

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Tom Sloan at 3:30 p.m. on February 10, 2003 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Neighbor, Excused  
Representative Kuether, Excused

Committee staff present: Mary Galligan, Legislative Research  
Paul West, Legislative Research  
Jim Wilson, Revisor's Office  
Mona Gambone, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Kevin Robertson, Executive Director, Kansas Dental Association  
Dr. Kathryn Mueller, Director of Academic Initiatives, Kansas Board of Regents  
Charles J. Decedue, Ph.D., Executive Director, Higuchi Biosciences Center, University of Kansas

Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Sloan called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

Chairman Sloan called the members' attention to the minutes of the February 5 meeting which were before them and asked them to call the Committee Secretary by 5:00 the following day with any changes they might have or they would be considered approved as printed.

Chairman Sloan called the members' attention to the memorandum from Reginald Robinson of the Board of Regents which answered the six questions posed by the Committee when he appeared January 27. (Attachment 1).

Chairman Sloan then opened the hearing on **HB 2173**.

Kevin Robertson, Executive Director, Kansas Dental Association appeared in support of and to explain the bill and brought supporting testimony from The University of Nebraska and a dentist practicing in Kansas (Attachments 2, 3, 4 and 5). Dr. Kathryn Mueller, Director of Academic Initiatives, Kansas Board of Regents, appeared in a neutral position on the bill (Attachment 6). There were no other conferees on the bill.

The two conferees responded to questions from Committee members. Chairman Sloan then closed the hearing on **HB 2173** and announced that the Committee would discuss the bill at the February 12 meeting.

Chairman Sloan then introduced Charles Decedue, Ph.D., Executive Director, Higuchi Biosciences Center, who described the various types of research being done at the Center and how this research impacts the economy of the state of Kansas (Attachment 7). Dr. Decedue also handed out to the Committee "Research to Reality", a booklet published by the Higuchi Biosciences Center, where it is available. Chairman Sloan thanked Dr. Decedue for appearing before the Committee.

Chairman Sloan asked Representative Tfanelli to give a brief summary of the activity of the Sub-Committee on Work Force Development. Representative Tfanelli did so and stated that a written report will be available to the Committee at the February 12 meeting. There were no questions of Representative Tfanelli.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION at 3:30 p.m. on February 10, 2003 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

Chairman Sloan reminded the Committee to read over the memorandum from the Board of Regents regarding the impact of state budget shortfalls on Regents' institutions (Attachment 8).

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:00 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 12, 2003.

# HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE February 10, 2003

NAME	REPRESENTING
DICK CARTER	KBOZ
Andy Shaw	KATSC
CHARLES DECEDUVE	KY
Kevin Robertson	KPA
Sheila Fisher	KACCT



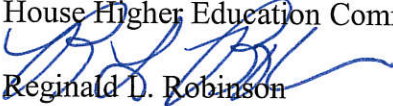
# KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS

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February 3, 2003

## MEMORANDUM

TO: House Higher Education Committee  
FROM:   
Reginald D. Robinson  
President and CEO

The following are responses to information requests the Committee made on January 27, 2003:

1. **Projected cost of suggestions of Kansas Council of Classified Senates**
  - a. **increase sick leave earned per pay period from 3.7 to 4.2 hours**
  - b. **increase annual leave earned per pay period by .5 hours and remove cap for employees over 20 years**

We would assume that these suggestions would apply uniformly to all classified employees, not just Regents' classified employees. Accordingly, it would seem appropriate for the Department of Administration to project the statewide impact of these suggestions.

### 3. **Cost for the Regents' universities of the Governor's pay raise proposal**

Using data from the universities' FY 2004 budget requests, we have estimated that the 1.5% salary increase proposed by the Governor would cost approximately \$9.1 million from general use sources, including state general fund operating grants, tuition and other general use funding sources. In addition, the universities estimate they will incur additional general use costs of \$5.2 million for health insurance increases and \$2.9 million for other fringe benefit and classified longevity increases, all in FY 2004. Funding is not recommended for the fringe benefit and longevity increases.

### 4. **Explanation for the "uncoupling" of faculty and unclassified salary increases that occurred as a result of SB 345**

Faculty and unclassified salary increases were decoupled through provisions in appropriations bills which restricted appropriations for faculty salary enhancement per SB 345 to salary increases for faculty in instruction, research and public service. For both FY 2001 and 2002, the KBOR requested a uniform unclassified faculty salary increase. For both years, the Legislature subsequently authorized statewide salary increases, which would have applied to all unclassified. In addition, for both years, the faculty enhancement appropriation provided additional increases for faculty, creating a differential between faculty and unclassified professional staff. For FY

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2003, the KBOR requested an operating grant increase, with no specific request for salaries, plus the SB 345 salary enhancement. None of the requested increase was funded.

Even though SB 345 calls for faculty salary enhancement funds and a special dedicated appropriation is (or has been) made, it might be possible for the KBOR and the institutions to attempt to equalize the salary increases between faculty and non-faculty unclassified. However, the Board's emphasis has always been to increase faculty salaries to peer levels, necessitating that the special faculty enhancement be an addition to a systemwide or statewide increase, to provide for both "keep up" and "catch up" with peer institutions' faculty salaries.

**5. Relationships of salaries of faculty, unclassified professional staff and classified staff with salaries at peer institutions**

FY 2002 faculty salary comparisons with peers are shown in the attached table (FY 2003 will be updated soon). We have not collected data for similar comparisons for unclassified professional staff and classified staff. In both cases, there is lacking the commonality of position characteristics which is inherent in the faculty ranks of professor, associate professor, assistant professor and instructor.

In 2000, the Council of Business Officers of the state universities attempted to make peer comparisons for unclassified professional salaries, using data from the College and University Personnel Association. Their report is attached. The report indicated that the peer comparisons for non-faculty unclassified were very similar to those of faculty. (The report also speaks to the issue in question 4.)

**6. Establishment of Regents Unclassified Professional and Classified Employee Advisory Groups**

An unclassified professional advisory group for the KBOR might be worthy of consideration to compliment the input of the faculty senates. However, since the KBOR has virtually no control over classified issues, it is questionable as to whether mutual benefits would accrue from the formation of a classified employee group.

Cc: Mary Galligan  
Dick Carter  
Mary Prewitt  
Amanda Golbeck  
Hal Gardner  
Marvin Burris

**Average Salaries of Instructional Faculty, Compared to Peer Institutions  
FY 2002**

Institution	Avg. Salary Kansas	Avg. Salary Peers*	Relative Funding
University of Kansas	\$68,144	\$73,594	92.6%
Kansas State University	\$58,894	\$64,320	91.6%
Wichita State University	\$57,932	\$60,546	95.7%
Emporia State University	\$49,430	\$51,721	95.6%
Pittsburg State University	\$51,784	\$52,720	98.2%
Fort Hays State University	\$48,728	\$52,256	93.2%
<b>System Total</b>	<b>\$59,378</b>	<b>\$63,566</b>	<b>93.4%</b>

**Relative Funding of Instructional Faculty Salaries, FY 1992 - 2002**

Institution	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
University of Kansas	88.0%	87.9%	87.6%	89.0%	89.7%	88.2%	88.2%	88.1%	88.8%	90.0%	92.6%
Kansas State University	90.2%	90.0%	90.3%	91.5%	91.1%	88.8%	88.0%	88.4%	88.8%	89.7%	91.6%
Wichita State University	90.2%	90.4%	90.7%	91.1%	93.8%	91.9%	92.2%	90.6%	92.3%	94.7%	95.7%
Emporia State University	90.3%	91.5%	90.4%	92.5%	90.4%	90.1%	90.9%	92.0%	91.7%	92.0%	95.6%
Pittsburg State University	91.2%	90.7%	90.5%	91.8%	89.4%	89.1%	91.9%	92.6%	93.3%	95.1%	98.2%
Fort Hays State University	90.8%	90.6%	90.8%	90.4%	88.2%	88.4%	87.7%	89.9%	89.3%	91.5%	93.2%
<b>System Total</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	<b>89.6%</b>	<b>89.4%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>91.2%</b>	<b>93.4%</b>

**REGENTS PEERS AND AVERAGE ALL RANKS FACULTY SALARIES, FY 2002**

<b>University of Kansas</b>	<b>\$68,144</b>	<b>Kansas State University</b>	<b>\$58,894</b>
University of Colorado	\$69,860	Colorado State University	\$71,171
University of Iowa	\$76,999	Iowa State University	\$70,938
University of North Carolina	\$85,642	North Carolina State University	\$76,932
University of Oklahoma	\$62,099	Oklahoma State University	\$63,430
University of Oregon	\$57,634	Oregon State University	\$57,665
<b>Wichita State University</b>	<b>\$57,932</b>	<b>Emporia State University</b>	<b>\$49,430</b>
University of Akron (Ohio)	\$58,638	<b>Pittsburg State University</b>	<b>\$51,784</b>
University of Nevada - Las Vegas	\$67,700	<b>Fort Hays State University</b>	<b>\$48,728</b>
Portland State University (Oregon)	\$55,620	Western Carolina State University (N.C.)	\$55,350
Oakland University (Michigan)	\$63,581	Northwest Missouri State University	\$47,933
Old Dominion University (Virginia)	\$64,276	Salisbury State University (Maryland)	\$57,737
		Northern Michigan University	\$55,433
		Eastern Washington University	\$49,868

\* Peer average is a weighted average of four faculty ranks, which factors in the distribution by faculty rank of the Regents institution.

NOTE: Data for FY 1996 and beyond reflect comparisons of new peers for WSU, ESU, PSU, and FHSU.

Source: AAUP Faculty Salary Surveys as reported in the ACADEME.

Prepared by: Office of the Board of Regents

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## PEER COMPARISONS OF UNCLASSIFIED SALARIES

Historically, the Board of Regents has compared its universities' faculty salaries to those of designated peer universities. The Board has placed a high priority on obtaining faculty salary funding sufficient to at least achieve parity with the peer universities. In making its annual peer-based budget requests, the Board has historically requested a uniform percentage increase for both faculty and non-faculty unclassified employees. Generally, the Legislature provided funding for unclassified salary increases on the basis of a uniform percentage for the entire institution or system.

For FY 2000, the Governor recommended and the Legislature provided additional funding for faculty salary enhancements, which created a differential salary increase for faculty and non-faculty unclassified personnel. With its provisions for faculty salary enhancement funding, SB 345 potentially exacerbates this differential. This has created a heightened level of sensitivity to issues of salary equity at the Regents universities and a need to strengthen the justification for requesting comparable salary increases for non-faculty and faculty personnel.

To address this issue, the Council of Business Officers sought to develop comparative salary data for non-faculty personnel. It is much more difficult to develop those comparisons for non-faculty than for faculty. Peer comparisons of faculty salaries are based on AAUP salary data for four common ranks of faculty for which there are large numbers of faculty in each rank. Accordingly, the comparisons are very straightforward. On the other hand, most non-faculty positions are not consistent among institutions in terms of their responsibilities, and thus do not lend themselves to comparison.

Nonetheless, the College and University Personnel Association (CUPA) conducts an annual survey of 2- and 4-year postsecondary institutions in the U.S. to collect salary data for persons in a set of identified non-faculty professional positions. In reporting data to CUPA, the universities must match the person's job duties and reporting responsibilities (not title) with the CUPA criteria. Given the diversity of institutions reporting, rarely are positions perfectly matched. However, the matching process provides a common basis for assignment of a position to a CUPA category.

COBO analyzed the CUPA data submitted by the Regents universities and the peer universities. The attached table displays the results of COBO's analysis for the Regents university system by budget category. Systemwide, the average salary of the Regents university professional unclassified staff is 88.1 percent of the average peer salary. This comparison reflects the inclusion of 387 personnel at Regents universities and 1,303 personnel at peer universities. These personnel include staff in such positions as librarian, dean, chief budgeting officer, custodial services manager, registrar and student union director.

Given the diversity in non-faculty positions and the lack of comparability among universities, this CUPA-based comparison may represent the best available comparison of non-faculty salaries. At a salary level of 88.1 percent of peers, the relative funding of these non-faculty salaries is comparable to that of faculty salaries at 89.6 percent of peers. This comparison supports the proposition that salaries of all unclassified positions, faculty and non-faculty, are equally underfunded relative to peer salaries. Accordingly, it provides a rationale for an unclassified salary increase request that is uniform between non-faculty and faculty employees.

May, 2000

**COMPARISONS OF UNCLASSIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES BY BUDGET CATEGORY**

**REGENTS UNIVERSITIES AND PEER UNIVERSITIES**

**FY 2000**

	<b>Regents Universities' Average Salary</b>	<b>Peer Universities' Average Salary</b>	<b>Percent of Peer Average</b>	<b>Number of Personnel Included in Comparisons</b>	
				<b>Regents Universities</b>	<b>Peer Universities</b>
<b>Academic Support</b>	\$82,186	\$99,083	82.9%	77	190
<b>Institutional Support</b>	\$68,209	\$76,180	89.5%	202	757
<b>Student Services</b>	\$51,907	\$59,494	87.2%	78	271
<b>Physical Plant</b>	\$51,199	\$61,197	83.7%	30	85
<b>Total</b>	\$61,147	\$69,436	88.1%	387	1303

Source: This analysis was developed by the Council of University Business Officers from the FY 2000 Administrative Compensation Survey of the College and University Personnel Association.

Note: The data exclude CEO salaries.





KANSAS DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Date : February 10, 2003

To: House Committee on Higher Education

From: Kevin J. Robertson, CAE  
Executive Director *Kevin*

Re: Hearing on HB 2173 – Dental Seats

Representative Sloan and members of the Committee I am Kevin Robertson, executive director of the Kansas Dental Association which represents about 80% of Kansas' practicing dentists. I am here today to testify in support of HB 2173, which asks the Board of Regents to gather information from area dental schools for the purpose of securing additional dental seats for Kansas students.

Kansas has no dental school. All dentists practicing dentistry in Kansas attending dental school out-of-state. The KDA believes that obtaining more dental seats at one or more surrounding state dental schools is an imperative to increasing the supply of dentist in Kansas and better serving those populations – rural, Medicaid, indigent – who currently have reduced access to dental care.

The number of dentists in Kansas, particularly in rural Kansas is decreasing. This is largely due to four factors: the total number of dentists being trained nationwide has decreased, the number of dental school slots available for Kansas residents is not replacing retiring dentists, the location of dental schools are largely in urban centers, and student debt continues to increase.

The number of dentists being trained in the U.S. has decreased dramatically over the past 20 years due to the closing of a number of dental schools and the reduction of dental school class sizes. In fact, the number of dental school graduates decreased by 30% from a high of 5,756 in 1982 to 4,041 in 1999. The dentist:patient ratio in the U.S. has also decreased since 1995. The 2000 dentist:patient ratio for the entire U.S. was 1:1835 – it was 1:2,290 in Kansas (20% worse than the national average). That ratio ranged from 1:1400 in Johnson County to 1:17,462 in Doniphan Counties and there are nine counties without a practicing dentist.

The large number of dental school graduates during the 1970s was largely the result of federal money provided to dental schools intended to increase the dentist population. Following the withdrawal of the federal money and an over abundance of dentists throughout the 1980s, many schools drastically reduced their class sizes. In our area, the UMKC School of Dentistry reduced its class size from 160 to 80 before increasing it to 86 in 2000 and 100 in 2002. In addition, the University of Missouri - St. Louis School of Dentistry closed its doors. Persons having graduated from these larger dental school classes are now reaching retirement age.

The small number of dentists under the age 35 is particularly troubling as Kansas attempts to replace its retiring dentists. There is concern that the number of practicing dentists will soon decline even more rapidly as the larger enrollment dental school classes reach retirement age and are not replaced at the same rate by incoming dentists. This is of even greater concern in rural areas, as the trend for recent graduates to practice in rural areas is declining. UMKC reported that 69 Kansas

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students graduated from the dental school with DDS degrees between 1996-2001, of those, 50 are currently practicing dentistry in Kansas (or the Kansas City area). Of the 50 practicing in Kansas, 15 – or 22% of the original 69 Kansas students - are located in a county other than the big five counties of Johnson, Sedgwick, Wyandotte, Shawnee, or Douglas. In other words 22% of the new graduates are in an area of the state which represents 50% of the state's population. You also have Dr. Cindi Sherwood's testimony regarding the number of dentists in Independence, Kansas.

In Kansas, the Board of Regents and the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education have entered into an agreement whereby the UMKC School of Dentistry accepts a total of 80 Kansas students in their dental, dental specialty, and dental hygiene programs. According to the UMKC, Kansas currently has 14 4<sup>th</sup>-year, 12 3<sup>rd</sup>-year, 13 2<sup>nd</sup>-year, and 18 1<sup>st</sup>-year Kansas students enrolled in the School of Dentistry's 4-year DDS program. The balance are enrolled in dental specialty programs and the school's dental hygiene program. There is some good news - the larger enrollment of 1<sup>st</sup>-year students reflects UMKC's increase in class size beginning with the 2002 Fall Semester, and it appears the Kansas class beginning in the Fall of 2003 will number around 20. Of course, the question remains – where will these students ultimately practice dentistry?

Be that as it may, the KDA believes Kansas must do more to ensure a proper supply of dentists to treat the state's population – a population that is aging with more and more of its dentition in tact. In fact, In a 20-year period from 1974 to 1994 the percentage of edentulous (toothless) adults age 65-74 decreased from 45.6% to 28.6%.

By comparison, Arkansas, a state with similar population and no dental school has agreements with for students at seven area dental schools.

The KDA has been exploring the possibility of finding additional openings for Kansas students with Creighton University in Omaha and the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) in Lincoln. A letter from UNMC College of Dentistry Dean John Reinhardt, DDS, is enclosed where he conveys UNMC's interest in formalizing an agreement with the state of Kansas.

What we are asking for in HB 2173 is for the Board of Regents to gather information as to how such an agreement could be structured. How many dental school seats are available? Is there the opportunity to trade seats in a Kansas university program with Nebraska students? What costs might be involved? Then bring that information back to the legislature, where the costs and benefits of increasing the number of Kansas dental students will need to be weighed with other budget concerns and programs.

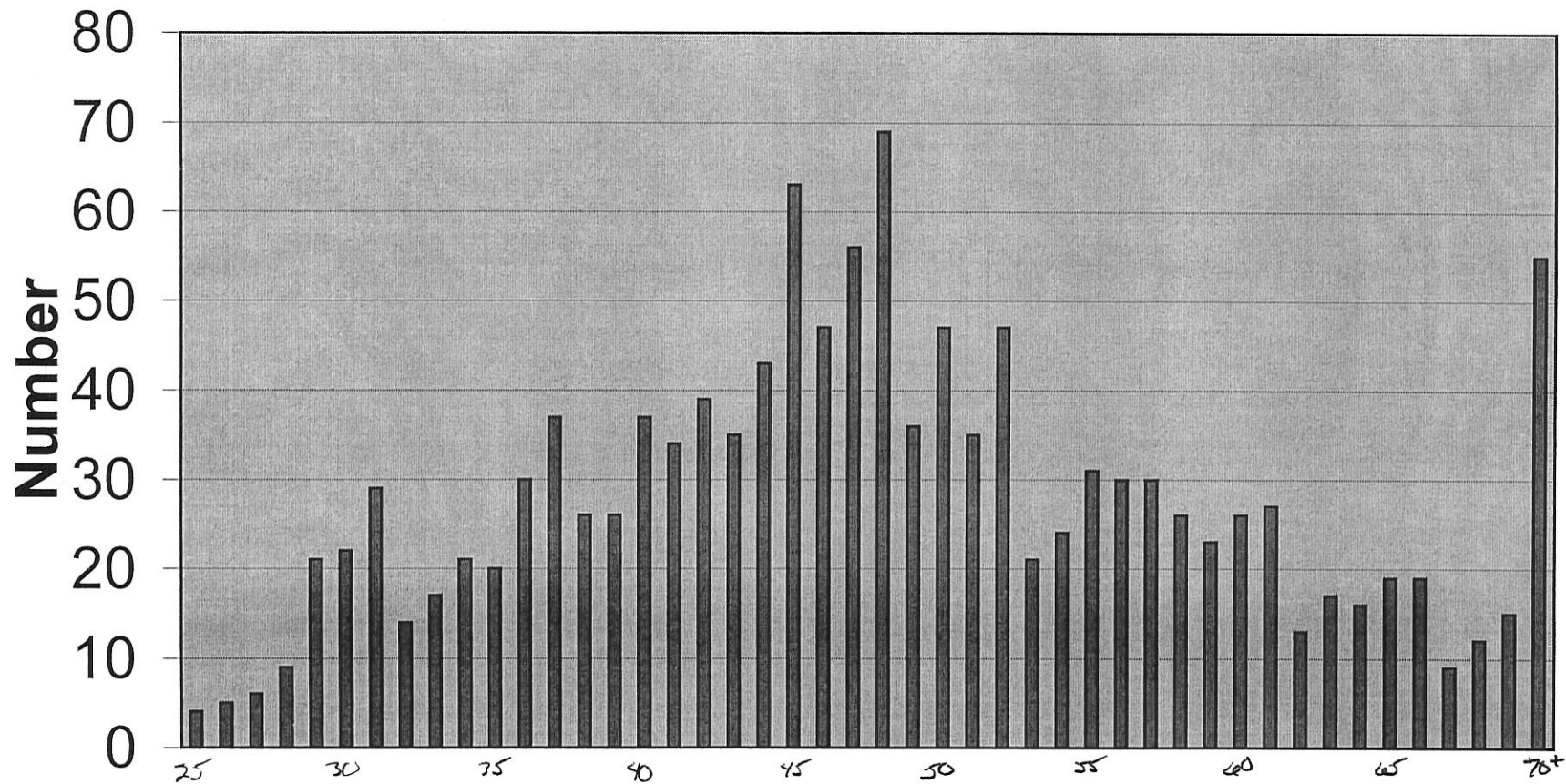
Officials at both UMKC and University of Nebraska College of Dentistry believe there are ample qualified students who are interested in attending dental school. I've enclosed UMKC's dental school application data for your information.

The work we do today to increase the number of dentists practicing in Kansas will not effect healthcare for Kansans for a minimum of five years. It's time to start TODAY by favorably recommending HB 2173.

Thank you for your time. I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have.

# Age of Kansas Dentists

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DENTAL PROGRAM APPLICANT DATA: ENTERING CLASSES 1977 - 2000

UMKC

ENTERING CLASS YEAR	STATE	APPLICANTS	INTERVIEW INVITATION	INTERVIEW	ACCEPTED	ENROLLED	TOTAL ENROLLED
2000	MO	121	98	90	57	43*	48** (56%)
	KS	51	41	38	19	9*	11** (13%)
	AR	30	18	12	5	2*	2**
	NM	27	22	20	8	3*	3**
	HI	17	10	10	6	4*	7**
	OTH	695	50	30	11	3*	15**
	TOTAL	941	239	200	106	64*	86**
1999	MO	116	88	84	50	34	42 (53%)
	KS	52	43	41	19	11	13 (16%)
	AR	36	22	15	5	2	2
	NM	27	18	18	8	3	3
	HI	15	12	12	5	1	2
	OTH	834	48	33	12	8	18
	TOTAL	1080	231	203	99	59	80
1998	MO	115	96	89	50	34	41 (51%)
	KS	65	60	55	22	13	14 (18%)
	AR	39	30	22	6	3	3
	NM	19	14	13	7	2	2
	HI	19	14	4	3	2	2
	OTH	926	48	33	12	8	18
	TOTAL	1183	254	211	99	58	80
1997	MO	125	106	92	45	34	42 (53%)
	KS	78	62	54	20	10	13 (16%)
	AR	33	23	12	5	2	3
	NM	19	14	12	4	2	3
	HI	20	16	6	6	2	2
	OTH	916	42	25	12	5	17
	TOTAL	1191	263	201	92	55	80

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entering DDS class as of 3/2000  
estimated total enrollment based on BA/DDS-2 students anticipated to be promoted to Year 3

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**DENTAL PROGRAM APPLICANT DATA: ENTERING CLASSES 1977 - 2000**

<b>ENTERING CLASS YEAR</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>APPLICANTS</b>	<b>INTERVIEW INVITATION</b>	<b>INTERVIEW</b>	<b>ACCEPTED</b>	<b>ENROLLED</b>	<b>TOTAL ENROLLED</b>
<b>1996</b>	MO	112	82	71	43	30	38 (48%)
	KS	68	50	42	17	11	15 (19%)
	AR	27	16	8	5	3	3
	NM	16	12	6	6	2	2
	HI	13	10	2	4	3	3
	OTH	783	33	20	15	9	19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>1995</b>	MO	100	84	64	49	35	37 (46%)
	KS	64	57	47	21	11	12 (15%)
	AR	26	18	11	5	2	2
	NM	14	11	8	6	2	3
	HI	12	7	4	4	3	4
	OTH	651	28	19	11	6	22
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>1994</b>	MO	46	45	38	33	22	27 (34%)
	KS	55	39	37	27	16	17 (21%)
	AR	21	11	10	5	1	1
	NM	13	12	8	5	2	2
	HI	13	9	4	3	2	2
	OTH	578	29	23	21	9	31
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>1993</b>	MO	57	49	36	32	24	30 (38%)
	KS	39	33	26	25	15	16 (20%)
	AR	10	7	4	3	0	0
	NM	10	7	4	6	3	3
	HI	7	3	2	2	1	1
	OTH	581	321	68	54	18	29
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>79</b>

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**DENTAL PROGRAM APPLICANT DATA: ENTERING CLASSES 1977 - 2000**

<b>ENTERING CLASS YEAR</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>APPLICANTS</b>	<b>INTERVIEW INVITATION</b>	<b>INTERVIEW</b>	<b>ACCEPTED</b>	<b>ENROLLED</b>	<b>TOTAL ENROLLED</b>
<b>1992</b>	MO	56	43	38	34	22	31 (39%)
	KS	38	29	25	23	15	16 (20%)
	AR	14	10	5	5	3	3
	NM	16	14	11	9	2	3
	HI	10	9	7	6	3	3
	OTH	430	173	56	46	16	24
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>1991</b>	MO	51	45	42	37	27	37 (47%)
	KS	45	37	33	28	13	16 (20%)
	AR	16	11	8	3	1	1
	NM	7	6	3	3	1	1
	HI	6	4	0	0	0	0
	OTH	373	199	59	50	15	24
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>1990</b>	MO	51	38	36	27	21	34 (44%)
	KS	26	17	17	17	11	13 (17%)
	AR	18	16	9	9	5	5
	NM	7	3	2	3	2	2
	HI	4	2	0	0	0	0
	OTH	307	176	56	52	21	23
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>1989</b>	MO	52	39	34	32	24	31 (46%)
	KS	28	22	19	19	12	13 (19%)
	AR	14	8	4	3	3	3
	NM	11	11	7	6	2	2
	HI	13	12	4	5	3	3
	OTH	326	157	56	45	14	16
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>68</b>

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DENTAL PROGRAM APPLICANT DATA: ENTERING CLASSES 1977 - 2000

ENTERING CLASS YEAR	STATE	APPLICANTS	INTERVIEW INVITATION	INTERVIEW	ACCEPTED	ENROLLED	TOTAL ENROLLED
1988	MO	62	47	41	38	30	36 (44%)
	KS	35	29	26	24	15	16 (20%)
	AR	15	11	3	3	1	1
	NM	9	9	6	5	2	2
	HI	13	13	8	7	5	5
	OTH	360	221	79	66	20	21
	TOTAL	494	330	163	143	73	81
	1987	MO	75	70	67	47	47
KS	41	35	30	29	18	18 (17%)	
AR	23	22	13	12	3	3	
NM	11	10	6	4	3	3	
HI	14	14	8	9	6	6	
OTH	324	248	103	81	27	27	
TOTAL	483	399	227	192	104	104	
1986	MO	78	N/A	N/A	60	48	48 (46%)
	KS	43	N/A	N/A	33	21	21 (20%)
	AR	27	N/A	N/A	15	8	8
	NM	14	N/A	N/A	10	4	4
	HI	16	N/A	N/A	5	2	2
	OTH	262	N/A	N/A	64	21	21
	TOTAL	440	329	183	187	104	104
	1985	MO	97	N/A	N/A	71	50
KS	50	N/A	N/A	43	30	30 (28%)	
AR	39	N/A	N/A	24	9	9	
NM	16	N/A	N/A	12	4	4	
HI	21	N/A	N/A	6	2	2	
OTH	250	N/A	N/A	59	11	11	
TOTAL	473	N/A	N/A	215	106	106	

DENTAL PROGRAM APPLICANT DATA: ENTERING CLASSES 1977 - 2000

ENTERING CLASS YEAR	STATE	APPLICANTS	INTERVIEW	INVITATION	INTERVIEW	ACCEPTED	ENROLLED	TOTAL ENROLLED
1984	MO	110	N/A	N/A	N/A	73	58	58 (49%)
	KS	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	38	38 (32%)
	AR	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	6	6
	NM	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	5	5
	HI	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	3	3
	OTH	298	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	9	9
	TOTAL	549	N/A	N/A	N/A	176	119	119
	MO	103	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	60 (50%)
	KS	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	37 (31%)
	AR	37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	9
NM	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6	
HI	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4	
OTH	341	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4	
TOTAL	588	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	120	
1983	MO	114	N/A	N/A	N/A	81	70	70 (58%)
	KS	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	30	30 (25%)
	AR	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	5	5
	NM	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6	6
	HI	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4	4
	OTH	416	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	5	5
	TOTAL	624	N/A	N/A	N/A	138	120	120
	MO	167	N/A	N/A	N/A	103	97	97 (62%)
	KS	51	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	32	32 (21%)
	AR	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	4	4
NM	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	6	6	
HI	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3	3	
OTH	460	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	14	14	
TOTAL	739	N/A	N/A	N/A	187	156	156	

1981

1982

1983

1984



**DENTAL PROGRAM APPLICANT DATA: ENTERING CLASSES 1977 - 2000**

3-6

<b>ENTERING CLASS YEAR</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>APPLICANTS</b>	<b>INTERVIEW INVITATION</b>	<b>INTERVIEW</b>	<b>ACCEPTED</b>	<b>ENROLLED</b>	<b>TOTAL ENROLLED</b>
<b>1980</b>	MO	209	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	108 (68%)
	KS	70	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	34 (21%)
	AR	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6
	NM	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	10
	HI	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2
	OTH	390	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>1979</b>	MO	214	N/A	N/A	N/A	102	102 (64%)
	KS	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	40 (25%)
	AR	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	7
	NM	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	9
	HI	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2
	OTH	388	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>1978</b>	MO	242	N/A	N/A	N/A	105	105 (66%)
	KS	125	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	35 (22%)
	AR	46	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	11
	NM	47	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6
	HI	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3
	OTH	301	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>1977</b>	MO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	109	109 (68%)
	KS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	34 (21%)
	AR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	9
	NM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6
	HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1
	OTH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>

3-6

40<sup>th</sup> & Holdrege, P.O. Box 830740, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0740  
(402) 472-1344 / FAX (402) 472-6681 / E-Mail: jreinhardt@unmc.edu

February 7, 2003

Mr. Kevin J. Robertson, CAE  
Executive Director, Kansas Dental Association  
5200 SW Huntoon St.  
Topeka, KS 66604-2398

Dear Mr. Robertson:

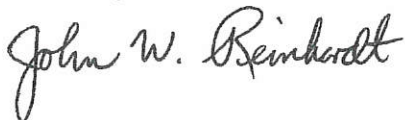
I am writing to let you know that we at the UNMC College of Dentistry are very aware of Kansas's dental manpower shortage and consequent difficulties with access to dental care. As a neighboring state with a long history of training dentists for practice in Kansas, especially rural central and western Kansas, we would like to offer some assistance.

I believe you know that we have a very high-quality academic program. Our incoming students consistently rank among the very best in the nation. We've had the highest incoming grade point average among all 55 dental schools in the U.S. for 6 of the past 9 years. Our students also perform very well on all our academic outcome measures (written and clinical board examinations). We typically receive applications from throughout the country, and we accept fewer than one in ten.

We invite you (or an agency of the State of Kansas) to consider entering a contractual cooperative program with our college to guarantee positions in our classes for residents of Kansas. We have demonstrated, over the past few years, that we can recruit a steady stream of strong applicants from Kansas and return them as very highly qualified dentists and dental specialists.

Thank you for considering this opportunity. I believe we can work together to develop an arrangement that would benefit both Kansas and the UNMC College of Dentistry. Please feel welcome to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



John W. Reinhardt, DDS, MS, MPH  
Professor and Dean

Copies: Drs. Curtis Kuster and Myron Pudwill

House Higher Education Committee

Meeting Date: 2/10/03

Attachment No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 4

**CINDI SHERWOOD, D.D.S.**

Mr. Chairman and committee,

I am writing to testify in favor of HB 2173, which would require the Board of Regents to gather information on additional dental school seats for Kansas students.

I believe that we are headed for a crisis in rural Kansas involving the shortage of dentists. There are more dentists retiring each year in the state of Kansas than there are dentists opening new dental offices. Many of the new dentists choose to open their offices in urban areas of the state. We are already seeing people having to wait longer and drive farther to go to the dentist. The percentage of dentists in the U.S. that are 60 years and older is 46%. Therefore, in the next ten years there will be a large increase in the number of retiring dentists. Dental school enrollments peaked in 1979 with 6,301 first year students and in 2002 was at 4,407 first year students in the United States. Since Kansas does not have a dental school our students have to leave the state for a dental education. Many of our Kansas students go to UMKC because of the arrangement with the state of Kansas that does not require them to pay out-of-state tuition. The seats have been very limited at UMKC for the last years. Students do have the option of going to a private school but that triples the cost of their dental education.

I am a general dentist in Independence. When I began my practice here in 1982 we had 10 dentists in Independence. We now have five full-time dentists and one part-time dentist. We see patients from Independence, Cherryvale, Neodesha, Longton, Altamont, Elk Falls, Howard, Sedan, Coffeyville, Caney and Elk City. Basically our service area is about a 50 mile radius.

If you called my office today to get an appointment, we could schedule you in April. It appears from talking to my dental colleagues that on average people have to wait two months to get a dental appointment. If you have a dental emergency, and are not a regular patient of a dentist, it is very difficult to get help. These are the private paying patients we are talking about!

As you might imagine, there is very little incentive for any dentists in this area to accept Medicaid or Healthwave patients. The underserved of our communities are only going to get more neglected as the dentist/population ratio continues to decrease.

Asking the Board of Regents to study the issue of more dental school seats for Kansas students is not going to solve all of our problems. This is a complex issue that will take a concerted effort to turn around. I believe that this is an important first step toward getting dentists to set up their practices in the rural and underserved communities of our state. We need to consider scholarships and tax credits for dentists who agree to set up their offices for a reasonable period of time in our small towns. We need to recruit students from our rural areas to attend dental school; this may increase the chances of them returning to a rural area.

House Higher Education Committee

Meeting Date: 2/10/03

Attachment No.: \_\_\_\_\_

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# KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS

1000 SW JACKSON • SUITE 520 • TOPEKA, KS 66612-1368

TELEPHONE – 785-296-3421  
FAX – 785-296-0983  
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## Testimony Relative to HB 2173 House Higher Education Committee

February 10, 2003

**Dr. Kathyrne Mueller**  
Director of Academic Initiatives

Good afternoon Chairman Sloan and members of the committee. My name is Kathyrne Mueller and I am the Director of Academic Initiatives at the Kansas Board of Regents. I am here on behalf of the Kansas Board of Regents relative to HB 2173.

Thank you for this opportunity to discuss one of our reciprocal enrollment agreements, namely an agreement providing for a waiver of out-of-state tuition for Kansas residents enrolled at the UMKC School of Dentistry. Reciprocal agreements of this type are acknowledged within KBOR policy:

*The Board realizes that it should not expect the state to provide educational programs in all academic areas. As a result, existing reciprocal agreements . . . which provide education opportunities in dentistry . . . shall be continued to avoid the development of such costly programs within the Regents system.*

First I would like to provide you with some background information. According to the reciprocal enrollment agreement between the Kansas Board of Regents and the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education, each year 80 Kansas residents are entitled to receive an out-of-state tuition waiver in the UMKC School of Dentistry. The current agreement expires June 30, 2006.

Last year we became aware that Missouri was granting a substantial number of waivers each year to students of Dental Hygiene. Specifically, approximately 25% of the 80 waivers were being granted to dental hygiene students. We viewed this practice as inconsistent with the intent of the reciprocal agreement, because programs in both Dental Hygiene and Dental Assistant are currently available in the state of Kansas.

Negotiations over the past few months with the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education have resulted in a verbal agreement to restrict the waivers to dental programs. (Written confirmation of this agreement is expected shortly.) This recent verbal agreement effectively increases the availability of waivers to approximately 20 additional dental students.

House Higher Education Committee

Meeting Date: 2/10/03

Attachment No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 6

The number of students receiving waivers in the fall semester is shown below.

<b>Program</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Dental Hygiene	16	19	19	20
BA/DDS	14	9	10	11
DDS	44	44	46	48
Unassigned	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>

The number of out-of-state waivers under this agreement is monitored annually. Past data suggest that the current total number of waivers (i.e., 80) will be more than sufficient to meet the demand for dental education at UMKC for the next several years. Enrollment data will be carefully examined prior to renewing the reciprocal agreement in 2006.



## NSF-Compiled Numbers for KU

Source of Funds	Science and Engineering Research	Training and Other Research	Total
-- Dollars --			
<b>Sponsored Projects</b>	<b>106,792,954</b>	<b>40,950,959</b>	<b>147,743,913</b>
Federal government	<b>82,663,241</b>	32,020,114	114,683,355
State and local governments	6,939,357	3,535,527	10,474,884
Industry	5,097,726	2,004,649	7,102,375
Not-for-profit and other sources	12,092,630	3,390,669	15,483,299
<b>Institutional Funds</b>	<b>65,338,061</b>	<b>29,770,705</b>	<b>95,108,766</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>172,131,015</b>	<b>70,721,664</b>	<b>242,852,679</b>

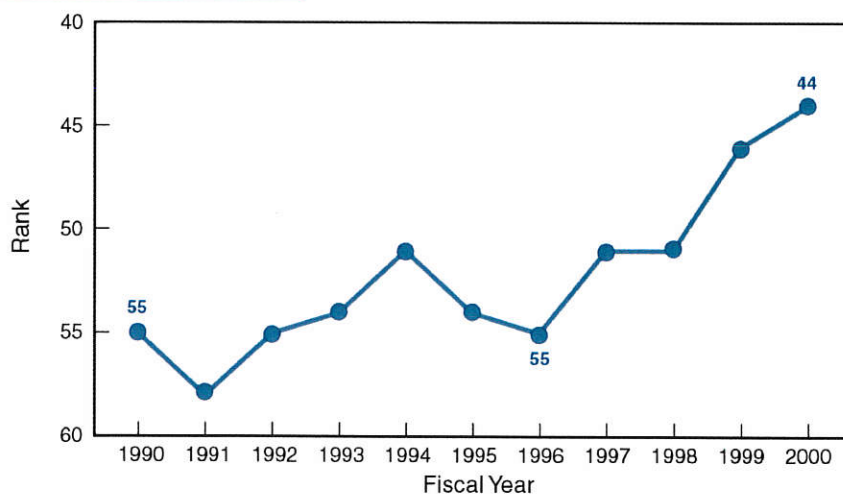
Dr. Robert E. Barnhill

Chancellor's Policy Group – February 7, 2003

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## KU Rankings among Comparable Public Universities based upon Federally Financed Research Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1990-2000



Dr. Robert E. Barnhill

Chancellor's Policy Group – February 7, 2003

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Robert E. Barnhill  
Chancellor's Policy Group  
February 7, 2003

House Higher Education Committee

Meeting Date: 2/10/03

Attachment No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 7




# KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS

1000 SW JACKSON • SUITE 520 • TOPEKA, KS 66612-1368

TELEPHONE – 785-296-3421  
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www.kansasregents.org

January 24, 2003

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Sydney Carlin  
FROM:   
Reginald L. Robinson  
President and CEO

I am responding to questions you raised in the House Higher Education Committee regarding the impact of state budget shortfalls, particularly on faculty attrition at the state universities in Kansas, as well as in other states.

Clearly, compensation is the predominant factor influencing faculty members to take positions at other institutions or in private industry. Recent studies have revealed that dissatisfaction with financial compensation was the most frequently mentioned factor by faculty members considering a career change (TIAA-CREF). A Colorado study showed that noncompetitive salaries represented the most-cited factor in faculty retention, especially among male faculty. A Purdue study of faculty members who considered leaving the University cited the desire to earn a higher salary as the most important factor. A recent faculty exit study at Penn State confirms these findings as well.

Four years ago, the Board of Regents proposed a multi-year faculty salary enhancement plan to bring faculty salaries to parity with faculty salaries at peer institutions. In developing rationale for its proposal, the Board asked the universities to document the reasons for faculty resignations in 1998. The responses from the universities, which were shared with the legislative budget committees, indicated that more than 150 faculty members left Kansas Regents universities to take positions at other institutions (mostly in other states) or in the private sector. And this was at a time when faculty were receiving 4% - 5% salary increases. Systemwide, faculty resignation rates have steadily increased from FY 1998 through FY 2001, at a time when average faculty salary increases ranged from 4.4% to 6.4%. Lack of sufficient revenue prevented the state from funding a salary increase in FY 2003, and it appears that only a minimal salary increase may be funded for FY 2004. Under those circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that faculty members will continue to look elsewhere for opportunities to improve their salaries.

House Higher Education Committee

Meeting Date: 2/10/03

Attachment No.: \_\_\_\_\_ 8



# HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGETS IN THE MIDWEST

## I. FROM THE PRESIDENT

In order to provide you with more information on higher education and public policy, I asked the MHEC staff to report on how the current economic downturn in state revenues has affected higher education budgets in the legislative sessions just concluded. The following survey of Midwestern states shows just how differently we are approaching the difficult task of cutting the state budget. Some states were able to protect higher education from the budget cuts while others could not avoid cuts that will have a considerable impact on our institutions.

The data that we report were given to our staff by the state higher education offices in the states, and we thank them for their cooperation in assisting us in the preparation of this report. Of course, each state uses its own budgeting system and it is not always easy to summarize the data across states. Please let us know if you have additional ideas on how we can provide you with a Midwestern perspective of higher education policymaking.

– Bob Kustra, President  
August 8, 2002

## II. STATE SNAPSHOTS

### A. ILLINOIS

Illinois allocated \$2.67B for higher education for FY02. In accordance with a request from Governor George Ryan, a total of \$25M was held in reserve, and for the first time ever public universities were asked to allocate \$45M to the state employee group health insurance program. Therefore, the FY02 appropriation was \$2.64B.

For FY03 the legislature appropriated \$2.64B for higher education. Governor Ryan cut that appropriation by \$111.1M. The legislature subsequently reinstated \$5.8M during their special session. With all fund transfers taken into consideration, the appropriation was reduced by \$147.1M, a 5.5% decrease from FY02 appropriations.

Illinois has responded to recent budget shortfalls by borrowing \$1B to pay expenses. Cuts in higher education include a \$38M cut in the Monetary Award Program (MAP) which is a program to assist financially needy students, an \$18.6M cut to community colleges which includes a \$4.8M cut for adult education and post-secondary career and technical education, and a \$91.2M cut to public universities. Public universities will again be expected to contribute \$45M to the state employee group health insurance program in FY03.

Cuts in the Monetary Award Program will result in 12,000 fewer students receiving awards in FY03 than in previous years, and thousands more will receive less aid than in the previous year. Cuts to public universities will result in employee layoffs, fewer class offerings, reduced travel, and delays in equipment replacements and deferred maintenance projects. The statewide increase in tuition and fees is expected to average 11.7%.

## B. INDIANA

Indiana experienced an increase of 8.1% in its FY03 higher education spending authority over the FY02 fiscal year. The FY02 appropriation for higher education was \$1.48B, which was later reduced by \$159M, to reach an actual expenditure amount for the fiscal year of \$1.32B. (Of the \$159M reduction from the FY02 appropriation, \$94M was a payment delay that is to be paid out sometime in the future.) The FY03 higher education appropriation was \$1.51B. Reductions in the appropriation of \$81.6M left the actual higher education spending authority for FY03 at \$1.43B, more than a 5% decrease.

Although there was an increase in the spending authority for higher education in FY03, the 8.1% increase failed to match the budget cuts higher education sustained during FY02. As a result, institutions are continuing the cost savings and cost cutting measures they implemented the previous fiscal year. Measures include raising tuition and technology fees, deferring maintenance and new construction projects that had previously been authorized and instituting some minor layoffs in non-academic areas.

## C. KANSAS

The higher education appropriation for Kansas in FY02 was \$704.73M. For FY03, the higher education appropriation is \$703.72M, a percentage decrease of 0.144%.

In FY02, the legislature rescinded \$2.10M from the original budget for higher education in response to budget shortfalls. During preparation of the FY03 budget, Governor Bill Graves indicated that he would make the cuts necessary to address budget shortfalls. However, the legislature increased revenues, and the cuts made were not as deep as expected. Attempts were made to protect, as much as possible, the budgets for social services, K-12 and higher education. Further reductions to the higher education budget may be necessary later this summer if predictions of additional budget shortfalls materialize.

## D. MICHIGAN

As a result of an agreement between Governor John Engler, legislators and Michigan's public universities, the public universities did not see an increase or decrease in appropriation from the previous year. In FY02 the higher education appropriation was \$1.94B. Likewise, in FY03, the higher education appropriation was \$1.94B.

This continuation budget for FY03 came as the result of a compact between the governor, the legislature and the presidents and chancellors of Michigan's public universities. In February 2002, the presidents and chancellors voluntarily agreed to abide by Section 436(2) of the FY03 appropriations bill. Under Section 436(2), tuition and fee increases for resident undergraduate students shall not exceed 8.5% or \$425 over the prior year, whichever is greater. In return, Governor Engler and the legislature agreed to maintain last year's level of funding, thus avoiding the cuts that befell the rest of the state budget.

## E. MINNESOTA

Under Minnesota's biennial budget, in odd-numbered years, the legislature approves the budget; in even-numbered years, the legislature may do a supplemental budget. For the current biennium, Minnesota higher education was appropriated \$2.81B. Then the legislature reduced the FY03 portion of the higher education appropriation by \$45M. The campuses of the University of Minnesota system and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) addressed the cuts through a combination of administrative reductions, program closures, use of reserves and tuition increases. These reductions occur at a time when the systems are experiencing steady increases in enrollment.

The Higher Education Services Office (HESO) is the office responsible for administering the Minnesota State Grant Program. By law, they are required to make full grant awards to students in FY02 and FY03. HESO was able to fulfill its obligations in FY02. However, if unable to meet demands in FY03, they are required to transfer agency funds from either the State Work Study or Child Care Grant programs.

## F. MISSOURI

In FY02, Missouri's higher education general revenue appropriation was \$976M. In FY03 the total general revenue appropriation was \$876M, a 10.2% reduction from the previous year.

For FY02, Missouri higher education received general revenue withholdings of \$178M, or approximately 18%, in response to budget shortfalls. For FY03, Missouri public higher education institutions received core cuts of 10%. The Department of Higher Education is facing cuts of 27% for administrative funding and about a 30% reduction in FTE authority for the department. The public institutions are in the process of determining where they will make budget cuts – reducing expenditures, drawing down reserves, increasing student fees, increasing tuition or eliminating positions.

## G. NEBRASKA

Nebraska's higher education appropriation for FY01 was \$487.84M. After the 2001-02 legislative sessions, it rose to \$517.18M. However, the first special session reduced this amount to \$508.26M. In the 2002-03 session, it rose again to \$551.56M. Subsequently, a second special session reduced it to \$532.92M. As a result of these recent cutbacks, Nebraska faces a deficit ranging from \$160M to \$225M. After calling another special session July 30, Governor Mike Johanns proposed cutting about \$26.3M, or 4.9%, from the state's total appropriation for higher education for FY03. As of August 7, the Appropriations Committee was still considering these budget cuts.

In light of these expected cuts, Nebraska higher education institutions are cutting back on expansion plans, but they have not made any actual cuts in their budgets. Many institutions are considering combining administrative functions. Some are discussing joint programs where only one institution will offer a program and students from other institutions will participate via the Internet or telecommunications.

## H. NORTH DAKOTA

Under North Dakota's biennial budget appropriations for FY02/03, the legislature allocated \$367M in state general funds for the North Dakota University System. This was an increase of \$25.8M, a 7.8% increase over the previous biennium. To date no special session has been called to adjust these appropriations.

## I. OHIO

Ohio's higher education community is still adjusting to the 4.8% decrease (\$122.89M) in higher education expenditures experienced in FY02 over FY01. In response to these cuts, institutions have been eliminating vacant positions, deferring maintenance and purchases, dipping into their rainy day funds, raising tuition and fees and implementing hiring freezes.

Ohio actually realized a slight increase of 1.08% in their higher education spending authority for FY03 compared to FY02's appropriation of \$2.57B. In FY03, the state higher education appropriation was \$2.59B. However, by executive order another \$121.58M, or 4.7%, was cut from this appropriation amount. As a result, the actual higher education spending authority for FY03 is \$2.47B.

Although the overall higher education spending authority saw a marginal 1.08% increase, this increase was not uniform across the board. For example, the State Share of Instruction, which is an enrollment-based, formula-driven subsidy provided to the state-assisted institutions, saw an increase of only \$9.02M or 0.58% from the previous fiscal year.

## J. WISCONSIN

Wisconsin appropriated \$1.19B for higher education in FY02. Governor Scott McCallum approved the appropriations, which includes a reduction to higher education of \$10.16M. This will be a reduction of \$28,100 for the Higher Education Aids Board (HEAB), a reduction of \$10.1M for the University of Wisconsin System and a reduction of \$35,500 for the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS).

The legislature appropriated \$1.24B for higher education in FY03. The governor approved the allocations, which includes a total higher education reduction of \$22.46M. In FY03, the HEAB budget will increase by \$1.95M; the University of Wisconsin System budget will be cut by \$23.34M; and the WTCS budget will be reduced by \$1.07M.

In order to accommodate these reductions, universities and colleges are relying mainly on programming and enrollment reductions. As a base reduction, nearly \$17M in cuts will be taken out of campus operations and services.

## III. A CLOSE UP: ONE STATE'S STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH BUDGET CUTS

Although Iowa is not a member of MHEC, they provided us with details on how they are coping with the budget cuts to higher education required by their fiscal crisis. The impact that Iowa's budget reductions have had on the University of Iowa, Iowa State and the University of Northern Iowa are described below.

The University of Iowa has reduced 247 General Education Fund FTE positions. The reduction in faculty means that fewer classes are offered, resulting in a 160 fewer courses being offered in the summer of 2002. The College of Education has closed four programs. They have reduced faculty start-up support, reduced the value of faculty technology training commitments and have also slowed or halted searches for major academic leadership positions. Travel and outreach have also been reduced. The University has reduced the equipment budget by \$1.1M, slowing efforts to modernize undergraduate classrooms. The building renewal budget has also been cut by \$2M. They have decreased the number of undergraduate student advisors and also reduced student employment opportunities. The University permanently eliminated the position of the vice president for external relations.

Iowa State University has eliminated 209 FTE positions from the general fund including 44 faculty, 80 professional and scientific, 58 merit and 27 graduate assistants. They are offering fewer courses that may now extend graduation dates for some students. Course sizes have been increased, also increasing the student to faculty ratio; hence reducing the ability to attract and retain faculty. ISU has also closed the office of vice president for external affairs, along with the elimination of the positions of associate deans in education and veterinary medicine. The associate dean of students and director of minority student affairs positions have been combined. There are current plans to eliminate four-degree programs and two departments have already been merged for administrative savings. Funds have been reduced for building repairs and maintenance despite over \$60M in deferred maintenance. Funds for professional development of faculty and staff have been cut along with reduced funds for faculty travel to professional conferences presenting research findings.

The University of Northern Iowa (UNI) reduced approximately 150 adjunct faculty and 217 classes during the spring semester. Professional development leaves have been postponed, classes have been increased and overload appointments have been assigned to permanent faculty. UNI has eliminated 4.5 professional and scientific positions, six secretarial/clerical positions, five custodians and a boiler operator. Student employment hours have been reduced. Expenditures for academic supplies and services and equipment line item budgets have been cut. Building repairs line item budget has been reduced by 83%. Some expenditures have been delayed until the next fiscal year.

#### IV. FOLLOW-UP

In order to meet the challenges presented by hard fiscal realities, states have dipped into reserves, delayed expenditures, cut administrative costs, cut programs and services, raised revenues including tuition, or spread the burden of budget cuts across all sectors of state government. As MHEC continues to monitor the impact of our sluggish economy on higher education funding, we encourage you to share any thoughts or developments that would be helpful to us in our work.

Please send your comments to Ann Grindland, MHEC Program Officer, by e-mail to [grind007@umn.edu](mailto:grind007@umn.edu) or by fax to 612-626-8290.

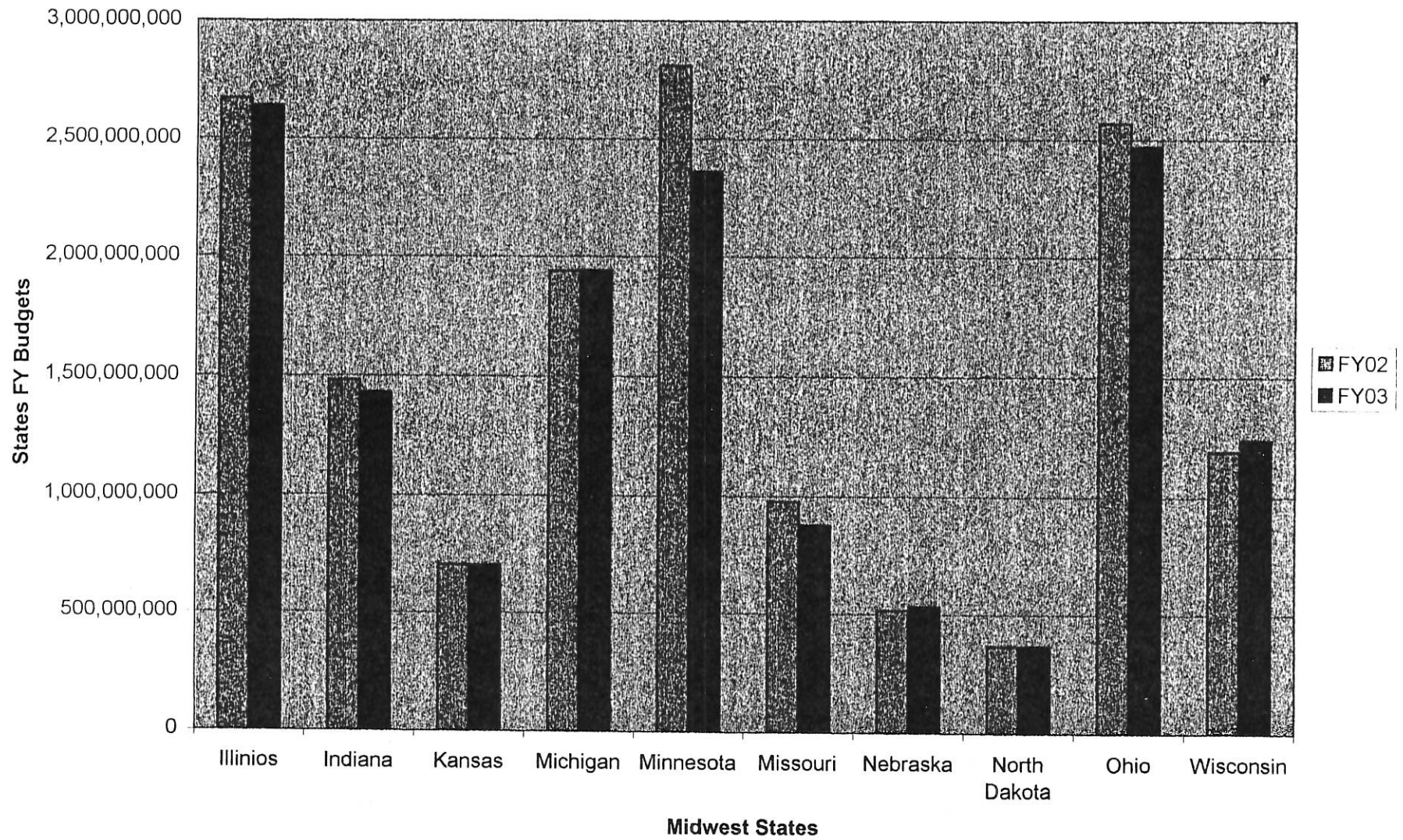
Of course, one thing that may stanch the outflow of faculty is the fact that most other states, as well as much of the private sector, are experiencing similar revenue constraints, causing them to eliminate or otherwise not fill vacant positions. We surveyed other states through the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), asking them to comment on the impact of budget shortfalls on faculty attrition and measures to address the problem. Our responses were few and mixed in their messages. Most states had not studied the relationship between budget shortfalls and faculty attrition, and therefore, several were unable to comment. If a common theme emerged, it was that tuition increases would be used to supplement or supplant state funding in order to provide faculty salary increases.

You also asked how other states are managing revenue shortfalls. Attached is a survey completed last August by the Midwestern Higher Education Commission (MHEC), which shows a snapshot of higher education budgets in midwestern states. MHEC is currently updating the survey, and we would be happy to share it with you when we receive it.

Cc: Dick Carter  
Marvin Burris  
Amanda Golbeck



### Higher Education Budgets in the Midwest



## How States Are Addressing Cuts

### Illinois-

- Illinois is responding to recent budget shortfalls by borrowing \$1B to pay expenses.
- They are cutting \$38M from the Monetary Award Program (MAP)
- Cutting \$18.6M from community colleges
- Cutting \$91.2M from public universities

### Indiana-

- 5% decrease
- Raising tuition and technology fees
- Deferring maintenance and new construction projects
- Instituting some minor layoffs in non-academic areas

### Kansas-

- .1444% decrease
- rescinded \$2.10M from the original budget for higher education

### Michigan-

- Gov. Engler made an agreement with legislators and Michigan's public universities so that the universities did not see an increase or decrease in appropriation from the previous year
- Tuition and fees shall not exceed 8.5% or \$450 of the prior year, whichever one is greater

### Minnesota-

- Addressing the cuts through a combination of administrative reductions, program closures, use of reserves, and tuition increase
- May be required to transfer agency funds from either the State Work Study or Child Care Grant programs

### Missouri-

- 10.2% decrease
- May reduce expenditures, drawing down reserves, increasing student fees, increasing tuition, or eliminating positions
- Department of Higher Education is facing cuts of 27%
- 30% reduction in FTE authority for the department

## **Nebraska-**

- Gov. Johanns proposed cutting about \$26.3M, or 4.9%, from the state's total appropriation for higher education for FY03
- Cutting back on expansion plans
- Combining administrative functions
- Joint programs

## **North Dakota-**

- Received a 7.8% increase over last biennium

## **Ohio-**

- 4.8% decrease

## **Wisconsin-**

- Universities and colleges are relying mainly on programming and enrollment reductions
- \$17M in cuts will be taken out of campus operations and services

## **Iowa-**

### **University of Iowa**

- Reduced 247 General Education Fund FTE positions
- Reduced the equipment budget by \$1.1M
- Reduced building renewal budget by \$2M

### **Iowa State University**

- Eliminated 209 FTE positions
- Fewer courses
- Course sizes increase
- Reduced funds for building repairs and maintenance

### **University of Northern Iowa**

- Reduced 150 adjunct faculty
- Reduced 217 classes during spring semester
- Student employment hours reduced
- Building repairs line item budget has been reduced by 83%