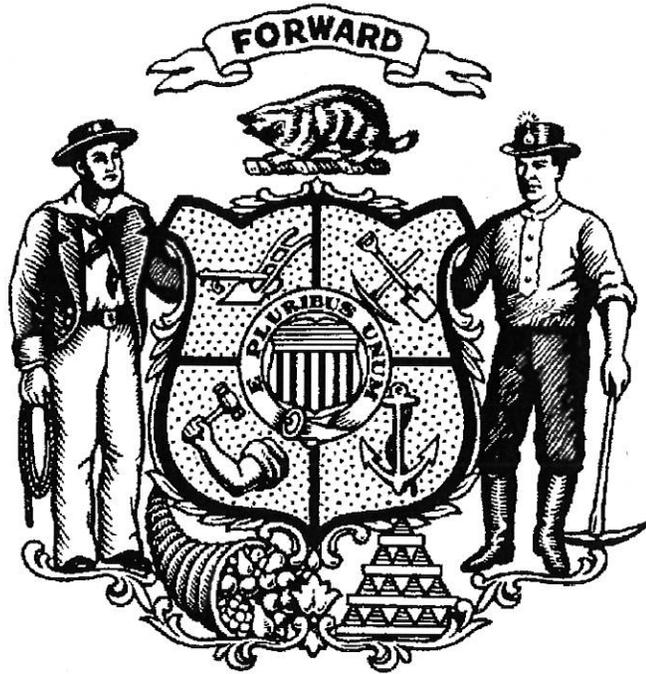


# State of Wisconsin

## Technical College System Board



Agency Budget Request  
2015 – 2017 Biennium  
September 15, 2014

## Table of Contents

Cover Letter .....	4
Description.....	7
Mission .....	8
Goals .....	9
Performance Measures .....	10
Organization Chart .....	12
Agency Total by Fund Source .....	13
Agency Total by Program.....	15
Agency Total by Decision Item (DIN).....	18
General Purpose Revenue (GPR) - Earned.....	19
Program Revenue and Balances Statement.....	20
Decision Items .....	34



September 15, 2014

Michael Huebsch, Secretary  
Department of Administration  
101 E. Wilson St., 10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Madison, WI 53702

Secretary Huebsch:

Enclosed is the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) 2015-17 biennial budget request. The request includes the System's major budget initiatives, cost-to-continue, and program revenue items.

The Governor and Legislature's recent targeted investments in skills education and training have provided a boost in the near-term. To ensure a consistent workforce pipeline that helps Wisconsin's employers compete and expand over the next decade, investment in the Wisconsin Technical College System—the state's most consistent, direct supplier of skilled talent—is necessary.

The Governor directed that 2015-17 biennial agency budget requests focus on growing our state's economy, and improving the lives of its citizens. The System's budget initiatives have been narrowly tailored to advance these objectives. The enclosed budget request offers a framework for modest investment in technical college capacity that will pay big dividends for the state's economy:

- Incentivizing degrees and certificates in high-demand fields; job placement within six months of graduation; workforce training; industry-validated curriculum; and transitioning adults from basic education into occupational training;
- Accelerating careers by increasing dual enrollment opportunities, allowing high school students to earn college credit;
- Leveraging our military veterans' experience with services focused on improving their transition to, and success in, skills training; and
- Fostering entrepreneurship and advancing Wisconsin's innovation economy.

I appreciate your consideration, and I look forward to working with you and your staff to move Wisconsin forward.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Morna K. Foy".

Morna K. Foy  
President

Enclosures



**Morna K. Foy, President**  
4622 University Avenue · PO Box 7874 · Madison, WI 53707-7874 · 608.266.1207  
Wisconsin Relay System: 711 Fax: 608.266.1690  
e-mail: [info@wtcsystem.edu](mailto:info@wtcsystem.edu) · [www.wtcsystem.edu](http://www.wtcsystem.edu) · [www.witechcolleges.org](http://www.witechcolleges.org)



## The *Technical College Effect* on Economic Expansion

Today, Wisconsin's economy is at a crossroads. As in other states, significant Baby Boomer retirements loom. Already statistically older than the national average, Wisconsin's working-age population is projected to stagnate, which threatens to constrain job growth, government revenue, and the state's economy. Addressing these challenges will require aggressive strategies to grow the economy, and a renewed commitment to maintaining the finest workforce in the world.

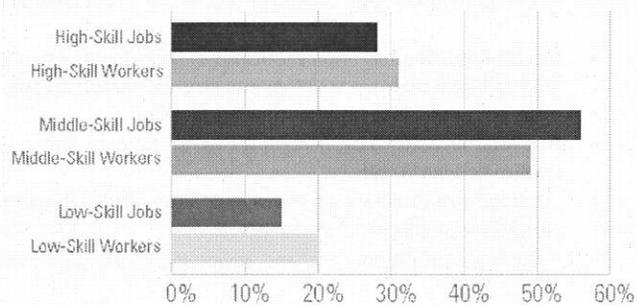
Wisconsin's labor market has radically changed. Low-skill but well-paying jobs have largely been automated or outsourced. High- and middle-skilled jobs remain, and education beyond high school is now core to our new skills and innovation economy, a longstanding trend that was only accelerated by the last recession.

Wisconsin still relies more heavily than other states on manufacturing as a foundational industry—an industry that, due to technological innovation, has experienced a dramatic restructuring from low-skilled to high- and middle-skilled, and is already facing technical

skills shortages that will only grow more acute. Healthcare, transportation, utilities, agriculture—the state's other major employers—also drive demand. **"Middle-skill" jobs, which require education beyond high school but not a four-year degree, make up the largest part of Wisconsin's labor market.**

To compete in globalized marketplaces, all industries must now continually become leaner, more efficient, and more innovative, in order to anticipate customer demand for smarter products and services.

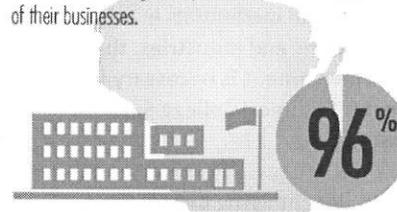
Jobs and Workers by Skill Level, Wisconsin, 2012



Source: NSC analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics by State, May 2012 and American Community Survey data, 2012.

The Wisconsin Technical College System is no different. Our customers—students, employer partners, and local taxpayers—demand that we continually innovate and adapt, maintain cutting edge instructional practices and facilities, and generate the highest possible return on investment.

Value of technical colleges: 96% of employers say their local technical college is important to the overall success of their businesses.



The central challenge facing Wisconsin: **What is the most strategic investment we can make to position ourselves for sustained economic growth?**

Wisconsin's Technical Colleges must maximize the supply of skilled talent in high-demand fields, to give our state's employers and workers the best chance for success.

- Employers reported in Spring 2014 that Skilled Trades are the hardest jobs to fill, both globally and in the U.S., for the fifth consecutive year.
- Between 1973 and 2008, the share of jobs in the U.S. economy that require some form of postsecondary credential increased from 28% to 59%. These "postsecondary" jobs are projected to further increase to 63% nationally by 2018.
- More than half of manufacturing jobs in Wisconsin now require some form of postsecondary education.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Wisconsin must fill 925,000 job vacancies, due to new growth or retirements, of which 60% will require postsecondary credentials.
- Wisconsin's current postsecondary attainment rate is 39% of the working-age population.
- Jobs that require only a high school diploma for entry are projected to see the slowest average growth through 2022.

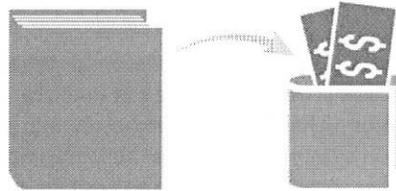
With pressing demographic challenges ahead, Wisconsin can't afford to leave anyone behind or outside the labor force. Today Wisconsin has at least 395,000 under-skilled and under-educated workers, 16,000 unemployed veterans, rural high school students with limited dual credit options and lower postsecondary participation rates, and an entrepreneurship rate that ranks 45<sup>th</sup> in the nation.

The fastest, most flexible route to a higher skilled workforce is through the Wisconsin Technical College System. Further, technical colleges can and must meet these needs cost-effectively, in an environment of burdensome student debt, taxpayer fatigue, and demands for greater accountability and a higher return on investment for tax dollars. WTCS supported this year's property tax relief initiative that, combined with strict levy controls, will effectively limit technical college levies to around 4% of the average tax bill for the foreseeable future. Subsequently, the System Board this spring approved the lowest postsecondary-vocational tuition increase in its history, effective for the 2014-15 school year.

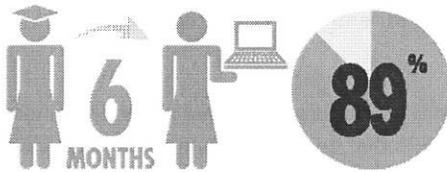
**If Wisconsin is to meet employer demand for skills and credentials in relevant occupations and industries, then targeted state investment is necessary following proven Technical College System strategies:**

1. Incentivizing degrees and certificates in high-demand fields; job placement within six months of graduation; workforce training; industry-validated curriculum; and transitioning adults from basic education into occupational training;
2. Accelerating careers by increasing dual enrollment opportunities, allowing high school students to earn college credit;
3. Leveraging our military veterans' experience with services focused on improving their transition to, and success in, skills training; and
4. Fostering entrepreneurship, to advance Wisconsin's innovation economy.

**Great student investment:** For every dollar students invest in their technical college education, nearly \$5 (\$4.90) is returned as higher future income over their careers.



**Strong job placement:** 9 out of every 10 graduates are employed within 6 months of graduation, even in a tough economy.



In developing the 2015-17 WTCS budget request, President Foy engaged a budget workgroup of System stakeholders, including: System Board members, a Technical College President, representatives of the District Boards Association, System leadership, faculty members, and a student. That workgroup, in addition to ongoing engagement with longstanding workforce and education partners, employers, and policymakers, further refined and focused WTCS budget priorities to maximize Wisconsin's talent pipeline and fuel

innovation throughout the System. Each of these budget initiatives will measurably contribute to Wisconsin's economic expansion, utilizing proven strategies that make Wisconsin's technical colleges the envy of the nation and the state's most powerful tool to develop workers and support employers.

WTCS will continue to work with employers to ensure that **every** program offered is aligned with employers' needs and expectations, and to provide high quality, flexible learning options for all students—full-time, part-time, and incumbent workers—to give **every** Wisconsinite an opportunity to maximize their skill attainment and career potential, affordably, and on their own terms.

## **AGENCY DESCRIPTION**

The system board is the coordinating agency for the state technical college system. The Governor appoints 10 members of the 13-member board, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Three additional members, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a member of the Board of Regents and the secretary of the Department of Workforce Development, serve in an ex officio capacity. The board appoints a system president to administer the agency. Two divisions administer the agency's programs. The board establishes statewide policies and standards for the educational programs and services provided by the 16 technical college districts that cover the entire state. Each nine-member, locally-appointed district board is responsible for the direct operation of its respective school and programs and for hiring a district president. In addition, the Educational Approval Board, which regulates the operation of for-profit postsecondary schools in Wisconsin, is attached to the agency for administrative purposes.

## **MISSION**

The mission of the system is to enable eligible people to acquire the occupational skills training necessary for full participation in the workforce by stressing job training and retraining, and recognizing the rapidly changing educational needs of the citizens of the state to keep current with the demands of the workplace.

## **PROGRAMS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

### **Program 1: Technical College System**

Goal: Expand the pool of skilled workers in the state's labor force.

Objective/Activity: Increase employment by graduates within six months of technical college graduation through targeted outreach efforts to employers.

Objective/Activity: Increase the number of minority students who graduate.

Goal: Increase access to technical and career education through the use of leading-edge instructional technology and techniques.

Objective/Activity: Increase the number of opportunities for technical college students to enroll in distance education offerings.

Goal: Increase postsecondary educational opportunities for young adults and working adults in Wisconsin.

Objective/Activity: Increase the number of technical college students successfully transferring to University of Wisconsin System institutions.

Objective/Activity: Increase the number of credits earned by nontraditional college-age technical college students enrolled in associate degree programs.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### 2013 AND 2014 GOALS AND ACTUALS

<b>Prog. No.</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Goal 2013</b>	<b>Actual 2013</b>	<b>Goal 2014</b>	<b>Actual 2014</b>
1.	Percentage of graduates employed within six months of graduation.	90%	89%	90%	N/A (survey data received Jan. 2015)
1.	Number of minority students who graduate.	3,700	3,811	3,700	3,886
1.	Number of credits earned by students enrolled in distance education offerings.	450,000	462,604	450,000	466,606
1.	Number of students successfully transferring to University of Wisconsin System institutions.	3,700	3,704	3,700	3,744
1.	Number of associate degree credits earned by students age 24 and older.	700,000	888,611	700,000	763,771

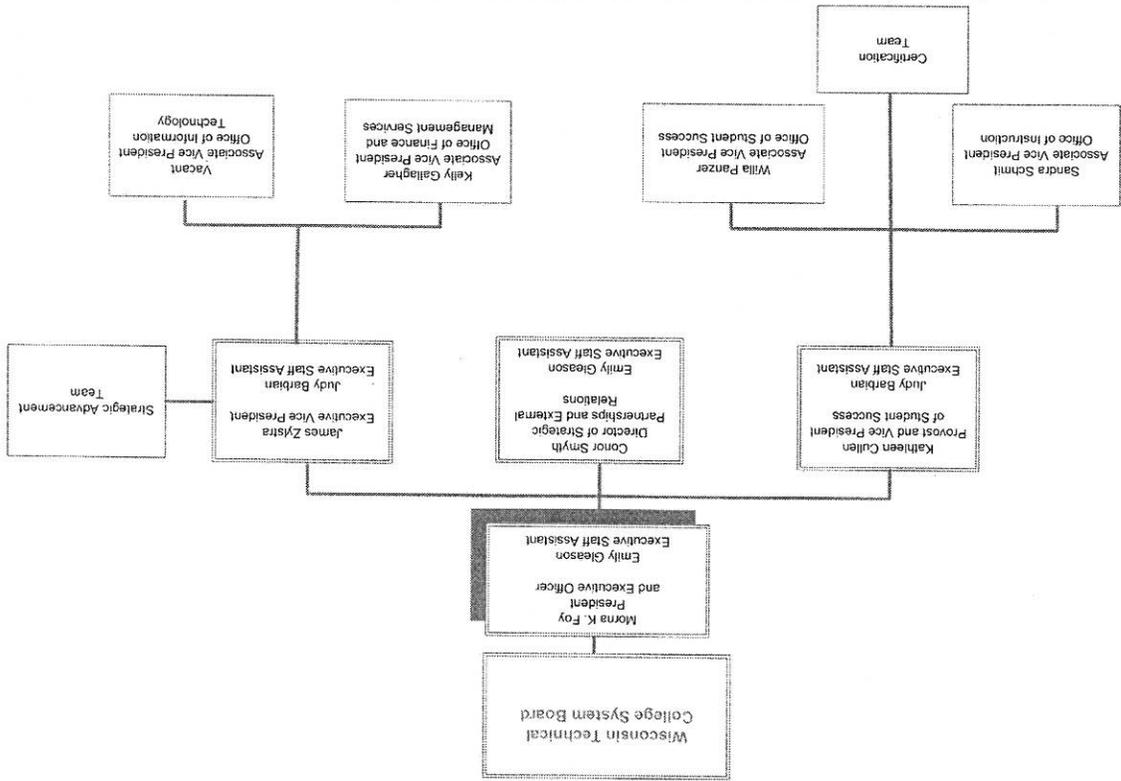
Note: Based on fiscal year.

### 2015, 2016 AND 2017 GOALS

<b>Prog. No.</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Goal 2015</b>	<b>Goal 2016</b>	<b>Goal 2017</b>
1.	Percentage of graduates employed within six months of graduation.	90%	90%	90%
1.	Number of minority students who graduate.	3,700	3,700	3,700
1.	Number of credits earned by students enrolled in distance education offerings.	450,000	450,000	450,000
1.	Number of students successfully transferring to University of Wisconsin System institutions.	3,700	3,700	3,700
1.	Number of associate degree credits earned by students age 24 and older.	700,000	700,000	700,000

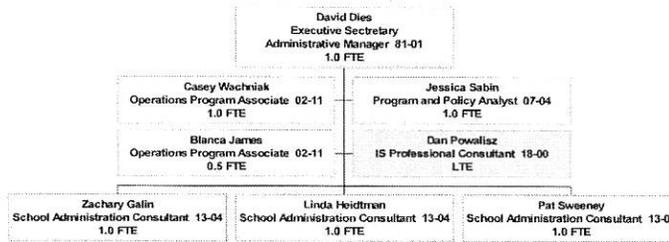
Note: Based on fiscal year.

# Executive Team



# Educational Approval Board

## Organizational Structure



Revised 09-2014

# Agency Total by Fund Source

Technical College System Board

1517 Biennial Budget

		ANNUAL SUMMARY					BIENNIAL SUMMARY				
Source of Funds	Prior Year Total	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %	
GPR	A \$3,701,899	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0		
GPR	L \$101,323,499	\$516,423,300	\$524,423,300	\$532,423,300	0.00	0.00	\$1,032,846,600	\$1,056,846,600	\$24,000,000	2.3%	
GPR	S \$2,820,494	\$2,913,200	\$2,976,500	\$2,976,500	23.25	23.25	\$5,826,400	\$5,953,000	\$126,600	2.2%	
<b>Total</b>	\$107,845,892	\$519,336,500	\$527,399,800	\$535,399,800	23.25	23.25	\$1,038,673,000	\$1,062,799,600	\$24,126,600		
PR	A \$585,294	\$692,900	\$692,900	\$692,900	0.00	0.00	\$1,385,800	\$1,385,800	\$0	0.0%	
PR	L \$892,234	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	0.00	0.00	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$0	0.0%	
PR	S \$1,827,403	\$1,823,900	\$1,906,100	\$1,914,700	13.00	13.00	\$3,647,800	\$3,820,800	\$173,000	4.7%	
<b>Total</b>	\$3,304,931	\$5,266,800	\$5,349,000	\$5,357,600	13.00	13.00	\$10,533,600	\$10,706,600	\$173,000	1.6%	
PR Federal	A \$1,120,964	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	0.00	0.00	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$0	0.0%	
PR Federal	L \$24,200,724	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	0.00	0.00	\$56,848,600	\$56,848,600	\$0	0.0%	
PR Federal	S \$2,805,534	\$3,437,100	\$3,495,600	\$3,495,600	28.75	28.75	\$6,874,200	\$6,991,200	\$117,000	1.7%	
<b>Total</b>	\$28,127,222	\$32,661,400	\$32,719,900	\$32,719,900	28.75	28.75	\$65,322,800	\$65,439,800	\$117,000	0.2%	
<b>Grand Total</b>	\$139,278,045	\$557,264,700	\$565,468,700	\$573,477,300	65.00	65.00	\$1,114,529,400	\$1,138,946,000	\$24,416,600		

Agency Total by Program  
292 Technical College System Board

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds	ANNUAL SUMMARY				BIENNIAL SUMMARY					
	Prior Year Actual	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
<b>01 TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM</b>										
<b>Non Federal</b>										
<b>GPR</b>	<b>\$107,845,892</b>	<b>\$519,336,500</b>	<b>\$527,399,800</b>	<b>\$535,399,800</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>\$1,038,673,000</b>	<b>\$1,062,799,600</b>	<b>\$24,126,600</b>	<b>2.32%</b>
A	\$3,701,899	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
L	\$101,323,499	\$516,423,300	\$524,423,300	\$532,423,300	0.00	0.00	\$1,032,846,600	\$1,056,846,600	\$24,000,000	2.32%
S	\$2,820,494	\$2,913,200	\$2,976,500	\$2,976,500	23.25	23.25	\$5,826,400	\$5,953,000	\$126,600	2.17%
<b>PR</b>	<b>\$2,714,096</b>	<b>\$4,595,300</b>	<b>\$4,611,500</b>	<b>\$4,611,500</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>\$9,190,600</b>	<b>\$9,223,000</b>	<b>\$32,400</b>	<b>0.35%</b>
A	\$578,767	\$624,200	\$624,200	\$624,200	0.00	0.00	\$1,248,400	\$1,248,400	\$0	0.00%
L	\$892,234	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	0.00	0.00	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$0	0.00%
S	\$1,243,095	\$1,221,100	\$1,237,300	\$1,237,300	6.00	6.00	\$2,442,200	\$2,474,600	\$32,400	1.33%
<b>Total - Non Federal</b>	<b>\$110,559,988</b>	<b>\$523,931,800</b>	<b>\$532,011,300</b>	<b>\$540,011,300</b>	<b>29.25</b>	<b>29.25</b>	<b>\$1,047,863,600</b>	<b>\$1,072,022,600</b>	<b>\$24,159,000</b>	<b>2.31%</b>
<b>Federal</b>	<b>\$4,280,666</b>	<b>\$624,200</b>	<b>\$624,200</b>	<b>\$624,200</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$1,248,400</b>	<b>\$1,248,400</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
A	\$4,280,666	\$624,200	\$624,200	\$624,200	0.00	0.00	\$1,248,400	\$1,248,400	\$0	0.00%
L	\$102,215,733	\$519,173,300	\$527,173,300	\$535,173,300	0.00	0.00	\$1,038,346,600	\$1,062,346,600	\$24,000,000	2.31%
S	\$4,063,589	\$4,134,300	\$4,213,800	\$4,213,800	29.25	29.25	\$8,268,600	\$8,427,600	\$159,000	1.92%
<b>Federal</b>	<b>\$28,127,222</b>	<b>\$32,661,400</b>	<b>\$32,719,900</b>	<b>\$32,719,900</b>	<b>28.75</b>	<b>28.75</b>	<b>\$65,322,800</b>	<b>\$65,439,800</b>	<b>\$117,000</b>	<b>0.18%</b>
A	\$1,120,964	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	0.00	0.00	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$0	0.00%
L	\$24,200,724	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	0.00	0.00	\$56,848,600	\$56,848,600	\$0	0.00%
S	\$2,805,534	\$3,437,100	\$3,495,600	\$3,495,600	28.75	28.75	\$6,874,200	\$6,991,200	\$117,000	1.70%
<b>Total - Federal</b>	<b>\$28,127,222</b>	<b>\$32,661,400</b>	<b>\$32,719,900</b>	<b>\$32,719,900</b>	<b>28.75</b>	<b>28.75</b>	<b>\$65,322,800</b>	<b>\$65,439,800</b>	<b>\$117,000</b>	<b>0.18%</b>
A	\$1,120,964	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	0.00	0.00	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$0	0.00%
L	\$24,200,724	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	0.00	0.00	\$56,848,600	\$56,848,600	\$0	0.00%
L	\$24,200,724	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	0.00	0.00	\$56,848,600	\$56,848,600	\$0	0.00%

**Agency Total by Program**  
**292 Technical College System Board** **1517 Biennial Budget**

S	\$2,805,534	\$3,437,100	\$3,495,600	\$3,495,600	28.75	\$6,874,200	\$6,991,200	\$1,117,000	1.70%
<b>PGM 01 Total</b>	<b>\$138,687,210</b>	<b>\$556,593,200</b>	<b>\$564,731,200</b>	<b>\$572,731,200</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>\$1,113,186,400</b>	<b>\$1,137,462,400</b>	<b>\$24,276,000</b>	<b>2.18%</b>
<b>GPR</b>	<b>\$107,845,892</b>	<b>\$519,336,500</b>	<b>\$527,399,800</b>	<b>\$535,399,800</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>\$1,038,673,000</b>	<b>\$1,062,799,600</b>	<b>\$24,126,600</b>	<b>2.32%</b>
A	\$3,701,899	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
L	\$101,323,499	\$516,423,300	\$524,423,300	\$532,423,300	0.00	\$1,032,846,600	\$1,056,846,600	\$24,000,000	2.32%
S	\$2,820,494	\$2,913,200	\$2,976,500	\$2,976,500	23.25	\$5,826,400	\$5,953,000	\$126,600	2.17%
<b>PR</b>	<b>\$30,841,318</b>	<b>\$37,256,700</b>	<b>\$37,331,400</b>	<b>\$37,331,400</b>	<b>34.75</b>	<b>\$74,513,400</b>	<b>\$74,662,800</b>	<b>\$149,400</b>	<b>0.20%</b>
A	\$1,699,731	\$1,424,200	\$1,424,200	\$1,424,200	0.00	\$2,848,400	\$2,848,400	\$0	0.00%
L	\$25,092,958	\$31,174,300	\$31,174,300	\$31,174,300	0.00	\$62,348,600	\$62,348,600	\$0	0.00%
S	\$4,048,629	\$4,658,200	\$4,732,900	\$4,732,900	34.75	\$9,316,400	\$9,465,800	\$149,400	1.60%
<b>TOTAL 01</b>	<b>\$138,687,210</b>	<b>\$556,593,200</b>	<b>\$564,731,200</b>	<b>\$572,731,200</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>\$1,113,186,400</b>	<b>\$1,137,462,400</b>	<b>\$24,276,000</b>	<b>2.18%</b>
A	\$5,401,630	\$1,424,200	\$1,424,200	\$1,424,200	0.00	\$2,848,400	\$2,848,400	\$0	0.00%
L	\$126,416,457	\$547,597,600	\$555,597,600	\$563,597,600	0.00	\$1,095,195,200	\$1,119,195,200	\$24,000,000	2.19%
S	\$6,869,123	\$7,571,400	\$7,709,400	\$7,709,400	58.00	\$15,142,800	\$15,418,800	\$276,000	1.82%

Agency Total by Program  
292 Technical College System Board

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds	ANNUAL SUMMARY				BIENNIAL SUMMARY					
	Prior Year Actual	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
<b>02 EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD</b>										
Non Federal										
PR	\$590,835	\$671,500	\$737,500	\$746,100	7.00	7.00	\$1,343,000	\$1,483,600	\$140,600	10.47%
A	\$6,527	\$68,700	\$68,700	\$68,700	0.00	0.00	\$137,400	\$137,400	\$0	0.00%
S	\$584,308	\$602,800	\$668,800	\$677,400	7.00	7.00	\$1,205,600	\$1,346,200	\$140,600	11.66%
Total - Non Federal	\$590,835	\$671,500	\$737,500	\$746,100	7.00	7.00	\$1,343,000	\$1,483,600	\$140,600	10.47%
PGM 02	\$590,835	\$671,500	\$737,500	\$746,100	7.00	7.00	\$1,343,000	\$1,483,600	\$140,600	10.47%
Total	\$590,835	\$671,500	\$737,500	\$746,100	7.00	7.00	\$1,343,000	\$1,483,600	\$140,600	10.47%
PR	\$590,835	\$671,500	\$737,500	\$746,100	7.00	7.00	\$1,343,000	\$1,483,600	\$140,600	10.47%
A	\$6,527	\$68,700	\$68,700	\$68,700	0.00	0.00	\$137,400	\$137,400	\$0	0.00%
S	\$584,308	\$602,800	\$668,800	\$677,400	7.00	7.00	\$1,205,600	\$1,346,200	\$140,600	11.66%
TOTAL 02	\$590,835	\$671,500	\$737,500	\$746,100	7.00	7.00	\$1,343,000	\$1,483,600	\$140,600	10.47%
A	\$6,527	\$68,700	\$68,700	\$68,700	0.00	0.00	\$137,400	\$137,400	\$0	0.00%
S	\$584,308	\$602,800	\$668,800	\$677,400	7.00	7.00	\$1,205,600	\$1,346,200	\$140,600	11.66%
Agency Total	\$139,278,045	\$557,264,700	\$565,468,700	\$573,477,300	65.00	65.00	\$1,114,529,400	\$1,138,946,000	\$24,416,600	2.19%

**Agency Total by Program**  
**292 Technical College System Board**

**1517 Biennial Budget**

# Agency Total by Decision Item

Technical College System Board

1517 Biennial Budget

Decision Item	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$557,264,700	\$557,264,700	64.50	64.50
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$178,300	\$178,300	0.00	0.00
4000 Dual Enrollment Expansion	\$0	\$3,000,000	0.00	0.00
4001 Innovation Agenda	\$500,000	\$500,000	0.00	0.00
4002 Ensuring Veteran Success	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	0.00	0.00
4003 Performance Funding	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	0.00	0.00
4004 Staff Attorney	\$25,700	\$34,300	0.50	0.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$565,468,700</b>	<b>\$573,477,300</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>65.00</b>

# GPR Earned

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
02	Educational approval board

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

DATE

September 09, 2014

Revenue	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10% Lapse Prop School Program	\$0	\$0	\$68,000	\$70,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$68,000</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

DEPARTMENT  
 PROGRAM  
 SUBPROGRAM  
 NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
01	Technical college system
01	Local assistance and aids to individuals and organizations
28	Truck driver training

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$61,900	\$0	\$0
	\$63,500	\$88,100	\$150,000	\$150,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$63,500</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>
Expenditures	\$1,600	\$150,000	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,600</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>
<u>Closing Balance</u>	\$61,900	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
01	Technical college system
01	Local assistance and aids to individuals and organizations
35	Gifts and grants

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

SUBPROGRAM

NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,200	\$30,200
Expenditures	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,200	\$30,200
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$30,200	\$30,200
Total Expenditures	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,200	\$30,200
Closing Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

DEPARTMENT  
 PROGRAM  
 SUBPROGRAM  
 NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
01	Technical college system
01	Local assistance and aids to individuals and organizations
37	Fire schools; local assistance

	Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Expenditures	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000
Total Expenditures	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Closing Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
01	Technical college system
01	Local assistance and aids to individuals and organizations
38	Interagency projects; local assistance

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

SUBPROGRAM

NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	(\$91,000)	(\$269,600)	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$112,000	\$560,200	\$300,000	\$300,000
Expenditures	\$21,000	\$290,600	\$300,000	\$300,000
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000
Total Expenditures	\$290,600	\$290,600	\$300,000	\$300,000
Closing Balance	(\$269,600)	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUBPROGRAM	NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	CODES	TITLES
				292	Technical College System Board
				01	Technical college system
				02	Staff services and administration support
				30	Services for district boards

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	(\$3,200)	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$6,400	\$46,000	\$46,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,200</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>
Expenditures	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$46,000	\$46,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,200</b>	<b>\$3,200</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>
<u>Closing Balance</u>	<u>(\$3,200)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
01	Technical college system
02	Staff services and administration support
31	Text materials

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

SUBPROGRAM

NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$115,500	\$115,500
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$115,500	\$115,500
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$115,500	\$115,500
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$115,500	\$115,500
Closing Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUBPROGRAM	NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	CODES	TITLES
				292	Technical College System Board
				01	Technical college system
				02	Staff services and administration support
				32	Gifts and grants

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$216,100	\$14,500	\$20,600	\$20,600
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$216,100</b>	<b>\$14,500</b>	<b>\$20,600</b>	<b>\$20,600</b>
Expenditures	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$20,600	\$20,600
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$14,500</b>	<b>\$14,500</b>	<b>\$20,600</b>	<b>\$20,600</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>\$201,600</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
01	Technical college system
02	Staff services and administration support
33	Conferences

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

SUBPROGRAM

NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	(\$2,900)	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$221,300	\$277,500	\$300,000	\$300,000
Expenditures	\$224,200	\$274,600	\$300,000	\$300,000
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$294,700	\$294,700
PR Cash Lapse	\$0	\$0	\$5,300	\$5,300
Total Expenditures	\$224,200	\$274,600	\$300,000	\$300,000
Closing Balance	(\$2,900)	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUBPROGRAM	NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	CODES	TITLES
				292	Technical College System Board
				01	Technical college system
				02	Staff services and administration support
				34	Personnel certification

	Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$298,100	\$73,600	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$298,100	\$224,500	\$224,500	\$264,600	\$274,400
Expenditures	\$224,500	\$0	\$224,500	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235,000	\$235,000
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,900	\$11,900
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$8,500)	(\$7,700)
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,500	\$12,600
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,900	\$5,800
PR Cash Lapse	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,800	\$16,800
Total Expenditures	\$224,500	\$224,500	\$224,500	\$264,600	\$274,400
Closing Balance	\$73,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
01	Technical college system
02	Staff services and administration support
36	Fire schools; state operations

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

SUBPROGRAM

NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$413,900	\$413,900	\$421,500	\$429,400
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$413,900</b>	<b>\$413,900</b>	<b>\$421,500</b>	<b>\$429,400</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>\$413,900</b>	<b>\$413,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$418,500	\$418,500
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$4,300	\$4,300
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	(\$8,500)	(\$7,700)
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$3,300	\$6,500
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$3,900	\$7,800
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$413,900</b>	<b>\$413,900</b>	<b>\$421,500</b>	<b>\$429,400</b>
<u>Closing Balance</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	SUBPROGRAM	NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	CODES	TITLES
				292	Technical College System Board
				01	Technical college system
				02	Staff services and administration support
				39	Interagency projects; state operations

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	(\$21,900)	\$0	\$0
	\$3,500	\$47,300	\$240,100	\$240,100
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$3,500</b>	<b>\$25,400</b>	<b>\$240,100</b>	<b>\$240,100</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>\$25,400</b>	<b>\$25,400</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$239,900	\$239,900
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$200
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$25,400</b>	<b>\$25,400</b>	<b>\$240,100</b>	<b>\$240,100</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(\$21,900)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
02	Educational approval board
03	Educational approval board
20	Proprietary school programs

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

SUBPROGRAM

NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$225,900	\$0	\$0
	\$810,200	\$584,300	\$792,000	\$814,900
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$810,200</b>	<b>\$810,200</b>	<b>\$792,000</b>	<b>\$814,900</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>\$584,300</b>	<b>\$810,200</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$602,800	\$602,800
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$40,300	\$40,300
4004 Staff Attorney	\$0	\$0	\$25,700	\$34,300
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$9,100	\$18,400
PR Cash Lapse	\$0	\$0	\$43,000	\$43,000
10% lapse	\$0	\$0	\$68,000	\$70,000
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$3,100	\$6,100
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$584,300</b>	<b>\$810,200</b>	<b>\$792,000</b>	<b>\$814,900</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>\$225,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

DEPARTMENT  
 PROGRAM  
 SUBPROGRAM  
 NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
02	Educational approval board
03	Educational approval board
25	Student protection

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$56,600	\$56,600	\$56,600
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>
Expenditures	\$0	\$56,600	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$56,600	\$56,600
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>
<u>Closing Balance</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

CODES	TITLES
292	Technical College System Board
02	Educational approval board
03	Educational approval board
35	Closed schools; preservaton of student records

DEPARTMENT

PROGRAM

SUBPROGRAM

NUMERIC APPROPRIATION

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$12,100	\$12,100
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$12,100	\$12,100
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$12,100	\$12,100
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$12,100	\$12,100
Closing Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Decision Item (DIN) - 2000**

**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Adjusted Base Funding Level**

**NARRATIVE**

Adjusted Base Funding Level

# Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
DEPARTMENT	292	Technical College System Board
	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
DECISION ITEM	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$4,393,000	\$4,393,000
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$81,300	\$81,300
05	Fringe Benefits	\$1,514,700	\$1,514,700
06	Supplies and Services	\$1,622,400	\$1,622,400
07	Permanent Property	\$37,800	\$37,800
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$537,100	\$537,100
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$1,080,800	\$1,080,800
10	Local Assistance	\$547,997,600	\$547,997,600
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>
18	Project Positions Authorized	1.00	1.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	59.50	59.50
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	4.00	4.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	<b>2000</b>	<b>Adjusted Base Funding Level</b>			
<b>01</b>	<b>Technical college system</b>				
	01 General program operations	\$2,842,700	\$2,842,700	22.50	22.50
	03 Wisconsin Skills Link	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	04 Vocational education instructor occupational competency program	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	05 State aid for vocational, technical and adult education	\$88,534,900	\$88,534,900	0.00	0.00
	06 Displaced homemakers' program	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	07 Supplemental aid	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	08 Adult Pathways	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	09 Minority student participation and retention grants	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	10 Youth Pathways	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	11 Farm training program tuition grants	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	12 Incentive grants	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	13 Aid for special collegiate transfer programs	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	14 Fee remissions	\$14,200	\$14,200	0.00	0.00
	15 Services for handicapped students; local assistance	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	16 Training program grants	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	18 State Aid- Performance	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	19 Apprenticeship curriculum development	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	22 School-to-work programs for children at risk	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	23 Faculty development grants	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	24 Grants to district boards	\$21,874,200	\$21,874,200	0.00	0.00
	28 Truck driver training	\$150,000	\$150,000	0.00	0.00
	30 Services for district boards	\$46,000	\$46,000	0.00	0.00
	31 Text materials	\$115,500	\$115,500	0.00	0.00
	32 Gifts and grants	\$20,600	\$20,600	0.00	0.00
	33 Conferences	\$72,600	\$72,600	0.00	0.00
	34 Personnel certification	\$235,000	\$235,000	2.00	2.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

35 Gifts and grants	\$30,200	\$30,200	0.00	0.00
36 Fire schools; state operations	\$418,500	\$418,500	4.00	4.00
37 Fire schools; local assistance	\$600,000	\$600,000	0.00	0.00
38 Interagency projects; local assistance	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	0.00	0.00
39 Interagency projects; state operations	\$239,900	\$239,900	0.00	0.00
46 Federal aid, local assistance - adult basic education	\$5,350,000	\$5,350,000	0.00	0.00
47 Federal aid, state operations	\$430,100	\$430,100	4.00	4.00
49 Federal aid, aids to individuals and organizations, workstudy aids to dist.	\$800,000	\$800,000	0.00	0.00
50 Federal aid, local assistance - vocational education act	\$22,019,300	\$22,019,300	0.00	0.00
51 Federal aid, state operations-vocational education act	\$2,643,000	\$2,643,000	24.75	24.75
53 Federal aid, local assistance - special federal projects	\$1,055,000	\$1,055,000	0.00	0.00
55 Federal aid, state operations-federal projects	\$168,000	\$168,000	0.00	0.00
56 Indirect cost reimbursements	\$196,000	\$196,000	0.00	0.00
60 Agricultural education consultant	\$70,500	\$70,500	0.75	0.75
61 Health care education programs	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
62 Property tax relief aid	\$406,000,000	\$406,000,000	0.00	0.00
72 Driver education, local assistance	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
73 Chauffeur training grants	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
79 Auxiliary services	\$15,200	\$15,200	0.00	0.00
80 Transfer of Indian gaming receipts; work-based learning programs	\$594,000	\$594,000	0.00	0.00
81 Interagency and intra-agency programs	\$57,800	\$57,800	0.00	0.00
<b>Technical college system SubTotal</b>	<b>\$556,593,200</b>	<b>\$556,593,200</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>58.00</b>
<b>02 Educational approval board</b>				
20 Proprietary school programs	\$602,800	\$602,800	6.50	6.50
25 Student protection	\$56,600	\$56,600	0.00	0.00
35 Closed schools; preservaton of student records	\$12,100	\$12,100	0.00	0.00
<b>Educational approval board SubTotal</b>	<b>\$671,500</b>	<b>\$671,500</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.50</b>

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

	<b>Adjusted Base Funding Level SubTotal</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>64.50</b>	<b>64.50</b>
	<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>64.50</b>	<b>64.50</b>

# Decision Item by Fund Source

## Technical College System Board

Decision Item	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level				
	GPR	A	\$0	\$0	0.00	0.00
	GPR	L	\$516,423,300	\$516,423,300	0.00	0.00
	GPR	S	\$2,913,200	\$2,913,200	23.25	23.25
	PR	A	\$692,900	\$692,900	0.00	0.00
	PR	L	\$2,750,000	\$2,750,000	0.00	0.00
	PR	S	\$1,823,900	\$1,823,900	12.50	12.50
	PR Federal	A	\$800,000	\$800,000	0.00	0.00
	PR Federal	L	\$28,424,300	\$28,424,300	0.00	0.00
	PR Federal	S	\$3,437,100	\$3,437,100	28.75	28.75
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>64.50</b>	<b>64.50</b>
<b>Agency Total</b>			<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>\$557,264,700</b>	<b>64.50</b>	<b>64.50</b>

**Decision Item (DIN) - 3003**

**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits**

**NARRATIVE**

Standard Budget Adjustment - Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits

# Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	292	Technical College System Board
	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DECISION ITEM</b>	3003	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$56,900	\$56,900
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$121,400	\$121,400
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	<b>3003</b>	<b>Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits</b>			
<b>01</b>	<b>Technical college system</b>				
	01 General program operations	\$76,300	\$76,300	0.00	0.00
	34 Personnel certification	\$11,900	\$11,900	0.00	0.00
	36 Fire schools; state operations	\$4,300	\$4,300	0.00	0.00
	47 Federal aid, state operations	(\$27,100)	(\$27,100)	0.00	0.00
	51 Federal aid, state operations- vocational education act	\$85,600	\$85,600	0.00	0.00
	60 Agricultural education consultant	(\$13,000)	(\$13,000)	0.00	0.00
	<b>Technical college system SubTotal</b>	<b>\$138,000</b>	<b>\$138,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>Educational approval board</b>				
	20 Proprietary school programs	\$40,300	\$40,300	0.00	0.00
	<b>Educational approval board SubTotal</b>	<b>\$40,300</b>	<b>\$40,300</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits SubTotal</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

# Decision Item by Fund Source

## Technical College System Board

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
<b>Decision Item</b>	<b>3003</b>	<b>Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits</b>				
	GPR	S	\$63,300	\$63,300	0.00	0.00
	PR	S	\$56,500	\$56,500	0.00	0.00
	PR Federal	S	\$58,500	\$58,500	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Agency Total</b>			<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>\$178,300</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Decision Item (DIN) - 4000**

**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Dual Enrollment Expansion**

**NARRATIVE**

Alpha Appropriation 20.292(1)(bb)



## *Dual Enrollment Expansion*

### 2015-17 Biennial Budget Initiative

---

#### Issue

State demographers predict an acute workforce shortage over the next two decades, as Baby Boomers retire and Wisconsin's working-age population stagnates. To mitigate that shortage, policy advocates have called for a multi-pronged approach to: (a) ensure that high schools graduate the maximum number of students; (b) increase postsecondary attainment rates; and (c) keep young people in Wisconsin after college. Expanding technical college dual enrollment programs would move the state forward on each of these goals.

---

#### Background

Several studies have shown that high school students who get a head start on college through dual enrollment programs are more likely to finish high school, to enroll in college, and to complete a credential. A recent report by the Education Commission of the States emphasized the importance of dual enrollment, particularly in highly rural states like Wisconsin, as a strategy to increase the college-going and postsecondary attainment rates for low-income rural high school students, who are much less likely than their urban and suburban peers to go to college.

Under all technical college dual enrollment programs, more than 27,000 high school students earned over 99,000 college credits in 2013-14, saving families \$12 to \$15 million in college tuition costs. This credit total represents an 82% increase over total dual enrollment credits earned just five years before—primarily due to growth in cost-neutral transcribed credit programs.

It is possible to do more in Wisconsin. In Minnesota, 22,000 high school students were dually enrolled in 2011-12, fewer than Wisconsin's 27,000 in 2013-14. However, Minnesota students earned more than 177,000 college credits, nearly double Wisconsin's total, which saved families around \$50 million in college tuition. At a time when student loan debt is second only to mortgage debt totals in the U.S., and a technically skilled workforce is a primary asset for Wisconsin's \$50 billion manufacturing sector, this service becomes all the more critical. While WTCS has worked to maximize the potential in cost-neutral opportunities for students, with

additional resources, the colleges could expand dual enrollment programs to more school districts and more students.

The 2013-15 biennial budget act codified dual enrollment as one of nine WTCS performance criteria, used to distribute outcomes-based funding. WTCS has worked for more than 20 years to build programs that provide access to college credit. Programs include: (a) advanced standing courses taught by high school teachers, with the application of credit delayed until students enroll in a technical college program; (b) transcribed credit courses taught by high school teachers, with students earning high school and college credit simultaneously; (c) instruction for youth apprenticeships; and (d) youth options, in which students enroll in a college course not comparable to any course offered in the school district, with students earning high school and college credit simultaneously.

However, changing accreditation regulations and new statutory limits under course options may threaten the success of these programs. To preserve and expand dual enrollment options, new state investment is warranted.

Under the new course options program that begins with the 2014-15 school year, students would be limited to no more than two courses per semester, and the school district would be required to pay no more than 50% of the current tuition rate for regular college courses taken on campus. In periods of lower enrollment, offering course seats (that would otherwise be vacant) to eligible high school students is an efficient method of allocating the state's finite educational resources. However, this model will not be sustainable in the long term, when limited resources mean student demand for course sections exceeds what the colleges can provide.

Additionally, most credits awarded by technical colleges to high school students are earned under transcribed credit opportunities. Transcribed credit courses are not affected by the 50% tuition discount, as these courses are taken at the high school, and technical colleges have never charged tuition for such credits. However, new regulations recently announced by the Higher Learning Commission (this state's higher education accreditation agency) will require high school teachers to have master's degrees in the subject area in order to teach general education dual enrollment courses, which could present problems for school districts not located near a university, those in rural or economically depressed areas, or for any district with lower numbers of staff with advanced credentials.

Particularly for small enrollment, large attendance area districts in our state's sparsely populated rural areas, cash-strapped high schools are often unable to provide access to career and technical education. Flexible state grants could be used to help mitigate the costs of logistics planning and coordination among high schools; student transportation; the design and

implementation of hybrid online-plus-face-time curriculum delivery models; or other strategies appropriate to particular regions, student populations, and regional economic demands. Keeping these challenges in mind, a successful grant program would remain open to the need for different strategies in different areas of the state, and include a wide variety of eligible uses of funds to accommodate strategies that would best meet the educational and workforce training needs of students, regardless of where they live.

If Wisconsin is to address its looming demographic challenges, it must proactively mitigate growing workforce shortages through every available avenue. Technical college graduates overwhelmingly stay to live and work in the state, after obtaining the training and education that drive this state's economy—including highly skilled technicians in manufacturing, agriculture, health care, business services, building trades, personal services, forestry products, and food processing.

Based on the 2013 Graduate Follow-Up Report, 89% of technical college graduates are employed within six months of graduation. State investment would further broaden dual enrollment opportunities and strengthen current programs, increase the percentage of Wisconsinites with technical college credentials, and begin to address the state's horizon labor shortages. Given the unknown effects of new laws and regulations surrounding dual enrollment in this state, it could be prudent to delay funding for new strategies to address those challenges, until the second year of the coming biennium.

---

## **Request**

To expand dual enrollment opportunities:

Request \$3 million in 2016-17 for a pilot program for grants to technical colleges to create new or expand existing dual enrollment programs, through a flexible array of strategies, to lead efforts to work collaboratively with K-12 partners who agree to participate in transcribed credit, advanced standing, hybrid, or other innovative delivery models.



# Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	292	Technical College System Board
	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DECISION ITEM</b>	4000	Dual Enrollment Expansion

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$3,000,000
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	<b>4000</b>	<b>Dual Enrollment Expansion</b>			
<b>01</b>	<b>Technical college system</b>				
	63 Dual Enrollment Expansion	\$0	\$3,000,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Technical college system SubTotal</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Dual Enrollment Expansion SubTotal</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

# Decision Item by Fund Source

## Technical College System Board

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
<b>Decision Item</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>Dual Enrollment Expansion</b>				
	GPR	L	\$0	\$3,000,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Agency Total</b>			<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Decision Item (DIN) - 4001**

**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Innovation Agenda**

**NARRATIVE**

Alpha Appropriation 20.292(1)(bc)



# *Innovation Agenda*

## 2015-17 Biennial Budget Initiative

---

### Issue

Postsecondary education is core to developing the workforce needed in the new economy. To drive Wisconsin's economy forward, it is more crucial than ever to foster robust links between higher education and the knowledge-based economy. The WTCS Innovation Agenda would: (a) develop a grant program for commercializing innovative technology, products, and processes developed on campus; and (b) leverage available Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) Capital Catalyst funds.

---

### Background

WTCS proposes to pilot a project to provide seed funding to commercialize technology, products, and processes, capitalizing on the experiences, expertise, and entrepreneurial energy found on technical college campuses throughout the state. Partnering with the experts available in the Office of Entrepreneurship and Innovation at WEDC, the WTCS would use innovation funding to:

- (a) Provide entrepreneurship grants for commercialization activities for technical college faculty, staff, and student-developed technology, products, and processes; and
- (b) Match funding available from the WEDC Capital Catalyst program while leveraging the experience and expertise of WEDC entrepreneurship specialists.

The Innovation Agenda would help bring new ideas from WTCS faculty, staff, and students to the marketplace, while fostering the entrepreneurial climate on technical college campuses. As students and staff learn more about the process of applying for seed funding, they will also have opportunities to learn about creating business plans, conducting market research, and the fundamentals of business start-ups. WEDC has partnered this year through its Capital Catalyst program with UW-Extension, using UW System grant funding, to create Ideadvance, providing start-up funding for UW faculty, staff, and students to commercialize ideas, products, and processes first developed through university research. Ideadvance provides "Stage 1" grants of up to \$25,000, to focus on determining what ideas solve real customer needs, and helping entrepreneurs reduce their start-up risk. "Stage 2" grants of up to \$50,000 help develop a business model that effectively delivers solutions to customers and prepares an idea for investment. Funds can be used for legal and accounting expenses, market research, data

services, Webhosting services, training, and other direct business expenses. Ideadvance utilizes the Lean Startup framework, providing training and tools to entrepreneurs to identify potential problems early, saving money and time while developing their businesses.

The WTCS proposes to follow a similar model, partnering with WEDC to support grants for commercialization activities for technical college-developed products and processes. Business start-up grants would be made available for technical college faculty, staff, or students, following the same Stage 1 and Stage 2 grant model, with training and progress milestones required in order for entrepreneurs to qualify for the Stage 2 funding. Grant awards would be determined by an investment committee, with a representative from one or more technical colleges, a System Office staff lead, a WEDC specialist, and an entrepreneur affiliated with a technical college. The Innovation funds would encourage the colleges to offer good ideas to the market place, and allow industry to determine whether those ideas are needed and worthy of additional investment.

While it can be a challenging process of trial-and-error to establish a new small business, we know that entrepreneurs are a critical engine driving job growth. At the same time, recent reports from the Brookings Institution and Kauffman Foundation have found that the number of business start-ups in the United States fell by nearly half in the past 30 years. Further, Wisconsin is below average. While entrepreneurship dipped nationally in 2013 to 0.28% of the adult population, in Wisconsin, the rate was just 0.17% -- 45<sup>th</sup> in the country. The Brookings study predicts that, if these trends persist, the US will continue to experience slow economic growth for the indefinite future.

Supporting small business and entrepreneurs is a well-established area of expertise at technical colleges. For example, Northeast Wisconsin Technical College's roundtable program for entrepreneurs and executives provides small groups of executives from non-competing industries a confidential forum to share their experiences and challenges in growing their businesses, leveraging assets, and making staffing decisions. Several colleges currently offer degree programs in business management with an emphasis in small business entrepreneurship. Others offer certificates and continuing education opportunities for small business owners. Innovation funding would expand upon these important business accelerator initiatives, creating a new path for technical colleges to drive Wisconsin's economy forward.

---

## Request

To support the Innovation Agenda, request \$500,000 annually and create a new commercialization grant program for technical college faculty, staff, and students. WTCS would apply for matching funds from WEDC, to further leverage the amount awarded by WTCS for grants for commercialization activities for technical college-developed products and processes.

# Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	292	Technical College System Board
	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DECISION ITEM</b>	4001	Innovation Agenda

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$500,000	\$500,000
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	<b>4001</b>	<b>Innovation Agenda</b>			
<b>01</b>	<b>Technical college system</b>				
	64 Innovation Agenda	\$500,000	\$500,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Technical college system SubTotal</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Innovation Agenda SubTotal</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

# Decision Item by Fund Source

## Technical College System Board

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
<b>Decision Item</b>	<b>4001</b>	<b>Innovation Agenda</b>				
	GPR	L	\$500,000	\$500,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Agency Total</b>			<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Decision Item (DIN) - 4002**

**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Ensuring Veteran Success**

**NARRATIVE**

Alpha Appropriation 20.292(1)(be)



## *Ensuring Veteran Success*

### 2015-17 Biennial Budget Initiative

---

#### **Issue: Ensuring Veteran Success**

High unemployment rates and unique characteristics of returning veterans suggest that additional resources would help WTCS colleges reach out to ensure that veterans successfully transition to college and succeed in finding employment. Veterans who earn WTCS credentials can move into new careers, help address Wisconsin's need for skilled labor and result in new jobs.

---

#### **Background**

Since the implementation of the Wisconsin GI Bill in 2005-06, the WTCS experienced sharp increases in the veteran enrollment, with enrollment increasing almost five times from 2005-06 to 2012-13 when 4,581 veterans used some state or federal GI Bill benefits. Additional veterans may be enrolled who are not using any veteran education benefits. Despite these strong enrollments and the positive employment outcomes reported by WTCS graduates, US Department of Labor data indicated that Wisconsin ranked 10<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation with 16,000 unemployed veterans in 2014, with a veteran unemployment rate of 7.6%.

The American Council on Education (ACE) with support from the Lumina Foundation has identified "state of the art" veteran-friendly strategies that colleges can use to ease the transition and improve the success of veterans and service members. Suggested examples include:

- Assigning staff specifically to work with both veterans and active duty service members, in areas such as:
  - Enrollment and re-enrollment to help returning veterans;
  - Career exploration;
  - Assessing Credit for Prior Learning for activities during military service, including training, coursework and other activities to help reduce time to completion and thus the costs of their education.
- Offering specialized academic support and student services specifically for those

on active duty and veterans, including:

- admissions counseling and academic advising;
  - veterans benefits and financial aid counseling;
  - career counseling and employment assistance; and
  - counseling centers to assist veteran students who may have post-traumatic stress disorder or depression, physical disabilities or brain injuries so they can identify and use strategies to improve their retention and success.
- Providing professional development for faculty and staff about the unique needs of those still in the military and veterans and resources available (both on and off campus) to support active service-members, veterans and their families.
  - Providing space for clubs or other organizations where student veterans can connect with those who share similar experiences or developing veteran-to-veteran peer mentoring programs.
  - Creating focus groups of veterans or a veteran's advisory board composed of student veterans and college staff to identify and understand the specific needs of veterans at specific institutions.

WTCS colleges have worked hard to provide the sort of resources and support endorsed by ACE to ensure that veterans can successfully transition to the WTCS. For example:

- School certifying officials are available at all 16 colleges to help veterans apply for state and federal veteran educational benefits.
- Student Veteran Groups or Clubs meet regularly at Lakeshore, Northcentral and Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Colleges. At Indianhead, for example, meetings of the Veterans Club have included presentations on veterans benefits and resources at the college and in the community.
- "One-stop" centers for people using VA benefits, enrolling or re-enrolling, and/or specialized benefit counseling and application services are available at Madison Area, Northcentral, Western, Moraine Park, Wisconsin Indianhead and Chippewa Valley Technical Colleges. Western Technical College is currently creating a "go to" team who will be key contacts for veteran students in different college areas, including financial aid, disability services, counseling, student life, wellness center and cashier's office.
- Counseling Services to assist veteran students with post-traumatic stress, physical disability or brain injuries are offered at Madison Area Technical College.
- Professional development for faculty and staff that focuses on needs of veterans on campus and those still in the military have been offered by Western, Northcentral, Indianhead and Moraine Park Technical Colleges. Western, for

example, has brought in speakers and had “lunch and learn” sessions on how to be a “veteran friendly instructor,” how to make disability or counseling referrals, and how to give college credit for military training and education.

- Veterans focus groups have helped Moraine Park staff better understand the specific needs of veterans.
- Veterans Task Force at Western Technical College includes representatives from organizations such as the Tomah VA Hospital, the local County Veteran Service Officer, VetCenter, DWD Employment, Veterans Court and VA Mental Health Center.

Establishing a limited-term grant would enable WTCS colleges to expand existing efforts and more fully implement additional strategies to improve the college and career success of Wisconsin veterans. Because of the unique needs of more recent veterans who are currently enrolled and those who may be returning to Wisconsin over the next three to four years, additional funding over the next two biennia would help address these urgent needs.

The WTCS supports providing veterans with publicly-funded benefits in gratitude for their service and sacrifice on behalf of our state. WTCS colleges have invested significant resources to provide the support and academic services necessary to ensure veterans successfully transition to college and careers. Ensuring the continued success of veterans is another important key to preparing individuals to meet the state’s workforce challenges.

---

## **Request**

To expand outreach so veterans can explore career options, be awarded credit in recognition of their military training and experience, and succeed in college, create a \$2.5 million annual limited-term Veteran Success Grant that would begin in 2015-17 biennium and include a sunset date at the end of the 2017-19 biennium.



# Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	292	Technical College System Board
	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DECISION ITEM</b>	4002	Ensuring Veteran Success

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	<b>4002</b>	<b>Ensuring Veteran Success</b>			
<b>01</b>	<b>Technical college system</b>				
	65 Ensuring Veteran Success	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Technical college system SubTotal</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Ensuring Veteran Success SubTotal</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

# Decision Item by Fund Source

## Technical College System Board

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
<b>Decision Item</b>	<b>4002</b>	<b>Ensuring Veteran Success</b>				
	GPR	L	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Agency Total</b>			<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Decision Item (DIN) - 4003**

**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Performance Funding**

**NARRATIVE**

Alpha Appropriation 20.292(1)(d)



## *Performance Funding*

### 2015-17 Biennial Budget Initiative

---

#### **Issue**

The 2013-15 biennial budget included a historic first for higher education in Wisconsin, creating a new performance funding formula for the technical college system. The budget also included a \$5 million increase in funding for general aid in 2014-15, with 10% of the total appropriation allocated for performance funding. The budget mandated this percentage would increase to 20% of general aid in 2015-16 and 30% in 2016-17.

The System Board proposed, and the Governor and Legislature supported, creation of an outcomes-based formula in order to create a direct connection between taxpayer investment and WTCS performance. Under the formula, colleges are measured on nine criteria, providing policymakers and taxpayers a means to chart progress, enhance transparency, and promote accountability.

To continue to build momentum and incentivize improved performance in the areas of emphasis, additional state resources must be prioritized for performance funding. At the same time, a stable resource base is critical to maintaining and enhancing the talent pipeline to business and industry throughout the state.

---

#### **Background**

State aid to technical colleges ensures statewide access to high quality technical education programs throughout the state, representing an investment in the highly skilled workforce needed to expand Wisconsin's economy. Technical college state funding is not only an efficient and effective investment in our workers' economic well-being, but also represents the state's good faith commitment to manufacturers, producers, entrepreneurs, and other employer-partners that Wisconsin will invest in its workforce, meeting employer demand for skilled talent now and in the future.

Wisconsin's technical colleges demonstrate high-value outcomes. Nine out of 10 technical college graduates are employed within six months, with 74% employed in fields directly related to their WTCS education. Fully two-thirds of technical college graduates are currently in

programs linked to high-demand fields. The median starting salary for WTCS graduates employed full time is just under \$34,000; for those earning their associate degree, the median full time salary was \$37,000; and median wages grow an average of 48% over the next five years. These outcomes have remained steady, even throughout the economic recession of the late 2000s.

Nearly 119,000 college credits are generated annually through workforce training—including employer-paid training, apprenticeship, professional development, and customized instruction—services provided by the colleges in direct response to employer requests. Wisconsin's high quality technical colleges are valuable in the eyes of employers precisely because the colleges are flexible and responsive: to changing employer demands for incumbent and new workers; to shifting skills gaps and training needs; to evolving markets; and to variable enrollments and capacity demands.

While WTCS looked to other states' experiences when designing and implementing its new outcomes-based formula, Wisconsin is now becoming a national model, with other states and national organizations looking to our collaborative design process, incorporation of stakeholder input, and data choices to inform best practices. We anticipate that measurable outcome numbers will only rise, as the colleges continue to demonstrate positive, proactive responses to the identification of these activities as priorities for state funding.

In order to build on this success and expand on the positive change that has already begun in this first year of implementation, additional GPR investment is necessary to incentivize degrees in high-demand fields, job placement within six months, workforce training, industry validated curriculum, dual enrollment initiatives, and transitioning adults from basic education to occupational training.

Current law increases the set-aside for performance funding to 30% in 2016-17, which the Legislature set as a permanent cap when it passed the 2013-15 biennial budget, before a veto removed that language. As the language reads currently, post-veto, performance funding would be discontinued in 2017-18. Therefore, we anticipate that the percentage of general aid used for performance funding will be addressed under the 2015-17 biennial budget. An ongoing 30% cap on the appropriation amount tied to performance would maintain state funding for core services that provide value to taxpayers, but that may not be properly addressed under a performance-oriented formula.

A higher percentage of general aid directed to performance initiatives could jeopardize the availability of high quality occupational training for all state residents. General aid for operations recognizes factors beyond colleges' control, including the historical reliance on property taxes; the relative economic health of underlying communities; levy limits that froze

revenues at 2010 levels; varying levels of private support available; and differing student populations that may require intensive support services. The annual general aid appropriation remains \$30 million lower than it was in 2010-11. Additional funds cannot be shifted to performance priorities without penalizing colleges or creating uncertainty, rather than incentivizing positive, sustainable, and incremental change emphasizing these strategic priorities.

Finally, most states that have implemented performance or outcomes-based funding models use that model to distribute only a small portion of state funding to colleges and universities. In this way, state priorities are incentivized while statewide access and opportunities are sustained.

---

## **Request**

To support performance funding incentives, request \$5,000,000 in 2015-16 and \$10,000,000 in 2016-17 above base level funding of \$88,534,900. The total appropriation would equal \$93,534,900 in 2015-16 and \$98,534,900 in 2016-17. Request that 30% of the general aid appropriation will be the ongoing set aside for performance funding in 2016-17 and thereafter.

## **Statutory Language Request**

*Sub. 38.28(2)(bm) 2. d. is amended to read:*

38.28(2)(bm) 2. d. In fiscal year 2016-17 and thereafter, the percentage is 30 percent.



# Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	292	Technical College System Board
	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DECISION ITEM</b>	4003	Performance Funding

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	<b>4003</b>	<b>Performance Funding</b>			
<b>01</b>	<b>Technical college system</b>				
	05 State aid for vocational, technical and adult education	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Technical college system SubTotal</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Performance Funding SubTotal</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

# Decision Item by Fund Source

## Technical College System Board

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
<b>Decision Item</b>	<b>4003</b>	<b>Performance Funding</b>				
	GPR	L	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Agency Total</b>			<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Decision Item (DIN) - 4004**

**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Staff Attorney**

**NARRATIVE**

Narrative Numeric Appropriation Alpha Appropriation: 20.292(2)(g) See Issue Paper

**DECISION ITEM REQUEST**  
**EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD**  
**2015-17 BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUEST**

**Title of Request:** Staff Attorney

**DIN:** 4004

**Appropriation:** Alpha – s.20.292(2)(g)    **Numeric –** 220    **Funding Amount:** \$60,000

**NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION**

**I. Request/Objective**

The Educational Approval Board (EAB) is requesting a staff attorney so that it can better protect consumers who choose to attend postsecondary education institutions regulated by the EAB. During the past decade, there has been unprecedented growth in both the number and legal complexity of institutions subject to EAB oversight

Specifically, the EAB is seeking additional program revenue (PR) position and expenditure authority necessary to hire a half-time staff attorney position, beginning in the first year of the biennium.

**II. Benefit**

This request will enable the EAB to:

- Reduce the number of requests made to the Department of Justice for legal consultations and/or representation.
- Enhance the ability to respond quickly and appropriately to complaints filed by students.
- Ensure access to legal counsel regarding regulatory issues that arise daily and provide representation during board meetings and administrative hearings.
- Improve the EAB's ability to address legal issues that arise due to the regulatory environment in which the agency operates in a timely manner.
- Adequately, comprehensively, efficiently address matters involving school compliance and the enforcement of applicable state law and administrative rule to better protect consumers.
- Enable the EAB to review and update its administrative rules, policies and procedures in a purposeful manner and on a regular basis.
- Revise the existing statutes to create a regulatory statutory framework that reflects today's higher education environment.

- Respond to the growing number of degree-granting and online for-profit postsecondary institutions with complex governance structures that serve students from Wisconsin.
- Perform its statutory responsibilities and achieve its stated strategic goals quickly, efficiently and effectively.

### **III. Background**

The EAB is an independent education agency that exists to protect Wisconsin's consumers by regulating for-profit and non-profit postsecondary schools, colleges and universities. Its responsibilities include: 1] evaluating and approving private trade, technical, career, distance learning, and degree-granting schools; 2] collecting and disseminating student outcome and satisfaction information from schools; 3] performing annual reviews of schools; 4] conducting regular on-site evaluations of schools; 5] holding schools accountable for improving their performance and effectiveness; and, 6] supporting options for innovative and quality programs offered by schools.

The EAB currently oversees 235 schools serving approximately 60,000 adults in more than 800 different types of degree and non-degree programs. These programs – delivered on-ground and online – include pet grooming, bartending, auto technician, computer information, massage therapy, truck driving, bachelor's degree completion, master's degree in education, MBAs and PhDs.

Current law specifically exempts from EAB oversight certain types of schools, including public institutions (i.e., UW and technical college system schools) and private non-profit schools that either were incorporated in the state prior to January 1, 1992, or had their administrative headquarters and principal places of business in the state prior to 1970. The authority governing the EAB is found under s.38.50, *Wis. Stats.*

The EAB's enabling provisions are found under s.15.292, *Wis. Stats.* Due to its small size, the EAB is administratively attached to the Wisconsin Technical College System Board (WTCSB) under s.15.03, *Wis. Stats.* Under this administrative attachment, the EAB is treated as a distinct unit of state government that exercises its powers, duties and functions prescribed by law, including rule making, licensing and regulation, and operational planning independently of the WTCSB. However, budgeting, program coordination, and related management functions are carried out under the WTCSB's direction.

### **IV. Analysis of Need**

#### Regulatory Responsibility

The fundamental responsibility for the oversight of postsecondary institutions belongs to states. While most other countries have a ministry of education, the federal government's role in the United States is limited to its interests associated with the large amount of financial aid it provides. However, federal regulations

requires institutions participating in the federal Title IV financial aid program be “legally authorized” by states<sup>1</sup>.

The EAB has expressed concern about its ability to adequately regulate institutions subject to its oversight, particularly large for-profit institutions with highly complex governance structures. Increasingly, the EAB is confronted with legal issues stemming from its oversight role.

For the previous four biennia, the EAB has sought a 0.5 FTE attorney position and has increasingly needed to request consultation and/or representation from the Department of Justice (DOJ) on legal matters that frequently arise. A list of these matters is provided below.

**EAB REQUESTS TO DOJ FOR CONSULTATION/REPRESENTATION**

Institution & Type of Issue	Time Period	Lead DOJ Attorney(s)
Herzing University / EAB Authority	2014-active	Brian Keenan
The College Network / Student Complaints	2014-active	Lara Sutherlin
Recording Radio Film Connection / Enforcement	2013-2014	Bruce Olsen
Liberty University / EAB Authority	2013	Anne Murphy
Globe University / Open Records Request	2013	Debra McCormick
Everest College / School Closure	2012-active	Lara Sutherlin
Amerstate University vs. EAB / Revocation	2012-active	Bruce Olsen / Charlie Gibson
School of Recording Arts / Enforcement	2012	Bruce Olsen
Mailen vs. EAB / Student Complaint	2011-2014	Anne Murphy
Westwood College vs. EAB / EAB Authority	2010-2011	Phil Ferris
Bartending College / Enforcement	2009	Roy Korte
St. Croix Culinary / School Closure	2007-2008	Chris Blythe
Norda Inc. vs. EAB / EAB Authority	2004-2005	Tom Balisteri

According to DOJ, it estimates spending approximately 1,250 hours in attorney time during each past two years working on EAB-related matters. Beyond the representation and counsel provided by DOJ, special counsel was required to represent EAB staff in the Amerstate vs. EAB matter due to DOJ representing the EAB board. Based on expenditure records obtained from Open Book Wisconsin, total expenses for special counsel were \$20,786.

While an EAB staff attorney would not necessarily eliminate the need for DOJ assistance involving such matters as litigation, the position would significantly reduce the frequency in which the EAB would need to seek assistance. Moreover, the position would greatly improve the EAB’s ability to respond to the legal issues that it deals with on a daily basis.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?rqn=div8&node=34:3.1.3.1.1.1.23.9>

### Regulatory Concerns

Of the 120 degree-granting institutions approved by the EAB, no fewer than 11 are currently the subject of a known investigation or legal action<sup>2</sup> by regulatory agencies or attorneys general from other states, or one of several federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Education, Securities and Exchange Commission, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs<sup>3</sup>. The nature of these investigations range from false advertising and deceptive practices to misrepresenting job placement rates to students and investors.

Although the type of institutions approved by the EAB range in size from small owner-operated vocational/technical schools that offer hands-on career training to large fully-accredited colleges and universities, it is the growth of the latter that has been the focus of late. These institutions offer degree programs (associate, bachelor, master and doctorate) that were at one time limited to traditional colleges and universities.

### Legal Counsel Justification

Due to the changing nature of institutions that are subject to EAB oversight, the agency has increasingly found itself needing legal consultation/representation from DOJ due to the lack of an attorney. Moreover, given their size and complex governance structure, the EAB is often outmatched when working with such institutions. For these reasons, the EAB is requesting funding to support a staff attorney position.

Between 1979 and 1996, the EAB had an attorney on staff. The position was eliminated in the 1995-97 biennial budget that would have created state Department of Education, except that the state Supreme Court subsequently ruled it unconstitutional. In the wake of that decision, the position was never restored due to a false assumption that the legal services could be provided by the Department of Justice.

The EAB has requested an attorney position during each of its past several biennial budget submissions. Unfortunately, these requests have been denied. Meanwhile, the legal demands on the EAB have continued to escalate.

As a regulatory agency with broad enforcement responsibilities that has the statutory authority to protect consumers, the EAB should have access to regular legal counsel. A survey of other states with similar powers and responsibilities indicates that nearly all have an attorney on staff, or are housed in a postsecondary education agency with access to legal counsel.

---

<sup>2</sup> Apollo Group, Bridgepoint, DeVry, Inc., Career Education Corporation, Corinthian Colleges, Inc., Education Management Company, Globe University, ITT Technical Institute, Kaplan Education, Lincoln Tech Institute, Universal Technical Institute.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.republicreport.org/2014/law-enforcement-for-profit-colleges/>

The type of legal activity in which EAB finds itself regularly in need of legal services includes the following:

- ✓ providing statutory and administrative rule interpretations
- ✓ providing advice regarding noncompliant schools
- ✓ issuing and enforcing cease and desist orders
- ✓ assisting with the enforcement of school compliance issues
- ✓ acting as a liaison with DOJ and other state agency attorneys
- ✓ providing counsel on legal matters involving the federal government, including Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act issues and criminal prosecutions
- ✓ assisting in school surety bond claims and disputes
- ✓ providing counsel regarding the corporate structure of schools
- ✓ reviewing and/or preparing correspondence
- ✓ reviewing legal documents received by the EAB
- ✓ assisting with open records requests
- ✓ providing legal advice regarding proposed bills and administrative rules
- ✓ serving as legal counsel during meetings of the board
- ✓ ensuring compliance with the state's open meetings law
- ✓ negotiating and mediating student complaints
- ✓ advising EAB staff when subpoenaed to appear in court

At the present time, the EAB has no access to regular legal counsel. While the EAB is attached for administrative purposes to the WTCSB, it has no in-house counsel. As a result, the executive secretary ends up acting in this capacity for the agency. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the executive secretary's time is spent on legal matters, which detracts from the amount of time that would otherwise be spent on agency management and leadership.

Accompanying the rapid growth of EAB-approved schools has been an increased number of compliance and enforcement matters. It is impractical to request DOJ's assistance with the types of legal matters that face the EAB on a daily basis. Moreover, given competing demands on the DOJ attorneys' time, the EAB is not a top priority.

## **V. Alternatives**

Without proper legal counsel, the EAB cannot adequately protect working adult students or perform its statutorily directed responsibilities. Even with prioritizing, the EAB staff is at a point where certain services to students and schools are being sacrificed.

## **VI. Statutory Language**

None.

## VII. Internal / External Impact

The EAB is an agency entirely funded by program revenue (PR). Revenues that support its operations are generated by charging schools subject to EAB oversight various fees. These fees are governed by EAB 4.10 and fall into one of two categories – one-time/fixed fees and renewal fees.

- **One-Time/Fixed Fees:** These fees reflect initial school approvals, new or revised programs, adding or changing a teaching location of a program, and changes in ownership or control.
- **Renewal Fees:** These fees reflect payments that must be made annually. The fee consists of two payments. The first payment is a flat amount of \$500 that is due September 1 for the upcoming renewal year (\$100 if the school is classified as inactive). The second payment is due March 1 of the renewal year and is based on a multiplier established by the EAB board that is applied to the Adjusted Gross Annual School Revenue (AGASR) reported by a school.

By rule, the EAB is required to establish the fee multiplier equal to the percentage of all schools' total AGASR needed to equal the cost of EAB's regulatory functions, less revenue from all other fees. The multiplier is required to be calculated (in odd calendar years) for two-year periods.

The projected amount schools would pay to support the position requested under this proposal would increase by \$0.098 per thousand dollars of school revenue. This increase is based on an annualized cost of \$34,300 needed to fund a 0.5 FTE position (see fiscal impact section) using estimated total school revenue of \$350 million, which is projected for the 2015 renewal year<sup>4</sup>. The average fee increase for an individual school would be approximately \$146 annually.

## VIII. Fiscal Impact

The EAB is seeking increased expenditure authority to support a 0.5 FTE staff attorney position. Based on minimum salary figures obtained from the Office of State Employment Relations (OSER), the entry-level pay rates have been used in the calculations below.

Salary -- \$24.15/hr x 1040 hours = \$25,100  
Fringe -- \$25,100 x 36.84% = \$9,200

	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>
Total Expenditures	\$25,700	\$34,300
Total Revenues	<u>\$25,700</u>	<u>\$34,300</u>
Net Budget Impact	\$0	\$0
Positions [Increase / (Decrease)]	0.5	0.5

---

<sup>4</sup> \$350 million of school revenue / \$1,000 x \$0.072 = \$34,300

# Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	292	Technical College System Board
	<b>CODES</b>	<b>TITLES</b>
<b>DECISION ITEM</b>	4004	Staff Attorney

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$18,800	\$25,100
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$6,900	\$9,200
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.50	0.50
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

# Decision Item by Numeric

## Technical College System Board

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	<b>4004</b>	<b>Staff Attorney</b>			
02	<b>Educational approval board</b>				
	20 Proprietary school programs	\$25,700	\$34,300	0.50	0.50
	<b>Educational approval board SubTotal</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	<b>Staff Attorney SubTotal</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>

# Decision Item by Fund Source

## Technical College System Board

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
<b>Decision Item</b>	<b>4004</b>	<b>Staff Attorney</b>				
	PR	S	\$25,700	\$34,300	0.50	0.50
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Agency Total</b>			<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>

