

Current Law Compared with New Badger Partnership and Wisconsin Idea Partnership Proposals

Needed Flexibility	Current Law or Practice	New Badger Partnership (NBP)	Wisconsin Idea Partnership (WIP)
<p>1. Budgeting <i>The ability for UW campuses to move funds among appropriations with the flexibility to prioritize available funds to address emerging student, core institutional academic operations, and state economic development needs.</i></p>	General Purpose Revenue (GPR) and Program Revenue (PR) funds appropriated to the UW System in separate appropriations for specific purposes. Only the legislature can move funds across appropriations.	As a public authority, UW-Madison would receive a GPR block grant from the state, with complete control over budgeting. Most PR appropriations for UW-Madison are removed, except debt service and segregated funds. No state appropriation for academic fees, auxiliaries, gifts, and federal funds. All other UW campuses would continue to operate with multiple GPR and PR appropriations, limiting the ability to manage resources.	All UW campuses receive a GPR block grant from the state. PR funds are generally not included in state funding streams. Segregated funds are included.
	Funding for utilities is in a separate appropriation.	While most GPR is included in the block grant, the NBP includes separate funding for utilities.	WIP does not include separate funding for utilities and allows campuses to retain savings on utilities.
	State Lab of Hygiene and Veterinary Diagnostic Lab have separate appropriations.	No separate appropriations for State Lab of Hygiene and Veterinary Diagnostic Lab.	Retains separate appropriations for State Lab of Hygiene and Veterinary Diagnostic Lab since they are “attached” entities.
	Retention of proceeds from sale of real property specifically addressed in 20.285(1)(ka), Stats.	No provision regarding the sale of real property.	Retains sale of real property under s. 20.285(1)(ka), Stats., to ensure the university can retain net proceeds.
<p>2. Tuition/Pricing <i>The ability to set tuition levels to meet the needs of students, enhance educational quality, address competitive compensation challenges, improve student services, boost retention rates, and increase</i></p>	The Board of Regents establishes tuition for differing classes of students with limitations on resident undergraduate increases and limitations on nonresident remissions. The Board also establishes nonresident definitions.	The Board of Trustees may establish tuition without limitations and establish certain remissions and nonresident definitions.	Same as NBP. Board of Regents may establish tuition in a campus-by-campus manner and establish certain remissions and nonresident definitions. Removes the statutory ceiling on nonresident remissions.

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<i>graduation rates.</i>			
<p>3. Human Resources <i>Titles, pay ranges, pay plans, benefit plans, and other human resources decisions are now frequently made by the Office of State Employment Relations (OSER), and are generally applied uniformly across all agencies. The current system does not take into account UW's unique need to compete in a global market for human capital.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed statutory changes under the Wisconsin Idea Partnership would provide all UW campuses with the capability to address growing challenges associated with recruiting and retaining the quality and diversity of staff needed to further their institutions' missions. The changes would address the need to provide incentives for innovative practices and reward creativity and initiative on the part of faculty, academic staff, and limited appointees (unclassified staff), non-represented classified employees, and represented classified employees.</i></p>	<p>Pay plan request from the Board of Regents must be submitted to OSER and then approved by Joint Committee on Employment Relations (JCOER) [s. 230.12(3)(e), Stats.].</p>	<p>Board of Trustees would approve pay plans for UW-Madison public-authority employees, without going through OSER.</p>	<p>Board of Regents would have full authority for approving pay plans for its unclassified staff, represented classified staff, and non-represented classified staff without going through OSER.</p>
	<p>OSER has the authority to administer the classified personnel system. UW System and UW-Madison have delegated authority for some but not all aspects of the classified personnel system (ch. 230, Stats.).</p>	<p>NBP provides for a personnel system, separate from the state's personnel system, which combines unclassified and classified staff. This combination may require either costly modifications to the Human Resource System (HRS) or a new, completely separate human resources system.</p>	<p>Without having a separate personnel system as in the NBP, the WIP provides the Board of Regents full authority for administration of the classified personnel system for UW System employees, including but not limited to creating specific classification titles.</p>
	<p>OSER bargains with all classified unions and with two graduate student unions (TAA and MGAA). Contracts are submitted to JCOER for approval [s. 111.815(1), Stats.].</p>	<p>Board of Trustees would have authority to bargain with all classified and unclassified unions and be responsible for approving and administering those contracts for UW-Madison employees.</p>	<p>Similar to NBP, under the WIP the Board of Regents would have authority to bargain with all classified and unclassified unions and be responsible for approving and administering those contracts for UW System employees.</p>
	<p>State statutes, and the Board of Regents and OSER through a 1993 memorandum of agreement, determine which positions are unclassified and which are classified, with selected positions requiring OSER approval [s. 36.09(1)(i), Stats.].</p>	<p>A personnel system separate from the state would provide the authority to determine which positions are more appropriately placed in the unclassified service instead of classified service.</p>	<p>Similar to NBP, the Board of Regents would have the authority to determine which positions are more appropriately placed in the unclassified service instead of classified service.</p>
	<p>All state employees except for legislators have a \$12,000 cap on earnings received from another</p>	<p>UW-Madison public-authority employees would be exempt from the cap on earnings from another</p>	<p>All UW System employees would be exempt from the cap on earnings from another agency.</p>

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	agency during the year (s. 16.417, Stats.).	agency.	
<p>4. Capital Planning/ Construction</p> <p><i>Ability to reduce project costs by streamlining the planning, design, and approval processes, and by placing the responsibility and accountability closer to the users-- typically those who are also paying for the project.</i></p>	Legislative enumeration required for projects that are over \$500,000 and construct new space, regardless of fund source.	Enumeration of only projects using debt financing [either General Fund Supported Borrowing (GFSB) or Program Revenue Supported Borrowing (PRSB)].	Enumeration of only projects using debt financing (either GFSB or PRSB).
	Building Commission approval of projects over \$150,000. [Projects under \$150,000 each campus submits directly to Division of State Facilities (DSF).]	Building Commission approval of all projects over \$500,000. For projects under \$500,000, no approval necessary.	Same as NBP. Projects under \$500,000 would be performed directly by UW System institutions.
	DSF manages all projects; hires architect & engineering consultants; bids, contracts, and supervises projects; charges 4% fee.	DSF manages only projects using GPR or GFSB; charges 4% fee. UW-Madison would manage all non-GPR, non-GFSB projects; architect & engineering consultants; bids, contracts, and supervision. No DSF fee.	Same as NBP for GPR and GFSB projects. Same as NBP for non-GPR and non-GFSB projects. UW System Board of Regents delegates this flexibility to all UW-Madison projects and to any other UW System institution on a project-by-project basis.
	Section 16.855, Stats., governs bidding and contracting for public projects and includes delivery method and minority and veteran goals.	UW-Madison would be exempt from s. 16.855, Stats. (public bidding, minority veteran business, multiple-prime).	Board of Regents would be exempt from s. 16.855, Stats.; however, the Board would be required to adopt policies that ensure public and competitive bidding and minority business and veteran goals.
	Building Commission approval required to accept gifts of land or real property in excess of \$30,000.	The public authority may accept gifts of land or real property.	Same as NBP.
	Building Commission approval	May allow privately-owned or	Same as NBP; any UW institution

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	required to allow construction of privately-owned or operated facility on state land.	operated facilities on university land.	would be able to make use of public/private partnerships.
	All leases are executed by Department of Administration (DOA).	Public authority may execute leases without DOA, but with Building Commission approval.	Same as NBP; UW institutions negotiate leases directly.
5. Financial Management <i>The ability to manage the university's finances and investments and retain all interest earnings on university resources.</i>	Revenues and expenditures are accounted for in multiple, distinct appropriations. All funds are deposited into the state treasury and interest earnings are credited to the UW on select appropriations. The UW is allowed to independently invest only its Trust Funds revenues.	Only GPR revenues are appropriated and established as state funds. All other revenue sources are not specifically appropriated. Other than for gifts, grants, and donations, net cash collected would be transferred daily to the local government fund with interest credited to UW-Madison.	Same as NBP, with interest credited to UW institutions.
	Not in current law.	The UW-Madison Board of Trustees would be authorized to transfer any grant, contract, gift, endowment, or trust or segregated funds bequeathed or assigned to the university to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, Inc., if the transfer is consistent with its terms.	Not in WIP.
	Places limitation on gifts, grants, and bequests to not grow beyond 20 times their original value and caps trust funds being held in common stock to 85%.	The limitation on gifts, grants, and bequests to not grow beyond 20 times their original value is removed, along with the cap of 85% of the trust funds being held in common stock.	Same as NBP with regard to removal of limitations and caps.
	The dollar amount of undergraduate and graduate application fees is set by statute.	Removed from current law. The Board of Trustees would set the amount of the application fees.	Same as NBP; the Board of Regents would set the application fees for UW institutions.

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<p>6. Purchasing and Procurement</p> <p><i>The ability to manage the purchasing of goods and services related to the higher education mission and participate in higher education purchasing consortia to reduce the cost of instruction, research and public service.</i></p> <p><i>The ability to manage fleet vehicles, travel policy and contracts, insurance and worker's compensation programs to reduce the cost of instruction, research and public service.</i></p>	<p>DOA is responsible for all state purchasing.</p> <p>DOA is responsible for oversight of fleet vehicles, administering state employee travel policy and the travel schedule amounts, and managing state-wide insurance and worker's compensation programs.</p>	<p>The Department of Administration would specifically delegate to the UW-Madison Board of Trustees the authority to enter into contracts for materials and services that relate to higher education that other agencies normally do not purchase. The Board of Trustees would be able to enter into purchasing agreements with other higher education institutions, groups or consortia.</p> <p>UW-Madison would be able to manage its own fleet vehicle policies. UW-Madison could elect not to participate in the state's insurance or worker's compensation programs with a six month advance notification. In addition, UW-Madison would be able to establish its own employee travel reimbursement program.</p>	<p>Same as NBP for all UW institutions.</p> <p>Same as NBP for all UW institutions.</p>
<p>7. Governance</p> <p><i>Maintain the current governance structure of the Board of Regents, including the gubernatorial appointment and Senate confirmation of its citizen and student members.</i></p>	<p>All UW campuses governed by 18-member Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, for staggered 7-year terms. Two student Regents.</p>	<p>UW-Madison governed by 21-member Board of Trustees, including 11 members appointed by the Governor, with no Senate confirmation. Remaining 10 members represent UW-Madison constituencies (faculty, staff, classified staff, alumni, WRAF). All remaining UW campuses governed by the current Board of Regents.</p>	<p>Retains current Board governance structure.</p>
<p>8. Accountability</p> <p><i>Enhance current annual</i></p>	<p>UW System provides an <u>annual</u> Accountability Report to the</p>	<p>By July 1, 2013, and <u>biennially</u> thereafter, the new UW-Madison</p>	<p>Working with the Governor and Legislative leaders, the UW System</p>

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<p><i>Accountability Report which focuses on key indicators of progress toward measurable goals.</i></p>	<p>Governor and all Legislators, with detailed data related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Thinking • Study Abroad • Professional Exams • Access • Enrollments • Retention Rates • Graduation Rates • Degree Production • Research • Economic Impact • Degrees in High-Need Fields • Civic Participation • Community Outreach • Revenue • Faculty/Staff Diversity • Administrative Spending • Energy Use • Credits-per-Degree • Collaborative Degrees • Partnerships <p>In addition to the consolidated system-wide Accountability Report, detailed reports are issued for each UW System institution.</p> <p>The UW System also produces annual audited financial reports.</p>	<p>Board of Trustees will submit an accountability report to the governor, measuring performance in such areas as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and Affordability • Student achievement • Research • Economic impact • Services provided by the university to the residents of the state • Financial accountability of the university's operations. 	<p>would enhance its current annual accountability reports.</p>