



**Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System**  
**Office of the Secretary**  
1860 Van Hise Hall  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706  
(608)262-2324

## PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

July 9, 2009  
Van Hise Hall  
1220 Linden Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin

9:00 – 9:45 a.m. – Capital Planning and Budget Committee  
Room 1820 Van Hise Hall  
Business, Finance, and Audit Committee  
Room 1511 Van Hise Hall

9:45 – 10:00 a.m. – Annual Group Photo of Board of Regents and President Reilly  
19<sup>th</sup> Floor Conference Room

10:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. – Board of Regents  
Room 1820 Van Hise Hall

- Approval of Minutes of June 4 and 5, 2009, meetings
- Reports of the Regent President and System President (as necessary)
- Resolutions of Appreciation
- UW System Role in Workforce Development: Major Policy Issue Discussion

Speakers:

- Rebecca Martin, UW System Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs
- Roberta Gassman, Secretary of the Department of Workforce Development
- Kim Kindschi, Director, Division of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development, UW-Extension
- Carl Gulbrandsen, Managing Director, Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation

12:30 – 1:00 p.m. – Box Lunches

1:00 – 3:30 p.m. – Board of Regents

Room 1820 Van Hise Hall

- Report and Approval of Actions taken by the Capital Planning and Budget Committee  
[Resolutions]
- Report and Approval of Actions taken by the Business, Finance and Audit Committee  
[Resolutions]
- Approval of 2010 Meeting Schedule  
[Resolution A]
- Adoption of 2009-10 Annual Operating Budget and Tuition/Fee Schedules  
[Resolution B]

*Persons wishing to comment on specific agenda items may request permission to speak. Requests to speak should be made in advance of the meeting and should be communicated to the Secretary of the Board at the above address.*

*Persons with disabilities requesting an accommodation to attend are asked to contact Judith Temby in advance of the meeting at (608) 262-2324.*

*Information regarding agenda items can be found on the web at <http://www.uwsa.edu/bor/meetings.htm> or may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary, 1860 Van Hise Hall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 (608)262-2324.*

*The meeting will be webcast at <http://www.uwex.edu/ics/stream/regents/meetings/> Thursday, July 9, 2009 a.m. at 10:00 a.m. until approximately 3:30 p.m.*

*Revised 06/30/09*

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

I.3. Capital Planning and Budget Committee

Thursday, July 9, 2009  
Van Hise Hall  
1220 Linden Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin

9:00 a.m. - 9:45 a.m. Business, Finance, and Audit Committee - Room 1511

9:00 a.m. - 9:45 a.m. Capital Planning and Budget Committee - Room 1820

- a. Approval of the Minutes of the June 4, 2009 Meeting of the Capital Planning and Budget Committee
- b. UW-Madison: Approval of the Design Report and (1) Authority to Adjust the Scope and Budget, (2) Seek a Waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to Allow Single Prime Bidding, and (3) Construct the School of Human Ecology Addition and Renovation Project  
[Resolution I.3.b.]
- c. UW-Milwaukee: Authority to Seek Building Trust Funds to Expand the Scope of the Campus Master Plan  
[Resolution I.3.c.]
- d. UW-Oshkosh: Authority to: (1) Purchase a Parcel of Land with Improvements at 650 Witzel Avenue in the City of Oshkosh to Provide a Campus Maintenance Facility; (2) Accept a Portion of the Parcel's Value as a Gift-In-Kind; (3) Seek the Release of Funding for Furnishings and Parking; and (4) Amend the Campus Boundary  
[Resolution I.3.d.]
- e. UW-Parkside: Authority to Seek a Waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to Allow Single Prime Bidding for the Communication Arts Remodeling and Addition Project  
[Resolution I.3.e.]
- f. UW-Stout: Approval of the Design Report and Authority to Adjust the Scope and Budget and Construct the Harvey Hall Theater Renovation Project  
[Resolution I.3.f.]
- g. UW-Superior: Approval of the Design Report and (1) Authority to Seek a Waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to Allow Single Prime Bidding and (2) Construct the Barstow Hall Remodeling Project  
[Resolution I.3.g.]

- h. UW System: Authority to Construct All Agency Maintenance and Repair Projects  
[Resolution I.3.h.]
- i. Report of the Associate Vice President
  - 1. Building Commission Actions
  - 2. Other
- j. Additional items which may be presented to the Committee with its approval

Approval of the Design Report and (1) Authority to Adjust the Scope and Budget, (2) Seek a Waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to Allow Single Prime Bidding, and (3) Construct the School of Human Ecology Addition and Renovation Project, UW-Madison

#### CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the UW-Madison Chancellor and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Design Report of the School of Human Ecology Addition and Renovation project be approved and authority be granted to: (a) increase the budget by \$5,000,000 (\$4,760,000, Gift Funds and \$240,000 Building Trust Funds-Contingency); (b) seek a waiver Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to accept a single prime contractor bid for the project; and (c) construct the project at a total cost of \$52,950,000 (\$22,500,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing [0000], \$240,000 Building Trust Funds [BT70] \$27,260,000 Gift Funds, \$2,850,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing-Parking, and \$100,000 Program Revenue Cash-Parking).

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

## Request for Board of Regents Action July 2009

1. Institution: The University of Wisconsin-Madison
2. Request: Approval of the Design Report of the School of Human Ecology Addition and Renovation project and authority to: (a) increase the budget by \$5,000,000 (\$4,760,000, Gift Funds and \$240,000 Building Trust Funds-Contingency); (b) seek a waiver Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to accept a single prime contractor bid for the project; and (c) construct the project at a total cost of \$52,950,000 (\$22,500,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$240,000 Building Trust Funds, \$27,260,000 Gift Funds, \$2,850,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing-Parking, and \$100,000 Program Revenue Cash-Parking).
3. Description and Scope of Project: This project will renovate the 76,145 GSF existing School of Human Ecology Building located at 1300 Linden Drive. A new 97,060 GSF addition with an underground parking garage will be constructed on the west side of the existing building. Both the new building and the existing will be connected on all five levels. The Human Development and Family Studies Building, located at 1430 Linden Drive, and the Preschool Laboratory, located at 1440 Linden Drive, will both be demolished to create a site for the new addition.

The new addition will house classrooms, offices, design studios, a new design gallery, a new temperature/humidity controlled environment for the historic textile collection, and a new preschool laboratory. The underground parking facility will include space for 41 cars. New mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, telecommunication, and audio visual systems will be provided throughout the renovated building and the new addition.

The existing building will be renovated to accommodate administrative and student services, classrooms, laboratories, space for research, and four academic departments of the School of Human Ecology. Exterior work on the existing building will include replacement of the flat roof; repair of the clay tile roof along the perimeter; and cleaning, tuck pointing, and replacement of damaged limestone masonry. The original windows will be restored and new storm windows with insulated glass will be installed on the east, west, and south facades. Windows on the north façade will be replaced. The building's mechanical system will be designed to be over 30% more energy efficient than the current State of Wisconsin Building Code. This project will pursue LEED certification through the US Green Building Council. It is imperative to have one coordinator of all the various aspects to ensure the certification requirements are met.

4. Justification of the Request: The existing building (44,700 ASF/74,000 GSF) was built in 1913. In 1951, a west wing was added to provide additional laboratories, conference rooms, lecture halls, and offices. In addition to the main building, the school's campus includes two small buildings: the Human Development and Family Studies Building and the Preschool Laboratory. The main building shows its age in many places. Updates and sporadic alterations over the years have never fully addressed the long-term needs of the occupants and users and have resulted in an inferior teaching and research environment.

This project will allow the school to accommodate all its functions within a single facility; expand research, instructional and office space; provide optimal environmental conditions for both its historic Textile Collection and the Design Gallery; and, provide an expanded, state-of-the-art, preschool research facility. Additionally, the school's outreach activities such as distance education for non-traditional students will be expanded with state of the art technology.

The project was enumerated at \$47,950,000 projecting an addition of approximately 80,000 ASF. After completing the program and design phases, the program has increased 16.3%, resulting in a 12.5% larger addition.

The original project was to be completed in two phases. The first phase would construct the addition and the second phase the renovation. The \$22,500,000 of General Fund Supported Borrowing was enumerated for release on July 1, 2011, the tentative start date of the renovation. However, given the current economic and bidding climate, accelerating the project schedule by constructing the two phases together can save time and money. UW-Madison will guarantee additional gift funds to bridge any work beyond the expenditure of the existing gift dollars until the time that the general fund supported borrowing is released. The advanced gift funds, if expended, would be reimbursed with general fund supported borrowing after July 1, 2011.

The campus requests single-prime bidding for this project to ensure that responsibility for coordination, scheduling, and quality control is contractually awarded to a single firm. This waiver will allow a single prime to properly address numerous complex construction issues associated with this major addition. Single-prime contracting will greatly simplify scheduling, coordination, and quality control by the assignment of a single source of responsibility. Problem resolution will be simplified and the ability to manage the schedules of all trades will result in overall project efficiency and completion. Multiple-prime delivery complicates the assignment of responsibility and the resolution of problems. Although in multiple-prime contracting a lead contractor may be assigned responsibility for overall coordination, the general contractor lacks any contractual or other authority over other contractors.

As part of the LEED certification, there are strict requirements of the contractors for managing and documenting many aspects of the construction process including, but not limited to, building material recycling, waste, dust and storm water control, and indoor air quality (during construction and post-occupancy).

The original project request did not identify Building Trust Funds-Contingency funding even though building demolition was identified as part of the scope of work. At that time it was unknown that BTF would be available for demolition.

5. Budget and Schedule:

Construction	\$38,743,000
Energy Management System	802,000
Contingency	2,965,000
AE Fees	4,280,000
Other Fees	529,000
DSF Fees	1,669,000
Hazardous Material Abatement	300,000
Movable Equipment	2,780,000
Special Equipment (AV)	750,000
Percent for Art	<u>132,000</u>
Total Project Cost	\$52,950,000

Schedule

Board of Regents Approval	July 2009
State Building Commission Approval	August 2009
Bid Opening	December 2009
Construction Start	February 2010
Substantial Completion	December 2011
Occupancy	January 2012

6. Previous Action:

August 17, 2006 Resolution 9225	Recommended that the School of Human Ecology Addition and Renovation project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the Building Commission as part of the UW System 2007-09 Capital Budget request at an estimated total project cost of \$47,950,000 (\$22,500,000 Gift Funds, \$22,500,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, and \$2,950,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing-Parking).
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Authority to Seek Building Trust Funds to  
Expand the Scope of the Campus Master Plan,  
UW-Milwaukee

CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the UW-Milwaukee Chancellor and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, authority be granted to seek the release of \$525,000 Building Trust Funds-Planning for additional detailed planning in conjunction with the Campus Master Plan.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

## Request for Board of Regents Action July 2009

1. Institution: The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
2. Request: Authority to seek the release of \$525,000 Building Trust Funds-Planning for additional detailed planning in conjunction with the Campus Master Plan.
3. Project Description and Scope: This next step of the master planning process will evaluate the capability of designated locations (precincts) to support the academic and facility needs identified in the ongoing master plan. The precinct planning will define four high priority projects to meet the academic and research needs at UW-Milwaukee and prepare them for design and construction in an effective and efficient manner. The four priority precincts to be evaluated are: the Integrated Research Building at the Kenwood campus, Academic Health facilities on or near the Pabst Brewery development site, the School of Freshwater Science facilities on or near the Great Lakes Research Facility site, and a Phase I Research Building at the County Grounds site.

The process undertaken to study and define the feasibility of each project will be similar. Optimum user groups, space needs, expansion opportunities, and sequencing based upon the academic and research goals that have been identified by the master planning process, will be analyzed. In addition to the space program summary, an optimum building organization and development sequence, a design concept/site utilization strategy, and a construction cost evaluation will be prepared for each project. Each site utilization strategy will identify key access and service zones, the relationship of each building to key elements of its surrounding environment, general architectural vocabulary, and the integration of infrastructure needs.

4. Justification of the Request: This funding will be used for consultant fees that are necessary to advance the more detailed site plans resulting from the current master plan. The master planning process at UW-Milwaukee was launched in spring of 2008, and is scheduled to be completed by December 2009. This highly interactive process has already successfully led to the \$240,000,000 Milwaukee Master Plan Initiative in the 2009-11 Capital Budget. This funding initiative provides a flexible multi-biennia approach for implementing priority projects that evolve through the master planning process. The initiative allows for nimbly responding to opportunities such as partnering, acquisition, etc. to best meet the evolving academic, research, and decompression needs of the institution. Such investments in scientific research and development will stimulate collaboration and pay economic dividends for UW-Milwaukee, the region, and the state.

The Milwaukee Plan Initiative is intended to “jump start” projects which align with the recommendations of the master plan. The approval of this request will advance the detailed planning of these four priority projects, allowing a timely and cost-effective transition to

subsequent design and construction. The expedient accomplishment of this transition is critical to UW-Milwaukee in fulfilling its role to advance economic development in southeastern Wisconsin through technological change and innovation.

5. Previous Action:

July 13, 2007 Resolution 9374	Granted authority to seek the release of \$2,000,000 Building Trust Funds – Planning for the purpose of hiring a master planning consultant and preparing a campus master plan that includes potential new sites for university facilities.
December 05, 2008 Resolution 9578	Recommended that the UW-Milwaukee Master Plan Initiative be submitted to the Department of Administration and the Building Commission as part of the UW System 2009-11 Capital Budget at an estimated total project cost of \$240,000,000 (\$123,400,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing*, \$55,600,000 Existing Program Revenue Supported Borrowing, \$1,000,000 Building Trust Funds, and \$60,000,000 Gift Funds). (*Inclusive of \$20M request with BOR-approved 2009-11 Capital Budget Request.)

Authority to: (1) Purchase a Parcel of Land with Improvements at 650 Witzel Avenue in the City of Oshkosh to Provide a Campus Maintenance Facility; (2) Accept a Portion of the Parcel's Value as a Gift-In-Kind; (3) Seek the Release of Funding for Furnishings and Parking; and (4) Amend the Campus Boundary, UW-Oshkosh

#### CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the UW-Oshkosh Chancellor and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, authority be granted to:

- (a) acquire from Chamco Inc. 4.33 acres of property and associated improvements located at 650 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, for the Facilities Management Relocation – Phase II project for approximately \$4,900,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing;
- (b) accept a gift-in-kind from Chamco Inc. equal to the difference between the market value of \$5,700,000 and the purchase price;
- (c) seek the release \$973,300 General Fund Supported Borrowing for fixtures, furniture, and equipment to outfit the improved structure and upgrade the asphalt parking lot; and
- (d) amend the campus boundary to incorporate the properties located at 650 Witzel Avenue, and 662 and 663 Third Avenue, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

## Request for Board of Regents Action July 2009

1. Institution: The University of Wisconsin–Oshkosh
2. Request: Authority to:
  - (a) acquire from Chamco Inc. 4.33 acres of property and associated improvements located at 650 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, for the Facilities Management Relocation – Phase II project for approximately \$4,900,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing;
  - (b) accept a gift-in-kind from Chamco Inc. equal to the difference between the market value of \$5,700,000 and the purchase price;
  - (c) seek the release of \$973,300 General Fund Supported Borrowing for fixtures, furniture, and equipment to outfit the improved structure and upgrade the asphalt parking lot; and
  - (d) amend the campus boundary to incorporate the properties located at 650 Witzel Avenue, and 662 and 663 Third Avenue, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
3. Description and Scope of Project: The 2007-09 UW-Oshkosh New Academic Building project enumeration of \$54,296,000 included \$6,296,000 for the relocation of the Facilities Management operations to create a site for the new academic building. The relocation is divided into two phases. Phase I is a completed \$422,700 project that renovated a facility that was transferred from the Department of Military Affairs. Phase II, which is the final portion of the project, completes the relocation by acquiring the Chamco Inc. property.

- (a) The property to be acquired is a renovated 54,008 gross-square-foot former grocery store and surrounding property located at 650 Witzel Avenue in the city of Oshkosh on 4.33 acres. The structure will house the majority of the campus facilities maintenance operations. The property will also accommodate the storage, circulation, and parking for approximately 300 vehicles.

The 650 Witzel Avenue property, in conjunction with the renovated former Department of Military Affairs property located at 662 and 663 Third Avenue, will allow for the relocation of facilities maintenance, central stores, and the receiving departments from the current maintenance facility. Relocation of these campus functions will allow for the razing and site remediation of the current maintenance facility to provide a clear site upon which to construct the new academic building. In addition, the postal and document services located in Dempsey Hall will also be relocated to accommodate the growth needs of other building occupants. The relocation of these departments consolidates campus physical services functions.

An environmental audit for the property found that the site was recognized by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) as having been a historic landfill. In response to

recommendations from phase 1 and 2 environmental site assessments, and based upon a recent evaluation of both conditions resulting from past use and the intended future use, Chamco sought, and WDNR has granted, a Preventive Action Limit (PAL) Exemption and an Exemption to Construct on a Historic Land Fill Site.

- (b) Chamco, which is a non-profit industrial development organization designed to meet the Oshkosh area's needs for economic development, bought and redeveloped this property. The State of Wisconsin Division of State Facilities (DSF), UW System Capital Planning and Budget, and the campus administration have been involved in the planning of the project. DSF and campus staff provided courtesy reviews of the construction documents prior to construction and they continue to perform conformance reviews during construction.

The purchase price is less than the average of two independent market appraisals that are prepared using a prospective as-completed value-in-use approach. The appraisals of \$5,400,000 and \$6,000,000 were averaged to establish an estimated fair market property value of \$5,700,000.

Given the favorable appraisals and the willingness of Chamco Inc. to accept a purchase price of approximately \$4,900,000, there is residual value of approximately \$800,000. This value is appropriately recognized as a gift-in-kind.

- (c) The renovated building will be outfitted for campus maintenance functions using the funds for the fixtures, furniture, and equipment requested. Asphalt parking lots that are associated with these facilities buildings will be resurfaced to accommodate intended circulation and parking uses.
- (d) These new land areas will be contained within the campus boundary, a delineation which represents "the land mass considered necessary to provide an appropriate environment for university operations." (Board of Regents Resolution 6633 of March 1994.)

4. Justification of the Request: The UW-Oshkosh Academic Building project was enumerated as part of the 2007-09 Capital Budget at \$54,296,000 (\$45,946,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$8,000,000 Gift Funds, and \$350,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing). Embedded in that enumeration was \$6,296,000 for the Facilities Management Relocation project. Transferring the remaining maintenance functions to this new location will allow the clearing and remediation of the New Academic Building site as intended in the enumerated project.
5. Budget:

Budget	Cost
Facilities Mgmt Relocation – Ph II: 650 Witzel Property Purchase	\$4,900,000
Facilities Mgmt Relocation – Ph II: Moveable Equip. and Site Allowance	\$973,300
<i>Facilities Mgmt Relocation – Ph I: Third Avenue Property Remodel</i>	<i>422,700*</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$6,296,000</i>
<i>*From a previously-approved request.</i>	

6. Previous Action:

August 17, 2006  
Resolution 9225

Recommended that the UW-Oshkosh Academic Building project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the State Building Commission as part of the 2007-09 Capital Budget request, at an estimated total project cost of \$48,000,000. (\$40,000,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$8,000,000 Gift Funds).

Recommended that the Facilities Maintenance Relocation and Acquisition project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the State Building Commission as part of the 2007-09 Capital Budget request, at an estimated total project cost of \$5,946,000. The project was subsequently recommended by the State Building Commission for enumeration at \$6,296,000,000 (\$5,946,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, and \$350,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing).

The two projects were then merged and subsequently enumerated for a total project budget of \$54,296,000 (\$45,946,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$8,000,000 Gift Funds, and \$350,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing).

August 22, 2008  
Resolution 9531

Granted authority to construct a Facilities Management Relocation Phase I project at an estimated total project cost of \$475,000 Gift Funds.

December 5, 2008  
Resolution 9574

Approved the Design Report of the New Academic Building project and granted authority: (a) increase the budget by \$214,000 Program Revenue Borrowing (Utilities Fund) and \$25,000 Building Trust Funds, and (b) construct the project at a total cost of \$48,239,000 (\$40,000,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$214,000 Program Revenue Borrowing, \$25,000 Building Trust Funds and \$8,000,000 Gift Funds).

Authority to Seek a Waiver of Wis. Stat. §  
16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48  
(19) to Allow Single-Prime Bidding for the  
Communication Arts Remodeling and Addition  
Project, UW-Parkside

CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the UW-Parkside Chancellor and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, authority be granted to seek a waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to allow single-prime bidding for the construction of the Communication Arts Remodeling and Addition project at an estimated total project cost of \$38,606,000 (\$33,700,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$2,830,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing—Utilities Repair and Renovation, and \$2,076,000 Gift Funds).



# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

## Request for Board of Regents Action July 2009

1. Institution: The University of Wisconsin-Parkside
2. Request: Authority to seek a waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to allow single-prime bidding for the construction of the Communication Arts Remodeling and Addition project at an estimated total project cost of \$38,606,000 (\$33,700,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$2,830,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing–Utilities Repair and Renovation, and \$2,076,000 Gift Funds).
3. Description and Scope of Project: This project will remodel approximately 91,300 GSF of space in three facilities: the Communication Arts Building, Molinaro Hall's School of Modern Industry (SMI) addition, and Wyllie Hall. The project will construct approximately 70,800 GSF of addition(s) to the Communication Arts Building. It will also reconstruct a road and parking lot that serves Communication Arts and the southwest portion of the campus. The project will provide improved art, theater, and music instructional facilities and will renovate and update infrastructure in the existing Communications Arts building.

This project was enumerated in the 2007-2009 Capital Budget and authorized for construction at Board of Regents and State Building Commission meetings in February 2009.

This request will allow the project to be bid with single-prime bids in lieu of the typical multiple-prime bid procedure.

4. Justification of the Request: Single-prime bidding is requested for this project due to the complex nature of the project. In addition to the renovation and remodeling that will occur within the existing Communication Arts building, space will also be remodeled in Wyllie Hall and Molinaro Hall. Additions will be constructed on two sides of the existing Communication Arts Building, and a stand-alone structure for sculpture and ceramics will be constructed near the Heating Plant and Facilities Management building, which is located farther away from the rest of the project. A further complexity will be the reconstruction of the road and parking lot serving Communication Arts and the southwest portion of campus.

In order to accomplish this construction during the continuation of instructional activities and campus operations, sophisticated phasing will be required to ensure they begin and end on schedule. Many parts of the buildings will be touched by construction. That situation will require an extraordinary amount of project coordination to assure occupant safety in areas adjacent to construction and to avoid unanticipated shutdowns of plumbing, ventilation, electrical, and telecommunications systems and the resultant disruption of operations.

Achieving effective coordination and meeting schedules is considerably more difficult with multiple-prime contractors, each of whom is responsible only for work of their trade, and who may not be able or willing to coordinate their work with that of other trades. If there are problems of coordination, inadequate construction quality, or scheduling, multiple sources of responsibility complicate the assignment of responsibility and the accomplishment of resolution. In addition, although in multiple-prime contracting the general contractor may be assigned responsibility for overall coordination, the general contractor lacks any contractual or other effective authority over other contractors.

Single-prime contracting facilitates better coordination of construction activities and more predictable scheduling by establishing a single source of responsibility. Problems that arise can be more easily resolved because a single-prime contractor has final responsibility for the work of all the contractor trades and does not have to rely solely on the good will and willingness of these trades to cooperatively resolve problems.

Competition in single-prime bidding comes from the fact that it is in the bidder's best interest to assemble the lowest bid by seeking multiple competitive sub-bids for the various trades. This is similar to how multiple-prime bidders function with their sub-trades and suppliers. Concerns of bid shopping or other unethical practices can be addressed by the establishment of appropriate bidding procedures that would include the requirement of single-prime bidders to list their sub-contractors when they bid.

5. Budget and Schedule:

Budget	%	Cost
Construction		\$31,279,000
A/E Fees	8.1	2,665,000
Other Fees		143,000
DSF Mgmt Fee	4.0	1,315,000
Contingency	4.2	1,515,000
Percent for Art	0.025	91,000
Movable Equipment		1,598,000
Total Project Cost		\$38,606,000

91,636 ASF/ 162,078 GSF	Efficiency	57%
Construction Cost per GSF	\$193/GSF	
Project Cost per GSF	\$238/GSF	

Schedule	Date
Program Approval	March 2007
A/E Selection	June 2007
Design Report Completed	February 2009
Bid Date (Const)	August 2009
Start of Construction	September 2009
Substantial Completion	August 2011
Final Completion	November 2011

Fee Impact: None.

6. Previous Action:

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| August 19, 2004<br>Resolution 8888 | Recommended that the UW–Parkside Communication Arts Renovation and Addition project be submitted for planning to the Department of Administration and the State Building Commission as part of the UW System 2005-07 Capital Budget at an estimated cost of \$41,000,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing.   |
| October 7, 2005<br>Resolution 9082 | Granted approval to request that the State Building Commission authorize release of \$811,000 Building Trust Funds–Planning to plan the UW-Parkside Communication Arts Renovation and Addition project. The State Building Commission subsequently authorized release of funds for planning.   |
| August 17, 2006<br>Resolution 9225 | Recommended that the UW–Parkside Communication Arts Renovation and Addition project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the State Building Commission as part of the UW System 2007-09 Capital Budget at an estimated cost of \$34,176,000 (\$32,100,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$2,076,000 Gift Funds). The project was subsequently enumerated in the 2007-09 Capital Budget at \$37,376,000 (\$35,300,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing and \$2,076,000 Gift Funds). |
| April 10, 2008<br>Resolution 9463  | Granted authority to revise the funding for the Union Lot Reconstruction project by an increase of \$1,600,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing–Communication Arts Remodeling and Addition project; and a decrease of \$1,600,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing–Utilities Repair and Renovation; for an estimated total project cost of \$3,284,000 (\$1,600,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing–Communication Arts Remodeling and Addition, \$150,000  |

General Fund Supported Borrowing–UW Infrastructure, and \$1,534,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing–Utilities Repair and Renovation).

February 5, 2009  
Resolution 9598

Approved the Design Report and granted authority to (a) construct the Communication Arts Remodeling and Addition project contingent upon approval in the 2009-11 Capital Budget and (b) increase the project scope and budget by \$2,830,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing–Utilities Repair and Renovation for an estimated total project cost of \$38,606,000 (\$33,700,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing, \$2,830,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing–Utilities Repair and Renovation, and \$2,076,000 Gift Funds).

Approval of the Design Report and Authority to  
Adjust the Scope and Budget and Construct the  
Harvey Hall Theater Renovation Project,  
UW-Stout

CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the UW-Stout Chancellor and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Design Report for the Harvey Hall Theater Renovation project be approved and authority be granted to: (a) increase the project scope and budget by \$467,000 Existing General Fund Supported Borrowing for a total estimated project cost of \$5,606,000 (\$5,139,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing and \$467,000 Existing General Fund Supported Borrowing) and (b) construct the project.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

## Request for Board of Regents Action July 2009

1. Institution: The University of Wisconsin–Stout
2. Request: Approval of the Design Report for the Harvey Hall Theater Renovation project and authority to: (a) increase the project scope and budget by \$467,000 Existing General Fund Supported Borrowing for a total estimated project cost of \$5,606,000 (\$5,139,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing and \$467,000 Existing General Fund Supported Borrowing) and (b) construct the project.
3. Description and Scope of Project: The Harvey Hall Theater Renovation project will renovate and upgrade the theatre, support spaces, and related infrastructure in approximately 10,500 ASF/15,000 GSF of space. This includes the reconstruction of the stage extension, the replacement of the stage and house lighting and controls, the installation of a new sound system, and the renovation of the stage rigging, curtains, and tracks. The seating will be replaced and reconfigured to eliminate tripping hazards on the main floor and to improve sightlines in the balcony. The scene shop, control rooms, and dressing rooms will be completely renovated, and the theatre entrance, vestibules, display cases, and box office will be upgraded. Accessibility improvements will be made to the theatre and support spaces such as dressing rooms and restrooms. Ventilation and exhaust systems, which serve the theater and support spaces, will be renovated and replaced with more efficient modern systems. Life safety improvements will include improved smoke protection for the stage, safer stair exiting, and fire stopping upgrades. Asbestos and lead-based paint will be remediated and all of the finishes will be renewed. Although strict historical restoration will not occur, all modifications will be sensitive to the historic characteristics of Harvey Hall.
4. Justification of the Request: A detailed justification for this project was provided in the 2007-09 Capital Budget request document. In general, Harvey Hall, which was built in 1916, houses the only theater venue at UW-Stout. Although numerous small remodeling projects have occurred in the theater's history, it has never been fully renovated and some of the former minor remodeling projects have created functional problems such as tripping hazards in the seating area and poor sightlines from the balcony. The stage equipment, theatrical lighting, and sound systems are completely obsolete. An air handler that serves the theater and other space in Harvey Hall is original to the building, well past its usable life, and not maintainable or efficient. Because of the deficiencies, the theater is no longer functional for instructional or other uses. Although Harvey Hall needs overall renovation, this project will address the highest priority needs for the building.

The increase in the project budget is necessary due to additional needs that became apparent during the programming and design stage of the project, but were not in the

original project scope and budget. These include the installation of a safer electronic stage rigging system, the reconstruction of an existing stage extension, and additional work related to the ventilation system. Because these items are critical to the safety and functionality of the theater and the building, they could not readily be deferred to a later project. The only opportunity to offset this increase would be a reduction of the project contingency to an amount that is less than recommended for a remodeling project, and the elimination of purchasing equipment, which would result in a future need of equipment funding.

5. Budget and Schedule:

Budget	%	Cost
Construction		\$4,020,000
Contingency	11.0%	505,000
Hazardous Material Abatement		52,000
A/E design & Other Fees		457,000
DSF Management	4.0%	183,000
Percent for Art	0.25%	14,000
Moveable Equipment		375,000
Estimated Total Project Cost		\$5,606,000

ASF/GSF	10,458 ASF/15,000 GSF 70% Efficiency
Construction Cost per GSF	\$290
Project Cost per GSF	\$405

35% Design Approval	July 2009
Board of Regents Approval	July 2009
State Building Commission Approval	August 2009
Construction Documents Complete	December 2009
Bid Date	February 2010
Start Construction	May/June 2010
Substantial Completion	December 2010
Project Completion	January 2011

Fee Impact: None.

6. Previous Action:

August 22, 2002 Resolution 8582	Recommended that the Harvey Hall Theater Renovation project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the Building Commission as part of the UW System 2003-05 Capital Budget request at an estimated cost of \$4,039,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing. The Department of Administration's final recommendations did not support enumerating this project in 2003-05.
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August 19, 2004  
Resolution 8888

Recommended that the Harvey Hall Theater Renovation project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the Building Commission as part of the UW System 2005-07 Capital Budget request at an estimated cost of \$4,548,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing. The Department of Administration's final recommendations did not support enumerating this project in 2005-07.

August 17, 2006  
Resolution 9225

Recommended that the Harvey Hall Renovation – Phase I Theater project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the Building Commission as part of the UW System 2007-09 Capital Budget at an estimated cost of \$5,139,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing. The project was subsequently enumerated at that amount and fund source.



Approval of the Design Report and (1) Authority to Seek a Waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under Provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to Allow Single-Prime Bidding and (2) Construct the Barstow Hall Remodeling Project, UW-Superior

#### CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the UW-Superior Chancellor and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Design Report of the Barstow Hall Remodeling project be approved and authority be granted to: (a) seek a waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to allow single-prime bidding and (b) construct the project at an estimated total cost of \$2,255,500 General Fund Supported Borrowing – UW Infrastructure Funds.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

## Request for Board of Regents Action July 2009

1. Institution: The University of Wisconsin-Superior
2. Request: Approval of the Design Report of the Barstow Hall Remodeling project and authority to: (a) seek a waiver of Wis. Stat. § 16.855 under provisions of Wis. Stat. § 13.48 (19) to allow single-prime bidding and (b) construct the project at an estimated total cost of \$2,255,500 General Fund Supported Borrowing – UW Infrastructure Funds.
3. Description and Scope of Project: This project will remodel approximately 13,000 GSF of space in Barstow Hall for science labs, classrooms, student and faculty research spaces, and faculty offices. The remodeled space will provide additional lab and office spaces for the Biology Department and Lake Superior Research Institute (LSRI) to replace space these units currently occupy in McCaskill Hall. McCaskill Hall is being demolished as part of the Swenson Hall Academic Building project. Included in the remodeling will be two new multi-use physics labs, two new instructional biology labs, a new aquatics lab for LSRI research, and flexible faculty and student research labs. Additional faculty offices with adjacent student workspace will also be added to accommodate faculty who will be relocated to this building.
4. Justification of the Request: Biology instructional labs, research labs, and LSRI labs are currently located in both Barstow Hall and McCaskill Hall. Due to its deteriorating physical condition and functional obsolescence, McCaskill Hall will be demolished as part of the Swenson Hall (New Academic Building) project. Although some of the functions currently in McCaskill Hall will be relocated to Swenson Hall, it is necessary that other space be found to accommodate biology and LSRI. Fortunately, an analysis of space use identified adequate available space to house the needed functions in Barstow Hall, which is the primary science building on campus. However, this space is obsolete, not configured properly, and must be remodeled for the intended uses. Relocating biology and LSRI into Barstow Hall will consolidate all science disciplines into one building, better utilize space that is currently underutilized, and replace obsolete instructional and research labs with labs that meet current instructional and research needs.

The use of single-prime bidding is requested for this project for several reasons. This project involves remodeling portions of Barstow Hall, while leaving other areas untouched. The coordination of project activities will be especially important to avoid the occurrence of disruptions, dust, or damage in the un-remodeled portions of the building. Compliance with the construction schedule will be critical to ensure coordination with academic semesters and avoid disruption of instructional operations.

Achieving effective coordination and meeting schedules is considerably more difficult with multiple-prime contractors, each of whom is responsible only for work of their trade, and may not be able or willing to coordinate or schedule their work with that of other trades. If there are problems of coordination, inadequate construction quality, or scheduling, multiple sources of responsibility complicate the assignment of responsibility and the resolution of problems.

Multiple-prime bidding is unusual in the Duluth-Superior market. Since this is a relatively small project, it will likely attract smaller contractors. Bidding experience has shown that due to their unfamiliarity with multiple-prime bidding and its complexities, small contractors will likely be discouraged from bidding, or may submit bids that become disqualified due to errors in their completion of the complex multiple-prime bid forms.

The Student Union project, which is currently under construction at UW-Superior, used single-prime bidding. The benefits of this type of contracting for that project have been better coordination, less complicated communication, and more efficient resolution of problems than is typically the case with multiple-prime contracting.

Single-prime bidding is competitive due to the fact that it is in the bidder's best interest to assemble the lowest bid by seeking multiple competitive sub-bids for the various trades. This method is similar to the process used by multiple-prime bidders with their sub-trades and suppliers. Concerns of bid shopping or other unethical practices can be addressed by appropriate bidding procedures and by requiring that single-prime bidders list their sub-contractors at the time of bidding.

5. Budget and Schedule:

Budget	%	Cost
Construction & Haz Mat Abatement		\$1,651,000
A/E Fees	11.5%	190,000
Other Fees		60,700
DSF Mgmt Fee	4.0%	70,600
Contingency	7.0%	115,600
Movable Equipment		162,000
Percent for Art	0.25%	5,600
Total Project Cost		\$2,255,500

12,900 GSF

Construction Cost per GSF      \$128/GSF

Project Cost per GSF              \$157/GSF

Schedule	Date
Program Approval	January 2009
A/E Selection	January 2009
Design Report Completed	June 2009
Bid Date	December 2009
Start of Construction	February 2011
Substantial Completion	July 2011
Final Completion	September 2011

Fee Impact: None.

6. Previous Action:

August 22, 2008  
Resolution 9529

Recommended that the Barstow Hall Remodeling project be submitted to the Department of Administration and the Building Commission as part of the UW System 2009-11 Capital Budget request at an estimated total project cost of \$2,153,000 General Fund Supported Borrowing. The Department of Administration's final recommendations did not support enumerating this project in 2009-11.

Authority to Construct All Agency Maintenance  
and Repair Projects, UW System

CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the President of the University of Wisconsin System, authority be granted to construct various maintenance and repair projects at an estimated total cost of \$2,198,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

## Request for Board of Regents Action July 2009

1. Institution: The University of Wisconsin System
2. Request: Authority to construct various maintenance and repair projects at an estimated total cost of \$2,198,000 Program Revenue Supported Borrowing.

### ENERGY CONSERVATION

INST	PROJ. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	GFSB	PRSB	PR CASH	GIFT/GRANT	ETF	TOTAL
MSN	09E2W	Multi-Bldg Lighting Energy Cons	\$ -	\$ 1,276,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,276,000
EC SUBTOTALS			\$ -	\$ 1,276,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,276,000

### FACILITIES MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

INST	PROJ. NO.	PROJECT TITLE	GFSB	PRSB	PR CASH	GIFT/GRANT	ETF	TOTAL
RVF	09F1L	Hathorn Hall Ext Windows Repl (East/West Wings)	\$ -	\$ 408,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 408,000
RVF	09F1K	Hathorn Hall HVAC Sys Repl (Center)	\$ -	\$ 514,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 514,000
FM&R SUBTOTALS			\$ -	\$ 922,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 922,000

	GFSB	PRSB	PR CASH	GIFT/GRANT	ETF	TOTAL
JULY 2009 TOTALS	\$ -	\$ 2,198,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,198,000

3. Description and Scope of Project: This request provides maintenance, repair, renovation, and upgrades through the All Agency Projects Program.

### Energy Conservation Requests

#### MSN - Multi-Building Lighting Renovation Energy Conservation Opportunities

(\$1,276,000): This project implements lighting and lighting controls energy conservation opportunities and is based upon recently completed energy studies. The debt service will be paid from the annual energy cost savings from the fuel and utilities appropriation (Fund 109). Project work includes replacing light fixtures, light fixture ballasts, and light fixture lamps; installing new occupancy sensors; removing light fixtures; and reconfiguring the electrical distribution services and circuitry to achieve desired light levels. Project work will be implemented in Atmospheric, Oceanic, and Space Sciences; Biotron; Engineering Centers; Engineering Drive; Material Science and Engineering; and Parking Ramps 6, 17, 29, 46, 75, and 76. This project will also assess and implement other energy savings related to the existing light fixtures in these eleven buildings.

The UW-Madison "We Conserve" energy campaign has been proactively working to reduce energy costs by 20% per square foot by the year 2010. This is consistent with the energy reduction goals established in Governor Jim Doyle's Executive Order No. 145 dated April 11, 2006. The lighting systems that will be replaced in these eleven buildings consume over 4,682,646 kilowatt-hours per year. Implementing the proposed project scope will reduce

energy consumption by more than half. Based on current utility cost rates, this project will have a simple payback of less than seven years.

### **Facilities Maintenance and Repair Requests**

#### **RVF - Hathorn Hall East and West Wings Exterior Windows Replacement (\$408,000):**

This project improves the thermal performance of the building envelope and reduces operational maintenance costs. Project work includes replacing 243 exterior window units in the east and west wing resident rooms of Hathorn Hall with new slider units. The replacement units will have aluminum frames, thermal panes, and screens. The replacement units will be set in the existing masonry openings and will be designed so the panes can easily be replaced by maintenance personnel. Architectural finishes and exterior masonry repairs will be completed as necessary to facilitate the window replacements.

The Hathorn Hall east wing was constructed in 1961, and the west wing was constructed in 1964. The slider windows in these wings have been used and abused for almost 50 years. The aluminum tracks are worn, and the glass panes occasionally fall out of their frames and land in the residents' rooms. Replacement parts are difficult to obtain. These units have single glass panes and the frames do not have a thermal break, which results in poor energy efficiency.

**RVF - Hathorn Hall Center Section HVAC System Replacement (\$514,000):** This project replaces the heating and ventilation systems in the center section of Hathorn Hall. The replacement mechanical equipment will be easier to service and maintain by the maintenance personnel. Project work includes replacing the basement air handling unit, perimeter radiation units, stairwell cabinet heaters, and all associated piping, valves, traps, pumps, control systems, and electrical wiring. Hazardous materials on the mechanical piping and equipment will be abated as part of this project. Architectural finishes will be repaired and/or replaced as necessary to facilitate the mechanical system work.

The Hathorn Hall center section was constructed in two phases. The basement, first floor, and second floor were constructed in 1950. The third floor was constructed in 1956. The heating and ventilating systems are more than 50 years old and have reached the end of their useful life. The heater cabinets, radiators, heating control dampers, steam trap bodies, and hand valves are all worn and need to be replaced. The air handling unit motor, fan, and sheet metal are worn as well. Replacement of these systems complements several years of progressive upgrades to this building, which included window replacement, asbestos abatement, and restroom renovation.

4. **Justification of the Request:** UW System Administration and the Division of State Facilities continue to work with each institution to develop a comprehensive campus physical development plan, including infrastructure maintenance planning. After a thorough review and consideration of approximately 450 All Agency Project proposals and over 4,500 infrastructure planning issues submitted, and the UW All Agency Projects Program funding targets set by the Division of State Facilities (DSF), this request represents high priority

University of Wisconsin System infrastructure maintenance, repair, renovation, and upgrade needs. This request focuses on existing facilities and utilities, targets the known maintenance needs, and addresses outstanding health and safety issues. Where possible, similar work throughout a single facility or across multiple facilities has been combined into a single request to provide more efficient project management and project execution.

5. Budget:

Program Revenue Supported Borrowing .....	\$ <u>2,198,000</u>
<b>Total Requested Budget \$</b>	<b>2,198,000</b>

6. Previous Action: None.



BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

I.2. Business, Finance, and Audit Committee

Thursday, July 9, 2009  
1511 Van Hise Hall  
1220 Linden Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin

9:00 a.m. Business, Finance, and Audit Committee

a. Committee Business

1. Approval of a Food Service Contract at UW-Green Bay  
[Resolution 1.2.a.1.]
2. Approval of a Pouring Rights Contract at UW-Platteville  
[Resolution I.2.a.2.]

b. Consent Agenda

1. Approval of the Minutes of the June 4, 2009 Meeting of the Business, Finance, and Audit Committee

UW-Green Bay  
Food Service Contract with  
A'viands, LLC

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon recommendation of the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Board of Regents approves the contract with A'viands, LLC to provide Dining Services to the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, effective August 1, 2009 for a period of seven years.

**UW-GREEN BAY FOOD SERVICE CONTRACT WITH  
A'VIANDS, LLC**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**BACKGROUND**

At the June 2009 meeting of the Business, Finance, and Audit Committee, the committee discussed and listened to public comments on a proposed contract between UW-Green Bay and A'viands LLC. The contract, outlined below, would provide food service to the students, faculty, staff, and visitors of UW-Green Bay.

The discussion of the contract continued at the full board meeting. The board agreed to delay the contract until the July meeting in order to obtain additional information on how food service vendor employees would be transitioned from the current contractor to A'viands LLC, if they were awarded the contract.

**REQUESTED ACTION**

Approval of Resolution I.2.b.1.

That, upon recommendation of the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Board of Regents approves the contract with A'viands, LLC to provide Dining Services to the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay effective August 1, 2009 for a period of seven years.

**DISCUSSION**

Dining Services at UW-Green Bay has been contracted out since the early 1980's with its most recent contract expiring on July 31, 2009. The University just completed a major expansion and building project for the University union with significant remodeling of food service areas done in conjunction with that project.

The University sought the best structure or return for the students relative to the dining services pricing. The University was interested in a partnership with a dining service contractor that would offer innovative ideas for management of the dining program which is delivered exclusively through a retail-oriented cash and declining balance points plan and not a traditional board plan. The University also sought a vendor to manage a retail operation and catering.

A request for proposal process was used, and three vendors submitted proposals. A'viands, LLC received the highest score and was chosen by an evaluation committee comprised of students, campus staff, a UW peer member, and a UW System procurement staff representative. The proposal submitted meets all of the desired outcomes of UW-Green Bay while maintaining costs at an acceptable level. Some highlights of the contract are as follows:

- Contractor will assume operation of the dining services that provide numerous options, outlets, and service times, while balancing health and convenience
- Contract revenue is valued at over \$2.6 million per year
- The contract life expectancy is seven years
- Several in-house brands, including coffee, subs, and pizza, are provided and the company is committed to using regional food suppliers

#### Staff Transition Plan

All current employees were invited to apply for positions with A'viands. Notices were sent to their homes, posted at the University, and the current dining services management team was asked to urge these employees to apply for positions. Two different days were set up for them to apply and interview, and on each of these two days they were offered both evening and daytime opportunities to schedule an interview. From a roster of 27 non-management staff, 24 of those applied, 23 of those attended the interviews, and 20 of those will be offered positions. Offers will be made at their current documented wage rate. All staff who are offered, accept, and begin employment will be given a 90-day fair trial period.

Offers will include A'viands' benefit package which includes eligibility for health insurance, dental insurance, life insurance, All Purpose Paid Leave, 401K Retirement Plan, Tuition Reimbursement Plan, as well as other benefits. For purposes of eligibility for the All Purpose Paid Leave Plan, they will honor their original hire date at the facility.

### **RELATED REGENT POLICIES**

Regent Policy Document 13-3: Authorization to Sign Documents

UW-P-101 (Rev. 1/98)  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM  
OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT  
780 REGENT STREET  
MADISON, WI 53715

CONTRACT NO. UD-09-2166

### C O N T R A C T

**COMMODITY OR SERVICE:** DINING SERVICES for the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

**PERIOD OF CONTRACT:** August 1, 2009 through July 31, 2010 with six (6) additional one year periods.

This contract is entered into by and between the State of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin System DBA University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, and A'viands (Contractor).

Whereby University of Wisconsin System Office of Procurement agrees to direct the purchase and the Contractor agrees to supply such requirements of the commodity or service cited above in accordance with the terms and conditions of Request for Proposal No. RL-09-2166 and in accordance with Contractors Proposal response and correspondence dated April 7 and 10 which are hereby made a part of this contract.

Contracts estimated to be twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more require the submission of a written affirmative action plan. Contractors with an annual workforce of less than twenty-five employees are excluded from this requirement.

Within fifteen (15) days after the award of the contract, the plans shall be submitted to the University of Wisconsin System Office of Procurement, 780 Regent Street, Madison, WI 53715. Contractors and bidders are encouraged to contact this office for technical assistance on Equal Opportunity.

**FOR: STATE OF WISCONSIN**

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

BY: Rich Lampe

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: Director

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: 608-262-9138

EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

**TO BE COMPLETED BY CONTRACTOR:**

FOR: \_\_\_\_\_  
FIRM NAME

\_\_\_\_\_  
FIRM ADDRESS

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

UW-Platteville  
Exclusive Soft Drink Pouring Rights  
with Pepsi Cola Bottling of Dubuque

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon recommendation of the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Platteville and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Board of Regents approves a four year eleven month contract with Pepsi Cola Bottling of Dubuque to provide exclusive soft drink pouring rights to the University of Wisconsin-Platteville effective August 1, 2009.

## **UW-PLATTEVILLE EXCLUSIVE SOFT DRINK POURING RIGHTS CONTRACT**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### **BACKGROUND**

The University of Wisconsin-Platteville has self-operated their food service since its inception. The beverage business has always been a part of the dining service. In partnership with students and staff, UW-Platteville ran a competitive request for proposal (RFP) process, starting in May 2009, to seek a pouring rights contract for the campus. A pouring rights structure was pursued in order to improve beverage service on campus by obtaining new machines and equipment, increasing service requirements, and increasing net revenues. The UW-Platteville administration collaborated with its Student Center Advisory Committee, a student governance group, to determine how best to use the additional revenues from the pouring rights contract to maximize benefits to the campus community.

The University of Wisconsin-Platteville is prepared to enter into a contract for Exclusive Soft Drink Pouring Rights with Pepsi Cola Bottling based on the response to RFP RL-09-2460. This request is for a four year eleven month contract starting August 1, 2009 and ending June 30, 2014.

The University of Wisconsin-Platteville, in return for offering fountain pouring and certain sponsorship opportunities to Pepsi Cola, has required specific equipment, services, and pricing guarantees. After evaluating two proposals, a decision was made to award a contract to Pepsi Cola Bottling, the high scoring vendor.

#### **REQUESTED ACTION**

Approval of Resolution I.2.a.2

That, upon recommendation of the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Platteville and the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Board of Regents approves a four year eleven month contract with Pepsi Cola Bottling of Dubuque to provide exclusive soft drink pouring rights to the University of Wisconsin-Platteville effective August 1, 2009.

## **DISCUSSION**

Two proposals were received, and after initial evaluation, a notice of intent to award was made to Pepsi Cola Bottling of Dubuque. The final terms and provisions of the contract provide UW-Platteville with significant equipment, service, and financial benefits. The principal provisions of the contract are summarized as follows:

- The agreement is for four years and eleven months and is effective on the date it is signed on behalf of all parties. The contract will expire June 30, 2014.
- New fountain service equipment is being provided in dining units.
- The contractor agrees to pay \$10,000 for each year of the agreement.
- The total value of this contract is just over \$153,000 in revenue to the contractor annually.
- Current contract exclusions allow competitor products in vending and other select locations.

UW-Platteville is committed to continue working with its students to determine the most effective and beneficial uses of the pouring rights revenues.

## **RELATED REGENT POLICIES**

Regent Resolution 8875, dated June 2004, Authorization to Sign Documents



UW-P-101 (Rev. 1/98)  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM  
OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT  
780 REGENT STREET  
MADISON, WI 53715

CONTRACT NO. UH-09-2460

**C O N T R A C T**

**COMMODITY OR SERVICE:** EXCLUSIVE POURING RIGHTS for the University of Wisconsin-Platteville  
**PERIOD OF CONTRACT:** August 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 with four one-year extensions to June 30, 2014

This contract is entered into by and between the State of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin System, DBA University of Wisconsin-Platteville and Pepsi Cola Bottling Company of Dubuque.(contractor)

Whereby University of Wisconsin System Procurement agrees to direct the purchase and the Contractor agrees to supply such requirements of the commodity or service cited above in accordance with the terms and conditions of Request for Proposal No. RL-09-2460, and in accordance with Contractors proposal response dated June 12, 2009 which are hereby made a part of this contract.

Contracts estimated to be twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more require the submission of a written affirmative action plan. Contractors with an annual workforce of less than twenty-five employees are excluded from this requirement.

Within fifteen (15) days after the award of the contract, the plans shall be submitted to the University of Wisconsin System, Office of Procurement, 780 Regent Street, Madison, WI 53715. Contractors and bidders are encouraged to contact this office for technical assistance on Equal Opportunity.

**FOR: STATE OF WISCONSIN**

**TO BE COMPLETED BY CONTRACTOR:**

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

FOR: \_\_\_\_\_  
FIRM NAME

\_\_\_\_\_  
FIRM ADDRESS

BY: Rich Lampe  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE  
TITLE: Director  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE: 608-262-9138  
\_\_\_\_\_  
EMAIL: Rlampe@uwsa.edu  
\_\_\_\_\_

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Role of the University of Wisconsin System in Workforce Development**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### **BACKGROUND**

The University of Wisconsin System has a fundamental role to play in developing the workforce of the State of Wisconsin. The UW System's vision is to be Wisconsin's premier developer of advanced human potential, of the jobs that employ that potential, and of the communities that sustain it.

The *Growth Agenda for Wisconsin* is the University of Wisconsin System's plan to improve Wisconsin's competitive edge, nationally and globally. The Growth Agenda is a three-pronged approach focusing on the development of the state's human potential, the creation of new jobs, and the strengthening of the local communities that sustain citizens and businesses alike. The University of Wisconsin System seeks to: 1) enroll more Wisconsin residents and graduate more four-year college-degree holders; 2) attract college graduates from other states to Wisconsin; and 3) use university resources to grow knowledge-economy jobs for Wisconsin's future. The ultimate goal is an economically robust Wisconsin, with a high quality of life, an engaged citizenry, and a strong democracy.

The *Growth Agenda for Wisconsin* offers a blueprint for keeping Wisconsin competitive even in the midst of the nation's worst recession since the Great Depression, and amid the significant demographic changes that the state will undergo in coming decades. In particular, it works to keep the UW System and its institutions nimble and responsive in the face of vast economic and technological changes arising from a volatile economy, and the impact those changes have on workforce development. At its July 9 meeting, the Board of Regents will devote the morning to a policy discussion focused on how best to continue addressing the state's emerging workforce development needs during a time of budgetary constraints.

#### **REQUESTED ACTION**

No action requested; for information only.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Workforce development is complex and multi-layered, requiring the support and engagement of a broad range of individuals and entities. It involves supporting current jobs and industries, and at the same time anticipating jobs and industries that have yet to be developed. Employee development activities range from on-the-job training and skill development to providing opportunities to earn master's and terminal degrees. Employees, employers, K-12 teachers, various state agencies, technical colleges, professional schools, and private and public universities all have unique roles to play in developing the diverse workforce that exists today, and the one that is needed for tomorrow.

There are still many current jobs, and some new jobs, that require skill levels that may be obtained through on-the-job training, the achievement of a high school degree, or technical college training. However, a significant number of new and current jobs are increasingly dependent on rising skill and knowledge levels that require a post secondary degree. In fact, national studies indicate that much of the demand for college-educated workers comes from the increasing skills requirements of existing jobs.

College degrees are the basic building block for a strong workforce in the State of Wisconsin. The data show that there is a direct relationship between the percentage of baccalaureate degree holders in a state and the per capita income of its citizens. The University of Wisconsin System continues to focus on its role in growing the State's workforce:

- UW System institutions graduated more than 32,000 individuals in 2008 – its highest number ever.
- The UW System enrolled more than 175,000 students in 2009 – its highest number ever.
- 80% of UW System students who are Wisconsin residents when they start in the UW System are living and working in Wisconsin five years after they graduate.

In recent years, the University of Wisconsin System has focused significantly on meeting the immediate workforce development needs of the State of Wisconsin through its academic program array, and it will continue to do so. This strategy is supported by a 2008 report by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development which found that 6 of the 10 occupations with the highest demand for employees in Wisconsin through 2016 will require a bachelor's or master's degree. While Wisconsin's economy is still heavily reliant on lower-pay and lower-skill jobs that require only on-the-job training or a high school degree, the report also indicates that most of the fastest growing occupations in Wisconsin require at least a bachelor's degree.

At the same time, the UW System knows that the long-term economic health of the State of Wisconsin depends on taking a forward-looking and broad view of workforce needs. UW institutions are working to prepare students for jobs that do not exist yet, and to anticipate workforce needs still to be imagined. As a pilot partner in the Association of American Colleges & Universities' (AAC&U) Campaign on *Liberal Education and America's Promise*, the UW System is working to educate its students broadly with the knowledge, skills, abilities, values, and habits of mind required for global citizenship. Surveys of business leaders and employers conducted by AAC&U emphasize that college students need to be educated broadly with a focus on learning outcomes that will lead to successful lives and livelihoods. The UW System's *Growth Agenda* includes a commitment to prepare student in the following areas of knowledge and skills:

- Knowledge of human cultures and the natural world;
- Critical and creative thinking skills;
- Effective communication skills;
- Intercultural knowledge and competence; and
- Individual, social and environmental responsibility.

The research is clear that broad preparation arms students with the adaptability they will need to succeed in the average of 10 different jobs they will hold over their work lives. Higher education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has become an essential private good, vital to individual economic advancement.

Higher education is also a public good, and the UW System is committed to providing greater access to educational opportunity to more people, particularly those from underserved populations. As much as higher education leads to higher personal income, there are additional yields upon which the vitality of the state—and the nation—depend: greater tax revenues and economic productivity, better health outcomes, increased civic engagement, stronger communities, and a healthier democracy. The *Growth Agenda for Wisconsin* includes a variety of strategies that will bring a wider and deeper cut of Wisconsin's changing population into UW institutions, including racial and ethnic minorities, lower-income and first-generation students, and adults for whom access to a baccalaureate degree has proven more elusive. For the UW System, the workforce development of the future is as much about meeting employer needs as it is about providing quality higher education opportunities to those who have been historically underrepresented in Wisconsin's economy.

The *Growth Agenda for Wisconsin* also includes strategies for increasing the number of high-paying jobs in the state. Those strategies were set forth in the *Advantage Wisconsin—Think Tank # 3: High Paying Jobs Final Report* and include:

- Expand faculty research across UW campuses
- Accelerate technology transfer in emerging technologies
- Strengthen alignment of educational offerings with business needs

The Regents will be joined at the July 9 meeting by a panel of workforce development experts in Wisconsin. Roberta Gassman, Secretary of Workforce Development, will speak to Wisconsin's more immediate workforce needs, particularly highlighting sector strategies and data on health care, one of the state's most urgent needs. Kim Kindschi, Director of the Division of Entrepreneurship & Economic Development at UW-Extension, will describe Extension's work to support and develop small business and entrepreneurship through the Wisconsin Entrepreneurs' Network, the Small Business Development Centers, and other specialty centers. Carl Gulbrandsen, Managing Director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and Chair of President Reilly's Research to Jobs Task Force, will discuss the Task Force's work with a focus on the workforce of the future.

In follow-up discussion, the Board will consider a number of key policy questions, including:

- In this time of budgetary constraints, how do we balance core academic programs with the challenge of meeting emerging needs?
- How can the UW System support a coordinated and comprehensive workforce development structure for Wisconsin?
- What is our role within the landscape of workforce development organizations and interests across the state?

- How might we develop the resources necessary to support the research to jobs pipeline?
- How does workforce development relate to the unique mission of the UW System?
- How do we expand the statewide approach to workforce development to be more inclusive of the UW System's contributions?

## **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BACKGROUND MATERIALS**

### **Attachment 1**

#### **Think Tank #3: High-Paying Jobs Final Report**

*Advantage Wisconsin*

This report provides recommendations on how the UW System can increase the creation of high-paying jobs by expanding the university research enterprise, accelerating technology transfer, and by linking academic programs to entrepreneurship and business development.

### **Attachment 2**

#### **“Why America Needs an Educated and Prepared Workforce”**

Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

This fact sheet provides information on the impact of educational attainment on employment growth, unemployment rates, and individual earnings. (Note: employment growth in the first chart is listed in thousands of jobs per year.)

### **Attachment 3**

#### **“Higher Education’s Contribution to the Knowledge Economy”**

Donna Desrochers, Vice President and Director of Education Studies  
Committee for Economic Development

This article examines higher education’s role in economic growth and in preparing highly skilled workers for the twenty-first century knowledge economy. The white paper is presented by *Solutions for Our Future*, a project of the American Council on Education (ACE) in cooperation with major higher education associations, Educational Testing Service, College Board, National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA), TIAA-CREF, Campus Compact, business and civic leaders, and thousands of colleges and universities around the country.

### **Attachment 4**

#### **Wisconsin Jobs 2016**

Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

This report highlights the Wisconsin occupations that are growing the fastest, have the most number of job openings, and pay above the state average.

### **Attachment 5**

#### **Wisconsin Jobs Outlook 2006-2016**

Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

This publication analyzes 2006-2016 Wisconsin employment projections. It focuses on factors affecting the labor force, the industry employment outlook, the occupational employment outlook, and the employment outlook by education and training categories.

# The UW System's Strategic Framework to **Advantage Wisconsin**

## Think Tank #3: High-Paying Jobs Report

In advancing the Growth Agenda for Wisconsin, we've made considerable headway in convincing people that our state faces major challenges, and that a renewed emphasis on higher education is vital to our future. To further this public conversation, we have worked with the Board of Regents, chancellors, faculty and staff, students, external stakeholders, and others on a strategic thinking initiative called *Advantage Wisconsin*.

We have identified seven core strategies the UW System should pursue to deepen our positive impact on the state: Prepare Students, More Graduates, High-Paying Jobs, Stronger Communities, Resources, Operational Excellence, and Collaborations. These seven strategies form an umbrella under which we can work together to enhance the success of each institution.

A series of cross-institution Think Tanks, along with campus groups, have been developing key ideas for how we move ahead with the seven core strategies. Each Think Tank involved external constituents to provide an outside perspective.

On behalf of the UW System, I would like to thank the dedicated members of Think Tank #3: High-Paying Jobs, for their contribution of ideas and the development of this report. Faculty, staff, business, and community leaders gathered together for brainstorming sessions to develop multiple ideas and concepts regarding increasing the creation of high-paying jobs by expanding our research enterprise, while linking our programs to entrepreneurship.

**This paper represents the views and ideas of the Think Tank members; these are not findings of fact, but initial thoughts and suggestions.** In addition, feedback from multiple University, community, and business entities has been helping, and will continue to help, shape an enriched System-level strategic framework to *Advantage Wisconsin*.

Your input and participation is encouraged. Please consider helping us with this important effort by providing your ideas and perspectives. Use our feedback form at: <http://advantage.wisconsin.edu>

Thank you for your interest and involvement. I look forward to leading *Advantage Wisconsin* in a way that helps every resident feel a personal stake in the success of the UW System, and that places our University system at the top of the list in public universities positively transforming their states.

Best regards,



Kevin P. Reilly, President  
University of Wisconsin System

**Advantage Wisconsin  
Think Tank #3: High Paying Jobs  
Final Report**

**Think Tank Charge:** *How can the UW System increase the creation of high-paying jobs by expanding the university research enterprise while linking academic programs to entrepreneurship and business development?*

**Think Tank Membership:**

- Mark Bugher, Research Park Director (UW-Madison), Chair
- Maliyakal John, Managing Director, WiSys
- Beth Norris, Workforce Development Center (UW-Parkside)
- Jerry Hembd, Professor, Economics (UW-Superior)
- Bob Meyer, Director of the Stout Technology Transfer Institute (UW-Stout)
- Gerry Ring, Professor, Engineering & Paper Science (UW-Stevens Point)
- Al Hartman, Dean, College of Business Administration (UW-Oshkosh)
- Bob Ihlenfeldt, President Chippewa Valley Technical College
- Alex Vodenlich, President CEO, GenTel Biosciences
- Patricia Lipton, Board member, WARF and Madison Museum of Contemporary Art
- Kris Andrews, UWS Federal Relations
- Melissa Kepner, UWS Academic & Student Services

**Executive Summary**

Innovation is at the heart of high paying job creation. Innovation, translated into new products and processes, creates rapidly growing start-up companies and enables existing companies to grow. The tremendous success of UW-Madison's technology innovation in creating new companies and more high-paying jobs should be used as a model for the UW System as a whole. We can and should expand our research enterprise across more campuses while increasing the speed with which we move research into products at UW Madison, UW Milwaukee and the comprehensive campuses.

We have three primary recommendations for the UW System to become a stronger catalyst to the creation of private sector high-paying jobs:

**1. Expand faculty research across UW campuses**

*Creating funds to expand research is an investment in the state's future economic growth. Research leads to new groundbreaking ideas that are at the heart of innovation. Innovation drives the creation of new offerings in existing companies, new companies and new high-paying jobs. New start-ups also create the wealth that increases investment funds for new Wisconsin start-ups.*



## **2. Accelerate technology transfer in emerging technologies**

*Bringing emerging technologies to market faster creates competitive advantage to existing and new Wisconsin companies that create products and services from these technologies. The end result is more high-paying jobs and a more promising economic future for the state. We need to reduce barriers so as to speed up technology transfer. A key gap in the speed of technology transfer is the translation of intellectual property from research into a business plan to realize its potential. A lack of management talent for technology transfer also serves as an impediment to creating new high-paying jobs. The more UW campuses can do to speed up this process, the more rapid our technology transfer will be.*

## **3. Strengthen alignment of educational offerings with business needs**

*Students need to be prepared for an economy driven in large measure by emerging technology. They will need to become life-long learners as a result. If we develop new ideas and successfully accelerate technology transfer, but we do not have students prepared for these jobs, new high-paying jobs will be created in locations outside Wisconsin where needed talent does exist. To meet the high-skill, high-demand needs of the new Wisconsin economy, it will be essential for students to have an understanding of innovation and entrepreneurship as well as the academic skills and knowledge that enable innovation. Science and math preparation in PK-12 is also vitally important to college students' success in college and careers in the new economy.*

Generation of key ideas for executing the three core strategies was informed by research the Think Tank Team conducted with business leaders represented on the boards of Competitive Wisconsin, Wisconsin Manufacturing and Commerce and the Wisconsin Technology Council. In addition, some of the business ideas are incorporated into the recommendations of other Think Tanks.

### **Key ideas for executing the three core strategies**

#### **Overarching ideas**

- Linking educational program changes, research and technology transfer efforts with Regional Economic Development Entities will enhance the success of our core strategies. In particular, this will provide a window into statewide labor force needs and emerging technology and market opportunities.
- In addition, a statewide public communication effort that showcases and celebrates innovation and entrepreneurship in Wisconsin, including UW's contribution to high paying job creation will positively change the attitudes of Wisconsinites towards innovation and business. A culture embracing innovation accelerates high paying job creation.
- We can accelerate the creation of high paying jobs by strengthening the tie between faculty involved in basic research and those doing applied research at Madison,

Milwaukee and the comprehensive campuses. Both research roles are necessary and their connection allows for technology transfer and the flow from theory to practice to occur, whereby new high paying jobs are created.

- As the nation's most successful public University in securing federal grants, it is vitally important that we not reallocate dollars from UW Madison to expand research in other UW campuses, nor impose requirements for collaboration with other UW campuses that could limit UW Madison's success in securing grants. At the same time, there is high value in the creation of information networks and system-wide conferences that link potential basic and applied research collaborators across UW campuses.
- Business also expressed the importance of a state policy environment conducive to economic growth. The UW is advised to study and advocate for policy changes that would advance entrepreneurship and business development in Wisconsin. Promoting the value of keeping corporate headquarters in Wisconsin is also advised.

### **Expand faculty research across UW campuses**

- Increase campus-funded grants and release time while removing legal barriers and building needed infrastructure for research. Business partnerships and grants, in addition to more GPR funds, create expanded funds for research. Comprehensive campus research is vitally important to the growth of regional economies and student learning. Release time funding, infrastructure and legal obstacles are key barriers.
- Elevate the importance of applied research in hiring, evaluations and promotion decisions at all baccalaureate degree-granting campuses
- Dramatically expand faculty and student engagement in Wisconsin companies through initiatives such as:
  - \* Sabbaticals to update skills in emerging technologies and engage in applied research and technology transfer
  - \* Student research projects that advance faculty members' research and students' understanding of innovation
  - \* Engagement with business leaders to help identify and shape potential research efforts and technology transfer and with entrepreneurs to teach the value of and tool for innovation
  - \* Proactive orientation of faculty to the multiple benefits of technology transfer for faculty, student, University and state/society. More technology transfer to Wisconsin companies and entrepreneurs will create more resources for faculty, campuses and students.

## **Accelerate technology transfer**

- Create teams of business experts who will move UW intellectual property closer to job creation by writing a business plan that will appeal to angel and stage-one investors and/or existing company R&D departments. This activity can provide valuable innovation and entrepreneurship learning for UW students.
  - Business also advocated some public funding of these ideas.
- Create a visible, front door to UW research and intellectual property that will enable Wisconsin businesses to license intellectual property and connect with faculty from across the UW System (versus only in the business' own geographic area). Building the information network behind the "front door" can also accelerate UW Faculty members' ability to identify potential collaborators within the UW System. Business also asked that the front door be proactive, with far greater communication about UW intellectual property to Wisconsin businesses.
- Invest in emerging technologies through the creation of formal industry/technology-focused private-public partnerships/alliances that (i) link interested UW System faculty with Wisconsin companies and entrepreneurs; (ii) serve as catalysts to applied research and technology transfer; (iii) create infrastructure additions; and (iv) enable students to experience the fundamental steps of innovation (market analysis; technology strategy; business plan; etc.) Each campus can develop its approaches to execute this strategy, capitalizing on disciplinary strengths and local private/public partnerships and alliances. In many cases, collaboration across campuses may provide leveraging opportunities by combining strengths, thereby producing stronger public-private alliances and, therefore, better educational experiences, more successful research and stronger job creation.
  - Business also advocated the use of small grants for small and medium sized Wisconsin companies to work with the UW to adapt research findings to their companies.
  - Business also articulated the value of Centers of Excellence on each campus and consolidation of facilities to more efficiently meet regional needs from UW.

## **Strengthen alignment of educational offerings with business needs**

- Create a fast-track avenue to develop new courses and majors that address Wisconsin business' emerging needs. Currently, the policies and processes for developing new courses and majors is a time consuming process with many layers of governance and approval, making it difficult to keep curricular offerings current with emerging needs. Business respondents also advised flexible tuition in Engineering and other high-demands programs for expanding access.
- Develop a record system that enables students to take courses across UW campuses, colleges and Wisconsin Technical College campuses simultaneously or in whatever back-and-forth pattern enables successful career preparation.

- Pilot and create incentives for “career pathways” that proactively align high school, technical college and UW System offerings.
- Remove Faculty and payment system barriers to WTCS-UW collaborations. Increased collaboration between the systems will better advance students’ preparation and close labor force shortages in high paying jobs. (One example raised by business: advanced manufacturing automation degrees at UW and at technical colleges)
- Create new modes of teaching and expanded locations for coursework (degree and non-degree) for adults seeking to update and expand their scientific and technical knowledge and skills.
- Business respondents also advocated greater teaching of entrepreneurship to traditional and older students.
- In addition to aligning educational offerings, business also asked that more be done to make UW students aware of Wisconsin employment opportunities, including some tuition forgiveness for graduates who remain in Wisconsin for a period of time upon graduating.

# Why America Needs an Educated and Prepared Workforce



## *The Jobs of Today and Tomorrow Demand Advanced Skill Levels*

- Job growth and earnings in today's economy provide a glimpse of the future.

	Less than High School	High School Grad	Some College	Assoc. Degree	4-Yr. Degree and Higher
Employment Growth	-129	87	177	380	723
Average Weekly Earnings	\$479	\$660	\$767	\$812	\$1243
Unemployment Rate	8.5%	5.0%	4.5%	3.7%	2.7%

BLS Current Population Survey 2004

- During the 2004-2014 decade, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that total employment is projected to increase by 18.9 million jobs (or by 13 percent) and self-employment is projected to increase 2.8 percent, from 12 million to 12.3 million.
- Employment growth is projected to be concentrated in service-providing sectors of the economy. The service sectors with the strongest projected employment growth are:
  - Educational Services (32.5%);
  - Health Care and Social Assistance (30.3%); and
  - Professional and Business Services (27.8%).

These three sectors are projected to grow more than twice as fast as the overall economy.

## *Higher Educational Attainment Is Necessary for the Jobs of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*

- Workers aged 18 and over with a bachelor's degree today earn an average of \$51,206 a year, while those with a high school diploma earn \$27,915. Workers with an advanced degree make an average of \$74,602 and those without a high school diploma average \$18,734.



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## Why America Needs an Educated and Prepared Workforce



- Ninety percent of the fastest growing jobs in the United States require some level of post-secondary education or training.
- According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 63 percent of the 18.9 million new jobs that arise over the 2004-2014 period are projected to be filled by those with at least a bachelor's degree.

### *Current Educational Levels Are Not Sufficient for the Competitive Global Economy*

- The U.S. Census Bureau reports that in the United States just 28 percent of those 25 and older in 2004 had a bachelor's degree.
- The current unemployment rate for individuals who have not completed high school is much higher, 8.5 percent, than for individuals with a four-year or higher degree, 2.7 percent.



## Higher Education's Contribution to The Knowledge Economy

Authored for the *Solutions for Our Future* Project

by **Donna Desrochers**, Vice President and Director of Education Studies, Committee for Economic Development, Washington, D.C.

Millions of people in the United States have found that earning a college degree has led them to a comfortable, middle-class lifestyle. Viewing higher education primarily as a launching pad for individual economic security and social inclusion, though, has overshadowed higher education's critical role in our economic growth. As the United States has moved from an industrial economy to a post-industrial, knowledge-based economy, American higher education has emerged as the premier system for preparing the highly skilled workers our nation requires. In the twenty-first century, America's ability to produce and disseminate education will increasingly determine its economic competitiveness.

### The Changing Structure of Work

The economic landscape of the United States has changed dramatically over the past 30 years. For most of the twentieth century, the United States' economic dominance relied on a solid agricultural and manufacturing base. But by the late 1970s, the United States' industrial economy was eclipsed by a rapidly growing service economy that relied on a more diverse set of skills that favored workers with higher education.

Advances in technology and widespread globalization have contributed to changes in the structure of work. Computing technology has allowed companies to aggressively restructure production processes and employ fewer workers using more sophisticated technology. In some instances, the remaining jobs require fewer skills because technology performs the more complex responsibilities of the job. But more often, modern technologies replace the rote manual tasks performed by less-skilled workers. In the jobs that remain, increasingly sophisticated skills are required to implement and manage the technology.<sup>1</sup>

Beyond technology, globalization also has fundamentally altered domestic employment markets. The most recognizable effect is the movement of less-skilled, labor-intensive jobs—for example, in such fields as textile manufacturing—to low-wage competitors abroad. However, jobs are gained from trade as well, and they tend to be more highly skilled as globalization provides new markets for America's technologically advanced goods and services.<sup>2</sup>

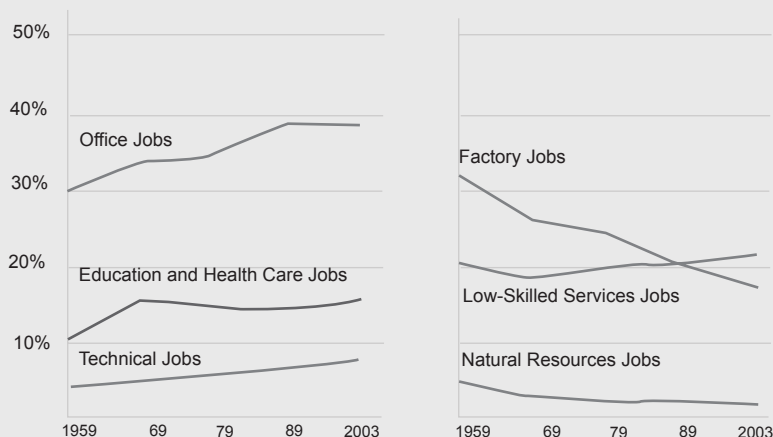
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1 Frank Levy and Richard J. Murnane. 2004. *The New Division of Labor: How Computers Are Creating the Next Job Market*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press and Russell Sage Foundation; Peter Cappelli. 1993. "Are Skill Requirements Rising? Evidence from Production and Clerical Jobs." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 46, No. 3 (April); Frank Levy and Richard J. Murnane. 1992. "U.S. Earnings Levels and Earnings Inequality: A Review of Recent Trends and Proposed Explanations." *Journal of Economic Literature* 30 (September); Kevin M. Murphy and Finis Welch. 1993. "Occupation Change and The Demand for Skill, 1940-1990." *AEA Papers and Proceedings* 83, No. 2 (May).

2 Jeffrey D. Sachs. 1998. "Global Competition Drives Growth." In Jerry J. Jasinowski, ed., *The Rising Tide: The Leading Minds of Business and Education Chart a Course Toward Higher Growth and Prosperity*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc..

## Employment and Education in the United States

1959-2003, Percent Total Employment



## The Demand for Higher Education in the Knowledge Economy

Changes in the structure of work have dramatically increased the demand for higher education. As recently as 30 years ago, only 28% of prime-age workers (age 30 to 59) had at least some postsecondary education. Today, more than 60% of workers in that age group have obtained some education beyond high school, and one-third of workers have baccalaureate or advanced degrees.<sup>3</sup>

Economic restructuring has created most of the new jobs in occupations dominated by highly skilled managerial and professional workers. Office jobs, the fastest growing segment of the economy, have grown from 30% of all jobs in 1959 to 39% today, while education and health care jobs have grown from 10% to 16% of all jobs (see Figure 1). The share of technical jobs, in which highly skilled workers create and deploy complex technologies--engineers, computer programmers, scientists, health and science technicians, and the like--has doubled since 1959, though it still only accounts for about 7% of all jobs.

Much of the increased demand for college-educated workers comes from rising skill requirements within existing jobs. While education and health care jobs always employed large numbers of college-educated workers, the share of those workers with at least some college has grown from 50% to 76% over the past 30 years. Technical jobs employ the most educated workers; roughly 86 percent have at least some college education.

The transition to the knowledge economy hit hardest among less-skilled workers in the factories that once served as the powerhouses of the U.S. economy. Well-paid manufacturing jobs that once provided a middle-class lifestyle for high-school-educated workers suffered the most devastating job losses, declining from 32% to 17% of all jobs between 1959 and 2003. Although there was concern that a decline in our manufacturing economy would result in a nation of low-paid, low-skilled hamburger flippers, that development has not materialized. Low-skilled service jobs accounted for 20% of jobs in the economy in 1959, and they still account for 20% today.

3 Anthony P. Carnevale and Donna M. Desrochers. 2003. *Standards for What? The Economic and Demographic Roots of Standards Based Reform*. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.



Along with increased educational requirements, new skill requirements have also emerged. General reasoning, problem solving, and interpersonal skills have all become more important in today's workplaces because most new positions are being created in education, health care, and office settings, where there are higher levels of human interaction. In manufacturing, as technology takes over more of the manual processing tasks, employees spend more time interacting with each other to effectively manage the new technologies. Most employers associate reasoning, problem solving, and interpersonal skills with educational attainment, especially college-level attainment.

Solid cognitive and applied skills also are still needed to complement general skill requirements. As jobs change and skill requirements increase, workers need sufficient cognitive abilities to learn new tasks and apply what they already know in new ways. Workers also still need occupational and professional competencies that provide the applied skills to get the job done.

## The Future of the Knowledge Economy

With advances in technology and increases in globalization expected to persist, there is reason to believe that the demand for college-educated workers will continue. The most recent employment projections from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicate that jobs requiring higher education will grow by 22% between 2002 and 2012, nearly double the rate of growth in jobs not requiring college.<sup>4</sup>

Those skeptical that the economy will continue to demand large numbers of college-educated workers point out that over the next decade, the *number* of new jobs not requiring college is expected to be almost twice as large as the 7.7 million new college-level jobs projected to be created.<sup>5</sup> But past projections of college-level jobs have proven conservative because they do not reflect rising skill requirements within jobs; such changes have contributed to more than three-quarters of the increase in educational attainment since 1959.

Projecting the number of new jobs requiring college is also difficult because defining these jobs is not always a clear-cut process. While only 29% of jobs in the BLS projections are considered college-level jobs, roughly 60% of the labor force has at least some college. However, college-educated workers are not necessarily underemployed—or over-educated—if they are working in a job that has not been classified as a college-level job. Job requirements can vary within occupations, and educational requirements may differ across employers, industries, and geographic locations in ways that are not accounted for by the broad BLS categories.

Wages provide the strongest evidence on the value of a college degree. Within so-called non-college jobs, those workers with college degrees earned higher salaries than their less-educated coworkers, suggesting their education makes them more productive employees.<sup>6</sup> And employers are not just buying degrees. Even among workers with similar credentials, those with the highest skill levels have the highest earnings.<sup>7</sup>

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4 Author's tabulation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics occupational projections by education. Accessed July 25, 2005 at: <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/optddata/>.

5 Some analysts use job openings to gauge employment opportunities and educational requirements. Projections of job openings, which include net job replacements in addition to new jobs, show a greater number of opportunities for less-educated workers than do projections of new jobs. However, job openings give a much greater weight to lower-skilled occupations because those are the occupations that experience the highest rates of employee turnover. Each time a worker moves to a different occupation or leaves the labor force a new job opening is created. As a result, the large number of job openings in less-skilled jobs reflect, to some extent, greater employee turnover in these jobs. Thus, the measure of net new jobs is the best indicator of whether the economy is actually creating jobs that require high or low skills.

6 John Tyler, Richard J. Murnane, and Frank Levy. 1995. "Are More College Graduates Really Taking 'High School' Jobs?" *Monthly Labor Review* 118, No. 12 (December).

7 Peter Gottschalk and Michael Hansen. 2003. "Is the Proportion of College Workers in Noncollege Jobs Increasing?" *Journal of Labor Economics* 21, No. 2 (April).

Broader wage trends also indicate that higher education is providing workers with the skills that employers value. The wage-advantage of college-educated workers compared to high-school educated workers has nearly doubled since the late 1970s. Moreover, the rising wage premium accompanied increases in the share of college-educated workers, suggesting that higher education was not producing enough workers to meet employers' demands.

## The Demographic Landscape

Past economic changes that increased the demand for college-educated workers coincided with two favorable demographic trends. First, the sizable baby-boom generation entered the workforce, and second, women joined the ranks of the employed in record numbers. As a result of these demographic changes, the U.S. workforce increased by almost 50% over the past 20 years.<sup>8</sup>

But members of the highly educated baby-boom generation already have begun to retire, and those retirements are expected to pick up sharply in 2011 when the first wave of boomers reaches age 65. By 2029, 44 percent of today's workforce, or 62 million working baby boomers, will have reached retirement age. Labor force growth is expected to slow to only 16% over the next two decades.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, projections suggest that minorities will account for the largest population increases in the coming years, meaning labor force growth will come primarily from workers who tend to have lower levels of educational attainment.

Baby boom workers are better educated than any prior generation, but increases in the rate of educational attainment have slowed considerably. A significant slowdown in the growth of college-educated labor is expected over the next two decades. The college-educated labor force, which increased by 107% between 1980 and 2000, will likely grow by less than one-third over the next 20 years.<sup>10</sup> The demographic shifts already well under way will make it increasingly difficult to maintain a skilled workforce without engaging more students in higher education.

## Higher Education and Economic Competitiveness

To maintain our economic competitiveness, higher education must continue to play the lead role in educating our workforce. Thus far, education has been our "ace in the hole," allowing continued investments in the development and exploitation of new technologies that increase productivity growth, and ultimately, economic growth. But competitive pressures are already mounting as countries with formerly low rates of college participation and graduation have been making gains on the United States.

Education has been a major source of productivity growth in the United States during the post-war era, and because education increases productive human capital, it contributes to overall increases in economic growth. During the postwar years from 1948 to 1973, it is estimated that education and the innovation that arose from it accounted for two-thirds of the increase in U.S. economic growth.<sup>11</sup> The economic benefits from continued expansion in access to higher education could be substantial. Increasing the country's average level of schooling by one year could increase economic growth by 6% to 15%—adding between \$600 billion and \$1.5 trillion to U.S. economic output.<sup>12</sup>

8 David T. Ellwood. 2001. "The Sputtering Labor Force of the Twenty-First Century: Can Social Policy Help?" in Alan B. Krueger and Robert M. Solow, eds., *The Roaring Nineties: Can Full Employment be Sustained?* New York: The Russell Sage Foundation.

9 Ellwood, "The Sputtering Labor Force."

10 Ellwood, "The Sputtering Labor Force."

11 Edward F. Denison. 1984. *Trends in American Economic Growth, 1929-1982*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press; Robert J. Shapiro. 1998. "The Economic Power of Ideas." In Jerry J. Jasinowski, ed., *The Rising Tide: The Leading Minds of Business and Education Chart a Course Toward Higher Growth and Prosperity*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc..

12 Steve Dowrick. 2003. "Ideas and Education: Level or Growth Effects?" NBER Working Paper 9709. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research; Alan B. Krueger and Mikael Lindahl. 1999. "Education for Growth in Sweden and the World." NBER Working Paper 7190. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau for Economic Research.

But if the growth of the college-educated labor force slows, as is expected in the coming decades, U.S. productivity growth will also increase more slowly. Declines in labor force quality could cut the rate of productivity growth attributed to education by one-half or more over the next 20 years, limiting wage growth and fiscal revenues, and ultimately our standard of living.<sup>13</sup>

The prevailing view that higher education is primarily a purveyor of individual economic opportunity rather than an engine for national economic growth provides too narrow a perspective on higher education. And without consideration of its broader economic benefits, higher education is in danger of losing public support amid arguments that those individuals who benefit should pay. But in a knowledge economy, higher education benefits more than just those who attend. A strong economy benefits us all.

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13 James J. Heckman and Dimitriy V. Masterov. 2004. "The Productivity Argument for Investing in Young Children." Working Paper No. 5. Washington, DC: Committee for Economic Development, Invest in Kids Working Group (October); Bradford DeLong, Claudia Goldin, and Lawrence Katz. 2003. "Sustaining U.S. Economic Growth," in Henry Aaron, et al., eds., *Agenda for the Nation*. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.

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The projections were developed using the 2006 OES, 2006 QCEW, and 2006 CES data produced by the Bureau of Workforce Information, DWD. To the extent possible the projections take into account anticipated changes in Wisconsin's economy between 2006 and 2016. It is important to note that unanticipated events may affect the accuracy of the projections.

Source: DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, WI Projections 2006-2016

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August 2008

# WISCONSIN JOBS

# 2016

## 2006-2016 Wisconsin Employment Projections

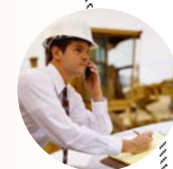
Look inside for the best job prospects!

Highlighted are occupations most "in demand": those that are growing the fastest, have most number of job openings, and pay above state average wage.

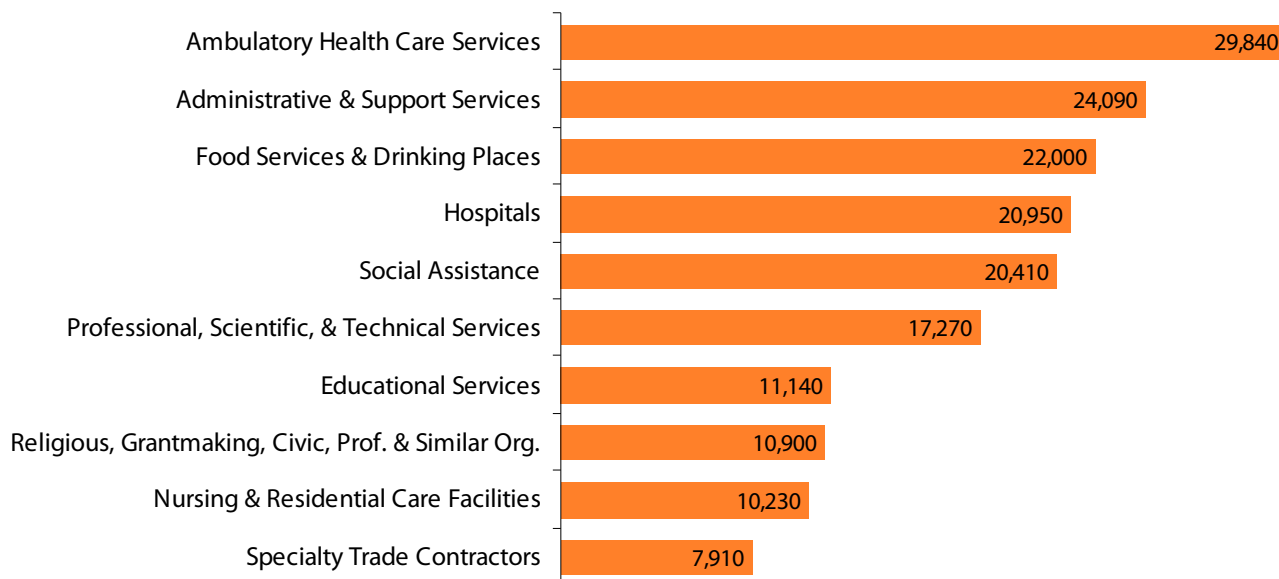


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# ARE YOU READY FOR 2016?



## Ten Industries with the Most New Jobs, 2006 to 2016



### More Resources:

#### Office of Economic Advisors

information on jobs and the economy

<http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea>

#### WORKnet

workforce and labor market information

<http://worknet.wisconsin.gov>

#### JobNet

search for jobs in Wisconsin

<http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/jobnet/mapWI.htm>

#### CareerOneStop

information on specific occupations

<http://www.careeronestop.org>

#### Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2008-09

career information by occupation

<http://www.bls.gov/oco/home.htm>

**What Occupations Are Within These Industries? Below is the list of the three largest occupations for each industry shown.**

Ambulatory Health Care Services	Administrative & Support Services	Food Services & Drinking Places	Hospitals	Social Assistance	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	Educational Services	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof. & Similar Org.	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	Specialty Trade Contractors
Registered Nurses	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	Registered Nurses	Personal & Home Care Aides	Accountants & Auditors	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	Clergy	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	Electricians
Receptionists & Information Clerks	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, & Weighers	Waiters & Waitresses	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	Child Care Workers	Lawyers	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	Home Health Aides	Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters
Medical Assistants	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	Bartenders	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	Teacher Assistants	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Personal & Home Care Aides	Carpenters

































# WHAT ARE YOUR OPTIONS?

Below is a list of 30 occupations most "in demand" in Wisconsin





Rank	Occupation	2006 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Annual % growth	Total Annual Job Openings	Average Ann. Wage	Typical Education	Job Description For detailed descriptions, please visit <a href="http://online.onetcenter.org">http://online.onetcenter.org</a>
●●○	Registered Nurses	51,130	64,550	2.6%	2,190	\$57,376	Bachelor's degree*	Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records.
○○●	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	53,700	59,440	1.1%	1,530	\$38,070	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Drive a tractor-trailer combination or a truck with a capacity of at least 26,000 GVW, to transport and deliver goods, livestock, or materials in liquid, loose, or packaged form.
○○●	Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	31,660	35,460	1.2%	880	\$35,322	Work experience in a related occupation	Provide high-level administrative support by conducting research, preparing statistical reports, handling information requests, and performing clerical functions.
○○●	Accountants & Auditors	23,810	27,290	1.5%	770	\$58,374	Bachelor's degree	Examine, analyze, and interpret accounting records for the purpose of giving advice or preparing statements.
○○●	Carpenters	30,230	33,130	1.0%	700	\$38,760	Long-term on-the-job training	Construct, erect, install, or repair structures and fixtures made of wood, such as concrete forms and building frameworks.
●●●	Computer Systems Analysts	11,030	13,290	2.0%	520	\$62,862	Bachelor's degree	Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems.
●●●	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	8,830	12,170	3.8%	460	\$69,811	Bachelor's degree	Develop, create, and modify general computer applications software or specialized utility programs.
○○●	Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	11,040	12,300	1.1%	430	\$37,618	Postsecondary vocational training	Care for ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled persons in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, private homes, group homes, and similar institutions.
○○●	Clergy	14,370	16,390	1.4%	400	\$44,110	Master's degree	Conduct religious worship and perform other spiritual functions associated with beliefs and practices of religious faith or denomination.
●●●	Insurance Sales Agents	8,990	10,930	2.2%	390	\$65,542	Bachelor's degree	Sell life, property, casualty, health, automotive, or other types of insurance.
○○●	Computer Support Specialists	9,030	9,830	0.9%	360	\$40,400	Associate degree	Provide technical assistance to computer system users.
○○●	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	11,880	12,930	0.9%	360	\$33,933	Postsecondary vocational training	Use hand-welding, flame-cutting, hand soldering, or brazing equipment to weld or join metal components or to fill holes, indentations, or seams of fabricated metal products.
○○●	Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	11,000	12,120	1.0%	340	\$54,268	Long-term on-the-job training	Assemble, install, alter, and repair pipelines or pipe systems that carry water, steam, air, or other liquids or gases.
●●●	Network Systems & Data Communications Analysts	5,150	7,390	4.3%	330	\$58,042	Bachelor's degree	Analyze, design, test, and evaluate network systems, such as local area networks (LAN), wide area networks (WAN), Internet, intranet, and other data communications systems.
○○●	Correctional Officers & Jailers	7,740	8,640	1.2%	270	\$36,920	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures.
○○●	Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Mfg, Technical & Scientific Products	7,890	8,770	1.1%	260	\$74,643	Work experience in a related occupation	Sell goods for wholesalers or manufacturers where technical or scientific knowledge is required in such areas as biology, engineering, chemistry, and electronics.

Rank	Occupation	2006 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Annual % growth	Total Annual Job Openings	Average Ann. Wage	Typical Education	Job Description For detailed descriptions, please visit <a href="http://online.onetcenter.org">http://online.onetcenter.org</a>
  	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	7,860	9,030	1.5%	250	\$43,525	Long-term on-the-job training	Repair, install, adjust, or maintain industrial production and processing machinery or refinery and pipeline distribution systems.
  	Printing Machine Operators	7,910	8,640	0.9%	250	\$34,716	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Set up or operate various types of printing machines, such as offset, letterset, intaglio, or gravure presses or screen printers to produce print on paper or other materials.
  	Construction Laborers	14,290	15,640	0.9%	240	\$35,212	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Perform tasks involving physical labor at building, highway, and heavy construction projects, tunnel and shaft excavations, and demolition sites.
  	Industrial Engineers	5,230	6,350	2.1%	240	\$63,365	Bachelor's degree	Design, develop, test, and evaluate integrated systems for managing industrial production processes including human work factors, quality control, inventory control, logistics and material flow, cost analysis, and production coordination.
  	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	10,340	11,240	0.9%	230	\$62,173	Work experience in a related occupation	Directly supervise and coordinate activities of construction or extraction workers.
  	Network & Computer Systems Administrators	5,300	6,380	2.0%	230	\$58,793	Bachelor's degree	Install, configure, and support an organization's local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), and Internet system or a segment of a network system.
  	Dental Hygienists	4,170	5,470	3.1%	210	\$55,069	Associate degree	Clean teeth and examine oral areas, head, and neck for signs of oral disease.
  	Securities, Commodities, & Financial Services Sales Agents	4,620	5,540	2.0%	210	\$69,562	Bachelor's degree	Buy and sell securities in investment and trading firms, or call upon businesses and individuals to sell financial services.
  	Child, Family, & School Social Workers	6,100	6,890	1.3%	210	\$44,162	Master's degree	Provide social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of children and their families and to maximize the family well-being and the academic functioning of children.
  	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, & Investigators	5,890	6,420	0.9%	200	\$50,661	Long-term on-the-job training	Review settled claims to determine that payments and settlements have been made in accordance with company practices and procedures.
  	Painters, Construction & Maintenance	6,810	7,610	1.2%	200	\$35,263	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Paint walls, equipment, buildings, bridges, and other structural surfaces, using brushes, rollers, and spray guns.
  	Loan Officers	7,920	9,040	1.4%	200	\$56,163	Bachelor's degree	Evaluate, authorize, or recommend approval of commercial, real estate, or credit loans.
  	Cost Estimators	4,990	5,780	1.6%	180	\$53,367	Bachelor's degree	Prepare cost estimates for product manufacturing, construction projects, or services to aid management in bidding on or determining price of product or service.
  	Bus and Truck Mechanics & Diesel Engine Specialists	5,510	6,120	1.1%	180	\$38,106	Postsecondary vocational training	Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul trucks, buses, and all types of diesel engines.



 Among Top 100 Fastest Growing Occupations\*\*

 Among Top 100 Occupations with the Most New Jobs Between 2006 and 2016

 Among Top 100 High-Paid Occupations

\* An associate degree may also be acceptable for this occupation.

\*\* Occupations included had 2006 employment of at least 500.

**Selection Criteria:** Occupations most “in demand” satisfy the following criteria:

⇒ Growth rate is above the statewide average of 8.0% between 2006 and 2016

⇒ Annual median wage is higher than the State’s median wage for all jobs (\$30,395)

⇒ Top 30 total job openings (openings due to either new jobs or replacement needs)

# Nearly One Million Jobs Will Be Open in Wisconsin Between 2006 and 2016

*Wisconsin's employment is projected to grow by 8.0 percent over the projected period, increasing from 3.08 million in 2006 to a record high of 3.33 million in 2016. A projected 246,400 new jobs will be created between 2006 and 2016. In addition, there will be 680,200 job openings due to replacement needs during the ten-year period. The total 926,600 job openings will be distributed across the state among approximately 800 occupations within nearly 90 industries. As Wisconsin's baby boomers retire at an increasing rate, a vast need for people with a variety of educational backgrounds and skill sets to fill vacated positions will emerge.*

The Office of Economic Advisors within Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development is a small group of statewide analysts and economists that help people understand economic and demographic trends, and relationships between those trends. The Office assists users interpret labor force data and focus on the issues and trends influencing employment growth in the State of Wisconsin.

Office of  
Economic  
Advisors



Employment in Wisconsin is projected to grow between 2006 and 2016 but at a slower pace than in the past. Labor force growth is expected to slow, as the state's baby boomers reach retirement age.

There will be an estimated 246,400 new jobs created between 2006 and 2016. In addition to the new jobs, there will be thousands of jobs available from replacement openings. In fact, the greatest source of job openings is from employers needing to replace workers who permanently leave an occupation due to retirement, illness, or a change in career. Over 680,200 jobs will be open due to replacement needs of

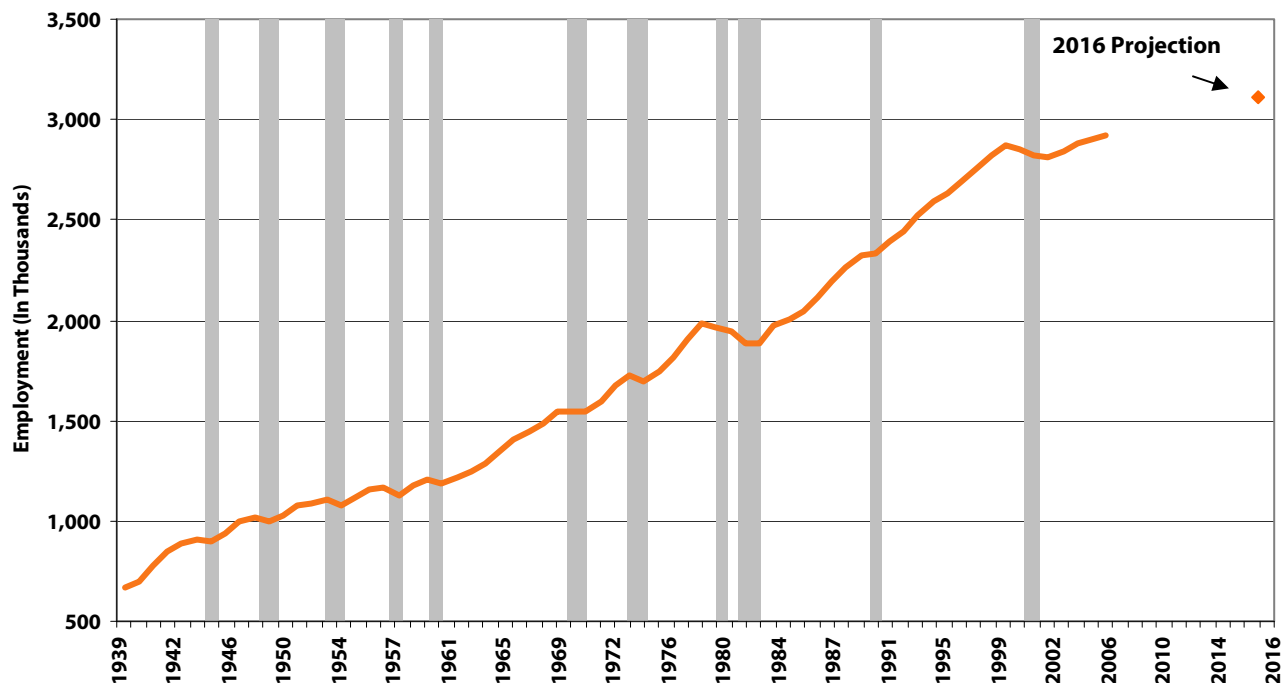
employers during the ten-year projection period. Together, the total 926,600 job openings will be dispersed among 800 occupations in nearly 90 industries.

Changing demand, technology advancements, and global competition will continue to drive the long-term historic shift to the need for more skilled workers in the state.

This publication analyzes 2006-2016 Wisconsin employment projections. It is organized into four sections: factors affecting the labor force; industry employment outlook; occupational employment outlook; and employment outlook by education and training categories.



**Figure 1. Wisconsin Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment:  
1939-2007, and Projected 2016**



Note: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Employment figures on this graph do not include self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private households.

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES) & Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

## Factors Affecting Wisconsin's Labor Force

A number of factors impact Wisconsin's employment. These factors include domestic and global supply and demand for products and services, cost and availability of labor, domestic and global competition, government regulations and subsidies, and technological changes.

## History

Historically, nonfarm employment in Wisconsin has grown consistently except for periods of economic recession. Figure 1 shows nonfarm wage and salary employment in Wisconsin from 1939 through the 2016 projection. The gray bars indicate national economic recessions.

Employment growth in Wisconsin, like in most states, is affected by national economic conditions. However, during the past two recessions\*, effects on Wisconsin's employment were rather different.

During the July 1990–March 1991 national recession, Wisconsin's labor market maintained positive

growth. The annual average number of jobs in Wisconsin increased by 55,100 in 1990 despite the national recession.

Wisconsin's resilience wavered during the next national recession, March through November, 2001; and recovery of lost jobs was extended over several years. Pre-recession job levels were not achieved again until 2004.

Today, much of the uncertainty in the national economy's growth path is attributable to the recent turbulences in the credit and financial markets. For the most part, Wisconsin has been able to weather the housing market volatility and consequent mortgage turmoil. The state's residential market did not embrace the hybrid mortgage products as much as some other states.

Wisconsin's economy was supported by strong export markets for agriculture products and machinery manufacturing. This is partially the result of a substantially depreciated dollar that gives Wisconsin's export companies an advantage in the global economy.

Although it will be difficult to match the extraordinary employment growth of the 1990s, the number of

\* As designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

jobs in Wisconsin is projected to increase 8.0 percent from 2006 to 2016. By 2016, Wisconsin will reach an employment of 3.33 million, compared to 3.08 million in 2006.

### Major Factors Affecting Future Labor Force

The three factors that will have the greatest impact on Wisconsin's employment during the projection period are: **aging population, technological change, and globalization**. In today's complex economy, many forces exhibit multidimensional relationships which make it increasingly difficult to definitively quantify impacts of each of these factors individually.

#### ⇒ Aging Population

The aging of the state's population will have two conflicting effects on the labor market. On one hand, there will be an increased demand for healthcare and social assistance services, which will generate new employment opportunities for the workers in the state. On the other hand, these employment opportunities may go unfilled as employers struggle to find qualified workers to fill the jobs vacated by retiring baby boomers.

Growth in the labor force is a significant determinant of the state's potential rate of economic expansion. The labor force in Wisconsin is expected to grow slower com-

pared to growth in the past several decades. As the baby-boom generation ages into retirement, there will not be enough new labor force entrants to compensate for the loss.

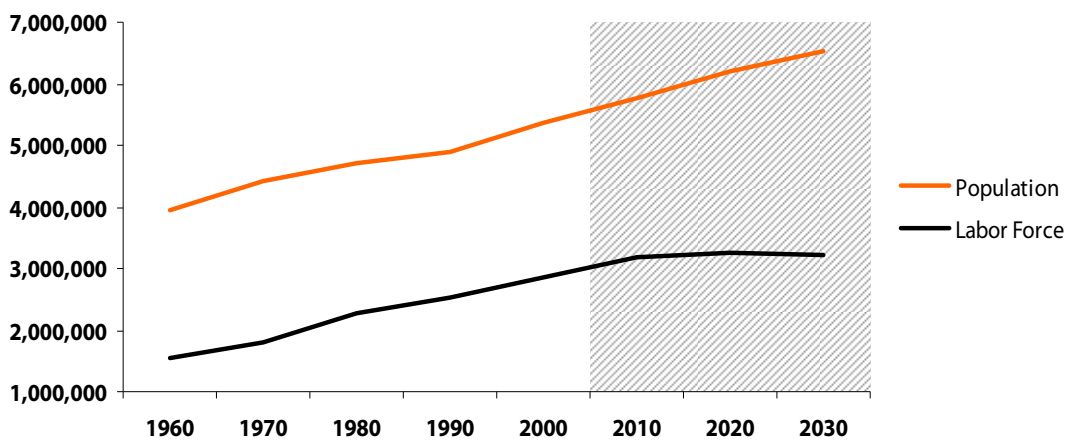
Assuming that labor force participation rates in Wisconsin will follow the nationally projected trend, the civilian labor force in Wisconsin is expected to increase by approximately 180,000 people by 2016, reaching 3.2 million. This increase translates into 0.6 percent annual increase in the state's labor force between 2006 and 2016. For comparison, the national labor force is projected to grow 0.8 percent annually between 2006 and 2016.

Figure 2 shows historic and projected labor force in Wisconsin (the black line). Note that the slope of the line becomes much flatter during the projection period, indicating that growth rate of the labor force will be slower than it had been in the past. For comparison, the orange line refers to population, which is projected to increase by 22.0 percent between 2000 and 2030. During the same period, the labor force is projected to increase by only 12.8 percent.

The age composition of the population, and therefore the labor force, affects the economy in many ways, primarily it affects the growth rate. Figure 3 illustrates the share of the labor force in Wisconsin by age cohort in 2000 and 2030.

As seen from Figure 3, the share of workers who are 55 years old and over is projected to increase. In 2030,

**Figure 2. Population and Labor Force in Wisconsin:  
1960-2000 Estimated and 2000-2030 Projected**



Note: Shaded region represents projected period.

Source: Office of Economic Advisors' analysis of data from WI Department of Administration Demographic Services Center, U.S. Census Bureau, and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Figure 3. Share of the Labor Force in Wisconsin, by Age Cohort**

Source: Office of Economic Advisors' analysis of data from WI Department of Administration Demographic Services Center and U.S. Census Bureau

those workers will make up 20.1 percent of the total labor force in Wisconsin. Generally, labor force participation rate and age are negatively correlated, as people age their participation in the labor force declines. By age 55, labor force participation begins to decline significantly as people retire from the workforce.

Recently, there has been a lot of discussion about baby-boomers postponing their retirements, and thus staying longer in the workforce. While there is evidence to support this observation, an important point to make is that even though labor force participation rates have been increasing for older workers they are still substantially below the levels of people in their prime working years.

As workers of the baby-boom generation begin to retire in large numbers, a big challenge for Wisconsin's employers will be finding skilled, well-trained workers. The amount of knowledge and experience that retiring boomers will take with them as they leave the workforce can only be matched with a significant increase in education and training of the new entrants into the workforce. We are entering an era in which businesses will fight for talent.

### ⇒ Technological Change

Technological change will also impact Wisconsin's employment. While it is almost impossible to predict when and what kind of new technology will emerge, we can be certain that new discoveries and inventions will be made, changing the use of human resources. Some of these technological advances will alter the content of jobs; others will reduce the need for workers altogether. The introduction of computer-controlled process on the factory floor, for example, eliminated manual tasks and

turned many production workers into monitors of highly sophisticated equipment.

Domestic and global competition will continue to drive new technological discoveries. In order to stay competitive and maximize profits, businesses invest in quality- and productivity-enhancing technology, such as robotics, and computer-controlled production line, as well as new management practices such as just-in-time supply.

An increasing share of total projected job openings will be in new and emerging industries such as those focused on environmental quality, the so-called green-collar jobs. These workers install solar panels, build more efficient buildings and appliances, repair hybrid cars, and, in general, produce goods and provide services in new and growing fields.

### ⇒ Globalization

The rapid growth in foreign investment, world trade, and cross-country financial flows indicate global nature of the world's economy. Globalization will continue its impact in the years to come effecting employment in industries and labor markets.

As Wisconsin's labor force tries to stay competitive in the global marketplace, more emphasis will be placed on education and training. The economy is shifting to a knowledge-based work where continuous retraining throughout careers will become even more important than the initial training when entering the workforce. In today's economy, knowledge is becoming increasingly valuable, which is consistently reflected by high growth rates in employment in the occupations typically requiring some type of postsecondary education.

## Industry Employment Outlook

Since the early 1980s, the service-providing sector has been larger and growing faster in employment terms than the goods-producing sector. The service-providing sector will add nearly 94.0 percent of the 246,400 new jobs between 2006 and 2016, growing by 10.4 percent. The goods-producing sector will add over 5,000 new jobs, 0.8 percent growth over the same period.

As Figure 4 indicates, education and health services will add nearly 92,600 new jobs over the projection period, the greatest number of new jobs of any super-sector industry.

The professional and business services super-sector industry will add the second greatest number of new jobs by creating 47,800 new jobs over the ten-year period.

Only two sectors, natural resources and mining, and manufacturing, will have lower employment in 2016 than in 2006. **Manufacturing** will lose approximately 7,600 jobs by 2016, a decline of 1.5 percent.

Domestic and foreign competition has forced manufacturing companies to adopt new technologies, and management practices. Investments in high-tech capital, such as robots and computers, and use of labor pools, such as temporary agencies, have allowed companies to

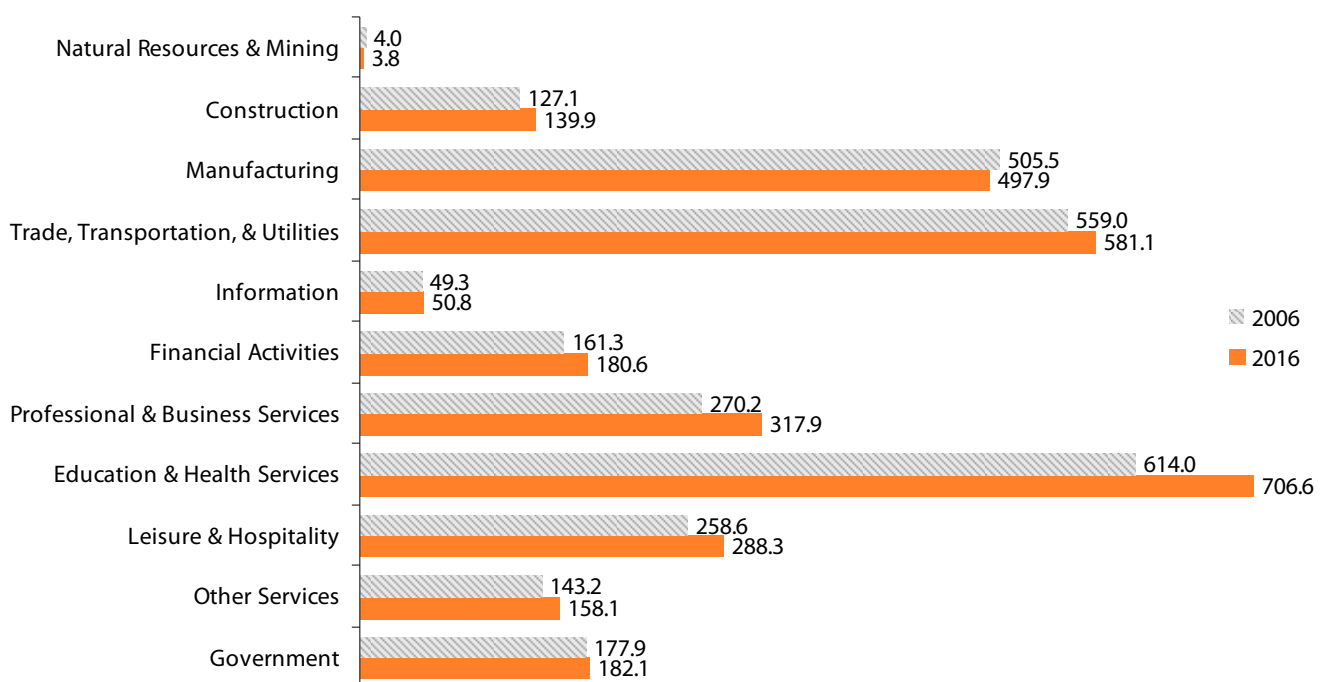
lower costs, raise productivity, and remain flexible. The increase in technology and automation increases the need for highly-skilled workers, while the demand for less-skilled workers decreases.

Although manufacturing is projected to lose jobs from 2006 to 2016, there will still be a great demand for skilled production workers largely because:

- Workers will be needed to replace positions held by retiring baby-boomers, or others changing careers.
- Highly skilled workers will be needed to operate and maintain new sophisticated equipment.
- Instead of hiring workers directly, more manufacturing employers will use temporary help agencies. (Workers hired through temporary agencies are included in the professional and business services sector, and are not included in official manufacturing industry employment statistics.)

Even though manufacturing employment as a whole declines, there are sectors within manufacturing that are hiring. The fastest growing manufacturing industry will be nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing, increasing 13.0 percent and adding 1,500 new jobs between 2006 and 2016.

**Figure 4. Super-Sector Industry Employment, 2006 and 2016**  
(In Thousands Jobs)



Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

The smallest super-sector industry, **Natural Resources and Mining**, is expected to decline 4.0 percent over the ten-year period, losing 200 jobs.

**Construction** employment is expected to recover as the housing market stabilizes. Construction employment is projected to grow faster than the state employment overall, growing 10.0 percent, and adding 12,700 new jobs to the Wisconsin's economy by 2016.

**Trade, Transportation, and Utilities**, the second largest super-sector industry after education and health services, will create 22,100 new jobs, growing 3.9 percent by 2016. The fastest growing segment of this sector is Transportation and Warehousing, which will add 12,000 new jobs while growing 10.7 percent. Wholesale Trade will grow 7.5 percent, adding 9,100 jobs to the state's economy. The modest growth rate of 0.5 percent in Retail Trade will nevertheless create 1,400 new jobs in this industry. The only industry in this sector which will lose jobs is Utilities. Declining at a rate of 4.3 percent, Utilities will lose 500 jobs over the decade.

Growing at a rate of 3.0 percent, the **Information** sector will create 1,500 new jobs. The Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portal, and Data Processing Services segment will add the greatest number of new jobs, 1,700 jobs, between 2006 and 2016.

**Financial Activities** employment is projected to grow faster than the state's overall growth rate (8.0%), an increase of 19,300 jobs (11.9%). This super-sector industry consists of two sectors: Finance and Insurance (12.5%, 16,600 new jobs) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (9.5%, 2,700 new jobs).

The **Professional and Business Services** super-sector industry expects to add the second most number of new jobs (47,800 new jobs), after education and health services. Growing at 17.7 percent, more than double the state's rate, this industry is the fastest growing sector in Wisconsin's economy between 2006 and 2016. Over half of the new positions in this sector, 25,200 new jobs, will be open in Administrative and Support Services, which will grow at a rate of 19.0 percent over the ten-year period. Administrative and Support Services includes temporary agencies. The use of temporary workers to remain flexible in the competitive market is an ever-increasing trend.

**Education and Health Services**, which includes state and local government employment in education and hos-

pitals, will create 92,600 jobs, the largest number of new jobs created within an industry sector in Wisconsin between 2006 and 2016. Aging baby-boomers will drive up the demand for health care and social assistance services causing this industry to grow by 23.1 percent, adding 81,400 new jobs during the decade. Additionally, workers will be needed to fill replacement job openings resulting from existing health care practitioners approaching retirement. Educational Services, another sub-sector of Education and Health Services, will grow 4.3 percent, creating 11,100 jobs throughout Wisconsin.

Employment in **Leisure and Hospitality** is expected to increase by 11.5 percent, adding a significant number of new jobs to the economy (29,600 new jobs). Nearly 90 percent of these new jobs, 25,700 of them, will be concentrated within Accommodation and Food Services.

**Other Services** is expected to add 14,900 new jobs to the state's economy, growing 10.4 percent by 2016. The fastest growing segment of this sector is Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations which will create 10,900 new jobs while growing 12.4 percent between 2006 and 2016.

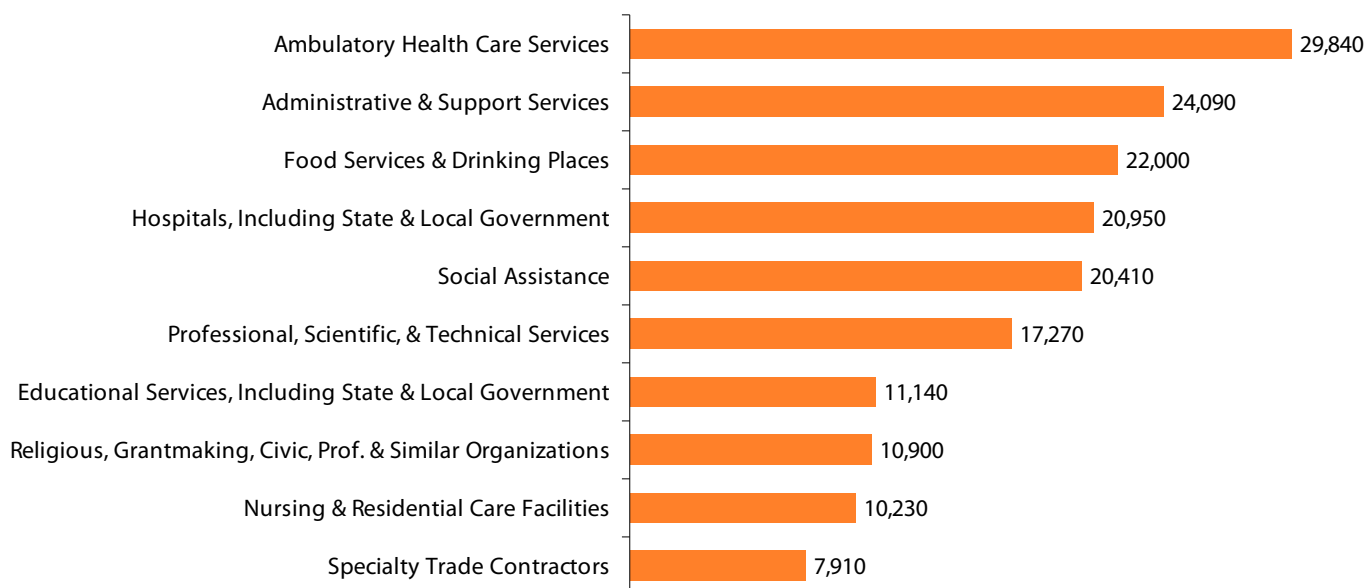
**Government** employment will increase by 4,200 new jobs, growing at a rate of 2.4 percent between 2006 and 2016. Nearly all of the growth will come from increase in local government. Employment within state government is expected to slightly increase, resulting in a gain of just over 100 jobs over the decade. Federal government, except postal services, will remain relatively flat until 2016.

## Top Ten Industries Adding Jobs

The top ten industries with the greatest number of new jobs created between 2006 and 2016 are shown in Figure 5 on the next page.

Four out of the top ten industry sub-sectors with the greatest number of new jobs are within health care and social assistance. As the baby-boom generation enters its senior years, demand for health care and social assistance services will steadily increase. Ambulatory health care services will add 29,800 new jobs, the largest increase of any industry sub-sector in the state. Occupations within ambulatory health care services that will gain the largest number of new jobs are registered nurses, medical assistants, and personal and home care aides.

Hospitals, including state and local government, will

**Figure 5. Top Ten Industries with the Most New Jobs, 2006 to 2016**

Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

create 21,000 new jobs, and social assistance will increase its employment by 20,400 jobs. Nursing and residential care facilities will also see a large increase in employment, adding 10,200 jobs to the economy.

Administrative and support services, which include employment services, will add the second greatest number of new jobs among the industry sub-sectors in Wisconsin. Over 24,000 jobs will be open in this industry. This industry includes establishments engaged in activities that support the day-to-day operations of other organizations (e.g., general management, personnel administration, clerical activities, cleaning activities).

Many of the activities performed in this sub-sector are ongoing routine support functions that all businesses and organizations must do and that they have traditionally done for themselves. Recent trends, however, are to purchase or “out-source” such services from businesses that specialize in support services. Temporary help agencies are also included in this industry. Temporary agencies supply workers to businesses for limited periods of time. The individuals provided are employees of the temporary help company.

Employment in food services and drinking places is projected to grow by 22,000 new jobs during the ten-year period. Expansion in this industry continues to be driven

by population and tourism growth, and tendencies for people to prepare fewer meals at home.

Within the professional, scientific, and technical services industry, accountants and auditors, computer software engineers, and legal assistants will be among the top occupations with the most new job openings by 2016, adding 17,300 jobs.

Educational services, and religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations will create 11,100 and 10,900 new jobs, respectively. Within educational services, the following occupations are expected to add the most number of new jobs: elementary school teachers (2,100 new jobs), middle school teachers (740 new jobs), and vocational education teachers (590 new jobs).

The specialty trade contractors sub-sector comprises establishments whose primary activity is performing specific construction activities, e.g., pouring concrete, plumbing, painting, and electrical work. The three occupations to add the most number of new jobs are plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters, electricians, and carpenters. Between 2006 and 2016, specialty trade contractors will add over 7,900 new jobs. We expect construction cycles during the ten-year period, and these projections indicate where employment is expected to be in 2016.

## Occupational Employment Outlook

Wisconsin will average nearly 93,000 annual job openings between 2006 and 2016, most of which will be due to replacement needs. Replacement openings occur when people permanently leave an occupation due to retirement, illness, or a change of occupation. A change of employers without a change of an occupation does not constitute a replacement opening.

Over 73 percent of the total number of job openings, or 680,200 jobs, from 2006 to 2016 will be available as a result of replacement openings. Wisconsin's employers from nearly 90 industries will seek workers to fill jobs dispersed among approximately 800 occupations. In general, Wisconsin will have job openings at every educational and training level, however, people with higher education or related work experience will typically have better job opportunities.

There are several factors that determine the need for a certain occupation. These factors include the mix of industries in the state's economy, technology, globalization, government subsidies and regulations, and social and demographic trends.

Growth in a particular industry translates into an increase in certain occupations within that industry. For example, employment in hospitals is projected to grow. Expectantly, this industry's growth means that there will be more surgical technologists within hospitals in 2016 than there were in 2006.

Conversely, a decline in a particular industry translates into a decline in certain occupations within that industry. For example, employment in the food manufacturing industry is projected to decline between 2006 and 2016. As a result of this industry's decline, there will be fewer team assemblers within food manufacturing in 2016 than there were in 2006. In contrast, the number of team assemblers across all industries is projected to increase.

Additionally, occupational employment is affected by changing demographics in Wisconsin. As the state's population ages, there is an increase demand for health-care services which translates into more jobs for registered nurses, dental hygienists, and home health aides.

A decline in an occupation does not mean that there will be no job openings. It simply means that there will be no job openings due to growth, but there will still be openings due to replacement needs. Even occupations that are expected to decline over the ten-year period will have replacement openings. For example, there will be fewer stock clerks and order fillers employed in 2016 than

in 2006, but there will still be nearly 8,000 jobs available due to replacement needs.

While employment in Wisconsin's manufacturing sector will continue to decline, there will still be many job openings. The employees who remain in manufacturing will tend to be more highly skilled, productive, and higher paid than their predecessors.

Occupations are grouped into ten broad categories depending on the type of work performed:

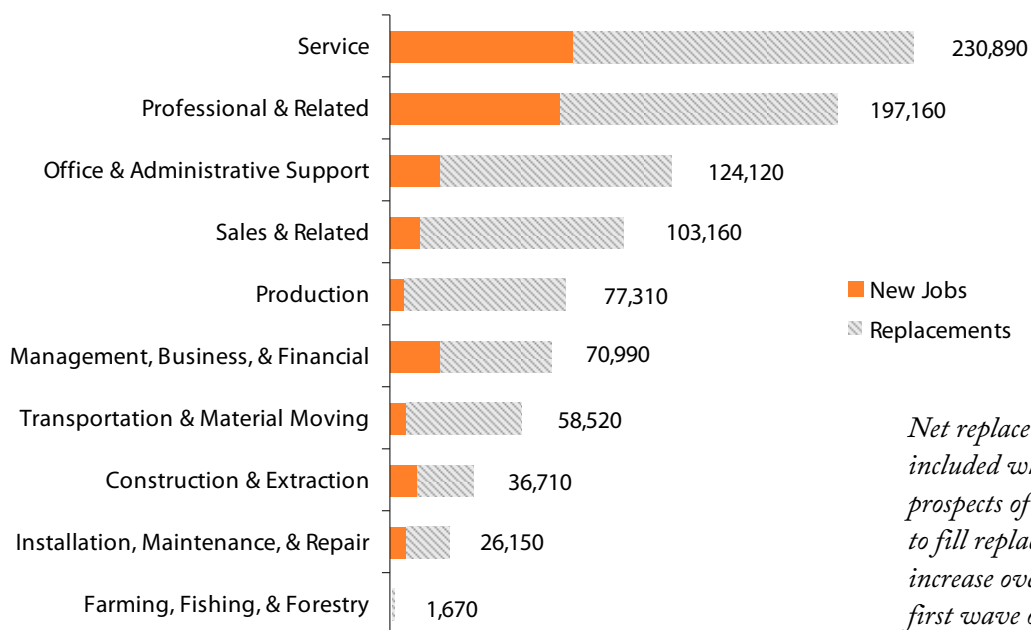
- Service
- Professional and related
- Office and administrative support
- Sales and related
- Production
- Management, business, and financial
- Transportation and material moving
- Construction and extraction
- Installation, maintenance, and repair
- Farming, fishing, and forestry

**Service occupations** are expected to have the greatest number of openings overall, with 230,900 jobs over the ten-year period (see Figure 6 on the next page). This group consists of healthcare support, food, maintenance, protective, and personal care services. This major occupational group is the fastest growing group in the state, with a growth rate of 13.5 percent. Within this group, healthcare support occupations will grow the fastest at 22.2 percent, and food preparation and serving related occupations will add the most number of new jobs, 27,000, between 2006 and 2016.

Computer, engineering, social service, legal, education, entertainment, and healthcare practitioner occupations are included in **Professional and Related occupations**. Overall employment in this group will grow 12.5 percent, adding 75,300 new jobs to the state's economy. The rest of the job openings, 121,900, will come from replacement openings. Within this major group, health-care practitioners and technical occupations will create the greatest number of new jobs, 30,700, exhibiting the fastest growth rate of 20.7 percent over the period.

Employment in **Office and Administrative Support occupations** will increase 4.6 percent, adding 22,000 new jobs to the economy. Together with replacement openings, there will be 124,100 positions open between 2006 and 2016. Three occupations that will add the most



**Figure 6. Job Openings by Major Occupational Group, 2006 to 2016**

Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

*Net replacement openings need to be included when exploring the future prospects of any occupation. The need to fill replacement openings will only increase over the next decade as the first wave of baby boomers begin to retire.*

number of new jobs in office and administrative support are customer service representatives, general office clerks, and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks. The fastest growing occupations in this category are bill and account collectors, customer service representatives, and medical secretaries.

**Sales and Related occupations** are projected to grow by 4.3 percent by 2016, adding 12,900 new jobs to the labor market. Additionally, there will be 90,300 replacement openings due to retirements, and other permanent job separations. These 103,200 positions will be open to new labor market entrants as well as those changing careers throughout the decade. Among sales and related occupations, insurance sales agents, securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents, and advertising sales agents will be the fastest growing occupations.

Concentrated mainly in manufacturing, **Production occupations**, are expected to exhibit the slowest rate of new jobs creation, 1.8 percent, of any other major occupational group. Despite the slow rate of growth, this group is expected to have 77,300 openings, both from new jobs and replacement needs. Dental laboratory technicians, cabinetmakers and bench carpenters, and welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders are among the production occupations with the fastest growth rates between 2006 and 2016.

Overall employment in **Management, Business, and**

**Financial occupations** is projected to grow by 8.7 percent, adding 21,600 new jobs over the decade. There will also be 49,400 jobs open as a result of replacement needs. Within this major occupational group, the three occupations to exhibit the fastest growth are personal financial advisors, financial analysts, and employment, recruitment, and placement specialists.

**Transportation and Material Moving occupations** will create 7,100 new jobs, growing 3.0 percent between 2006 and 2016. These new jobs represent just over 12.0 percent of all job openings in this group. The rest of the job openings, 51,400 of them, will happen as a result of permanent separations due to retirement, illness, or a change in career. Among the occupations within this group, service station attendants, transit and intercity bus drivers, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers are projected to grow the fastest between 2006 and 2016.

**Construction and Extraction occupations** will have 150,100 jobs in 2016 compared to 138,200 in 2006, an increase of 11,900 jobs. In addition to the new jobs, there will be 24,800 jobs open as a result of replacement needs. Tile and marble setters, roofers, and cement masons and concrete finishers are among the fastest growing occupations in this major group.

There will be nearly 26,200 job openings in **Installation, Maintenance, and Repair occupations** during the decade. Approximately 7,500 of them will be due to new



job creation. The rest, 18,700 jobs, will be due to replacement needs. The following occupations are expected to grow the fastest during the ten-year period: medical equipment repairers, tire repairers and changers, and industrial machinery mechanics.

**Farming, Fishing, and Forestry occupations** is the smallest occupational group in the state. There will be 500 new jobs, and 1,200 replacements, for a total of 1,700 total job openings between 2006 and 2016.

### Top Ten Occupations With Job Openings

The top ten occupations in Wisconsin projected to have the most job openings are illustrated in Figure 7. Total job openings consist of job openings due to growth (new jobs) and replacement needs. Job openings within these ten occupations will account for 24 percent of the total number of job openings between 2006 and 2016.

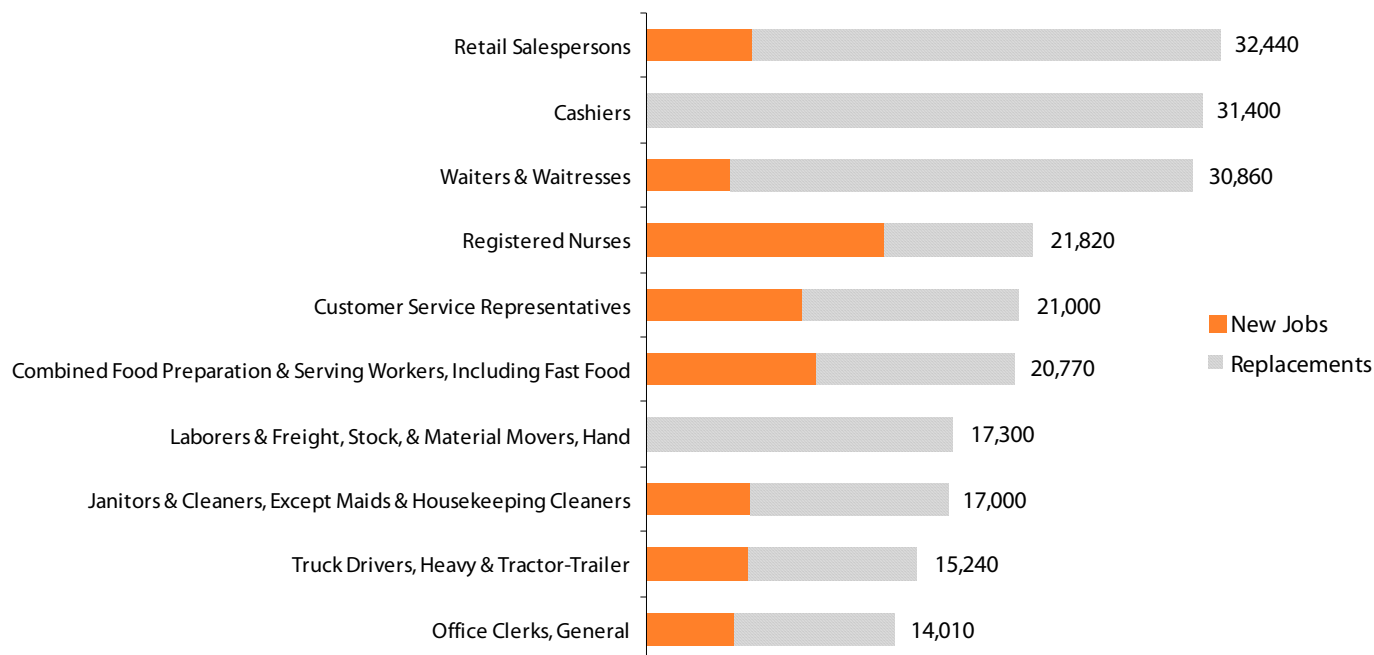
Retail salespersons will have over 32,400 job openings during the projected period, 26,400 of them will be open due to replacement needs. Cashiers will have the second

most number of positions available, 31,400 jobs, all of which will be due to replacement needs. This occupation is a perfect example of the significance of replacement openings in making important policy or career decisions. There will be almost 3,700 fewer cashiers in 2016 than in 2006. Thus there will not be any new jobs created in this occupation. But there will still be demand for workers to fill jobs as existing workers change careers.

As the leisure and hospitality industry expands, we will see more waiters and waitresses, combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food, and janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.

Registered nurses is the only top-ten occupation for which new jobs outpace replacement openings. This is not surprising given the growing proportion of older people in Wisconsin who demand more healthcare attention. Over 13.0 percent of all 2016 Wisconsin jobs will be in the healthcare and social assistance sector, which includes state and local government in hospitals, compared to just over 11 percent in 2006.

**Figure 7. Top Ten Occupations with the Most Job Openings  
(New Jobs plus Replacements), 2006 to 2016**

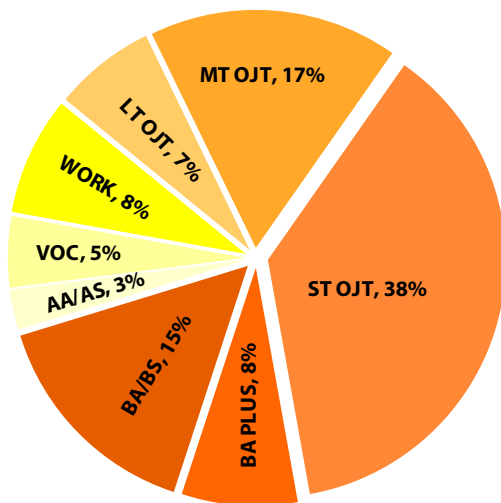


Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

## Education and Training

There are eleven education and training paths which provide a general indication of the typical education and training needed to enter a particular occupation. It is important to note that there may be other ways to enter an occupation, as well as additional education, training, or licensing requirements. The percentage of job openings projected in each education and training category is illustrated in Figure 8 below.

**Figure 8. Percentage of Job Openings by Education and Training, 2006 to 2016**



Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

Over half of the total job openings in the state between 2006 and 2016 will typically require short- or moderate-term on-the-job training. **Short-term on-the-job training (ST OJT)** usually occurs at the workplace and lasts less than one month. There are 132 occupations in this training category whose employment represents a third of the total employment in the state (see the table on the next page). On average, occupations in this category will grow 6.3 percent between 2006 and 2016. There will be 348,600 job openings (63,800 new jobs plus 284,800 replacements), or 38.0 percent of all job openings in the state, that will typically require short-term on-the-job training. Within this educational category, home health aides, personal and home care aides, and physical therapist aides will be among the fastest growing occupations.

Over 155,700 job openings (39,600 new jobs plus 116,200 replacements), or 17.0 percent of all openings, will typically require **moderate-term on-the-job training (MT OJT)**, training at the workplace lasting one to twelve months. This training is common in 174 occupations (see Figure 9 on the next page). Employment in these occupations is projected to increase by 6.5 percent by 2016. The three MT OJT occupations projected to exhibit the fastest growth are medical assistants, dental assistance, and social and human service assistants.

About 7.0 percent of total openings, or 65,800 of them (17,900 new jobs plus 47,900 replacements), will generally require **long-term on-the-job training (LT OJT)**. Long-term training takes more than a year and typically involves a combinations of learning at the workplace and formal educational training. It is common for the training to be in the form of an adult apprenticeship. There are 88 occupations in this training category. Employment in these occupations will grow by 7.4 percent during the decade. Audio and video equipment technicians, interpreters and translators, and dental laboratory technicians are among the fastest growing occupations within this category.

Employment in the **work experience in a related occupation (WORK)** category is expected to increase by 19,700 new jobs. In addition, there will be 53,100 replacement openings. Occupations in this training category usually require skills gained through experience in similar positions. There are 50 occupations which typically require work experience in a related occupation. First-line supervisory positions are among the common occupations within this category. Employment in this category is expected to grow 7.0 percent during the ten-year period.

About 5.0 percent of all job openings between 2006 and 2016 will generally require **postsecondary vocational training (VOC)**. There will be 44,900 job openings in this category (16,000 new jobs plus 28,900 replacements). Postsecondary vocational training is completed through formal training programs, such as those offered at technical colleges or vocational schools, and last anywhere from a few weeks to more than a year. Postsecondary vocational training is common in 52 occupations in Wisconsin. Employment in this educational category is projected to increase by 9.4 percent between 2006 and 2016. Surgi-

**Figure 9. Number of Occupations, Employment, and Job Openings by Education and Training, 2006 to 2016**

Education and Training Path	Number of Occupations	2006 Empl.	2016 Empl.	2006-16 %Change	Average Annual New Jobs	Annual Average Replacements	Average Annual Total Openings
Short-Term On-The-Job Training	132	1,019,370	1,083,160	6.3%	6,380	28,480	34,860
Moderate-Term On-The-Job Training	174	611,910	651,470	6.5%	3,960	11,620	15,580
Long-Term On-The-Job Training	88	241,810	259,750	7.4%	1,790	4,790	6,580
Work Experience in a Related Occupation	50	280,280	299,940	7.0%	1,970	5,310	7,280
Postsecondary Vocational Training	52	169,610	185,590	9.4%	1,600	2,890	4,490
Associate Degree	38	85,360	94,490	10.7%	910	1,720	2,630
Bachelor's Degree	117	430,550	486,900	13.1%	5,640	8,430	14,070
Master's Degree	43	70,530	81,120	15.0%	1,060	1,240	2,300
Doctoral Degree	44	28,260	32,270	14.2%	400	510	910
First Professional Degree	20	34,790	39,670	14.0%	490	630	1,120
Bachelor's or Higher Degree + Work Exp.	34	107,020	111,490	4.2%	450	2,460	2,910
Total, All Occupations	792	3,079,490	3,325,850	8.0%	24,650	68,080	92,730

Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

cal technologists and medical transcriptionists are among the fastest growing occupations in this group.

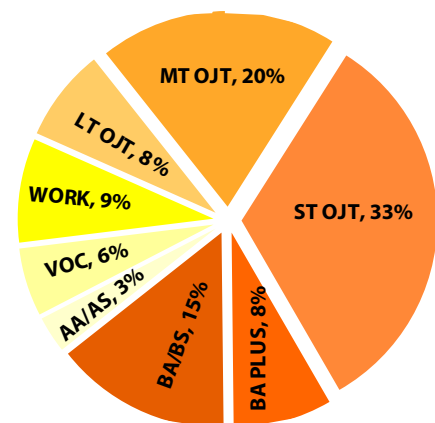
During the projected decade, there will be 26,300 job openings (9,100 new jobs plus 17,200 replacements) typically requiring an **associate degree (AA/AS)**, or 3.0 percent of the total jobs open in Wisconsin. To achieve this education, people usually need to complete two years of full-time academic study beyond high school. There are 38 occupations in Wisconsin that typically require an associate degree. Employment in these occupations will grow 10.7 percent during the projected period. Dental hygienists, physical therapist assistants, and cardiovascular technologists and technicians are the fastest growing occupations in this category.

Occupations typically requiring a **bachelor's degree (BA/BS)** will create the second most number of new jobs, 56,400. In addition to the new jobs, there will be 84,300 replacements. In Wisconsin, there are 117 occupations that typically require a bachelor's degree. This educational group is projected to grow at a relatively fast rate of 13.1 percent by 2016. Network systems and data communications analysts, computer software applications engineers, and personal financial advisors are the fastest growing occupations.

The remaining 8.0 percent of total openings (24,000 new jobs plus 48,300 replacements) will typically require **more than a bachelor's degree (BA PLUS)**. This group includes a bachelor's degree plus work experience or a master's, doctoral, or professional degree. There are 141 occupations in this group in Wisconsin. Overall employment in this educational and training category is expected

to increase by 10.0 percent during the projected decade. Within this training group, employment in occupations typically requiring master's degree will exhibit the fastest growth rate of 15.0 percent. Physician assistants (master's degree) and physical therapists (master's degree) are among the fastest growing occupations commonly requiring more than a bachelor's degree.

Figure 10 below indicates how projected employment in 2016 will be distributed among the education and training categories.

**Figure 10. Projected Employment in 2016 by Education and Training**

Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Projections 2006-2016

## Notes

Employment projections are prepared by the Office of Economic Advisors in Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development. The Office updates projections every two years. The current projections are for the 2006-2016 time period. This issue of projections supersedes the 2004-2014 projections published in 2006.

Employment projections are used by individuals planning their careers or seeking employment and by career counselors advising labor market participants on their employment opportunities. These projections are also used as a long-term planning tool by policymakers, economic developers, and academic authorities.

The projections were constructed using methodology that combines econometric models, national projections, and analytical judgment.

The projections were developed using the 2006 OES, 2006 QCEW, and 2006 CES data produced by the Bureau of Workforce Information in Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development. Unpublished data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau was also used.

To the extent possible the projections take into account anticipated changes in Wisconsin's economy between 2006 and 2016. It is important to note that unanticipated events may affect the accuracy of the projections.

If you have questions about this publication or need more detailed projections data, please contact:

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Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development  
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[Victoria.Udalova@dwd.state.wi.us](mailto:Victoria.Udalova@dwd.state.wi.us)

Employment projections are also available on the Office of Economic Advisors website at <http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea>

DWD is an equal opportunity employer and service provider.

## Projections Glossary

### Employment

Employment is defined as the number of part- or full-time jobs in an industry or an occupation. Only jobs in nonfarm establishments are included in the calculations. Employment includes jobs covered by the Wisconsin's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law, as well as jobs that are not covered by the UI law. If a person holds multiple jobs, every one of those jobs is counted.

Self-employed, unpaid family, and private household jobs are also included for a more complete assessment of total employment in the state. Self-employed people are defined as owners of nonfarm, unincorporated, businesses who rely on their firms' profits for their main source of income and/or for supplemental income.

Unpaid family workers are defined as people who work unpaid for at least fifteen hours a week in family owned, nonfarm, businesses. Private household workers are employed in private homes and perform jobs such as nanny, maid, and gardener.

The data used for self-employed and unpaid family workers are collected on an occupational, rather than industry basis, so an industry breakdown for these workers is not available.

### Industry

An industry is a distinct group of businesses. Examples of industries: food manufacturing, construction of buildings, and truck transportation. Each industry has its own mix of occupations.

### Occupation

An occupation describes the type of work a person performs. Examples of occupations: truck drivers, registered nurses, and secretaries. Some occupations, such as human resource specialists and general office clerks, are found in almost every industry. Other occupations, such as teachers and carpenters, are found in only a small number of industries.

### Industry Classification System

Businesses are defined and organized by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. This coding system was revised in 2007. The 2008-2018 projections will be based upon the 2007 NAICS codes.

For complete list of industries along with their definitions based on 2002 NAICS codes, please visit: <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/naicod02.htm>

For complete list of industries, their definitions, and changes between 2002 and 2007 NAICS codes, please visit: <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>

NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity. There are 1,179 industries at the six-digit level. These industries are then grouped into 725 five-digit NAICS industries, 317 four-digit NAICS industries, 100 three-digit NAICS industries (sub-sectors), and 20 two-digit NAICS industries (sectors). The 20 sectors are further combined into 11 super-sectors. The super-sectors are: natural resources and mining; construction; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services; and government.

### Projected Employment

Employment projections are for only one point in time, in this case 2016. Actual employment in any particular industry or occupation may have ups and downs during the ten-year period, but the projections do not provide information about these dynamics.

The projections do not estimate the demand or supply of workers in the strict economic sense of these words. For any given wage, it is not known how many jobs employers would really want to provide. Likewise, for any given wage, it is not known how many people would want to work for that wage. The projections only indicate the number of jobs that will actually be filled in 2016.

## Occupational Classification System

Occupations are defined and organized by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system groups jobs into one of 821 detailed occupations. These occupations are then combined into 449 broad occupations, 96 minor groups, and 23 major groups. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has further combined the 23 major groups into 10 broad groups.

Although the SOC system identifies 821 detailed occupations, there are only 792 of these occupations present in Wisconsin's economy.

## New Jobs

An estimate of the number of jobs created in a certain industry or an occupation in Wisconsin between 2006 and 2016. To arrive at an average annual number of new jobs, the total number of new jobs expected over the ten-year period is divided by ten.

## Replacement Job Openings

Replacement openings are only available for occupations. They show how many job openings there will be in each occupation due to people permanently leaving the occupation on account of retirement, illness, death, or a change of career. An example of a change in career is when a person who is working as a teacher leaves that occupation and becomes a registered nurse.

Replacements do not include openings that result because people change employers but remained in the same occupation. For example, if a person works as a teacher at School One, leaves this school and becomes a teacher at School Two, the opening at School One will not be counted as a replacement opening.

## Total Openings

An estimate of the total number of jobs that will be open in Wisconsin in a given time period. Total openings are the sum of new jobs and replacement openings.

## Typical Education and Training Path

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified eleven education and training categories. Each of Wisconsin's 792 occupations has been assigned to one of these categories.

Typical education and training path provides a general idea of the skills required to enter an occupation. This represents the most common way people enter a certain occupation between 2006 and 2016, although there may be additional educational or licensing requirements.

## Short-Term On-The-Jobs Training

These occupations require no more than one month of on-the-job training. Included in this category are cashiers, home health aides, and retail salespeople.

## Moderate-Term On-The-Job Training

This training usually occurs at the workplace and lasts from one to twelve months. Included in this category are pharmacy technicians, roofers, and insurance claims and policy processing clerks.

## Long-Term On-The-Job Training

This group, usually in the form of adult apprenticeship, require more than one year of on-the-job training, or combined work experience and formal classroom instruction. Included in this category are fire fighters, skilled trades people, and telecommunications line installers.

## Work Experience in a Related Occupation

Occupations in this category, many of which are first-line supervisory positions, require skills and experience gained in related jobs. Included in this category are first-line supervisors of retail workers, new account clerks, and construction and building inspectors.



### **Postsecondary Vocational Training**

These formal training programs last from a few weeks to more than a year, and are offered at vocational or technical schools. These programs lead to a certificate or award, but not to a degree. Included in this category are medical transcriptionists, chiefs, and automotive mechanics.

### **Associate Degree**

This degree usually requires two years of full-time academic work beyond high school. Most associate degree programs are at technical or community colleges. Included in this category are paralegals, dental hygienists, and electrical engineering technicians.

### **Bachelor's Degree**

This degree requires four or five years of full-time academic work at a college or university. Included in this category are computer systems analysts, elementary school teachers, and accountants.

### **Master's Degree**

This degree requires one to two years of full-time study beyond a bachelor's degree. Included in this category are occupational therapists, epidemiologists, and rehabilitation counselors.

### **Doctoral Degree**

This degree usually requires at least three years of full-time study beyond a bachelor's degree. A doctoral degree is often needed to teach at the university level or to do advanced research in a business, government, or academic setting. Included in this category are university professors, clinical psychologists, and computer research scientists.

### **First Professional Degree**

This degree typically requires at least three years of full-time study beyond a bachelor's degree. It includes degrees from law and medical schools. Included in this category are lawyers, physicians, and pharmacists.

### **Bachelor's or Higher Degree Plus Work Experience**

Occupations in this category require a bachelor's or higher degree in addition to work experience in a related occupation. Most of these occupations are managerial or executive positions. Included in this category are financial managers, purchasing managers, and education administrators.

## Projections Data Available on the Website

This publication provides a brief summary of the 2006-2016 employment projections. To view the entire projections menu, please visit our site at

[http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea/employment\\_projections/long\\_term\\_projections.htm](http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea/employment_projections/long_term_projections.htm)

On the site you will find the following projections products:

### Projections by Industry:

- List of detailed industry projections
- Largest industries
- Fastest growing industries
- Industries adding the most number of new jobs

### Projections by Occupation:

- List of detailed occupational projections
- Occupations with the most average annual openings
- Fastest growing occupations
- Occupations adding the most number of new jobs
- Occupations with the most job openings by education and training categories.
- Healthcare and information technology occupations

## Additional Resources

### WI Department of Workforce Development

<http://dwd.wisconsin.gov>

- Training and employment assistance
- Equal rights protection
- Unemployment insurance process
- Vocational rehabilitation services
- Worker's compensation issues

### Office of Economic Advisors

<http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea>

- *Annual County Profiles*: snapshots of the labor market in every Wisconsin county
- *Data Dashboard*: most current labor force data for 11 Workforce Development Areas in Wisconsin
- *Economic Indicators*: monthly-updated set of 22 data series measuring Wisconsin's economic conditions
- *Employment Projections*: job outlook in Wisconsin's industries and occupations. Projections are developed for the state and for Workforce Development Areas.

### Wisconsin's WORKnet

<http://worknet.wisconsin.gov>

- Unemployment rates and labor force estimates
- Occupational wage data
- Industry employment data
- Employer information by county, industry, and occupation

### Wisconsin Job Centers

<http://www.wisconsinjobcenter.org>

Toll-free: 1-888-258-9966

- Employers can list job openings electronically
- Information on education and training programs
- Links to the unemployment insurance system.

### Wisconsin JobNet

<http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/jobnet/mapWI.htm>

- Allows employers to post job openings and job seekers to find job opportunities
- Available for use anywhere through the Internet connection or at any job center in Wisconsin.



## Acknowledgments

Thank you to the following people who served on the Projections Panel advisory board. This panel of economists and analysts from government, business, and academia provided their inputs for 42 key industries. Panel members' feedback was incorporated into industrial employment projections.

- Panel Leader: Victoria Udalova, Economist  
Office of Economic Advisors  
Department of Workforce Development
- Randy Cray, Ph.D.  
Division of Business and Economics  
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
- Dale Feinauer, Ph.D.  
College of Business  
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
- Professor Gary Green  
Department of Rural Sociology  
University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Eric Grosso, Economist  
Office of Economic Advisors  
Department of Workforce Development
- Dr. Dennis Redovich, Director  
Center for Study of Jobs and Education in  
Wisconsin and the U.S.
- Joseph Tumpach, Research Analyst  
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- Professor Richard Tyson  
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University of Wisconsin-Stout
- Karin Wells, Ph.D.  
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges  
And Universities
- Dennis Winters, Chief Economist  
Office of Economic Advisors  
Department of Workforce Development

## 2010 Meeting Schedule

### BOARD OF REGENTS

#### Resolution:

That the Board of Regents adopts the attached meeting schedule for 2010.

## 2010 REGENT MEETING SCHEDULE

February 4 and 5, 2010: In Madison

April 8 and 9, 2010: Hosted by UW Colleges

May 6, 2010: One Day Meeting in Madison

June 10 and 11, 2010: At UW-Milwaukee (Annual Budget)

August 19 and 20, 2010: In Madison (Biennial Budget)

October 7 and 8, 2010: At UW-Oshkosh

November 4, 2010: One Day Meeting in Madison

December 9 and 10, 2010: Hosted by UW-Madison

2009-10 Operating Budget  
including Rates for Academic Tuition,  
Segregated Fees, Textbook Rental,  
Room and Board, and Apartments;  
Academic Tuition Refund  
Policy and Schedule; and Annual  
Distribution Adjustments

BOARD OF REGENTS

Resolution B.

That, upon the recommendation of the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the 2009-10 operating budget be approved, including rates for academic tuition, segregated fees, textbook rental, room and board, and apartments; the tuition refund policy and schedule; and annual distribution adjustments as attached in the document 2009-10 Operating Budget and Fee Schedules, July, 2009. The 2009-10 amounts are:

GPR	\$1,139,816,724	23.4%
<u>Academic Tuition</u>	<u>\$1,051,408,117</u>	<u>21.6%</u>
Total GPR/Fees	\$2,191,224,841	45.0%
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$2,675,838,426</u>	<u>55.0%</u>
Total	\$4,867,063,267	100.0%

7/9/2009

B.



# **2009-10 Operating Budget and Fee Schedules**

The University of  
Wisconsin System  
July, 2009

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# 2009-10 OPERATING BUDGET AND FEE SCHEDULES

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## **2009-10 OPERATING BUDGET AND FEE SCHEDULES**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Wisconsin 2009-11 Biennial Budget is now final. That budget is the base upon which the University of Wisconsin System builds its 2009-10 Annual Operating Budget. The 2009-11 Biennial Budget has been particularly challenging with two major downward re-estimates of state revenue occurring since the beginning of the 2009 calendar year.

The Legislative Fiscal Bureau (LFB) estimated the state's budget deficit for the 2009-11 biennium to be \$6.6 billion. This deficit, which is tied to the recessionary economic climate and exacerbated by continuing weakness in both the housing and financial sectors, has resulted in unprecedented levels of budget cuts, as well as revenue enhancements to produce the constitutionally-required balanced budget. The 2009-11 Wisconsin State Budget includes budget cuts across most activities, including shared revenue and local aids for municipalities, funding for K-12 education, and reductions for higher education. For the UW System, the budget imposes a general \$100 million biennial reduction of state funds (GPR) and an additional 1% across-the-board reduction on most appropriations during the biennium. Together, these measures equate to a 5.2% GPR reduction. The budget also mandates furloughs for all state and UW employees for eight days (or a pro-rated amount for part-time employees) each year and rescinds a 2% salary increase that was planned for June 2009.

Wisconsin is not the only state experiencing a troubled economic climate and the resultant fiscal stress. Data from the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that 47 states<sup>1</sup> are confronting a budget shortfall for FY 2009 or FY 2010, and the cumulative deficit for these two years exceeds \$250 billion. For FY 2010, the cumulative gap exceeds \$140 billion, reflecting over 19% of states' FY 2009 general fund budgets. The sheer size of these deficits, both in dollars and as a relative proportion of the state budgets, have required states to reexamine all existing commitments, including those to students, the elderly, and families. Therefore, Wisconsin is not the only state forced to make reductions in higher education spending. Over half of all states implemented some higher education budget cuts for FY 2009 and, while most FY 2010 state budgets are not final, higher education funding remains on the table for additional reductions.

While many states are reducing, or at least considering reducing, funding for higher education, the methods under consideration for allocating those reductions vary widely (please note that these cuts are proposed, and have not been adopted at this time):

- The Governor has reduced funding for the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities by \$50 million each, reflecting more than a 7% cut in their respective appropriations, during the 2010-11 year. These cuts are in addition to legislative cuts;

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<sup>1</sup> Sources for data referenced in this section are the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) and various newspaper accounts. National figures are based upon May 2009 CBPP data, while state figures are from June 2009 newspaper accounts.

- Funding for the three major public universities in Iowa will be reduced by \$85 million for FY10;
- Funding for the University of California system will decrease by \$800 million, the California State system by \$480 million, and community colleges by almost \$600 million; the CalGrant student financial aid program will also be phased out;
- Michigan will reduce funding for student financial aid by \$140 million;
- The primary student financial aid program in Illinois (Monetary Award Program) will be reduced by approximately \$160 million;
- Pennsylvania will reduce funding for financial aid grants by \$45 million and cut funding for state related institutions such as Penn State, the University of Pittsburgh, Temple University and Lincoln University by 13%;
- Funding for New York's four university hospitals will decrease by \$25 million – in addition to the \$200 million reduction and mid-year tuition increase for SUNY during the current fiscal year.

Given the size of many of these cuts, it will be difficult for universities to manage these reductions in ways that do not impact students. Most universities have responded to these reductions with a combination of faculty/staff furloughs and layoffs, tuition increases (many in double-digits), and reductions in enrollments and scheduled courses. In addition, many states have used one-time federal stimulus monies to meet the Maintenance of Effort provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Unlike the University of Wisconsin, which did not receive any ARRA funds, these institutions will realize the full impact of their funding reductions in future budgets, when federal stimulus dollars are no longer available.

### Affordability

The state budget, as approved by the Governor, provides \$55 million for the Wisconsin Higher Education Grant (WHEG-UW) program for UW students during 2009-10, which maintains 2008-09 funding levels. The maximum WHEG award will not increase this year, which means that students with the most financial need will receive no additional financial aid through the WHEG program. Given this flat funding and an increase in the number of financial aid applicants, it is likely that a larger number of eligible students will not receive a WHEG award in 2009-10 compared to previous years.

The state budget does, however, provide \$4.1 million in 2009-10 for the UW System to support a new Tuition Increase Grant (TIG) financial aid program for resident undergraduate students from families with income of \$60,000 or less (the median family income for Wisconsin) who have unmet financial need, but have not received aid under the WHEG program. This funding, combined with a \$619 increase in the maximum award for the federal Pell Grants, should allow the UW System to provide additional financial aid to students whose families earn up to \$60,000, effectively holding them harmless from this year's general tuition increases.

A substantial portion of the 2009-10 funding for the WHEG and TIG programs will be provided through a one-time transfer from UW auxiliary balances. The state budget transfers \$17.25 million from UW auxiliaries to provide over 31% of funding for the WHEG program during 2009-10. The state will also transfer \$4.1 million from UW auxiliaries to support the TIG program in 2009-10, with most TIG funding in 2010-11 coming from state GPR.



This executive summary is divided into the following sections:

- I. 2009-10 GPR/Fee Changes
- II. 2009-10 Recommended Tuition Rates
- III. Auxiliary Operations and Other Funds

## I. 2009-10 GPR/FEE CHANGES

2009 Wisconsin Act 28, the 2009-11 biennial budget, removes \$64.7 million of GPR resources, along with \$34.5 million of tuition revenue from the UW System budget for 2009-10, a total decrease of \$99.2 million GPR/Fees. Changes in funding include:

### Reductions:

- ✓ -\$49.5 million in GPR for general base reduction, consisting of a \$65 million cut partially offset by a \$15.5 million transfer in funding from 2010-11.
- ✓ -\$10 million in GPR from the 1% across-the-board reductions.
- ✓ -\$3.1 million in GPR/Fee funding for utilities.
- ✓ -\$25.3 million (GPR/Fee) resulting from the rescission of the planned 2% salary increase in June 2009. This cut is offset by increases in funding included in standard budget adjustments (below).
- ✓ -\$37.7 million (GPR/Fee) reduction for required furlough days.
- ✓ -48.3 million in standard B-9 base adjustments for fringe benefits and continuing appropriation increases.

### Increases:

- ✓ \$53.3 million (GPR/Fee) for standard budget adjustments and cost to continue.
- ✓ \$588,000 (GPR) for minority and disadvantaged financial aid and the student technology fee.
- ✓ \$5.0 million (GPR/Fee) in funding to recruit and retain high demand faculty and academic staff.
- ✓ \$13.9 million (GPR) in debt service.
- ✓ \$2.0 million (GPR) in one-time funding for the Wisconsin Genomics Initiative

### GPR/Fee Funding Changes from 2008-09 to 2009-10

	GPR	Fees	Total
<b>2008-09 Operating Budget Document</b>	<b>\$1,189,756,579</b>	<b>\$980,981,001</b>	<b>\$2,170,737,580</b>
B-9 Base Changes	-\$23,478,323	-\$24,825,900	-\$48,304,223
Legislative Budget Changes	-\$7,433,956	19,618,899	\$12,184,943
Pay Plan Adjustments	-\$33,739,700	-\$29,302,800	-\$63,042,500
Academic Fee Continuing Appropriation Changes, including Credit Outreach		\$61,783,740	\$61,783,740
Estimated Health Insurance and Pay Plan	\$14,712,124	\$6,153,177	\$20,865,301
Temporary Use of Furlough Savings (Tuition share)		\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000
Additional Veterans Remissions Funds		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Tuition Offset to Base Reduction		\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
<b>Subtotal – 2009-10 Changes</b>	<b>-\$49,939,855</b>	<b>\$70,427,116</b>	<b>\$20,487,261</b>
<b>2009-10 Budget</b>	<b>\$1,139,816,724</b>	<b>\$1,051,408,117</b>	<b>\$2,191,224,841</b>

After pay plan and other adjustments, GPR will decrease by \$49.9 million (4.2%), and tuition revenue, resulting from standard tuition increases, differentials, and additional enrollments, will increase by \$70.4 million (7.2%). Table A-1 provides a detailed allocation of changes in GPR/Fee funding by institution from 2008-09 to 2009-10.

In addition to the GPR/Fee changes shown above, the biennial budget provided \$4 million of State SEG revenues annually for the Wisconsin BioEnergy Initiative and \$200,000 annually from normal school funds for scholarships and UW-Extension.

## II. 2009-10 RECOMMENDED ANNUAL TUITION RATES

The recommended tuition increases for 2009-10 will generate \$18 million to partially offset base budget cuts. The reallocation of \$17 million of tuition funds (due to state-imposed furloughs) will allow the UW System to move forward with most Growth Agenda goals and to minimize the impact of cuts and lapses on core services provided to students. An additional \$2 million of tuition will be used to cover the estimated cost of increases in veterans remissions and the UW's share of funding shortfalls for stipends to veterans. In 2008-09, the budget included \$18 million in funding for veterans remissions.

Using the \$17 million of tuition savings from furloughs for temporary reductions to cover portions of the required budget cuts in 2009-10 and 2010-11 may provide smoother tuition increases going forward. The furloughs will have ended and the base salary costs will need to be funded once more in 2011-12 along with other cost-to-continue items, health insurance increases and additional salary adjustments. Reallocating the \$17 million temporarily will reduce the impact of cuts and lapses on the institutions, improve service to current students, and allow lower, more predictable tuition increases in the 2009-10 fiscal year and beyond.

Concomitant with the requested increase in tuition are federal funding for the Pell grant, and a new Tuition Increase Grant program (described above) that will provide additional need-based aid to students whose families earn up to \$60,000, effectively holding them harmless from tuition increases this year. Additional financial aid will be provided by UW-Madison to assist students with need whose families earn up to \$80,000. As in 2008-09, additional private financial aid for low-income students will be available through the Fund for Wisconsin Scholars (FWS), which was founded through a \$175 million gift from John and Tashia Morgridge. During 2008-09, over 600 grants totaling more than \$2 million were allocated to students at UW institutions. The FWS will award approximately 3,000 grants ranging from \$1,800 to \$3,500 depending on student need during the 2009-10 school year for students attending a public post-secondary institution in Wisconsin.

Recommended tuition increases for resident undergraduate students are \$617 at UW-Madison, including the first year of a four-year \$250-per-year differential increase, \$359 at UW-Milwaukee, and \$280 at the UW Comprehensive universities. Consistent with recent Board practice, recommended tuition increases for most other student groups (e.g. nonresident undergraduates and resident graduate students) are at the same dollar amount as those for undergraduate resident students.

Tuition at the UW Colleges will remain frozen at 2006-07 rates. This is the third consecutive year of freezing these rates, maintaining a lower-cost entry point for Wisconsin citizens at 13 campuses across the state.

For the second consecutive year, a freeze of nonresident graduate tuition is recommended. Freezing nonresident graduate tuition will reduce the cost of providing remissions, and provide a boost to the research mission of UW System institutions. Tuition rates for nonresident graduate students are currently \$2,100 to \$3,300 higher at UW System institutions than at peer institutions. Nonresident graduate students provide critical support to research activities and provide classroom instruction as teaching assistants at UW System institutions, particularly at UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee. Providing nonresident tuition remissions are a must in order to compete for the best and brightest graduate students. This activity exceeds the state authorized tuition remission ceiling by millions of dollars annually, placing a significant financial burden on academic departments and a disincentive for faculty to seek research grants.

Tuition for undergraduate nonresident students will go up by the same dollar amount as resident undergraduate students. With these increases, tuition will be sufficient to cover the full costs of their education plus the equivalent of the average state support for a resident student. Providing competitive nonresident undergraduate tuition rates has been successful in increasing the number of both nonresident and resident students enrolled in the UW System. Data from Fall 2008 indicate that non-resident enrollment has grown by more than 2,678 headcount while resident enrollments are up by 2,289 since 2006-07. Increasing the number of nonresident undergraduate students provides additional resources to educate Wisconsin resident students.

The biennial budget includes a provision that will allow certain citizens of another country to pay resident tuition if they: (a) graduated from a Wisconsin high school or received a high school graduation equivalency declaration from this state; (b) were continuously present in this state for at least three years following the first day of attending a Wisconsin high school or immediately preceding the receipt of a declaration of equivalency of high school graduation; and (c) enroll in

a UW System institution or Wisconsin technical college and provide the institution or college with proof that they have filed or will file an application for a permanent resident visa with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services as soon as they are eligible. This provision has been supported by the Board for many years.

### III. AUXILIARY OPERATIONS AND OTHER FUNDS

Recommended segregated fee rate increases for four-year institutions average 5.8% for 2009-10. Reasons for the rate increases include:

- Student approved facility enhancements at UW-Madison, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Stout, UW-Superior, and UW-Whitewater.
- Higher costs associated with student approved or initiated programs, and increases to the minimum wage were also factors. Table C-3 provides a more detailed explanation of segregated fee increases.

Recommended segregated fee increases at the UW Colleges average 4.4%. Increases are largely due to adding mental health services to campuses, student activity funding requirements, and adjustments to reflect enrollment changes.

Recommended Room and Board rates at the four year institutions increased an average of 5.3%. Increases are primarily attributed to the following:

- New and renovated residence halls and facility maintenance projects at UW-La Crosse, UW-River Falls, UW-Stevens Point, UW-Superior, and UW-Whitewater.
- Facility maintenance projects at UW-Milwaukee and UW-Platteville.
- New meal plan programs and/or extended service hours at UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-Stevens Point, and UW-Superior.

A new table has been included in the budget document this year that consolidates tuition, room and board rates, and segregated fees. This schedule is designed to show the total cost of education for a typical freshman who lives in a dormitory and participates in the meal plan. This schedule also includes the number of students at each institution who are expected to participate in the meal plan and contract for rooms. In most cases, these students represent less than 1/3 of the total headcount population at an institution. However, for those students, the average cost increase for 2009-10 is 5.9%, ranging from 3.3% at UW-Parkside to 10.0% at UW-Eau Claire.

The major driver of increases at UW-Eau Claire is a new all-access meal plan that will be open to students from 7 am to 11 pm. This plan is expected to reduce expenditure of discretionary funds on snacks, beverages, and dining off campus and represent a more complete picture of student spending on food overall. Even with the 10.6% increase overall, UW-Eau Claire's consolidated costs will remain in the middle of that of its sister UW System institutions.

The 2009-10 auxiliary operations budget includes adjustments covering increased compensation (institutions are required to lapse to the state general fund amounts associated with the 2% pay plan that was planned to begin in June 2009 but later rescinded), increases to the minimum wage, supplies and expenses, added health care costs, new services, additional capital expenditures, and a required 1% reduction of \$5.2 million that the UW System will need to lapse back to the state annually in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Planned expenditures will increase 10.1% in 2009-10 to \$693

million. In addition, auxiliary operations are required to lapse \$23.25 million this biennium to fund increases to WHEG-UW and the Tuition Increase Grants (TIG).

Total Other Funds, which include auxiliaries, federal and private gifts, grants, and contracts, other operating receipts, noncredit instruction, and trust funds, will increase \$114.9 million. This is a 4.49% increase over 2008-09, and will support 55.0% of the total budget. The UW-System is required to lapse \$8.8 million annually in program revenue funds for the 1% Across-the-Board reductions, including the \$5.2 million in auxiliary funds. Another \$8.0 million of program revenue funding will lapse back to the state for furloughs, and \$5.4 million for the rescinded 2% pay plan.

<b>A. CHANGES IN FUNDING</b>
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**TABLE A-1**  
**University of Wisconsin System**  
**FY 2009-10 Annual Budget**  
**Changes By Institution**  
**GPR/Fees**

	2008-09 GPR/Fees	Recruitment and Retention	Compensation	Tuition Targets and Differential Tuition	Financial Aid	Utilities/ Debt Service	1% Across-the- Board Reduction	Government Efficiency Reduction	8 Day Furlough	Tuition Offset	Other <sup>1</sup>	2009-10 GPR/Fees	Total Change
Madison	663,123,751	2,065,194	3,612,235	11,740,364	297,909	(1,674,191)	(3,690,406)	(15,596,247)	(12,606,780)	13,107,500	1,837,716	662,217,045	(906,706)
Milwaukee	218,936,482	484,812	658,318	5,123,065	119,324	3,032,276	(1,217,610)	(5,946,018)	(4,368,747)	4,648,000	16,043	221,485,945	2,549,463
Eau Claire	73,641,126	154,572	278,652		13,569	966,257	(378,109)	(2,280,422)	(1,402,595)	1,743,000	(204)	72,735,846	(905,280)
Green Bay	39,699,139	61,261	126,848		34,813	75,092	(235,262)	(1,149,972)	(674,241)	840,000	2,295	38,779,973	(919,166)
La Crosse	62,762,195	135,504	155,186		6,350	864,443	(322,236)	(1,861,693)	(1,113,735)	1,452,500	(16,373)	62,062,141	(700,054)
Oshkosh	74,254,508	151,732	247,405	689,235	17,311	1,144,965	(386,626)	(2,061,383)	(1,375,681)	1,669,500	(18,946)	74,332,020	77,512
Parkside	37,417,571	62,884	130,048		24,098	32,511	(213,237)	(1,039,821)	(642,221)	798,000	(6,774)	36,563,059	(854,512)
Platteville	47,486,771	98,991	144,952	5,429,891	37,122	1,172,837	(285,355)	(1,346,539)	(751,079)	983,500	(20,694)	52,950,397	5,463,626
River Falls	42,694,487	93,311	130,597	287,500	(5,893)	453,631	(222,768)	(1,254,303)	(830,332)	987,000	36,001	42,369,231	(325,256)
Stevens Point	63,603,027	131,447	216,320	(280,020)	4,754	1,344,066	(361,158)	(1,922,125)	(1,175,105)	1,449,000	(35,250)	62,974,956	(628,071)
Stout	59,981,596	114,002	212,156		39,200	866,886	(302,397)	(1,796,774)	(1,040,539)	1,319,500	26,563	59,420,193	(561,403)
Superior	24,338,506	43,410	78,683	(26,500)	2,305	659,346	(122,656)	(627,144)	(421,167)	525,000	(14,556)	24,435,227	96,721
Whitewater	67,351,752	149,703	190,387	624,400	(33,880)	1,520,341	(337,582)	(1,948,691)	(1,273,682)	1,494,500	(25,921)	67,711,327	359,575
Colleges	53,812,979	123,739	169,565		2,118	338,484	(314,329)	(1,881,000)	(1,101,201)	1,330,000	(102,884)	52,377,471	(1,435,508)
Extension	83,924,703	186,438	443,769			18,140	(356,316)	(2,067,125)	(1,868,255)	1,519,000	4,452,918	86,253,272	2,328,569
System Admin./Systemwide	75,384,174		166,497	13,357,452		17,316	(417,421)	(1,546,677)	(302,647)	1,134,000	1,277,546	89,070,240	13,686,066
System Total-Excl. Fringe Benefits	1,688,412,767	4,057,000	6,961,618	36,945,387	559,100	10,832,400	(9,163,468)	(44,325,934)	(30,948,007)	35,000,000	7,407,480	1,705,738,343	17,325,576
Fringe Benefits	482,324,813	943,000	7,243,067	7,776,716			(945,332)	(5,174,066)	(6,799,493)		117,793	485,486,498	3,161,685
System Total	2,170,737,580	5,000,000	14,204,685	44,722,103	559,100	10,832,400	(10,108,800)	(49,500,000)	(37,747,500)	35,000,000	7,525,273	2,191,224,841	20,487,261

1- Includes \$4.6 million for credit extension, \$2 million for Wisconsin Genomics Initiative, \$.57 million for a shift from fringe benefits, \$.16 million for space rental costs, and \$.1 million for the student technology fee.

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM**  
**2009-10 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF TUITION, SEGREGATED FEES, AND ROOM AND BOARD**  
**Reflecting the Typical Costs of a Resident Freshman Living on Campus**  
**Doctoral and Comprehensive Universities**

Campus	FY10 Tuition	Change	FY10 Seg Fee	Change	FY10 Room Rate	Change	FY10 Meal Plan	Change	FY10 Total	Total Increase	Total % Increase	# of Rm Contracts	# of Meal Plans	Fall Headcount
Madison (1)	\$7,296	\$617	\$1,014	\$128	\$4,584	\$173	\$2,573	\$75	\$15,467	\$993	6.9%	6,808	6,808	41,757
Milwaukee	\$6,890	\$359	\$812	\$38	\$4,136	\$260	\$2,600	\$190	\$14,438	\$847	6.2%	2,597	3,095	29,271
Eau Claire	\$5,527	\$317	\$922	\$137	\$2,830	\$100	\$2,800	\$570	\$12,078	\$1,094	10.0%	3,571	3,450	10,780
Green Bay	\$5,364	\$280	\$1,250	\$26	\$3,400	\$100	\$1,600	\$200	\$11,614	\$606	5.5%	493	775	6,088
La Crosse (2)	\$6,425	\$782	\$904	\$56	\$3,240	\$110	\$2,390	\$100	\$12,959	\$1,048	8.8%	2,865	2,541	9,358
Oshkosh	\$5,477	\$283	\$872	\$29	\$3,440	\$120	\$2,424	\$24	\$12,213	\$456	3.9%	3,079	3,412	12,251
Parkside	\$5,364	\$280	\$912	-\$72	\$3,800	\$110	\$1,950	\$70	\$12,026	\$388	3.3%	869	929	5,167
Platteville	\$5,466	\$282	\$848	\$25	\$3,016	\$116	\$1,986	\$77	\$11,316	\$500	4.6%	2,623	3,081	7,512
River Falls	\$5,436	\$280	\$954	\$33	\$3,238	\$154	\$2,092	\$70	\$11,720	\$537	4.8%	2,480	2,780	6,555
Stevens Point	\$5,364	\$280	\$1,031	\$50	\$3,336	\$188	\$2,276	\$244	\$12,007	\$762	6.8%	3,050	3,123	8,880
Stout (3)	\$5,507	\$222	\$739	\$85	\$3,200	\$0	\$2,136	\$166	\$11,582	\$473	4.3%	3,036	3,056	8,811
Superior	\$5,571	\$280	\$1,165	\$97	\$2,960	\$86	\$2,125	\$215	\$11,821	\$678	6.1%	580	485	2,800
Whitewater	\$5,551	\$289	\$801	\$35	\$3,072	\$152	\$1,956	\$36	\$11,380	\$512	4.7%	3,549	3,669	10,783
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$350</b>		<b>\$51</b>		<b>\$128</b>		<b>\$157</b>		<b>\$684</b>	<b>5.8%</b>			

(1) The UW-Madison tuition rate includes \$250 for the Madison Initiative.

(2) The UW-La Crosse tuition rate is for students starting at UW-La Crosse in Fall 2009. Students starting before Fall 2009 pay a lower rate as part of the Growth, Quality, and Access differential tuition program.

(3) UW-Stout is the only UW institution to charge a per-credit tuition rate. The full-time tuition rate shown is the per-credit rate multiplied by the average resident undergraduate credit load in Fall 2008. The actual tuition increase paid by a student will vary based on the number of credits taken.

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM**  
**2009-10 CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF TUITION, SEGREGATED FEES, AND ROOM AND BOARD**  
**Reflecting the Typical Costs of a Resident Freshman Living on Campus**  
**UW Colleges**

UW Colleges	FY10 Tuition	Change	FY10 Seg Fee	Change	FY10 Room Rate	Change	FY10 Meal Plan	Change	FY10 Total	Total Increase	Total % Increase	# of Room Contracts	# of Meal Plans	Fall Headcount
Baraboo	\$4,268	\$0	\$385	\$12					\$4,653	\$12	0.3%			
Barron	\$4,268	\$0	\$300	\$10					\$4,568	\$10	0.2%			
Fond du Lac	\$4,268	\$0	\$326	\$10					\$4,594	\$10	0.2%			
Fox Valley	\$4,268	\$0	\$238	\$8					\$4,506	\$8	0.2%			
Manitowoc	\$4,268	\$0	\$311	\$14					\$4,579	\$14	0.3%			
Marathon	\$4,268	\$0	\$271	\$9	\$2,725	\$75	\$1,486	\$69	\$8,750	\$153	1.8%	150	150	1,380
Marinette	\$4,268	\$0	\$287	\$19					\$4,555	\$19	0.4%			
Marshfield	\$4,268	\$0	\$339	\$7					\$4,607	\$7	0.2%			
Richland	\$4,268	\$0	\$343	\$43					\$4,611	\$43	0.9%			
Rock Cty	\$4,268	\$0	\$304	\$14					\$4,572	\$14	0.3%			
Sheboygan	\$4,268	\$0	\$275	\$0					\$4,543	\$0	0.0%			
Washington	\$4,268	\$0	\$325	\$11					\$4,593	\$11	0.2%			
Waukesha	\$4,268	\$0	\$298	\$10					\$4,566	\$10	0.2%			



<p><b>B. ACADEMIC TUITION AND REFUND POLICY AND SCHEDULE</b></p>
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## **2009-10 TUITION RATES**

**Recommended Tuition Increases:** Recommended tuition increases for resident undergraduate students are \$617 at UW-Madison, \$359 at UW-Milwaukee, and \$280 at the UW Comprehensive universities for the 2009-10 academic year. The UW-Madison tuition increase includes \$250 for the first year of the recently approved undergraduate tuition differential. Consistent with recent Board practice, recommended tuition increases for many other student groups are at the same dollar amount as those for undergraduate resident students.

The recommendation for the UW Colleges is to keep tuition at 2006-07 rates. This would be the third consecutive year of no increase in UW Colleges tuition, and would provide a lower-cost entry point for students at 13 campuses across the state.

For the second consecutive year, a freeze of nonresident graduate tuition at 2007-08 rates is recommended. Freezing nonresident graduate tuition will reduce the cost of providing remissions, and provide a boost to the research mission of UW System institutions. Tuition rates for nonresident graduate students are currently \$2,100 to \$3,300 higher at UW System institutions than at peer institutions. Nonresident graduate students provide critical support to research activities and provide classroom instruction as teaching assistants at UW System institutions, particularly at UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee. Providing nonresident tuition remissions are a must in order to compete for the best and brightest graduate students. This activity exceeds the state authorized tuition remission ceiling by millions of dollars annually, placing a significant financial burden on academic departments and a disincentive for faculty to seek research grants.

**Peer Comparisons:** The following table summarizes the distance to the peer median for UW System institutions in 2008-09, and the proposed changes for 2009-10. The table includes both tuition and segregated fees. The combination of tuition and segregated fees at UW System universities has been significantly lower than at peer institutions, and will remain so in 2009-10.

<b>2008-09 PEER GROUP TUITION AND SEGREGATED FEE COMPARISONS</b>				
	<b><u>Tuition and Segregated Fees</u></b>	<b><u>Peer Group Midpoint</u></b>	<b><u>Distance From Peer Midpoint</u></b>	<b><u>Proposed 2009-10 Change</u></b>
<b><u>UW-MADISON</u></b>				
Resident Undergraduate	\$7,564	\$9,476	-\$1,911	\$745
Nonresident Undergraduate	\$21,564	\$23,996	-\$2,432	\$1,245
Resident Graduate	\$10,018	\$10,885	-\$867	\$495
Nonresident Graduate	\$24,940	\$22,782	\$2,158	\$128
<b><u>UW-MILWAUKEE</u></b>				
Resident Undergraduate	\$7,305	\$8,191	-\$886	\$398
Nonresident Undergraduate	\$17,033	\$18,858	-\$1,825	\$398
Resident Graduate	\$9,600	\$10,581	-\$981	\$398
Nonresident Graduate	\$23,626	\$20,771	\$2,855	\$38
<b><u>UW COMPRHENSIVES</u></b>				
Resident Undergraduate	\$5,984	\$7,676	-\$1,686	\$208 to \$390
Nonresident Undergraduate	\$13,557	\$14,745	-\$1,187	\$208 to \$390
Resident Graduate	\$7,326	\$7,900	-\$574	\$208 to \$390
Nonresident Graduate	\$17,671	\$14,427	\$3,244	-\$72 to \$110

Projected Peer Increases: The following table summarizes 2009-10 estimated academic year tuition and dollar increases over 2008-09 actual academic year tuition for UW-Madison and its peer institutions that have already set tuition rates for 2009-10. UW-Madison's tuition would be the second or third lowest among Big Ten institutions. Tuition at Ohio State will not be increasing because the state provided funding to offset the need for a tuition increase. Peer institution tuition increases for UW-Milwaukee and UW Comprehensive universities are not available at this time.

<b>UW-MADISON 2009-10 RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE <i>TUITION</i> COMPARISON*</b>		
	<b><u>Dollar Increase</u></b>	<b><u>Tuition</u></b>
Illinois	\$240	\$9,482
Indiana	\$368	\$7,737
Iowa	\$234	\$5,782
Michigan	\$622	\$11,470
Ohio State	\$0	\$7,983
Michigan State	\$510	\$10,316
UW-Madison	\$617	\$7,296

\* Rates shown are for new, entering students. The UW-Madison rate includes the \$250 differential tuition.

Law School Tuition: Recommended tuition for UW-Madison Law School students will increase by an additional \$1,200 for resident and nonresident students, or \$1,567 in total. During the 2009-10 fiscal year one-third of the additional funding would be used for Financial Aid, one-third for faculty hiring likely in the areas of Business Policy and Law & Science, and one-third for student services, particularly in the Career Services Office. Current Law School tuition rates are considerably lower than rates at peer institutions.

School of Pharmacy Tuition: Tuition for resident students in the School of Pharmacy is recommended to increase by the same percentage as resident undergraduate students, and tuition for nonresidents would increase by the same dollar amount. The additional funding will be used to enhance and support clerkship sites located throughout Wisconsin with a focus on rural parts of the state. This will help address key areas of pharmacist shortages. The funding will also provide additional support for laboratory courses and student services.

Remissions Programs for Veterans: This is the fifth year of the Wisconsin GI Bill, which provides tuition remissions to veterans and the children and spouses of deceased or disabled veterans. In 2008-09, UW institutions had to forgo \$21.6 million in revenue through Wisconsin GI Bill remissions. The Board increased tuition by three percent last year to offset the expected cost of these remissions. Based on the data available, remissions and associated costs are expected to be between \$18 and \$22 million in 2009-10 after federal reimbursement of tuition for some veterans. **Because the state did not provide adequate GPR funding to fully support the program in 2009-10, the tuition revenue from the three percent increase approved as part of the 2008-09 tuition increase is still needed to support the Wisconsin GI Bill.**

Tuition Tables: The recommended 2009-10 tuition schedule is shown in Table B-1. Table B-2 lists all UW System differential tuition programs and rates for 2009-10. A description of these programs is provided in Appendix A. The 2010 summer session tuition schedule is shown in Table B-3. Table B-4 shows the consolidated schedule of tuition and segregated fees for 2009-10. The UW System tuition refund policy and schedule follows on pages B-8 and B-9.

TABLE B-1

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM  
PROPOSED 2009-10  
TUITION SCHEDULE EXCLUDING TUITION DIFFERENTIALS  
FOR FULL ACADEMIC YEAR**

		2009-10 TUITION			
	2008-09 TUITION	ANNUAL TUITION	SEMESTER TUITION	DOLLAR INCREASE (Academic Year)	SEMESTER INCREASE
<b>UW-MADISON</b>					
<b><u>Resident</u></b>					
Undergraduate	\$6,678	\$7,046	\$3,523	\$367	\$184
Graduate	\$9,132	\$9,500	\$4,750	\$367	\$184
Business Masters	\$10,588	\$10,956	\$5,478	\$367	\$184
Law School	\$13,840	\$15,408	\$7,704	\$1,567	\$784
Medical School	\$22,212	\$22,580	\$11,290	\$367	\$184
Veterinary School	\$16,330	\$16,697	\$8,349	\$367	\$184
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>					
Undergraduate	\$20,928	\$21,295	\$10,648	\$367	\$184
Graduate	\$24,054	\$24,054	\$12,027	\$0	\$0
Business Masters	\$25,678	\$25,678	\$12,839	\$0	\$0
Law School	\$33,764	\$35,332	\$17,666	\$1,567	\$784
Medical School	\$33,336	\$33,704	\$16,852	\$367	\$184
Veterinary School	\$24,402	\$24,769	\$12,385	\$367	\$184
<b>UW-MILWAUKEE</b>					
<b><u>Resident</u></b>					
Undergraduate	\$6,531	\$6,890	\$3,445	\$359	\$180
Graduate	\$8,827	\$9,186	\$4,593	\$359	\$180
Business Masters	\$10,220	\$10,580	\$5,290	\$359	\$180
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>					
Undergraduate	\$16,260	\$16,619	\$8,309	\$359	\$180
Graduate	\$22,852	\$22,852	\$11,426	\$0	\$0
Business Masters	\$24,316	\$24,316	\$12,158	\$0	\$0
<b>UW COMPREHENSIVE UNIVERSITIES</b>					
<b><u>Resident</u></b>					
Undergraduate	\$5,084	\$5,364	\$2,682	\$280	\$140
Graduate	\$6,426	\$6,706	\$3,353	\$280	\$140
Business Masters	\$6,980	\$7,260	\$3,630	\$280	\$140
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>					
Undergraduate	\$12,657	\$12,937	\$6,468	\$280	\$140
Graduate	\$16,771	\$16,771	\$8,386	\$0	\$0
Business Masters	\$17,351	\$17,351	\$8,676	\$0	\$0
<b>UW COLLEGES</b>					
<b><u>Resident</u></b>					
	\$4,268	\$4,268	\$2,134	\$0	\$0
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>					
	\$11,252	\$11,252	\$5,626	\$0	\$0

Refer to Table B-2 for tuition rates of the differential tuition programs previously approved by the Board of Regents.

Tuition rate shown in this table have been rounded to the dollar. Campus fee schedules and student billing statements will include actual rates that will be within a dollar of these rates.

TABLE B-2

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM**  
**PROPOSED 2009-10**  
**DIFFERENTIAL TUITION SCHEDULE**  
**(for semester rate, divide academic year by 2)**

	2009-10		2009-10
	ACADEMIC YEAR	SEMESTER	SUMMER SESSION
	TUITION	TUITION	TUITION (a)
<b>UW-MADISON</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$7,296	\$3,648	\$1,824
Bachelor's of Business Administration	\$8,296	\$4,148	\$2,074
Certificate in Business	\$7,596	\$3,798	\$1,899
Engineering	\$8,296	\$4,148	\$2,074
Pharmacy	\$12,908	\$6,454	\$3,227
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$22,045	\$11,023	\$5,511
Bachelor's of Business Administration	\$23,046	\$11,523	\$5,761
Certificate in Business	\$22,345	\$11,173	\$5,586
Engineering	\$23,046	\$11,523	\$5,761
Pharmacy	\$25,365	\$12,683	\$6,341
<b>UW-MILWAUKEE</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Communication Science & Disorders	\$11,023	\$5,512	\$2,756
Occupational Therapy	\$11,023	\$5,512	\$2,756
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Midwest Student Exchange - Undergraduate	\$10,336	\$5,168	
Midwest Student Exchange - Graduate	\$13,779	\$6,889	\$3,445
Communication Science & Disorders	\$27,423	\$13,711	\$6,856
Occupational Therapy	\$27,423	\$13,711	\$6,856
<b><u>Resident and Nonresident Students (b)</u></b>			
College of Business Administration	\$20	\$20	\$20
College of Engineering and Applied Science	\$20	\$20	\$20
College of Nursing	\$30	\$30	\$30
Peck School of the Arts	\$21	\$21	\$21
Department of Architecture 100 Level Courses	\$11	\$11	\$11
Dept of Architecture 200-800 Level Courses	\$41	\$41	\$41
<b>UW-EAU CLAIRE</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$5,527	\$2,763	\$1,382
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$13,100	\$6,550	\$3,275
Return to Wisconsin Program	\$9,865	\$4,933	\$2,466
Midwest Student Exchange - Undergraduate	\$8,209	\$4,104	\$2,052
<b>UW-LA CROSSE</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate (Enrolled Prior to Fall 2008)	\$5,424	\$2,712	\$1,356
Undergraduate (Enrolled After Fall 2008)	\$6,425	\$3,212	\$1,606
Graduate	\$6,767	\$3,383	\$1,880
Occupational Therapy	\$8,108	\$4,054	\$2,252
Business Masters	\$7,321	\$3,660	\$2,034
Physical Therapy/Physician Assistant	\$8,108	\$4,054	\$2,252
Physical Therapy - Doctoral Program	\$9,186	\$4,593	\$2,296
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate (Enrolled Prior to Fall 2008)	\$12,997	\$6,499	\$3,249
Undergraduate (Enrolled After Fall 2008)	\$13,998	\$6,999	\$3,499
Return to Wisconsin (Enrolled Prior to Fall 2008)	\$9,763	\$4,882	\$2,441
Return to Wisconsin (Enrolled After Fall 2008)	\$10,763	\$5,382	\$2,691
Midwest Student Exchange - UG (Prior to Fall 2008)	\$8,106	\$4,053	\$2,027
Midwest Student Exchange - UG (After Fall 2008)	\$9,107	\$4,553	\$2,277
Graduate	\$16,832	\$8,416	\$4,676
Midwest Student Exchange - Graduate	\$10,120	\$5,060	\$2,811
Occupational Therapy	\$20,186	\$10,093	\$5,607
Business Masters	\$17,412	\$8,706	\$4,837
Midwest Student Exchange - Bus Masters	\$10,951	\$5,475	\$3,042
Physical Therapy/Physician Assistant	\$20,186	\$10,093	\$5,607
Physical Therapy - Doctoral Program	\$22,852	\$11,426	\$5,713
<b>UW-OSHKOSH</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$5,477	\$2,739	\$1,369
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$13,050	\$6,525	\$3,263
Return to Wisconsin Program	\$9,816	\$4,908	\$2,454
Midwest Student Exchange - Undergraduate	\$8,159	\$4,080	\$2,040

TABLE B-2 (Continued)

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM**  
**PROPOSED 2009-10**  
**DIFFERENTIAL TUITION SCHEDULE**  
**(for semester rate, divide academic year by 2)**

	2009-10		2009-10
	ACADEMIC YEAR	SEMESTER	SUMMER SESSION
	TUITION	TUITION	TUITION (a)
<b>UW-PLATTEVILLE</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate Academic/Support Services	\$5,466	\$2,733	\$1,366
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate Tri-State Initiative	\$9,466	\$4,733	\$2,366
Midwest Student Exchange Program Undergraduate	\$8,148	\$4,074	\$2,037
Undergraduate Academic/Support Services	\$13,039	\$6,519	\$3,260
<b>UW-RIVER FALLS</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$5,436	\$2,718	\$1,359
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$13,009	\$6,504	\$3,252
Return to Wisconsin Program	\$9,774	\$4,887	\$2,444
<b>UW-STEVENS POINT</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Collaborative Audiology	\$9,500	\$4,750	\$2,375
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Collaborative Audiology	\$24,054	\$12,027	\$6,014
<b>UW-STOUT</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate - Per Credit Tuition	\$199	\$199	\$199
Graduate - Per Credit Tuition	\$322	\$322	\$322
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate - Per Credit Tuition	\$457	\$457	\$457
Midwest Student Exchange - Undergraduate Per Credit	\$294	\$294	\$294
Graduate - Per Credit Tuition	\$519	\$519	\$519
Midwest Student Exchange - Graduate Per Credit	\$476	\$476	\$476
<b>UW-SUPERIOR</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Library Differential/Expanded Career Services	\$5,571	\$2,785	\$1,393
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$13,144	\$6,572	\$3,286
Midwest Student Exchange - Undergraduate	\$8,253	\$4,126	\$2,063
<b>UW-WHITEWATER</b>			
<b><u>Resident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$5,551	\$2,776	\$1,388
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Undergraduate	\$13,124	\$6,562	\$3,281
Return to Wisconsin Program	\$9,890	\$4,945	\$2,473
Midwest Student Exchange - Undergraduate	\$8,233	\$4,117	\$2,058
<b>UW COLLEGES SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b>			
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Midwest Student Exchange	\$6,402	\$3,201	\$1,601
<b>UW COMP SPECIAL PROGRAMS (c )</b>			
<b><u>Nonresident</u></b>			
Return to Wisconsin Program	\$9,702	\$4,851	\$2,426
Midwest Student Exchange - Undergraduate	\$8,046	\$4,023	\$2,011
Midwest Student Exchange - Graduate	\$10,059	\$5,029	\$2,794
Midwest Student Exchange - Business Masters	\$10,890	\$5,445	\$3,025

\*The Board of Regents approved a phased in per-credit tuition model for UW-Stout to accompany its mandatory laptop computer initiative; in 2007-08, all students who entered in Fall 2002 or after will be assessed on a per-credit basis; students who entered before Fall 2002 will continue under the previous plateau model. The mandatory laptop computer initiative only applies to undergraduate students.

(a) Represents tuition for a "full-time" summer session student, which is defined as half of the full-time academic year semester load.

(b) These per credit amounts are in addition to the regular per credit tuition for students taking courses in these disciplines.

(c) The program rate for Comprehensive campuses without differentials.

Tuition rates shown in this table have been rounded to the dollar. Campus fee schedules and student billing statements will include actual rates that will be within a dollar of these rates .

TABLE B-3

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM  
RECOMMENDED 2010 SUMMER SESSION  
TUITION SCHEDULE (a)**

	<u>2009 Tuition</u>	<u>Proposed 2010 Tuition</u>
<b>UW-MADISON (b)</b>		
<u>Resident</u>		
Undergraduate	\$1,670	\$1,761
Graduate	\$2,283	\$2,375
Business Masters	\$2,647	\$2,739
Law School	\$3,460	\$3,552
<u>Nonresident</u>		
Undergraduate	\$5,232	\$5,324
Graduate	\$6,014	\$6,014
Business Masters	\$6,420	\$6,420
Law School	\$8,441	\$8,533
<b>UW-MILWAUKEE (b)</b>		
<u>Resident</u>		
Undergraduate	\$1,633	\$1,723
Graduate	\$2,207	\$2,296
Business Masters	\$2,555	\$2,645
<u>Nonresident</u>		
Undergraduate	\$4,065	\$4,155
Graduate	\$5,713	\$5,713
Business Masters	\$6,079	\$6,079
<b>UW COMPREHENSIVE UNIVERSITIES GENERAL RATES (b)</b>		
<u>Resident</u>		
Undergraduate	\$1,271	\$1,341
Graduate (c)	\$1,785	\$1,863
Business Masters	\$1,939	\$2,017
<u>Nonresident</u>		
Undergraduate	\$3,164	\$3,234
Graduate (c)	\$4,659	\$4,659
Business Masters	\$4,820	\$4,820
<b>UW COLLEGES</b>		
<u>Resident</u>	\$1,067	\$1,067
<u>Nonresident</u>	\$2,813	\$2,813

- (a) The rates shown represent the tuition paid by a full-time summer session student, which is defined as one-half of the full-time semester load for the academic year.
- (b) Refer to Table B-2 for summer session tuition rates of differential tuition programs approved by the Board of
- (c) Graduate students at UW-Eau Claire, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Platteville, UW-River Falls, and UW-Superior pay tuition on a per credit basis.

Tuition rates shown in this table have been rounded to the dollar. Campus fee schedules and student billing statements will include actual rates that will be within a dollar of these rates.

TABLE B-4

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM**  
**CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF TUITION AND SEGREGATED FEES**  
**2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**(Some Segregated Fees Rounded To The Nearest Dollar)**

	ACADEMIC TUITION			SEGREGATED FEES PAID BY ALL STUDENTS (a)	TOTAL TUITION AND FEES		
	Residents	Nonresidents	Minnesota Reciprocity		Residents	Nonresidents	Minnesota Reciprocity
<b><u>DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES</u></b>							
<b><u>Undergraduate</u></b>							
Madison	\$7,296	\$22,045	NA	\$1,014	\$8,310	\$23,059	NA
Milwaukee	\$6,890	\$16,619	NA	\$812	\$7,702	\$17,431	NA
<b><u>Graduate</u></b>							
Madison	\$9,500	\$24,054	NA	\$1,014	\$10,514	\$25,068	NA
Milwaukee	\$9,186	\$22,852	NA	\$812	\$9,998	\$23,664	NA
Law	\$15,408	\$35,332	NA	\$1,014	\$16,422	\$36,346	NA
Medicine	\$22,580	\$33,704	NA	\$1,014	\$23,594	\$34,718	NA
Veterinary Medicine	\$16,697	\$24,769	NA	\$1,014	\$17,711	\$25,783	NA
<b><u>COMPREHENSIVE UNIVERSITIES GENERAL RATES</u></b>							
<b><u>Undergraduate</u></b>							
EAU CLAIRE	\$5,527	\$13,100	NA	\$922	\$6,449	\$14,022	NA
GREEN BAY	\$5,364	\$12,937	NA	\$1,250	\$6,614	\$14,187	NA
LA CROSSE	\$6,425	\$13,998	NA	\$904	\$7,329	\$14,902	NA
OSHKOSH	\$5,477	\$13,050	NA	\$872	\$6,349	\$13,922	NA
PARKSIDE	\$5,364	\$12,937	NA	\$912	\$6,276	\$13,849	NA
PLATTEVILLE	\$5,466	\$13,039	NA	\$848	\$6,314	\$13,887	NA
RIVER FALLS	\$5,436	\$13,009	NA	\$954	\$6,389	\$13,962	NA
STEVENS POINT	\$5,364	\$12,937	NA	\$1,031	\$6,394	\$13,967	NA
STOUT	\$5,507	\$12,727	NA	\$739	\$6,246	\$13,466	NA
SUPERIOR	\$5,571	\$13,144	NA	\$1,165	\$6,736	\$14,309	NA
WHITEWATER	\$5,551	\$13,124	NA	\$801	\$6,352	\$13,925	NA
<b><u>Graduate</u></b>							
EAU CLAIRE	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$922	\$7,628	\$17,693	NA
GREEN BAY	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$1,250	\$7,956	\$18,021	NA
LA CROSSE	\$6,767	\$16,832	NA	\$904	\$7,671	\$17,736	NA
OSHKOSH	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$872	\$7,578	\$17,643	NA
PARKSIDE	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$912	\$7,618	\$17,683	NA
PLATTEVILLE	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$848	\$7,554	\$17,619	NA
RIVER FALLS	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$954	\$7,659	\$17,725	NA
STEVENS POINT	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$1,031	\$7,736	\$17,802	NA
STOUT	\$7,397	\$11,235	NA	\$739	\$8,136	\$11,974	NA
SUPERIOR	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$1,165	\$7,871	\$17,936	NA
WHITEWATER	\$6,706	\$16,771	NA	\$801	\$7,507	\$17,572	NA
<b><u>UW COLLEGES</u></b>							
BARABOO/SAUK	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$385	\$4,653	\$11,637	NA
BARRON	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$300	\$4,568	\$11,552	NA
FOND DU LAC	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$326	\$4,594	\$11,578	NA
FOX VALLEY	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$238	\$4,506	\$11,490	NA
MANITOWOC	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$311	\$4,579	\$11,563	NA
MARATHON	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$271	\$4,539	\$11,522	NA
MARINETTE	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$287	\$4,555	\$11,539	NA
MARSHFIELD/WOOD	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$339	\$4,607	\$11,591	NA
RICHLAND	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$343	\$4,611	\$11,595	NA
ROCK	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$304	\$4,572	\$11,556	NA
SHEBOYGAN	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$275	\$4,543	\$11,526	NA
WASHINGTON	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$325	\$4,593	\$11,577	NA
WAUKESHA	\$4,268	\$11,252	NA	\$298	\$4,566	\$11,550	NA

(a) Excludes United Council of UW Student Government's Fee Assessment.

NA = not available

Tuition rates shown in this table have been rounded to the dollar. Campus fee schedules and student billing statements will include actual rates that will be within a dollar of these rates.



## UW System Tuition Refund Policy and Schedule

Refunds shall be made in accordance with Section Q. Refunds/Withdrawals/Drops and Attachment C of the Financial and Administrative Policy F44.

### Q. Refunds/Withdrawals/Drops

UW System institutions are responsible for complying with federal regulations governing participation in the student financial assistance programs authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. To the extent that these regulations require a larger refund to federal funding sources than the amount specified by the refund policy stipulated below, the student will be responsible for the difference.

For refund, withdrawal, drop/adds and late payment purposes, the first session week is defined to end as of the close of regular business on Friday of the first full calendar week or, at the institution's option, after five class days.

Up to the end of the second session week (as institutionally defined) or the end of the 10th day of class, refunds for any credit reduction shall be at 100 percent (less the optional withdrawal fee). During the third and fourth session week, the refund shall be reduced to 50 percent and after the fourth session week, there shall be no refunds of tuition. At the institution's option, a flat add/drop fee as approved by the Vice President for Business and Finance may be assessed after the 100 percent refund period to cover administrative costs. The fee shall be deposited to Fund 128.

The burden of proof in determining the date of withdrawal/drop shall be on the student. The same refund schedule shall apply to both withdrawals and class drops. During the 100 percent refund period, a student who adds and drops credits of concurrently offered classes within the same session week shall be assessed additional fees or receive a refund based on the net result of those adds and drops. After the 100 percent refund period, students will be assessed for all adds and drops. If a part-time student only adds credits during the session week, the credits should be assessed at the full per-credit rate disregarding any previous refunds. Undergraduate students who take 12 through 18 credits and graduate students should not pay more than full-time student fees. Undergraduates who take more than 18 credits shall have the refund schedule applied to those credits which exceed the 18 credit plateau. Exceptions to this provision must have the prior approval of the Vice President for Business and Finance or designee.

In those instances in which a student can document nonattendance at the institution after having enrolled in one or more courses, the student shall be assessed fees equal to 20 percent of the original fees due, reduced to resident rates, plus the late payment fee.

The refund policy may be adjusted for differences in starting dates and session lengths. Exceptions may be made, at the institution's option, for changing sections within a course.

At the institution's option, a withdrawal fee not to exceed \$50.00 may be assessed during the first session week and up to \$100 during the second session week. The withdrawal fee shall be deposited to Fund 128 and used to support the fee collection operations and defray the cost of processing withdrawals.

## ATTACHMENT C

### REFUND AND PAYMENT SCHEDULES FOR WITHDRAWALS OR DROPS

SESSION LENGTH	REFUND SCHEDULE FOR WITHDRAWALS OR DROPS					PAYMENT SCHEDULE FOR WITHDRAWAL, CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OR DROPS WITHOUT PAYMENT OF FEES (Assessment for administrative costs is in addition to percents noted.)				
	Week of Session					Week of Session				
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Thereafter	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Thereafter
12 weeks and over	100%	100%	50%	50%	None	None	None	50%	50%	100%
8 weeks thru 11 weeks	100%	50%	25%	None	None	None	50%	75%	100%	
5 weeks thru 7 weeks	100%	50%	None	None		None	50%	100%	100%	
3 weeks thru 4 weeks	100%	25%	None	None		None	75%	100%	100%	
2 weeks	100%	None				None	100%			

**NOTE:** For sessions of shorter duration, campuses should extend schedules appropriately.

Source: Financial Policy and Procedure Paper #44.

## C. UW AUXILIARY OPERATIONS

### Summary of Auxiliary Rate Increases

As approved by the Board of Regents in 1996, explanations of auxiliary rate increases will focus on those above the 3 year rolling average increase in Wisconsin Disposable Income Per Capita (3.6 percent for 2009-10). General increases across the system include the following:

- **Segregated fee rate increases average 5.8 percent.**

Eight of the thirteen four-year institutions exceed the 3.6 percent reporting threshold for the following reasons.

**Five of the institutions exceeded the 3.6 percent reporting threshold due to major projects and student approved facility enhancements** at UW-Madison, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Stout, UW-Superior, and UW-Whitewater.

**Other costs influencing segregated fee increases include higher compensation, student initiated programming, and supplies and expenses.** The breakdown of Operations vs. Major Projects 2009-10 (Table C-3) provides a more detailed explanation of all the segregated fee increases beyond the 3.6 percent reporting threshold.

**Excluding major projects, segregated fees increased by an average of \$33 or 4.8 percent.**

- **Segregated fee increases at the UW Colleges average 4.4 percent.**

Four of the thirteen Colleges exceed the 3.6 percent reporting threshold due to the addition of mental health services on campus, enrollment shifts, student activity funding, travel cost increases for athletics, the addition of student-supported mental health service additions on campus, and student-initiated programming.

- **Room and Board rate increases average 5.3 percent**

Nine of the fourteen institutions offering student housing exceed the 3.6 percent reporting threshold for the following reasons:

**New and renovated residence halls** at UW-La Crosse, UW-River Falls, UW-Stevens Point, UW-Superior, and UW-Whitewater

**Facility maintenance projects** at UW-Milwaukee, and UW-Platteville. **New meal plans and extended food service hours account for increases** at UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-Stevens Point and UW-Superior.

**Other costs influencing room and board increases include higher compensation, debt service, supply and expenses, and utilities.** Table C-5 provides a more detailed explanation of all the room and board fee increases beyond the 3.6 percent reporting threshold.

## **PROGRAM SUMMARY**

Auxiliary operations are self-supporting programs whose primary purpose is to provide services to the students (e.g., residence halls, student centers/unions, student health clinics, bookstores) and whose secondary purpose is to provide services to staff (e.g., parking, clinics, conferences, printing and duplicating services), and occasionally the general public. User fees, segregated fees, merchandise sales, and interest earnings generate revenues for auxiliary operations, and the operations are allowed to maintain reserves with funds used for new facilities, remodeling/additions, deferred maintenance, high cost equipment, debt service obligations, and to ensure adequate funding for current operations. Students participate in the programming and budgeting process through institutional Segregated University Fee Allocations Committees (SUFACs).

Based on direction from the Business, Finance, & Audit Committee of the Board of Regents, the increases in major auxiliary rates are subject to a reporting threshold equal to the 3-year rolling average change in Wisconsin Disposable Income Per Capita (**3.6 percent for 2009-10**).

Institutions with rate increases below that threshold have reduced annual budget paperwork and those above must continue to provide detailed reporting on their rate increases. The threshold applies separately to the following major auxiliary categories: Segregated Fees (in total), Room and Board rates, Textbook Rental, and Apartment Rental rates. Table C-3 through C-6 includes an explanation of increases for those institutions above the 3.6 percent threshold.

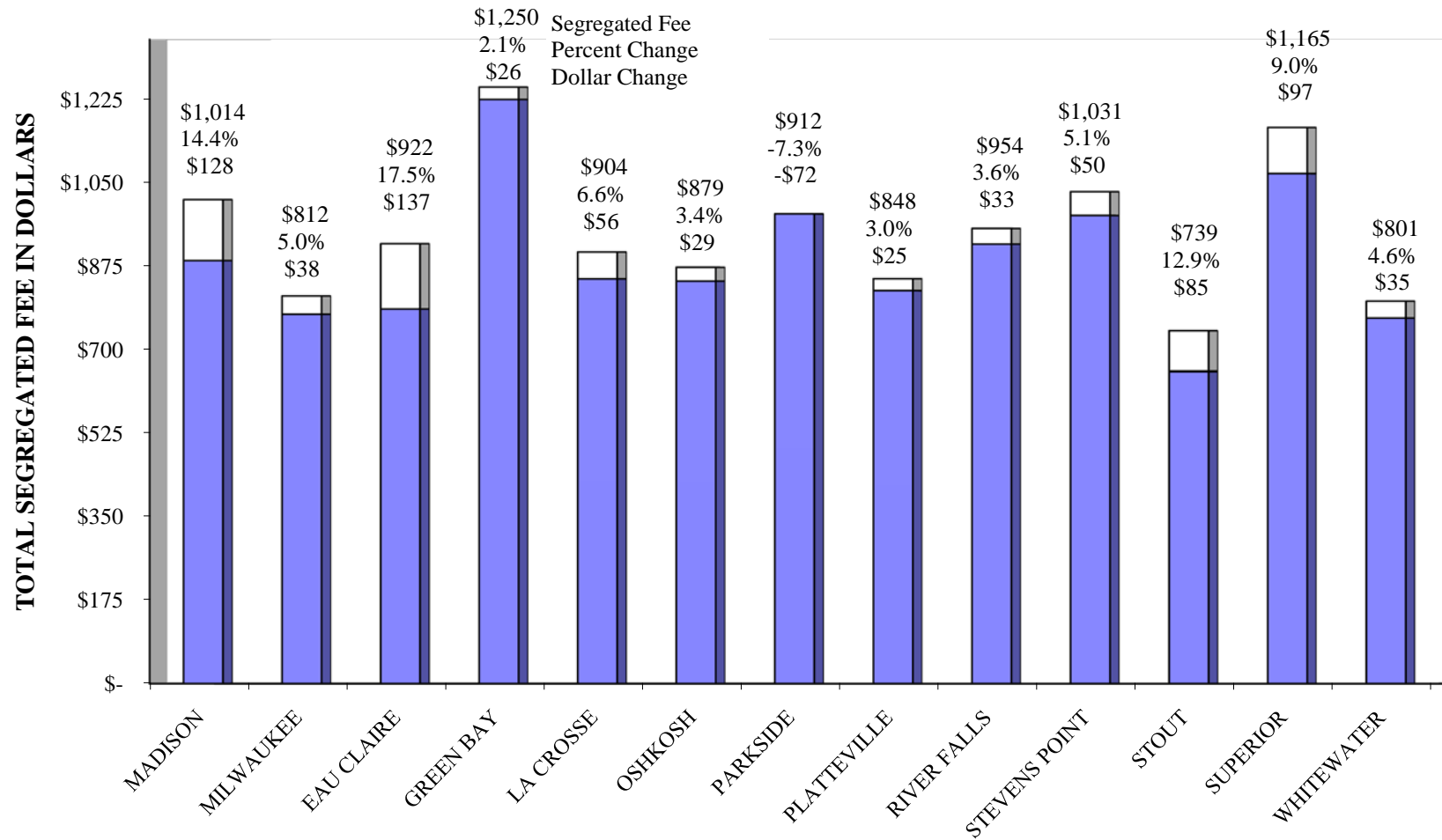
## **OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS**

The 2009-10 auxiliary operations budget includes adjustments covering increased compensation, supply and expenses, new services, new buildings, and facility maintenance projects.

- Expenditures will **increase 8.4 percent in 2009-10 to \$693 million**.
- Revenues from charges to students for segregated fees and room and board charges will increase by **\$22 million or 6.7 percent**. Auxiliary rates are determined by the institutions in cooperation with the students, and reviewed and approved at the system level.
- The average segregated fee (excluding UW Colleges) is **\$940** with an average increase of **\$51 (5.8 percent)**; institution rate changes range from **-\$72 to \$137 (-7.3 percent to 17.5 percent)**. The UW Colleges average segregated fee is **\$308** with an average increase of **\$13 (4.4 percent)**; institution rate changes range from **\$0 to \$43 (0 percent to 14.3 percent)**.
- At some of the institutions, major projects or student initiated programs are the primary reasons for the increases. **The average segregated fee increase for four-year institutions, excluding major projects is \$33 (4.8%)**. Table C-1 shows the 2009-10 percent increase and total segregated fees by institution. Table C-3 explains the increases for those institutions above the 3.6 percent threshold and which portion of the increase can be attributed to major projects.
- The average room and board rate is **\$5,628** with an average increase of **\$284 (5.3 percent)**; institution rate changes range from **\$144 to \$670 (2.5 percent to 13.5 percent)**. For additional information see Table C-5.
- See Tables C-4 and C-7 for Textbook Rental and Apartment rates.

**TABLE C-1(a)**

**UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS  
2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR  
DOCTORAL & COMPREHENSIVE  
SEGREGATED FEES\***



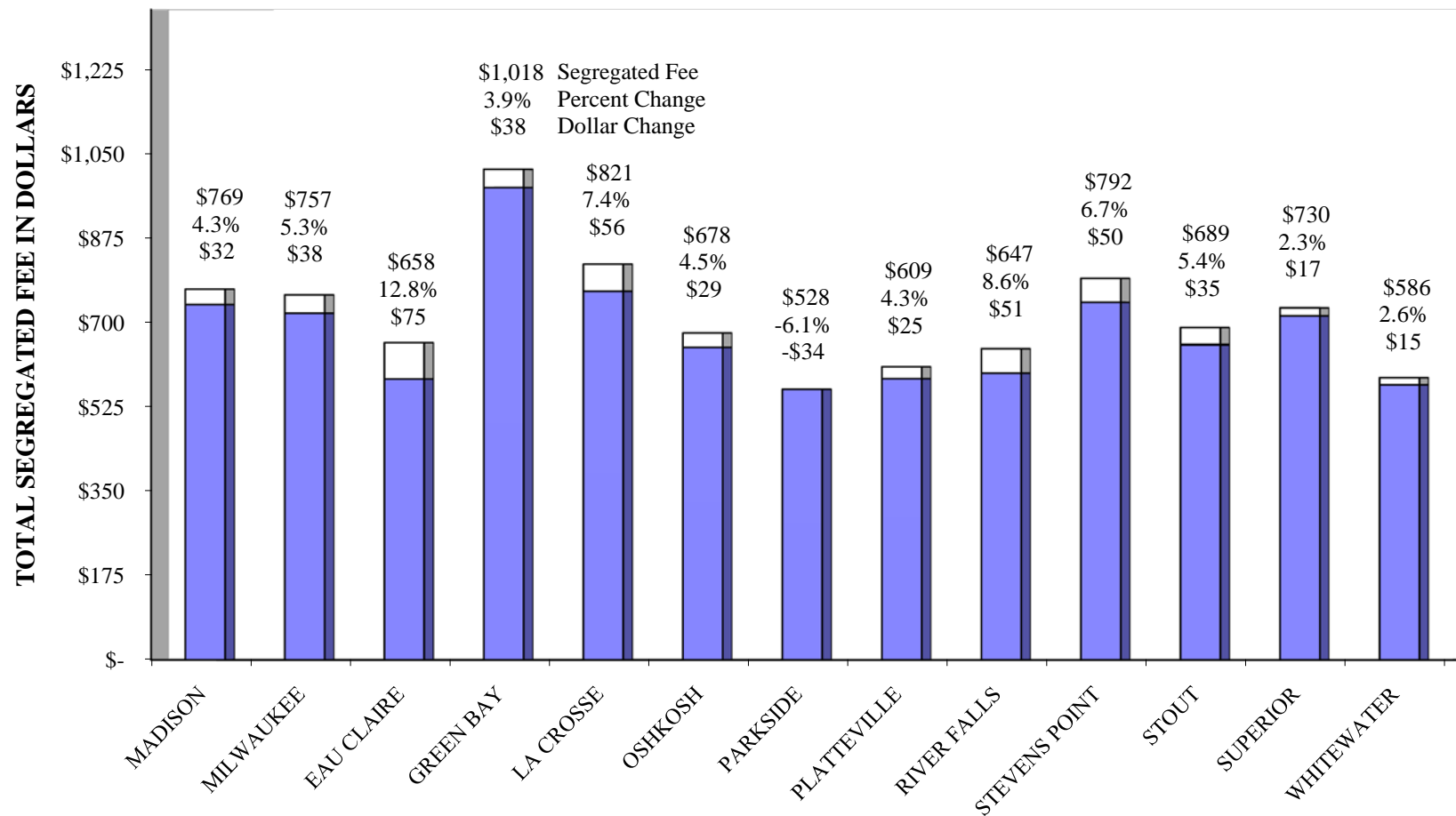
\*For additional information, see Table C-3

■ 2008-09 Rate    □ 2009-10 Increase

\*Divide by 2 for semester rate.

**TABLE C-1(b)**

**UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS  
2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR  
DOCTORAL & COMPREHENSIVE  
SEGREGATED FEES EXCLUDING MAJOR PROJECTS\***



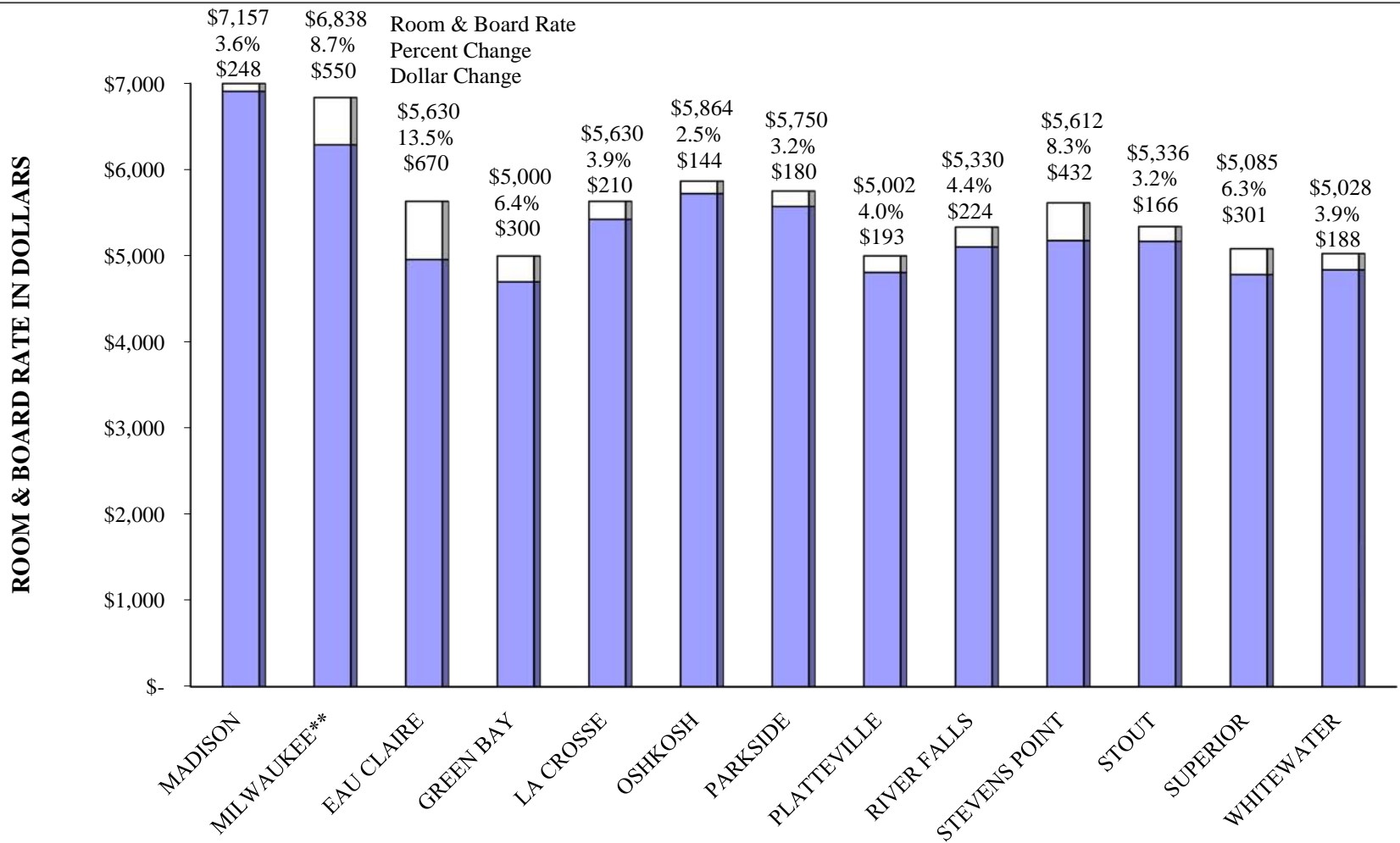
\*For addition information, see Table C-3

■ 2008-09 Rate    □ 2009-10 Increase

\*Divide by 2 for semester rate.

**TABLE C-2**

**UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS  
2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR  
DOCTORAL & COMPREHENSIVE  
ROOM & BOARD RATES\***



\*For additional information, see Table C-5

\*\* Includes \$38/year Sandburg Hall Admin. Council Fee

■ 2008-09 Rate    □ 2009-10 Increase

\*Divide by 2 for semester rate.

**TABLE C-3**  
**University of Wisconsin System**  
**Segregated Fees**  
**2009-10 Academic Year**  
**(Major Projects are those that have been or will be enumerated)**

<b>UW-Madison</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$18.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$204.00	\$107.06	\$301.78	\$0.00	\$737.00
2009-10 Oper.	\$19.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$211.28	\$107.44	\$312.60	\$0.00	\$769.00
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.28	\$0.38	\$10.82	\$0.00	\$32.00
Oper. % Change	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	3.6%	0.0%	4.3%
<i>Major Projects</i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.00	\$149.00
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$192.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.00	\$245.00
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	64.4%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$18.66</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$66.60</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$51.90</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$300.00</b>	<b>\$107.06</b>	<b>\$301.78</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>	<b>\$886.00</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$19.32</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$79.46</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$51.90</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$403.28</b>	<b>\$107.44</b>	<b>\$312.60</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>	<b>\$1,014.00</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.66</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$12.86</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$103.28</b>	<b>\$0.38</b>	<b>\$10.82</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$128.00</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>

Operations: The \$12.86 increase in Organized Activities is due to depleted reserves available to fund operations. The \$7.28 increase in Union/Center, and \$10.82 increase in University Health are due to lower interest earnings, increases in supplies and expense costs, and a small decrease in projected enrollment.

Major Projects: The \$96.00 increase is for the support of the Wisconsin Union building program. Students approved the project in a 2006 referendum and the plan was passed by the Board of Regents in December of 2006. This is the second of two \$96 increases; the first increase was in 2007-08.



<b>UW-Milwaukee</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$24.00	\$148.00	\$6.40	\$28.10	\$25.00	\$28.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$47.10	\$168.70	\$82.20	\$157.80	\$3.40	\$719.00
2009-10 Oper.	\$24.90	\$155.50	\$6.60	\$28.20	\$26.50	\$30.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$48.50	\$174.90	\$84.20	\$173.80	\$3.90	\$757.30
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.90	\$7.50	\$0.20	\$0.10	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.40	\$6.20	\$2.00	\$16.00	\$0.50	\$38.30
Oper. % Change	3.7%	5.1%	3.1%	0.4%	6.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.7%	2.4%	10.1%	14.7%	5.3%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.60
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.60
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$24.00</b>	<b>\$148.00</b>	<b>\$6.40</b>	<b>\$28.10</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>	<b>\$39.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$47.10</b>	<b>\$212.60</b>	<b>\$82.20</b>	<b>\$157.80</b>	<b>\$3.40</b>	<b>\$773.60</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$24.90</b>	<b>\$155.50</b>	<b>\$6.60</b>	<b>\$28.20</b>	<b>\$26.50</b>	<b>\$41.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$48.50</b>	<b>\$218.80</b>	<b>\$84.20</b>	<b>\$173.80</b>	<b>\$3.90</b>	<b>\$811.90</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.90</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>	<b>\$0.20</b>	<b>\$0.10</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.40</b>	<b>\$6.20</b>	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$16.00</b>	<b>\$0.50</b>	<b>\$38.30</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

Operations: The increases of \$7.50 in Athletics, \$1.50 in Parking, \$2.00 in Rec Center, \$1.40 in Student Life, \$6.20 in the Union/Center, \$2.00 in Transit, and \$16.00 in University Health are due to a decrease in the segregated fee revenue generated due to projected changes in enrollment. The \$16.00 increase in University Health is also for the addition of two mental health professionals on campus.

<b>UW-Eau Claire</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$11.78	\$69.13	\$18.50	\$77.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$256.00	\$21.00	\$104.51	\$0.00	\$583.50
2009-10 Oper.	\$12.32	\$75.93	\$16.50	\$91.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$22.50	\$112.19	\$0.00	\$658.00
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.54	\$6.80	(\$2.00)	\$14.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44.00	\$1.50	\$7.68	\$0.00	\$74.50
Oper. % Change	4.6%	9.8%	-10.8%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	7.1%	7.3%	0.0%	12.8%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$201.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$201.00
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$263.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$263.50
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62.50
MP % Change	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.1%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$11.78</b>	<b>\$69.13</b>	<b>\$18.50</b>	<b>\$77.34</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$25.24</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$457.00</b>	<b>\$21.00</b>	<b>\$104.51</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$784.50</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$12.32</b>	<b>\$75.93</b>	<b>\$16.50</b>	<b>\$91.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$27.07</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$563.50</b>	<b>\$22.50</b>	<b>\$112.19</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$921.50</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.54</b>	<b>\$6.80</b>	<b>-\$2.00</b>	<b>\$14.15</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.83</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$106.50</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$7.68</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$137.00</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

Operations: The \$6.80 increase in Athletics is due to a required realignment of certain costs previously covered by other funding sources, as a result of proposed reductions to the state budget. \$2.00 of the \$14.15 increase in Organized Activities is due to phasing in a new environmental sustainability fee, which will be used to support student-approved environmental projects; the remainder of the increase is due to fringe benefit and materials increases in addition to programming increases in the Women's And Gender Equity Center (WAGE), Center for Alcohol Studies and Education (CASE), Student Organizations, and ice arena support. The \$1.83 increase in Rec Sports is due to increased student help costs and fringe benefit costs. The \$44.00 increase in Union/Center is due to an increase in anticipated expenses including the relocation of services during, and after, construction is completed. The \$1.50 increase in Transit is due to expanded service routes and the re-bidding of the transit contract. The \$7.68 increase in University Health is due to cost increases for supplies and fringe benefits.

Major Projects: The \$62.50 increase in Union/Center is the third of four installments approved by the Board of Regents in December of 2006.

<b>UW-Green Bay</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$218.73	\$13.54	\$88.35	\$0.00	\$69.69	\$104.14	\$0.00	\$122.22	\$253.14	\$0.00	\$108.71	\$1.60	\$980.12
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$226.96	\$12.97	\$79.39	\$0.00	\$70.63	\$117.17	\$0.00	\$126.88	\$272.25	\$0.00	\$114.13	(\$2.35)	\$1,018.03
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$8.23	(\$0.57)	(\$8.96)	\$0.00	\$0.94	\$13.03	\$0.00	\$4.66	\$19.11	\$0.00	\$5.42	(\$3.95)	\$37.91
Oper. % Change	0.0%	3.8%	-4.2%	-10.1%	0.0%	1.3%	12.5%	0.0%	3.8%	7.5%	0.0%	5.0%	-246.9%	3.9%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$176.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$67.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$243.88
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$165.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$231.97
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$10.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$1.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$11.91
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.9%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$218.73</b>	<b>\$13.54</b>	<b>\$88.35</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$69.69</b>	<b>\$280.15</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$122.22</b>	<b>\$321.01</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$108.71</b>	<b>\$1.60</b>	<b>\$1,224.00</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$226.96</b>	<b>\$12.97</b>	<b>\$79.39</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$70.63</b>	<b>\$282.40</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$126.88</b>	<b>\$338.99</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$114.13</b>	<b>-\$2.35</b>	<b>\$1,250.00</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$8.23</b>	<b>-\$0.57</b>	<b>-\$8.96</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.94</b>	<b>\$2.25</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$4.66</b>	<b>\$17.98</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$5.42</b>	<b>-\$3.95</b>	<b>\$26.00</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>-246.9%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

<b>UW-LaCrosse</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$22.48	\$66.20	\$8.01	\$73.98	\$0.00	\$150.23	\$39.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163.99	\$0.00	\$240.40	\$0.00	\$764.69
2009-10 Oper.	\$24.28	\$62.99	\$8.90	\$54.41	\$0.00	\$156.63	\$38.78	\$36.33	\$0.00	\$155.44	\$0.00	\$273.21	\$10.00	\$820.97
Oper. \$ Change	\$1.80	(\$3.21)	\$0.89	(\$19.57)	\$0.00	\$6.40	(\$0.62)	\$36.33	\$0.00	(\$8.55)	\$0.00	\$32.81	\$10.00	\$56.28
Oper. % Change	8.0%	-4.8%	11.1%	-26.5%	0.0%	4.3%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	7.4%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$20.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83.03
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$20.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$83.03
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$22.48</b>	<b>\$66.20</b>	<b>\$8.01</b>	<b>\$75.98</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$170.75</b>	<b>\$39.40</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$224.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$240.40</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$847.72</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$24.28</b>	<b>\$62.99</b>	<b>\$8.90</b>	<b>\$56.41</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$177.15</b>	<b>\$38.78</b>	<b>\$36.33</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$215.95</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$273.21</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>	<b>\$904.00</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$1.80</b>	<b>-\$3.21</b>	<b>\$0.89</b>	<b>-\$19.57</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6.40</b>	<b>-\$0.62</b>	<b>\$36.33</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$8.55</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$32.81</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>	<b>\$56.28</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>-25.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>

Operations: The \$1.80 increase in the Child Care Center is for an increase in student wages due to the minimum wage increasing. The Recreational Center increased by \$6.40 primarily due to the adjustment in operating costs, roof maintenance, and roof repairs; the remainder is the result of the increase in student wages due to the minimum wage increasing. The completion of the Sports Complex project resulted in a \$36.33 increase in funding for management, maintenance, utilities and other costs required to operate the Sports Complex. The \$32.81 increase in the Student Health Center is due to a required realignment of Counseling & Testing Services previously covered by other funding sources, as a result of proposed reductions to the State budget.

<b>UW-Oshkosh</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$11.35	\$49.03	\$15.00	\$71.11	\$0.00	\$64.28	\$14.08	\$45.96	\$0.00	\$228.52	\$0.00	\$101.80	\$48.00	\$649.13
2009-10 Oper.	\$12.61	\$57.40	\$15.00	\$80.74	\$0.00	\$111.37	\$15.05	\$21.49	\$0.00	\$237.45	\$10.96	\$116.06	\$0.00	\$678.13
Oper. \$ Change	\$1.26	\$8.37	\$0.00	\$9.63	\$0.00	\$47.09	\$0.97	(\$24.47)	\$0.00	\$8.93	\$10.96	\$14.26	(\$48.00)	\$29.00
Oper. % Change	11.1%	17.1%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	73.3%	6.9%	-53.2%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	14.0%	-100.0%	4.5%
<i>Major Projects</i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$173.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$193.87
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$173.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$193.87
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$11.35	\$49.03	\$15.00	\$71.11	\$0.00	\$237.36	\$14.08	\$45.96	\$0.00	\$249.31	\$0.00	\$101.80	\$48.00	\$843.00
Total 2009-10	\$12.61	\$57.40	\$15.00	\$80.74	\$0.00	\$284.45	\$15.05	\$21.49	\$0.00	\$258.24	\$10.96	\$116.06	\$0.00	\$872.00
Total \$ Change	\$1.26	\$8.37	\$0.00	\$9.63	\$0.00	\$47.09	\$0.97	-\$24.47	\$0.00	\$8.93	\$10.96	\$14.26	-\$48.00	\$29.00
Total % Change	11.1%	17.1%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	19.8%	6.9%	-53.2%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	14.0%	-100.0%	3.4%

Operations: The \$1.26 increase in Child Care is for an increase in student wages due to the minimum wage increasing. The \$8.37 increase in Athletics is due to the minimum wage increase, and an increase in the bus contract that is used for team travel. The \$9.63 increase in Organized Activities is due to funding new student organizations and programs (Community Gardens, Conservatives in Action, and Titan Volunteers), as well as starting a Collegiate Readership Program, which provides free newspapers to the students. the \$47.09 increase in Rec Center is due to the minimum wage increase, as well as having the center now open a year resulting in an adjustment of operating costs. The \$8.93 increase in Union/Center is due to the minimum wage increase. The \$10.96 increase in Transit is due to the Oshkosh Student Association starting Titan Transit, which provides bus service in the evenings. The \$14.26 increase in University Health is due to the minimum wage increase and the increased costs of medical supplies needed by the operation.

<b>UW-Parkside</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$23.43	\$89.45	\$7.02	\$113.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.94	\$19.05	\$17.29	\$150.34	\$0.00	\$86.54	\$35.18	\$562.19
2009-10 Oper.	\$21.33	\$83.19	\$6.39	\$107.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.46	\$20.15	\$15.75	\$141.00	\$0.00	\$83.93	\$34.81	\$527.94
Oper. \$ Change	(\$2.10)	(\$6.26)	(\$0.63)	(\$6.02)	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$6.48)	\$1.10	(\$1.54)	(\$9.34)	\$0.00	(\$2.61)	(\$0.37)	(\$34.25)
Oper. % Change	-9.0%	-7.0%	-9.0%	-5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-32.5%	5.8%	-8.9%	-6.2%	0.0%	-3.0%	-1.1%	-6.1%
<i>Major Projects</i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$421.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$421.81
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$384.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$384.06
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$37.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$37.75
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-8.9%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$23.43</b>	<b>\$89.45</b>	<b>\$7.02</b>	<b>\$113.95</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$19.94</b>	<b>\$19.05</b>	<b>\$17.29</b>	<b>\$572.15</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$86.54</b>	<b>\$35.18</b>	<b>\$984.00</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$21.33</b>	<b>\$83.19</b>	<b>\$6.39</b>	<b>\$107.93</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$13.46</b>	<b>\$20.15</b>	<b>\$15.75</b>	<b>\$525.06</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$83.93</b>	<b>\$34.81</b>	<b>\$912.00</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>-\$2.10</b>	<b>-\$6.26</b>	<b>-\$0.63</b>	<b>-\$6.02</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$6.48</b>	<b>\$1.10</b>	<b>-\$1.54</b>	<b>-\$47.09</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$2.61</b>	<b>-\$0.37</b>	<b>-\$72.00</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-32.5%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>

<b>UW-Platteville</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$10.00	\$74.00	\$18.00	\$98.00	\$15.00	\$38.00	\$0.00	\$18.00	\$0.00	\$212.00	\$0.00	\$93.00	\$8.00	\$584.00
2009-10 Oper.	\$10.00	\$79.00	\$18.00	\$98.00	\$15.00	\$46.00	\$0.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	\$216.00	\$0.00	\$95.00	\$8.00	\$609.00
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$25.00
Oper. % Change	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	4.3%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$147.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239.00
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$130.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239.00
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$17.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>	<b>\$74.00</b>	<b>\$18.00</b>	<b>\$98.00</b>	<b>\$15.00</b>	<b>\$100.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$48.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$359.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$93.00</b>	<b>\$8.00</b>	<b>\$823.00</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>	<b>\$79.00</b>	<b>\$18.00</b>	<b>\$98.00</b>	<b>\$15.00</b>	<b>\$125.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$54.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$346.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$95.00</b>	<b>\$8.00</b>	<b>\$848.00</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$13.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

Operations: The \$5.00 increase in Athletics is due to a loss of grants and fund raising dollars for the operation, an increase was needed to continue the program at current level. The \$8.00 increase in Rec Center and \$6.00 increase in Stadium/Arena are due to both operations realizing a deficit for a number of years; the increases are needed to fund the operational costs. The \$4.00 increase in Union/Center is due to the minimum wage increase of the student workers. The \$2.00 increase in University Health is to maintain counseling services as some staff were moved to Program Revenue from GPR, to fund capital improvements to refurbish the aging health facility, and to add an additional exam room so services can be expanded.

<b>UW-River Falls</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$86.25	\$32.00	\$66.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.00	\$35.50	\$48.40	\$189.00	\$0.00	\$120.88	\$5.00	\$595.53
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$90.50	\$28.00	\$65.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.00	\$42.00	\$63.00	\$203.00	\$0.00	\$125.00	\$8.50	\$646.50
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$4.25	(\$4.00)	(\$1.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9.00	\$6.50	\$14.60	\$14.00	\$0.00	\$4.12	\$3.50	\$50.97
Oper. % Change	0.0%	4.9%	-12.5%	-1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	18.3%	30.2%	7.4%	0.0%	3.4%	70.0%	8.6%
<i>Major Projects</i>														
2008-09 MP	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42.00	\$0.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.00	\$325.00
2009-10 MP	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.00	\$0.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$220.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32.00	\$307.00
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$7.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$11.00	-\$18.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-25.6%	-5.5%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$16.00</b>	<b>\$86.25</b>	<b>\$32.00</b>	<b>\$66.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$42.00</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>	<b>\$39.50</b>	<b>\$48.40</b>	<b>\$409.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$120.88</b>	<b>\$48.00</b>	<b>\$920.53</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$16.00</b>	<b>\$90.50</b>	<b>\$28.00</b>	<b>\$65.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>	<b>\$21.00</b>	<b>\$46.00</b>	<b>\$63.00</b>	<b>\$423.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$125.00</b>	<b>\$40.50</b>	<b>\$953.50</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$4.25</b>	<b>-\$4.00</b>	<b>-\$1.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$7.00</b>	<b>\$9.00</b>	<b>\$6.50</b>	<b>\$14.60</b>	<b>\$14.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$4.12</b>	<b>-\$7.50</b>	<b>\$32.97</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>-12.5%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-16.7%</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>-15.6%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>



<b>UW-Stevens Point</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$6.33	\$55.54	\$11.00	\$119.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$251.80	\$13.94	\$251.50	\$11.40	\$741.70
2009-10 Oper.	\$7.15	\$64.18	\$11.00	\$139.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$259.60	\$13.92	\$263.50	\$11.40	\$791.50
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.82	\$8.64	\$0.00	\$19.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.80	(\$0.02)	\$12.00	\$0.00	\$49.80
Oper. % Change	13.0%	15.6%	0.0%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	-0.1%	4.8%	0.0%	6.7%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239.00
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239.00
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$6.33</b>	<b>\$55.54</b>	<b>\$11.00</b>	<b>\$119.85</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$20.34</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$490.80</b>	<b>\$13.94</b>	<b>\$251.50</b>	<b>\$11.40</b>	<b>\$980.70</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$7.15</b>	<b>\$64.18</b>	<b>\$11.00</b>	<b>\$139.35</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$21.40</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$498.60</b>	<b>\$13.92</b>	<b>\$263.50</b>	<b>\$11.40</b>	<b>\$1,030.50</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.82</b>	<b>\$8.64</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$19.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.06</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$7.80</b>	<b>-\$0.02</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$49.80</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

Operations: The \$8.64 increase in Athletics, \$19.50 increase in Organized Activities, \$7.80 increase in Union/Center, and \$12.00 increase in University Health are all due to the student-initiated allocable portion of the seg fee which students control. The Student Government Association has approved fairly robust increases to the various areas on campus who receive a portion of their funding from the student government segregated fees such as Athletics, Intramurals, Fine Arts, Day Care, and several others. They have also been generous in approving requests from annually funded student organizations.

<b>UW-Stout</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$91.50	\$10.80	\$106.50	\$0.00	\$50.40	\$41.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$236.10	\$0.00	\$115.50	\$2.40	\$654.30
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$95.70	\$10.80	\$109.50	\$0.00	\$56.40	\$42.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$240.82	\$0.00	\$131.10	\$2.40	\$689.32
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$4.20	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.72	\$0.00	\$15.60	\$0.00	\$35.02
Oper. % Change	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	11.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	5.4%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.58
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.58
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
Total 2008-09	\$0.00	\$91.50	\$10.80	\$106.50	\$0.00	\$50.40	\$41.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$236.10	\$0.00	\$115.50	\$2.40	\$654.30
Total 2009-10	\$0.00	\$95.70	\$10.80	\$109.50	\$0.00	\$56.40	\$42.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$290.40	\$0.00	\$131.10	\$2.40	\$738.90
Total \$ Change	\$0.00	\$4.20	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.30	\$0.00	\$15.60	\$0.00	\$84.60
Total % Change	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	11.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	12.9%

Operations: the \$4.20 increase in Athletics is due to inflation, salary and fringe increases, as well as the cost of recruiting and travel in regards to finding appropriate competition; the increase was approved by the SSA in 02/07. The \$3.00 increase in Organized Activities is due to increases in operational expenses. The \$6.00 increase in Rec Center is due to an increased request for ice time by Athletics & Recreation, which in turn will result in extra costs for supplies and staffing. The \$1.50 increase in Rec Sports is due to support additional programming and the inflationary increase for service, supplies, capital equipment, and marking for the operation. The \$4.72 increase in Union/Center is due to an increase in operational expenses and the raise in the student minimum wage. The \$15.60 increase in University Health is due to filling the vacant PA/NP position and for the student-approved addition of another counselor position for the operation.

Major Projects: the \$49.58 increase in Union/Center is for the first year of the three-year bonding for the renovation of the student center, which was student approved in October of 2008.

<b>UW-Superior</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i><b>Operations</b></i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$155.64	\$23.00	\$125.74	\$0.00	\$59.19	\$34.55	\$37.04	\$0.00	\$172.00	\$0.00	\$96.29	\$10.00	\$713.45
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$161.53	\$18.00	\$132.86	\$0.00	\$62.46	\$35.90	\$39.26	\$0.00	\$178.00	\$0.00	\$99.66	\$2.50	\$730.17
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$5.89	(\$5.00)	\$7.12	\$0.00	\$3.27	\$1.35	\$2.22	\$0.00	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$3.37	(\$7.50)	\$16.72
Oper. % Change	0.0%	3.8%	-21.7%	5.7%	0.0%	5.5%	3.9%	6.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	3.5%	-75.0%	2.3%
<i><b>Major Projects</b></i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$335.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$355.00
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$415.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$435.00
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$80.00
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%
<i><b>Total Seg Fees</b></i>														
Total 2008-09	\$0.00	\$155.64	\$23.00	\$125.74	\$0.00	\$59.19	\$34.55	\$57.04	\$0.00	\$507.00	\$0.00	\$96.29	\$10.00	\$1,068.45
Total 2009-10	\$0.00	\$161.53	\$18.00	\$132.86	\$0.00	\$62.46	\$35.90	\$59.26	\$0.00	\$593.00	\$0.00	\$99.66	\$2.50	\$1,165.17
Total \$ Change	\$0.00	\$5.89	-\$5.00	\$7.12	\$0.00	\$3.27	\$1.35	\$2.22	\$0.00	\$86.00	\$0.00	\$3.37	-\$7.50	\$96.72
Total % Change	0.0%	3.8%	-21.7%	5.7%	0.0%	5.5%	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	17.0%	0.0%	3.5%	-75.0%	9.1%

Operations: the \$5.89 increase in Athletics is being used to offset increases in operating costs; this increase was SUFAC and Chancellor approved as they are on a three-year rotational budget. The \$7.12 increase in Organized Activities is due to increased operational needs for Student Government, and the need for more stable funding; this fee was approved in FY10 by the Student Body President. The \$3.27 increase in Rec Center and \$1.35 increase in Rec Sports are due to increased operational costs, as the equipment fee of \$2.00/year was increased by \$1.00/year to help offset the increase in costs associated with purchasing equipment for students to use within the facility. The \$2.22 increase in Stadium is due to a rise in operating costs; this increase was SUFAC and Chancellor approved, as they are on a three-year rotational budget. The \$6.00 increase in Union/Center is due to the increased operating costs for the center. The \$3.37 increase in University Health is due to increased operational costs, this increase was SUFAC and Chancellor approved, and is on a three-year rotational budget.

Major Projects: the \$80.00 increase in Union/Center is due to the Student Center capital project fee that student approved for construction and debt service for the new Student Center.

<b>UW-Whitewater</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$7.42	\$72.22	\$10.56	\$67.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.72	\$0.00	\$160.92	\$0.00	\$154.80	\$73.68	\$571.54
2009-10 Oper.	\$7.48	\$74.51	\$10.56	\$69.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28.56	\$0.00	\$164.04	\$0.00	\$158.16	\$73.44	\$586.18
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.06	\$2.29	\$0.00	\$2.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.84	\$0.00	\$3.12	\$0.00	\$3.36	(\$0.24)	\$14.64
Oper. % Change	0.8%	3.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	2.2%	-0.3%	2.6%
<i>Major Projects</i>														
2008-09 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$135.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36.84	\$194.06
2009-10 MP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$135.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.52	\$214.74
MP \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.68	\$20.68
MP % Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.1%	10.7%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$7.42	\$72.22	\$10.56	\$67.22	\$0.00	\$22.22	\$0.00	\$24.72	\$0.00	\$295.92	\$0.00	\$154.80	\$110.52	\$765.60
Total 2009-10	\$7.48	\$74.51	\$10.56	\$69.43	\$0.00	\$22.22	\$0.00	\$28.56	\$0.00	\$299.04	\$0.00	\$158.16	\$130.96	\$800.92
Total \$ Change	\$0.06	\$2.29	\$0.00	\$2.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.84	\$0.00	\$3.12	\$0.00	\$3.36	\$20.44	\$35.32
Total % Change	0.8%	3.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	18.5%	4.6%

Operations: the \$2.29 increase in Athletics is due to increased travel costs, equipment replacement, and post season expenses. The \$2.21 increase in Organized Activities is due to a SUFAC approved increase for a rise in day to day operating expenses. The \$3.84 increase in Stadium/Arena is due to a 6-year internal loan of \$18,400 annually to complete Sandpit Volleyball Lighting and Stadium Visitor Bleachers, in addition to providing additionally to the annual operating and reserve budget for this operation. The \$3.12 increase in Union/Center is due to the minimum wage increase and extra staffing costs. The \$3.36 increase in University Health is due to a greater demand by students for psychiatric services at UHCS; availability of psychiatric hours in prior years limited the number of students that were able to be seen.

Major Projects: \$8.68 of the \$20.08 increase is for the Multi-Sport Facilities Project, and \$12.00 of the \$20.68 increase is the student fee portion of the Wyman Mall Infrastructure project.

<b>UW-Baraboo</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$126.26	\$16.70	\$128.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$37.36	\$372.56
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$133.19	\$19.19	\$129.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31.81	\$35.76	\$385.00
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$6.93	\$2.49	\$0.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.81	(\$1.60)	\$12.44
Oper. % Change	0.0%	5.5%	14.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	-4.3%	3.3%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$126.26</b>	<b>\$16.70</b>	<b>\$128.88</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$33.36</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>	<b>\$37.36</b>	<b>\$372.56</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$133.19</b>	<b>\$19.19</b>	<b>\$129.31</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$35.74</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$31.81</b>	<b>\$35.76</b>	<b>\$385.00</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6.93</b>	<b>\$2.49</b>	<b>\$0.43</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.38</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.81</b>	<b>-\$1.60</b>	<b>\$12.44</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>UW-Barron</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$6.40	\$89.40	\$15.40	\$48.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.20	\$67.60	\$0.00	\$27.20	\$19.50	\$290.10
2009-10 Oper.	\$6.40	\$92.50	\$18.70	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.20	\$40.50	\$0.00	\$27.00	\$18.90	\$300.20
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$3.10	\$3.30	\$31.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$27.10)	\$0.00	(\$0.20)	(\$0.60)	\$10.10
Oper. % Change	0.0%	3.5%	21.4%	65.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-40.1%	0.0%	-0.7%	-3.1%	3.5%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$6.40</b>	<b>\$89.40</b>	<b>\$15.40</b>	<b>\$48.40</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$16.20</b>	<b>\$67.60</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$27.20</b>	<b>\$19.50</b>	<b>\$290.10</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$6.40</b>	<b>\$92.50</b>	<b>\$18.70</b>	<b>\$80.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$16.20</b>	<b>\$40.50</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$27.00</b>	<b>\$18.90</b>	<b>\$300.20</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$3.10</b>	<b>\$3.30</b>	<b>\$31.60</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$27.10</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$0.20</b>	<b>-\$0.60</b>	<b>\$10.10</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-40.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

<b>UW-Fond du Lac</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$120.36	\$15.14	\$46.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66.36	\$32.60	\$0.00	\$35.24	\$0.00	\$316.46
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$132.94	\$16.02	\$42.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.46	\$33.88	\$0.00	\$36.56	\$7.52	\$326.38
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$12.58	\$0.88	(\$4.76)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$8.90)	\$1.28	\$0.00	\$1.32	\$7.52	\$9.92
Oper. % Change	0.0%	10.5%	5.8%	-10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-13.4%	3.9%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	3.1%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$120.36</b>	<b>\$15.14</b>	<b>\$46.76</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$66.36</b>	<b>\$32.60</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$35.24</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$316.46</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$132.94</b>	<b>\$16.02</b>	<b>\$42.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$57.46</b>	<b>\$33.88</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$36.56</b>	<b>\$7.52</b>	<b>\$326.38</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$12.58</b>	<b>\$0.88</b>	<b>-\$4.76</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$8.90</b>	<b>\$1.28</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.32</b>	<b>\$7.52</b>	<b>\$9.92</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-13.4%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>UW-Fox Valley</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$3.06	\$48.62	\$9.26	\$120.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.30	\$230.14
2009-10 Oper.	\$2.28	\$50.90	\$8.96	\$125.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29.46	\$238.18
Oper. \$ Change	(\$0.78)	\$2.28	(\$0.30)	\$5.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$0.44)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.16	\$8.04
Oper. % Change	-25.5%	4.7%	-3.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	3.5%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$3.06</b>	<b>\$48.62</b>	<b>\$9.26</b>	<b>\$120.20</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$21.70</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$27.30</b>	<b>\$230.14</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$2.28</b>	<b>\$50.90</b>	<b>\$8.96</b>	<b>\$125.32</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$21.26</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$29.46</b>	<b>\$238.18</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>-\$0.78</b>	<b>\$2.28</b>	<b>-\$0.30</b>	<b>\$5.12</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$0.44</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.16</b>	<b>\$8.04</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>-25.5%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

<b>UW-Manitowoc</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$10.00	\$123.98	\$9.28	\$135.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.00	\$0.00	\$296.80
2009-10 Oper.	\$8.00	\$134.00	\$9.64	\$137.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.00	\$0.00	\$311.12
Oper. \$ Change	(\$2.00)	\$10.02	\$0.36	\$1.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$14.32
Oper. % Change	-20.0%	8.1%	3.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	4.8%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$10.00	\$123.98	\$9.28	\$135.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18.00	\$0.00	\$296.80
Total 2009-10	\$8.00	\$134.00	\$9.64	\$137.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.00	\$0.00	\$311.12
Total \$ Change	-\$2.00	\$10.02	\$0.36	\$1.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$14.32
Total % Change	-20.0%	8.1%	3.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	4.8%

Operations: All of the operations that increased did so at least in part to enrollment changes at the campus, as the campus has gone from a previously projected 440 FTE to newly projected 400 FTE. The \$10.02 increase in Athletics is due to compensation increases for fringe benefits for athletic staff, and a change in interest earnings in the Athletics operation. The \$4.00 increase in University Health is due to student-initiated programming in Health Services.

<b>UW-Marathon</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$3.10	\$98.76	\$9.00	\$58.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.54	\$18.72	\$261.56
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$109.34	\$7.68	\$61.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.44	\$15.78	\$270.64
Oper. \$ Change	(\$3.10)	\$10.58	(\$1.32)	\$2.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$3.10)	(\$2.94)	\$9.08
Oper. % Change	-100.0%	10.7%	-14.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-19.9%	-15.7%	3.5%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$3.10	\$98.76	\$9.00	\$58.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.54	\$18.72	\$261.56
Total 2009-10	\$0.00	\$109.34	\$7.68	\$61.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12.44	\$15.78	\$270.64
Total \$ Change	-\$3.10	\$10.58	-\$1.32	\$2.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$3.10	-\$2.94	\$9.08
Total % Change	-100.0%	10.7%	-14.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-19.9%	-15.7%	3.5%

<b>UW-Marinette</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$114.00	\$9.10	\$39.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$32.00	\$43.90	\$268.00
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$130.00	\$9.10	\$42.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$32.00	\$43.90	\$287.00
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.00
Oper. % Change	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$0.00	\$114.00	\$9.10	\$39.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$32.00	\$43.90	\$268.00
Total 2009-10	\$0.00	\$130.00	\$9.10	\$42.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$32.00	\$43.90	\$287.00
Total \$ Change	\$0.00	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19.00
Total % Change	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%

Operations: the \$16.00 increase in Athletics and \$3.00 increase in Organized Activities are due to enrollment changes (previously projected 300 FTE to newly projected 288 FTE).

<b>UW-Marshfield</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$3.22	\$147.62	\$8.56	\$84.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52.38	\$11.64	\$331.40
2009-10 Oper.	\$4.66	\$162.50	\$5.34	\$82.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.42	\$16.40	\$338.88
Oper. \$ Change	\$1.44	\$14.88	(\$3.22)	(\$2.20)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$5.22)	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$2.96)	\$4.76	\$7.48
Oper. % Change	44.7%	10.1%	-37.6%	-2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-5.7%	40.9%	2.3%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$3.22	\$147.62	\$8.56	\$84.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52.38	\$11.64	\$331.40
Total 2009-10	\$4.66	\$162.50	\$5.34	\$82.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49.42	\$16.40	\$338.88
Total \$ Change	\$1.44	\$14.88	-\$3.22	-\$2.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$5.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$2.96	\$4.76	\$7.48
Total % Change	44.7%	10.1%	-37.6%	-2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-5.7%	40.9%	2.3%



<b>UW-Richland</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$2.00	\$130.72	\$18.20	\$146.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$300.24
2009-10 Oper.	\$2.00	\$131.68	\$18.20	\$149.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$12.20	\$343.14
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.96	\$0.00	\$2.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.30	\$12.20	\$42.90
Oper. % Change	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1011.1%	0.0%	14.3%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$2.00	\$130.72	\$18.20	\$146.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.70	\$0.00	\$300.24
Total 2009-10	\$2.00	\$131.68	\$18.20	\$149.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$12.20	\$343.14
Total \$ Change	\$0.00	\$0.96	\$0.00	\$2.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27.30	\$12.20	\$42.90
Total % Change	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1011.1%	0.0%	14.3%

Operations: the \$.96 increase in Athletics is due to compensation increases. The \$2.44 increase in Organized Activities is due to student initiated programming in student activities. The \$27.30 increase in Health is due to student-initiated programming in mental health services. The \$12.20 increase in Other is due to student-initiated programming in academic skills and student activities such as the student newspaper.

<b>UW-Rock County</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$5.60	\$83.74	\$17.84	\$136.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.38	\$34.08	\$289.60
2009-10 Oper.	\$5.52	\$87.32	\$18.36	\$147.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.00	\$31.22	\$303.94
Oper. \$ Change	(\$0.08)	\$3.58	\$0.52	\$10.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.62	(\$2.86)	\$14.34
Oper. % Change	-1.4%	4.3%	2.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	-8.4%	5.0%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$5.60	\$83.74	\$17.84	\$136.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.38	\$34.08	\$289.60
Total 2009-10	\$5.52	\$87.32	\$18.36	\$147.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.00	\$31.22	\$303.94
Total \$ Change	-\$0.08	\$3.58	\$0.52	\$10.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.62	-\$2.86	\$14.34
Total % Change	-1.4%	4.3%	2.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	-8.4%	5.0%

Operations: the \$3.58 increase in Athletics is due to an rising travel costs. The \$.52 increase in Municipal Services is due to an increase in municipal services expenses. The \$10.56 increase in Organized Activities is due to student initiated programming within the operation. The \$2.62 increase in University Health is due to the addition of mental health services on campus.

<b>UW-Sheboygan</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$113.98	\$9.12	\$102.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.50	\$0.00	\$274.70
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$110.78	\$9.32	\$99.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.51	\$0.00	\$274.70
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	(\$3.20)	\$0.20	(\$3.71)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.00	(\$0.00)
Oper. % Change	0.0%	-2.8%	2.2%	-3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$0.00	\$113.98	\$9.12	\$102.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.50	\$0.00	\$274.70
Total 2009-10	\$0.00	\$110.78	\$9.32	\$99.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.51	\$0.00	\$274.70
Total \$ Change	\$0.00	-\$3.20	\$0.20	-\$3.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total % Change	0.0%	-2.8%	2.2%	-3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

<b>UW-Washington</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$0.00	\$101.40	\$13.52	\$74.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$68.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.44	\$5.60	\$314.24
2009-10 Oper.	\$0.00	\$107.58	\$13.90	\$76.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.28	\$6.97	\$325.14
Oper. \$ Change	\$0.00	\$6.18	\$0.38	\$1.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$0.16)	\$1.37	\$10.90
Oper. % Change	0.0%	6.1%	2.8%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	24.4%	3.5%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
Total 2008-09	\$0.00	\$101.40	\$13.52	\$74.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$68.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.44	\$5.60	\$314.24
Total 2009-10	\$0.00	\$107.58	\$13.90	\$76.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.28	\$6.97	\$325.14
Total \$ Change	\$0.00	\$6.18	\$0.38	\$1.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	-\$0.16	\$1.37	\$10.90
Total % Change	0.0%	6.1%	2.8%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	24.4%	3.5%

<b>UW-Waukesha</b>	<u>Child Care</u>	<u>Inter. Athletics</u>	<u>Mun. Services</u>	<u>Org. Activities</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Rec Center</u>	<u>Rec Sports</u>	<u>Stad/ Arena</u>	<u>Student Life</u>	<u>Union/ Center</u>	<u>Transit/ Bus</u>	<u>Univ. Health</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Operations</i>														
2008-09 Oper.	\$1.74	\$64.20	\$9.22	\$111.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36.36	\$21.10	\$288.02
2009-10 Oper.	\$1.30	\$66.79	\$8.63	\$108.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35.93	\$21.70	\$298.10
Oper. \$ Change	(\$0.44)	\$2.59	(\$0.59)	(\$2.29)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$0.43)	\$0.60	\$10.08
Oper. % Change	-25.3%	4.0%	-6.4%	-2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2%	2.8%	3.5%
<i>Total Seg Fees</i>														
<b>Total 2008-09</b>	<b>\$1.74</b>	<b>\$64.20</b>	<b>\$9.22</b>	<b>\$111.08</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$44.32</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$36.36</b>	<b>\$21.10</b>	<b>\$288.02</b>
<b>Total 2009-10</b>	<b>\$1.30</b>	<b>\$66.79</b>	<b>\$8.63</b>	<b>\$108.79</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$54.96</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$35.93</b>	<b>\$21.70</b>	<b>\$298.10</b>
<b>Total \$ Change</b>	<b>-\$0.44</b>	<b>\$2.59</b>	<b>-\$0.59</b>	<b>-\$2.29</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$10.64</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$0.43</b>	<b>\$0.60</b>	<b>\$10.08</b>
<b>Total % Change</b>	<b>-25.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

**TABLE C-4**

<b>UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS</b> <b>2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR</b> <b>TEXTBOOK RENTAL RATES</b>
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<u>Institutions</u>	<u>2008-09 Rate</u>	<u>2009-10 Rate</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Eau Claire	\$174.00	\$180.00	\$6.00	3.4%
La Crosse	\$157.00	\$180.00	\$23.00	14.6%
Platteville	\$140.00	\$142.00	\$2.00	1.4%
River Falls	\$143.30	\$143.30	\$0.00	0.0%
Stevens Point	\$130.80	\$133.20	\$2.40	1.8%
Stout	\$157.50	\$163.20	\$5.70	3.6%
(Based on 30 credits)				
Whitewater	\$134.64	\$143.52	\$8.88	6.6%
<u>UW Colleges</u>				
Barron	\$134.80	\$139.50	\$4.70	3.5%
Richland	\$132.90	\$136.00	\$3.10	2.3%

**EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASES IN 2009-10  
TEXT RENTAL RATES THAT ARE GREATER THAN 3.6 PERCENT**

**Institutions**

**LaCrosse:** In FY10 the textbook rental service will be outsourced. Rates have been increased to reflect the price the vendor is asking for.

**Whitewater:** The increase is needed in order to pay debt service incurred with the remodeling of Moraine Hall.

TABLE C-5

**UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS  
2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR  
RESIDENCE HALLS AND MEAL PLANS\***

	Residence Halls (1)			Meal Plans (1)				Total			
	2008-09 Rate	2009-10 Rate	Increase	2008-09 Rate	2009-10 Rate	Increase	Type	2008-09 Rate	2009-10 Rate	Increase	Percent Change
Madison	\$4,411	\$4,584	\$173	\$2,498	\$2,573	\$75	Total Board	\$ 6,909	\$7,157	\$248	3.6%
Milwaukee (2)	\$3,878	\$4,138	\$260	\$2,410	\$2,700	\$290	Meal Plan 4	\$ 6,288	\$6,838	\$550	8.7%
Eau Claire	\$2,730	\$2,830	\$100	\$2,230	\$2,800	\$570	All-Access	\$ 4,960	\$5,630	\$670	13.5%
Green Bay (3)	\$3,300	\$3,400	\$100	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$200	Ala Carte	\$ 4,700	\$5,000	\$300	6.4%
La Crosse	\$3,130	\$3,240	\$110	\$2,290	\$2,390	\$100	19 Meals	\$ 5,420	\$5,630	\$210	3.9%
Oshkosh	\$3,320	\$3,440	\$120	\$2,400	\$2,424	\$24	15 Meals/Week	\$ 5,720	\$5,864	\$144	2.5%
Parkside	\$3,690	\$3,800	\$110	\$1,880	\$1,950	\$70	Ala Carte-1	\$ 5,570	\$5,750	\$180	3.2%
Platteville	\$2,900	\$3,016	\$116	\$1,909	\$1,986	\$77	Average	\$ 4,809	\$5,002	\$193	4.0%
River Falls	\$3,084	\$3,238	\$154	\$2,022	\$2,092	\$70	14 Meals	\$ 5,106	\$5,330	\$224	4.4%
Stevens Point	\$3,148	\$3,336	\$188	\$2,032	\$2,276	\$244	175 + 75	\$ 5,180	\$5,612	\$432	8.3%
Stout	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$0	\$1,970	\$2,136	\$166	South Plan 3	\$ 5,170	\$5,336	\$166	3.2%
Superior	\$2,874	\$2,960	\$86	\$1,910	\$2,125	\$215	Black and Gold	\$ 4,784	\$5,085	\$301	6.3%
Whitewater	\$2,920	\$3,072	\$152	\$1,920	\$1,956	\$36	19 Meal Plan	\$ 4,840	\$5,028	\$188	3.9%
System Avg:	\$3,276	\$3,404	\$128	\$2,067	\$2,231	\$164		\$ 5,343	\$5,636	\$292	5.5%
Colleges	\$2,650	\$2,725	\$75	\$1,417	\$1,486	\$69	UW-14	\$ 4,067	\$4,211	\$144	3.5%

(Marathon County)

- Notes:
- (1) Residence Hall rate is for most popular double room and meal plan for most institutions. Madison meal plan includes a membership fee and average spending per student, while Platteville's includes an average of all meal plans.
  - (2) Includes a \$38/year student initiated Sandburg Halls Administrative Council Fee paid by all students in the Sandburg Halls for an activities fee.
  - (3) Green Bay's most popular room plan is a four-student apartment rate (see the apartment schedule). For other Residence Hall and Meal Plan rates, please see Table C-6

\*Divide by 2 for semester rate.

**TABLE C-5 (CONTINUED)**

**EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASES IN 2009-10  
RESIDENCE HALLS AND MEAL PLAN RATES  
ABOVE THE 3.6 PERCENT THRESHOLD**

**Milwaukee:** Room rates will increase by \$260, \$140 is associated with compensation increases for housing staff, \$26 is due to programming changes, \$103 is due to an increase in the spring semester and mid-year vacancy rates, -\$9 is due to other factor including changes in debt service reserves and interest earnings. Meal plan rates will increase by \$290, \$271 is associated with compensation and supply and expense increases associated with an increase in the cost of rent and goods sold, and \$19 is due to a loss in interest earnings.

**Eau Claire:** Room rates will increase by \$100, \$11 is due to compensation increases associated with fringe benefit cost increases, \$14 is due to programming and services enhancements, including operating supplies and new technology (system increases), and \$75 is due to capital building additions within Food Service/University Centers. The meal plan rates will increase \$570, \$27 is due to compensation increases associated with fringe benefit cost increases, \$543 is due to new food contract and meal plans associated with some internal re-organization within Food Service/University Centers in preparation for the Davies construction project.

**Green Bay:** Meal plan rates will increase by \$200, to more closely reflect actual student expenditures in the past, to fund compensation increases associated with the student employee minimum wage increase, and due to programming and service enhancements associated with moving to a different food service provider, including an increased cost of food and supplies.

**LaCrosse:** Room rates will increase by \$110, \$11 is associated with the increase in the minimum wage, \$28 is due to programming and service enhancements, \$46 is due to operating cost increases and new technology, \$7 is related to debt service, and \$18 is associated with maintenance, relocation costs and remodeling. The meal plan rates will increase by \$100, \$8 is due the increase in the minimum wage, \$82 is related to the food contract and meal plans, and \$10 is due to the maintenance and repair of the food service facilities.

**Platteville:** Room rates will increase by \$116, \$40 is associated with compensation increases, \$26 is due to debt service, and \$50 is due to maintenance and remodeling. The meal plan rates will increase by \$77, \$35 is associated with compensation increases, \$32 is due to programming and service enhancements, and \$10 is due to debt service.

**River Falls:** Room rates will increase by \$154, \$28 is associated with compensation increases for positions traditionally being funded by GPR being moved to the Residence Life budget, \$80 is due to debt service on new residence halls, and \$46 is due to maintenance and remodeling associated with the addition of the new suite style residence hall on campus. The meal plan rates will increase by \$70 for compensation and supplies and expense increases associated with the student minimum wage increase and increased food costs.

**TABLE C-5 (CONTINUED)**

**EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASES IN 2009-10  
RESIDENCE HALLS AND MEAL PLAN RATES  
ABOVE THE 3.6 PERCENT THRESHOLD**

**Stevens Point:** Room rates will increase by \$188, \$51 of the increase is for programming and service enhancements to the residence halls, including more orientation activities; \$10 is related to debt service associated with the newly renovated residence hall, \$100 is due to capital and building costs associated with the upcoming renovations (one per year) to the residence halls, in addition to the construction of a new suite style hall. The meal plan rates will increase by \$244, \$45 is due to the student minimum wage increase, \$149 is related to programming and service enhancements associated with the institution's decision to go self-operating this year- instead of using per week meal plans, the institution is going to block meal plans which will increase participation and cost, \$50 is due to a change in reserves.

**Superior:** Room rates will increase by \$86 due to the need for maintenance and repairs associated with the residence halls on campus, which are 45-70 years old; the increase will cover new roofs, plumbing, windows, and floor replacements. Meal plan rates will increase by \$215 due to programming and service enhancements associated with expanding cafeteria hours to fit student needs, resulting in staffing and supplies/expense increases.

**Whitewater:** Room rates will increase by \$152, \$11 of the increase is due to the student minimum wage increase, and \$141 is due to debt service associated with the construction of a new residence hall on campus. The meal plan rates will increase by \$36 for increased contract costs due to additional meals served per plan, and compensation increases related to the student minimum wage increase.

**TABLE C-6**  
**UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS**  
**2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**OTHER RESIDENCE HALLS AND MEAL PLAN RATES\***

<u>Single Room Rates</u>		<u>Other Room Rates</u>		<u>Other Board Plans</u>	
Madison	\$5,145	Triple	\$4,372	Base meal rate is \$0 and students may deposit any amount for purchase of food	
		Large Double	\$4,695		
		Friedrick Center	\$5,257		
		Merit Hall	\$5,257		
		New Ogg Hall Doubles	\$5,425		
		Smith Hall Doubles	\$5,425		
		Large Single	\$5,739		
Milwaukee	\$4,870	Triple	\$3,520	Plan 1	\$2,060
		Large Double	\$4,570	Plan 2	\$2,300
		Large Single	\$6,130	Plan 3	\$2,450
	All residents in the Sandburg Halls pay an Administrative Council Fee of \$36 for a student approved activities fee.			Plan 5	\$3,225
				Plan 6	\$3,600
Eau Claire	\$4,020			Declining Balance Plan	\$1,350
				Blugold Preferred Plan	\$3,320
Green Bay - See Apartment Rates					
La Crosse	\$4,240	Reuter Apartment Type	\$4,820	Off-Campus Block Plan 1	\$601
				On-Campus Block Plan 2	\$1,230
				14 Meals + Points	\$2,360
				10 Meals + Points	\$2,330
Oshkosh	\$4,760			25 meal block	\$340
				50 meal block	\$660
				Upper class 100 meal block	\$1,300
				150 meals/block	\$2,220
				21 meals/week	\$2,570
				Titan Dollar	\$2,630
				200 meals/block	\$2,800
				250 meals/block	\$3,240
Parkside	\$4,320	Small Double (Univ. Apts.)	\$3,300	Plan 2	\$2,160
		Double (Univ. Apts.)	\$3,690	Plan 3	\$2,370
		Single (Ranger Hall)	\$4,420	Plan 4	\$2,580
		Single (Suites at Parkside)	\$4,510		
		Double (Suites at Parkside)	\$3,870		
Platteville	\$3,660	Southwest Hall	\$4,168	50 Meals/sem	\$720
				50 Meals/sem +\$75/sem	\$838
				75 Meals/sem +\$100/sem	\$1,192
				90 Meals/sem +\$100/sem	\$1,452
				110 Meals/sem +\$125 /sem	\$1,789
				150 Meals/sem +\$100/sem	\$2,500
				15 Meals	\$2,563
				14 Meals/week +\$50/sem	\$2,612
				175 meals + \$100/sem	\$2,627
				19 Meals	\$2,669
				200 Meals/sem + 100/sem	\$2,883



**TABLE C-6 (Continued)**  
**UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS**  
**2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**OTHER RESIDENCE HALLS AND MEAL PLAN RATES\***

<u>Single Room Rates</u>		<u>Other Room Rates</u>		<u>Other Board Plans</u>	
River Falls	\$4,238	Suite	\$4,238	19 Meal Plan	\$2,134
Stevens Point	\$4,820			125 + 125	\$2,276
				225 + 50	\$2,276
				275 + 25	\$2,276
Stout	\$4,200	Quadruple	\$4,500	Plan 1	\$1,856
				Plan 2	\$1,996
				Plan 4	\$2,276
Superior	\$4,160	Large Single	\$4,960	Black & Gold Plan	\$2,125
				Superior Plan	\$2,525
Whitewater	\$4,640	Triple	\$2,664	7 Meals	\$1,840
		Extended Double	\$3,552	10 Meals	\$1,874
		Large Single	\$3,992	14 Meals	\$1,906
				120 Block	\$1,906
				Full Point	\$2,100
				Mega Point	\$2,300
Colleges		Double-NTC	\$2,963	UW-10	\$1,416
				UW-19	\$1,538
				NTC-10	\$1,540
				NTC-14	\$1,616
				NTC-19	\$1,673

**TABLE C-7**

<b>UW SYSTEM AUXILIARY OPERATIONS</b> <b>2009-10 ACADEMIC YEAR</b> <b>MONTHLY APARTMENT RATES</b>
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	<u>2008-09</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>2009-10</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Student Apartments</u>				
<u>Madison (Eagle Heights)</u>				
One Bedroom	\$640	\$655	\$15	2.3%
Two Bedroom	\$715	\$730	\$15	2.1%
Three Bedroom	\$845	\$860	\$15	1.8%
Small Three Bedroom	\$845	\$860	\$15	1.8%
Large Two Bedroom	\$820	\$835	\$15	1.8%
Large Three Bedroom	\$945	\$960	\$15	1.6%
Three Bedroom Townhouse	\$975	\$990	\$15	1.5%
<u>Madison (Harvey Street)</u>				
One Bedroom	\$575	\$590	\$15	2.6%
Two Bedroom	\$750	\$765	\$15	2.0%
<u>Milwaukee (Kenilworth) (1)</u>				
One Bedroom Standard	\$900	\$950	\$50	5.6%
One Bedroom Upgrade	\$950	\$1,000	\$50	5.3%
Two Bedroom Standard	\$570	\$590	\$20	3.5%
Two Bedroom Upgrade	\$610	\$620	\$10	1.6%
Three Bedroom Standard	\$470	\$510	\$40	8.5%
Three Bedroom Upgrade	\$510	\$565	\$55	10.8%
<u>Green Bay</u>				
One Bedroom/One Student	\$467	\$433	-\$33	-7.1%
One Bedroom/ Two Students	\$367	\$378	\$11	3.0%
Two Bedrooms/Four Students	\$433	\$433	\$0	0.0%
<u>Faculty Apartments</u>				
<u>Madison</u>				
One Bedroom	\$755	\$770	\$15	2.0%
Two Bedroom	\$895	\$910	\$15	1.7%
Three Bedroom	\$975	\$990	\$15	1.5%

(1) Kenilworth rates are per individual contract.

**EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASES IN 2009-10  
APARTMENT RATES THAT ARE GREATER THAN 3.6 PERCENT**

**Institutions**

Milwaukee: The primary reason for these increases are contributions to lease payments, utilities, and supplies and services required to maintain the building.

**TABLE C-8**  
**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM**  
**AUXILIARY OPERATIONS BUDGET SUMMARY**  
**(FUNDS 123, 128, 129, 528, AND 530)<sup>1</sup>**

Table below shows the change in the source of revenue supporting the 2009-10 auxiliary operations (Source of Funds), and how the revenue will be expended (Expenditures)

<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>Change</u>
Receipts			
Segregated University Fee	\$ 124,831,726	\$ 138,879,586	11.3%
Room and Board	198,956,653	206,760,929	3.9%
Other Receipts	308,128,824	305,594,162	-0.8%
Interest Receipts	<u>6,985,266</u>	<u>4,261,879</u>	<u>-39.0%</u>
Total Receipts	\$ 638,902,469	\$ 655,496,556	2.6%
Operating Contributions from Reserves <sup>2</sup>	<u>504,943</u>	<u>37,358,304</u>	<u>7298.5%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 639,407,412</b>	<b>\$ 692,854,860</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Operations <sup>3</sup>			
Salaries and Wages	\$ 184,592,968	\$ 194,154,826	5.2%
Fringe Benefits	63,935,524	68,659,234	7.4%
Supplies & Expenses	369,684,738	398,599,879	7.8%
Sales Credits	(89,435,307)	(97,682,540)	9.2%
Aids to Individuals/Special Purpose	11,952,956	14,577,796	22.0%
Capital	<u>35,130,861</u>	<u>45,773,034</u>	<u>30.3%</u>
Sub-total	\$ 575,861,740	\$ 624,082,229	8.4%
Debt Service	<u>63,545,672</u>	<u>68,772,631</u>	<u>8.2%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 639,407,412</b>	<b>\$ 692,854,860</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Funds 123 - Debt Service, Fund 128 - Auxiliaries, Fund 129 - Stores, Fund 528 - Athletic Auxiliaries, and Fund 530 - Athletic Nonincome Sports. Does not include Physical Plant Service Departments (Fund 120) of \$2,105,700

<sup>2</sup> Operating Contributions from Reserves shows the difference between Total Expenditures and Other Receipts, drawn from Auxiliary Reserve Balances

<sup>3</sup> Amounts do not include unallocated spending authority for debt service of \$5,726,969 in 2009-10

**TABLE C-9**  
**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM**  
**2009-10 ANNUAL BUDGET**  
**AUXILIARY RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES**  
**BY INSTITUTION**

	Revenues					Operating Contributions From Reserves	Total Resources Required	Expenditures (1)		
	Segregated Fees	Room and Board	Other (2)	Interest	Subtotal			Fund 123 (4)	Funds 128 & 129 528 & 530 (3)	Total
Madison	\$ 37,429,700	\$ 51,363,000	\$ 171,635,800	\$ 1,265,000	\$ 261,693,500	\$ 7,478,053	\$ 269,171,553	\$ 28,411,400	\$ 240,760,153	\$ 269,171,553
Milwaukee	20,682,000	20,232,821	37,550,964	261,200	78,726,985	5,838,158	84,565,143	3,755,800	80,809,343	84,565,143
Eau Claire	5,918,187	10,789,105	11,044,398	275,000	28,026,690	2,884,014	30,910,704	1,456,404	29,454,300	30,910,704
Green Bay	5,813,921	2,819,955	10,865,067	135,125	19,634,068	206,520	19,840,588	1,120,544	18,720,044	19,840,588
La Crosse	9,362,190	16,552,200	4,187,696	89,509	30,191,595	8,874,740	39,066,335	3,518,462	35,547,873	39,066,335
Oshkosh	12,403,854	18,685,008	10,058,030	811,476	41,958,368	2,391,083	44,349,451	5,033,492	39,315,959	44,349,451
Parkside	3,896,325	5,151,774	3,608,345	121,378	12,777,822	1,016,401	13,794,223	4,391,999	9,402,224	13,794,223
Platteville	6,238,677	14,830,452	4,877,102	166,491	26,112,722	2,158,836	28,271,558	4,218,244	24,053,314	28,271,558
River Falls	6,623,759	13,226,200	5,299,361	179,741	25,329,061	2,398,371	27,727,432	3,186,058	24,541,374	27,727,432
Stevens Point	9,485,600	17,272,900	14,271,778	227,000	41,257,278	(485,361)	40,771,917	4,261,833	36,510,084	40,771,917
Stout	6,803,566	15,022,412	7,362,712	263,763	29,452,453	770,417	30,222,870	3,031,428	27,191,442	30,222,870
Superior	2,678,966	2,901,985	3,293,564	27,500	8,902,015	1,899,892	10,801,907	886,625	9,915,282	10,801,907
Whitewater	8,975,379	17,285,617	11,937,244	305,448	38,503,688	380,518	38,884,206	5,242,556	33,641,650	38,884,206
Colleges	2,567,462	627,500	4,491,126	45,548	7,731,636	247,576	7,979,212	-	7,979,212	7,979,212
Extension	-	-	3,787,000	87,700	3,874,700	1,299,086	5,173,786	257,786	4,916,000	5,173,786
SYS/SA	-	-	1,323,975	-	1,323,975	-	1,323,975	-	1,323,975	1,323,975
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 138,879,586</b>	<b>\$ 206,760,929</b>	<b>\$ 305,594,162</b>	<b>\$ 4,261,879</b>	<b>\$ 655,496,556</b>	<b>\$ 37,358,304</b>	<b>\$ 692,854,860</b>	<b>\$ 68,772,631</b>	<b>\$ 624,082,229</b>	<b>\$ 692,854,860</b>

(1) Fund 123 - Debt Service, Fund 128 - Auxiliaries, Fund 129 - Stores, Fund 528 - Athletic Auxiliaries, and Fund 530 - Athletic Nonincome Sports

(2) Includes transfers

(3) Includes amounts for Athletics - Fund 528 (\$71,617,800) and Fund 530 (\$329,800)

(4) 2009-10 amounts do not include unallocated spending authority for debt service of \$5,726,969 in Fund 123 and \$2,105,700 in Fund 120 for Physical Plant Service Departments

<p><b>D. 2009-10 REVISED ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION ADJUSTMENTS</b></p>
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## 2009-10 UW SYSTEM ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION ADJUSTMENTS

### I. DISTRIBUTION ADJUSTMENTS FOR NEW GPR/FEE FUNDING

#### A. NEW UW SYSTEM DISTRIBUTION ADJUSTMENTS

##### 1. OPERATIONS BUDGET REDUCTION

The budget reduces UW System's state operations appropriations expenditure authority by \$49,500,000 in 2009-10 and by \$50,500,000 in 2010-11. The reduction would be allocated based on each institution's share of the UW System's 2008-09 GPR/Fee budget excluding debt service, utilities, financial aid, separately budgeted academic tuition, and Extension credit programs. A tuition offset of \$35 million is distributed using the same base. The 2009-10 reduction amounts by institution are as follows:

Campus	Reduction	Tuition Offset
Madison	\$18,537,700	(\$13,107,500)
Milwaukee	6,573,600	(4,648,000)
Eau Claire	2,465,100	(1,743,000)
Green Bay	1,188,000	(840,000)
La Crosse	2,054,200	(1,452,500)
Oshkosh	2,361,100	(1,669,500)
Parkside	1,128,600	(798,000)
Platteville	1,390,900	(983,500)
River Falls	1,395,900	(987,000)
Stevens Point	2,049,300	(1,449,000)
Stout	1,866,100	(1,319,500)
Superior	742,500	(525,000)
Whitewater	2,113,600	(1,494,500)
Colleges	1,881,000	(1,330,000)
Extension	2,148,300	(1,519,000)
System Administration	1,604,100	(1,134,000)
Total	\$49,500,000	(\$35,000,000)

Institutions will be provided maximum flexibility to manage reductions within the following principles:

- a. Institutions should seek to minimize, to the extent possible, reductions that directly impact the ability to instruct and serve students while recognizing that some impact is unavoidable.
- b. Institutions should consider eliminating or merging academic programs and majors that have low enrollments or are similar to programs elsewhere in the UW System. Such eliminations should be coordinated across the System so that the same majors are not simultaneously removed everywhere.

- c. One-time reduction opportunities (e.g. hiring slowdowns, travel restrictions, etc.) should be considered in the short term to give Provosts and Chancellors time to plan more permanent modifications including changes to program array.
- d. Minority and Disadvantaged Programs will receive no more than a proportionate share reduction in budget cuts.
- e. The 2008-09 Growth Agenda will be slowed during this period due to budget reductions.

## 2. TWO PERCENT (2%) PAY PLAN REDUCTION AND EMPLOYEE FURLOUGHS

The budget rescinds the UW System faculty and staff two percent (2%) pay plan increase that were planned for June, 2009, and requires all UW System faculty and academic staff to be furloughed eight (8) days, or the equivalent thereof.

Campus	2% Pay Plan Rescission	Furlough
Madison	\$8,866,805	\$12,607,632
Milwaukee	2,925,599	4,368,747
Eau Claire	997,729	1,402,595
Green Bay	462,082	674,241
La Crosse	820,865	1,113,735
Oshkosh	964,084	1,375,681
Parkside	449,251	642,221
Platteville	580,762	751,079
River Falls	566,314	830,332
Stevens Point	842,330	1,175,105
Stout	738,907	1,040,539
Superior	294,421	421,167
Whitewater	895,745	1,273,682
Colleges	804,003	1,101,201
Extension	892,961	1,868,255
System Administration	241,582	302,647
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$21,343,440</b>	<b>\$30,948,007</b>
Fringe	4,021,762	6,799,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,365,202</b>	<b>\$37,747,500</b>

The 2% pay plan rescission column combines three allocations:

### **Removal of one (1) month of the June 2009 two percent (2%) Pay Plan -**

This item was removed as it was allocated in FY 2009, based upon the rolled up October 2006 payroll base.

### **Removal of the Full Funding of the June 2009 two percent (2%) Pay Plan -**

This item was removed as it was allocated in FY 2010, based upon the rolled up October 2006 payroll base.

**Removal of the June 2009 Summer Session two percent (2%) Pay Plan -**

This item removes the portion of the summer session allocation that was associated with the two percent (2%) June 2009 pay plan.

**2009-10 Furlough Savings** - This item distributes the amount the State has calculated the UW-System will be required to contribute for the furlough savings. It is prorated by campus and fund based upon the October 2008 payroll.

**3. ACROSS-THE-BOARD ONE PERCENT (1%) REDUCTIONS**

The Governor's budget reduces most nonfederal appropriations by one percent (1%) for an overall reduction of \$37,826,800. This will require a reduction of \$18,913,400 (\$10,108,800 GPR, \$8,796,400 PR, and \$8,200 SEG-O) transfers from other state agencies in each year of the biennium.

In general for GPR cuts, the distribution will be based on the proportional share of the appropriation total for the institution.

Reductions to the Advanced Opportunity Program (AOP \$78,000), Utilities (\$1,316,300) and Student aid (\$13,500), are distributed separately in sections A.5, A.6, and A.8.

The distribution of the GPR Across-the-Board reductions are as follows:

<b>Campus</b>	<b>Reduction</b>
Madison	\$3,289,192
Milwaukee	1,161,868
Eau Claire	405,449
Green Bay	204,996
La Crosse	337,156
Oshkosh	394,980
Parkside	183,780
Platteville	241,972
River Falls	231,479
Stevens Point	337,263
Stout	322,318
Superior	122,120
Whitewater	350,559
Colleges	317,587
Extension	353,290
System Administration	446,991
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$8,701,000</b>
AOP, Utilities and Student Aid	\$1,407,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,108,800</b>



#### 4. RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF FACULTY, INSTRUCTIONAL AND RESEARCH ACADEMIC STAFF

The 2009-11 biennial budget provides an additional \$5,000,000, in 2009-10 and \$10,000,000 in 2010-11 to support competitive compensation for faculty, instructional academic staff and research academic staff in high-demand and/or mission-critical academic disciplines. Funding will be distributed based on each institution's proportion of the approved all funds October 2008 payroll base for faculty, instructional academic staff and research academic staff. The \$5,000,000 in 2009-10 is distributed as follows:

<b>Campus</b>	<b>Distribution</b>
Madison	\$2,548,000
Milwaukee	597,500
Eau Claire	190,500
Green Bay	75,500
La Crosse	167,000
Oshkosh	187,000
Parkside	77,500
Platteville	122,000
River Falls	115,000
Stevens Point	162,000
Stout	140,500
Superior	53,500
Whitewater	184,500
Colleges	152,500
Extension	227,000
System Administration	0
Total	\$5,000,000

#### Guidelines for Use of Funds

- Use of funds is limited to salary dollars.
- Because of the critical need for funding to address competitive salary concerns, all recruitment and retention dollars should be used in the year allocated.
- Funding is not limited to matching outside offers but can be used to support proactive market based salary increases when those disparities can be documented.
- Recruitment and retention funding cannot be provided in an across-the-board fashion.
- This funding may not be used to address widespread compression issues.
- Funding may not be granted to officials with titles of Dean and above.

**5. LAWTON UNDERGRADUATE MINORITY RETENTION GRANT/ADVANCED OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM (AOP)**

The budget increases funding for the Lawton program by \$223,700 and the AOP by \$257,400 in 2009-10. The AOP funding amount represents an increase of \$335,400 minus a \$78,000 across-the-board reduction. Total funding for 2009-10 will be allocated based on each institution's proportion of a three-year rolling average headcount of minority/disadvantaged students.

**6. UTILITIES**

The budget provides a decrease of \$3,062,500 for utilities in 2009-10 and an across-the-board reduction of 1,316,300 for a total decrease of \$4,378,800. The base level of funding is the 2007-08 expenditure level. The base is adjusted using the Department of Administration (DOA) inflation scalers by commodity code. Funding for new space, debt service on energy projects, solid waste removal, and operational adjustments for the cogeneration power plant on the UW-Madison campus is added, based on the amounts requested in the biennial budget, by campus.

**7. STUDENT TECHNOLOGY FEE**

The budget provides an additional \$106,900 in 2009-10 and \$1,196,000 in 2010-11 to reflect changes related to additional tuition revenue generated by the student technology fee to meet student needs for instructional technology and information access. Allocation of the student technology fees is based on a percentage of the 2008-09 academic year and summer session tuition budgets excluding the student technology fee.

**8. STUDENT AID**

The budget reduces funding by \$13,500 for Student Aid (Fund 107) in 2009-10. Total funding in 2009-10 will be allocated based on a proportional reduction on each institution's 2008-09 allocation for student need-based aid through this appropriation.

**B. INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES**

Funding for institutional initiatives will be allocated to the designated institutions based on gubernatorial and legislative intent.

**1. WISCONSIN INSTITUTES FOR DISCOVERY**

The budget provides \$8,198,100 in 2010-11 for the Wisconsin Institutes for Discovery, a public research institute charged with enhancing human health and welfare through interdisciplinary research spanning biotechnology, nanotechnology, and information technologies. This funding is allocated to UW-Madison.

**2. WISCONSIN GENOMICS INITIATIVE**

The budget provides \$2,000,000 one-time in 2009-10 to support the Marshfield Clinic, the Medical College of Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in

combining resources to develop scientific models to predict an individual's susceptibility to disease, target personalized treatments, determine individual responses to treatment and prevent disease before it occurs. Funding will go to UW-Madison.

## II. PROGRAM REVENUE FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

The biennial budget requires the transfer of \$23,250,000 of Auxiliary Revenues to the Higher Educational Aids Board in 2009-10 for the Wisconsin Higher Education Grant – University of Wisconsin Students (WHEG-UW). The \$23,250,000 will be distributed as a percentage of the 2007-08 auxiliary (Fund 128) cash balances excluding student segregated fee balance. In addition, Program Revenue appropriations are reduced \$8,804,600 in both 2009-10 and 2010-11. These reductions are calculated as a proportionate percentage of the budget for the appropriation. For auxiliaries, the distribution is based on the auxiliary budget excluding student segregated fee funds. The combined transfer and reduction amount, \$32,054,600, in 2009-10 by campus (for informational purposes) is as follows:

<b>Campus</b>	<b>Reduction</b>
Madison	\$6,456,455
Milwaukee	2,896,530
Eau Claire	2,493,964
Green Bay	825,352
La Crosse	3,858,024
Oshkosh	1,507,996
Parkside	592,019
Platteville	1,620,114
River Falls	2,232,641
Stevens Point	2,634,219
Stout	1,564,377
Superior	97,355
Whitewater	1,905,009
Colleges	434,292
Extension	1,840,283
System Administration	1,095,970
Total	\$32,054,600

## REQUESTED ACTION

That, upon recommendation of the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the Board of Regents approves the 2009-10 UW System annual distribution adjustments for GPR/Fee funds.

<p><b>APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF DIFFERENTIAL TUITION PROGRAMS</b></p>
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## UW SYSTEM DIFFERENTIAL TUITION BY CAMPUS JUNE 2009

Institution	Tuition Program	Description	Pricing	Annual Increase	Next Board Review
UW-Madison	Doctor of Pharmacy Program	Implemented Fall 1997. Six-year professional program with the first two years in pre-pharmacy.	The Doctor of Pharmacy program was initially priced at \$6,050 in Fall 1997. For resident students, the differential increases at the same percentage rate as resident undergraduate tuition. Non-resident tuition will increase by the same dollar amount as the resident pharmacy rate.	Differential increases by the same percentage as resident undergraduate tuition. Non-resident tuition increases by the same dollar amount	2011
	School of Business - Undergraduate	Implemented Fall 2007. Differential rate applies to all undergraduate students enrolled in the Bachelor's of Business Administration (BBA) major and Certificate in Business (CIB) program. The differential will come up for review by the campus and students after the 2011-12 academic year.	For BBA majors, tuition will increase by \$500 per semester (\$1,000 per year). CIB tuition will increase by \$150 per semester (\$300 per year).	None	2013
	School of Engineering – Undergraduate Differential Tuition	The differential applies to all undergraduate students enrolled in the Engineering Major beginning in Fall 2008. The differential must be reviewed by the Board of Regents following Spring 2011.	The differential will be phased in over three years: \$300 per semester in 2008-09, \$500 per semester in 2009-10, and \$700 per semester in 2010-11.	None beyond 2010-11	2011
	The Madison Initiative for Undergraduates	Approved in May 2009. The differential applies to all undergraduate students. The Initiative will add faculty and instructional support, improve student services, and increase need-based financial aid. The differential must be reviewed by the Board of Regents after four years (2013-2014).	The differential will be phased in over four years. For residents, the differential will be \$250 in 2009-10; \$500 in 2010-11; \$750 in 2011-12; and \$1,000 in 2012-13. For non-residents, the differential will be \$750 in 2009-10, \$1,500 in 2010-11; \$2,250 in 2011-12; and \$3,000 in 2012-13.	None beyond 2012-2013.	2014

DIFFERENTIAL TUITION (continued)

UW-Milwaukee	Peck School of the Arts - Undergraduate	Implemented Fall 2004. Differential rate applies to all undergraduate courses provided by the Peck School of the Arts, with the exception of eight 100 level General Education Requirement courses.	\$10 per credit in 2004-05, \$15 per credit in 2005-06, and \$20 per credit in 2006-07. The differential is \$20.60 per credit in 2009-10.	May increase by 3% annually through Fall 2012	2013
	College of Engineering and Applied Science – Undergraduate and Graduate	Implemented Fall 2004. Applies to all undergraduate and graduate courses provided by the college.	\$5 per credit in 2004-05, \$10 per credit in 2005-06, \$15 per credit in 2006-07, and \$20 per credit in 2007-08. The differential continues at \$20 per credit.	May increase by 4% annually through Fall 2012	2013
	School of Business Administration – Undergraduate	Implemented Fall 2004. Differential rate applies to all 200 to 600 level courses provided by the School.	\$10 per credit in 2004-05, \$15 per credit in 2005-06 and \$20 per credit in 2006-07. The differential continues at \$20 per credit.	May increase by 3% through Fall 2012	2013
	College of Nursing – Undergraduate	Implemented Fall 2004. Applies to all undergraduates enrolled in clinical major courses within the College.	Differential of \$30 per credit applied to all 300 level courses in 2004-05, and to all 300- and 400-level courses beginning in 2005-06. The differential continues at \$30 per credit.	May increase by 3% annually through Fall 2012	2013
	School of Architecture and Urban Planning (SARUP) – Undergraduate and Graduate	Implemented Fall 2006. Supports a desktop computer workstation program with enhanced support services for architecture students. Will be reviewed by the Student Senate after the third year of operation.	\$11 per credit hour for all Department of Architecture courses, and an additional \$30 (\$41 total) per credit hour for all courses at the 200-800 levels.	May increase by 5% annually	2011
	Allied Health Programs - Graduate	Implemented in 1997. General tuition for Allied Health Graduate Programs was increased to help defray the costs of these health science programs.	Tuition was increased by 20% (10% in 1998-99 and an additional 10% in 1999-00).	As a percent of tuition, the differential increases with tuition	2010

DIFFERENTIAL TUITION (continued)

UW- Eau Claire	Institution-wide Undergraduate Differential	Implemented in 1997. Funds opportunities such as faculty/student collaborative research, service-learning programs, internships, and freshman seminars/capstone courses.	Began at \$50 per semester in Fall 1997, and was increased to \$55 per semester in Spring 2003, \$60 per semester in Fall 2003, and \$65 per semester in Spring 2004. The 2009-10 differential is \$81.50 per semester.	Differential will increase by 4.5%, rounded to the nearest half dollar, until the Student Senate directs otherwise.	2010
	Allied Health – Graduate	Implemented Fall 1997 to help defray costs for operating the Occupational Therapy, Physician Assistant, and Physical Therapy program.	Tuition increased by 20% (10% in 1997-98 and an additional 10% in 1998-99.)	As a percent of tuition, the differential increases with tuition	2010
UW- La Crosse	Academic Excellence Initiatives – Undergraduate and Graduate	Implemented Fall 2003 to provide direct financial support for undergraduate research, advising, diversity and international education.	Tuition increased by \$20 per semester in Fall 2003. The 2009-10 differential is \$30.39 per semester.	Increases by 3% annually	2010
	Growth, Quality, and Access - Undergraduate	Approved by the Board of Regents in December 2007. The differential rate does not apply to currently enrolled students. The differential will be used to hire additional faculty and staff and to purchase instructional supplies and equipment.	Tuition increased by \$250 per semester for Fall 2008. In 2009-10, tuition will increase by another \$250 per semester.	Increase will be sufficient to cover salary and fringe increases and is not expected to be larger than the undergraduate tuition increase	2013
UW-Oshkosh	Oshkosh Personal Development Compact – Undergraduate	Implemented Fall 2003 to provide funding to enhance assessment, advising, co-curricular involvement and emotional adjustment and wellness. Heavy emphasis is placed on student retention, reduced time to graduation, and increased graduation rates.	The undergraduate tuition differential is \$56.65 per semester in 2008-09.	Differential increases by 3% annually	2012

DIFFERENTIAL TUITION (continued)

UW- Platteville	Regional Enrollment Plan – Undergraduate	Implemented Fall 2005. Offers differential tuition rate to entering, nonresident, undergraduate students from Illinois and Iowa who enroll in fields that address the workforce needs of both new and established Wisconsin businesses.	Eligible students will be charged the resident tuition rate plus a premium of \$4,000 per year.	Premium will increase to \$4,400 in Fall 2010. After Fall 2010, the premium may increase up to the resident undergraduate tuition rate.	2014
	Academic and Support Services – Undergraduate	Approved by the Board of Regents in April 2008. The differential expands student services (e.g. Writing Center, Tutoring Center), supports additional mental health staff, funds new career services staff, and provides financial support to students completing their senior capstone project.	Differential tuition will be 1.9% of the resident undergraduate tuition rate for all undergraduates. In 2009-10, this is \$51 per semester. The differential will be prorated for part-time undergraduates.	As a percent of tuition, the differential increases with tuition	2013
UW- River Falls	Undergraduate Differential Tuition	Implemented Fall 2007 to provide funding for enhanced library services, a testing and tutoring center, and undergraduate scholarly research and creative activities (USRC).	Tuition will increase \$36 per semester (\$72 per year). This rate will remain flat for four academic years and will then be reviewed for reauthorization by a campus oversight committee made up of an equal representation of students, faculty and staff.	None	2012
UW-Stout	Customized Instruction	Implemented Fall 1999. Provides tuition flexibility to determine and charge market rates for customized programs, certificates, and courses to meet the needs of business and industry. Courses will be typically provided in alternative time frames (i.e. summer, evenings, and/or weekends.)	Market tuition rates will vary by program. It was estimated in 1999 that market rates would typically fall into the \$600 to \$1,200 range for a two-credit course.	Variable based on market rates	2010



DIFFERENTIAL TUITION (continued)

UW-Stout (continued)	Access to Learning – Undergraduate and Graduate	Implemented Fall 1999. Differential tuition helps provide access to active learning principles which promote critical and creative thinking abilities in students.	Both residents and nonresidents pay the same differential tuition amount, which equals 5% of undergraduate and graduate tuition.	As a percent of tuition, the differential increases with tuition	2010
UW-Superior	Undergraduate Differential Tuition	Beginning in Fall 2008, the differential supports Jim Dan Hill Library operations and expands student career services. The differential will be reviewed following Spring 2011.	All undergraduate students are assessed an additional \$103.50 per semester. The differential fee is prorated for part-time students.	None	2011
UW- Whitewater	Advising and Integrated Freshman Experience Program – Undergraduate	Implemented Fall 2002 to promote continual student success through a multilevel advising model and an integrated freshman experience program.	Undergraduate tuition increases by an amount equal to 3.5% of the resident undergraduate tuition rate.	As a percent of tuition, the differential increases with tuition	2012

## 2009 BOARD OF REGENTS MEETING SCHEDULE

February 5 and 6, 2009, in Madison

March 5, 2009, one-day meeting in Madison

May 7 and 8, 2009, hosted by UW-Milwaukee

June 4 and 5, 2009, in Madison

July 9, 2009, one-day meeting in Madison

September 10 and 11, 2009, hosted by UW-Whitewater

October 15 and 16, 2009, hosted by UW-Eau Claire

December 10 and 11, 2009, hosted by UW-Madison

# BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

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### **Teaching Excellence Awards**

Danae D. Davis (Chair)  
Jeffrey B. Bartell  
John Drew  
José F. Vásquez  
Betty Womack

### **Academic Staff Excellence Awards Committee**

Eileen Connolly-Keesler (Chair)  
John Drew  
Kevin Opgenorth  
Brent Smith  
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### **Diversity Awards Committee**

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