



The University of Wisconsin System

Office of the President
1720 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 262-2321 FAX (608) 262-3985

D

September 16, 1996

TO: Senator Brain Burke, Co-Chair
Representative Ben Brancel, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance

FROM: President Katharine C. Lyall *K. Lyall*

SUBJECT: 1995-96 Report on Undergraduate Course Drop Rates

At the September 1988 Hearing, S13.10, of the Legislative Joint Committee on Finance, the committee passed a motion which directed the UW System to report annually to the committee beginning April 1, 1990, on campuses where the undergraduate course drop rates exceed 5 percent and on steps being taken to achieve a 5 percent drop rate at those institutions. The reporting date was changed to August 1 by the Joint Committee on Finance on September 13, 1990.

This past Fall 1995-96, one institution, UW-Stout, exceeded the 5 percent threshold. The Fall 1995-96 drop rate for UW-Stout was 5.2%. UW-Stout will continue to monitor drop rates closely and plans to implement measures next year should drop rates continue to exceed the threshold. For the Spring 1994-95, no institution exceeded the 5 percent threshold.

UW System continues to meet the intent of the Joint Committee on Finance's motion to reduce the number of dropped credits to below the 5 percent threshold. We are pleased to report that the systemwide average drop rate continues to decline steadily, between Fall 1988 and Fall 1995 from 5.5 percent to 3.9 percent. The spring term rates have fallen from 5.1 percent to 3.7 percent. On an annualized basis, the drop rate has fallen from 5.3 percent (1988-89) to 3.8 percent (1994-95).

cc: Members, Joint Committee on Finance
David J. Ward, Senior Vice President
Dan Layzell, Director
UW Chancellors
David Loppnow, Legislative Fiscal Bureau
Michael Heifetz, Department of Administration

H:\drop96jfc.wp

REPORT ON 1995-96 UNDERGRADUATE DROP RATES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In September 1988, the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents passed Resolution 5045 in response to 1987-88 Wisconsin Act 27. Resolution 5045 "directs the UW System Administration to:

1. Monitor course drop rates at all UW System institutions.
2. Require all UW System institutions to reduce or maintain course drop rates during any academic year at no more than five percent of the credit hours registered at the close of the tenth day of classes at the beginning of the fall and spring terms.
3. Directs all UW System institutions whose drop rates exceed five percent, effective in the fall of 1989, to develop and implement plans to reduce the drop rate to five percent. Such plans will be subject to the review and approval of System Administration.
4. Report to the Board of Regents whenever the combined rate of dropped credits across the UW System exceeds five percent in any academic year, beginning in the fall of 1990, and make recommendations for further action by the Board of Regents on UW System add/drop policies."

In addition, at the September 1988 Hearing, S13.10, of the Legislature's Joint Committee on Finance, the committee passed a motion which directed the UW System to report annually to the committee beginning April 1, 1990, on campuses where undergraduate drop rates exceed five percent and on the steps being taken to achieve a five percent drop rate at those institutions. The reporting date was changed to August 1 by the Joint Committee on Finance on September 13, 1990.

The primary difference in the reporting requirements to the UW Board of Regents and to the Legislative Joint Finance Committee is that UW System Administration is required to report to the Board of Regents whenever the Systemwide rate of dropped credits exceeds five percent, and to report annually to the Legislative Joint Committee on Finance on campuses where undergraduate drop rates exceed five percent.

REQUESTED ACTION

Acceptance of the Report on 1995-96 Undergraduate Drop Rates for submission to the Joint Committee on Finance.

DISCUSSION

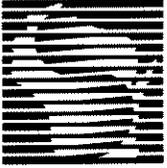
The Joint Committee on Finance directed the UW System to report annually to the committee on campuses where undergraduate drop rates exceed five percent. The Fall drop rate at UW-Stout is above five percent for the second year in a row, but did decline from the previous year. UW-Stout will continue to monitor drop rates closely and plans to implement appropriate measures next year should drop rates continue to exceed the threshold. In Spring 1994-95, no institution exceeded the threshold.

UW System continues to meet the intent of Resolution 5045 by reducing the number of dropped credits to below the five percent threshold. The fall term systemwide drop rate has fallen from 5.5 percent in Fall 1988 to 3.9 percent in Fall 1995, continuing a general pattern of decline of this rate. The spring term drop rates have fallen from 5.1 percent in Spring 1989 to 3.7 percent in Spring 1995. On an annual basis, the drop rate has fallen from 5.3 percent in 1988-89 to 3.8 percent in 1994-95.

RELATED REGENTS POLICIES

Resolution 5045 (October 1988); Resolution 6153 (July 1992).

DropRate26.doc - 08/15



The University of Wisconsin System

Office of the President
1720 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 262-2321 FAX (608) 262-3985

September 27, 1996

Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882

Representative Ben Brancel, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Brancel:

On behalf of the UW System, I am renewing my request for the elimination of two UW System reporting requirements mandated not by state statute but by directive of the Joint Committee on Finance. As we worked to spare instruction from the cuts required by the 1995-97 state budget, UW System Administration absorbed a disproportionate share of staff reductions. Centralized UW System staff were reduced by 20%. As a result, there are simply fewer staff available to prepare the myriad of reports required by the Legislature, the Department of Administration and the Joint Committee on Finance.

With a substantially reduced administrative structure (the UW System spends only 6.1% of its budget on administration, compared to an average of 10.8% for our peers), cuts in administrative staff must be followed by elimination of administrative mandates if the UW System is to maintain the level of service to its students. I believe the following reports can be eliminated without impairing our accountability to students, state taxpayers or the Legislature.

First, the UW System seeks elimination of the annual report on undergraduate course drop rates. You received the 1995-96 Report on Undergraduate Course Drop Rates in the mail earlier this week. In 1988, the Joint Finance Committee directed the UW System to report annually on the campuses where undergraduate course drop rates exceed 5% and on steps taken to achieve a 5% drop rate at those institutions. On an annual basis, the Systemwide drop rate has fallen from 5.3% in 1988-89 to 3.8% in 1994-95 and all UW institutions now have processes in place to prevent drop rates from exceeding 5%.

In the past four years, only one institution (UW-Stout) has exceeded the 5% drop rate for the Fall semester. UW-Stout will continue to monitor drop rates closely and plans to implement appropriate measures next year should drop rates continue to exceed the threshold. No institution (including Stout) has exceeded the threshold for the Spring semester since 1991. This reporting requirement has accomplished its intent and we believe preparation of this report, which requires one and one-half weeks at each UW institution and two weeks at System Administration, is no longer time well spent.

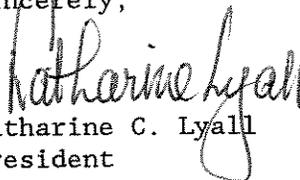
Senator Burke
Representative Brancel
September 19, 1996
Page 2

Second, the UW System seeks the elimination of the annual Business Schools Report. This report documents the amount of private funds generated as a match for GPR dollars targeted to master's level business programs. The report is not necessary because section 36.25(28) of the statutes already mandates the availability of appropriate matching funds before GPR dollars may be spent on business programs. Any failure to meet the appropriate match would be discovered by internal UW System audit and result in non-receipt of the GPR funds.

Even this modest request to eliminate these two reports will make a difference to the UW System administration. Every unnecessary report that can be safely eliminated will allow the remaining administrative staff to focus their time on reports and programs that really make a difference to students and the quality of education.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. I look forward to working with both of you to ensure that the reporting requirements placed on the UW System are reasonable and purposeful. Please don't hesitate to let me know if you would like further information on these reports or other UW System reporting requirements.

Sincerely,



Katharine C. Lyall
President

cc: Regent President Grebe
Regent Vice President Lubar

September 28, 1996

1997-1999 UW BUDGET: AN OVERVIEW

The UW System proposed budget for 1997-99 lays out some ambitious "dreams", as President Lyall put it. It is huge (\$5.3 billion, not including compensation increases), the statistics are formidable, and the rhetoric supporting it is well stated. As a longtime critic of UW budgets, I was surprised at my own ready acceptance of the budget request. It struck me, generally, as "right on", hitting some of the right priorities, and looking to the future while emphasizing the large and numerous contributions that public higher education has made to Wisconsin. The value of what we do, while not quantifiable, is enormous. The language explaining the budget makes that point very well.

The UW budget absorbs, under the proposal, 9.2% of the State's General Purpose Revenue (GPR). The UW System's share of GPR has declined steadily from 14.4% in 1974. Whether that long-term decline has been halted or slowed remains to be seen.

The impact of the UW as an economic instrument can be measured with some accuracy. The UW has long claimed, rightly, to be an economic engine of growth. The budget document lays out the economic impact in dramatic fashion, demonstrating its importance to the state, the community, and the individual.

Less is said, partly because it is not readily quantifiable, about the cultural and social effects of having universities located in our cities and towns. These effects are at least as important as the economic.

Students are opposed to the tuition hikes of 3.1% and 3.3% (and which will go higher when the compensation amount is determined). We must be cognizant of the fact that high costs deny educational opportunity to some of our needy citizens.

The budget emphasizes technology. Indeed, it embraces it like a long absent lover. The technological revolution is here. Changes are inevitable. The question is: how do we meet the challenge? We have urged that money be devoted to human resources and not lavished on hardware or software that is quickly obsolescent. The budget appears to aim in that direction.



Edward J. Muzik, Representative, TAUWP: THE VOICE OF FACULTY AND ACADEMIC STAFF, 1334 Applegate Rd., Madison, WI 53713, 608-277-5757 or 800-362-7390

=====

Yes, I would like more information about TAUWP.

NAME:

ADDRESS

C O M M E N T

UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN
MADISON

September 30, 1996

✓ Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Representative Ben Brancel, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Brancel:

The purpose of this letter is to provide information regarding the UW-Madison mainframe computer services, pursuant to President Katharine Lyall's letter of May 10, 1996, and the reporting requirements of s.36.11(32) created by Act 27.

The attached documents provide the information requested and required as follows:

1. The mainframe cost and associated measures, showing both 1994-95 and 1995-96 data.
2. The 1995-96 financial statement for the Division of Information Technology (DoIT) mainframe platform.
3. The hardware savings DoIT realized in 1995-96.
4. The software saving DoIT realized in 1995-96.

The most important facts and findings include the following:

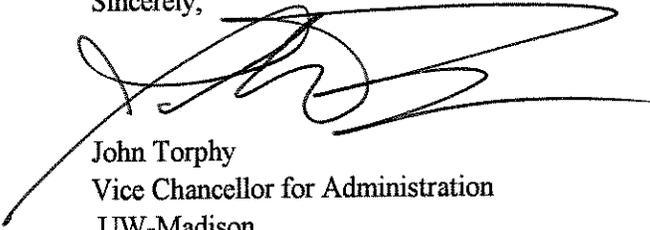
1. The overall mainframe costs decreased by 5% in 1995-96.
2. Despite the decrease in costs, usage increased in all areas. The combination of higher volume and decreased costs resulted in the following improvements in the effectiveness measures.
 - a. Cost per 1000 transactions - Down 10%.
 - b. Cost per batch job - Down 13%.
 - c. Cost per session - Down 14%.
 - d. Cost per administrative function - Down 6%.
3. Software savings achieved as a result of discounts due to sharing and to our status as a higher education institution included:
 - a. \$97,256 for software license sharing with the UWHC.

Vice Chancellor for Administration

- b. \$159,567 for the educational discount on software licenses at UW-Madison and UWHC.
 - c. A 50% discount on the PeopleSoft student information system software and technical assistance services for a multi university consortium which will be realized over the next three years. The multi-year savings will approach \$1 million.
4. UW-Madison upgraded its existing mainframe capacity in 1995-96, increasing computing power by 30%. By continuing to use the older technology for the upgrade, the cost was \$16,800 compared to a cost of \$560,000 if current new technology had been purchased.

Please let us know if you have any questions or need clarification of any of the information provided.

Sincerely,



John Torphy
Vice Chancellor for Administration
UW-Madison

JT:ns

Attachments

xc: Dale Cattanach, State Auditor
Senator Robert Jauch, Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Information Policy
Representative Stephen Nass, Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Information Policy

OCTOBER 1996 REPORT
UW-MADISON MAINFRAME COSTS AND SERVICES

University of Wisconsin - Madison
 Division of Information Technology
 Mainframe Costs/Measures

Description	94-95	95-96
Total Mainframe Costs	\$2,615,315	\$2,480,966
Hardware/Software/Maintenance Costs	\$1,829,216	\$1,590,959
Staff Support Costs	\$786,099	\$890,007
Daily Average On-line Transactions	493,495	511,326
Daily Average Batch Jobs	3,751	3,858
MIPS Speeds (The new processor was installed in June, 1996)	65	85
Users Served (Daily Average) (Sessions)	4,134	4,487
Average OLTP Time (Seconds)	0.64	0.69
Administrative Functions Served	52	52
Cost Per 1000 Transactions	\$14.71	\$13.29
Cost Per Batch Job	\$2.03	\$1.76
Cost Per Session	\$1.76	\$1.51
Cost Per Administrative Function	\$50,957	\$47,711
mfrpt956.xls		
Note:		
See following pages for explanation of these categories		

Descriptions of Measures

Note: The following descriptions describe the headings in the mainframe cost/measure report. The inputs necessary to calculate these measures are readily available from DoIT computer logs and financial records.

1. **Total Mainframe Costs:** This represents all costs of running the mainframe system. Includes purchase, lease, maintenance, systems software, staff, and overhead costs used for administrative information systems at the university.
2. **Daily Average On-line Transactions:** An on-line transaction is a screen of administrative data submitted for immediate processing and confirmation by a customer at a computer terminal.
3. **Daily Average Batch Jobs:** A batch job is a process executed for a customer, the results of which will be available at a later time, not while the customer waits.
4. **MIPS Speeds:** MIPS (Millions of Instructions Per Second) is a measure of the relative power of a computer. The MIPS ratings of specific mainframe computer models are published by independent firms such as the Gartner Group.
5. **Users Served (Daily Average):** The term "users" here means customers of mainframe interactive services, those who are generally writing programs or interacting with the computer to analyze data, not submitting on-line transactions.
6. **Average OLTP Time (Seconds):** OLTP (On-line Transaction Processing) time refers to the average time the computer takes to process an on-line transaction, from the time the input data is received until an output screen is produced.
7. **Number of Administrative Functions Served:** An administrative function was defined as an application that serves a particular university administrative activity, such as admissions, registration, student records, class and grade reporting, etc., within the student records area, which would be reported as four functions instead of one.
8. **Cost Per 1000 Transactions:** This is the total mainframe cost divided by the number of transactions per year times 1000 (multiplying the daily figures by 365, since we didn't have an exact figure for days per year). This is not meant to be the true cost of a transaction, but one of several measures across institutions that roughly indicate efficiency.

9. **Cost Per Batch Job:** This is the total mainframe cost divided by the number of batch jobs per year (multiplying the daily figures by 365, since we didn't have an exact figure for days per year). This is not meant to be the true cost of a batch job, but one of several measures across institutions that roughly indicate efficiency.
10. **Cost per Session:** This is the total mainframe cost divided by the number of sessions per year (multiplying the daily figures by 365, since we didn't have an exact figure for days per year). This is not meant to be the true cost of a session, but one of several measures across institutions that roughly indicate efficiency.
11. **Cost Per Administrative Function:** This is the total mainframe cost divided by the number of administrative functions.

mfdes956.doc

1995-96 Financial Statement
System Operations
3090 Platform

Acct #	Account Name	1995-1996
	Salaries and Fringe Benefits	
120	Classified	157,318
140	LTE/Emergency	
150	Student	
160	Differential/On Call	5,791
170	Overtime	5,330
180	Fringe Benefits (note 1)	5,978
	Total Salaries and Fringes	174,417
	Supplies and Services	
230	Building Services	
235	Central Services (note 2)	118,973
240	Computer Services (note 3)	715,590
250	Communication	1,873
260	Consumables	
280	Depreciation - Equipment	540,060
285	Depreciation - Software	27,485
300	Printing & Copying	136
310	Equipment Rental	
350	Maintenance - Equipment	164,565
355	Maintenance - Software	726,368
360	Memberships & Subscriptions	
370	Miscellaneous	
380	Noncapital Equipment	788
385	Supplies	960
420	Software	1,124
430	Telephone	7,766
440	Training	861
450	Travel	
	Total Supplies and Services	2,306,549
	Total Expenses	2,480,966
note 1	<p>Fringe Benefits System Operations has a mix of Program Revenue and GPR funded staff. The University does not allocate GPR fringe Benefits to its Departments. Had it done so, the 3090 Platform cost center would have been charged an additional \$ 53,330 in fringe benefits.</p>	
note 2	<p>Central Services are the indirect costs of services provided elsewhere in DoIT, such as management overhead, accounting and personnel services.</p>	
note 3	<p>Computer Services are direct services provided by other groups in DoIT. For 3090 platform operations, these costs are largely Technical Support project costs and Help Desk Support billed at fully loaded rates.</p>	

Financial Statement Notes

The Division of Information Technology (DoIT) records and reports actual expense on an accrual basis for each of DoIT's departments, Groups, and Subgroups. DoIT's mainframe operation is a DoIT subgroup.

Salary expenses are the payroll charges for staff employed by the mainframe operations group. DoIT's fringe benefit costs are prorated based on the subgroup's actual salaries compared to DoIT's total salary expense.

Division, department and group overhead costs are included in the Central Services account. These overhead costs are prorated across all non-overhead groups. Costs are calculated on an accrual basis and include the salaries, fringe benefits, depreciation, supplies and services costs of all support groups. Examples of support units are: the CIO's office, Human Resources, Billing, Accounting, and Architecture.

Mainframe hardware and software purchases are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset

Contractual and Computer Services include the cost of technologist staff, Security Administration staff that is charged at DoIT's actual labor rates.

Third party maintenance and support costs are reported in hardware and software maintenance accounts.

expdesc.doc

Hardware Purchased/Shared 1995-1996

The following are mainframe hardware savings DoIT has achieved during 1995-96 as a result of its hardware sharing activities, its existence as a higher education institution, and our negotiation efforts:

1. Shared hardware arrangement with UW-Hospital:

The following equipment is shared by both the campus administrative mainframe and the UW Hospital mainframe, with each organization paying part of the cost of purchase and maintenance. Much of this equipment would otherwise need to be duplicated on each system if this sharing were not possible. Most of this equipment was acquired nine or more years ago and has been fully depreciated for many years. Nonetheless, it continues to provide necessary service to both computers. These savings are expected to continue even though UWH is now a private authority.

PURCHASES	QTY-ITEM/DESCRIPTION	ACQUIRE DATE
22,284	1 - 3803-3 Tape Drive Ctlr	10/81
10,000	2 - 3420-8 Tape Drives	01/87
63,971	1- 3480-A Cartridge Drive Ctlr	03/87
60,532	1-3480-A Cartridge Drive Ctlr	03/87
219,912	6 - 3480-B Cartridge Drives (\$36,652 ea.)	03/87
1,575	1 - 3480-B Cartridge Drive	04/92
1,500	1 - 3480-B Cartridge Drove	04/91
9,834	2 - 3480-A Channel Attach	03/87
3,438	1 - 3480-A Dual Ctlr Unit Coupler	03/87
65,200	1 - 3490-A Cartridge Drive Ctlr	12/92
118,650	1- 3490-B Cartridge Drive	12/92
53,768	1 - 3490-B Cartridge Drive	01/96
99,852	1 - 3725-1 Comm Ctlr	09/87
123,930	1 - 3726-1 Comm Ctlr Expansion Unit	12/94
27,500	1-4248-2 Impact Printer	07/89
\$881,946	Total	

2. Purchase of used equipment:

During 95-6 DoIT purchased one used IBM 3990 model J03 Disk Controller for \$1,500. In addition, we upgraded the Doit Mainframe model 3090/300j to a model 3090/400j increasing its capacity by 30%, from 65 to 85 MIPS, for \$16,800 (including installation) on the used market. If DoIT would have purchased this capacity with current technology, our verbal quote in May, 1996, was approximately \$560,000.

3. Hardware maintenance:

DoIT has chosen to contract with the lower priced maintenance vendor, of the two available on state purchasing bulletins. Compared with the IBM state bulletin price (already discounted from list) the Decision One price saved \$24,729.

Software Sharing

The following are mainframe software savings DoIT has achieved during 1994-95 as a result of its software sharing activities and its status as a higher education institution:

1. Shared software arrangement with UW Hospital: IBM provides a 25% discount for the second copy of any mainframe software license running at the same site. DoIT operates both the University and UWH mainframes at the same site. The 1995-96 savings was \$97,256. This savings is shared between DoIT and UWH. These savings are expected to continue even though UWH is now a private authority.
2. Educational allowance: IBM provides a 15% discount on software license fees for educational institutions. In 1995-96, this resulted in a savings of \$100,090 and an additional \$59,477 for UW Hospital.
3. PeopleSoft administrative databases and applications: The CIC institutions are also negotiating with a large vendor of administrative software (PeopleSoft) to improve the architecture of its systems so as to better fit the needs of large research universities, such as those in CIC. (The CIC is a consortium of Universities consisting of the eleven Big 10 Universities plus the University of Chicago and the University of Ill, Chicago.) This consortial approach presents a greater opportunity to influence the vendor's technical direction, to the long term benefit of all its members. This item represents the potential for future savings.

sftwr956.doc

ANNUAL REPORT ON MAINFRAME COMPUTER SERVICES AT UW-MADISON

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

A study of UW-Madison mainframe computer services was undertaken pursuant to 1995 Assembly Bill 150, Section 9157 (2at). Contracting with an independent consultant for this study was approved by the Board of Regents at its October 5-6, 1995 meeting. The Board of Regents' plan was approved by the Joint Committee on Finance on December 21, 1995. The Board of Regents' approved transmittal of the study to the Joint Committee on Finance, the Joint Committee on Information Policy and the State Auditor at its February 1996 meeting. At its May 1996 meeting, the Board authorized transmittal of additional information by President Lyall.

The May 10, 1996 letter from President Lyall included a commitment to submittal of an annual report by UW-Madison each October.

REQUESTED ACTION

The Board of Regents authorizes the transmittal of Vice Chancellor John Torphy's letter regarding mainframe computing services to the Joint Committee on Finance, the Joint Committee on Information Policy and the State Auditor.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The letter and attachments letter from Vice Chancellor Torphy to the co-chairs of the Joint Committee on Finance (with copies to the co-chairs of the Joint Committee on Information Policy and the State Auditor) has been prepared in response to annual reporting requirement. It provides the information promised in President Lyall's May 10, 1996 letter.

RELATED REGENT POLICY

None.

Annual Report on
Mainframe Computer Services
at UW-Madison

BUSINESS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Resolution:

That, upon the recommendation of the President of the University of Wisconsin System and the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the Board of Regents authorizes transmittal of Vice Chancellor John Torphy's letter and annual report regarding mainframe computing services to the appropriate legislative committees and staff.



The University of Wisconsin System

Vice President for University Relations
1708 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 262-0766 FAX (608) 262-3985

October 14, 1996

TO: Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair of Joint Finance
Representative Ben Brancel, Co-Chair of Joint Finance

FROM: David W. Olien 

RE: President Lyall's Remarks to the Board of Regents

Attached for your information are President Lyall's remarks to the Board on Friday, October 11.

Attachment

cc: President Lyall

REMARKS TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS

President Katharine Lyall
October 11, 1996

The "seamless web" of educational opportunity grows --

This month marks a watershed for the UW System: last week, we inaugurated the statewide Student Information System (SIS) to help students throughout Wisconsin obtain timely, accurate information on college. SIS contains information on programs and majors available at each institution, a complete list of courses that transfer, handy information on saving for college, and a list of financial aid programs with contact information.

The first student to use the system filed an electronic application for admission to UW-Milwaukee. Students throughout the state can now apply electronically to UW campuses at Milwaukee, Stevens Point, La Crosse, and Superior -- by Fall, 1997, all UW campuses and all Wisconsin Technical Colleges will accept electronic applications.

You may recall that Governor Thompson in his 1996 State of the State message challenged the UW System to make statewide electronic applications possible by 1997. SIS meets that challenge!

We expect the electronic applications system will help students ensure that their applications are complete the first time, and will cut the time students must wait to learn whether they've been accepted by half. Perhaps equally important in the long run is the availability in one place of all the information a student and his/her parents need to carefully plan out the best program of study that minimizes wasted time and credits. Anyone with access to the Internet, through a high school or home computer or a public library computer, can use SIS.

I want particularly to thank Larry Rubin and Kris McGrew for their creativity and persistence in bringing HELP On-Line to life. And especially thank Vice President David Olien and Vice President David Ward for working with Ameritech Foundation to develop a partnership under which Ameritech has provided a grant of \$522,000 to support statewide availability of SIS. Regent Lubar encouraged us throughout this process, and it is a tribute to the combined talents of these individuals that Wisconsin now has the first statewide electronic information/application system for post secondary education.

Revamped "Wisconsin Ideas" -- You will notice that our systemwide magazine called "Wisconsin Ideas" has been revamped and is now out in a newspaper format. The reduced cost of this format will let us publish more frequently, making "Wisconsin Ideas" a more effective means of keeping our campus faculty and staff aware of systemwide budget and other issues. I hope you will enjoy this new format, too.

Good News --

- We have just learned that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has named Professor V. Alan White as Wisconsin Professor of the Year. Professor White teaches philosophy at the UW Center-Manitowoc County. Some of the best teaching in the UW System goes on in our two-year Centers -- this award confirms it!
- UW-Madison Engineering professor Robert Radwin has just received a five-year \$772,000 grant to study ways to relieve carpal tunnel syndrome. Computers are such a ubiquitous feature of our lives these days that his findings will relieve much pain and have broad applications.
- Last spring when the Board met in Milwaukee, we had a presentation on the Jason Project, a national program to teach science to middle and high school students through hands-on technology. I'm pleased to tell you that this year, Caroline Joyce, UW-Milwaukee's Jason Project coordinator, will lead the national curriculum called Journey to the Center of the Earth. She has set up a network of satellite Jason sites at UW campuses in Madison and Parkside, at Electronic Data System's Janesville Assembly Plant, and at Lawrence University in Appleton. This year Joyce also introduced a special distance education course for teachers over the Internet. This project is a superb example of the way that technology is enabling the university, business, and the private colleges to extend teaching resources to K-12 students throughout the state.
 - A related note: the October issue of Syllabus, a technology magazine for high schools and colleges, lists the UW-Extension Distance Education Clearinghouse as one of the Top 40 education sites on the Web.
- I mentioned last month that 1996 marks the 125th anniversary of UW-Oshkosh. This month at Oshkosh:
 - Senator Fitzgerald, a 1985 UW-Oshkosh graduate, will receive that university's "Outstanding Young Alumni Award."
 - The Milwaukee Bucks are holding their training camp this week at UW-Oshkosh's Kolf Fieldhouse. Senator Kohl, owner of the Bucks, was on campus this past Monday and announced a \$5,000 contribution to the scholarship fund of the UW-Oshkosh Foundation.
 - both great ways to start the celebration!
- UW Center-Fox Valley broke ground this month for a new science teaching facility, including a unique state-of-the-art planetarium. This project will serve both Center students and the larger communities in Winnebago and Outagamie counties. The project is funded by a combination of county capital funds, private contributions, and state

GPR for equipment, and is a tangible tribute to the value of the county-university partnership which supports the Fox Valley Center. We look for "earthshaking" things from our faculty and students who use this wonderful new facility!

- Finally, I want to alert Regents, especially those in the Milwaukee area, to the second annual Open House at UWM, called "Showcase for Learning." This event, scheduled for Friday, October 25, and Saturday, October 26, provides an excellent opportunity for parents, students, prospective students, faculty, staff, and alumni to get a feel for the UW-Milwaukee campus. Last year's Showcase drew 1,900 people to the campus. This year, there will be campus and neighborhood tours on the Milwaukee County Transit Trolley, special free theater events, men's and women's soccer matches, and 200 booths in the Union displaying the programs of the various schools, departments, and nonacademic units of the university. The theme, "We're in the Futures Market--Yours!" says it all. I hope some of you will stop by this important event.



The University of Wisconsin System

Vice President for University Relations
1708 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
(608) 262-0766 FAX (608) 262-3985

November 8, 1996

TO: Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair of Joint Finance
Representative Ben Brancel, Co-Chair of Joint Finance

FROM: David W. Olien *[Signature]*

RE: President Lyall's Remarks to the Board of Regents

Attached for your information are President Lyall's remarks to the Board on Friday, November 8.

Attachment

cc: President Lyall

REMARKS TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS

President Katharine Lyall
November 8, 1996

Remembrance of Chancellor Lee Grugel

On a sad note, I want to acknowledge the passing from our midst of our friend and colleague, Lee Grugel.

Lee was, of course, chancellor of the UW Centers, but he had a long career in the UW System, having served earlier as Dean of Arts & Sciences at UW-Eau Claire. Lee was an historian with an appreciative eye for the important role the Centers play in keeping educational opportunity open for students of modest means. He also was a fierce defender of the liberal arts. In his inaugural remarks at UW-Waukesha in 1992, speaking directly to the students, he said:

Hope is essential for the human spirit . . . In a confused and confusing world, the creation of hope may well be our single most important responsibility as educators. These robes (we're wearing) symbolize our . . . academic tradition that sees hope in learning. Today the fires of learning and scholarship burn brightly in the UW Centers. And so it shall be tomorrow, and next year and on and on.

Those of us who had the honor to serve with Lee will miss his civility, his wry humor, and his caring spirit. Our hearts go out to Fran, Chris, and Ann as we share their loss.

UW-Green Bay Presentation: Green Bay Learning Institute

Preliminary Fall '96 Enrollments

We now have preliminary data on Fall 1996 enrollments which are provided in a brief report in your folders.

You will recall from the 21st Century Study that the demographers projected an increase in Wisconsin high school graduates beginning in 1995 and rising through 2000. This increase has begun, and is reflected in a rise of 945 FTE undergraduates systemwide this fall. At the same time, graduate/professional enrollments are down 586 FTE--partly reflecting a decline in federal support for these programs--so that our net increase shows a modest upturn of less than .5%.

UW institutions continue to serve Wisconsin residents first--82.2% of new freshmen are Wisconsin residents, 9.5% are Minnesota compact students, and 8.3% are nonresidents. The UW freshman class comes to us well-prepared for college: 82% come from the top half of their high school class, 18% come from the top 10% of their class. This fall we also have 230 FTE more transfer students than a year ago.

Chart 1 shows that UW systemwide enrollments have lagged our Enrollment Management targets slightly, both on the decline (1987-94) and on the upswing (1995-2000), but the pace of new freshmen is accelerating so this difference will narrow over the rest of the decade. The largest variances are at UW-Parkside (where a new residence hall coming on-line next year is expected to boost enrollments) and the UW Centers, where additional capacity is available.

You will recall that we adopted a new internal budget allocation process (called Bullseye) this fall which has the effect of shifting budget dollars from institutions that fall short of their enrollment targets to those that can accommodate extra students. The extent of these shifts will not be known until second semester enrollments are known later this spring.

Good News --

- ◆ UW-Milwaukee Professor Robert Drago, Director of the Master's in Industrial and Labor Relations program, has received a \$626,000 grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to conduct a study on "Working Time Arrangements and Family Life: A Study of Teachers." The grant, the largest ever given by the Sloan Foundation for university research, will support research on successful strategies for American families to cope with the "time crunch" that stems from the prevalence of two-earner households. A pilot study will be conducted in the Milwaukee Public School district this fall.
- ◆ UW-Parkside has just received a \$100,000 endowed scholarship fund for students in engineering and computer science. The fund is a gift of Ralph and Frances Jaeschke. Mr. Jaeschke was manager of engineering for Eaton Dynamic in Kenosha for 41 years and held more than 120 patents for his inventions. Eaton has hired many UW-Parkside graduates over the past ten years. Mrs. Jaeschke is a graduate of UW-Parkside and was instrumental in the establishment of that institution in southeastern Wisconsin. This gift will help ensure that Kenosha and Racine students can continue to attend UW-Parkside and remain to work in southeastern Wisconsin.
- ◆ I also want to note that System Administration's own Keith Sanders this month received the 1996 Alumni Achievement Award for Service from Southern Illinois University. The award recognizes an SIU alumnus or friend for exemplary service to the University. We in the UW System are also the beneficiaries of Keith's service orientation--congratulations on your recognition at SIU, Keith.
- ◆ Kudos also go to Chancellor Hanna and UW-Extension for teaming up with the Society for Nonprofit Organizations to provide a distance learning center for professional and management training for nonprofit organizations in Wisconsin. The center will use satellite connections to reach 24,000 nonprofits with faculty and curriculum supported by UW-Extension and industry practitioners.

- ◆ Finally, because audits of university activities are not always particularly flattering, I wanted to note that the State Legislative Audit Bureau has just filed its A-133 audit of UW federal funds for 1993-95. The audit covered \$807 million of federal funds managed by UW institutions and challenged only \$303,000--or less than \$4 out of every \$10,000 in federal funds. This is an exceptional record and our institutional managers are to be congratulated for their fine stewardship.

G:\Pres\BORRemks

Preliminary Fall 1996 Enrollment Update

Executive Summary

This report provides information related to preliminary Fall 1996 enrollments and enrollment trends for the UW System. Entering the second year of Enrollment Management III, the enrollment highlights are as follows:

- ◆ The preliminary Fall 1996 Systemwide FTE enrollment is 123,950, an increase of 359 FTE (+0.3%) over Fall 1995.
 - ⇒ This change is the result of an 945 FTE (+0.9%) increase in undergraduates and a 586 FTE (-3.9%) decrease in graduate/professional enrollment.
 - ⇒ New freshman FTE enrollment increased by 1,004 FTE (+4.6%).
 - ⇒ Transfer enrollment increased by 230 FTE (+2.5%) over Fall 1995 levels.
- ◆ The Systemwide FTE enrollment is 2,655 FTE (-2.1%) below the Fall 1996 EM target.
 - ⇒ Five UW System institutions met or exceeded their target enrollment.
- ◆ Fall 1996 headcount enrollment is 148,939, a decrease of 866 headcount (-0.5%) from Fall 1995.
 - ⇒ Undergraduate headcount increased for the first time since Fall 1991 (+245, +0.2%), while graduate/professional headcount enrollment declined by 1,111 (-4.9%).
- ◆ New freshman headcount enrollment is at its highest level systemwide since Fall 1990, up 4.1% from Fall 1995.
- ◆ Over four-fifths (82.2%) of new freshmen entering the UW System in Fall 1996 are Wisconsin residents, while 9.5% are Minnesota Compact students, and 8.3% are non-residents.
- ◆ New freshmen entering the UW System continue to be well-prepared academically – 82% of Fall 1996 new freshmen come from the top half of their high school class and 18% come from the top 10% of their high school class.

Preliminary Fall 1996/Enrollment Management III Update

- ◆ *The University of Wisconsin System enrolled 123,950 FTE Students in Fall 1996 (see Table 1.)* This is an increase of 359 (0.3%) FTE students from Fall 1995. The UW System was 2,655 (2.1%) FTE students short of its Enrollment Management target.
- ◆ *Five institutions met or exceeded their targets (see Table 2).* These institutions include: UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-La Crosse, UW-River Falls, and UW-Whitewater.

Table 1
Fall 1996 Preliminary and Target FTE

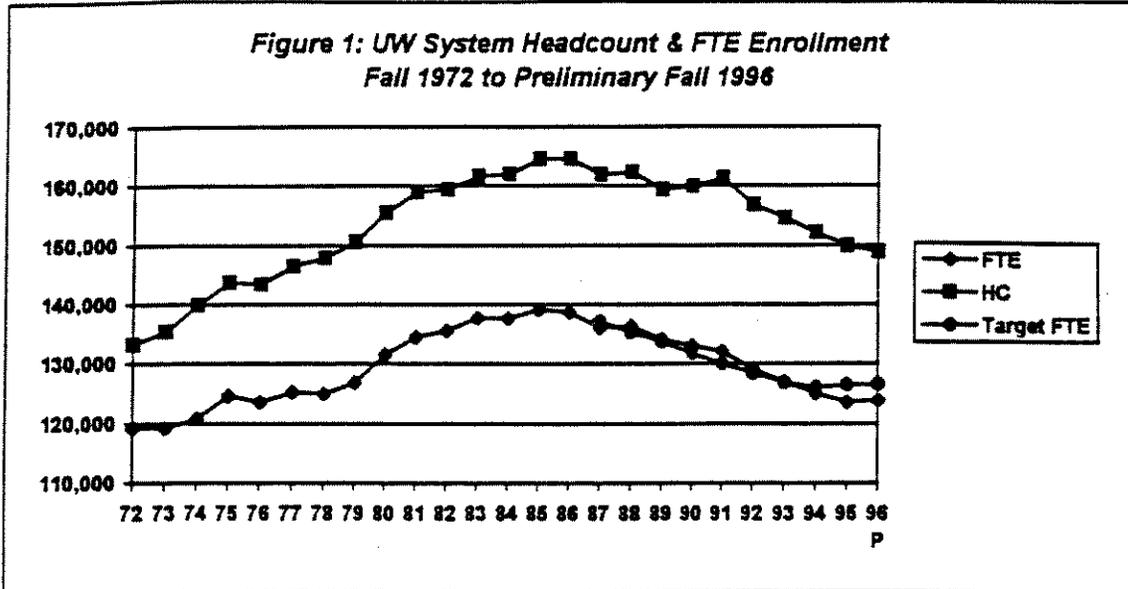
UW Institution	FTE Fall Enrollments Under EM III						
	Fall 1996 Target	Fall 1996 Prelim	FTE +/- Target	Percent +/- Target	Fall 1996 Actual	FTE +/- from Fall 95	Percent +/- from Fall 95
Madison	34,600	34,466	-134	-0.39	34,250	216	0.63
Milwaukee	15,825	15,035	-790	-4.99	15,040	-5	-0.03
Eau Claire	9,240	9,334	94	1.02	9,239	95	1.03
Green Bay	4,227	4,323	96	2.27	4,183	140	3.35
La Crosse	8,106	8,395	289	3.57	8,120	275	3.39
Oshkosh	9,051	8,839	-212	-2.34	8,966	-127	-1.42
Parkside	3,461	3,121	-340	-9.82	3,262	-141	-4.32
Platteville	4,660	4,615	-45	-0.97	4,639	-24	-0.52
River Falls	4,794	4,848	54	1.13	4,692	156	3.32
Stevens Point	7,657	7,622	-35	-0.46	7,631	-9	-0.12
Stout	6,709	6,563	-146	-2.18	6,558	5	0.08
Superior	2,083	2,036	-47	-2.26	1,989	47	2.36
Whitewater	8,654	8,735	81	0.94	8,631	104	1.20
Centers	7,538	6,019	-1519	-20.15	6,391	-372	-5.82
System Total	126,605	123,950	-2655	-2.10	123,591	359	0.29

Table 2
Percent Deviation from Enrollment Management Targets: Fall 87 to Present

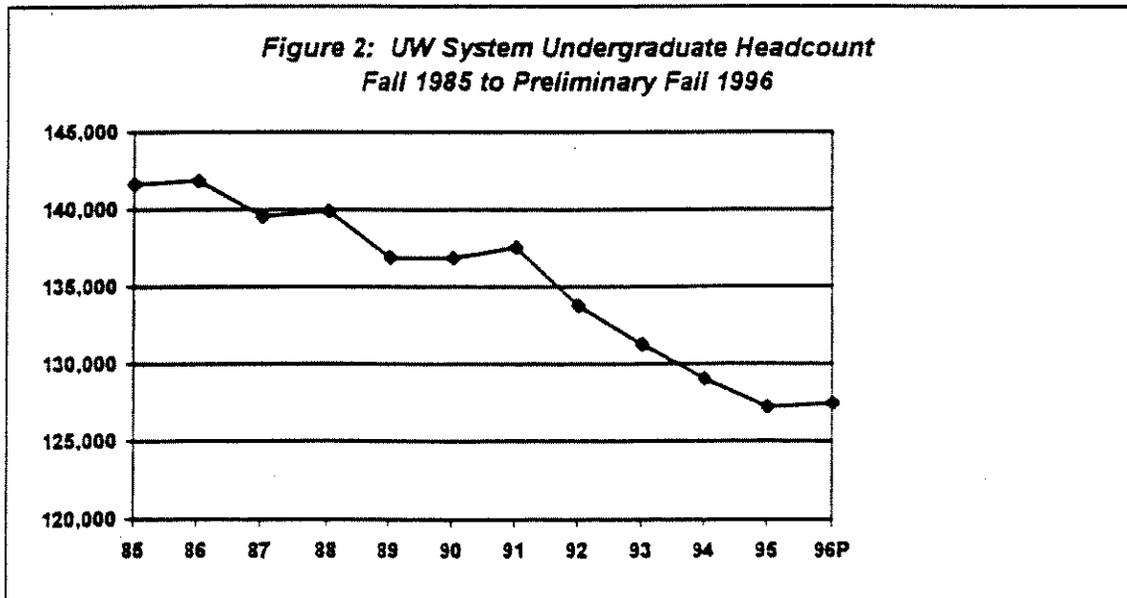
UW Institution	Percent Deviation from EM Targets									
	Fall 1987	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996P
Madison	(1.3)	0.1	1.9	3.7	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.2	(0.9)	(0.4)
Milwaukee	(4.9)	(0.6)	(4.6)	(0.5)	4.3	0.6	(0.9)	(3.9)	(5.1)	(5.0)
Eau Claire	0.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	(1.1)	(1.7)	(1.0)	0.5	(1.8)	1.0
Green Bay	3.8	8.3	3.8	3.9	6.9	0.3	0.7	2.3	(1.0)	2.3
La Crosse	(2.3)	(0.2)	1.8	0.5	1.3	(3.2)	0.0	0.2	0.9	3.6
Oshkosh	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	4.3	(0.7)	0.4	(0.2)	0.3	(0.6)	(2.3)
Parkside	(4.8)	(0.4)	(5.3)	(5.3)	0.0	0.1	(0.7)	(0.3)	(4.3)	(9.8)
Platteville	(1.5)	(0.5)	3.9	1.0	4.2	1.8	(0.1)	0.7	(0.4)	(1.0)
River Falls	(1.0)	0.7	(0.8)	(4.0)	0.7	1.0	(0.7)	3.0	(0.6)	1.1
Stevens Point	0.6	1.6	0.5	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.1	0.9	0.3	(0.2)	(0.5)
Stout	0.8	2.1	(0.6)	0.7	2.7	(0.1)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(2.2)	(2.2)
Superior	0.0	(1.0)	3.7	3.3	15.1	12.0	3.0	2.1	(4.6)	(2.3)
Whitewater	3.2	0.0	0.9	(0.6)	(0.9)	0.7	1.1	1.0	(0.3)	0.9
Centers	4.4	4.9	(0.3)	(4.3)	0.4	0.02	(1.1)	(10.7)	(14.7)	(20.2)
System Total	(0.8)	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.6	(0.6)	0.1	(0.7)	(2.3)	(2.1)

Trends in Enrollment

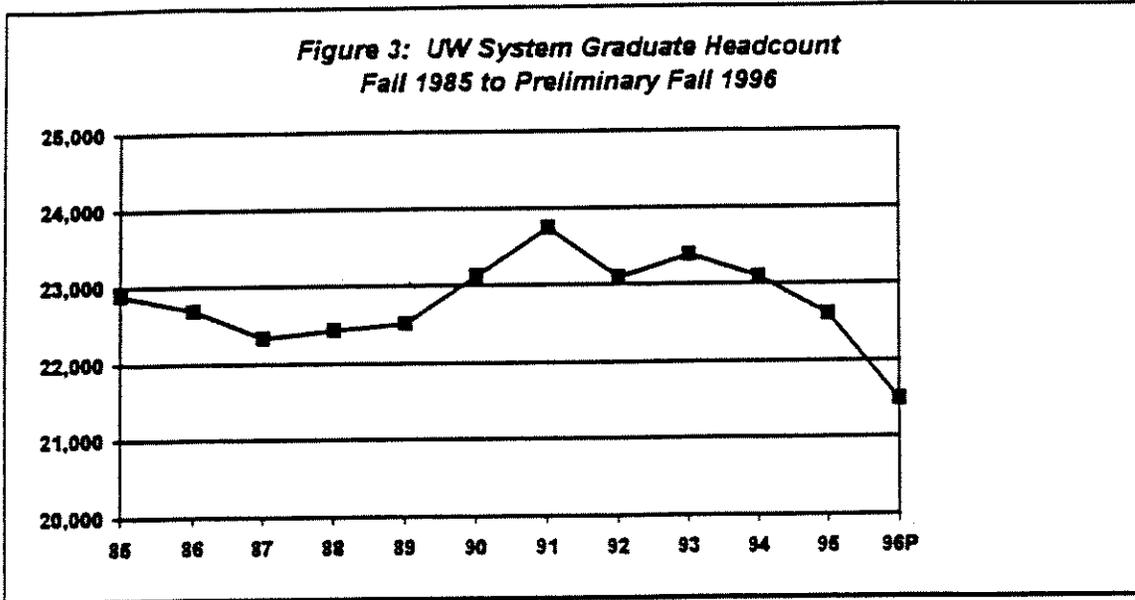
- ◆ FTE and Headcount enrollments in the UW System increased until Fall 1985, but then both declined steadily throughout Enrollment Management I & II (see Figure 1.)
- ◆ While Fall 1996 headcount enrollment is 866 students (0.5%) lower than Fall 1995, FTE enrollment is 359 (0.3%) higher than actual Fall 1995. On average, students are taking higher credit loads.



- ◆ **Undergraduate headcount enrollment increased for the first time since Fall 1991.** Fall 1996 Undergraduate headcount enrollment is 127,449, which is 245 (0.2%) students over Fall 1995 (see Figure 2.) Undergraduate enrollment had been declining due to smaller entering freshman classes in the early stages of Enrollment Management as well as improved graduation rates.



- ◆ Undergraduate FTE enrollment has increased to 109,421. This is a +945 (+0.9%) increase from Fall 1995.
- ◆ *Graduate/Professional headcount enrollment continues to decline to its lowest level in the past decade (see Figure 3.)* Fall 1996 Graduate headcount enrollment is 21,490, which is 1,111 (-4.9%) students below Fall 1995 graduate enrollment levels.
- ◆ Fall 1996 Graduate/Professional FTE enrollment declined to 14,529. This is 587 (-3.9%) FTE students lower than Fall 1995.



New Freshman Enrollment

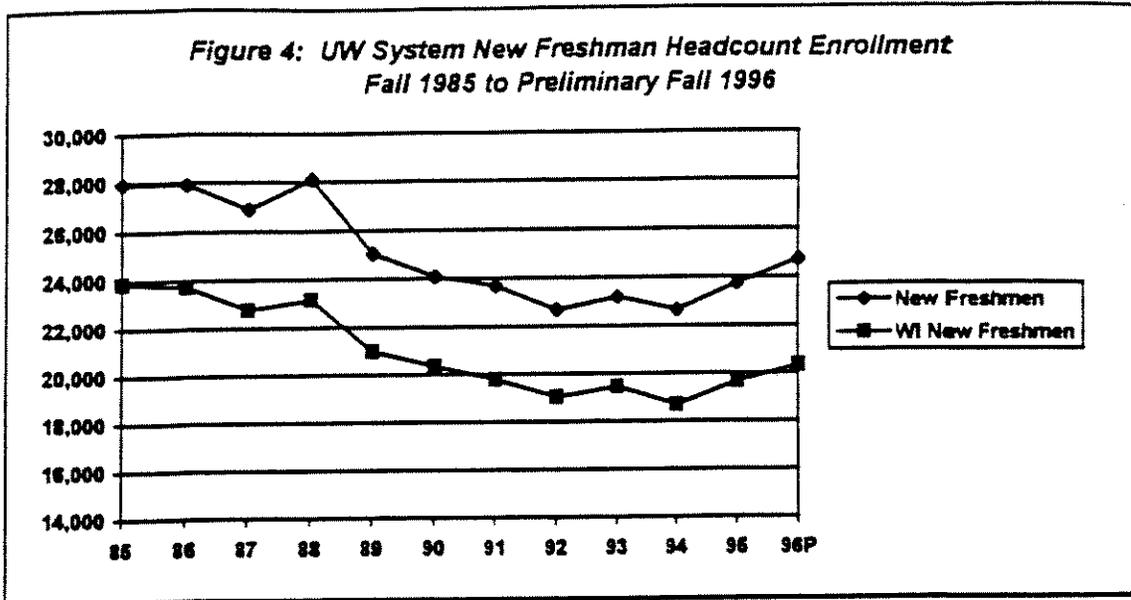
- ◆ *New freshman headcount enrollment in the UW System increases for the second year in a row (see Table 3). Total new freshman enrollment for Fall 1996 is 24,755, an increase of 4.1% over Fall 1995 levels.*
- ◆ *New freshman FTE enrollment also increased in Fall 1996 to 22,781, a change of +1,004 FTE or 4.6% over Fall 1995.*

Table 3
New Freshman Enrollment in the UW System: Fall 1994 to Preliminary Fall 1996

Institution	Fall 1994 Actual	Fall 1995 Actual	Fall 1996 Preliminary	Change From Fall 1995	Percent Change
Madison	4681	5164	5455	291	5.6%
Milwaukee	1806	1988	2286	298	15.0%
Eau Claire	2088	2038	2052	14	0.7%
Green Bay	883	848	1027	179	21.1%
La Crosse	1504	1747	1735	-12	-0.7%
Oshkosh	1393	1523	1562	39	2.5%
Parkside	770	744	684	-60	-8.1%
Platteville	958	948	964	16	1.7%
River Falls	1004	968	1161	193	19.9%
Stevens Point	1378	1504	1586	82	5.5%
Stout	1075	1144	1286	142	12.4%
Superior	285	306	321	15	4.9%
Whitewater	1704	1900	1841	-59	-3.1%
Centers	3121	2954	2795	-159	-5.3%
System Total	22650	23776	24755	979	4.1%

- ◆ *Wisconsin resident new freshman enrollment also increased for the second year in a row - up 3.5% from Fall 1995 levels to 20,351. Wisconsin residents comprise more than four-fifths (82.2%) of the new freshman class in Fall 1996 - consistent with the past few years.*
- ◆ *The remaining new freshman enrollment is divided between Minnesota Compact (2,361, or 9.5% of the total) and non-resident (2,043, or 8.3% of the total) students.*

- ◆ *New freshman enrollment in the UW System is at its highest level since Fall 1990* (see Figure 4), reflecting in part the anticipated increases in Wisconsin high school graduates.



- ◆ The academic profile of the Fall 1996 new freshman class is similar to those of the past few years (see Table 4.) Just under one-half (46.6%) graduated in the top quartile of their high school class, and slightly more than four-fifths (81.7%) graduated in the top half of their high school class.

**Table 4
Distribution of UW System New Freshman Enrollments by High School Rank
Fall 1994 - Preliminary Fall 1996***

	Top 10%	Top Quartile	Second Quartile	Top Half	Third Quartile	Bottom Quartile
Fall 1996 <i>Preliminary</i>	18.1%	46.6%	35.1%	81.7%	14.7%	3.3%
Fall 1995	18.5%	47.0%	35.2%	82.2%	14.5%	3.4%
Fall 1994	18.3%	47.2%	34.9%	82.1%	14.6%	3.4%

* Due to rounding, these figures will not add to 100.0.

Undergraduate Transfer Enrollment

- ◆ Undergraduate Transfer enrollment in the UW System increased to 9,458 students in Fall 1996 (see Table 5.) This is a 230 (2.5%) student increase from Fall 1995.

Table 5
Transfer Enrollment in the UW System: Actual Fall 1995 and Preliminary Fall 1996

Institution	Fall 1995 Actual	Fall 1996 Preliminary	Change From Fall 1995	Percent Change
Madison	1608	1629	21	1.3%
Milwaukee	1565	1413	-152	-10.8%
Eau Claire	580	711	131	18.4%
Green Bay	510	533	23	4.3%
La Crosse	509	519	10	1.9%
Oshkosh	737	710	-27	-3.8%
Parkside	317	364	47	12.9%
Platteville	325	316	-9	-2.9%
River Falls	339	374	35	9.4%
Stevens Point	601	760	159	20.9%
Stout	617	637	20	3.1%
Superior	307	400	93	23.3%
Whitewater	563	627	64	10.2%
Centers	650	465	-185	-39.8%
System Total	9228	9458	230	2.5%

- ◆ Wisconsin residents make up 78.7% of the Fall 1996 undergraduate transfer population, while 12.3% are non-resident and 9.0% are Minnesota Compact students (see Table 6).

Table 6
Preliminary Fall 1996 Undergraduate Transfer Enrollment by Residency

Institution	Wisconsin Resident	Minnesota Compact	Non Resident	Total
Madison	1,045	114	470	1,629
Milwaukee	1,282	12	119	1,413
Eau Claire	483	122	106	711
Green Bay	495	5	33	533
La Crosse	403	60	56	519
Oshkosh	666	10	34	710
Parkside	258	0	106	364
Platteville	275	7	34	316
River Falls	173	181	20	374
Stevens Point	668	27	65	760
Stout	459	149	29	637
Superior	221	148	31	400
Whitewater	578	3	46	627
Centers	443	10	12	465
System Total	7,449	848	1,161	9,458