

1999 DRAFTING REQUEST

Assembly Amendment (AA-AB133)

Received: 06/1/99

Received By: mlief

Wanted: Soon

Identical to LRB:

For: Legislative Fiscal Bureau 6-5596

By/Representing: Larsen

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Drafter: mlief

May Contact:

Alt. Drafters: champra

Subject: Higher Education - UW System

Extra Copies: PG

Pre Topic:

LFB:.....Larsen -

Topic:

Tuition revenue expenditure authority

Instructions:

See Attached

Drafting History:

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
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/1			martykr 06/2/99	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/2/99		
/2	mlief 06/2/99	wjackson 06/2/99	martykr 06/3/99	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/3/99		

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/1			martykr 06/2/99 m 6/2	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/2/99		

FE Sent For:

<END>

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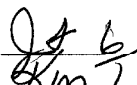
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FE Sent For:

<END>



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873

May 25, 1999

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #989

Yes

Tuition Revenue Expenditure Authority (UW System)

[LFB 1999-01 Budget Summary: Page 622, #6]

CURRENT LAW

The Legislature establishes the appropriation level for tuition and fee revenues generated by the UW System. This is the amount shown in the Chapter 20 appropriations schedule in the statutes. In addition to this amount, the University is permitted to expend: (a) any tuition revenues that were allotted, but not expended in the prior year; (b) in the first year of a biennium, an amount equal to 4% of the amount shown in the Chapter 20 schedule for that year; and (c) in the second year of a biennium, an amount equal to 7% of the amount shown in the Chapter 20 schedule for that year. The 104%/107% flexibility was provided to the Board as a part of the 1997-99 state budget act (1997 Act 27). While there is no limit on the amount of tuition revenues that can be generated, expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated plus any additional amounts available under a. through c. above, require approval by the Legislature or the Joint Committee on Finance (JFC) acting under s. 16.515 of the statutes.

The Board of Regents has the authority to set tuition rates, which can vary by campus as well as by level of student (graduate and undergraduate), type of student (resident and nonresident) and program.

GOVERNOR

Change the appropriation for tuition and fee revenues from an annual, sum certain to a continuing appropriation, which would allow the UW to expend all monies received as tuition and fees, without limit and without the prior approval of the Legislature or the Joint Committee on Finance.

DISCUSSION POINTS

Background -- Current Tuition Revenue Expenditure Flexibility

1. The appropriation for tuition and fees includes revenues generated not only from the academic tuition schedule (89.4% of the appropriation), but also from summer school fees, off-campus degree programs, special fees for law students, master's level business students, nonresident undergraduates at Madison and other special fee programs, and the application fee. In addition, the UW System budgets a certain amount of tuition and fee revenues as a "fee contingency reserve" for additional revenues that may be generated due to enrollment increases, changes in the mix of students and the possible use of the 104%/107% flexibility. Due to these other types of fees, a 5% increase in the appropriation expenditure level would not necessarily translate into an average 5% academic year tuition increase.

2. The amount appropriated for tuition and fee revenues is determined by the Governor and Legislature in the biennial budget process and has traditionally been based on specific funding items in the University's budget. UW System requests for new funding typically reflect a sharing of costs between student fees and GPR. While the GPR/fee ratio is not statutory, it has been the policy of the Board of Regents to request a ratio of 65% GPR/35% PR tuition and fees. In their review of these funding requests for inclusion in the state budget, the Governor and Legislature may alter this ratio. In its biennial budget submission, the UW System may also reestimate the amount of tuition and fees generated due to anticipated increases in enrollments. Based on the amount appropriated and any additional expenditure authority it plans to use, the UW System calculates a systemwide tuition revenue target which is then used to set tuition.

3. Under current law, if the Board of Regents wishes to expend tuition and fee revenues in excess of the expenditure authority provided (including the 104%/107% flexibility), the Board may submit a request for additional expenditure authority to the Secretary of DOA, provided that sufficient revenues are available. If the Secretary proposes to increase the expenditure authority, the request is then submitted to JFC for its approval under s. 16.515 of the statutes.

4. The flexibility to expend up to 104% of the amount appropriated by the Legislature in the first year of a biennium and up to 107% of the amount appropriated in the second year of a biennium was granted to the Board of Regents in the 1997-99 state budget (1997 Act 27) and first took effect with the 1997-98 fiscal year. As passed by the Legislature, the provision would have applied to the 1997-99 biennium only. The Governor's veto of a portion of the provision made the flexibility permanent. The appropriation amount for tuition and fees established by the Legislature for 1997-98 was \$393.4 million. However, under the provision, the Board was actually allowed to spend up to \$449.5 million without prior approval from JFC. The additional \$56.1 million consisted of funds budgeted but not spent in 1996-97 (\$31.3 million), the 4% flexibility (\$15.7 million) and compensation increases included in the pay plan (\$9.1 million). Actual 1997-98 expenditures from this appropriation totaled \$420.7 million, approximately 94% of the maximum expenditure authority.

5. In the 1997-99 biennium, the 104%/107% flexibility was used primarily to fund a portion of the state's compensation plan for unclassified UW employees. Under the pay plan, the Joint Committee on Employment Relations approved compensation increases of 3.0% in 1997-98 and 3.5% in 1998-99 to be funded through the compensation reserves and authorized annual 1.0% unfunded adjustments for merit increases for faculty and academic staff. However, due to insufficient funds in the compensation reserves, agencies received pay plan supplements for only 75% of the GPR costs associated with the 3.0% and 3.5% increases with the remaining amounts funded through the agencies' base budgets. The UW System was able to use tuition revenues to fund this portion of the pay plan. Therefore, of the total \$15.7 million in 1997-98 and \$27.7 million in 1998-99 available through the tuition flexibility provision, the University used \$8.9 million in 1997-98 and \$15.2 million in 1998-99 for compensation increases funded solely with tuition revenues. According to UW System staff, the flexibility was also used to cover additional revenues generated through differential tuition initiatives at certain campuses, enrollment increases, new programs and additional course sections.

Background -- Use of Tuition Revenues for Unclassified Compensation Increases

6. Salaries for unclassified UW faculty and staff are determined by the same pay plan process used for other nonrepresented employees except that the Board of Regents is required to submit a pay plan request for unclassified employees to the Secretary of the Department of Employment Relations (DER). The DER Secretary then submits a separate recommendation for UW unclassified staff pay plan increases to JCOER which can approve, modify or reject the DER recommendation. The Board has the authority to provide salary increases beyond those included in the pay plan if the increases are awarded to correct a salary inequity or to recognize competitive factors.

7. In November, 1998, the Board of Regents approved a resolution to request a 5.2% annual salary increase for unclassified faculty and academic staff at an estimated cost of \$25.4 million GPR and \$11.3 million PR in 1999-00 and \$52.9 million GPR and \$23.6 million PR in 2000-01. The request was based on a UW compensation advisory committee's examination of salaries paid at peer institutions in other states in 1997-98 and projected increases in 1998-99 through 2000-01. The committee estimated that, on average, UW salaries would be 4.79% below the peer average in 1998-99 and that the peers would provide average increases of 2.6% in 1999-00 and 3.0% in 2000-01. Based on this estimate, the total percentage needed to reach the peer average by the end of the biennium was calculated to be 10.39%, or approximately 5.2% annually.

8. Traditionally, salaries of unclassified UW faculty and staff are funded through a combination of GPR (69%) and tuition revenues (31%). Funding for salaries is not split on a 65% GPR/35% PR basis because a portion of faculty and staff responsibilities, such as public service and research, are not considered to be instruction-related and therefore, have no tuition component. In order to allow the Board of Regents to fund compensation increases solely using tuition revenues, a nonstatutory provision was included in Act 27. The provision permitted the Board to allocate sufficient tuition revenues for that portion of the 1997-99 pay plan increases for faculty and academic staff not funded through the compensation reserves. Since the Act 27 provision was

effective in the 1997-99 biennium only, and AB 133 does not include a comparable provision, it is not clear that the University could fund any portion of the 1999-01 pay plan using only tuition revenues.

9. It is estimated that each 1% increase in faculty and staff compensation that is funded entirely with tuition revenues would result in a 1.7% increase in tuition, whereas if these increases were supported according to the usual GPR/fee split, a 1% increase in compensation would result in a 0.7% increase in average tuition.

10. In testimony on the 1999-01 budget bill, the President of the UW System stated that "it is critical that the state fully fund the 1999-01 pay plan on the traditional GPR/fee split so that we do not face a repeat of this biennium's requirement to fund part of the state share from our base." While JCOER has not yet determined the increases which will be provided under the compensation plan, the amount available in the compensation reserves suggests that an annual 5.2% increase is unlikely.

Proposal to Change Tuition Appropriation to a Continuing Appropriation

11. The bill would allow the UW to expend all monies received as tuition and fees, without limit and without the prior approval of the Legislature or the Joint Committee on Finance. In his testimony on the bill to the Joint Committee on Finance, the President of the Board of Regents stated that this authority "would enable UW campuses...to respond rapidly to a changing body of knowledge and student demand for specific programs." Specifically, it is argued that the additional flexibility is needed for the UW System to expand services provided to nontraditional students, provide distance education courses and develop customized and collaborative programs.

12. UW System staff contend that the 14-day passive review process that is currently in place to allow agencies to request additional PR expenditure authority is too time-consuming and does not allow for "prospective spending and revenue generation."

13. Under s. 16.515 of the statutes, the Secretary of DOA may approve additional program revenue expenditure authority if the request is approved by the Joint Committee on Finance and the Secretary determines that the current expenditure authority "is insufficient because of unforeseen emergencies or insufficient to accomplish the purpose for which made, if the Secretary finds that an emergency exists, no funds are available for such purposes and the purposes for which a supplemental appropriation is requested have been authorized or directed by the Legislature." If, within 14 working days of the Secretary's notification to the Joint Committee on Finance, the Committee does not schedule a meeting to review the proposal, the Secretary may provide the supplement. While sufficient revenues would have to exist in the appropriation account to cover the amount of the supplement, current law would not appear to require that those revenues would have to be generated specifically by the activity for which the additional expenditure authority is sought.

14. While the Joint Committee on Finance is required to approve requests under s.

16.515 of the statutes within 14 working days, or schedule a meeting to review the request, no similar time restriction exists for the Secretary of DOA to act on the request. UW System staff indicate that in 1992, the last time the University requested additional tuition revenue expenditure authority, the process took two months to complete. One could argue that the amount of time required for review and action on an agency's request could be significantly reduced if DOA were required to act on the request within 14 working days of the date on which the request was received.

15. Due to differences in budget practices and the structure of higher education institutions in other states, it is difficult to make cross-state comparisons of budgetary controls. However, a survey of five surrounding states indicates that public colleges and universities in those states have substantial discretion in setting tuition rates and expending tuition revenues, with one exception. In Ohio, there is an annual cap on the percentage by which the Board of Trustees of a university may increase tuition. Under the caps, which have been in place for several years, tuition may be increased by up to 4% by a vote of the Board of Trustees and by up to 6% by two separate votes of the Board. If a 6% increase is approved, the university must provide a portion of the increase in the form of financial aid.

16. Based on the appropriation levels in the bill, the current law 104%/107% flexibility would enable the Board of Regents to expend tuition revenues up to an additional \$17.6 million in 1999-00 and \$31.5 million in 2000-01, above the amounts appropriated in the budget bill. The University's expenditure authority would also be increased by any amount by which the prior year's budgeted amount exceeded actual expenditures. UW System staff indicate that it is uncertain whether the current flexibility would be sufficient in the 1999-01 budget, and would depend on the Legislature's action on the various expenditure items in the bill and on demands for adult continuing education.

Impact of the Proposal on Tuition

17. In evaluating tuition at UW System institutions, comparisons are often made with tuition charged at peer institutions. With the exception of Northwestern, because it is private and Penn State because it is not located in the Midwest, the Big Ten Universities are generally cited as peers of UW-Madison. The peer group for Milwaukee consists of other urban campuses across the nation and the peer group for the comprehensive campuses includes similar public universities in the Midwest. To ensure comparability of data, segregated fees which are charged to all students and determined by the individual campuses, are included. The following table compares tuition and fees at Madison and Milwaukee and the average tuition and fees at the comprehensive institutions to the average and mid-point tuition charged by these institutions' peers in 1998-99.

**1998-99 UW Tuition and Fees
Compared to Peer Group Averages and Mid-Points**

	<u>Resident</u>		<u>Nonresident</u>	
	<u>Undergraduate</u>	<u>Graduate</u>	<u>Undergraduate</u>	<u>Graduate</u>
UW-Madison	\$3,406	\$4,926	\$11,586	\$15,188
Big Ten Average (Excluding WI)	4,404	5,434	12,677	12,753
Big Ten Mid-Point (Excluding WI)	4,312	5,289	12,034	11,594
Distance to Mid-Point	-906	-363	-448	3,594
Rank (of 9)	8	6	5	2
UW-Milwaukee	\$3,480	\$4,994	\$11,370	\$15,214
Peer Group Average (Excluding WI)	4,106	4,912	9,828	10,035
Peer Group Mid-Point (Excluding WI)	4,087	4,776	9,756	10,140
Distance to Mid-Point	-607	218	1,614	5,074
Rank (of 15)	11	8	4	1
UW Comprehensive Campus Average	\$2,900	\$3,693	\$9,182	\$11,337
Peer Group Average (Excluding WI)	3,394	3,821	8,000	8,045
Peer Group Mid-Point (Excluding WI)	3,209	3,494	7,597	7,809
Distance to Mid-Point	-309	199	1,585	3,528
Rank (of 35)	30	15	8	4

18. As shown in the table, UW tuition is consistently lower than the peer group averages and mid-points for resident undergraduates and, with the exception of UW-Madison, tuition is higher than the peer mid-points for graduate students. Tuition charged for all nonresidents, except undergraduates enrolled at Madison, is considerably higher than the peer averages and mid-points.

19. The impact of the proposal on UW tuition increases would depend on the extent to which the new authority would be used by the Board of Regents and the reasons for its use. Spending items specifically authorized in the bill would result in average tuition increases of 1.7% in 1999-00 and 2.5% in 2000-01 at all campuses except UW-Madison, at which the average increases are estimated at 4.8% in 1999-00 and 4.7% in 2000-01. These percentages do not include increases resulting from the compensation plan. The proposed flexibility could result in higher tuition increases if the Board of Regents chose to increase tuition in order to fund spending items not included in the bill. On the other hand, use of the flexibility due to the generation of additional tuition revenues resulting from unanticipated increases in enrollment or activities such as distance education courses offered to adult students or customized courses provided to businesses, would not cause further tuition increases.

20. In his testimony on the bill, the President of the Board of Regents stated that the "continuing appropriation [proposal] is not a tool to raise regular tuition" and that "the Board of Regents is committed to no double-digit increases in regular tuition." While the current Board of

Regents tuition policy specifies that "tuition increases should be moderate and predictable, subject to the need to maintain quality," one could question whether a tuition increase not exceeding 9.9% would be considered moderate.

21. Students and student groups providing public testimony on the bill have opposed the Governor's recommendation to change the appropriation for tuition revenues to an all monies received, continuing appropriation. The United Council of Wisconsin Students, which represents students at all UW campuses, has not only expressed opposition to the new flexibility, but has also urged the Legislature to sunset the current 104%/107% flexibility at the end of the 2000-01 biennium.

Impact of the Proposal on Legislative Oversight

22. UW System staff argue that oversight by the Governor and Legislature would continue under the proposal in the context of the biennial budget. The Legislature could, it is argued, withdraw the authority if it took issue with the Board of Regents' use of it.

23. The Legislature has delegated primary responsibility for the governance of the UW System to the Board of Regents, which has an extensive staff in the form of UW System administration. The Board is responsible for carrying out the purposes of the System, which includes enabling "students of all ages, backgrounds and levels of income to participate in the search for knowledge and individual development." One could argue that the Board should be provided with the flexibility to perform its duties as it sees fit.

24. There are a number of all monies received, continuing program revenue appropriations within the UW System's budget. Three of these appropriations, for auxiliary enterprises and general operational receipts, were converted from annual to continuing appropriations in the 1995-97 budget act. The Act also required the Board of Regents to report annually to DOA and the Joint Committee on Finance the amount of expenditures from these appropriations in the previous fiscal year that were in excess of the amounts appropriated. If the Committee wishes to approve the Governor's recommendation while preserving some level of legislative oversight, a similar reporting requirement could be implemented for the appropriation for tuition and fee revenues. Since the use of the proposed flexibility could have a significant impact on tuition levels, it may be appropriate to require that the Board's report also include the purposes for which the additional revenues were expended and the amount spent for each such purpose.

25. Since the Board of Regents has the authority to set tuition rates, the current role of the Legislature in the tuition setting process is indirect at best. However, through its control over the amount appropriated for tuition and fees, the Legislature has maintained oversight over tuition levels since the Board of Regents needs legislative approval in order to spend tuition revenues in excess of a certain amount. Even under the additional flexibility granted in the 1997-99 budget, the upper limit on the amount that can be expended without prior approval is defined. However, under the Governor's recommendation, there would be no restriction on the amount of additional tuition revenues that could be spent. Because UW spending and the related level of tuition is a matter of

statewide concern, it could be argued that it would be desirable to maintain oversight by the elected representatives of the citizens of the state rather than an appointed board.

26. In testimony on the bill to the Senate Education Committee, representatives of the United Council of Students expressed concern regarding the perceived shift in oversight from an elected to an appointed body. The Legislative Affairs Director for the United Council reported that "students across Wisconsin see the move towards Full Tuition Flexibility for the Regents as a way to balance the state budget on the backs of students," and concluded that under the proposed flexibility, "students would suffer large tuition increases anytime the UW System was underfunded in the budget process."

27. The Legislature's action in the 1997-99 budget act to grant limited flexibility in the form of the 104%/107% provision represented a significant departure from prior budgeting procedures as well as the authority of other state agencies. In addition, the unusual circumstance of JCOER's authorization of a state compensation plan which exceeded the capacity of the compensation reserves affected the Board of Regents use of the flexibility. Given that the current flexibility provision has been in place for only one biennium, one could argue that the 104%/107% provision should be maintained in the absence of any evidence that the additional expenditure authority under the current law provision would be insufficient in the 1999-01 biennium.

ALTERNATIVES

A. Appropriation for Tuition and Fee Revenues

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to change the appropriation for tuition and fee revenues from an annual, sum certain to be an all monies received, continuing appropriation.

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation by requiring the Board of Regents to report annually to DOA and the Joint Committee on Finance on the amount by which expenditures from the appropriation in the previous fiscal year exceeded of the amount appropriated, the purposes for which the additional revenues were expended and the amount spent for each such purpose.

*
yes
3. Maintain current law. The Board of Regents would be permitted to expend tuition revenues in excess of the amount appropriated by 4% in the first year of a biennium and by 7% in the second year of a biennium.

B. Use of Tuition and Fee Revenues

yes (Ash Merry)
1. Specify that the Board of Regents may allocate sufficient tuition revenues for that portion of the 1999-01 pay plan increases for faculty and academic staff not funded through compensation reserves, similar to the nonstatutory provision included in 1997 Act 27.

→ 9153(4x)
2. Maintain current law.

C. Sunset Tuition Flexibility Provision

1. Specify that whatever tuition flexibility provision is incorporated in the budget bill, either the proposed continuing appropriation or the current law 104%/107% provision, would sunset on June 30, 2001.
2. Maintain current law.

D. Procedures for Supplementation of Program Revenue Appropriations

1. Require that, if the Secretary of DOA proposes to supplement a program revenue appropriation under s. 16.515 of the statute, the Secretary would have to notify the Joint Committee on Finance in writing, of the proposed action within 14 working days of receipt of the agency's request for the increase in expenditure authority.
2. Maintain current law.

Prepared by: Merry Larsen

1999

Date (time) needed

SOON

To cd. 611

LRB b 0475 1/1

LFB BUDGET AMENDMENT [ONLY FOR LFB]

MJL:Wlj: & RAC

See form AMENDMENTS — COMPONENTS & ITEMS.

LFB AMENDMENT TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133 AND 1999 SENATE BILL 45

>>FOR JT. FIN. SUB. — NOT FOR INTRODUCTION<<

At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

#. Page 141, line 16.: delete lines 16 to 180

#. Page 399, line 8...: delete lines 8 to 140

#. Page 400, line 9...: delete lines 9 and 100

#. Page, line

#. Page, line

#. Page, line

1999-2000 DRAFTING INSERT
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRBb0475/?ins
RAC:.....

1. Page 1425, line 5: after that line insert:

NONSTATS →

“(3m) FUNDING OF 1999-2001 UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM FACULTY AND ACADEMIC STAFF PAY ADJUSTMENTS. Notwithstanding section 16.505 (4) (b) of the statutes, for employes who are eligible to receive compensation adjustments under section 230.12 (3) (e) of the statutes, the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System may use moneys appropriated under section 20.285 (1) (im) of the statutes, as affected by this act, to pay for the compensation adjustments approved under section 230.12 (3) (e) of the statutes for the 1999-2001 biennium, but only up to an amount that equals the difference between the amount that the University of Wisconsin System, under section 20.928 (1) of the statutes, certifies is needed under section 20.865 (1) (ci), (d), (ic) and (j) of the statutes to fully fund the compensation adjustments and the amount that the secretary of administration determines is required under section 20.865 (1) (ci), (d), (ic) and (j) of the statutes to pay for the compensation adjustments.”



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb0475/1²
MJL&RAC:wlj:km

LFB:.....Larsen - Tuition revenue expenditure authority

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

LFB AMENDMENT

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133 AND 1999 SENATE BILL 45

*R-m run
soon
to ed 6/2*

1 At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

2 1. Page 141, line 16: delete lines 16 to 18.

3 2. Page 399, line 8: delete lines 8 to 14.

4 3. Page 400, line ⁶~~9~~: delete lines ^{6 to}~~and~~ 10.

5 4. Page 1425, line 5: after that line insert:

6 "(3m) FUNDING OF 1999-2001 UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM FACULTY AND
7 ACADEMIC STAFF PAY ADJUSTMENTS. Notwithstanding section 16.505 (4) (b) of the
8 statutes, for employes who are eligible to receive compensation adjustments under
9 section 230.12 (3) (e) of the statutes, the board of regents of the University of
10 Wisconsin System may use moneys appropriated under section 20.285 (1) (im) of the
11 statutes, as affected by this act, to pay for the compensation adjustments approved

1 under section 230.12 (3) (e) of the statutes for the 1999–2001 biennium, but only up
2 to an amount that equals the difference between the amount that the University of
3 Wisconsin System, under section 20.928 (1) of the statutes, certifies is needed under
4 section 20.865 (1) (ci), (d), (ic) and (j) of the statutes to fully fund the compensation
5 adjustments and the amount that the secretary of administration determines is
6 required under section 20.865 (1) (ci), (d), (ic) and (j) of the statutes to pay for the
7 compensation adjustments.”

8

(END)



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb0475/2
MJL&RAC:wj:km

LFB:.....Larsen – Tuition revenue expenditure authority

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

LFB AMENDMENT

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133 AND 1999 SENATE BILL 45

1 At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

2 **1.** Page 141, line 16: delete lines 16 to 18.

3 **2.** Page 399, line 8: delete lines 8 to 14.

4 **3.** Page 400, line 6: delete lines 6 to 10.

5 **4.** Page 1425, line 5: after that line insert:

6 “(3m) FUNDING OF 1999-2001 UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM FACULTY AND
7 ACADEMIC STAFF PAY ADJUSTMENTS. Notwithstanding section 16.505 (4) (b) of the
8 statutes, for employees who are eligible to receive compensation adjustments under
9 section 230.12 (3) (e) of the statutes, the board of regents of the University of
10 Wisconsin System may use moneys appropriated under section 20.285 (1) (im) of the
11 statutes, as affected by this act, to pay for the compensation adjustments approved

1 under section 230.12 (3) (e) of the statutes for the 1999–2001 biennium, but only up
2 to an amount that equals the difference between the amount that the University of
3 Wisconsin System, under section 20.928 (1) of the statutes, certifies is needed under
4 section 20.865 (1) (ci), (d), (ic) and (j) of the statutes to fully fund the compensation
5 adjustments and the amount that the secretary of administration determines is
6 required under section 20.865 (1) (ci), (d), (ic) and (j) of the statutes to pay for the
7 compensation adjustments.”

8

(END)