

1997-98 SESSION
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

Committee Name:

Senate Committee on
Education(SC-Ed)

Sample:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt01a
- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt01b
- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt02

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ **

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

➤ **

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH

➤ **97hrSC-Ed_Misc_pt14**

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ **

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ **

➤ Hearing Records ... HR

➤ **

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ **

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

➤ **



Stephen L. Nass
Wisconsin State Representative

TESTIMONY OF REP. STEPHEN L. NASS ON SB 230

Admission of Veterans to the UW-System

September 10, 1997

I am sorry that deliberations in the Assembly on the 1997-99 State Budget didn't permit me to join the committee in Milwaukee to testify in person. However, I do appreciate Chairman Potter scheduling this important piece of legislation for a public hearing.

Senate Bill 230 is the companion bill to Assembly Bill 206. AB 206 received a public hearing in the Assembly Colleges and Universities Committee on May 21, 1997. The Assembly chairman will be scheduling a vote on AB 206 this fall.

PROVISIONS OF SB 230/AB 206

The bill directs the Board of Regents to establish a policy that ensures veterans that meet certain requirements, the ability to enroll in any UW-System institution or center as an undergraduate. SB 230 places the following eligibility requirements on veterans:

- 1.) A veteran must be a resident of Wisconsin.
- 2.) A veteran must be a Wisconsin high school graduate or had been a resident of the state when he or she entered the armed services.
- 3.) A veteran must have received an honorable discharge and have applied for admission within 2 years of completing active duty or full period of initial service obligation, whichever is less, or
 - (a) have been discharged for reasons of hardship
 - (b) have been discharged for service-connected disability
 - (c) have been released as a part of a reduction in forces.

The Board of Regents may require that any veteran admitted under this bill be enrolled on a probationary basis for one semester or session. The bill also exempts veterans

admitted under this program from the enrollment management restrictions applied to all UW-System campuses.

In response to concerns raised by the UW-System last session, SB 230 limits the number of veterans that may be admitted during any semester or session at each campus to .3% of the total number of undergraduates enrolled in the center or institution.

FISCAL ESTIMATE OF SB 230/AB 206

The UW-System had prepared a fiscal estimate for AB 206 (dated 4/7/97) that incorrectly inferred the bill would reduce the GPR/per student because of the admissions of veterans under this program. It's incorrect because the assumption that all campuses will exceed their enrollment management restrictions under the policies of Enrollment Management III is flawed.

The UW-System filed a corrected fiscal estimate for AB 206 (dated 4/14/97). The new estimate recognizes that admitting veterans under the bill wouldn't necessarily reduce GPR/per student unless the enrollment management caps were exceeded.

RATIONALE FOR SB 230/ AB 206

I have attached documentation that summarizes past performance by institutions under the UW-System Enrollment Management Plan. The most recent data that the Legislative Fiscal Bureau had regarding the UW's enrollment restrictions was for the 1994-95 school year. Had the provisions of SB 230 been in effect in 1994-95:

- 1.) The maximum number of vets the System would have been required to admit was 390.
- 2.) In the 1994-95 school year, the System was under its enrollment management plan by a total 928 students. In other words, the System had GPR support available for up to 928 more students without reducing funding per student.

After discussions with university personnel, I am confident that the System would have available GPR funds to apply to the small number of vets admitted under this program. Further, the impact of veterans on a particular campus will be softened by the availability of federal programs to fund their tuition costs.

According to information provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, it is projected that in 1997, nearly 4,171 veterans will be leaving the service and returning to Wisconsin. Only a small portion of these veterans may be interested in pursuing a college education they thought wouldn't be possible while enrolled in high school. This bill takes into account the training, life experiences and sacrifice these individuals have made to serve the people of the United States.

Some have criticized this bill for granting a privilege to veterans that no other group currently utilizes to enter the UW-System. In fact, the UW-System already provides special admission to students participating in the Milwaukee Guarantee program. Additionally, UW officials have admitted that they already give special preference to veterans through discretionary actions of campus officials.

In an August 28, 1995, System memo, John Larsen, the director of admissions is quoted as saying, "Veterans who are not qualified for admission are usually given special consideration for undergraduate admission." Millard Storey, the director of UW-Madison Admissions, is quoted in the same memo as saying, "Veterans receive preferential consideration for undergraduate admission."

SB 230 will create a uniform policy for admission of veterans with limited academic credentials. My bill treats veterans in a more equitable fashion by providing a program for all campuses to use in making these special admission decisions. The UW-System shouldn't oppose my bill since many campuses are already providing some level of special consideration. It makes sense to have a more uniform approach in assisting veterans.

SB 230 provides the UW-System with two protections under the bill. First, the total numbers of veterans that can utilize this program are limited at the campus level. Second, the veterans admitted under these provisions would be on a one semester academic probation. Veterans will have one semester to prove they have the maturity to succeed at the college level.

This bill provides veterans with improved access to UW campuses. However, the veterans must meet higher academic standards in the first semester than students admitted through the normal enrollment process.

I hope that you will join me in supporting the educational needs of our veterans. Veterans have earned this privilege by sacrificing so much in the service of their country. If you have any questions on the bill, please contact me.



TO: Members of the Colleges and Universities Committee

FROM: Representative Steve Nass
Author of AB 206

DATE: May 21, 1997

RE: INFORMATION RELATED TO AB 206

I have attached the following items for your consideration:

- 1.) System Performance Under Student Management Plan in 1994-95.
Source: LFB Informational Paper #37, page 4.
- 2.) Maximum Impact of AB 206 Had It Been In Effect in 1994-95.
Source: Office of State Representative Steve Nass.
- 3.) Projection of Veterans Leaving Service and Returning to Wisconsin.
Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

NOTE: 1994-95 student enrollment management data is the most recent available from the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.

PERFORMANCE UNDER ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT II

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Target for 1994-95</u>	<u>Actual, Fall 1994</u>	<u>Over/Under</u>
Madison	34,500	34,552	Over by 52
Milwaukee	16,087	15,455	Under by 632
Eau Claire	9,193	9,241	Over by 48
Green Bay	4,210	4,307	Over by 97
La Crosse	7,888	7,902	Over by 14
Oshkosh	9,007	9,035	Over by 28
Parkside	3,387	3,376	Under by 11
Platteville	4,630	4,663	Over by 33
River Falls	4,675	4,814	Over by 139
Stevens Point	7,637	7,658	Over by 21
Stout	6,709	6,675	Under by 34
Superior	2,000	2,041	Over by 41
Whitewater	8,564	8,650	Over by 86
Centers	7,538	6,728	Under by 810

OVERALL THE SYSTEM WAS UNDER ITS ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT CAPS BY 928 STUDENTS IN THE FALL OF 1994.

Excerpted from LFB Informational Paper #37, page 4.

**MAXIMUM IMPACT OF AB 206 ON UW-SYSTEM IF IT HAD BEEN IN
EFFECT IN 1994-95**

AB 206 WOULD HAVE HAD A MAXIMUM IMPACT OF 390 VETERANS

<u>Campus</u>	<u>1994-95 Fall Term Enrollment*</u>	<u>Maximum Admissions of Vets</u>
UW-Madison	27,907	84
UW-Milwaukee	18,244	55
UW-Eau Claire	9,812	29
UW-Whitewater	9,222	28
UW-Oshkosh	9,104	27
UW-La Crosse	8,004	24
UW-Stevens Point	7,989	24
UW-Stout	6,755	20
UW-Green Bay	5,394	16
UW-River Falls	4,928	15
UW-Platteville	4,916	15
UW-Parkside	4,826	15
UW-Superior	2,112	6
UWC-Waukesha	1,845	6
UWC-Fox Valley	1,316	4
UWC-Marathon	1,051	3
UWC-Rock	823	3
UWC-Washington	671	2
UWC-Fond du Lac	620	2
UWC-Baraboo	591	2
UWC-Marshfield	556	2
UWC-Sheboygan	518	2
UWC-Manitowoc	495	2
UWC-Barron	493	2
UWC-Marinette	441	1
UWC-Richland	401	1

***The enrollment figures include students designated as
undergraduates and specials.**

MAY 23 1995

*PROJECTION RACE/SEX OF VETERANS LEAVING SERVICE AND RETURNING TO WISCONSIN

	GENDER		RACE					
	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC AM/ALN	AS/PI	OTHER	
JULY-JUN 1995	4,520	3,978	4,046	307	68	36	36	27
JULY-JUN 1996	4,331	3,811	3,876	294	65	35	35	26
JULY-JUN 1997	4,171	3,670	3,733	284	63	33	33	25
JULY-JUN 1998	3,804	3,348	3,405	259	57	30	30	23
JULY-JUN 1999	3,630	3,194	3,249	247	54	29	29	22
JULY-JUN 2000	3,731	3,283	3,339	254	56	30	30	22

*PROJECTION PROVIDED BY U.S. DVA

*CURRENTLY ON ACTIVE DUTY FROM WISCONSIN

1995	CURRENT MAKEUP ACTIVE DUTY FROM WISCONSIN		RACE					
	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC AM/ALN	AS/PI	OTHER	
15,982*	14,056	1,926	14,295	1,093	238	125	131	100
	0.88	0.12	0.895	0.068	0.015	0.008	0.008	0.006

*STATISTICS PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NOT INCLUDING AIR FORCE: HOME OF RECORD NOT SUBMITTED



Stephen L. Nass
Wisconsin State Representative

TO: Members of the Colleges and Universities Committee

FROM: Representative Steve Nass

DATE: May 21, 1997

RE: INFORMATION RELATED TO AB 206

At today's public hearing there was some discussion of the sacrifice in uniform that our veterans make while serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. Many of us assume that is limited to the threat to life during a war or conflict. However, the attached article from May 1995, establishes that veterans also sacrifice much more than their life for our country.

While conditions for our military personnel have improved since this article was printed, there are still serious deficiencies that deserve our attention.

I ask that you review this article and then review the limited nature of the provisions of AB 206.

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1995

MILWAUKEE
JOURNAL SENTINEL

PARADE

Today's military men and women are better educated and more skilled than ever before—but...

THEY'RE FIGHTING TO STAY ABOVE THE POVERTY LINE

A REPORT BY AL SANTOLI



★ INSIDE: Why We Need To Read To Our Children

Today

THE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO make up our armed forces are more educated, sophisticated and technically skilled than ever before in the history of the U.S. military. Yet their high level of ability makes the challenge they face all the more troubling—even tragic.

For, although their military needs, such as the latest weaponry and equipment, are recognized, their personal needs—including adequate food, housing and financial support for themselves and their families—are often neglected, ignored or shrugged off.

"The military poor" is the phrase used by the Association of the U.S. Army to describe the plight of growing numbers of enlisted personnel in all branches of service who subsist on food stamps or who need other forms of public assistance to make ends meet.

"Too many good young Marines are leaving," says Sgt. Maj. Michael McGraw of the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force. "Many lance corporals and corporals are bailing out after their first hitch, because our operational commitments have been burning them out. And the pay they receive isn't enough to take care of their families. Some try to supplement their earnings by working another job on the side. Many senior sergeants report that a substantial number of Marines receive social services in town, including food stamps. Many others who could use and would qualify for those services are too proud to apply."

More than half of the Marine Corps are privates and lance corporals whose annual pay range of \$11,000 to \$13,000 is below the national poverty line for a family of four. The growing toll of overseas deployments, lack of housing on military bases and the struggle to keep up with the cost of living have contributed to serious morale problems. During 1993-94, although the Corps largely maintained its overall force structure, only 16 percent of the eligible Marines reenlisted after their first four-year term, down from nearly 40 percent during the mid-1980s.

In today's armed forces, the 2.5 million family members, including 1.4 million children, overshadow the 1.5 million active-duty men and women. During the height of the Vietnam war, less than 15 percent of the armed forces, mostly senior ranking members, were married. Today, close to 65 percent, including many young enlisted people, are either married or are single parents. The need to provide adequate housing, child care and medical services competes with the costs of essential training, new weapons systems and maintaining aging equipment.

Fort Stewart, Ga., is home to the Army's 24th Mechanized Infantry Division (soon to be renamed the 3rd Division), which was decorated for valor in

Steve LaRocca



Marine Cpl. Mike Milburn and one of his three children at Camp Pendleton, Calif. Milburn says he and his wife are learning budgeting skills, "but it gets tough sometimes."

Thousands of families in today's armed forces can't make ends meet:

When It's Tougher Here Than Over There

B Y A L S A N T O L I

the Gulf War. Among the division's nearly 16,000 soldiers, about 2400 have wives and/or children who receive nutritional aid each month under the federally financed Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program for needy pregnant women and children under age 5.

"Child-development services are not something that most Americans think of in a defense budget," says Col. David Powers, the garrison commander. "But close to 90 percent of all dependent military children are under the age of 15, with half under the age of 6. For a small child, nutrition and proper developmental support are critical. On post we provide an office for the state WIC program as a pro-active way to help young soldiers who have families in need."

While Pentagon officials recently acknowledged a service-wide "quality of life" crisis, a comprehensive solution has not been defined. In 1993, Gen. Carl Mundy Jr., the Marine Corps commandant, attempted to limit recruitment of married people. While Mundy was within his policy-making authority, his proposal was rejected by Navy Secretary John Dalton. On the floor of Congress, the commandant was ridiculed by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D., Colo.), who asked if he "had taken leave of his senses." Policy-makers ignored his warnings that deployments were causing a "significant number of divorces among young Marines." Under political pressure, Mundy withdrew the directive.

Another area of critical concern is the growing number of single parents, both male and female. The Army lists more than 22,000 single parents, and the Navy lists 30,000. Since April 1994, at least 38 pregnancies have been reported on the aircraft carrier *U.S.S. Eisenhower*, the first combat ship with female crew members. After initial Pentagon statements that pregnancy rates were not "normally tracked," Navy officials admitted that during 1994 around 500 of the



8500 women on ships had to take pregnancy leaves.

Authorities, including Secretary of Defense William Perry, warn that in addition to placing a strain on the defense budget, the social and housing needs of the armed forces impair morale and combat readiness.

"The stress on the military due to the surge in families and increasing overseas deployments is intense," says F. Andy Messing, executive director of the National Defense Council Foundation. "In my visits with U.S. forces worldwide, numerous company commanders express alarm that they are spending more time on troops' personal problems—an increasing divorce rate and worries about children back home—than focusing on their mission. In combat, the price of declining morale is needless casualties."

In many front-line units, field commanders are at-

tempting creative measures to lift troop morale. Army Col. Richard Cody, who led the first helicopter strike in Desert Storm, now commands the Aviation Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division. "In addition to encouraging a strong spousal-support network," he says, "I work closely with battalion chaplains and senior sergeants to find ways to take care of our soldiers' families. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, we used the Chaplain Fund and donated out of our own pockets to provide needy families with turkey dinners. Providing a decent quality of life is critical in today's highly technical military. We invest a lot of money in



Right: Due to a housing shortage at Fort Hood, Tex., PFC Greg Justice and his family need help to find lodgings. Left: in the WIC clinic at Fort Stewart, Ga., PFC Christopher Norman and his wife, Heather, watch their baby being weighed.

Lt. La'Tonya Harris-Mora, speaking for the Navy, reports that the pool of qualified applicants has dropped to its lowest level since the inception of the all-volunteer system. "Only 24 percent of 17- to 21-year-old males in the country are estimated to be available and qualified for the Navy," she adds.

The Coast Guard, which is under the Department of Transportation, also finds itself facing problems. Partly because its relatively small size (37,000) leads to its being overlooked and partly because it is excluded from certain defense appropriations, the Coast Guard has a hard time providing some family ser-

vices, according to its manpower director, Capt. Timothy Flanagan. Legislation is pending to make Coast Guard benefits comparable to those of the other services.

While political battles over the defense budget are being waged, private agencies are providing emergency support to the military community. In 1993, the Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society provided \$53 million in crisis assistance, compared to \$22 million in 1984. Army Emergency Relief grants and loans totaled more than \$30 million. In addition, the Red Cross provides 24-hour services on nearly 600 military installations worldwide. The Red Cross helped 333,840 members of the armed forces and their families last year and provided \$12 million in emergency loans and grants.

Elizabeth Dole, president of the American Red Cross, has championed fund-raising efforts for the agency's Bob and Dolores Hope Emergency Military Family Fund. "When my husband was severely wounded during World War II," Mrs. Dole says, "the Red Cross was there with kind-

continued

Authorities warn that the social and housing needs of the nation's armed forces impair their morale and their combat readiness.

teaching skills that can't be mastered quickly. If soldiers don't reenlist, we've wasted a lot of resources."

Through the first quarter of 1995, the Pentagon has been able to meet recruitment goals. However, a Department of Defense survey of all branches of service in late 1994 reported ominous trends.

"The single word that describes recruiting," says Brig. Gen. Kurt Anderson, commander of the Air Force Recruiting Service, "is 'struggling.' This year, to date, we have put the number of people into the Air Force that are needed. But to meet our goals in February we had to bring in recruits that we were hoping to hold until April or May. All we're doing is pushing the problem down the road." To fill the ranks, Army Recruitment Command has had to increase its annual advertising budget to more than \$55 million. And

If you would like to express your concern, please contact:

Rep. Floyd Spence

Chairman, House National Security Committee,
2120 Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C. 20515.

Sen. Strom Thurmond

Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C. 20510.

DIFFERENT PEOPLE. DIFFERENT NEEDS. DIFFERENT ONE-A-DAYS.

WOMEN'S FORMULA

WOMEN NEED CALCIUM. SO ONE-A-DAY® WOMEN'S FORMULA GIVES THEM MORE THAN ANY OTHER BRAND. IT ALSO PROVIDES EXTRA IRON AND FOLIC ACID.



55 PLUS FORMULA

ONE-A-DAY'S 55 PLUS FORMULA HAS MORE OF EIGHT ESSENTIAL VITAMINS THAN CENTRUM SILVER, PLUS 16 OTHER IMPORTANT VITAMINS AND MINERALS.



MEN'S FORMULA

ONE-A-DAY MEN'S FORMULA HAS INCREASED ANTIOXIDANT LEVELS AND INCREASED LEVELS OF B VITAMINS.



ONE-A-DAY KNOWS WE ALL HAVE

DIFFERENT NUTRITIONAL NEEDS.

SO FORGET THE NOTION OF

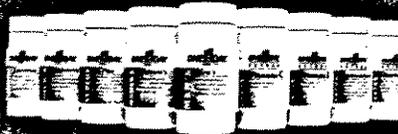
ONE VITAMIN FITS ALL.

BECAUSE YOU'RE DIFFERENT.

SO IS ONE-A-DAY.

ONE A DAY

WE'VE GOT THE ONE FOR YOU.



Bayer

TOUGHER HERE/continued

ness and supported his three-year recovery period every step of the way. Today, our military-families fund, named in honor of Bob Hope, is essential."

Military personnel who complain about a lack of on-post housing, which causes them to pay high rents in town, may be getting help at last. On May 8, Defense Secretary Perry announced a \$1 billion plan to encourage the private sector to build new housing on military bases. Many members of Congress seemed receptive to the idea.

But Pentagon spending over the next five years is primarily aimed at modernizing weapons systems and at readjusting training. At Camp Pendleton, Lt. Gen. Anthony Zinni explains: "In combat, being a split second off could mean a lot of people losing their lives—creating many widows and orphans. So we've got to train well. Some people want us to reduce our training to pay for better quality of life. But I have a responsibility to families to bring their loved ones home if we go to war."

Most of the recently announced "quality of life" funding will not be available until the year 2000. By that time, "there will be long-term repercussions in terms of lost training, and morale and family problems," warns Rep. Floyd Spence (R., S.C.), chairman of the House National Security Committee. The proposed increase in pay for the military, which now averages 12 percent below the figure for civilians, will barely keep up with the rising cost of living.

"The bottom line," observes Maj. Lawrence Krause of the Fort Hood Chaplain Office, "is that our soldiers preserve our freedoms. More important than equipment and technology is morale. If the society they defend won't provide for their families' needs, how can we expect them to go off to war or peacekeeping and not worry about their children's well-being?"

For more information:

Air Force Aid Society, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Dept. P, Arlington, Va. 22202.

Army Emergency Relief, 200 Stovall St., Dept. P, Alexandria, Va. 22332.

Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society, Suite 1228, 801 N. Randolph St., Dept. P, Arlington, Va. 22203-1978.

American Red Cross, Public Inquiry, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Dept. P, Falls Church, Va. 22042.