.

Modification Request

An additional staff member and related operating expenses is recommended for this program. The 1.00 FTE would be a Program Consultation and Assessment Specialist who would assist in the review of schools and lenders in the GSL program. Approximately thirty schools and 180 lenders must be reviewed every two years to meet Department of Education requirements. This position will enable the program to achieve that standard and to provide about 25 workshops and training sessions for school and lender financial aid personnel.

FY88 = \$ 34,866

FY89 = \$ 35,719

Agency Summary
Budget Detail Summary

	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988 FY 1989	
Full Time Equivalent Employees	.00	.00	.00	.00
Personal Services	5,600.00	4,046	11,200	11,200
Operating Expenses	16,985.50	18,246	166,286	16,341
Total Agency Costs	\$22,585.50	\$22,292	\$177,486	\$27,541
General Fund	22,585.50	22,292	177,486	27,541
Total Funding Costs	\$22,585.50	\$22,292	\$177,486	\$27,541
Current Level Services	22,585.50	22,292	27,486	27,541
Modified Level Services	0.00	0	150,000	0
Total Service Costs	\$22,585.50	\$22,292	\$177,486	\$27,541

Agency Description

The Montana Constitution gives the Board of Regents the authority to supervise, coordinate, manage, and control the Montana University System (Article X, Section 9). The Regents also supervise and coordinate the three community colleges (Flathead Valley, Miles City, and Dawson). To carry out these duties, the regents review existing programs, explore new program needs, establish new programs, and relocate or terminate programs. The regents also evaluate university presidents, make system-wide budget recommendations to the Executive and Legislature, supervise federal higher education programs, and operate a guaranteed student loan program.

Policy Issues

In October of 1986, the Commissioner of Higher Education submitted an issues report to the Board of Regents. The report was prepared by university system staff in response to the Board's request for a working document that would assist them in determining the future of the Montana university system in a way that would adjust to the difficult economic conditions in the state without impairing the academic integrity of the system. In November, the Board conducted public hearings on those recommendations for programmatic and structural changes that it considered feasible to explore further. The Board will make no final recommendations until after their meeting in December, 1986. Therefore, the budgets for the university system reflect structure and assumptions of the existing configuration.

The amount of the cut to be taken out of the base for the Regents' administration program is \$704. This amount was removed from the operating base. Per diem allowance increases by 100% because the base was incorrectly appropriated using \$25 per day instead of the statutorily correct \$50 per day.

Modification Request

In his 1985 State of the State message, Governor Schwinden encouraged the Montana University System to involve the private sector in an "accountability" examination of programs and operations "...to determine how best to put Montanans' money to work for higher education."

The university system indicated that it did not have the resources available to finance such an undertaking.

This modification provides a biennial appropriation of \$150,000 of general fund to support the creation of a Management Council of private sector task force members. The Council will recommend methods and procedures for providing university system services in a more cost effective and efficient manner while maintaining the quality of delivery systems. Its focus will be on managerial accountability and administrative control, identifying specific areas where further, in-depth reviews appear to be justified. The Council will suggest managerial, operational and organizational improvements for consideration by the Board of Regents, the Governor and the Legislature.

Biennial appropriation = FY88 = \$150,000

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER EDUCATION
COMPARISON OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL

	FTE FY '89	- - - - - Biennium - - - - - General Fund	Total Funds
Executive Budget	25.35	\$6,241,010	\$12,809,650
LFA Current Level	25.35	6,034,167	12,846,852
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>0.00</u>	<u>\$ 206,843</u>	<u>\$ (37,202)</u>

The executive budget has \$37,202 less total funds than LFA current level, but is \$206,843 higher in general fund. This difference in general fund is due to: (1) the executive using \$164,071 less of the education coal tax interest earnings, (2) the executive funding the administration program with \$18,172 more for the biennium, and (3) the executive funding \$24,600 more in the student assistance program. In student assistance the executive budget has \$21,000 less for work study, but \$45,600 more for dentistry students.

The executive funded the federal talent search program \$16,349 less than the LFA current level and the federal student loan program is \$63,625 less than LFA current level.

MODIFIED REQUESTS

	FTE FY '89	- - - - - Biennium - - - - - General Fund	Total Funds
Executive Budget	3.50	\$ -0-	\$18,117,097
LFA Current Level	3.50	-0-	18,261,976
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>0.00</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ (144,879)</u>

The executive reduced the agency's modified budget requests by \$144,879 or 0.8 percent.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Budget Item	Actual	Appropriated	- - Current Level - -		% Change 1987-89 Biennium
	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	
F.T.E.	26.50	26.50	25.35	25.35	(1.15)
Personal Service	\$ 825,125	\$ 821,707	\$ 835,444	\$ 835,043	1.4
Operating Expense	792,635	1,296,985	926,109	959,815	(9.7)
Equipment	22,149	12,500	7,000	12,500	(43.7)
Total Operating Costs	\$1,639,909	\$2,131,192	\$1,768,553	\$1,807,358	(5.2)
Non-Operating Costs	4,632,395	4,628,369	4,639,702	4,631,239	0.1
Total Expenditures	\$6,272,304 =====	\$6,759,561 =====	\$6,408,255 =====	\$6,438,597 =====	(1.4) =====
<u>Fund Sources</u>					
General Fund	\$2,813,473	\$1,566,896	\$3,096,284	\$2,937,883	37.8
State Special	2,421,328	3,622,074	2,122,111	2,259,960	(27.5)
Federal Revenue	1,037,503	1,570,591	1,189,860	1,240,754	(6.8)
Total Funds	\$6,272,304 =====	\$6,759,561 =====	\$6,408,255 =====	\$6,438,597 =====	(1.4) =====

ISSUES:	- - - - Fiscal 1988 - - - -		- - - - Fiscal 1989 - - - -	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
1. Student Payments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Number of Slots				
Option A:	\$(134,400)	\$ -0-	\$(136,800)	\$ -0-
Option B:	(89,600)	-0-	(91,200)	-0-
Option C:	(67,200)	-0-	(68,400)	-0-
Option D:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

The Commissioner of Higher Education is the chief administrative officer of the university system, appointed by the Board of Regents as provided by Article X, Section 9, Subsection (2) of the 1972 Constitution. The Commissioner and agency personnel are responsible for providing research, leadership, technical assistance, and staff support to the Board of Regents and higher education agencies to enable coordination, consistent regulations and management, evaluation of policies and programs, and long-range planning. The agency provides budgetary planning and funds distribution for the system, as well as administration for both the state and federal student financial assistance programs. The Commissioner's duties also include serving as secretary to the Board of Regents, participating as a nonvoting member of the state Board of Education, and appointing a librarian to the state Library Commission.

There is a net loss of 1.15 FTE comprised of a 1.20 FTE reduction in administration which is offset by a 0.05 FTE increase in the student loan program. The decrease of 9.7 percent in operating expense results primarily from a change of accounting methods in the federally-funded Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

Non-operating costs for the Student Assistance Program increase 0.1 percent due to rising fees for WICHE and WAMI.

General fund increases by 37.8 percent because of the 27.5 percent decrease in state special education coal tax trust fund interest earnings. This reduction is caused by the Special Session III fiscal 1987 one-time general fund cut of \$940,701 and increase in state special revenue by a like amount in order to utilize the education coal tax trust fund balance, as well as a 1989 biennium revenue decrease in the coal tax trust fund earnings. Federal revenue for talent search and student loans decreases 6.8 percent because there was a \$500,000 appropriation for fiscal 1987 cash flow purposes that is no longer required.

The four current level programs in this agency are Administration, Student Assistance, Talent Search, and Guaranteed Student Loan.

ADMINISTRATION					
Budget Item	Actual Fiscal 1986	Appropriated Fiscal 1987	- - Current Level - - Fiscal 1988 Fiscal 1989		% Change 1987-89 Biennium
F.T.E.	15.60	15.60	14.40	14.40	(1.20)
Personal Service	\$567,232	\$557,043	\$570,361	\$570,209	1.4
Operating Expense	210,845	211,058	215,832	203,895	(0.5)
Equipment	17,518	2,500	2,500	2,500	(75.0)
Total Expenditures	\$795,595 =====	\$770,601 =====	\$788,693 =====	\$776,604 =====	(0.1) =====
Fund Sources					
General Fund	\$795,595 =====	\$770,601 =====	\$788,693 =====	\$776,604 =====	(0.1) =====

The Administration budget provides funding for the major functions of the commissioner's office, including coordination of university system units with regard to academic planning and curriculum review; budgetary planning and funds distribution; legal services; and labor negotiation policies and procedures. This budget also provides staff support and supplies for the Student Assistance Program.

Administration personnel decrease 1.2 FTE due to agency and current level reductions. Personal service increases 1.4 percent because vacancy savings is less in the 1989 biennium than in the 1987 biennium. Operating expenses decrease 0.5 percent due primarily to the higher appropriated level for fiscal 1987. The 75 percent decrease in equipment is consistent with the agency's request. There is a 0.1 percent decrease in general fund which is the only revenue source for administration.

Fiscal 1986: Comparison of Actual Expenses to the Appropriation

The following table compares fiscal 1986 actual expenditures and funding to allocations as anticipated by the 1985 legislature.

Table 1
Comparison of Actual Expenses to Appropriated Expenses

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
F.T.E.	15.60	15.60	0.00
Personal Service	\$585,863	\$567,232	\$ 18,631
Operating Expense	219,346	210,845	8,501
Equipment	394	17,518	(17,124)
Total Exp. and Gen. Fund	<u>\$805,603</u>	<u>\$795,595</u>	<u>\$-10,008-</u>

The \$18,631 difference in personal service resulted primarily from the deputy commissioner position being vacant part of the year. The \$8,501 operating expense difference included \$2,000 in contracted services, \$6,000 in communications, and \$501 in repair and maintenance. After spending \$17,124 more than budgeted on equipment, including \$2,088 for a multi-user computer and \$15,036 for office furniture, the net total expenditures difference was \$10,008 less than appropriated.

Current Level Adjustments

Personal Service. Personnel for administration decrease by 1.2 FTE, with a 0.70 FTE reduction made by the agency in fiscal 1987 and a further reduction of 0.50 FTE occurring in the 1989 biennium.

In fiscal 1987 the agency responded to the general fund and pay plan cuts by reducing 0.40 professional FTE and 0.30 classified FTE, leaving 14.9 FTE in the program. The cut FTE were transferred to other programs, with 0.05 FTE going to Guaranteed Student Loan and 0.65 FTE working in the university system group insurance program. For the 1989 biennium, there is a current level additional reduction of 0.50 professional FTE in the legal counsel staff, leaving 1.50 FTE legal staff to provide those functions.

After the reductions, personal service increases 1.4 percent to \$570,361 in fiscal 1988 and \$570,209 in fiscal 1989 due to a \$14,447 decrease in vacancy savings from fiscal 1987 to fiscal 1989. Vacancy savings of 4 percent are \$23,735 and \$23,727 for the two years of the 1989 biennium. Personal service decreases by \$155 in fiscal 1989 as a result of calculations for increases in FICA and workers' compensation offset by the reduction for one less working day.

Operating Expense. Table 2 shows a net increase of \$4,987 in operating expense from fiscal 1986 to 1988.

Table 2
Current Level Adjustments to Administration Operating Expense

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>FY 1986 Actual</u>	<u>(Decrease) Increase</u>	<u>FY 1988 Current Level</u>
Consultation	\$ 4,796	\$(2,254)	\$ 2,542
Insurance	2,263	881	3,144
Janitorial	7,366	(166)	7,200
Legal Fees	15	1,000	1,015
Payroll Service Fees	477	-0-	477
Audit	7,351	5,589	12,940
Computer Processing	10,328	4,036	14,364
Supplies and Services	4,518	(1,377)	3,141
Books and Subscriptions	7,829	(2,243)	5,586
Travel	21,876	(378)	21,498
Electricity	7,608	1,503	9,111
Trash Removal	562	(80)	482
Bldgs and Grounds	353	(10)	343
Computer Maintenance	4,084	222	4,306
Job Candidate Expense	2,124	(1,124)	1,000
All Other	129,295	(612)	128,836
Total	<u>\$210,845</u>	<u>\$ 4,987</u>	<u>\$215,832</u>

There are increases of \$12,231 for insurance, audit, computer processing, electricity, and computer maintenance. These increases are primarily due to inflation. In addition, legal fees increase by \$1,000 to allow for consultation after the 0.50 FTE legal staff reduction.

Decreases total \$8,244 and include \$2,254 in consultation fees and travel due to completion of a management study in fiscal 1986. Various supplies and services such as photographs, engraving, office items, and one-time safety supplies are reduced by \$1,377 to the appropriated level. Books and subscriptions are cut \$2,243 because, even though the agency is located across the street from the library and pays dues to five national organizations which include reference materials, the agency purchased 62 reference books in fiscal 1986, increasing expenditures by \$1,382 over fiscal 1985, and subscribed to 21 periodicals for a 156 percent increase over fiscal 1985. Current level increases books by 18 percent over fiscal 1985 and subscriptions by 86 percent.

Travel is reduced by \$378 for one-time airplane rental and other general costs. One-time job candidate expenses of \$1,124 are deleted and miscellaneous reductions total \$612.

Fiscal 1989 operating expense decreases by \$11,937. There is removal of the fiscal 1988 audit costs of \$12,940 and a Department of Administration reduction of \$488 in computer processing. These reductions are offset by inflation increases of \$69 for telephone, \$1,421 for electricity, and \$1 for gasoline.

Equipment. There is a 75 percent decrease in equipment to \$2,500 each year of the biennium for two Wang personal computers. The computers are included in current level because they will provide a total of four computers to assist a staff of 14.40 FTE. No other equipment was requested by the agency for administration.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Budget Item	Actual	Appropriated	- - Current Level - -		% Change
	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	1987-89 Biennium
WICHE Dues	\$ 53,000	\$ 56,000	\$ 59,000	\$ 62,000	11.0
WICHE Assistance	1,943,586	1,846,300	1,875,234	1,769,068	(3.8)
WAMI	1,813,315	1,898,619	1,898,618	1,991,721	4.8
MN Rural Dentistry	108,000	111,000	90,400	92,000	(16.7)
Student Incentive Grants	368,172	385,000	385,000	385,000	2.2
NDSL	55,322	55,000	55,000	55,000	(0.3)
Work Study	291,000	276,450	276,450	276,450	(0.3)
Total Expenditures	\$4,632,395 =====	\$4,628,369 =====	\$4,639,702 =====	\$4,631,239 =====	0.1 =====

Fund Sources

General Fund	\$2,017,878	\$ 796,295	\$2,307,591	\$2,161,279	58.8
State Special	2,421,328	3,622,074	2,122,111	2,259,960	(27.5)
Federal Revenue	193,189	210,000	210,000	210,000	4.2
Total Funds	\$4,632,395 =====	\$4,628,369 =====	\$4,639,702 =====	\$4,631,239 =====	0.1 =====

ISSUES:	- - - - Fiscal 1988 - - - -		- - - - Fiscal 1989 - - - -	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
1. Student Payments	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Number of Slots				
Option A:	\$(134,400)	\$-0-	\$(136,800)	\$-0-
Option B:	(89,600)	-0-	(91,200)	-0-
Option C:	(67,200)	-0-	(68,400)	-0-
Option D:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

The Student Assistance Program includes interstate student assistance through WICHE, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education; WAMI, the Washington, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho medical education program; and the Minnesota Rural Dentistry (MRD) education program. It also includes the State Student Incentive Grants Program (SSIG), which receives federal matching funds, the National Direct Student Loan Program (NDSL), and the state-funded College Work Study Program.

Fiscal 1986: Comparison of Actual Expenses to the Appropriation

The following table compares fiscal 1986 actual expenditures and funding to allocations as anticipated by the 1985 legislature.

Table 3
Comparison of Actual Expenses to Appropriated Expenses

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
WICHE Dues	\$ 53,000	\$ 53,000	\$ -0-
WICHE Assistance	1,943,900	1,943,586	314
WAMI	1,817,238	1,813,315	3,923
MN Rural Dentistry	108,000	108,000	-0-
Student Incentive Grants	385,000	368,172	16,828
NDSL	60,000	55,322	4,678
Work Study	291,000	291,000	-0-
Total Expenses	<u>\$4,658,138</u>	<u>\$4,632,395</u>	<u>\$25,743</u>
<u>Funding</u>			
General Fund	\$ 2,026,496	\$2,017,878	\$ 8,618
State Special	2,421,642	2,421,328	314
Federal Revenue	210,000	193,189	16,811
Total Funds	<u>\$4,658,138</u>	<u>\$4,632,395</u>	<u>\$25,743</u>

Student assistance expenses were \$25,743 less than appropriated for fiscal 1986. The most significant difference was a \$16,811 reduction of federal matching funds for the State Student Incentive Grants Program, which also meant that \$17 of SSIG general fund match was not required, for a total grant program difference of \$16,828. There was a total general fund difference of \$8,618 comprised of the SSIG \$17 match together with \$4,678 of the NDSL general fund appropriation and \$3,923 for WAMI. State special education coal tax trust fund interest earnings expenses for WICHE students were \$314 less than appropriated.

Current Level Adjustments

The overall biennium increase in the Student Assistance Program is 0.1 percent, with the largest increase of 11 percent occurring in the WICHE dues which support the operating budget of the 13-state commission located in Boulder, Colorado. WICHE student assistance decreases by 3.8 percent due to a decrease in the number of continuing students in medicine, optometry, occupational therapy, and veterinary medicine. WAMI medical education costs increase by 4.8 percent for 60 continuing students. Minnesota Rural Dentistry costs decrease 16.7 percent due to holding the number of new dentistry students in WICHE and rural dentistry to four as determined by the legislature during the 1985 session. The remaining three student assistance programs are maintained at the fiscal 1987 appropriated level. Current level budget items for the interstate assistance programs are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4
Interstate Student Assistance Programs - Fiscal 1988 and 1989

----- FISCAL 1988 -----						
Program	Continuing Students	New Students	Cost/Slot	Cost Continuing	Cost New	Total Cost
WICHE						
Administrative Dues						\$ 59,000
Student Assistance:						
Medicine	29	6	\$22,400	\$ 649,600	\$134,400	\$ 784,000
Osteopathic Medicine	7	2	10,100	70,700	20,200	90,900
Dentistry*	7	3	11,300	82,867	37,667	120,534
Veterinary Medicine	36	11	16,300	586,800	179,300	766,100
Optometry	10	3	6,200	62,000	18,600	80,600
Occupational Therapy	3	1	4,000	12,000	4,000	16,000
Podiatry	1	1	7,000	7,000	7,000	14,000
Public Health	0	1	3,100	-0-	3,100	3,100
Subtotal	93	28		\$1,470,967	\$404,267	\$1,875,234
Minnesota Dentistry	7	1	\$11,300	\$ 79,100	\$ 11,300	\$ 90,400
WAMI Medicine	60	20	\$31,644	1,898,618		1,898,618
Total	160 ===	49 ==		\$3,448,685 =====	\$415,567 =====	\$3,923,252 =====
----- FISCAL 1989 -----						
WICHE						
Administrative Dues						\$ 62,000
Student Assistance:						
Medicine	23	6	\$22,800	\$ 524,400	\$136,800	\$ 661,200
Osteopathic Medicine	7	2	10,300	72,100	20,600	92,700
Dentistry**	7	3	11,500	84,334	38,334	122,668
Veterinary Medicine	35	10	17,500	612,500	175,000	787,500
Optometry	8	3	6,300	50,400	18,900	69,300
Occupational Therapy	1	1	4,100	4,100	4,100	8,200
Podiatry	2	1	7,100	14,200	7,100	21,300
Public Health	1	1	3,100	3,100	3,100	6,200
Subtotal	84	27		\$1,365,134	\$403,934	\$1,769,068
Minnesota Dentistry	7	1	\$11,500	\$ 80,500	\$ 11,500	\$ 92,000
WAMI Medicine	60	20	33,195	1,991,721	-0-	1,991,721
Total	151 ===	48 ==		\$3,437,355 =====	\$415,434 =====	\$3,914,789 =====

*There is an additional charge of \$3,767 for 1 continuing and 1 new accelerated student.

**There is an additional charge of \$3,834 for 1 continuing and 1 new accelerated student.

Interstate Student Aid. In fiscal 1988 there is a total of 209 students, comprised of 160 continuing and 49 new enrollees. The WICHE program includes 93 continuing and 28 new students at a total cost of \$1,875,234. By comparison, in fiscal 1987, there were 103 continuing and 27 new WICHE students for a total of 130. In fiscal 1986 there were 142 WICHE students. As shown in Table 5, the average fiscal 1988 cost of all WICHE slots decreases 1.7 percent due to the \$2,000 cut in public health fees. The cost per slot increases for each of the remaining seven fields, ranging from a 1.4 percent increase in podiatry to a 14 percent increase in veterinary medicine. There are additional fiscal 1989 increases for all fields except public health.

Table 5
Cost Changes in Interstate Slots: Fiscal 1987-1989

WICHE	FY 1987 Cost/Slot	FY 1988 Cost/Slot	FY 1987-88 % Increase	FY 1989 Cost/Slot	FY 1987-89 % Increase
Medicine	\$22,000	\$22,400	1.8	\$22,800	3.6
Osteopathic Medicine	9,900	10,100	2.0	10,300	4.0
Dentistry	11,100	11,300	1.8	11,500	3.6
Veterinary Medicine	14,300	16,300	14.0	17,500	22.4
Optometry	6,100	6,200	1.6	6,300	3.3
Occupational Therapy	3,900	4,000	2.6	4,100	5.1
Podiatry	6,900	7,000	1.4	7,100	2.9
Public Health	5,100	3,100	(39.2)	3,100	(39.2)
WICHE Subtotal			(1.7)		0.7
Minnesota Dentistry	11,100	11,300	1.8	11,500	3.6
WAMI	31,644	31,644	-0-	33,195	4.9

Minnesota Rural Dentistry has seven continuing and one new student at a total fiscal 1988 cost of \$90,400. Although the agency requested three new students each year of the 1989 biennium in the rural dentistry program, it also requested three new WICHE dentistry students each year. The 1985 legislature decided to allow a total of four new dentistry students in each year of the 1987 biennium due to documentation of an oversupply of these professionals until at least the year 2000. Therefore, current level includes a total of four new dentistry students each year of the 1989 biennium, with three in WICHE and one in rural dentistry. The legislature may want to consider language in the appropriations bill, similar to that approved last session, granting transfer authority for these four dentistry students between WICHE and rural dentistry. The cost per slot is the same in both programs.

The WAMI medical students include 60 continuing at the University of Washington School of Medicine at a total fiscal 1988 cost of \$1,898,618, plus 20 first-year students enrolled at Montana State University. The cost of the WAMI program does not increase in fiscal 1988 but the cost per student goes up \$1,551 or 4.9 percent in fiscal 1989.

Federal Student Aid. The State Student Incentive Grants Program (SSIG) and the National Direct Student Loan Program (NDSL) are the two federally-funded assistance components. Student incentive grants are continued at \$385,000 each year of the biennium. This total includes \$175,000 of general fund in fiscal 1988 and

\$175,000 in fiscal 1989, with \$210,000 federal match each year. If the federal funds were reduced, any general fund balance would revert. The commissioner's office allocates these incentive grant funds to postsecondary institutions in Montana based on enrollment and each campus financial aid office makes the student awards. The average grant is nearly \$600, which is the maximum allowed by federal regulations.

The direct student loan program is continued with a \$55,000 general fund appropriation each year of the biennium. Federal matching funds, which are awarded directly to colleges and universities throughout the state, are projected to be \$550,000. The purpose of this program is to provide short-term loans at low interest rates to help students with cash flow and expenses while they remain in college. Before the state fiscal year begins, each campus reports to the commissioner's office on the amount of loan funds available and general fund match is distributed accordingly before the school year begins. If the campuses have more loan monies available than anticipated, as occurred in fiscal 1985, then the state matching funds are prorated. If less federal money is appropriated, then the general fund reverts.

State Work Study. This student aid program continues at the fiscal 1987 level with \$276,450 of general fund each year of the biennium for a 0.3 percent decrease. State work study is designed to enable the six units and the community colleges to employ students part-time. The general fund appropriation is allocated to the institutions based on enrollment and each campus provides 30 percent matching funds.

ISSUE 1: STUDENT PAYMENTS

If WICHE, WAMI, and Minnesota Rural Dentistry students were responsible for reimbursing the state for a portion of the support fees paid on their behalf by the commissioner's office, the cost to the Montana taxpayer would be reduced and operation of these programs would be consistent with five other states in the western region. House Bill 30, the appropriations bill approved during Special Session III, includes the provision that all students applying for fiscal 1988 participation in these programs are to be notified by the commissioner's office that the 1987 legislature may enact a requirement that entering students are to pay back a percentage of their support fee.

During Special Session III both the House and the Senate adopted amendments to the appropriations bill requiring partial repayment of fees, although these provisions were later deleted. The final language considered during the closing days of that session is presented below as a starting point for continuing the dialogue on this issue:

Beginning in fiscal 1987, all new and re-entering students supported by the WICHE, WAMI, and Minnesota Rural Dentistry programs shall be responsible for repaying the State of Montana 25 percent of their support fees paid by the state to the receiving institution for their field of study. Repayment shall commence within one year from graduation, leaving the program, or completion of any minimum residency requirements necessary to begin practice, and shall be fully repaid within ten years after the repayment start date at 5 percent annual interest. The provisions of this amendment are to be administered by the Commissioner of Higher Education. A proprietary account shall be established for the purpose of collecting the principal and interest payments.

There were five primary points of clarification in the above language that dealt with questions raised on the floor of one or both houses. These five considerations are summarized as follows:

(1) Whether to base repayment on the support fee or on the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition and fees at the institution being attended. The language above stipulates that students are to be responsible for repaying a fixed percentage of the support fee for their chosen field. This fee is paid by the state, reviewed by the legislature every biennium as part of the appropriations process, and known to all parties involved, whereas the tuition and fees charged by more than 26 institutions in 11 states are subject to change and costly to verify.

(2) Whether to include all students or only new and re-entering students in the repayment requirement. The language above would phase-in the payment schedule by beginning with new and re-entering students the first year and adding new and re-entering students every year until all are covered by the provision. This responds to potential implied contractual rights by exempting all continuing students who were accepted in one of the programs during the last three years and who have continued with uninterrupted participation in the education support programs.

(3) Whether to begin the repayment requirement immediately upon graduation or to allow time for residency training. It was proposed that the language be written to allow completion of minimum residency requirements necessary to begin practice, thereby avoiding the possible hardship of payments beginning at graduation, but also precluding delays due to years of advanced training and continuing education that might occur with a "perpetual student."

(4) What percentage of the support fee shall be repaid and what interest rate shall be charged. Repayment was discussed for both 25 percent and 50 percent of the support fee. A 5 percent annual interest rate was frequently mentioned. There was no clear consensus on this point.

(5) Whether to include a provision for service in the state in lieu of some or all of the cash payback; and if so, whether working in geographical areas with special need for their specialty should cause a reduction in service time and/or payment amount. Due to the possible additional administrative cost of this requirement, as well as the belief that it was not wise to try to force young professionals to live and work in Montana if they did not wish to do so, a service option was not included in the draft language. However, Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 was amended to ask the Board of Regents to report on the service option to the Fiftieth Legislature.

A brief comparison of the major student payment or repayment provisions in five other western states is presented in Table 6.

Table 6
Student Payment Requirements for State Support in the WICHE,
WAMI, or MRD Programs in Other Western States

<u>State</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Student Payment Requirements</u>
Arizona	1953S	Service 1 year for each year of support or payback 50 percent + interest from date completed.
Colorado	1978	Service 1 year for each year of support or payback 100 percent + interest after 1 year grace.
Idaho	1980	WICHE and WAMI medical students pay \$3,136 each year while attending medical school.
Nevada	1977	Pay 25 percent with no interest prior to matriculation or 25 percent + interest from date of entry + 3 years of service or pay remaining 75 percent.
Wyoming	1975	WICHE medical students pay \$1,000 each year while in school, plus 3 years of service or pay 100 percent at no interest.

The amounts students pay towards the cost of state support in the region ranges from 25 percent prior to university enrollment in Nevada to 100 percent when there is no service in Colorado and Nevada. Idaho medical students pay \$3,136 each year towards the support fee while they are attending medical school. Wyoming medical students pay \$1,000 each year while attending medical school and reimburse 100 percent of the state fee if they do not practice there for three years. Interest rates charged range from none in Wyoming to rates that begin when a student enrolls in a university and are adjusted regularly by the legislature.

In four of the states there is a service option that may waive all or a portion of the payment requirement. In Arizona the service requirement may be lowered to six months for each year of support if practice is in a geographic area that has exceptional need for the service as determined by the state licensing board. Colorado dropped its requirement and incentive to establish practice in an unserved area in 1981, in part because there were questions as to whether some of the remaining areas had the potential to support a viable practice.

The primary purpose of the WICHE, WAMI, and MRD interstate programs is to provide access for students to professional programs which are not available in Montana. From the state's viewpoint, it is usually considered less expensive to pay the fees for students to go to other states than it is to fund an in-state health graduate program. There are two points related to this purpose that arise when the payment provisions are discussed:

(1) Requiring students to pay some of the costs would not deny them access to the programs and repayment may be considered as a kind of insurance that there will be sufficient funds to continue providing these interstate services to future students.

(2) These three interstate programs provide for graduate education in health professions at state expense. There are other students who must also go out of state for their professional education, but they must pay the full out-of-state tuition and fees without any help from the state. To at least some observers it appears equitable that those who obtain their out-of-state graduate education with help from the state should pay back a portion of that support.

Two options are presented, one for a repayment plan and one for no action. Any provision for payback adopted by the Fiftieth Legislature would be added to Title 20, Chapter 25, Part 8, MCA, rather than to the general appropriations bill, because general appropriation bills are viewed legally as temporary and, therefore, are not codified.

Option A: Adopt a repayment plan for WICHE, WAMI, and Minnesota Rural Dentistry

Option B: Do not adopt a repayment plan for WICHE, WAMI, and Minnesota Rural Dentistry.

ISSUE 2: NUMBER OF SLOTS

There are three primary reasons for reducing the number of WICHE slots for medical students: (1) lack of return to the state, (2) oversupply, and (3) cost savings. These reasons for reducing WICHE slots are explained below.

Lack of Return to the State

Information from the Professional and Occupational Licensing Bureau of the state Department of Commerce and from the WAMI program director indicates that there is a lack of return to practice in the state among professionals who have been supported by Montana appropriations for their graduate education through the interstate programs. Table 7 shows the number and percent of former WICHE, WAMI, and Minnesota Rural Dentistry students who are licensed to practice in the state. There are 629 former students shown with support complete from fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1986 because they either graduated or dropped out of an interstate assistance program during this time period.

Table 7
Number and Percent of Former WICHE, WAMI, and Minnesota Rural Dentistry
Students Licensed in Montana

<u>Field</u>	<u>No. With Support Complete FY 1975-1986</u>	<u>No. Licensed in Montana</u>	<u>Percent Return</u>
Occupational Therapy	21	2	10
Medicine	285	55	19
Public Health	7	2	29
Physical Therapy	17	6	35
Dental Hygiene	14	7	50
Optometry	77	41	53
Podiatry	6	4	67
Dentistry	84	58	69
Veterinary Medicine	<u>118</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>75</u>
Total	<u>629</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>42</u>

Officials at the state licensing bureau report their records show that 263 or 42 percent of these 629 former graduate students currently are licensed to practice in Montana. Table 7 shows that the lowest percentage returning to the state are in occupational therapy, all fields of medicine, and public health. The highest percentages of professionals returning to practice in the state are in veterinary medicine, dentistry, and podiatry. Out-of-state student assistance ended for dental hygiene in fiscal 1980 and for physical therapy in fiscal 1981.

Table 8 summarizes the 200 students being supported in fiscal 1987 by field, as reported by the Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education, and gives a breakdown of the \$3,899,040 program cost. Cost of the three fields with the highest percentage return to the state, namely veterinary medicine, dentistry, and podiatry, is \$906,900 or 23 percent of the total. Cost of the three fields with the lowest percentage return, namely occupational therapy, medicine, and public health, is \$2,888,440 or 74 percent of the total cost.

Table 8
Students and Cost of Fiscal 1987 Out-of-State Support Programs

Field	Number Supported FY 1987	Cost Per Student	Total Cost
Occupational Therapy	4	\$ 3,900	\$ 15,600
Medicine - WAMI	60	31,644	1,898,640
Osteopathic Medicine	9	9,900	89,100
Medicine - WICHE	40	22,000	880,000
Public Health	1	5,100	5,100
Optometry	17	6,100	103,700
Podiatry	3	6,900	20,700
Dentistry - MRD	10	11,100	111,000
Dentistry - WICHE	8	11,100	88,800
Veterinary Medicine	48	14,300	686,400
Total	200		\$3,899,040

Moreover, data reported by the WAMI program director clearly shows that the rate of return for WAMI medical students is higher than the rate of return for WICHE medical students. The WAMI director reports that 235 medical students have been admitted to the program between 1973 and 1985, with 81 either completing their education or dropping out. Of that number, 56 are now in practice, with 21 of them in Montana. This makes a 26 percent return rate for WAMI medical students, compared to the combined WICHE - WAMI return rate of 19 percent shown in Table 7. It may be that WAMI students have a higher return rate because the first year of their educational program is at Montana State University, rather than out of state, and their community clinical education is taught in Billings, Missoula, Kalispell, Whitefish, or Great Falls.

Oversupply of Physicians

An oversupply of physicians by 1990 is reported by a Johns Hopkins University team of researchers. In the New England Journal of Medicine, this team reported that there soon will be tens of thousands more doctors in the United States than actually are needed.

The United States Department of Health and Human Services reports that by the year 2000 there ~~will~~ be nearly 700,000 physicians, which is 80,000 more doctors than this country will need. An American Medical Association study concludes that doctors have seen office visits decline from a weekly average of 101 in 1975 to 79 in 1983. As competition grows, incomes will level off or even drop. According to the medical association, average physician income was \$106,300 in 1983, a decline of 0.3 percent a year since 1973 after inflation is taken into account. Oversupply is beginning to impact both workload and income levels.

Cost Savings

The cost savings from eliminating one WICHE medical slot in fiscal 1988 would be approximately \$93,000. In fiscal 1988, the commissioner's office has requested and current level includes 29 continuing and 6 new WICHE medical students at a cost of \$784,000, plus 60 WAMI medical students at a cost of \$1,898,618. The total state cost of medical interstate student assistance in fiscal 1988 is \$2,682,618.

If all six new slots for WICHE medicine were eliminated in fiscal 1988, the state still would be starting 20 new medical students in the WAMI program. The fiscal 1988 cost savings would be \$134,400 and the fiscal 1989 costs savings would be \$136,800, for total biennium savings of \$271,200. In addition, the 1991 biennium projected savings total \$283,680.

If four new slots for WICHE medicine were eliminated in fiscal 1988, the total biennium savings would be \$180,800. If half of the proposed new medical slots were cut, the total biennium savings would be \$135,600 and the additional 1991 biennium savings are projected to be \$141,840.

Option A: Eliminate all six new WICHE medical slots for savings of \$134,400 in fiscal 1988 and \$136,800 in fiscal 1989.

Option B: Eliminate four new WICHE medical slots for savings of \$89,600 in fiscal 1988 and \$91,200 in fiscal 1989.

Option C: Eliminate three of the new WICHE medical slots for savings of \$67,200 in fiscal 1988 and \$68,400 in fiscal 1989.

Option D: Take no action.

TALENT SEARCH

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>- - Current Level - -</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>1987-89</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Biennium</u>
F.T.E.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
Personal Service	\$120,622	\$119,664	\$121,822	\$121,731	1.4
Operating Expense	37,173	45,808	40,246	39,698	(3.7)
Total Expenditures	\$157,795	\$165,472	\$162,068	\$161,429	0.1
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
<u>Fund Sources</u>					
Federal Revenue	\$157,795	\$165,472	\$162,068	\$161,429	0.1
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Talent Search is a federal program which provides career and financial aid counseling to students who are low income, physically handicapped, or culturally deprived and who need to complete high school or who plan to enroll in postsecondary education. The program has six service coordinators, one each for Blackfeet, Crow,

Flathead, Fort Peck, Great Falls, and Northern Cheyenne. These coordinators provide personal counseling, financial aid assistance, academic counseling, and career planning one-to-one and in small groups. During fiscal 1986, there were 1,138 students served, an increase of 300 over the prior year. Among the high school students served, 97 percent remained in school under the program's drop-out prevention objective and all received services regarding postsecondary options. Among the college-ready participants--graduating seniors, G.E.D. graduates, postsecondary stop-outs/drop-outs, 64 percent successfully enrolled in a postsecondary institution and an additional 10 percent enlisted in the armed services.

There is no change in FTE for talent search. Personal service increases 1.4 percent due to adjustments in benefits and the beginning of longevity pay. Operating expense decreases 3.7 percent because of the higher appropriated level in fiscal 1987. Total expenditures and federal revenue increase 0.1 percent for the 1989 biennium.

Fiscal 1986: Comparison of Actual Expenses to the Appropriation

The following table compares fiscal 1986 actual expenditures and funding to allocations as anticipated by the 1985 legislature.

Table 9
Comparison of Actual Expenses to Appropriated Expenses

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
F.T.E.	6.00	6.00	0.00
Personal Service	\$118,211	\$120,622	\$(2,411)
Operating Expense	<u>49,360</u>	<u>37,173</u>	<u>12,187</u>
Total Exp. and Fed. Funds	<u>\$167,571</u>	<u>\$157,795</u>	<u>\$9,776</u>

Personal service expenses exceeded the appropriation by \$2,411. This overexpenditure was caused by the fact that the \$4,800 health insurance appropriation was for 4.00 FTE coordinators and there were five less-than-full-time people in these positions eligible for health coverage at a fiscal 1986 annual cost of \$6,000. The balance of the difference in personal services was due to a vacancy being filled earlier than projected and the program not meeting its full \$4,835 vacancy savings allocation.

Operating expenses were \$12,187 less than anticipated with major differences occurring in training and educational supplies. The total fiscal 1986 difference between appropriated and actual expenditures was \$9,776.

Current Level Adjustments

The 1.4 percent increase in personal service results from all positions being filled, plus \$93 for the beginning of longevity pay, \$748 for FICA and workers'

compensation increases, and a \$2,382 rise in health insurance to provide coverage for all 4 FTE coordinators. The \$91 decrease in fiscal 1989 is the net reduction caused by one less working day offset by increases for longevity, FICA, and workers' compensation. Vacancy savings of 4 percent is \$5,025 in fiscal 1988 and \$5,017 in fiscal 1989.

Operating expenses increase \$3,073 from fiscal 1986 to 1988, as shown on Table 10.

Table 10
Current Level Adjustments to Operating Expenses

Budget Item	FY 86	(Decrease)	- - - Current Level - - -	
	Actual	Increase	FY 88	FY 89
Consultation	\$ 1,611	\$ -0-	\$ 1,611	\$ 1,876
Insurance	-0-	1,299	1,299	1,299
Janitorial	-0-	166	166	166
Payroll Service Fees	-0-	277	277	277
Audit	469	31	500	-0-
Other Services	240	(240)	-0-	-0-
Computer Processing	135	55	190	184
Printing	592	58	650	300
Telephone	5,047	169	5,216	5,307
Out-of-State Travel	1,176	1,093	2,269	2,269
Miscellaneous Supplies	409	(409)	-0-	-0-
Trash Removal	-0-	16	16	16
Buildings and Grounds	-0-	10	10	10
Indirect Administrative	11,688	548	12,236	12,188
All Other	15,806	-0-	15,806	15,806
Total Operating Expenses	\$37,173 =====	\$ 3,073 =====	\$40,246 =====	\$39,698 =====

Consultation remains at the fiscal 1986 level of \$1,611 in fiscal 1988 and increases by \$265 in fiscal 1989 as requested for staff training. Insurance, janitorial service, payroll service fees, trash removal, and buildings and grounds are increased from zero in fiscal 1986 to a total of \$1,768 each year of the biennium to ensure that talent search, rather than general fund appropriated for administration, is paying its share of these overhead costs. These increases were calculated as a proportion of total costs for the items based on the talent search budget, the size of its staff, and the square feet of office space utilized by the program. Likewise, the audit cost increases by \$31 as a portion of the total agency increase.

Other purchased services decrease \$240 and miscellaneous supplies decrease \$409 primarily as proposed by program administrators. Computer processing increases by \$55 due to growth of the program and printing is adjusted to \$650 in fiscal 1988 and \$300 in fiscal 1989 to provide for alternate year printing of program brochures and forms. Inflation causes telephone to increase by \$169 in fiscal 1988 and another \$91 in fiscal 1989.

Out-of-state travel includes a \$1,093 increase each year to enable the staff to participate in annual Western District talent search regional training conferences.

Indirect administrative costs are calculated as allowed by federal regulation. The indirect charges are \$12,236 in fiscal 1988 and \$12,188 in fiscal 1989 and are applied to rent, electricity, personal service, and a \$2,126 general fund transfer.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN

Budget Item	Actual	Appropriated	- - Current Level - -		% Change
	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	1987-89 Biennium
F.T.E.	4.90	4.90	4.95	4.95	0.05
Personal Service	\$137,271	\$ 145,000	\$ 143,261	\$ 143,103	1.5
Operating Expense	544,617	1,040,119	670,031	716,222	(12.5)
Equipment	4,631	10,000	4,500	10,000	(0.9)
Total Expenditures	\$686,519 =====	\$1,195,119 =====	\$ 817,792 =====	\$ 869,325 =====	(10.3) =====
<u>Fund Sources</u>					
Federal Revenue	\$686,519 =====	\$1,195,119 =====	\$ 817,792 =====	\$ 869,325 =====	(10.3) =====

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program, established in 1979 by the legislature, allows eligible students to receive loans from lender institutions which are guaranteed by the federal government. The federal government also advances start-up money and makes administrative cost reimbursements to the program. Outstanding loan volume, which has increased steadily, is projected at \$175 million in fiscal 1988 and \$200 million in fiscal 1989.

There is a 0.05 FTE increase in accounting staff due to program growth. Personal service increases 1.5 percent due to staff turnover in fiscal 1986. Operating expense decreases 12.5 percent due to \$500,000 of authority appropriated for fiscal 1987 cash flow purposes which is not continued in the 1989 biennium.

Fiscal 1986: Comparison of Actual Expenses to the Appropriation

The following table compares fiscal 1986 actual expenditures and funding to allocations as anticipated by the 1985 legislature.

Table 11
Comparison of Actual Expenses to Appropriated Expenses

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
F.T.E.	4.90	4.90	0.00
Personal Service	\$ 141,300	\$137,271	\$ 4,029
Operating Expense	984,447	544,617	439,830
Equipment	9,500	4,631	4,869
Total Exp. & Federal Funds	<u>\$1,135,247</u>	<u>\$686,519</u>	<u>\$448,728</u>

Personal services was underspent by \$4,029 in fiscal 1986 due to personnel turnover during the year.

Operating expenses were \$439,830 less than appropriated primarily due to the accounting methods utilized for this federal program. The unspent operating expense authority has been utilized to cover the time period between when the federal program reimburses participating banks for defaults, the Montana program reimburses the federal program, and the national program collects the delinquencies to again reimburse the agency and bill the state for collection costs. Even though the collection process is ongoing, at the end of each fiscal year the authority to fund these recoveries has been zeroed out, thereby creating the difference between appropriated and actual operating expense. As the program has grown, the amount of operating authority appropriated for this loan recovery process and the unspent difference have increased. The unspent difference for this purpose was about \$100,000 in fiscal 1984, \$350,000 in fiscal 1985, and \$434,000 in fiscal 1986. This accounting method is not continued in current level.

Current Level Adjustments

Because it is projected that the volume of student loans will increase, accounting staff is raised by 0.05 FTE on a transfer from agency administration. Vacancy savings of 4 percent equals \$5,969 in fiscal 1988 and \$5,963 in fiscal 1989.

Loan volume and federal program changes contribute to operating expenses increasing by \$125,414, as summarized in Table 12.

Table 12
Current Level Adjustments in GSL Program

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>FY 1986 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1988 (Decrease) Increase</u>	<u>FY 1988 Current Level</u>	<u>FY 1989 Current Level</u>
Professional Services	\$451,557	\$ 98,443	\$550,000	\$596,200
Insurance	30	1,028	1,058	1,058
Payroll Service Fees	-0-	226	226	226
Audit Fees	4,706	(2,306)	2,400	2,400
Work Study Contracts	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
Computer Processing	1,783	724	2,507	2,422
Printing	10,058	2,942	13,000	13,000
Supplies	2,500	750	3,250	3,250
In-State Travel	7,671	2,202	9,873	9,873
Out-of-State Travel	10,693	1,391	12,084	12,084
Loan Collection Fees	3,407	4,093	7,500	7,500
All Other	37,212	5,921	43,133	43,209
TOTAL	<u>\$544,617</u>	<u>\$125,414-</u>	<u>\$670,031</u>	<u>\$716,222</u>

Professional services are billed monthly by the U.S. Loan Fund, Inc. of Indianapolis for the services provided on each loan. These charges increase by \$98,443 in fiscal 1988 and by \$46,200 in fiscal 1989 due to increasing loan volume, the addition of new loan programs, and new federal regulations that will increase the recordkeeping. The agency's increased insurance costs are prorated based on FTE and office space to prevent the general fund appropriation for administration from paying this overhead cost of the federal program. For the same reason, insurance increases by \$1,028 and payroll service fees of \$226 are added for the first time.

Audit fees are \$4,800 for the 1989 biennium and are included at \$2,400 each year to comply with bond market requirements for an annual audit. Work study contracts increase by \$10,000 to \$25,000 each year to comply with new federal regulations that require a thorough, uniform methodology for eligibility determination in this program and the other Title IV programs. Computer processing, printing, and supplies increase by a total of \$4,416 due to more loans, more participating banks, and revised federal regulations.

In-state travel increases by \$2,202 to enable staff to meet with and to train bankers for participation in the program. Considerable turnover in banking loan departments requires frequent statewide travel. In addition, the program staff is required to review the banks' loan records and to meet with personnel of the participating campuses to train them in the changing federal regulations. Out-of-state travel increases by \$1,391 due to increased trips to Indianapolis as a result of federal revisions. Loan collection fees are billed from Washington and increase by \$4,093 due to more program loans. There are \$5,921 of miscellaneous increases for telephone, room rental, postage, dues to the National Council of Higher Education, trash removal, and training fees.

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Equipment is \$4,500 in fiscal 1988, with \$2,500 for a word processor and \$2,000 for files and related office items. The \$10,000 equipment budget in fiscal 1989 includes \$2,500 for a computer terminal and \$7,500 for a copy machine.

MODIFIED REQUESTS

All six modified requests submitted by the commissioner's office utilize funds other than general fund for support. Five of the six programs have been operating under budget amendments since the 1987 biennium and four of these were approved in House Bill 21 during Special Session III. These six modified requests totaling approximately \$9 million each year of the biennium are summarized below.

Table 13
Commissioner's Office Modified Requests Utilizing Other Funds for Support

Program	FY 86	FY 87	- - Current Level - -	
	Actual	Budget	FY 88	FY 89
Carl Perkins Scholarships	\$ -0-	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Education for Economic Security	117,577	65,000	58,000	58,000
Group Insurance Program	5,999,381	8,302,000	8,739,609	9,205,338
Federal Indirect Costs	11,688	11,186	12,236	12,188
Wellness Program	976	1,992	1,680	2,000
Guaranteed Student Loan	-0-	-0-	36,042	36,883
Total Expenses	<u>\$6,129,622</u>	<u>\$8,430,178</u>	<u>\$8,897,567</u>	<u>\$9,364,409</u>
Fund Source				
Federal Revenue	\$ 129,265	\$ 126,186	\$ 156,278	\$ 157,071
Annuity and Life Income	5,999,381	8,302,000	8,739,609	9,205,338
Insurance Premiums	976	1,992	1,680	2,000
Total Revenue	<u>\$6,129,622</u>	<u>\$8,430,178</u>	<u>\$8,897,567</u>	<u>\$9,364,409</u>

Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program is designed to provide ten annual scholarships of \$5,000 each to outstanding high school students in Montana to encourage them to pursue careers as teachers. The Governor designated the Board of Regents and the commissioner's office to administer this new program in fiscal 1987, pursuant to provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by P. L. 98-558. The United States Department of Education guidelines state that the administering agency for this new postsecondary education scholarship program must be the agency already designated for the State Student Incentive Grant Program or the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

As approved in House Bill 21 for fiscal 1987, the Perkins scholarships are a new federal component of the Student Assistance Program. Criteria for selection of the scholarship recipients were developed by the regents in cooperation with the Office of Public Instruction, Montana Education Association, Montana Federation of Teachers,

Montana Council of Teachers of Mathematics, and the Deans of Education at Montana Postsecondary Institutions.

Award recipients enter into an agreement to teach on a full-time basis for a period of not less than two years for each year in which they receive a scholarship. This requirement to teach two years is reduced by one-half if the Perkins scholar teaches full-time in a low-income school or educates handicapped children. If the recipient fails to meet these conditions, the scholar repays the amount of the scholarships received prorated according to the portion of the obligation not completed plus a simple, per annum interest charge on the outstanding principal. If the recipient ceases to pursue the degree program for which the award was made, the person is responsible for repaying the scholarship plus interest which is accrued from the date of the initial grant, adjusted annually, and set at a rate which is the greater of 14 percent or 5 percent above the 90-day treasury bill rate for the most recent quarter.

The Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program modification has no impact on the general fund and if the federal funds were no longer available in a future year, there would be no impact on the general fund. The total modification is \$50,000 each year of the biennium.

Education for Economic Security under Title II of the Education for Economic Security Act is designed to upgrade the teaching skills of educators in the mathematics and science disciplines. The fiscal 1986 expenditures for this program were \$117,577, authorized by budget amendment, and the fiscal 1987 budget of \$65,000 was approved in House Bill 21 during Special Session III. There are no FTE associated with this program; however, \$1,364 is budgeted each year of the 1989 biennium for supplies, postage, and other administrative costs associated with making these grants. This leaves \$56,636 to be awarded each year to colleges and universities in Montana.

As required by the federal act, the commissioner's and the superintendent's office have completed a statewide needs assessment on the teaching of mathematics, science, computer learning, and foreign languages in Montana. Competitive proposals designed to respond to the priority needs are submitted annually by postsecondary institutions in the state. Grants are awarded based on the decisions of a review panel comprised of representatives from the commissioner's office, the Office of Public Instruction, and school districts. The six projects funded last year were at Carroll College, Dawson Community College, Eastern Montana College, Great Falls Vo-Tech Center, Montana State University, University of Montana, and Western Montana College. In addition to upgrading skills in the mathematics and science disciplines, each project includes evaluation components such as the numbers of teachers served, the numbers of students indirectly served, the pre- and post-training measures of teaching performance, and assessments by participants.

House Bill 21 deliberations affirmed that Education for Economic Security has no impact on the general fund. In the event federal funds under this act are not available in future years, there will be no impact on the general fund.

University System Group Insurance Program was established as an accounting function of the Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education in House Bill 21 for fiscal 1987. From fiscal 1984 through fiscal 1986, this was an auxiliary account at Montana Tech because of uncertainty over whether the commissioner's office could retain interest income on the insurance program reserves in the state accounting system. Issues about agency placement of this program and retention of interest

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earnings were raised and discussed by the Legislative Auditor, the Accounting Division of the Department of Administration, and the Board of Investments. This led to the fiscal 1987 transfer of the University System Group Insurance Program from Montana Tech to the commissioner's office as an enterprise fund of the state's fund structure.

Historically, the Board of Regents has been responsible for providing university system employees with group benefits, pursuant to 2-28-808 and 809, 20-2-114, and Title 20, Chapter 25, MCA. Board of Regents' guidelines for the partially self-insured group insurance program for university system employees are contained in policy item 51-901-R0696. Policy stipulations are that all costs associated with administration of the plan are to be paid from insurance premiums collected and interest earned on the reserve balances. Administrative costs shall not exceed the amount of premium tax savings that would be incurred under a conventional group plan plus any interest earned on reserves because it is the intent of the regents that this plan be more cost efficient than conventional insurance.

As approved in House Bill 21, the transfer of this program added 2.5 FTE to the commissioner's office and terminated one professional FTE in the Montana Tech auxiliary account. The fiscal 1988 and 1989 planned program expenditures in the commissioner's office are summarized below.

Table 14
University System Group Insurance Program Expenditures
Fiscal 1988 and 1989

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Fiscal 1988</u>	<u>Fiscal 1989</u>
Personal Service	\$ 74,500	\$ 74,429
Operating Costs		
Professional Services	25,000	25,000
Audit Fees	12,000	12,000
Computer Processing	12,000	12,000
Supplies and Training	3,070	3,070
Telephone	750	750
Travel	4,989	4,989
Computer Maintenance	1,300	1,300
Wellness Funds to Campuses	290,000	340,000
Total Operating Costs	\$ 349,109	\$ 399,109
Non-Operating Costs		
Claims	6,736,000	7,072,750
Premiums	1,580,000	1,659,050
Total Expenses	<u>\$8,739,609</u>	<u>\$9,205,338</u>

Personal service costs shown above include 2.5 FTE with salaries of \$62,024 in fiscal 1988 and \$61,850 in fiscal 1989, plus related benefits and insurance expenses of approximately \$12,500 per year.

Operating costs total \$349,109 in fiscal 1988 and \$399,109 in fiscal 1989. The \$50,000 increase the second year of the biennium is due to additional wellness funds being distributed to the campuses for health promotion. The wellness funds are used to help contain health insurance costs by aiding employees and their families in maintaining or improving their physical and mental health through education on healthy lifestyles and risk-reduction activities such as blood pressure screening and exercise programs. Distribution of these health promotion funds to the commissioner's office are cited below under the Wellness Program modification.

Non-operating costs total \$8,316,000 in fiscal 1988 and \$8,731,800 in fiscal 1989 or 95 percent of total expenses each year.

Federal Program Indirect Costs are presented in order to comply with a change in the accounting of federal indirect cost recoveries by the Accounting Division of the Department of Administration effective July 1, 1987. This change will require \$12,236 of appropriation authority in fiscal 1988 and \$12,188 in fiscal 1989 at the commissioner's office to properly record transfer of federal funds to the state general fund.

As originally approved in House Bill 21, this indirect cost recovery is from the federally-funded Talent Search Program. According to agency officials, federal regulations do not allow indirect cost recovery on any of the other programs at the commissioner's office which receive federal revenue.

Wellness Program modification at the commissioner's office is requested in the amount of \$1,680 in fiscal 1988 and \$2,000 in fiscal 1989. The purpose is the same as described above under the wellness distribution of group insurance program funds to the campuses. Expenditures for this program were \$976 in fiscal 1986 and are budgeted at \$1,992 in fiscal 1987. There are no FTE or operating expenses associated with this program and there is no impact on the general fund.

Guaranteed Student Loan Program is requesting the addition of 1.0 FTE Program Consultation and Assessment Specialist plus related operating costs for total expenses of \$36,042 in fiscal 1988 and \$36,883 in fiscal 1989. Total expenses would be funded with federal revenue and there would be no impact on the general fund. In the event these federal funds were no longer available in the future, there would be no impact on the general fund.

This new specialist would be responsible for reviewing 30 participating schools and 180 participating lenders every two years, in compliance with the United States Department of Education requirements for accountability reports from the state program. A secondary job responsibility of this new employee would be to assist in conducting 25 workshops and training sessions annually for postsecondary institutions and banks. The specialist would also assist present staff in providing consultation to participating schools and banks. According to program representatives, the number of student loans and the number of lenders has increased to the point where the present 4.95 FTE cannot handle the workload.

BOARD OF REGENTS
COMPARISON OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL

	<u>FTE</u> <u>FY 89</u>	- - - - 1989 Biennium - - - - <u>General Fund</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
Executive Budget	N/A	\$205,027	\$205,027
LFA Current Level	N/A	<u>53,159</u>	<u>53,159</u>
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>N/A</u>	<u>\$151,868</u>	<u>\$151,868</u>

The executive budget exceeds LFA current level by \$151,868 in general fund for the 1989 biennium. This difference results primarily from the following three issues.

ISSUE 1: MEETING DAYS

The executive budget includes 224 meeting days for the regents or 28 more meeting days per year than the LFA current level. The 28 additional meeting days cost \$1,400 for a biennial difference of \$2,800.

ISSUE 2: OPERATING EXPENSE

The executive budget operating expense is \$932 less for the biennium than the LFA current level because more than one-time expenditures for presidential search and contracted services are removed in the executive budget.

ISSUE 3: MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

The executive budget includes \$150,000 in fiscal 1988 to create a management council of private sector representatives who are to recommend specific areas for improved, cost-effective and efficient university system operations. This modification is not included in LFA current level.

BOARD OF REGENTS					
<u>Budget Item</u>	Actual Fiscal 1986	Appropriated Fiscal 1987	- - Current Level - - Fiscal 1988 Fiscal 1989		% Change 1987-89 Biennium
F.T.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Service	\$ 5,600	\$ 4,046	\$ 9,800	\$ 9,800	103.2
Operating Expense	16,986	18,246	16,751	16,808	(4.7)
Total Expenditures	\$22,586 =====	\$22,292 =====	\$26,551 =====	\$26,608 =====	18.5 =====
<u>Fund Sources</u>					
General Fund	\$22,586 =====	\$22,292 =====	\$26,551 =====	\$26,608 =====	18.5 =====
<div> <div> <div>ISSUES:</div> <div> <div>1. University Mill Levy</div> <div>Option A:</div> <div>Option B:</div> <div>Option C:</div> <div>Option D:</div> <div>2. Long-Term Direction</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>----- Fiscal 1988 -----</div> <div>General Fund Other Funds</div> <div>\$ -0- \$ -0-</div> <div>-0- -0-</div> <div>1,911,363 1,911,363</div> <div>(1,911,363) 1,911,363</div> <div>N/A N/A</div> </div> <div> <div>----- Fiscal 1989 -----</div> <div>General Fund Other Funds</div> <div>\$ -0- \$ -0-</div> <div>-0- -0-</div> <div>1,943,315 1,943,315</div> <div>(1,943,315) 1,943,315</div> <div>N/A N/A</div> </div> </div>					

The Board of Regents consists of seven members who are responsible for supervision, coordination, management, and control of Montana's university system and three community colleges, pursuant to the 1972 Montana Constitution, Article X, Section 9, Subsection (2).

There are no agency employees; however, 71 percent of the total budget is spent on per diem and in-state travel for board members. Although the Forty-ninth Legislature adopted House Bill 394 increasing the regents' per diem from \$25 to \$50, this additional cost was not funded for the 1987 biennium. During fiscal 1986, regents were paid at the \$50 rate for 112 days, for a total of \$5,600. They also worked 84 days with no compensation, which would have cost an additional \$4,200 under House Bill 394. The 196 actual meeting days at \$50 each are the basis for the \$9,800 current level personal service.

Current level operating expense was reduced \$340 below fiscal 1986 for one-time contracted services, in-state presidential search costs, and out-of-state car rental. After inflation, operating expenses decrease 4.7 percent from the 1987 to 1989 biennium and total expenditures increase 18.5 percent.

Fiscal 1986: Comparison of Actual Expenses to the Appropriation

The following table compares fiscal 1986 actual expenditures and funding to appropriations as examined by the 1985 legislature.

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Table 1
Comparison of the Appropriation to Actual Expenses - Fiscal 1986

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Personal Service	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,600	\$(100)
Operating Expense	<u>17,139</u>	<u>16,986</u>	<u>153</u>
Total Exp. and General Fund	<u>\$22,639</u>	<u>\$22,586</u>	<u>\$__53__</u>

ISSUE 1: SIX-MILL LEVY

Because the six-mill levy for the university system is scheduled to terminate on January 1, 1989, the legislature may want to consider whether to adopt a referendum for action by the voters of the state in the next general election or whether to utilize provisions of the state constitution and establish a mill levy renewal by statute.

The current levy was approved as Referendum No. 75 by vote of the people at the general election in 1978 for a period of ten years (Chapter No. 582, 1979 Session Laws). As provided in the law, the legislature has appropriated an amount each biennium from the state special revenue fund for the support, maintenance, and improvement of the university system. This was the first codified university levy referendum and it appears in 15-10-105 and 20-25-423, MCA. According to provisions of the 1978 referendum, the legislature also was authorized to appropriate these funds for other public educational institutions subject to the Board of Regents' supervision.

Historically, the first proposed higher education levy failed in the 1914 general election and the second one-and-one-half mill levy initiative was approved by the voters in 1920. Table 2 summarizes the actions of the voters from 1914 through 1978 on university mill levies and the purposes for which the funds have been appropriated. Until 1969 the earmarked levy revenue was appropriated for the six units, the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station (MAES), and the Montana Cooperative Extension Service (MCES). Since that time, both the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology and the Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station have been reorganized as separate entities of the university system.

Table 2
History of the University System Mill Levy

Year	VOTES		% For	Mills	Appropriated For
	For	Against			
1914	34,440	42,581	--	--	--
1920	82,669	71,169	53.7	1.5	5 Units, MAES, MCES
1930	70,548	61,207	53.5	3.0	6 Units, MAES, MCES
1940	58,968	52,998	52.7	3.5	6 Units, MAES, MCES
1948	77,820	50,167	60.8	6.0	6 Units, MAES, MCES
1958	89,251	84,002	51.5	6.0	6 Units, MAES, MCES
1968	127,625	89,396	58.8	6.0	University System
1978	181,920	88,641	67.2	6.0	University System

Sources: Session Laws; Initiative and Referendum Report, Secretary of State.

Until passage of the 1972 constitution, the legislature was prohibited from imposing an additional mill levy unless the people approved it under terms of Article 12, Section 9 of the 1889 Montana Constitution. Currently, however, according to the state constitution, Article VIII, Section 1, "Taxes shall be levied by general laws for public purposes" and the legislature has a great deal more latitude in taxation as provided in Title 15, Chapter 10, MCA. This means that the Fiftieth Legislature may approve a university system mill levy without submitting it to a vote of the people.

For five-mill or six-mill options, therefore, the legislature may either take action itself or adopt a resolution for a vote by the electors. Each mill levied is projected to generate \$1,911,363 in fiscal 1988 and \$1,943,315 in fiscal 1989. As shown in Table 3, continuation of a six-mill levy would raise \$23,128,069 for the biennium, while five mills would produce \$19,273,390. By comparison, the legislature appropriated \$29,053,000 in the 1987 biennium from the existing six-mill levy, and \$3,380,000 of a one-time fund balance, for a total of \$32,433,000.

Although a seven-mill levy would raise nearly \$27 million dollars during the 1989 biennium, it appears that the legislature could not itself take action to increase the university system levy to seven mills because the voters passed Constitutional Initiative 105 freezing taxes at the present level. A resolution for a seven-mill levy, however, could be adopted by the legislature if there were a levy reduction of like amount elsewhere or it could be submitted to the electors.

Table 3
Funds Generated By a University Mill Levy

Mill Levy	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	Total
5 Mills	\$ 9,556,815	\$ 9,716,575	\$19,273,390
6 Mills	11,468,180	11,659,889	23,128,069
7 Mills	13,379,541	13,603,205	26,982,746

The options include continuing a six-mill levy, or raising or lowering the number of mills.

- Option A: Continue the six-mill levy for the university system by legislative action.
- Option B: Submit a resolution to the people for continuation of the six-mill levy for the university system.
- Option C: Adopt or submit a resolution for a five-mill levy for the university system.
- Option D: Submit a resolution to the people for a seven-mill levy for the university system.

ISSUE 2: LONG-TERM DIRECTION

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, adopted by the senate and the house during Special Session III, requests the Board of Regents to include in its studies on the long-term direction of higher education institutions in Montana a report to the Fiftieth Legislature on the following:

1. A plan for the administrative consolidation of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Montana Cooperative Extension Service.
2. A long-term plan for achieving high quality academic programs in the university system, with consideration given to making individual units specialty schools within the system.
3. A long-term plan for instruction that: (a) consolidates programs that are offered on several campuses; (b) eliminates programs that serve few students and are unnecessary as support for an institution's primary mission; and (c) addresses retention of student access to courses necessary for completion of academic degrees while the long-term plan is phased in.
4. Consolidation of administrative functions within the individual units and throughout the system which could result in efficiencies and/or cost reductions.
5. The potential for converting all or part of underutilized system facilities for other state or private purposes.
6. A plan for expansion of the system's contribution to the economic development of the state.
7. A plan for showing how realized cost savings could be reinvested to maintain or to improve the quality of the system's academic programs.
8. A plan for some form of student repayment within the WICHE, WAMI, and Minnesota Rural Dentistry Programs of student assistance in selected health fields.

**COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER EDUCATION
COMPARISON OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL**

	<u>FTE</u> <u>FY '89</u>	- - - - - Biennium - - - - - <u>General Fund</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
Executive Budget	25.35	\$6,241,010	\$12,809,650
LFA Current Level	<u>25.35</u>	<u>6,034,167</u>	<u>12,846,852</u>
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>0.00</u>	<u>\$ 206,843</u>	<u>\$ (37,202)</u>

The executive budget has \$37,202 less total funds than LFA current level, but is \$206,843 higher in general fund. This difference in general fund is due to: (1) the executive using \$164,071 less of the education coal tax interest earnings, (2) the executive funding the administration program with \$18,172 more for the biennium, and (3) the executive funding \$24,600 more in the student assistance program. In student assistance the executive budget has \$21,000 less for work study, but \$45,600 more for dentistry students.

The executive funded the federal talent search program \$16,349 less than the LFA current level and the federal student loan program is \$63,625 less than LFA current level.

MODIFIED REQUESTS

	<u>FTE</u> <u>FY '89</u>	- - - - - Biennium - - - - - <u>General Fund</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
Executive Budget	3.50	\$ -0-	\$18,117,097
LFA Current Level	<u>3.50</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>18,261,976</u>
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>0.00</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ (144,879)</u>

The executive reduced the agency's modified budget requests by \$144,879 or 0.8 percent.

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

Agency: Commissioner of Higher Education

Program: Student Assistance

	FY 1986 Actual	Fiscal 1988			Fiscal 1989			FY 86-88 % Change
		Executive	Current Level	Difference	Executive	Current Level	Difference	
WICHE Dues	\$53,000	\$59,000	\$59,000	\$0	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$0	11.3%
WICHE Assistance	\$1,943,586	\$1,875,234	\$1,875,234	\$0	\$1,769,068	\$1,769,068	\$0	-3.5%
WAMI	\$1,813,315	\$1,898,618	\$1,898,618	\$0	\$1,991,721	\$1,991,721	\$0	4.7%
MN Rural Dentistry	\$108,000	\$113,000	\$90,400	\$22,600	\$115,000	\$92,000	\$23,000	-16.3%
Student Incentive Grants	\$368,172	\$385,000	\$385,000	\$0	\$385,000	\$385,000	\$0	4.6%
Natl Direct Student Loans	\$55,322	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$0	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$0	-0.6%
College Work Study	\$291,000	\$265,950	\$276,450	(\$10,500)	\$265,950	\$276,450	(\$10,500)	-5.0%
MOD: Perkins Scholarship	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	--
Total Exp.	\$4,632,395	\$4,701,802	\$4,689,702	\$12,100	\$4,693,739	\$4,681,239	\$12,500	1.2%
Funding								
General Fund	\$2,017,878	\$2,341,802	\$2,307,591	\$34,211	\$2,315,739	\$2,161,279	\$154,460	14.4%
State Special (Ed Trust)	\$2,421,328	\$2,100,000	\$2,122,111	(\$22,111)	\$2,118,000	\$2,259,960	(\$141,960)	-12.4%
Federal Revenue	\$193,189	\$260,000	\$260,000	\$0	\$260,000	\$260,000	\$0	34.6%
Total Funds	\$4,632,395	\$4,701,802	\$4,689,702	\$12,100	\$4,693,739	\$4,681,239	\$12,500	1.2%
ISSUES								
Add to (Subtract From)								
LFA Current Level								
Fiscal 1988 Fiscal 1989								
1. Minnesota Rural Dentistry (Executive 2 slots per year higher; LFA uses 1987 biennium appropriated level)				\$22,600	\$23,000			
2. College Work Study (Executive made cuts here; LFA continued fiscal 1987 appropriated level)				(\$10,500)	(\$10,500)			
3. FUNDING ISSUE: Amount of Education Trust Interest Earnings to appropriate (Executive lower)				(\$22,100)	(\$141,960)			
MODIFIED REQUEST								
LFA ISSUES								
Carl Perkins Scholarship Program (federal funds)				\$50,000	\$50,000			
COMMITTEE ACTION								
Fiscal 1988 Fiscal 1989								
1. Student Payments (pp. F15-18 of Budget Analysis) SB 127 as drafted provides for 25% repayment plan.				n/a	n/a			
2. Reduce Number of New WICHE Medical Slots (pp. F18-21) leaving 20 new WAMI medical slots each year.								
2.1. Option A to cut 6 new slots				(\$134,400)	(\$273,600)			
2.2. Option B to cut 4 new slots				(\$89,600)	(\$182,400)			
Or C to cut 3 new slots				(\$67,200)	(\$136,800)			

Agency: Commissioner of Higher Education

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

Program: Administration

	FY 1986 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1988 Current Level	Difference	Executive*	Fiscal 1989 Current Level	Difference	FY 86-88 % Change
FTE	15.60	14.40	14.40	0.00	14.40	14.40	0.00	-1.20
Personal Services	\$567,232	\$573,217	\$570,361	\$2,856	\$572,989	\$570,209	\$2,780	0.6%
Operating Expenses	\$210,845	\$218,545	\$215,832	\$2,713	\$205,278	\$203,895	\$1,383	2.4%
Equipment	\$17,518	\$0	\$2,500	(\$2,500)	\$0	\$2,500	(\$2,500)	-85.7%
Total Exp.	\$795,595	\$791,762	\$788,693	\$3,069	\$778,267	\$776,604	\$1,663	-0.9%
Funding								
General Fund	\$795,595	\$791,762	\$788,693	\$3,069	\$778,267	\$776,604	\$1,663	-0.9%

* Executive Budget revised January 1987

Add to (Subtract From)
LFA Current Level

	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	COMMITTEE ACTION
ISSUES			Fiscal 1988 Fiscal 1989
1. Personal Services (Executive higher)	\$2,856	\$2,780	
2. Administrative Overhead (Executive higher because LFA current level allocated \$500 of audit cost to Talent Search and allocated to the two federal programs a share of insurance and other overhead charges.)	\$3,077	\$2,577	
3. Other Operating Expenses (Executive is lower in computer processing and higher in other items for this net difference)	(\$364)	(\$1,194)	
8. Equipment (LFA current level includes 2 personal computers, one each year of the biennium)	(\$2,500)	(\$2,500)	

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Agency: Commissioner of Higher Education

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

Program: Talent Search

	FY 1986		Executive		Fiscal 1988		Difference		Executive		Fiscal 1989		Difference		FY 86-88	
	Actual				Current Level						Current Level				% Change	
FTE	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Personal Services	\$120,622	\$120,600	\$120,600	\$121,822	\$121,822	(\$1,222)	(\$1,222)	\$120,505	\$120,505	\$121,731	\$121,731	(\$1,226)	(\$1,226)	1.0%	1.0%	
Operating Expenses	\$37,173	\$33,034	\$33,034	\$40,246	\$40,246	(\$7,212)	(\$7,212)	\$33,009	\$33,009	\$39,698	\$39,698	(\$6,689)	(\$6,689)	8.3%	8.3%	
Total Exp. & Federal Rev.	\$157,795	\$153,634	\$153,634	\$162,068	\$162,068	(\$8,434)	(\$8,434)	\$153,514	\$153,514	\$161,429	\$161,429	(\$7,915)	(\$7,915)	2.7%	2.7%	
ISSUES																

Add to (Subtract From)																
LFA Current Level																

COMMITTEE ACTION																
Fiscal 1988 Fiscal 1989																

1. Compensation (Executive is lower)						(\$1,222)	(\$1,222)	(\$1,226)	(\$1,226)							
2. Administrative Cost Allocation (Executive is lower; LFA includes \$500 for audit in fiscal 1988 only and \$1,714 each year for insurance, payroll service fees and other overhead costs.)						(\$2,214)	(\$2,214)	(\$1,714)	(\$1,714)							
3. Travel for Training (Executive reduced travel below fiscal 1986 base and LFA increased slightly for regional training conference.)						(\$2,486)	(\$2,486)	(\$2,486)	(\$2,486)							
4. Computer Maintenance (Executive has -0- for this item; LFA maintained fiscal 1986 base.)						(\$1,104)	(\$1,104)	(\$1,104)	(\$1,104)							
5. Other Operating Expenses (Executive is lower in computer processing, supplies, training registration and other items.)						(\$1,408)	(\$1,408)	(\$1,385)	(\$1,385)							

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

Agency: Commissioner of Higher Education

Program: Guaranteed Student Loan

	FY 1986 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1988 Current Level	Difference	Executive	Fiscal 1989 Current Level	Difference	FY 86-88 % Change
FTE	4.90	4.95	4.95	0.00	4.95	4.95	0.00	0.05
Personal Services	\$137,271	\$143,243	\$143,261	(\$18)	\$143,085	\$143,103	(\$18)	4.4%
Operating Expenses	\$544,617	\$645,478	\$670,031	(\$24,553)	\$691,686	\$716,222	(\$24,536)	23.0%
Equipment	\$4,631	\$0	\$4,500	(\$4,500)	\$0	\$10,000	(\$10,000)	-2.8%
Modified Request	\$0	\$34,866	\$36,042	(\$1,176)	\$35,719	\$36,883	(\$1,164)	--
Total Exp. & Federal Rev.	\$686,519	\$823,587	\$853,834	(\$30,247)	\$870,490	\$906,208	(\$35,718)	24.4%

Add to (Subtract From)
LFA Current Level

COMMITTEE ACTION

ISSUES

Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989
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1. Work Study (Executive did not include increase requested to determine eligibility for loans under new regs.)
2. Administrative Overhead (Executive included total audit cost of \$4800 in fiscal 1988 and LFA has \$2,400 per year. In addition, Executive is \$2,638 lower in FY 88 and \$2,650 lower in FY 89 for insurance, rent and other administrative overhead.)
3. Computer Processing (Executive cut over \$800 from fiscal 1986 base and LFA increased base due to additional loan volume.)
4. Travel (Executive lower because LFA increased out-of-state for trips to Indianapolis due to federal program changes.)
5. Printing (Executive continued FY 86 level; LFA increased due to program volume increase and changes.)
6. Loan Recoveries (Executive did not include; LFA continued FY 86 level)
7. Equipment (Executive did not include)

MODIFIED REQUEST

Add 1.0 FTE Consultation & Assessment Specialist using federal funds of \$29,172 and \$29,113 for personal services, plus \$6,870 for travel in FY 88 and \$7,770 for travel in FY 89, per agency request. The Executive took 4% vacancy savings, reducing the FY 88 amount by \$1,176 to \$34,866 and the FY 89 amount by \$1,164 to \$35,719.

\$36,042

\$36,883

Programs: ALL OTHER MODIFICATIONS

Agency: Commissioner of Higher Education

Program	FY 1986 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1988 Current Level	Difference	Executive	Fiscal 1989 Current Level	Difference	FY 86-88 % Change
FTE -Group Insurance Prog	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50
Education for Economic Se	\$117,577	\$58,000	\$58,000	\$0	\$58,000	\$58,000	\$0	-50.7%
Group Insurance Prog.	\$5,999,381	\$8,615,974	\$8,739,609	(\$123,635)	\$9,186,646	\$9,205,338	(\$18,692)	45.7%
Federal Indirect Costs	\$11,688	\$12,081	\$12,236	(\$155)	\$12,131	\$12,188	(\$57)	4.7%
Wellness Program	\$976	\$1,680	\$1,680	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	72.1%
Total Expenses	\$6,129,622	\$8,687,735	\$8,811,525	(\$123,790)	\$9,258,777	\$9,277,526	(\$18,749)	43.8%

Fund Sources

Federal Revenue	\$129,265	\$70,081	\$70,236	(\$155)	\$70,131	\$70,188	(\$57)	-45.7%
Annuity and Life Income	\$5,999,381	\$8,615,974	\$8,739,609	(\$123,635)	\$9,186,646	\$9,205,338	(\$18,692)	45.7%
Insurance Premiums	\$976	\$1,680	\$1,680	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	72.1%
Total Revenue	\$6,129,622	\$8,687,735	\$8,811,525	(\$123,790)	\$9,258,777	\$9,277,526	(\$18,749)	43.8%

Add to (Subtract From)
LFA Current Level

COMMITTEE ACTION

ISSUES	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989
1. Compensation Costs (Executive higher)	\$552	\$826
2. Vacancy Savings (Executive 4%; LFA none)	(\$3,014)	(\$3,010)
3. Audit Costs (Executive continued FY 86 level; LFA increased to requested level.)	(\$3,500)	(\$3,500)
4. Computer Processing (Executive reduced from base level; LFA increased to requested level.)	(\$11,035)	(\$11,070)
5. Postage (Executive lower)	(\$400)	(\$400)
6. Travel 9Executive lower)	(\$1,538)	(\$1,538)
7. Premiums (Executive lower in FY 88 only)	(\$105,000)	\$0

GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM

1. Compensation Costs (Executive higher)

2. Vacancy Savings (Executive 4%; LFA none)

3. Audit Costs (Executive continued FY 86 level; LFA increased to requested level.)

4. Computer Processing (Executive reduced from base level; LFA increased to requested level.)

5. Postage (Executive lower)

6. Travel 9Executive lower)

7. Premiums (Executive lower in FY 88 only)

FEDERAL INDIRECT COSTS

The Executive Budget and LFA current level for federal indirect cost reimbursement are determined as a percentage of the budget appropriated for the federal indirect cost program. Because the Executive Budget was lower, the federal indirect costs are lower by \$133 in FY 88 and \$37 in FY 89.

Agency: Board of Regents

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

FTE	FY 1986 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1988 Current Level	Difference	Executive	Fiscal 1989 Current Level	Difference	FY 86-88 % Change
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Personal Services	\$5,600	\$11,200	\$9,800	\$1,400	\$11,200	\$9,800	\$1,400	75.0%
Operating Expenses	\$16,986	\$16,286	\$16,751	(\$465)	\$16,341	\$16,808	(\$467)	-1.4%
Modified Request	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	--
Total Exp.	\$22,586	\$177,486	\$26,551	\$150,935	\$27,541	\$26,608	\$933	17.6%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Funding								
General Fund	\$22,586	\$177,486	\$26,551	\$150,935	\$27,541	\$26,608	\$933	17.6%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
ISSUES								
1. Meeting Days								
Executive has 224 days @ \$50								
LFA current level has 196 days @ \$50								
Supplemental for FY 87 has 204 days @ \$50 or \$10,200				\$1,400	\$1,400			
2. Operating Expenses (Executive lower in communications, travel and dues)				(\$465)	(\$467)			
MODIFICATION								
=====								
3. Management Council								
The executive includes \$150,000 in fiscal 1988 to create a management council of private sector representatives who are to recommend areas for improved university system operations.				\$150,000	\$0			

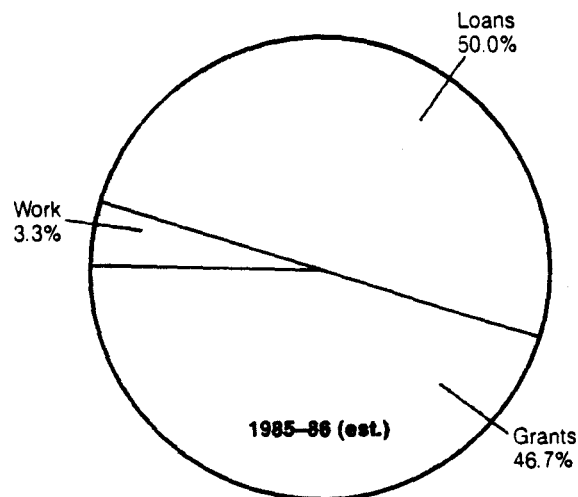
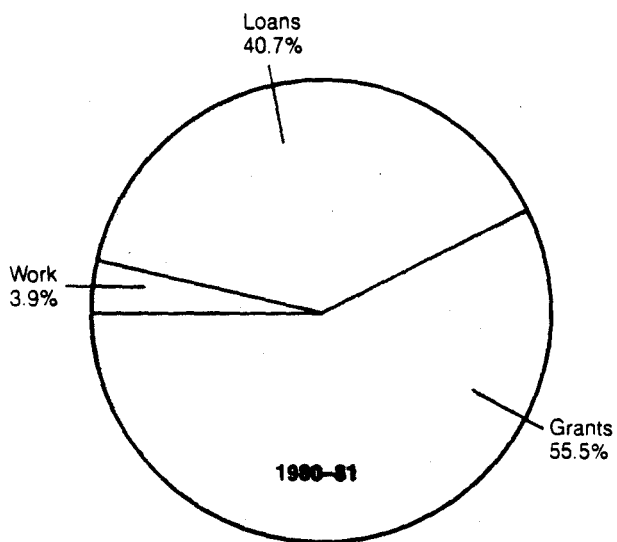
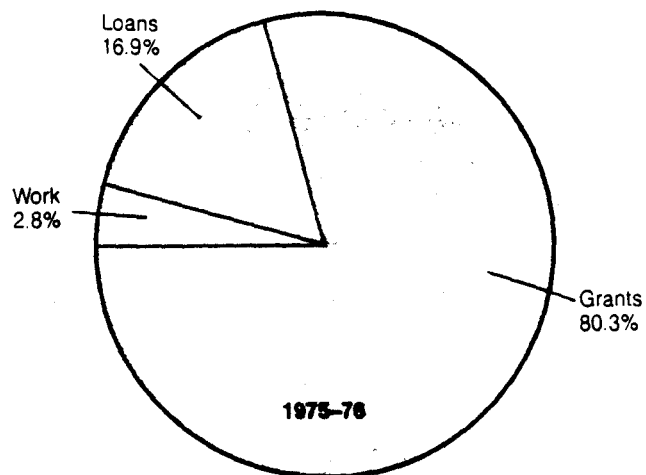
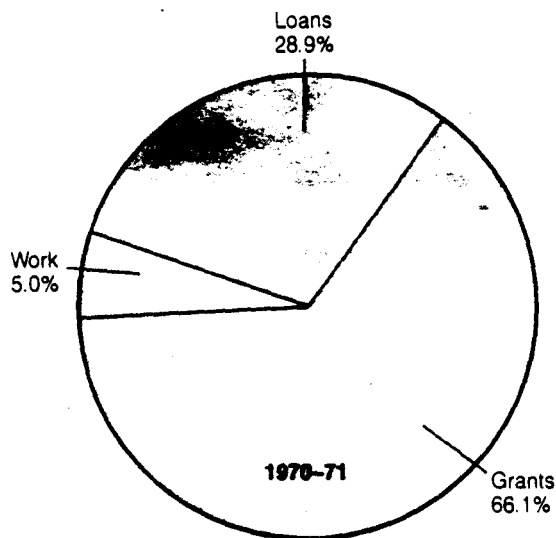
Add to (Subtract From)
LFA Current Level

COMMITTEE ACTION

Fiscal 1988 Fiscal 1989

**Grants, Loans, and Work
As A Percentage of Total Aid**

1-27



Totals in Tables and Charts may not add due to rounding

Tables and Charts prepared by Jamie Merisotis

2

KANAWHA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Total WICHE Students Supported by Field 1975/76 Through 1986/87

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dental Hygiene</u>	<u>Dentistry</u>	<u>Medicine*</u>	<u>Occupational Therapy</u>	<u>Optometry</u>	<u>Physical Therapy</u>	<u>Podiatry</u>	<u>Public Health</u>	<u>Veterinary Medicine</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1975/76	13	18	52	4	24	7	2	0	40	160
1976/77	5	16	52	6	29	9	3	0	38	158
1977/78	8	17	46	5	34	6	2	0	43	161
1978/79	6	21	37	6	33	7	1	0	47	158
1979/80	0	20	40	5	34	3	0	1	46	149
1980/81	0	20	39	6	37	0	0	0	49	151
1981/82	0	16	37	4	25	0	0	2	48	132
1982/83	0	13	39	3	24	0	3	4	48.5	134.5
1983/84	0	14	42	1	24	0	4	2	51	138
1984/85	0	9	48	2	23	0	3	1	51	137
1985/86	0	6	51	5	22	0	4	2	50	140
1986/87	0	8	47	4	17	0	3	1	48	128

* Includes Osteopathic Medicine

1-27-86

MONTANA ASSOCIATED STUDENTS

Work Study Testimony

January 27, 1987

1 ABOUT WORK STUDY

Jaime Zink, Lobbyist, Associated Students of MSU

2 THE NUMBERS

Greg Anderson, President, Associated Students of EMC
President, Montana Associated Students

3 BENEFITS

Kelly Holmes, Lobbyist, Montana College Coalition

4 STUDENT TESTIMONY

5 THE HUMAN ASPECTS, WRAP-UP

Matthew Thiel, Lobbyist, Associated Students of UM

4

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
ON HIGHER EDUCATION TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1987

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Jaime Zink. I represent the Associated Students of Montana State University.

Today you are considering a \$20,326 dollar cut in the State Work Study program. Although the legislature has demonstrated support for this program time and time again, it seems to be slated for cuts every session.

The last time work study was threatened was during the last special session in June. The appropriations committee rejected the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's recommended 100% cut and the Commissioner of Higher Education's 22% cut and chose instead to cut the program by the standard 5% for the session.

We believe this was a wise decision. Work study is a valuable program with excellent intentions and far-reaching effects.

The purpose of the work study program, as defined by the Montana codes (20-25-601 MCA), is "...to help ensure that no resident of Montana be denied attendance at [institutions of the Montana University system] because of financial barriers and further, to provide low-cost supplemental assistance for all governing units within Montana. The legislature intends that Montana residents wishing to gain admittance to

such institutions in Montana, within necessary budgetary limitations as provided by law, shall be allowed the opportunity to earn in part or in total sufficient money to pay the costs accompanying such attendance through employment by state and local governing units and certain public interest organizations."

State work study money goes to Montana residents only!

It is a student assistance program which pays approximately seventy percent (70%) of a student's wages while the employer pays the remaining thirty percent (30%). Work Study students work in a variety of positions such as grounds keepers, clerks, laboratory instructors, and other service oriented jobs. Work study students may NOT be employed in a situation where:

- employed workers will be displaced,
- a contract for existing services will be impaired,
- partisan or non-partisan political activity is involved,
- a religious organization is involved,
- the interests of a particular organization take precedence over general public interests, or
- if the employer practices discrimination of any kind.

Student aid is awarded on the basis of need. Need is defined as the difference between the cost of education (tuition, fees, room and board, books, transportation, and supplies) and the amount the student or his family can afford to pay. It is determined through a formula which takes numerous factors into consideration--income, assets, and family circumstances. This process takes place when a student completes an

application form detailing all pertinent financial and family circumstance information. This data is then analyzed and the student is informed of his or her eligibility.

Estimated cost - student or family contribution =
need (financial aid eligibility)

If the work study allocation is reduced, other financial aid programs will not be able to pick up the slack. President Reagan has recently recommended a 53% reduction in federal student aid. Furthermore, a recent change in regulations governing Guaranteed Student Loans will reduce the number eligible for these loans by thirty-five percent. This will impact 1500 students at MSU alone.

These cuts must be considered in the proper context. The cost of acquiring a college degree is rising and the state of the economy makes it difficult to earn enough during the summer or to find a part time job during the school year. The net result of these factors is that middle and low income students find their access to higher education narrowed. Higher education shouldn't just be for wealthy people--it should be for all people. For those who can't afford it, work study is an opportunity to work their way through college.

The ethic behind work study is not one that is begging for money and claiming that society owes us an education. Work study students are asking for a chance to work for their education. They want to help themselves. Work study gives students that chance. Please continue to give Montana students that chance.

20-25-513. Written notice required for entry to student's room — emergency. An authorized official of the university or college may not enter the room of a student located at such institution unless he has given the student a notice in writing. An emergency such as a fire or a call for help or where there is probable cause to believe the occupant needs assistance is the only exception to the written notice requirement. In such an emergency, evidence of crime obtained as a result of such emergency entry shall not be admissible in any court of law unless due process of law has been satisfied in obtaining such evidence.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5768.

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Title 46, ch. 5.

20-25-514. Search in accordance with law. A search or entry by any law enforcement official shall be in accordance with the laws of the city, county, state, and nation.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5769.

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Title 46, ch. 5.

20-25-515. Release of student records. A university or college shall release a student's academic record only when requested by the student or by a subpoena issued by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction. A student's written permission must be obtained before the university or college may release any other kind of record unless such record shall have been subpoenaed by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5716.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

20-25-516. Academic records to be kept separate — student's right to examine records. (1) Academic records shall be kept separate from disciplinary and all other records. Academic transcripts shall contain only information of academic nature.

(2) A student shall have the right to examine all written summaries, descriptions, statements, or reports of academic or disciplinary nature which may have been compiled upon him or her.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5711.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

Part 6

Health Education — Drug and Alcohol Instruction

Part Cross-References

Dangerous drugs, Title 46, ch. 9; Title 50, ch. 24.

Alcoholism and drug dependence, Title 53, ch.

32.

to menace of drug and alcohol abuse. The legislature intends to require education graduates of any unit of the Montana university system or any private college or private university in Montana to be aware of the problems resulting from drug and alcohol abuse and to be somewhat knowledgeable in dealing with these problems among students.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 396, L. 1971; and Sec. 3, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5901.

20-25-602. Teacher instruction — colleges to offer course. All units of the Montana university system and all private colleges and private universities in Montana that offer any degree in education shall establish a credit course in health education to include drug and alcohol education and shall by July 1, 1972. The content of the courses established in the Montana university system shall be reviewed and approved by the board of regents of the Montana university system before being offered for study in the units of the Montana university system.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 396, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5902.

20-25-603. Teacher instruction — course required of education students. All units of the Montana university system and all private colleges and universities in Montana that offer any degree in education shall require that any person who receives any degree in education from that unit, private college, or private university after December 31, 1972, must have successfully completed a course in health education to include drug and alcohol education and abuse prior to being awarded his degree.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 396, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5903.

20-25-604. Department in advisory capacity. The department of health and environmental sciences shall act in an advisory capacity in establishing all courses required under this part, and said courses shall be established only after consultation with and advice by the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 396, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5905.

Part 7

Work-Study Program

Part Cross-References

Student financial assistance, Title 20, ch. 28.

20-25-701. Definitions and purposes. (1) As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Institution" means any public institution of postsecondary education governed, supervised, or coordinated by the board of regents of higher education.

(b) "Student" means any Montana resident, as established by the board of regents of higher education, who has met the qualifications for enrollment as a full-time student at an institution or who is presently enrolled as a full-time student in good standing, as determined by the institution.

(2) It is the purpose of this part to help ensure that no resident of Montana be denied attendance at institutions governed, supervised, or coordinated by the board of regents of higher education.

further to provide low-cost supplemental assistance for all governing units within Montana. The legislature intends that any Montana resident wishing to gain admittance to such institutions in Montana, within necessary budgetary limitations as provided by law, shall be allowed the opportunity to earn in part or in total sufficient money to pay the costs accompanying such attendance through employment by state and local governing units and certain public interest organizations.

History: Ea. 75-9101, 75-9102 by Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9101, 75-9102.

20-25-702. Montana work-study program. The Montana work-study program is hereby established to be administered by the board of regents of higher education as provided by this part.

History: Ea. 75-9103 by Sec. 3, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9103.

20-25-703. Limitation on use of funds. No less than 70% of the funds allocated to the program shall be used to provide job opportunities for students with demonstrated financial need. The remainder of the funds allocated to this program may be used to provide job opportunities on a basis other than financial need. Such other bases include but are not limited to:

- (1) laboratory, teaching, and tutorial assistantships requiring particular skills; and
- (2) cases in which a student's family cannot demonstrate financial need but in which the student has a desire to contribute toward his education through employment.

History: Ea. 75-9104 by Sec. 4, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9104.

20-25-704. Funds supplemental to other funds. All funds allocated through this program are supplemental in nature and are not meant to replace existing federal and state student financial assistance funds or any other funds that would otherwise be appropriated for student assistance.

History: Ea. 75-9105 by Sec. 5, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9105.

20-25-705. Administration. The board of regents of higher education shall promulgate rules for the allocation of program funds among the institutions.

History: Ea. 75-9106 by Sec. 6, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9106.

Cross-References

Rulemaking power of regents not subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.

20-25-706. Eligibility. Any local governing body; state or local administrative agency, department, board, commission; judicial, legislative, or other governmental unit; or nonprofit private organization is eligible to employ Montana students under the program as determined by the board of regents of higher education and within the funding limitations of the program, which eligibility:

- (1) will not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services;

(2) will not involve any partisan or nonpartisan political activity associated with a candidate or contending group or faction in an election for public party office;

(3) will not involve the construction, operation, or maintenance of so much of any facility as is used or to be used for sectarian instruction or as place of worship; and

(4) in the case of nonprofit organizations other than governmental units, result in employment which is in the general public interest rather than the interest of a particular group.

History: Ea. 75-9107 by Sec. 7, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9107; and Sec. 13, Ch. 3, L. 1979.

20-25-707. Antidiscrimination. No employer is eligible to employ any person under this program if the employer practices discrimination in employment against any individual because of race, creed, religion, color, political ideas, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental handicap, ancestry, or national origin.

History: Ea. 75-9108 by Sec. 8, Ch. 307, L. 1974; and Sec. 36, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9108.

Cross-References

Nondiscrimination in education, Art. X, sec. 49, ch. 3.

Mont. Const.

Legal discrimination, Title 49, ch. 2.

Governmental Code of Fair Practices, Title

49, ch. 3.

Rights of the handicapped, Title 49, ch. 4.

20-25-708. Approval of salaries. The salaries paid to students employed under this program and the number of hours each student works shall be approved by institution officers administering the program, subject to guidelines promulgated by the board of regents of higher education; provided that in no case will any student employed under the program be paid less than the minimum wage as provided by law.

History: Ea. 75-9109 by Sec. 9, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9109.

Cross-References

Minimum wages, Title 39, ch. 3, part 4.

20-25-709. Contributions from employers. Each employer must contribute toward the salary of each student employed under the program at a level determined by the board of regents of higher education but at a level no less than 30% of the student's hourly wage.

History: Ea. 75-9110 by Sec. 10, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9110.

Part 8

Western Regional Higher Education Compact

20-25-801. Western Regional Higher Education Compact approved. The legislature of the state of Montana hereby approves, ratifies, and adopts the Western Regional Higher Education Compact approved by the Western governors conference meeting at Denver, Colorado, on November 10, 1960, which compact is as follows:

New student loan policy may hinder farm children

By DAVID FENNER
Tribune Staff Writer

Many students from Montana farm families are going to find they no longer qualify for Guaranteed Student Loans when their applications are processed this spring, according to state financial aid officials.

Cost-cutting changes made in the federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program will require all loan applicants to undergo a needs test previously required only of families with \$36,000 or more in annual income. Among other factors, the needs test will take into account an applicant's assets, such as the family farm.

Jim Craig, financial aid director at Montana State University in Bozeman, said the assets factor is important because farming — especially in these hard economic times — is one of the few occupations in which low incomes coexist with abundant assets.

"When you have farm families with two or three hundred thousand dollars in assets, it's going to mean they they will probably not qualify for Guaranteed Student Loans," he said.

Henry Behn, extension marketing specialist at MSU, said an average farm in the mountain states region has about \$204,310 in assets, which include land and buildings, inventories

of crop and livestock, and farm machinery and equipment.

A person who works in the state Guaranteed Student Loan office but asked not to be identified agrees the new regulations will affect farm families. "In Montana it will be farmers that are going to be the hardest hit, or anyone that owns land or has property assets," the source said.

Tom Lyon, Department of Education public affairs officer for loans, said he had not been questioned yet about the concern over the effect of the new regulations on farmers.

"It's the first time that's come up for me," he said. "That's an interesting point."

Lyon referred questions to Bill Moran, director of the division of policy and program development in the Department of Education's Office of Assistance.

Moran said the issue is not as cut and dried as it may appear. He said the regulations take into account a family's debt because a farmer's assets are often tied up in a mortgage, loans on equipment and machinery, liens against crops or livestock and other bills.

In addition, Moran said, financial aid directors have the discretion to "adjust parental contributions on a case-by-case basis" and waive or re-

duce payments.

"There are circumstances that mitigate the problem," he said. "It's not as black and white as it looks on the surface ... When you get beyond what a computer spits out, the financial aid director has discretion to make changes anyway."

Also under the revised regulations, many middle-income families will have a tougher time getting the key federal help for school they have been depending on for years.

The revisions were made in the Federal Education Act, which was adopted in 1980 and reviewed by Congress last autumn. Congress approved the more-stringent rules to save money and help reduce the soaring national deficit. Interest and defaults in the program are reported to cost taxpayers \$3 billion a year.

The stricter regulations, signed by President Reagan last October, are also expected to syringe many students who want to declare themselves independent from their parents — a move many students have made to drop themselves into a lower income bracket and, in turn, qualify for more financial aid.

The first major revision requires that the loans be granted according to need. Previously, they were avail-

See LOANS, 2A

If Work Study is cut,
other programs will not-
be able to pick up
the slack.

Lo.

able to anyone with a yearly income of less than \$20,000.

Now, all applicants — regardless of income — will have to undergo a complex evaluation of factors, including income, assets, savings, number of children, number of children in college and cost of the school the applicant plans to attend.

Ed Nelson, director of the state Guaranteed Student Loan Program, said the new rules are going to catch many people off guard.

"It is going to have some people standing there and saying 'But, how come?' because it's certainly going to impact some people that it didn't impact before," he said. "And your guess is as good as mine as to how many."

He said his office has tried to warn people about the new rules, but he fears the warnings have gone unnoticed.

"Even though we've tried to advise people," he said, "... the fact of the matter is that you're not going to hit everybody that needs to be hit."

He said he doesn't agree with the new regulations but is helpless to do anything about them.

Another group that will be hit particularly hard is working adults, returning to school while earning between \$18,000 and \$20,000 a year.

FOR EXAMPLE, Nelson said, consider a married couple with children, and the breadwinner decides to return to school after years of work and making substantial income the year before. Nelson said that income and any assets such as a house and cars will be taken into consideration in the needs test.

Last year's income goes into the "formula whether you spent it or not," Nelson said. "... that money gets counted whereas previously it would not have been."

A less-appealing alternative called a supplemental loan has been developed for independent students who are phased out of the Guaranteed Student Loan program. However, the government does not subsidize the interest on the supplemental loan, which is 12 percent.

As a result, Nelson said, "It would definitely increase their debt."

The Department of Education projects the across-the-board needs analysis test will reduce loans by 19 percent at the undergraduate level and 35 percent at the graduate level, saving about \$674 million. Moran said the savings projection takes into account that the revisions increase the amount of money students can borrow.

Montana financial aid officials offer no estimates on how much the loan volume will decrease here, but "I'm sure we're going to follow national averages," Craig said.

NELSON SAID THAT in fiscal 1980, his office processed 18,000 Guaranteed Student Loans, for a total loan value of \$25 million.

"Our loan volume has gone up each year" since the program began in August 1968, he added.

So, at a time when students are borrowing more money to get through college, they will have a tougher time getting Guaranteed Student Loans.

"One of the problems for the students is the price of school goes up and the opportunity for funding it goes down," Nelson said. "And they are kind of caught in that kind of crunch."

Craig agreed. "It doesn't take too long to see that if you reduce the cost here, the burden is going to fall on the borrower," he said.

A Guaranteed Student Loan pays for a student's education. Students do not have to begin repaying the loan until their education is completed or until they have dropped out of school. They carry a federally subsidized 8 percent interest rate.

With Guaranteed Student Loans, undergraduate students can borrow up to \$17,250 for school while graduate students can borrow up to \$24,750, which would include the money borrowed in the years as an undergraduate.

Dependents who fail to qualify for Guaranteed Student Loans — such as farmers' children — have an alternative, but it's not near as appealing as the Guaranteed Student Loan.

PARENTS OF dependent students may take out PLUS — or parent — loans for their children without collateral backing. But there are two hitchhikes: the 12-percent interest is not federally subsidized and parents have to begin paying off the loan almost immediately.

Parents can borrow up to \$4,000 a year with the agreement that they will begin making payments within 60 days. A PLUS loan requires a minimum monthly payment of \$28, Craig said, adding that the monthly payment would increase along with the total amount borrowed.

"If you don't have the cash to service the debt, you can't turn the money," Craig said.

He said farm families are going to be forced to make some difficult decisions, and as he sees them, they have three choices: live on their lifestyle to save money for their children's education, borrow money through PLUS loans at market rate or discontinue pay for their kids' education.

The second major change prompted by new federal rules will affect the way students declare themselves independent for financial aid. Such students previously had to live away from their parents for a year and could not be claimed as dependents for tax purposes.

But now, students must be 18 years old to declare independence unless they are orphans, wards of court, veterans, married, have less dependents or meet other standards.

Great Falls Tribune

Sunday, January 25, 1981

4

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE JOINT EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
TUESDAY JANUARY 27, 1987

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, for the record, I am Greg Anderson, President of the Associated Students of Eastern Montana College and President of the Montana Associated Students.

The State of Montana provides the access to a higher education for the disadvantaged student. The State funds 70% or less of the work study program at each of the six campuses-- Northern Montana College receiving 68% with the rest at 70%.

We would like you to refer to the booklet just handed out, inside there is a chart on the Montana Work Study Program. As you can see, this chart is broken up by each campus.

University of Montana has 110 students, a payroll of \$103,965 and each student receives an average of \$945 per quarter.

Montana State University has 349 students, a payroll of \$165,569 and each student receives an average of \$474 per quarter.

Eastern Montana College has 54 students, a payroll of \$55,515 and each student receives an average of \$1,029 per quarter.

Montana Tech has 36 students, a payroll of \$22,516 and each student receives an average of \$625 per quarter.

Western Montana College has 16 students , a payroll of \$12,750 and each student receives an average of \$730 per quarter.

Northern Montana College has 37 students, a payroll of \$27,014 and each student receives an average of \$730 per quarter.

The proposed cut of \$20,326 will substantially reduce the number of students participating in our state work study program. Each campus will also lose the revenue that is generated by that individual's tuition payment not to mention the valuable output any student provides his employer.

Students that participate in this work study program are need based; Only 2% of the students system wide are working on a non-need base.

In conclusion, I would say that each student makes enough money to pay for tuition, fees and books--not to mention their room and board. \$643 in general does not stretch to far when there are three months in between. Thank you.

**1983-84 ANNUAL REPORT
MONTANA WORK STUDY PROGRAM**

	UM	MSU	TECH	EMC	WMC	NWC	MUS Total	Dawson CC	Miles CC	Flathead Valley CC	CC Total	Program Total
<u>Actual Expenditures</u>												
Gross Payroll	\$103,963	\$165,569	\$22,516	\$55,515	\$12,750	\$27,014	\$387,329	\$6,526	\$6,688	\$9,117	\$22,331	\$409,660
State Share	72,776	115,898	15,761	38,860	8,925	18,349	270,569	4,568	4,682	6,382	15,832	286,201
(Percent)	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	68%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Institutional Share	19,570	24,208	6,755	16,655	3,825	8,188	79,199	1,958	2,006	2,236	6,200	85,399
(Percent)	19%	15%	30%	30%	30%	30%	20%	30%	30%	23%	28%	21%
Other Employee Share	11,619	25,465	0	0	0	477	37,561	0	0	499	499	38,060
(Percent)	11%	15%	0%	0%	0%	2%	10%	0%	0%	5%	2%	9%

Student Data

Student Participating	110	349	36	54	16	37	602	26	15	11	52	654
Head Based Awards	107	343	36	54	16	33	569	24	11	11	46	635
(Percent)	97%	98%	100%	100%	100%	89%	98%	92%	73%	100%	88%	97%
Non-Head Based Awards	3	6	0	0	0	4	13	2	4	0	6	19
(Percent)	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	11%	2%	8%	27%	0%	12%	3%

Campus Allocation	\$ 76,563	\$112,898	\$18,761	\$38,912	\$ 8,925	\$18,917	\$274,976	\$4,568	\$4,682	\$6,774	\$16,024	\$291,000
of Funds		3,000	(3,000)				0					
Transfers												
Less: State Share	72,776	115,898	15,761	38,860	8,925	18,349	270,569	4,568	4,682	6,382	15,832	286,201
Expended	3,787	0	0	52	0	568	4,407	0	0	392	392	4,799
Allocation Returned	5%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	6%	2%	2%

Average Student Compensation	\$ 945	\$ 474	\$ 625	\$ 1,029	\$ 797	\$ 730	\$ 643	\$ 251	\$ 446	\$ 829	\$ 429	\$ 626
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TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE JOINT EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
TUESDAY JANUARY 27, 1987

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, for the record, I am Kelly Holmes, the Montana College Coalition Lobbyist.

Work study is beneficial to the University system, the employer, and to the student himself. There are many reasons I could mention but I am only going to mention the most important ones.

Work study students perform in a variety of positions including, clerical duties, laboratory instructors, grounds-keeping and some service oriented jobs. These jobs provide students with hands on experience; the student is able to work within his/her school schedule-- he/she is able to attend classes for 6 hours, put in 3 hours at work and still have enough time to study.

Having a work study job and going to school full-time requires time management. A work study students' grades reflect the fact that the more classes he/she takes and the more hours per week they work, the better they do. The less free time a person has, the more they must schedule their time to get everything accomplished in one day, without falling behind. The average work study student has a higher grade point average than does a non-work study student.

A college education consists of more than lectures and note-taking followed by exams... it includes work experience; meeting

working with and learning from people, besides professors and students. Students learn from seeing, talking and interacting with others. Without a work study job many students would not have this opportunity.

On any given day a work study student working in a clerical job can be seen filing grades, manning the phones, scheduling the appointments, copying and collating reports, doing basic typing chores, carrying documents and messages across campus and providing information the bewildered students.

Unquestionably, work study students perform a vast array of time consuming tasks, freeing the classified staff personnel for more important duties. Elimination of the work study program and consequently the services which work study provides would necessitate the hiring of more salaried employees in many offices to fill the vacancies. In these cost-conscious times the creation of new classified positions would most certainly be viewed as a financial irresponsibility. One employer can hire three work study students for every one normal employee.

Students themselves, benefit from work study. The most obvious reason is the financial assistance received, enabling the student to continue with their education. The student feels a sense of accomplishment by paying their own way through school. They were able to succeed on their own.

In closing, I would like to say, if you slash the budget of the state work study program, you will hurt the University system three times: First, you will hurt the student, who may not be able to attend school if he/she cannot receive aid under this program. Second, you will contribute further to the decreasing enrollment, which is part of the grave situation the Universities find themselves in. Third, you will make the labor costs of the offices rise astronomically (because they will now have to pay 100% instead of 30% of their student labor cost.) Asking this at a time when departments at the individual campuses are already being asked to reduce budgets and staff, will seriously cripple the workings of the Universities.

Cutting the funding for state work study would be a regressive action and one that will continue the trend initiated by the Federal government to make higher education once again the privilege of the rich. In the spirit of which land-grant and State Universities are based, I urge you not to make it more difficult for the less well-off in our state to receive a college education. Thank you.

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
JANUARY 27, 1987

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

My name is Matthew Thiel and I represent the Associated Students of the University of Montana.

Probably the most important considerations you will make concerning the proposed cuts in state work study funds are the affects these reductions will have on the low and middle income students who depend on the program in order to continue their education.

I hope you will have time to read some of the letters we have presented to you today because these letters contain some remarkable stories of need, and show the great value the work study program has in providing students jobs.

Whether you read about the student who depends on her work study job to pay for rent and groceries, or the rural student who has no other source for help, the message is clear--the bottom line is that state work study provides these Montanans access to higher education.

If work study funding is reduced, the impacts on lower and middle income students will be significant. As the costs of education rise and economic conditions make it difficult to find part time work, many of the students now depending on work study will not be able to continue their education and we find this frightening.

You have heard how, with a relatively small appropriation, the state work study program provides jobs to Montanans in need while fulfilling important roles in our educational and business communities.

The state work study program works, it's a program we can be proud of--a program we should support.

The students of Montana urge you to reject the proposed cuts and ask you to maintain funding for state work study.

4

TO: Members of the Senate/House Subcommittee on Education of the
Appropriations Committee.

From: Arthur Dolman, Professor
Northern Montana College

Date: 1/27/87

RE: Support for adequate funding of Workstudy in the budget of the
Montana University System.

I hereby request that the honorable members of the Subcommittee on Education of the Appropriations Committee consider supporting adequate funding of the workstudy program in the budget of the Montana University System.

I am supporting the adequate funding of the Workstudy Program for two reasons: first, when I attended the University of Montana as a Korean War Veteran and, second, as a teacher of Higher Education of the University System.

First, when I attended the University of Montana as a Korean War Veteran, I have always appreciated the financial assistance of the GI-Bill and the Regents Scholarship funds. I was given an opportunity to improve myself and without this support I would not have been able to make contributions to the students of today and our profession. In addition, the people of the United States had invested a total of \$5900 in my education and I can assure you that I have returned this amount many times in taxes. I feel that this was an excellent investment.

Second, despite the recent budget cutbacks suffered in the University System, we must be careful not to deny some of our students, who have limited amounts of financial resources and who will become taxpayers, an opportunity to make professional contributions to the forthcoming generation of citizens. These students who are participating in the workstudy program are not asking for a free handout and I can assure you that many of them, like myself, appreciate the investment made by the people of Montana.

It is for these reasons that I request that you consider to fund the workstudy program.

Thank you for your consideration.

10-DEC-86

Dear Sir or Madam:

Just today I noticed a poster indicating that the work-study program was in jeopardy. I feel that this situation warrants immediate attention and therefore I feel compelled to write my feelings on this matter down for the record.

I first became eligible for the work-study program at the beginning of Fall quarter 1986. Upon notification of this award, I was elated. This meant that I could, without going further and further into debt by using student loans, support myself and continue my pursuit of a quality education. The award itself was nominal, however, without even the support of this income, potentially drastic changes could have taken place.

I was fortunate to find employment. Many others find themselves eligible yet cannot find a job that qualifies for work-study monies. More and more these days, we as students find ourselves struggling to finance ourselves and an education. Budget cuts have left their impact on almost every facet of this school and to loose the work-study program would greatly, even severely, affect a great opportunity to contribute our able and capable minds and bodies to the workings and betterment of this fine institution.

Work-study is a genuine opportunity and without it, the students suffer, the employers suffer, and the greedy financial institutions get richer. Please consider my points and, as indicated on the poster, I would be willing to discuss this situation in Helena or wherever it is necessary.

Sincerely

Lonnie Hinz

Jr. Range Science

424 N. IDA

Bozeman MT. 59715

WORK: OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER
694-3621

Work study is an integral part of college life for a majority of college students at M.S.W. Work study not only gives students needed work experience but also ~~is so profitable~~ ~~need fills needed positions at~~ ~~for a low wage rate.~~ In a few cases, some students actually ~~have an opportunity to study~~ ~~should a state time over on~~ ~~if they must then work early.~~ ~~that~~ Work study is a useful ^{efficient} ~~interposition~~ to ~~for~~ our state to ~~actually~~ ~~save money~~ ~~by~~ ~~highering low~~ ~~instead of having to~~ ~~higher pay~~ ~~income~~ ~~students~~ ~~skilled employees.~~ On a human resources scale, work study aids some a large percentage of students by providing needed jobs and work experience in an area where such an item is scarce.

On a personal level work study employment is my lifeline. Without it ~~again~~ my educational financing will not be met. I have looked for employment in Boyman continuously for over a year, ~~to~~ however with unemployment for Gallatin County it is looking for work while attending school is a serious misuse of time and energy.

Earned during year

Another point in favor of work study is that it is money that is paid directly to a student for services ^{or} work and ~~and~~ ~~eliminating~~ further ~~for~~ ~~school~~ ~~loans~~. ~~With~~ ~~the~~ ~~costs of higher education increasing~~ ~~consistently~~ it is increasingly difficult for low income students to meet ~~the~~ financial obligations with costs of education increasing constantly. If the board of regents has not already decided the fate of the work study program, I proposed to the board ~~to~~ to report it. It is a win, win program, the state wins by providing a low cost work force for the university system and the low income student wins by helping ~~to~~ meet financial ~~costs~~ ~~costs~~ while gaining valuable work experiences.

Joe Mangiantini

June 9, 1986

House Appropriation Committee

Helena, Montana

Dear Mrs. Donaldson,

My name is Brian Abel. With the help of Workstudy I have completed my degree, BS in Computer Science. I am alarmed at the prospect of Losing the workstudy program. I have been employed by the Computer Science Department only because I qualify for workstudy. My position was "Consultant" entailed tutoring ~~classes~~ students who were having trouble writing, running or Debugging Computer programs. The type of students ranged from Business Education classes (Computers and society), Computer Science Service courses for Non majors to ~~upper~~ ^{lower} level Freshman and sophomore computer science ~~curriculum~~ ^{courses}. Many of the students feel that our (^{the} consultants) help is indispensable as it provides one on one assistance in ~~clarifying~~ individual problems that might arise.

Removal of workstudy will have a ~~Disastrous~~ ^{Devastating} impact on the consultant program. 75% of all consultants have workstudy and will not be able to continue helping students. The other 25% receive credit for the work they do. This credit for work will not be able to cover the added workload that removal of workstudy ^{People} will bring about. This affects all students at ^{people who have workstudy} ~~more and more~~ ^{gradually}.

Name: Susan Durney
Address: 108F Branigan Ct.
Phone: 587-0331

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *My family can eat! My paycheck usually covers our food budget.*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *\$1500 per academic year*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *NIL*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *More loans = more DEBT after graduation!*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *My w/s job is not only financially beneficial, I've learned alot about the inner workings of the University.*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *yes, schedule permitting*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1987

ASMSU SENATE

Name: Jacqueline Martelli

Address: 1022 S. Tracy

Phone: 586-7483

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? 25%
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? \$1,500.00
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? \emptyset
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study.
Try to find a full-time job + maybe attend school part-time.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. Jobs are very hard to come by. Without work study, I would ob had no job at all!
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? Sorry, I have exams!

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1987

ASMSU SENATE

Name: **BRENDA WAHLER**

Address: 105 Grant Chamberlain ^B 36

Phone: 586-8968

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *It will have a major impact, as neither myself or my husband are otherwise employed or have other sources of income at present*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *This year my husband + I are getting \$1800--approx-*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *Probably could, but it would be much harder, we might not be able to attend full-time, + we would leave school even*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *more in debt Loans, Loans + more Loans - School is critical to our future*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *We will have a loan load of \$20,000+ by the time we finish our current programs - it will be more if we can't get work study*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *yes, ~~if I can get up + back on the 27th~~ - call me if you want my help*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

→ I've never given testimony at a Leg-hearing, but am willing to try if ~~the~~ I can work out the logistics + get a little more background info from you folks.

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1987

ASMSU SENATE

Name: Tina Plummer

Address: 1227 S. Rouse

Phone: 587-5993

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *Used winter quarter \$2, until this quarter the beginning of this quarter (winter) I have made over \$1000. That has helped alot.*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *I usually receive between \$1500 and \$1800 per year.*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *I eventually would complete college w/out work study if forced to do so. However, it may take longer because I would have to take fewer credits in order to find an off campus job. Also I think it would be more of a strain for me.*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *Without work study, I would need bigger loans and I'd be forced to look for employment off of campus. This could be really inconvenient.*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *I feel that the employers on campus do not realize the needs of the students more than off campus employers (as far as needing to complete homework ect.) Wherefore I look on campus employers as more sympathetic + understanding towards the students.*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *I probably could not make this hearing, no.*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1987

ASMSU SENATE

Name: Tim Guenzler

Address: 601 So. 6th AVE

Phone: 7-5967

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? Pays my rent and utilities
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? 1400/yr.
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? Since it pays my rent it would be difficult to be in school without the place of residence.
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. Find a job other than work study.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? Yes

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Work study is a great benefit to students who lack sufficient funding for school or students who are unable to make enough money during the summer to completely cover their school expenses. Students are working for their money often times filling needed position within the university.

Name: JUDY SHEAFER

Address: 27901 NORRIS RD. #41 BOZEMAN, MT.

Phone: 587-3616

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? $\frac{1}{2}$
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? \$3,500
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? SKIM -
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. VERY FEW JOBS IN BOZEMAN - NO ALTERNATIVES
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. NEED THE PROGRAM - EASIER TO WORK HOURS BETWEEN CLASSES & ON CAMPUIS
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? NO -

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: SARNIENTO, ANDREW L

Address: 904 NELSON STORY TOWERS BEEHAN MT

Phone:

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state?
2. How much money do you receive through work-study?
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study?
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27?

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Dear Legislator;

It has come to my attention, that it is your plan to cancel the work-study program. This would be a devastating situation to me along with the fact that it has been purposed the elimination of this school I'm presently attending.

As of now I'm receiving \$1625⁰⁰ a quarter which is barely enough to cover my rent for a room. Now when

else could I find work to help finance my education. I have no family so I have to put myself through school

I hope that you will consider carefully the possibility of not only driving me out of school, but who know how many others will have to drop out. It not a very healthy situation, having to make the grade, along with worrying about how I'm going to pay for it all.

Sincerely your

Andrew L. Sarmento

Hopelully future Architect

Name: *Patty Pace*

Address: *1802 W Lincoln #114*

Phone: *6-0142*

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *3/4 of my Financial state.*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *1450 for 3 grant*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *NO*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study.
I receive Financial aid and loans
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *work study is what covers my rent and home, Pell Grant pay for other expenses.*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *yes*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Randy Barham

Address: 106 Grant Chamberlain Apt. 1E Bozeman, MT

Phone: 587-3755

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *about 25%*

2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *about \$1200/year*

3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *Pretty slim as I would have to try and find a job to fit into my schedule & that would be pretty hard to do.*

4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *Probably a night or graveyard shift job as chances of getting a job allowing me to work in between classes would be slim.*

5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *I think work-study is also a very good learning experience especially if you can find a job that's similar to your major field. These days most employees want experience & work-study gives you that valuable experience.*

6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *YES*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Don Connelly

Address: 1536 S. Grand.

Phone: 587-0104

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *work-study enables me to financially support myself for college.*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *\$1200*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *It would be quite a bit more of a financial stress.*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *NDSL is my only alternative*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *No.*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: *Carol Staben*

Address:

Phone:

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *great contribution*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *\$1500/year*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *slim*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *relatively few*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *with a child, the amount help to be able to go on this without closing on fees become more difficult.*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27?

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: ANITA STULLC

Address: BX 242 Hapner

Phone: 994-2077

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? A considerable amount
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? \$1500
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? Very slight, it would mean I'd have to take some time off from school and work fast-food etc.
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. I'd have to get a job downtown, or take out a bigger loan, which takes much time.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. Work study is an excellent program, I won't make it thro school w/out it. It makes you work for your money!
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? Yes

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Susan A. Leung

Address: 138 Hannon

Phone: 994-3915

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? ~~Right now~~ Right now about 95% of my total earnings.
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? \$1000.00
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? 50%
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. Working in the Cafeteria about 1 hr/wk \$3.75/hr.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. I am getting close to graduation & have just recently been awarded work study but it just enough to cover books & other expenses.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the expenses that arise, work-study hearing on January 27? If the hearing is here in Bozeman, yes, But I can't afford the cost or the time to travel.

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281.
(Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Eugene Bailly

Address: Rm 11 Culbertson

Phone: 994 2433

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? It helps quite abit. With out it I would not be able to attend MSU for very long.
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? I was allotted \$1500.00, but I don't know if I will make that much.
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? It would take at least 2-3 more years because I would have to take some quarters off to save money.
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.

6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? I can not make it to the meeting due to the fact that I have 3 Tests on Tuesday

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. ^{the 27th}
(Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

#4. I have a National Direct Student Loan and a Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant plus some savings. More than likely I would have to get a job, which would be hard since I don't have a car down here.

#5. Dropping Work-Study programs would only limit the effectiveness of MSU as a whole. Without the help of workstudy students most every department on campus could only afford to hire $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the employment they have now. Less work will be done because there are less people to do it. MSU will no longer be the ones making advances in Engineering and other departments.

but, they will only be teaching these new advances
that were experienced elsewhere in our nation.
Cuts to the workstudy would literally paralyze
our school's prestige as one of the nation's
finest technical ~~into~~ institutions.

Name: KRISTINE REGIELE

Address: 213 SOUTH WILLSON, BOZEMAN, MT 59715

Phone: 586-8959

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state?
2. How much money do you receive through work-study?
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study?
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27?

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

1. MONEY EARNED THROUGH WORKSTUDY HELPS PAY HOUSING AND FOOD COSTS FOR THE YEAR. TO PAY FOR RENT IN BOZEMAN AND FOOD AND UTILITIES, A STUDENT NEEDS TO WORK 15-20 HOURS PER WEEK. FINDING AN EMPLOYER OUTSIDE THE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM WHO WILL
a) HIRE STUDENTS AT ALL b) WORK AROUND CLASS SCHEDULES or
c) REDUCE HOURS FOR MID-TERM & FINALS WEEKS IS NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE!!
2. I QUALIFY FOR THE MAXIMUM WORK-STUDY ALLOTMENT WHICH MEANS I CAN EARN \$1500⁰⁰ THIS SCHOOL YEAR.
3. WITHOUT WORK-STUDY, I WOULD ONLY BE ABLE TO ATTEND AS A PART-TIME STUDENT. IT WOULD TAKE 6-8 YEARS TO COMPLETE A BACHELORS DEGREE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS. THIS WOULD, I'M SURE, BE VERY DISCOURAGING; I DOUBT I WOULD CONTINUE AT ALL.

4. WITHOUT WORK STUDY, I WOULD BE FORCED TO TAKE OUT LOANS TO GO TO SCHOOL -- IF I COULD GET THE LOANS. TAKING 18-CREDITS USUALLY MEANS A STUDENT IS IN CLASSES FROM 8 OR 9 AM UNTIL 4 OR 5 PM. THE UNIVERSITY RECOMMENDS A TIME BUDGET ALLOWING 2 HOURS OUTSIDE OF CLASS ^{PREPARING} FOR EVERY HOUR IN CLASS SO FOR A WEEK:

18 HOURS IN CLASS

36 HOURS OUT OF CLASS

7 HOURS TRANSPORT ($\frac{1}{2}$ HOUR TO + FROM SCHOOL - 1 HOUR/DAY)

56 HOURS SLEEP (7 DAYS \times 8 HOURS/NIGHT)

14 HOURS EATING (2 MEALS/DAY @ 1 HOUR EACH: EAT, PREPARE, CLEAN-UP)

3 HOURS LAUNDRY

ETC... THERE IS NOT ENOUGH TIME, THEREFOR, TO WORK AND STUDY IN THE REMAINING TIME... UNLESS YOUR EMPLOYER IS FLEXIBLE IN GIVING HOURS. SO WITHOUT WORK STUDY, FULL-TIME STUDENTS WOULD TAKE OUT LOANS EVERY YEAR

5. AN IMPORTANT BENEFIT OF WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS IS THAT A STUDENT CAN GAIN EXPERIENCE RELATED TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL GOALS, WHICH FURTHERS THE EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE!!

6. I CANNOT GIVE ORAL TESTIMONY UNLESS IT IS HERE ON MSU CAMPUS. I HAVE CLASSES FROM 8 AM TILL 6 PM.

Name: Suzanne Childers

Address: 604 S. 7th Boyernan

Phone: 586-9585

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *It gets me through each month, pays for book*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *\$1300 + other expenses*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *wouldn't have any chance.*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *None,*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *because I receive an NDSP so to get a GSL, I not only would not*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *Not possible, have*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. *I wouldn't*
(Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern. *have the*

15. To eliminate work-study would mean *NDSP & the*
that you would have to bring in *limit on a*
money from other sources. I have no knowledge *GSL is \$250*
of any sources available. If you did not that
pretty much eliminates those of us who come from
middle class families and are independent, as in
my case. Another point I think you ought to
consider is that not all the money awarded
is used. This would be more economical in
the long run since if you gave out grants, all
the grant money is used whereas not all the
awarded work study money is used; or at least it →

stretches further.

I think eliminating work study would be a real injustice since it would make coming to school very difficult for a lot of people.

One other point is, we could not get the money from loans since it is becoming increasingly more difficult to get them.

Name: Dairt Minor Thornton

Address: ~~127 5th St. N. #304~~ Box 75 Hannon Hall, MSU

Phone: 994-3490 or 4258

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? 25-30%
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? \$1400/year
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? Same as with
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. GSL
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. I would rather work for my
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? Yes
Keep aid keep my post college-indebtedness to a minimum.

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

The work study program provides not only financial support but also many positive contacts and influences. The program also provides workers for vital and useful services, such as the ASUSU Auto shop and Do-Care. The wages for these workers must come from somewhere so why not through financial aid and solve two problems, the need for financial aid and student services, with one solution, work-study.

Name: Susan Guldberg
Address: 708 1/2 S. 11th
Phone: 586-8901

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? It helps immensely in that I am able to buy food, pay rent, + have a little left over for extra activities.
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? \$1000.00/yr.
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? I ~~could~~ complete college without it but it would be extremely difficult, even more so than now.
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. I could not afford to eat or pay rent ~~without~~ without Work Study.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? No

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Paula Kostered

Address: 2220 W. Main #103

Phone: 587-5318

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *It allows me to pay for the babysitting bill.*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *\$450.00 per quarter*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *This is my last year and I had to take out a loan too, so this allows me to pay the bills with no*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *if no. I would have to work somewhere else anyway to make ends meet.*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *My grant money was cut due to the budget cuts so the work study really helps keep things even.*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *If I could but I have too much to do.*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Donald D. Damschen

Address: 1104 So Mont. Apt G-14 Bozeman

Phone: 586-4969

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state?
2. How much money do you receive through work-study?
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study?
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *I CANNOT BE THERE.*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

The work study program allows the student a flexible means of earning money during the school year. The W/S funding allows me to earn approximately one fifth of my total expenses at MSU. I am currently granted \$1100 for work study earnings. Without this program I would be forced to hold a regularly scheduled job in Bozeman which would not provide me with flexible working hours that I can manipulate around study sessions and heavy exam periods.

Name: Donna Negand
Address: 119 A Julia Martin
Phone: 587-7918

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state?
2. How much money do you receive through work-study?
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study?
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27?

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

- 1) I pay for half of my rent + all of my food.
- 2) I receive \$667 / quarter.
- 3) I would not be able to do it without work-study because we would not have enough money to live on.
- 4) We receive grants + work-study but not enough to pay for everything.
- 5) -
- 6) ?

Name: Debbie Johnson

Address: 1000 N 17th #207

Phone: 587-6390

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *a little over 1/3*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *\$675.00*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *I would probably have problems paying for college.*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *I would either have to borrow more money thru NDSL or get a job.*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. *If I got a job it would cut back on the time needed to study and my grades would greatly decline.*
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *Classes permitting Yes.*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: LISA ATOR

Address: 320 So 12th

Phone: 586-8126

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? *I would not be able to attend school at all without it*
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? *\$1500 a yr*
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? *very low unless I took out a second loan*
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. *work part time, school part time. Bank loan*
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? *NO*

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Laurie Button

Address: 1707 Greenwood

Phone: 587-4553

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? Over half of my college funds. Without work-study I wouldn't be able to afford school.
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? About \$3000/yr.
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? Very slim. I would have to take out about \$3500 in loans per year & this would be very discouraging.
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. Loans and grants. I already get these, but my work-study is the majority of my funds.
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case. I think work-study is very beneficial. It is money that you work for, not given to you. I prefer work-study over loans, because you earn it and don't have to borrow it.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? Yes.

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Guy

Name: Guy Schultz

Address: 521 S 13th

Phone: 367-1826

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? About 30%

2. How much money do you receive through work-study? About 1200 But I don't work that many hours in order

3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? I would still find a way to collect

4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. off campus job

5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.

6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? 1.

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

Name: Jodi Strong

Address: 805 S. Black, Bozeman, MT

Phone: 586-2303

Please respond to the following questions in your testimony to the best of your ability in order to address your concerns to the Montana State Legislature. This testimony will be presented at the Work-Study hearing on January 27, 1987.

1. What contribution does work-study make to your overall financial state? Approximately 1/2 of overall financial state
2. How much money do you receive through work-study? For the last 3 yrs. I have received a total of \$4375
3. What would your chances be of completing college without the aid of work-study? It would be very difficult because then I would have to find another job that isn't on-campus
4. Describe your financial alternatives without work-study. Job off-campus or try for a GSL (which isn't easy to get either)
5. Please feel free to add anything that you think is relevant to your case.
6. Would you be willing to give oral testimony at the work-study hearing on January 27? I would but can't on that particular day!

Please return this questionnaire to ASMSU Senate Office, SUB 281. (Next to the Ask-Us Desk). Thank-you for your time and concern.

→ The college work study program is very important to me. Working for the money makes you feel a little better because at the end of your college career you have to start paying at the loans back and the WS you already have worked for so the lump sum isn't quite as much.

and that would make things very hard because other jobs can't always work around your class schedule like work-study employers do.



The WICHE Student Exchange Programs

STATISTICAL REPORT
Academic Year 1986-87

WICHE
Improving Education In The West

WICHE AND STUDENT EXCHANGE

For the academic year 1986-87, this report presents statistical information concerning five student exchange mechanisms through which nearly 1,950 residents in 14 WICHE states attend certain undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs not available in their home states, at reduced levels of tuition.

Programs to encourage and assist sharing of facilities and education programs among the states underlay the initiative in 13 western states and territories in creating, early in the 1950s, the Western Regional Education Compact and with it, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). Within the founding group the territories of Hawaii and Alaska subsequently achieved statehood, and the group was augmented in 1985 by the affiliation of North Dakota.

The Professional Student Exchange Program is the oldest and largest of the WICHE exchange programs. Students pay resident tuition (one-third of regular tuition in private institutions) and the sending states pay an additional "support fee" established by WICHE. The program was initiated in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. Over the years since the program began in 1953, the three initial fields have been expanded to 16. In 1986-87, 1,245 students are enrolled in 114 programs in 59 public and private institutions in and outside the region; support fees aggregating \$12,503,231 are paid through WICHE to the receiving institutions.

The Western Regional Graduate Programs came into operation in 1981, extending tuition reciprocity initially in five and ultimately (fall 1987) in 13 cooperating states (all except California) designated graduate programs. Programs are nominated by the sponsoring institutions and chosen after an extensive review intended to assure that the programs are distinctive. Students pay resident tuition. There is no supplementary support fee payment in this program. Student participation has grown slowly, as the number of participating states and institutions has also grown. In 1986-87, 80 new and 54

continuing students are participating in the Western Regional Graduate Programs in 12 states and 32 institutions.

The Community College Student Exchange Program provides opportunity for eligible students in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to attend a community college at resident tuition within the three states under either of two concepts: (1) the college attended, though across a state line, is nearer the student's home than a community college in the home state; or (2) the receiving college has designated the field in which the student enrolls as a "regional curriculum." Currently 488 students are being assisted through this program, a major increase from last year's 257 students, partly as a result of the addition of four institutions in North Dakota and because Nevada students enrolled at the College of Southern Idaho are included in this year's numbers.

The Mineral Engineering Program opens opportunity for enrollment, at resident tuition rates, in geological, metallurgical, mining, and petroleum engineering and in mineral processing to residents of WICHE states in which such opportunities are not available. In 1986-87, 33 students are enrolled in three schools.

Through WICHE Scholars, any WICHE state may assist its residents in any field at any degree level, by providing the difference between resident tuition (paid by the student) and the receiving institution's nonresident tuition (in private institutions, as in PSEP, the student normally pays one-third of regular tuition and the remainder is covered by the support fee paid by the home state). Thirty-two students are enrolled through WICHE Scholars in 1986-87.

In this annual statistical report, Tables 1 through 5 provide information concerning the Professional Student Exchange Program. Information about the other exchange programs follows these tables. For all programs, further information is available from WICHE at the address on the back cover.

TABLE 1

**Professional Student Exchange Program
Summary of Enrollment and Fees for Purposes of Comparison**

PROFESSIONAL FIELD	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED				1987-88
	1985-86	SUPPORT	1986-87	SUPPORT	SUPPORT
		FEE RATE		FEE RATE	FEE RATE*

					Group A Fields:
Medicine	90	\$21,500	87	\$22,000	\$22,400
Osteopathic Medicine	50	9,700	52	9,900	10,100
Dentistry	202	10,800	194	11,100	11,300
Veterinary Medicine	378	13,900	381	14,300	16,300
Physical Therapy	81	4,300	90	4,400	4,500
Occupational Therapy	52	3,800	42	3,900	4,000
Optometry	214	5,900	201	6,100	6,200
Podiatry	17	6,700	13	6,900	7,000

					Group B Fields:
Forestry	27	3,300	20	3,400	\$ 2,500
Graduate Library Studies	41	4,100	23	4,200	3,200
Law	139	4,100	76	4,200	3,200
Pharmacy	22	4,800	19	4,900	3,200
Graduate Nursing Education	9	6,000	3	6,200	3,800
Public Health	21	5,000	14	5,100	3,100
Architecture	29	3,300	27	3,400	2,300
Maritime Technology	6	7,900	3	2,000	2,200

TOTAL STUDENTS	1,378		1,245		
TOTAL SUPPORT FEES	\$12,935,371		\$12,503,231		

PARTICIPATING PROGRAMS ACTUALLY RECEIVING PSEP STUDENTS

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
Programs in WICHE Region	114	103
Programs Out of Region	11	11
TOTAL PROGRAMS	125	114

IN-REGION PROGRAMS PREPARED TO TAKE WICHE STUDENTS

Number of Programs:	Public - 105	Private - 39	Total - 144
Number of Institutions:	Public - 37	Private - 22	Total - 59

* In establishing support fees for the 1987-89 biennium, the WICHE Commission divided the 16 PSEP fields into Group A, in which a support fee related to cost of education is necessary in order that sufficient places be open to WICHE students, and Group B, in which admission is generally open to qualified nonresidents at nonresident tuition rates. In Group B fields, effective in 1987-88, the support fee is related to the differential between resident tuition (which is paid by the student) and nonresident tuition.

TABLE 2

**Professional Student Exchange Program
Student and Fee Totals, All Fields, Fall 1986**

STATE	NUMBER STUDENTS SENT	TOTAL FEES PAID	NUMBER STUDENTS RECEIVED		TOTAL FEES RECEIVED	
			PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Alaska	151	\$1,141,091	--	--	\$ --	\$ --
Arizona	146	1,763,265	26	--	210,000	--
California	--	--	68	236	511,167	2,195,268
Colorado	40	244,000	311	1	4,065,967	4,200
Hawaii	93	801,029	8	--	42,700	--
Idaho	45	504,396	16	--	186,000	--
Montana	129	1,843,956	13	--	38,533	--
Nevada	107	897,084	7	--	147,708	--
New Mexico	122	1,352,832	27	--	453,035	--
North Dakota	97	1,114,800	20	--	67,100	--
Oregon	83	409,278	69	156	781,276	854,950
Utah	66	792,000	39	--	569,181	--
Washington	24	146,400	72	38	583,381	125,665
Wyoming	142	1,493,100	0	--	0	--
Out of Region	--	--	106	32	1,346,500	320,600
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPRESENTED						1,245
TOTAL FEES REPRESENTED						\$12,503,231

TABLE 3

**Professional Student Exchange Program
Enrollment and Fees**

STATE	MED	DENT	V.M.	P.T.	O.T.	OPT	POD	FOR	LIBR	LAW	PHARM	NURS	P.H.	ARCH	M.T.	OSTED	TOTALS
ALASKA	9	21	20	6	4	6		3	7	40	4	3	6	10	3	9	151
	188,667	247,409	286,000	25,867	11,115	36,800		10,200	23,100	157,500	14,700	15,500	16,866	34,000	4,667	89,100	1,141,091
ARIZONA		41	73		6	12										14	146
		495,800	1,036,750		18,915	73,200										138,600	1,763,265
CALIFORNIA																	0
COLORADO						40											40
						244,000											244,000
HAWAII		19	23	13	8	15					15						93
		214,600	328,900	57,164	28,015	91,500					80,860						801,029
IDaho	20			12	3	10											45
	377,280			55,716	10,400	61,000											504,396
MONTANA	40	8	48		4	17	3						1			8	129
	845,708	92,500	886,400		12,415	103,700	20,700						3,333			79,200	1,843,956
NEVADA		24	24	7		16				36							107
		310,800	306,900	33,734		97,600				148,050							897,084
NEW MEXICO		16	62		3	7		6	4				7			17	122
		177,600	886,800		10,400	42,700		20,400	18,200				28,632			168,300	1,352,832
NORTH DAKOTA	35	42				20											97
	392,200	600,600				122,000											1,114,800
OREGON				38	7	20	3		11							4	83
				171,583	16,446	118,950	20,700		42,000							39,600	409,278
UTAH		47				14	5										66
		672,100				85,400	34,500										792,000
WASHINGTON						24											24
						146,400											146,400
WYOMING	18	30	42	14	7		2	11	1				17				142
	385,000	333,000	600,600	44,367	26,000		13,800	31,166	4,200				54,967				1,493,100
TOTALS	87	194	381	90	42	201	13	20	23	76	19	3	14	27	3	52	1,245
	1,776,655	2,263,909	5,404,850	388,231	133,705	1,223,050	89,700	61,766	87,500	305,550	95,550	15,500	48,831	88,967	4,667	514,800	\$12,503,231

TABLE 4

Professional Student Exchange Program Student Distribution and Fee Payments by Field

PSEP: Medicine

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL													TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	ARIZ	LL	STAN	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCSD	UCSF	USC	COLO	HAW	NEV	UNM	ORE	UTAH
ALASKA	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	1	--	1	--
IDAH0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20
MONTANA	2	4	1	1	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	6	12	--	6
WYOMING	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	4	--	--	7	1	--
TOTALS	7	4	2	1	--	--	3	--	4	11	1	7	19	2	26
														87	1,776,655

PSEP: Dentistry

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL								OUT OF REGION	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	LL	UCLA	UCSF	UOP	USC	COLO	ORE	WASH			
ALASKA	1	--	--	7	2	--	6	5	X	21	\$ 247,409
ARIZONA	3	2	2	11	16	1	5	1	X	41	495,800
HAWAII	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	5	X	19	214,600
MONTANA	--	--	--	1	--	--	6	1	X	8	92,500
NEVADA	3	3	1	12	2	1	2	--	X	24	310,800
NEW MEXICO	4	--	--	--	1	10	--	1	X	16	177,600
N. DAKOTA	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	34	35	392,200
WYOMING	--	--	--	--	2	3	1	--	24	30	333,000
TOTALS	12	8	5	33	25	16	24	13	58	194	2,263,909

PSEP: Veterinary Medicine

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL					OUT OF REGION	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	UCD	CSU	IDA*	WOI*	WSU*			
ALASKA	--	14	3	3	--	--	20	\$ 286,000
ARIZONA	--	60	--	5	8	X	73	1,036,750
HAWAII	1	16	--	2	4	X	23	328,900
MONTANA	--	36	5	3	4	X	48	686,400
NEVADA	1	12	--	--	--	11	24	306,900
NEW MEXICO	--	52	--	8	2	X	62	886,600
N. DAKOTA	--	--	--	--	--	42	42	600,600
UTAH	--	33	3	10	1	X	47	672,100
WYOMING	--	26	1	--	2	13	42	600,600
TOTALS	2	249	12	31	21	66	381	5,404,850

* Through the Washington-Oregon-Idaho (WOI) Program.

PSEP: Pharmacy

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL												TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	ARIZ	UCSF	UOP	USC	COLO	ISU	MONT	UNM	OSU	UTAH	WSU	WASH	WYO	
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	1	--	4
HAWAII	--	1	4	7	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	15
TOTALS	--	1	4	7	1	--	--	1	3	1	--	1	--	19
														95,550

PSEP: Physical Therapy

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL													TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	CSF	CSN	CHILD	LL	UCSF	USC	COLO	UNW	UND	PACU	UTAH	UPS	WASH		
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	2	6	\$ 25,667
HAWAII	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	5	1	4	--	13	57,164
IDAH0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	3	5	1	--	12	55,716
NEVADA	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	2	2	--	--	7	33,734
OREGON	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	2	3	22	--	4	4	38	171,583
WYOMING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	1	1	--	--	14	44,367
TOTALS	1	--	1	1	--	4	1	5	20	33	9	9	6	90	388,231

PSEP: Occupational Therapy

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL							TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	LL	JOSE	USC	CSU	PACU	UPS	WASH		
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	4	\$ 11,115
ARIZONA	--	--	--	4	--	2	--	6	18,915
HAWAII	--	--	--	2	1	5	--	8	28,015
IDAH0	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	3	10,400
MONTANA	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	4	12,415
NEW MEXICO	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	3	10,400
OREGON	--	--	--	--	1	5	1	7	16,445
WYOMING	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	7	26,000
TOTALS	--	--	--	18	2	18	4	42	133,705

PSEP: Podiatry

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	CCPN		
ALASKA	--		\$ -0-
MONTANA	3	3	20,700
NEW MEXICO	--		-0-
OREGON	3	3	20,700
UTAH	5	5	34,500
WYOMING	2	2	13,800
TOTALS	13	13	89,700

PSEP: Optometry

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL			OUT OF REGION	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	SCOPT	UCB	PACU			
ALASKA	--	--	6	X	6	\$ 36,600
ARIZONA	7	3	2	X	12	73,200
COLORADO	8	9	23	X	40	244,000
HAWAII	1	6	8	X	15	91,500
IDAH0	4	--	6	X	10	61,000
MONTANA	5	2	10	X	17	103,700
NEVADA	12	--	4	X	16	97,600
NEW MEXICO	2	3	2	X	7	42,700
N. DAKOTA	5	--	9	6	20	122,000
OREGON	2	2	16	X	20	118,950
UTAH	10	1	3	X	14	85,400
WASHINGTON	4	1	19	X	24	146,400
WYOMING	X	--	X	X	--	-0-
TOTALS	60	27	108	6	201	1,223,050

PSEP: Maritime Technology

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	----- CNA		
ALASKA	3	3	\$ 4,667
TOTALS	3	3	4,667

PSEP: Osteopathic Medicine

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL	OUT OF REGION	TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	COMP			
ALASKA	9	X	9	\$ 89,100
ARIZONA	6	8	14	138,600
MONTANA	8	X	8	79,200
NEW MEXICO	17	X	17	168,300
OREGON	4	X	4	39,600
TOTALS	44	8	52	514,800

PSEP: Public Health

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL							TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	LL	UCB	UCLA	SDBU	COLO	HAN	WASH		
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	4	2	6	\$ 16,866
MONTANA	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3,333
NEW MEXICO	--	1	--	1	1	--	4	7	28,632
OREGON	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0-
TOTALS	--	1	--	1	1	4	7	14	48,831

PSEP: Law

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL															
	ASU	ARIS	CANST	GCATE	PEPP	SWSTN	UCB	UCD	HSTGS	UCLA	UOP	USD	USP	SCLRA	USC	WHIT
ALASKA	--	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	1	--	1
NEVADA	--	3	1	1	3	1	--	2	3	--	6	3	1	2	--	3
TOTALS	--	6	2	1	4	1	--	2	6	--	6	4	1	3	--	4

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL												TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	HAW	IDA	MONT	UNH	L&C	ORE	WHET	UTAN	GONE	UPS	WASH	WYO		
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	5	1	5	1	5	5	6	--	40	\$ 157,500
NEVADA	--	1	--	--	--	2	3	--	1	--	--	--	36	148,050
TOTALS	--	1	--	--	5	3	8	1	6	5	6	--	76	305,550

PSEP: Forestry

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL										TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	NAU	ARIS	UCB	CSU	IDA	MONT	OSU	UTST	WSU	WASH		
ALASKA	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	\$ 10,200
NEW MEXICO	1	--	--	2	--	2	1	--	--	--	6	20,400
WYOMING	2	--	--	4	--	4	--	1	--	--	11	31,166
TOTALS	3	--	1	7	--	6	1	1	--	1	20	61,766

PSEP: Graduate Library Studies

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL						TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	ARIZ	JOSE	UCB	UCLA	HAW	WASH		
ALASKA	--	--	2	--	1	4	7	\$ 23,100
NEVADA	--	--	--	--	--	--		-0-
NEW MEXICO	3	1	--	--	--	--	4	18,200
OREGON	3	--	--	2	2	4	11	42,000
WYOMING	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	4,200
TOTALS	7	1	2	2	3	8	23	87,500

PSEP: Graduate Nursing Education

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL												TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	ASU	ARIS	CSP	CSLS	CSLA	LL	UCLA	UCSP	COLO	HAW	MSU	ORE		
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	3	\$ 15,500
NEW MEXICO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0-
TOTALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	3	15,500

PSEP: Architecture

SENDING STATE	RECEIVING SCHOOL													TOTAL NO. STUDENTS	TOTAL FEES PAID BY SENDING STATE
	ASU	ARIS	UCB	USC	COLO	HAW	IDA	MSU	UNH	ORE	UTAN	WSU	WASH		
ALASKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	5	--	1	2	10	\$ 34,000
WYOMING	--	3	--	--	2	--	1	7	2	--	1	--	1	17	54,967
TOTALS	--	3	--	--	2	--	3	7	2	5	1	1	3	27	88,967

TABLE 5

Professional Student Exchange Program

Receipt of Support Fees by States and Institutions

INSTITUTION		SUPPORT FEES BY FIELD	SCHOOL TOTAL	INSTITUTION		SUPPORT FEES BY FIELD	SCHOOL TOTAL
			STATE TOTAL				STATE TOTAL
ARIZONA			\$ 210,000	PRIVATE SCHOOLS: Total \$2,195,268			
ASU	Arizona State University		\$ 0	CCPM	California College of Podiatric Medicine Podiatry	\$ 89,700	\$ 89,700
	Law	0		CWSTRN	California Western School of Law Law	8,400	8,400
	Nursing	0		CHILD	Children's Hospital of Los Angeles Physical Therapy	4,400	4,400
	Architecture	0		COMP	College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific Osteopathic Medicine	435,600	435,600
NAU	Northern Arizona University Forestry	10,200	10,200	GGATE	Golden Gate University Law	4,200	4,200
ARIZ	University of Arizona		199,800	LL	Loma Linda University		225,600
	Medicine	143,000			Medicine	88,000	
	Forestry	0			Dentistry	133,200	
	Library Studies	25,200			Physical Therapy	4,400	
	Law	23,100			Occupational Therapy	0	
	Pharmacy	0			Nursing	0	
	Nursing	0			Public Health	0	
	Architecture	8,500		PEPP	Pepperdine University Law	16,800	16,800
CALIFORNIA			\$2,706,435	SCOPT	Southern California College of Optometry Optometry	366,000	366,000
PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Total \$511,167				SWSTN	Southwestern University Law	4,200	4,200
CMA	California Maritime Academy Maritime Technology	4,667	4,667	STAN	Stanford University Medicine	44,000	44,000
CSF	California State University, Fresno Physical Therapy	4,400	4,400	UOP	University of the Pacific Dentistry	488,400	539,500
	Nursing	0			Law	24,150	
CSLB	California State University, Long Beach Nursing	0	0		Pharmacy	26,950	
CSLA	California State University, Los Angeles Nursing	0	0	USD	University of San Diego Law	16,800	16,800
CSN	California State University, Northridge Physical Therapy	0	0	USF	University of San Francisco Law	4,200	4,200
JOSE	San Jose State University Occupational Therapy	0	5,600	SCLRA	University of Santa Clara Law	12,600	12,600
	Library Studies	5,600		USC	University of Southern California		423,268
SDSU	San Diego State University Public Health	5,100	5,100		Medicine	88,000	
UCB	University of California, Berkeley Optometry	164,700	177,400		Dentistry	277,500	
	Forestry	3,400			Physical Therapy	23,468	
	Library Studies	4,200			Occupational Therapy	0	
	Law	0			Law	0	
	Public Health	5,100			Pharmacy	34,300	
	Architecture	0			Architecture	0	
UCD	University of California, Davis Medicine	22,000	59,000	WHIT	Whittier College Law	0	0
	Veterinary Medicine	28,600		COLORADO			\$4,070,167
	Law	8,400		PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Total \$4,065,967			
HSTGS	University of California, Hastings Law	25,200	25,200	CSU	Colorado State University		3,647,800
UCI	University of California, Irvine Medicine	0	0		Veterinary Medicine	3,560,700	
UCLA	University of California, Los Angeles Medicine	0	103,400		Occupational Therapy	65,000	
	Dentistry	88,800			Forestry	22,100	
	Library Studies	8,400		COLOB	University of Colorado at Boulder Law	16,800	21,700
	Law	0			Pharmacy	4,900	
	Nursing	6,200		COLOD	University of Colorado at Denver Architecture	6,800	6,800
	Public Health	0		COLOHSC	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center		389,667
UCSD	University of California, San Diego Medicine	66,000	66,000		Medicine	198,000	
UCSF	University of California, San Francisco Medicine	0	60,400		Dentistry	177,600	
	Dentistry	55,500			Physical Therapy	5,867	
	Physical Therapy	0			Nursing	3,100	
	Pharmacy	4,900			Public Health	5,100	
	Nursing	0					

INSTITUTION	SUPPORT FEES BY FIELD	SCHOOL TOTAL	STATE TOTAL	INSTITUTION	SUPPORT FEES BY FIELD	SCHOOL TOTAL	STATE TOTAL
PRIVATE SCHOOLS: Total \$4,200				WMET	Willamette University Law	\$ 29,400	\$ 29,400
DU	University of Denver Law	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,200	UTAH			\$ 569,181
HAWAII			\$ 42,700	UTAH	University of Utah Medicine	509,280	565,781
HAW	University of Hawaii at Manoa	42,700			Physical Therapy	44,001	
	Medicine	22,000			Law	4,200	
	Library Studies	10,500			Pharmacy	4,900	
	Law	0			Architecture	3,400	
	Nursing	0		UTST	Utah State University Forestry	3,400	3,400
	Public Health	10,200					
	Architecture	0		WASHINGTON			\$ 709,046
IDAHO			\$ 186,000	PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Total \$583,381			
ISU	Idaho State University Pharmacy	0	0	WASH	University of Washington Dentistry	140,600	286,831
IDA	University of Idaho Veterinary Medicine (WOI Program)	171,600	186,000		Physical Therapy	26,400	
	Forestry	0			Occupational Therapy	13,000	
	Law	4,200			Forestry	3,400	
	Architecture	10,200			Library Studies	33,600	
MONTANA			\$ 38,533		Law	25,200	
MSU	Montana State University Nursing	0	22,667		Pharmacy	4,900	
	Architecture	22,667			Nursing	6,200	
MONT	University of Montana Forestry	15,866	15,866		Public Health	23,331	
	Law	0			Architecture	10,200	
	Pharmacy	0		WSU	Washington State University Veterinary Medicine (WOI Program)	293,150	296,550
NEVADA			\$ 147,708		Forestry	0	
NEV	University of Nevada Medicine	147,708	147,708		Pharmacy	0	
NEW MEXICO			\$ 453,035		Architecture	3,400	
UNM	University of New Mexico Medicine	412,000	453,035	PRIVATE SCHOOLS: Total \$125,665			
	Physical Therapy	29,335		GONZ	Gonzaga University Law	23,100	23,100
	Law	0		UPS	University of Puget Sound Physical Therapy	33,660	102,565
	Pharmacy	4,900			Occupational Therapy	47,905	
	Architecture	6,800			Law	21,000	
NORTH DAKOTA			\$ 67,100	WYOMING			\$ 0
UND	University of North Dakota Physical Therapy	67,100	67,100	WYO	University of Wyoming Law	0	0
OREGON			\$1,636,226		Pharmacy	0	
OSU	Oregon State University Veterinary Medicine (WOI Program)	443,300	456,500	OUT OF REGION			
	Forestry	3,400		CREIGH	Creighton University Dentistry	177,600	177,600
	Pharmacy	9,800		IAST	Iowa State University Veterinary Medicine	457,600	457,600
OHSU	Oregon Health Sciences University Medicine	36,667	295,176	ILL	Illinois College of Optometry Optometry	30,500	30,500
	Dentistry	258,509		KCOM	Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	79,200	79,200
	Nursing	0			Osteopathic Medicine	79,200	
ORE	University of Oregon Law	12,600	29,600	KSU	Kansas State University Veterinary Medicine	257,400	257,400
	Architecture	17,000		MARQ	Marquette University Dentistry	33,300	33,300
PRIVATE SCHOOLS: Total \$854,950				MINN	University of Minnesota Dentistry	233,100	304,600
L&C	The Lewis and Clark College Law	16,800	16,800		Veterinary Medicine	71,500	
PACU	Pacific University Physical Therapy	145,200	808,750	NEB	University of Nebraska Dentistry	199,800	199,800
	Occupational Therapy	7,800		OHST	Ohio State University Veterinary Medicine	121,000	127,100
	Optometry	655,750			Optometry	6,100	
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF SUPPORT FEES							\$12,503,231

Mineral Engineering Program

Thirty-three students from 12 WICHE states are enjoying reduced tuition charges through the Mineral Engineering Program, a program that for a dozen years has extended opportunity to residents of WICHE states to enroll, at resident

tuition charges, in baccalaureate programs in geological, metallurgical, mining, and petroleum engineering and in mineral processing, in six participating institutions in Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming.

Mineral Engineering Program Enrollments, 1986-87

School	AK	AZ	CA	CO	ID	MT	NM	NV	OR	UT	WA	WY	TOTAL
MT			5		4		1	2	2	1	2	5	22
NV			1						1				2
WY	1	2		1		1		1		2	1		9
TOTALS	1	2	6	1	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	5	33

Scholars Program

WICHE Scholars is a program through which WICHE states may extend tuition assistance to residents in programs not available in public institutions in the home state and not available in other WICHE exchange programs. The student pays resident tuition (one-third of the standard tuition charge, in private institutions); the sending

state pays, through WICHE, the remainder of either the nonresident tuition charge or of the regular tuition (in private institutions). In 1986-87, thirty-two students are participating. Wyoming is the only state that regularly sends students in this program.

WICHE

Improving Education In The West

WICHE, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, is a nonprofit regional organization. It helps the thirteen member states and one affiliated state to work together to provide high-quality, cost-effective programs to meet the education and manpower needs of the West. Member states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; North Dakota is an affiliated state.

P.O. Drawer P
Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752
(303) 497-0214

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Margaret Schoonen BILL NO. _____
ADDRESS Box 2 Ramsay Mt 59748 DATE _____
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Pregnant - homemaker/retired
SUPPORT X OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education

SUBCOMMITTEE

AGENCY(S) Commissioner of Higher EdDATE 1-27-87

DEPARTMENT _____

NAME	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
CAROL KRAUSE	Comm. of H. Ed		
Eusan Durney	MSU	✓	
Rene Zink	Associated Students MSU	✓	
MATTHEW THIEL	As. students U of M	✓	
MOOD HUDAK	PSMSU	⊙	
THOMAS FORZEE	PSMSU	X	
Jay Buehly	Associated students of NM	✓	
James T. ...	USNMC	✓	
Ronald Watson	EMC	✓	
Victoria Helin	EMC	✓	
Theresa K. ...	AS EMC	✓	
Kelly Holmes	Mentoring College Coalition	✓	
GREG ANDERSON	Associated Students EMC	✓	
Tony Schoonen	Concerned Teacher	✓	
Tony Newville		✓	
BRENDA WANLER	Student MSU	✓	
Jelky Allison	Student MSU	✓	
Elizabeth ...	Senate Dist 40	✓	
Paul ...	Associated Students - U of M	✓	
Paul ...	Associated Students - U of M	✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.
IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education

SUBCOMMITTEE

AGENCY (S)

DATE 1-27-87

DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.
IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.