

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE
50TH LEGISLATURE

February 23, 1987

The meeting of the Education Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Dennis Nathe at 7:57 a.m. on Monday, February 23, 1987 in Room 104 of the State Capitol.

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

(Continued) UNIVERSITY SYSTEM - EXECUTIVE ACTION

Chairman Nathe said that funding, tuition and fees would be discussed, continuing with Montana State University. He turned the meeting over to Vice Chairman Jacobson to attend other obligations.

Dr. Tietz (010) said that when the formula was first used, the majority of institutions had a decline in enrollment while MSU was increasing. The subcommittee at that time, chose to protect the institutions that were declining in enrollment. That policy used a 3-year rolling average, consisting of the previous year actual enrollment, the current year estimate, and the coming year estimate. The purposes of rolling average was to dampen fluctuations. MSU had unfunded enrollments of around 600 students per year. He said that the most damaging estimate of enrollment was using projections. A consistent approach would be to use the 3-year rolling average.

MSU revenue figures differ from those of LFA by about \$400,000 a year and compounds the declining enrollment estimate which create lower funding level. The revenue estimate differences stem from differing non-resident student estimates.

Mr. Glen Williams, Vice President of Fiscal Affairs of University of Montana, said they had a similar problem. A change in enrollment mix with non-resident tuition declining has an impact of about \$400,000 for UM.

Mr. Ken Heikes said Eastern Montana College had the same concern. Based on LFA calculation for gross fee revenues a higher enrollment should be calculated. Also a problem in calculation was that bad debts on student accounts was not

figured into the calculation. This has an impact of \$30,000 a year.

Dr. Lindsay Norman (101) mentioned an additional factor that was due to the cyclic nature of the business. A three year rolling average would give MCMST a current enrollment which was about 1,700 students, compared to the 1,550 that was used by the committee. This would have a budget impact of approximately \$600,000. The 1,550 number was not a valid projection but is a valid floor to maintain accreditation. Out of state enrollment was increasing and they had the best retention of any of the institutions. He said that Tech anticipates fiscal year enrollment next year of approximately 1,600 students. A further decline is not expected. A way to adjust for these more accurate enrollment projections would be appreciated.

Mr. Leavitt (130) said at Western Montana College the enrollment has taken an upswing. The problem with going back to a 3 year average is that college enrollment is up and actual enrollment is needed.

Mr. Bill Byers from Northern said the actual would be a better figure. The three-year rolling average lies with the decline cycle (140) and Northern is on the upswing.

When the budget is based on rolling projections, more tuition has to be anticipated. A decision in the area of non-resident students is needed. Part-time enrollment factors were not increased but admissions and for out-of-state fees factors were decreased. If enrollment estimates were raised then tuition and fees raise.

Commissioner Krause (206) said there was no common base for estimating projections. His concern was that there were no adjustments for ups and downs. If the enrollment projections are low then the campuses are at risk of having manipulations of projections by action on the house floor. He suggested a solid base would be appropriate.

In the current biennium tuition shortfalls are a problem. This was a financial drain on the campuses, particularly one of them and the system added the surcharge to attempt to meet the shortfall.

President Tietz said the MSU was concerned because in the \$3 million reduction for the university system from fiscal 1986, MSU is absorbing \$2 million of that decline and adding \$400,000 deficit in tuition because of non-resident enrollment estimates.

Dori Nielson clarified the revenue portion of the tuition calculation. The surcharge had been included in LFA analysis, comparison with other peer institutions shows similar students fees (Exhibit 2). Tuition and fees will be considered after rechecking calculations.

Indirect cost recovery: Dori Nielson said the figures shown in current level included a combination of actual income for fiscal 1986, a historical perspective, and Special Session III information. The current level rate of recovery is 85 percent of indirect costs. The governor's recommendation was to allow the units to maintain all of the indirect cost recovery for themselves. Indirect costs are intended to cover institution costs associated with obtaining and supporting grant activity (485). If indirect costs are eliminated as a revenue source, general fund replacement would be necessary. Every one percent change in recovery rate amounts to \$23,000. Sib Clack said that the executive position was to allow the institutions to keep all their indirect costs and then to discount the formula in order to stay within budget constraints.


Commissioner Krause said every campus was becoming active in grant activity (587). A substantial increase in indirect costs will be seen in the future. They have the capacity to train people in grants and research as demonstrated in the MONTS program. Senator Hammond asked what this motivating research had to do with instruction. He said that when students needed access to teachers the research should not be extended further.

Mr. Bruce Shively, budget officer for Montana State University, responded that he had worked previously on grants and contracts. He mentioned that it was mostly the tenured faculty that were successful in grant procurement. Also that almost all contract payments occurred exclusively during the summer, not the academic year. During the academic year graduate students were paid from the contract and this was not release time for the faculty.

Representative Iverson (699) asked for an estimate of the percent of the total FTE that were involved in developing research. (1-B) Representative Peck inquired about the salary received from the grants projects. Bruce Shively replied that the National Science Foundation policy was 2/9 of the academic year of 10 months. The use of research grants to purchase equipment was discussed. Commissioner Krause said that this was a critical issue. The grants contracts allowed the purchase of the state of the art equipment. This was used for classroom instruction and does help.

Representative Bardanouve (126) inquired as to how projects were approved and if they were assessed to fit the role and scope of the institution. President Tietz (141) said the faculty depended on imagination and creativity to generate the projects. However, there were certain requirements that needed to be met. He mentioned a few requirements including space, costs, and benefit to the institution. Representative Bardanouve requested a summary of how many research projects were currently being done. Chairman Nathe mentioned the HB611 by Representative Brown that would be a way to keep track of the indirect costs.

ADJOURNMENT: The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 a.m. The next meeting was announced for 7:00 a.m., February 24.


Dennis A. Nathe
DENNIS NATHE, Chairman

dt/2-23

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED NON-RESIDENT REVENUE

	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>FALL</u>	<u>WINTER</u>	<u>SPRING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% CHNG FROM PREVIOUS YR</u>	
FY 84	47,394	817,272	742,104	673,533	2,280,303		
FY 85	48,358	787,206	744,772	658,436	2,232,772	<2.1%	
FY 86	38,654	758,852	696,305	619,442	2,113,253	<5.4%	
FY 87	30,514	665,039	601,222	523,932 est.	1,820,707	<13.8%	
<u>PROJECTED</u>							
					FY 88	1,639,555	<10.0%
					less 22 fte due to program reductions	-55,826	
						<u>1,583,719</u>	<13.0%
					FY 89	1,557,613	<1.6%
					less 28 fte due to program reductions	45,684	
						<u>1,511,929</u>	<4.5%

BOARD OF REGENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
STATE OF MONTANA

ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
IN THE STATE OF MONTANA
Fall 1986

January 15, 1987

Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena, Montana 59620-2602
406-444-6570

1986 ENROLLMENT REPORT

Table 16. First-time Freshmen in Institutions
of Higher Education in Montana,
Fall 1985 and Fall 1986 (Cont'd)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Numerical</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Out-of-state first-time freshmen</u>				
<u>Montana University System</u>				
University of Montana	157	149	- 8	- 5.1
Montana State University	184	136	- 48	- 26.1
Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology	23	35	+ 12	+ 52.2
Eastern Montana College	18	25	+ 7	+ 41.8
Western Montana College	24	27	+ 3	+ 14.2
Northern Montana College	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	- <u>5</u>	- 41.7
Montana University System	418	379	- 39	- 9.3
<u>Independent Colleges</u>				
Carroll College	87	84	- 3	- 3.5
College of Great Falls	8	2	- 6	- 75.0
Rocky Mountain College	<u>39</u>	<u>61</u>	+ <u>22</u>	+ 56.4
Total	134	147	+ 13	+ 9.7
<u>Community Colleges</u>				
Dawson Community College	15	12	- 3	- 20.0
Miles Community College	10	7	- 3	- 30.0
Flathead Valley Community College	<u>23</u>	<u>7</u>	- <u>16</u>	- 69.6
Total	<u>48</u>	<u>26</u>	- <u>22</u>	- 45.8
State	600	552	- 48	- 8.0

Within the Montana University System, first-time freshmen decreased 3.9% from the previous year. In-state first-time freshmen increased at all campuses except Eastern Montana College. Out-of-state first-time freshmen decreased by 9.3%.

SUBCOMMITTEE EXECUTIVE ACTION

Action: University System - Six Units
 Agency: University System - Six Units
 Program: FY 1986 Actual

Program: Funding

Program	FY 1986 Actual	FISCAL 1988			FISCAL 1989		
		Executive	Subcommittee	Current Level	Executive	Subcommittee	Current Level
Instruction	\$60,616,310	\$56,416,872	\$59,711,171	\$55,951,362	\$56,416,872	\$56,320,042	\$59,472,992
Support	\$34,815,968	\$31,114,864	\$31,899,659	\$32,597,467	\$30,762,064	\$32,417,872	\$31,515,067
Research	\$1,259,499	\$1,160,800	\$1,086,897	\$1,159,822	\$1,162,607	\$1,161,131	\$1,088,206
Public Service	\$455,205	\$412,828	\$446,518	\$457,086	\$412,934	\$457,091	\$446,542
Plant	\$14,985,046	\$15,779,137	\$15,424,872	\$15,186,012	\$16,202,515	\$15,617,549	\$15,879,916
Fellow/Scholarships	\$2,715,016	\$2,964,656	\$2,972,157	\$3,005,374	\$2,964,656	\$3,021,027	\$2,957,996
Total Exp.	\$114,847,044	\$107,849,157	\$111,541,274	\$108,357,123	\$107,921,648	\$108,994,712	\$111,360,719
FUNDING							
General Fund	\$73,168,435	\$68,975,061	\$67,354,191	\$67,354,191	\$68,861,478	\$67,663,929	\$67,663,929
Tuition and Fees	\$24,308,293	\$25,313,526	\$27,022,752	\$27,022,752	\$25,313,526	\$27,158,894	\$27,158,894
Six-mill Levy	\$16,384,000	\$12,924,000	\$11,468,180	\$11,468,180	\$13,125,000	\$11,659,889	\$11,659,889
Indirect Cost Rec.	\$1,804,122	\$0	\$1,992,000	\$1,992,000	\$0	\$1,992,000	\$1,992,000
Other	\$522,124	\$636,570	\$520,000	\$520,000	\$621,644	\$520,000	\$520,000
Spenddown Fund Balan	\$660,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Funding	\$114,847,044	\$107,849,157	\$108,357,123	\$108,357,123	\$107,921,648	\$108,994,712	\$111,360,719

ISSUES:

- Tuition and Fees: see ISSUE 3, budget analysis, page F-88, Table 12
 Executive - \$720 annual incidental fee
 Current level - \$792 annual incidental fee (surcharge retained)
- Six-mill Levy
 Estimates differ
- Indirect Cost Recoveries
 HB500 specifies 85 percent of indirect cost recoveries to be deposited in current unrestricted fund
 Special Session III allowed units to retain amounts exceeding the HB500 appropriated level
 Executive - eliminates all indirect cost recovery, both federal and non-federal
 Current Level - utilizes FY 1986 information plus additional amounts discussed in Special Session III
 Less approx. \$190,000 for reduction in ICR for TECH from Bureau of Mines
- Other Sources
 Current level - utilizes FY 1986 information

SUBCOMMITTEE EXECUTIVE ACTION

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MEMORANDUM

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

DATE: February 22, 1987

TO: Representative Dennis G. Nathe
Chairman, Joint Education Subcommittee

FROM: Kenneth Stolz, Budget Director 

SUBJECT: 1989 Biennium Revenue Projections - University of Montana

Attached please find a detailed explanation of the revenue figures that I provided to your Subcommittee last Friday.

As I testified Friday, we use the LFA projection methodology. The only difference between our revenue estimate and that of Ms. Nielsen, is the projection of the factors for the next biennium. She sets the factors at their current level, while we project their continued decline based upon our recent history as displayed on the attached graph. Even if we were to experience no further decline of non-residents in future freshman classes, we will experience a revenue decline for three more years as our older classes with larger non-resident enrollment graduate.

Because projected enrollments are used to provide our funding, we believe projected, not current, factors should be used to estimate our revenue.

We would be pleased to respond to any questions that you, the Committee or your staff have regarding these figures. Thank you for your consideration.

KS/ks/89RevPrj.EMo

Attachments

cc: James V. Koch, President
Glen I. Williams, Vice President for Fiscal Affairs
Jack Noble, Deputy Commissioner for Management and Fiscal Affairs

MEMORANDUM

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

DATE: February 12, 1987

TO: Dori Nielson, Senior Analyst
Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst

FROM: Kenneth Stolz, Budget Director *KS*

SUBJECT: Revised Biennium Student Fee Revenue Estimates

As promised, we have revised our 1989 Biennium student fee revenue estimates using your methodology with the latest data: winter quarter FY 1986-87. We used a three year average of the change in each of the fee factors to project the factors for the next biennium (please see attached graph). The revised revenue estimate was calculated using these revised factors and the enrollment found in the LFA Budget Analysis. While the changes in the factors appear slight, they are having a budget impact on this campus that totals in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

I would like to provide a brief explanation for the decline in revenue per FTE student for each fee:

Registration - budget reductions have required that we reduced night and other offerings to the part-time, non-traditional student, so our headcount to FTE student ratio is declining.

Resident (Incidental) - The average course load of our students is increasing slightly. If a student chooses to enroll for more courses within a total load of 12 and 18 credits, he or she pays no additional fees.

Admission - The number of students applying for admission has always exceeded the number that choose to enroll. The number of "speculative" applications (many non-resident) is declining.

Non-Resident - The proportion of non-resident students is declining rapidly. Significant fee increases, as well as both actual and proposed budget reductions, have diminished our ability to attract talented students to Montana.

If we can provide any further specifics regarding these projections to you or the committee, please don't hesitate to let us know.

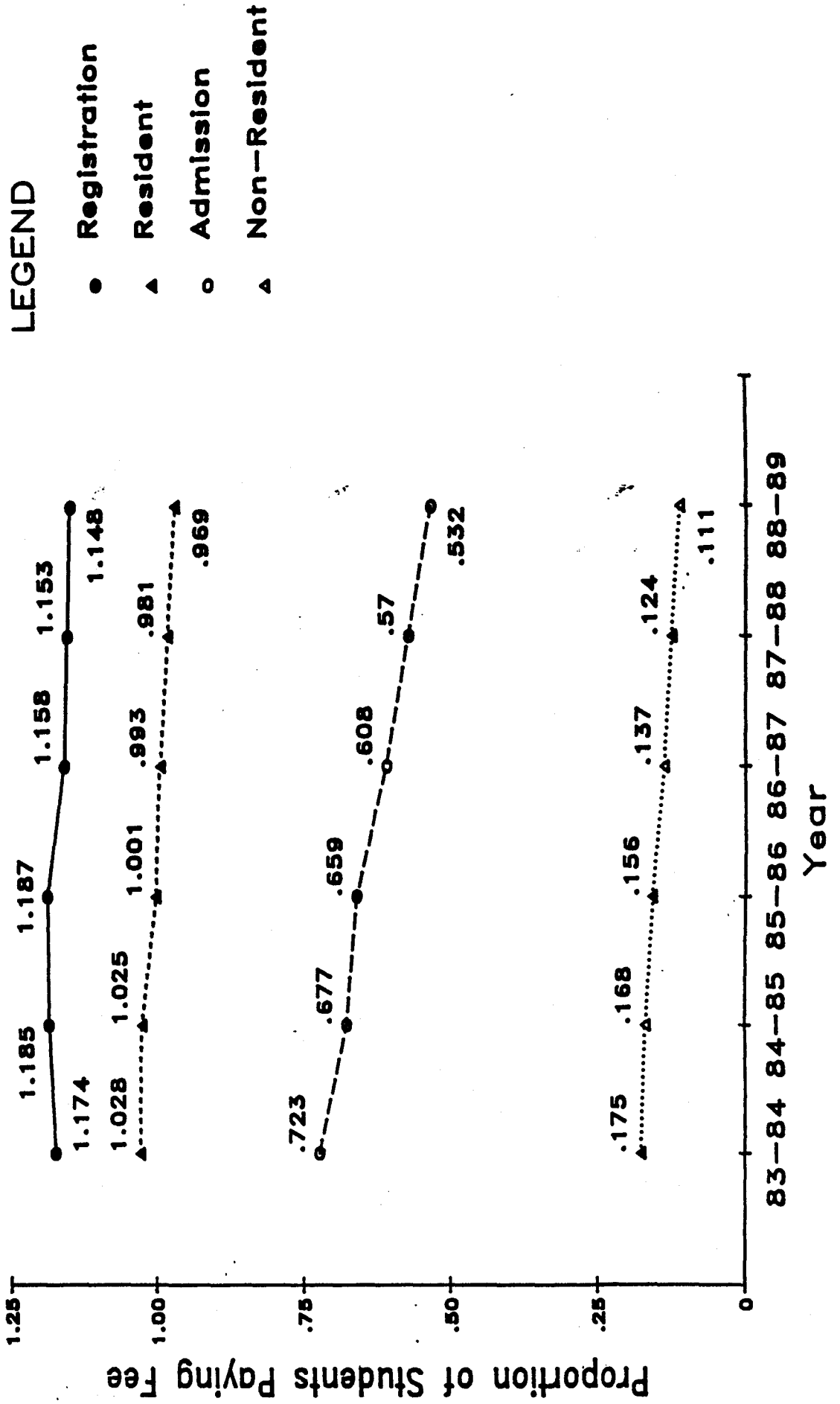
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Attachments

cc: James V. Koch, President
Glen I. Williams, Vice President for Fiscal Affairs
Jack Noble, Deputy Commissioner for Management and Fiscal Affairs

University of Montana Student Fee Revenue Factors

FY 1983-84 to 1988-89



University of Montana
Student Fee Revenue Worksheet
1989 Biennium

87-88

88-89

FEE	Registration	Resident	Non-Resident	Admission	Registration	Resident	Non-Resident	Admission
Factor	1.153	0.981	0.124	0.570	1.148	0.969	0.111	0.532
X FTE	7,996	7,996	7,996	7,996	8,004	8,004	8,004	8,004
X Rate/Year	\$45	\$792 *	\$1,746	\$20	\$45	\$792 *	\$1,746	\$20
Revenue	\$414,872	\$6,212,508	\$1,731,166	\$91,154	\$413,487	\$6,142,654	\$1,551,223	\$85,163
SUBTOTAL				\$8,449,700				\$8,192,527
Other Fees				290,000				290,000
TOTAL STUDENT FEES				\$8,739,700				\$8,482,527

*Includes tuition surcharge.

REVISION BASED UPON WINTER QUARTER REVENUE

Projection for LFA

SCHEDULE B

ESTIMATED REVENUE - TUITION AND FEES
1989 BIENNIUM
LFA ENROLLMENT - WITH SURCHARGE

	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Projected	1988-89 Projected
Campus Univ. of Montana				
Total FY FTE Enrollment	8,144	7,971	7,961	7,979
Registration	\$435,093	\$415,369	\$414,872	\$413,487
Incidental:				
In-State Fees	\$5,282,430	\$6,265,721	\$6,212,508	\$6,142,654
Out-of-State Fees	2,150,721	1,902,819	1,731,166	1,551,223
Miscellaneous*	395,901	387,000	381,154	375,163
TOTAL TUITION AND FEES	\$8,264,145	\$8,970,909	\$8,739,700	\$8,482,527

	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Estimated	1987-88 Projected	1988-89 Projected
* Law	\$146,784	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$147,000
Pharmacy	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
AFIT	31,842	32,000	32,000	32,000
Admissions	107,407	97,000	90,755	84,897
Other	81,858	83,000	83,000	83,000

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
 COMPARISON OF PLANT EXPENDITURES/RECOMMENDATIONS
 FEBRUARY 21, 1987

	-1- ACTUAL 86 EXPENDITURES	-2- OVEREXPEND ADJUSTMENT	-3- ADJUSTED ACTUAL 86	-4- FY 88 RECOMMENDATION	-5- NEW SPACE ADJUSTMENTS	-6- ADJUSTED FY 88 BASE	-7- CHANGE COL 6 - 3
MSU	4,852,855	0	4,852,855	5,156,872	(350,666)	4,806,206	(46,649)
UM	5,099,031	(10,920)	5,088,111	5,216,702	0	5,216,702	128,591
EMC	1,950,003	0	1,950,003	2,000,181	0	2,000,181	50,178
NMC	1,081,539	(175,677)	905,862	944,384	0	944,384	38,522
WMC	688,142	(12,368)	675,774	729,090	(25,370)	703,720	27,946
MCMST	1,313,476	(137,731)	1,175,745	1,377,643	(180,000)	1,197,643	21,898
TOTAL	14,985,046	(336,696)	14,648,350	15,424,872	(556,036)	14,868,836	220,486

===== FULL-TIME TUITION COMPARISON PER ACADEMIC YEAR =====

School	In-state tuition (annual)	Out-of-state tuition (annual)	Accepting students from out-of-state	Year; required for accredited degree
Montana State University	\$1,064.25	\$2,882.25	yes	5
Arizona State University	\$1,196.00	\$4,628.00	yes	5
Auburn University	\$1,323.00	\$3,969.00	yes	5
Ball State University	\$1,662.00	\$3,825.00	yes	5
Cal Poly, Pomona	\$648.00	\$3,312.00	no	5
Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo	\$762.00	\$4,146.00	no	5
Clemson University	\$1,800.00	\$3,800.00	yes	5
Kansas State University	\$1,302.50	\$3,212.50	yes	5
Kent State University	\$2,213.00	\$4,013.00	yes	5
North Dakota State University	\$1,194.00	\$1,914.00 (MT students)	yes	5
University of North Carolina, Charlotte	\$700.00	\$3,258.00	yes	5
University of Arizona	\$1,136.00	\$3,124.00	yes	5
University of Arkansas	\$1,030.00	\$2,542.00	yes	5
University of California, Berkeley	\$1,346.00	\$5,432.00	in-state priority	6
University of Idaho	\$1,010.00	\$3,101.00	yes	5
University of Kentucky	\$1,322.00	\$3,812.00	yes	5
University of Maryland	\$1,601.00	\$4,476.00	yes	5
University of Nebraska	\$1,575.00	\$4,284.00	yes	6
University of Oklahoma	\$900.80	\$2,999.20	yes	5
University of Oregon	\$1,485.50	\$4,189.50	yes	5
University of Southern California	\$8,424.00	\$8,424.00	yes	5
University of Washington	\$1,605.00	\$4,461.00	yes	6
Washington State University	\$1,530.00	\$4,446.00	in-state priority	5

===== NOTES =====

1. Architecture students are required to graduate from an accredited school in order to be eligible to take licensing exams.
2. To meet accreditation requirements, some schools offer five-year programs, and some schools offer six-year programs. Most six-year schools require a tuition increase for the last two years. This increase is not reflected in the above figures.
3. Although there are schools that offer four-year architectural programs, these programs are not accredited by the National Architectural Accreditation Board.
4. Above information received through telephone calls made to admissions offices of listed universities on February 19 and 20, 1987. Written information to follow for verification.

INSTRUCTIONAL EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

Department	Formula Budget (See 1 below)	Instruction Budget (See 2 below)	Efficiency Ratio (See 3 below)	Funding Under, (Over) Instruction (See 4 below)	Research Spending (See 5 below)	Instructional Budget Cost for each grant dollar (See 6 below)
Speech	\$629,763	\$338,081	.537	\$291,682	\$0	-
Psychology	\$375,812	\$209,199	.557	\$166,613	\$15,029	-
Art	\$719,441	\$442,455	.615	\$276,986	\$6,922	-
Political Science	\$336,763	\$210,347	.625	\$126,416	\$3,508	-
Military Science	\$53,006	\$34,558	.652	\$18,448	\$0	-
Industrial Engineering	\$443,707	\$303,007	.683	\$140,700	\$11,422	-
Earth Science	\$580,111	\$398,038	.686	\$182,073	\$46,401	-
Mathematics (see 7 below)	\$1,720,002	\$1,189,979	.692	\$530,023	\$52,606	-
Business Education	\$240,946	\$174,706	.725	\$66,240	\$31,713	-
Agricultural Economics & Economics	\$742,438	\$540,531	.728	\$201,907	\$176,741	-
Media & Theater	\$604,278	\$449,683	.744	\$154,595	\$72,205	-
Home Economics	\$532,922	\$400,802	.752	\$132,120	\$241,194	-
English	\$862,552	\$649,126	.753	\$213,426	\$500	-
Sociology	\$519,209	\$396,227	.763	\$122,982	\$115,576	-
Physical Education	\$604,883	\$464,926	.769	\$139,957	\$48,464	-
History	\$754,161	\$581,118	.771	\$173,043	\$68,550	-
Modern Languages	\$312,726	\$244,407	.782	\$68,319	\$18,486	-
Mechanical Engineering	\$648,317	\$566,321	.874	\$81,996	\$155,914	-
Architecture	\$510,058	\$472,596	.927	\$37,462	\$773	-
Computer Science	\$589,480	\$555,721	.943	\$33,759	\$19,250	-
Civil Engineering	\$835,898	\$805,119	.963	\$30,779	\$730,279	-
Music	\$379,323	\$371,788	.980	\$7,535	\$2,000	-
Curr & Instruction	\$784,829	\$803,475	1.024	(\$18,646)	\$159,425	(\$.12)
Management	\$676,616	\$700,712	1.036	(\$24,096)	\$98,481	(\$.24)
Electrical Engineering	\$652,551	\$688,800	1.056	(\$36,249)	\$150,953	(\$.24)
Chemical Engineering	\$324,834	\$348,340	1.072	(\$23,506)	\$129,778	(\$.18)
Nursing	\$1,626,233	\$1,747,581	1.075	(\$121,348)	\$220,614	(\$.55)
Accounting	\$375,108	\$403,938	1.077	(\$28,830)	\$0	-
Ed Services	\$300,445	\$328,899	1.095	(\$28,454)	\$94,285	(\$.07)
Biology	\$772,987	\$899,112	1.163	(\$126,125)	\$06,744	(\$.21)
Plant & Soil	\$297,726	\$357,490	1.201	(\$59,764)	\$37,352	(\$.11)
Animal & Range	\$353,616	\$441,256	1.248	(\$87,640)	\$65,345	(\$.53)
Plant Pathology	\$55,063	\$69,275	1.258	(\$14,212)	\$00,898	(\$.03)
Chemistry	\$848,192	\$1,165,328	1.374	(\$317,136)	\$66,547	(\$.48)
Veterinary Sciences	\$69,953	\$105,035	1.502	(\$35,082)	\$92,003	(\$.18)
Physics	\$792,496	\$1,219,108	1.538	(\$426,612)	\$80,208	(\$.44)
Microbiology	\$305,661	\$494,573	1.618	(\$188,912)	\$71,895	(\$.25)
Ag & Industrial Arts	\$164,200	\$273,411	1.665	(\$109,211)	\$91,006	(\$1.20)
WAMI	\$155,793	\$324,240	2.081	(\$168,447)	\$63,308	(\$2.66)
CNAS	\$65,983	\$139,098	2.108	(\$73,115)	\$1,513	(\$48.32)

NOTES

1. Legislative Fiscal Analyst's instructional budget calculation adjusted down 3.04%.
2. Actual 1986-1987 instructional budgets.
3. Ratio of formula budget to actual budget. Smaller ratio indicates more efficient program.
4. Difference in formula budget and actual budget.
5. Amount of research or creative grant money spent by department in 1985-1986.
6. Instructional budget cost per dollar of research or creative grant money spent by department in 1986-1987, obtained by dividing the instructional budget by grant money spending.
7. Formula Budget figure for mathematics includes student credit hours production for students taking programmed learning courses.

Department	Funding Over		Funding Under		Research Spending (See 3 below)	Instructional Budget Cost for each grant dollar (See 4 below)
	Instructional Budget (See 1 below)	Instructional Budget (See 2 below)	Instructional Budget (See 2 below)	Instructional Budget (See 4 below)		
Civil Engineering	-	\$30,779	-	-	\$730,279	-
Home Economics	-	\$132,120	-	-	\$241,194	-
Agricultural Economics & Economics	-	\$201,907	-	-	\$176,741	-
Mechanical Engineering	-	\$81,996	-	-	\$155,914	-
Sociology	-	\$122,982	-	-	\$115,576	-
Media & Theater	-	\$154,595	-	-	\$72,205	-
History	-	\$173,043	-	-	\$68,550	-
Mathematics	-	\$530,023	-	-	\$52,606	-
Physical Education	-	\$139,957	-	-	\$48,464	-
Earth Science	-	\$182,073	-	-	\$46,401	-
Business Education	-	\$66,240	-	-	\$31,713	-
Computer Science	-	\$33,759	-	-	\$19,250	-
Modern Languages	-	\$68,319	-	-	\$18,486	-
Psychology	-	\$166,613	-	-	\$15,029	-
Industrial Engineering	-	\$140,700	-	-	\$11,422	-
Art	-	\$276,986	-	-	\$6,922	-
Political Science	-	\$126,416	-	-	\$3,508	-
Music	-	\$7,535	-	-	\$2,000	-
Architecture	-	\$37,462	-	-	\$773	-
English	-	\$213,426	-	-	\$500	-
Speech	-	\$291,682	-	-	\$0	-
Military Science	-	\$18,448	-	-	\$0	-
Plant Pathology	(\$14,212)	-	-	-	\$500,898	(\$.03)
Ed Services	(\$28,454)	-	-	-	\$394,285	(\$.07)
Plant & Soil	(\$59,764)	-	-	-	\$537,352	(\$.11)
Curr & Instruction	(\$18,646)	-	-	-	\$159,425	(\$.12)
Chemical Engineering	(\$23,506)	-	-	-	\$129,778	(\$.18)
Veterinary Sciences	(\$35,082)	-	-	-	\$192,003	(\$.18)
Biology	(\$126,125)	-	-	-	\$606,744	(\$.21)
Electrical Engineering	(\$36,249)	-	-	-	\$150,953	(\$.24)
Management	(\$24,096)	-	-	-	\$98,481	(\$.24)
Microbiology	(\$188,912)	-	-	-	\$761,895	(\$.25)
Physics	(\$426,612)	-	-	-	\$980,208	(\$.44)
Chemistry	(\$317,136)	-	-	-	\$666,547	(\$.48)
Animal & Range	(\$87,640)	-	-	-	\$165,345	(\$.53)
Nursing	(\$121,348)	-	-	-	\$220,614	(\$.55)
Ag & Industrial Arts	(\$109,211)	-	-	-	\$91,006	(\$1.20)
WAMI	(\$168,447)	-	-	-	\$63,308	(\$2.66)
CNAS	(\$73,115)	-	-	-	\$1,513	(\$48.32)
Accounting	(\$28,830)	-	-	-	\$0	-
	(\$1,887,385)		\$3,197,061			
	(See 5 below)		(See 6 below)			
			\$1,309,676			
			(See 7 below)			

NOTES

1. Amount the actual 1986-1987 instructional budget exceeds the legislative fiscal analyst's budget. A dash means the program is underfunded.
2. Amount the actual 1986-1987 instructional budget is less than the legislative fiscal analyst's budget. A dash means the program is overfunded.
3. Amount of research or creative grant money spent by the department in 1985-1986.
4. Instructional budget cost per dollar of research or creative grant money spent in 1985-1986, obtained by dividing the excess instructional

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
 COMPARISON OF PLANT EXPENDITURES/RECOMMENDATIONS
 FEBRUARY 21, 1987

	-1- ACTUAL 86 EXPENDITURES	-2- OVEREXPEND ADJUSTMENT	-3- ADJUSTED ACTUAL 86	-4- FY 88 RECOMMENDATION	-5- NEW SPACE ADJUSTMENTS	-6- ADJUSTED FY 88 BASE	-7- CHANGE COL 6 - 3
MSU	4,852,855	0	4,852,855	5,156,872	(350,666)	4,806,205	(46,649)
UM	5,099,031	(10,920)	5,088,111	5,216,702	0	5,216,702	128,591
EMC	1,950,003	0	1,950,003	2,000,181	0	2,000,181	50,178
NMC	1,081,539	(175,677)	905,862	944,384	0	944,384	38,522
WMC	688,142	(12,368)	675,774	729,090	(25,370)	703,720	27,946
MCMST	1,313,476	(137,731)	1,175,745	1,377,643	(180,000)	1,197,643	21,898
TOTAL	14,985,046	(336,696)	14,648,350	15,424,872	(556,036)	14,868,836	220,486