

A faint, light-colored illustration of the Wisconsin State Capitol building, showing its iconic dome and classical architectural details like columns and a portico. The illustration is centered in the background of the page.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATOR
BRIEFING BOOK
2015-16

**CHAPTER 13 – EDUCATION
– POST SECONDARY**

Wisconsin has a rich history in higher education. The University of Wisconsin System and the Wisconsin Technical College System are the two public higher education systems in the state. Wisconsin is also home to 23 private, nonprofit colleges and universities, two tribal colleges, and over 200 for-profit post-secondary schools.

Mary Matthias, Principal Attorney
Wisconsin Legislative Council

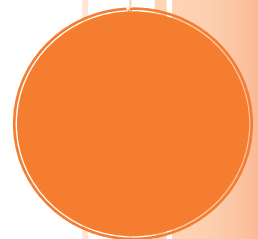


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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

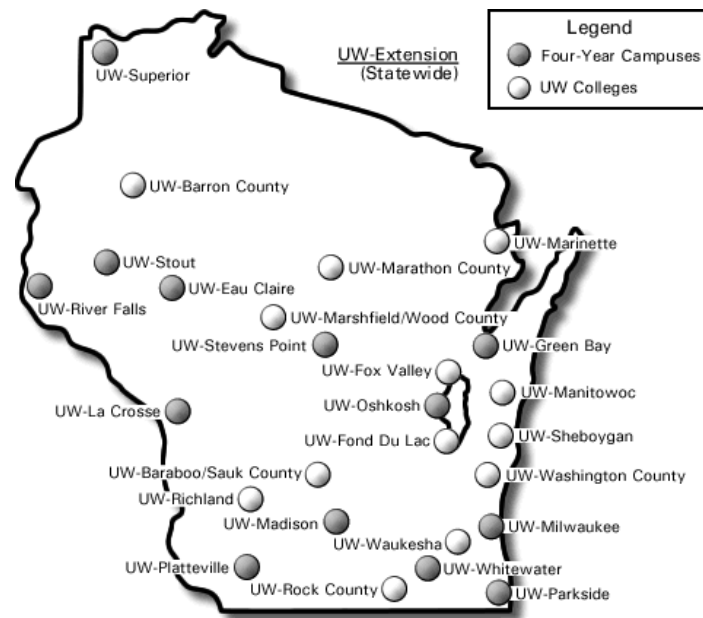
The University of Wisconsin System (UW System) consists of 13 degree-granting universities, 13 two-year colleges, and the statewide University of Wisconsin (UW)-Extension programs. The overall mission of the system includes the development of human resources and the discovery and dissemination of knowledge through teaching, research, public service, and the provision of extended education beyond the boundaries of the campus.

The guiding philosophy of the UW System is the “Wisconsin Idea,” which is most often associated with University President Charles Van Hise and Governor (and U.S. Senator) Robert M. La Follette, Sr. The Wisconsin Idea is the concept that “the boundaries of the University are the boundaries of the state.” In practice, this means making the resources of the UW available to people all across the state, not just those who are currently enrolled as students. The Wisconsin Idea began as an effort to use the knowledge of the UW faculty to assist the state Legislature in shaping government policies, but it soon expanded to helping teachers, farmers, and people of all ages and levels of education.

The statutory requirements applicable to the UW System are set forth in ch. 36, Stats., which grants broad authority and responsibility to the UW Board of Regents (BOR) to operate the UW System. In addition, ch. 36, Stats., contains provisions relating to faculty and student governance; eligibility for in-state tuition; faculty tenure; numerous special programs which the UW System must offer; and tuition remission programs.

Campuses

The UW System has 13 four-year campuses and 13 two-year campuses, referred to as “UW Colleges,” as shown on the map below.



The total enrollment at each four-year campus in the Fall 2013 semester was:

- UW-Madison: 42,903
- UW-Milwaukee: 27,784
- UW-Eau Claire: 10,907
- UW-Green Bay: 6,667
- UW-La Crosse: 10,502
- UW-Oshkosh: 13,902
- UW-Parkside: 4,617
- UW-Platteville: 8,717
- UW-River Falls: 6,171
- UW-Stevens Point: 9,643
- UW-Stout: 9,286
- UW-Superior: 2,656
- UW-Whitewater: 12,015

Source: http://www.uwsa.edu/opar/ssb/single_year_hc_all.htm.

UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee are doctoral campuses that offer bachelor’s, master’s, doctoral, and advanced professional degrees and conduct organized programs of research.

The other four-year campuses are known as “comprehensive campuses,” and offer associate, bachelor’s, and selected nondoctoral graduate programs. Their mission is to emphasize teaching excellence; provide a base of liberal studies as a foundation for degrees; offer programs of preprofessional curricular offerings; engage in outreach and continuing education for citizens in each service region; and engage in scholarly activity integral to, and supportive of, instructional programs and teaching excellence.

UW-Madison consistently ranks among the top recipients of federal research funding nationwide. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) supports research at UW-Madison by protecting and licensing the inventions of its scientists. The WiSys Technology Foundation provides research patent and licensing support to the other UW-System four-year campuses.

The mission of the UW System two-year campuses, known as the “UW Colleges,” is to offer general education associate degrees; to serve primarily as freshman-sophomore liberal arts transfer institutions; to place major emphasis on teaching excellence and support the development, testing, and use of effective teaching methods; and to cooperate with other UW System institutions, technical colleges, private colleges, and public schools to maximize educational opportunity and resources for the citizens in the campus service area.

The UW Colleges are generally located in areas of the state that are not near a four-year campus. The colleges, and their locations, are as follows:

- UW-Barron County (Rice Lake)
- UW-Marquette County (Marquette)
- UW-Marathon County (Wausau)
- UW-Marshfield/Wood County
- UW-Fox Valley (Menasha)
- UW-Manitowoc
- UW-Fond du Lac
- UW-Sheboygan
- UW-Baraboo/Sauk County
- UW-Washington County (West Bend)
- UW-Waukesha
- UW-Rock County (Janesville)
- UW-Richland (Richland Center)

The total enrollment of all UW Colleges campuses in the Fall 2012 semester was 14,058.

UW-Extension

Each county extension office maintains its own website. A listing of county office websites can be found at:

<http://www.uwex.edu/about/location-maps.html#maps>

The UW-Extension is the outreach arm of the UW System, and has offices in every county. Its mission is to provide, jointly with the UW System institutions and the Wisconsin counties, a program to apply university research, knowledge, and resources to meet the educational needs of Wisconsin residents, wherever they live and work. This mission

includes the programs of the four UW-Extension divisions: Cooperative Extension; Continuing Education, Outreach and E-Learning; Broadcasting and Media Innovations; and Entrepreneurship and Economic Development.

Wisconsin residents participate in UW-Extension programs through various delivery methods, including workshops, one-on-one counseling, interactive networks, and correspondence study.

Cooperative Extension staff, based in the 72 county Extension offices and on six UW campuses, apply university knowledge to address issues in rural, suburban, and rural settings. Cooperative Extension provides educational programming in all 72 counties and within three tribal nations. The Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and Leadership Wisconsin are part of this division. **Continuing Education, Outreach and E-Learning Extension** coordinates the UW System continuing education programs at all 26 campuses, online, and in communities throughout the state. The **Broadcasting and Media Innovations Division** delivers Wisconsin Public Television and Wisconsin Public Radio, and also houses the National Center for Media Engagement, which helps public media build community connections, and Instructional Communications Systems. The **Entrepreneurship and Economic Development Division** supports the Wisconsin Entrepreneur's Network and maintains the Small Business Development Centers (SBDC's) at the 13 UW four-year campuses. It also houses the Center for Technology Commercialization and Community Technology Solutions.

Governance of the UW System

The UW System is governed by the BOR, which consists of 18 members: 14 citizen members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for seven-year staggered terms; two students at UW System institutions who serve two-year terms, also appointed by the Governor; and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) Board, or by his or her designation, another member of the WTCS Board. At least one of the 14 citizen members of the BOR must be appointed from each of Wisconsin's eight Congressional districts. [s. 15.91, Stats.]

Biographies of current BOR members may be found at:

<http://www.uwsa.edu/bor/bios>

BOR policy documents may be found at:

<http://www.uwsa.edu/bor/policies/rpd>

The BOR is directed by law to: enact policies and promulgate rules for governing the UW System; plan for the future needs of the state for university education; ensure the diversity of quality undergraduate programs while preserving the strength of the state's graduate training and research centers; and promote the widest degree of institutional autonomy within the UW System. Some of the specific powers of the BOR include:

- Appointing the president of the UW System.
- Appointing the chancellors and vice chancellors of the 13 universities, the 13 UW Colleges, and the UW-Extension.
- Determining the educational programs to be offered by the UW System.
- Determining admission policies.
- Granting degrees.

The president and chancellors of the UW System are charged with implementation of Regent policies and administration of the institutions. Under statutory “shared governance,” the faculty of each institution, subject to the responsibilities of the BOR, the president, and the chancellor, have responsibility for the immediate governance of the institution and actively participate in institutional policy development. The faculty has primary responsibility for academic and educational activities and faculty personnel matters. Academic staff have similar responsibilities regarding policies and procedures concerning academic staff members. Likewise, the students of each institution have primary responsibility for the formulation and review of policies concerning student life, services, and interests.

Admission

Specific admission policies for each UW institution are developed by the individual campuses, taking into account their mission and resources and guidance from the BOR. However, in order to qualify for admission to any UW System institution as a freshman, an applicant must be a graduate of a recognized high school or complete the requirements for a high school equivalency certificate or diploma. All UW System institutions require a

The online application to all UW System institutions may be found at:

<http://www.apply.wisconsin.edu>

Profiles of admitted freshman showing average class ranks and tests scores for students admitted at each campus can be found at:

<http://www.uwhelp.wisconsin.edu/admissions/freshman/guidelines.aspx>

minimum of 17 high school credits in specified subjects. As an alternative, a student who attended a high school that has a non-traditional curriculum may submit a UW System Competency-Based Admission profile. Applicants must also submit ACT or SAT scores. Individual institutions have discretion to waive one or more of the minimum requirements for particular applicants when appropriate.

Class rank is the primary determinant for admission to UW institutions. According to

BOR policy, the UW System will admit all immediate Wisconsin high school graduates who ranked in the top quartile of their class, somewhere in the UW System. Most UW campuses establish automatic admission based on class rank or a combination of class rank and ACT/SAT scores if the applicant has satisfied the other basic requirements and has applied before a specified date. Additional applicants may be admitted upon further scrutiny as space permits. In addition, an applicant may seek consideration for special admission on the basis of minority group status, physical or learning disability, veteran status, age group, or economic or educational disadvantage.

For more information on the Youth Options program consult:

<http://www.youthoptions.dpi.wi.gov>

Under Wisconsin’s **Youth Options** program, public high school juniors and seniors who meet certain requirements may take post-secondary courses at a UW System or other post-secondary

institution and receive high school and college credit. Subject to a limit on the maximum number of credits, the school board must pay for the course if it determines that the course qualifies for high school credit and is not comparable to a course already offered in the school district. A student interested in participating should talk with staff at his or her high school and the post-secondary institution.

Under the **Course Options** program, pupils in public K-12 schools may take courses offered by other Wisconsin school districts, charter schools, the UW System, WTCS, tribal colleges and WAICU colleges, at no cost to the student. The Course Options program was created by 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, the Biennial Budget Act. A pupil may attend no more than two courses at any time under the program. The resident school district must pay tuition for the course and may reject an application by a pupil to attend a course under the

More information about the course options program is available at:

<http://courseoptions.dpi.wi.gov/>.

program if it determines that the course does not satisfy a high school graduation requirement or does not conform to or support the pupil's academic and career plan.

Tuition Rates

Under Wisconsin law, the BOR may establish differing tuition and fees for different classes of students, such as undergraduates, graduate students, and nonresident students.

2013 Wisconsin Act 20 specifies that during the 2013-14 and 2014-15 academic years, the BOR may not charge resident undergraduates at any UW institution or UW colleges campus tuition that is more than the tuition charged to resident undergraduates 2012-13 at the same institution or campus.

Since 1997, the BOR has had the authority to charge differential tuition. Differential tuition is an amount charged on top of base tuition to support additional services and programming for students at a particular institution, a particular category of students, such as all undergraduates, or only to students enrolled in certain programs. Program-specific differential tuitions are usually charged for programs that have high operating costs, such as the health sciences and engineering.

Under BOR policy, a chancellor may submit a differential tuition proposal to the UW System for review. Once the UW System has reviewed the differential tuition proposal, the UW System President may forward the chancellor's proposal to the BOR for approval. Chancellors do not have the ability to charge differential tuition without prior approval of the BOR. Differential tuition is subject to the tuition freeze described above for the 2013-14 and 2014-15 academic years.

Tuition and segregated fee rates for UW System institutions for the 2013-14 academic year are set forth in the table below. The term "segregated fees" refers to charges in addition to instructional fees assessed to all students for services, programs, and facilities that support the primary mission of the university. The table does not include rates of differential tuition.

2013-14 UW System Full-Time Undergraduate Tuition and Fees Per Semester

Campus	Resident	Nonresident	Minnesota Reciprocity
UW Colleges ^{1, 2}	\$2,513 - \$2,690	\$6,005 - \$6,182	\$2,513 - \$2,690
UW-Eau Claire ^{1, 2}	\$4,354	\$8,141	\$4,355
UW-Green Bay ²	\$3,838	\$7,625	\$4,086
UW-La Crosse ^{1, 2}	\$4,385	\$8,171	\$4,385
UW-Madison ^{1, 2, 3}	\$5,202	\$13,327	\$6,595
UW-Milwaukee ^{1, 2, 4}	\$4,650	\$9,514	\$6,465
UW-Oshkosh ^{1, 2}	\$3,701	\$7,487	\$3,886
UW-Parkside ^{1, 2}	\$3,658	\$7,444	\$3,905
UW-Platteville ^{1, 2}	\$3,742	\$7,529	\$3,930
UW-River Falls ^{1, 2}	\$3,861	\$7,647	\$4,043
UW-Stevens Point ^{1, 2}	\$3,789	\$7,575	\$4,036
UW-Stout ^{1, 5}	\$298.15	\$557.14	\$301.84
UW-Superior ²	\$3,973	\$7,760	\$4,102
UW-Whitewater ^{1, 2}	\$3,789	\$7,576	\$3,926

1. Excludes United Council of UW Student Government's Fee Assessment of \$2.00 per semester.
2. The tuition rate listed is for one semester of tuition at a full-time rate (12-18 credits).
3. Undergraduate business student tuition is an additional \$1,700 and undergrad engineering student tuition is an additional \$1,400. New freshmen pay an additional \$200 SOAR fee. Transfers pay a \$125 SOAR fee.
4. Students enrolled in the School of Business Administration, College of Engineering and Applied Science, College of Nursing, Peck School of the Arts, and the Department of Architecture may pay an additional per credit charge.
5. UW-Stout's tuition rates are per credit. The above tuition is based on a 15-credit semester.

Source: <http://www.uwhelp.wisconsin.edu/paying/systemcosts.aspx>.

The assessment of resident versus nonresident tuition is based on s. 36.27 (2), Stats., and ch. UWS 20, Wis. Adm. Code. Generally, to be considered a resident for tuition purposes, an adult student must have been a resident of Wisconsin for the 12 months prior to the beginning of the semester or session for which the student registers. For a minor student, the same requirement applies to his or her parent or parents. In determining residency, the intent of the person to establish and maintain a permanent home in Wisconsin is determinative.

There are several exceptions to this requirement, including special provisions for migrant workers and their children, members of the Armed Forces stationed in Wisconsin and their families, persons who relocated to Wisconsin for employment purposes, and persons who are citizens of countries other than the United States, among others.

Fee Remissions

Remission of tuition is available, under certain circumstances, for the children and surviving spouse of an ambulance driver, correctional officer, fire fighter, emergency medical services technician, or law enforcement officer who was killed in the line of duty or as the result of a duty disability in Wisconsin.

Remission of tuition is available, under certain circumstances, for the children and surviving spouse of a veteran who, while a resident of this state, died on active duty, died as the result of a service-connected disability, died in the line of duty while on active or inactive duty for training purposes or was awarded at least a 30% service-connected disability rating under federal law.

These fee remissions also apply to WTCS tuition.

The chancellor of each institution is required to develop procedures for residency determinations and provide for appeals from classifications of nonresidency. The appeals process must include the right to a hearing. Residency decisions are subject to judicial review.

Nonresidents must pay the nonresident tuition rate, with the exceptions described below. Nonresident students are charged tuition in excess of instructional costs, thus subsidizing resident students. The amount charged for nonresident tuition is not subject to any statutory limits. However, increases in nonresident tuition are limited by the amount nonresident students and their families are willing to pay. The UW System competes with other regional and, in some cases, national and international institutions for nonresident students. Setting nonresident tuition at a level that is not competitive with the rates charged by these institutions may result in decreases in nonresident enrollment and related revenues.

The Minnesota-Wisconsin reciprocity agreement allows residents of the two states to attend public post-secondary institutions in the other state without having to pay nonresident tuition. Participating students pay a reciprocal fee that cannot exceed the higher of two states' resident tuition rates. Prior to the 2012-13 academic year, Wisconsin residents paid UW tuition rates to

attend Minnesota institutions. Beginning in the 2012-13 school year, Wisconsin residents are charged Minnesota resident tuition rates to attend Minnesota institutions. Minnesota resident tuition is higher than resident tuition at UW institutions. The change is being phased in so that only new students are charged the Minnesota rates. The reciprocity

Under the Wisconsin-Minnesota Tuition Reciprocity Agreement, Wisconsin residents may attend Minnesota colleges and universities at the same tuition rates as Minnesota residents.

The Wisconsin-Minnesota Tuition agreement may be found at:

<http://www.heab.state.wi.us/docs/board/1112/rep1201.pdf>

agreement is negotiated and administered jointly by the Higher Educational Aids Board (HEAB) and the Minnesota Higher Educational Services Office. [s. 39.47, Stats.] Wisconsin law specifies that the agreement is subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Finance.

While the current agreement does not contain a specific expiration date, it may be modified at any time upon mutual agreement of both states. There are also reciprocal tuition agreements for residents of Menominee County, Michigan, enrolled in the UW Center-

Marinette County, residents of Iron County, Wisconsin, enrolled at Gogebic Community College in Ironwood, Michigan, and residents of Marinette County, Wisconsin, enrolled at Bay de Noc Community College in Escanaba, Michigan.

Return to Wisconsin

Nonresidents may receive a 25% waiver of nonresident tuition under the “Return to Wisconsin” program. To be eligible, a parent, grandparent, or legal guardian must have graduated from the institution where the student will enroll. Participating UW campuses are UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-La Crosse, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Parkside, UW-River Falls, UW-Stevens Point, and UW-Whitewater. In addition to being admitted to the campus of choice, the student will be required to complete an additional form attesting to the relationship with an eligible alumnus.

Midwest Student Exchange Program

Currently 12 UWS campuses participate in the Midwest Student Exchange Program (MSEP), which allows students from a participating state to attend public colleges or universities in other participating states at a tuition of no more than 150% of resident tuition. Wisconsin joined MSEP in 2005. UW campuses individually determine whether they will participate and identify factors for admission of students through the MSEP.

Tri-State Initiative

More information about nonresident student reduced tuition programs can be found at:

<http://www.uwhelp.wisconsin.edu/paying/nonresident.aspx>

UW-Platteville’s Tri-State Initiative (TSI) is a program open to residents of Illinois and Iowa who are admitted to certain programs of study. TSI will pay in-state tuition plus an additional premium of \$4,000 each eligible year up to five years. Programs of study include Engineering, Agriculture, Criminal Justice, and Education. There are limited openings in the TSI program each year. More information about

the Tri-State Initiative can be found on the UW-Platteville website.

General Principles Governing Transfer Admissions and Transfer of Credits

The UW System Undergraduate Transfer Policy (UW System Regent Policy 7-1) sets general transfer policy for all UW System campuses and may be found at:

<http://www.uwsa.edu/bor/policies/rpd/rpd7-1.htm>

Admission of students to the UW from other institutions of higher education is based on comprehensive, individualized admission review, consistent with the process for freshman admission. In awarding transfer credit, UW institutions consider the quality and comparability of the transfer student’s coursework, and the applicability of that work to the receiving institution’s degree requirements.

The BOR directs UW institutions to provide transfer students the same opportunities as continuing students to demonstrate their competence through the use of internally or externally developed tests, portfolio assessment procedures, and other competency-based alternatives.

In addition, students who transfer with a UW associate degree are considered to have satisfied university, college, or school general education requirements at their transfer campus.

The Transfer Information System (TIS) is a UW System website that provides potential transfer students with current course equivalencies and other important transfer information. The address is:
<http://www.uwsa.edu/tis>

Most UW System institutions require all students to complete a specific number of credits at that institution in order to obtain a degree. Transfer students are responsible for fulfilling these credit requirements.

Upon being admitted to an institution, transfer students receive a credit evaluation showing how transferred courses equate to courses at their new campus. They also receive information showing

how their courses apply toward a particular program and degree requirements. Students have the right to appeal credit evaluations.

UW Colleges Guaranteed Transfer

The UW System transfer policy provides for “UW Colleges Guaranteed Transfer,” under which students are guaranteed admission to the transfer institution if they: (1) begin college at a UW Colleges campus; (2) submit a “Declaration of Intent to Participate” at any time prior to completing 30 credits at the UW Colleges campus; (3) earn the necessary credits (at the UW Colleges campus) for junior status at the UW campus they wish to attend; (4) have a 2.0 grade point average (GPA) (2.80 for UW-Madison); and (5) meet the same criteria for admission to specific majors or programs as continuing students. Additional requirements apply for guaranteed transfer to UW-Madison.

A student who begins as a freshman at a UW College two-year campus is guaranteed admission to a four-year campus as a junior under the “guaranteed transfer” program.

More information is available at: <http://uwc.edu/admissions/transfer/guaranteed-transfer>.

UW System - WTCS Core General Education Transfer Agreement

Wisconsin Act 20 requires the BOR and the WTCS Board to enter into and implement an agreement that identifies 30 credits of core general education courses that will be transferable between and within each institution participating in the agreement. The credits must be transferable without loss of credit towards graduation or toward completion of a specific course of study.

The UW and the WTCS entered into this agreement on June 6, 2014. More information about the agreement may be viewed here:

<http://www.wisconsin.edu/news/2014/r1406066.htm>.

Flexible Option

The UW Flexible Option program allows students to earn credits and degrees without attending traditional classes. Students are assigned academic coaches and earn credits by passing assessments. Students may learn the material online or by using textbooks and may also earn credit for knowledge gained through experience if they can show through an assessment that they have mastered a subject area.

Students enroll in Flexible Option for three-month “subscription periods” during which they can access learning materials, receive academic support, and complete competency tests.

For each subscription period, students can choose between an “all-you-can-learn” option for \$2,250, in which they try to master as many skill sets, and pass as many assessments, as they can, or a “single competency-set” option for \$900, which allows a student to master one skill set.

The Flexible Option program is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission. More information on the program can be found at:

<http://flex.wisconsin.edu/faqs/>.

A typical degree requires mastering eight to 15 competency sets under the flexible program. The competencies and assessments for each degree are determined by UW faculty.

Distance Education

The UW System provides courses via distance education using online, videoconference, print,

and other media. Information about distance learning courses and programs at the UW System can be found at: <http://distancelearning.wisconsin.edu>. The UW Colleges offer an Associate of Arts and Sciences degree that is delivered completely online through <http://www.online.uwc.edu>.

About 2,000 students are enrolled in the program each term. Approximately 80 courses are offered at any given time.

Auditing Courses

Wisconsin statutes require the BOR to allow individuals aged 60 or older to audit courses free of charge. UW System Regent Policy 4-10 provides that Wisconsin residents age 60 or older, and disabled Wisconsin residents receiving disability benefits, may audit classes without charge; residents under the age of 60 must pay 30% of the normal per credit academic fee to audit a class. Nonresidents are charged 50% of the normal per credit academic fee. The right to audit a class is subject to general conditions, including approval of the instructor and sufficient classroom space.

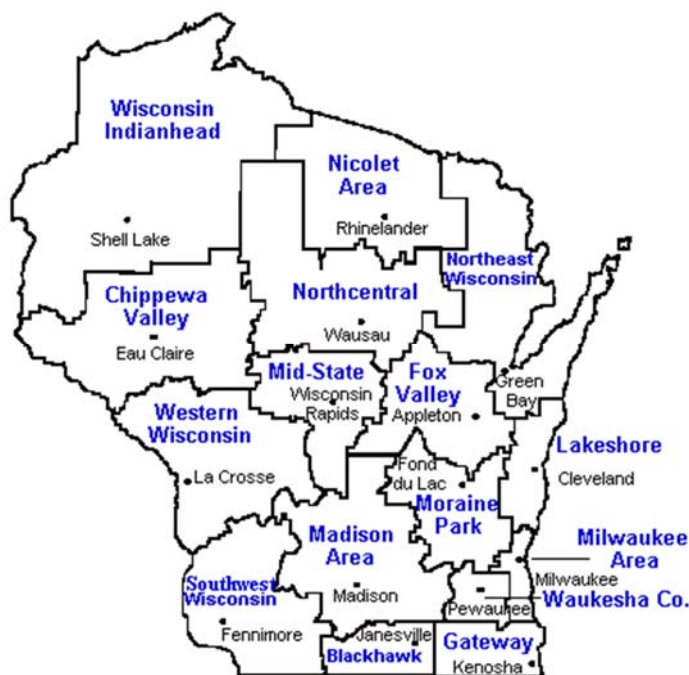
WISCONSIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

In 1911, Wisconsin became the first state to establish a system of state aid and support for industrial education. The current WTCS consists of 16 technical college districts which encompass every area of the state, with 48 main and satellite campuses that serve approximately 380,000 people annually.

State law establishes the principal purpose of the WTCS as providing occupational education and training and retraining programs along with customized training and technical assistance to business and industry in order to foster economic development and the expansion of employment opportunities. Additional purposes of the WTCS are to provide: educational opportunities for high school age students; a collegiate transfer program; community services and vocational or self-enrichment activities; basic skills education; and education and services to minorities, women, and handicapped or disadvantaged individuals to enable them to participate in the workforce.

Some of the instructional divisions in which courses are offered in the WTCS include: agriculture; business; television; graphics; home economics; industrial services; and health, technical, and general education.

Wisconsin Technical College Districts and Main Campuses



Source: WTCS.

WTCS State Board

The **WTCS State Board** is the coordinating agency for the WTCS. It consists of 13 members: an employer representative; an employee representative; a farmer representative; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or a designee; the Secretary of the Department of Workforce Development or a designee; the president of the UW BOR or a designee from among the Regents; six public members; and one technical college student.

The WTCS Board establishes statewide policies and standards for the educational programs and services provided by the 16 technical college districts that cover the state. The WTCS Board supervises district operations through reporting and audit requirements and consultation, coordination, and support services. It sets standards for building new schools and adding to current facilities. It also provides assistance to districts in meeting the needs of target groups, including services for the disadvantaged, the disabled, women, dislocated workers, the incarcerated, and minorities.

District Boards

Each technical college district, other than Milwaukee Area Technical College, is headed by a local technical college **district board** of nine members, which includes two employers and two employees who are representative of the various businesses and industries in the district; a school district administrator; an elected state or local official; and three additional members. The district board members are appointed by district appointment committees, which consist of county board chairs in 13 districts and school board presidents in the other three districts.

The makeup of the Milwaukee Area Technical College District Board was modified by legislation enacted in early 2012. It consists of:

- Five persons representing employers: three of which represent employers with 15 or more employees; two of which represent employers with 100 or more employees; and at least two who represent employers who are manufacturing businesses.
- One elected official.
- One school district administrator.
- Two additional members.

The county executive of Milwaukee County and the chairpersons of the Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington County boards of supervisors constitute the appointment committee for the Milwaukee Area Technical College Board.

The district boards are responsible for the direct operation of their respective schools and programs. They are empowered to levy property taxes (within certain statutory limits) and develop an annual budget; provide for facilities and equipment; hire a district director, staff, and teachers; determine programs to be offered (with WTCS Board approval); admit students; and provide financial aid, guidance, and job placement services.

Programs and Degrees

The WTCS offers several types of educational programs and degrees.

An **associate degree** is a two-year program, which combines technical skills with general education, such as math, communications, and social sciences.

One- and two-year technical diploma programs focus on hands-on learning of occupational skills and can take as little as one or two years to complete, depending on the particular program.

Short-term (less than one year) diploma programs focus on one particular occupation and can take less than a year to complete.

Certificates are designed to provide students with streamlined education to enhance their jobs skills.

The **liberal arts** program provides the first two years of a four-year baccalaureate college education. Seventy-two of the credits earned transfer to UW System four-year campuses. The Liberal Arts program is available at Milwaukee Area Technical College, Madison Area Technical College (also called Madison College), Nicolet Area Technical College, Chippewa Valley Technical College, and Western Wisconsin Technical College.

Apprentice-related instruction is a combination of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction in which workers learn the practical and theoretical aspects of a highly skilled occupation in two to five years. There are hundreds of apprenticeship programs available in construction, service, and industrial occupations.

WTCS Website:

<http://www.witechcolleges.org>

Advanced technical certificates are used in response to employers' needs for highly skilled employees, and are offered as a small block of

credits (9-12), with at least six of these credits having advanced content beyond the associate degree.

Adult secondary education consists of high school level instruction (grades 9-12) for adults. Students are typically working toward a high school credential such as the national General Educational Development (GED) test or the Wisconsin High School Equivalency Diploma (HSED). Technical colleges may also offer specific high school level courses to individuals who may need a few credits to complete their high school diploma.

Family literacy programs are designed to help parents become better learners while promoting their children's learning at home and achievement at school.

English as a second language programs train people whose native or dominant language is not English to read, write, and communicate in English.

Customized training is offered in partnership with employers. The training is delivered in various formats including:

- On-site training at the company or business during regular hours or various shifts.
- Training which uses the distance learning network and provides two-way audio and visual communication.
- Training that is interactive through a computer or video or on the Internet.

Training can be customized into any of the following:

- A quick-start training session on equipment or methods.
- A focused seminar format.
- An upgrade of employees' basic skills in math, reading, or communications.
- Long-term training to retain a quality workforce.
- Training in high-demand areas, such as technical skills training, computer-assisted applications, workplace assessment, quality processes, or supervisory development.
- Training to resolve specific technical problems, analyze workflow procedures, or evaluate employee performance.

The WTCS also offers part-time programs that are comprised of vocational, adult, basic skills education, and district and community services, which include vocational or hobby courses and activities offered with community groups.

Admission and Tuition

State law provides that, in general, every person who meets certain age requirements and who is a resident of Wisconsin is eligible to attend a technical college. Nonresidents may attend if the district board of attendance approves the enrollment. A district board may give priority in admitting students to residents of the district.

The 2012-13 tuition costs are the same for each of the 16 technical colleges. For Wisconsin residents, degree, diploma, and certificate programs cost \$125.85 per credit and collegiate transfer programs are \$170.35 per credit. For out-of-state residents, degree, diploma, and certificate programs are \$188.80 per credit and liberal arts transfer programs are \$255.55 per credit.

Transfer of WTCS Credits to UW System

Students attending the WTCS Collegiate Transfer program at Madison, Milwaukee, Chippewa Valley, Western Wisconsin, Southwestern Wisconsin, or Nicolet Area Technical College may generally transfer up to 72 credits to any UW System campus. Many of the technical colleges have articulation (transfer) agreements with four-year private colleges and universities in the UW System. These agreements may contain course-to-course equivalencies, while others provide for a total program transfer. There are nearly 1,100 program-to-program transfer agreements between the technical colleges and the UW System four-year universities.

In addition, as discussed above, the UWS and the WTCS entered into an agreement for guaranteed transfer of 30 credits of core general education courses in June 2014.

PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Wisconsin has 23 private, nonprofit, accredited degree-granting colleges and universities. As shown on the map below, the institutions and their locations are as follows: Alverno College, Cardinal Stritch University, Columbia College of Nursing, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Institute of Art & Design, Milwaukee School of Engineering, Mount Mary College, Wisconsin Lutheran College and Marquette University all in the Milwaukee area; Bellin College, Green Bay; Beloit College, Beloit; Carroll College, Waukesha; Carthage College, Kenosha; Concordia University Wisconsin, Mequon; Edgewood College, Madison; Lakeland College, Sheboygan; Lawrence University, Appleton; Marian University, Fond du Lac; Northland College, Ashland; Ripon College, Ripon; St. Norbert College, De Pere; Silver Lake College, Manitowoc; and Viterbo University, La Crosse.



Source: Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Each institution has a distinct mission, emphasis, and approach to teaching and learning. Some of the institutions are religiously affiliated but all accept students regardless of creed. A comparative review of private institutions, as well as links to the websites of each institution, can be found at: <http://www.wisconsinsprivatecolleges.org/colleges>.

Private colleges and universities receive no direct funding from the state. They are governed by private boards of trustees. All private colleges and universities in Wisconsin are recognized by the U.S. Department of Education and accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

Admission, Enrollment, and Costs

Enrollment and Costs

In 2012-13, the 23 private colleges and universities in Wisconsin together enrolled approximately 61,000 students. They awarded 24% of the bachelor's degrees in the state, including 29% of engineering degrees, 39% of health professions degrees, and 29% of business degrees. In addition, they produced 50% of all the state's new graduates with four year nursing degrees.

The average price for tuition and fees at a Wisconsin private college or university during the 2012-13 academic year was \$27,739. However, more than 95% of the full-time undergraduates at private colleges in Wisconsin received financial aid, the majority of which was provided by the institutions themselves. 75% of the average private aid package consisted of grants, which do not have to be repaid. The average financial aid package provided to a freshman for the 2012-13 academic year was \$22,529, leaving an average tuition cost of \$5,210. The costs for room and board are roughly comparable in the public and private sectors.

In 2014-15, the Wisconsin Grant program provided \$26.8 million in means-tested financial aid for low-income Wisconsin students who attend private colleges, with an average grant of approximately \$2,800.

Each private institution sets its own admission policies. The admission policies for private colleges and universities tend to be somewhat more individualized than admission policies of the UW System. Generally, admissions are determined by a committee which considers a potential student's family situation, a written essay, a portfolio of the student's high school work, volunteer and job experience, and possibly notes on an interview with the student.

Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Private colleges and universities in Wisconsin have organized themselves into the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (WAICU).

WAICU is recognized in state statutes as the official representative of Wisconsin's private colleges and universities. The president of WAICU or his or her designee, along with the president of the UW System and the president of the WTCS, is a member of the executive

Wisconsinprivatecolleges.org is an on-line resource maintained by the WAICU to help students and their families select a private college or university and apply for admission. It contains information and admissions applications for all independent degree-granting colleges and universities within Wisconsin. The site is located at:

<http://www.wisconsinsprivatecolleges.org>.

committee of the PK-16 Leadership Council, the Educational Communications Board, the Wisconsin Technology Council, the College Savings Board (EdVest), and the Council on College and Workforce Readiness.

Tribal Colleges

There are two tribal colleges in Wisconsin -- the College of Menominee Nation, located in Keshena and Green Bay (<http://www.menominee.edu/>) and the Lac Courtes Oreilles Ojibwa Community College (LCO) in Hayward (<http://www.lco.edu/>). The main campus of the College of the Menominee Nation is located in Keshena, and there is also a campus in Green Bay.

LCO's main campus is located in Hayward. LCO also has four Outreach Sites operating on nearby Ojibwe reservations: Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, Red Cliff, and St. Croix. LCO also provides research, education, and community outreach through its Community College Extension at the Hayward campus.

The LCO Extension is made up of three programs: the Increased Capacity Program, the Youth Development Program, and the Water Quality Program. The Extension also partners with the Wisconsin Nutrition Education Program. Extension operations are funded with grants from the USDA Extension Program.

Each college is operated as a nonprofit institution by the respective tribe, and both offer two-year associate degrees and less-than-two-year certificates, in a variety of fields. The colleges have an open enrollment policy meaning nontribal members may enroll. Both tribal colleges are accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education.

In Spring of 2013, the total enrollment at the College of Menominee Nation was 758, 56% of whom are Native American. The programs with the largest enrollments were education, business, natural resources, public administration, and social services.

The total enrollment at the LCO in Fall of 2013 was 476; in Spring of 2014 total enrollment was 374. The most popular areas of study at the college were ethnic, cultural, and gender studies, health professions and related clinical sciences, business, and education.

PRIVATE TRADE, TECHNICAL, CAREER, DISTANCE LEARNING, AND DEGREE-GRANTING SCHOOLS

There are about 230 private schools in Wisconsin which train people in a wide variety of occupations. The majority of the schools are for-profit businesses owned by an individual or a corporation. The schools vary greatly in size but most provide small classes and individualized instruction.

Some of these private schools issue certificates of completion; others issue associate's or bachelor's degrees. Credits earned from proprietary schools generally do not transfer to degree-granting schools.

State Regulation

The Educational Approval Board (EAB) regulates for-profit post-secondary schools (except cosmetology schools) and in-state nonprofit post-secondary institutions incorporated after January 1992. Most private post-secondary schools serving Wisconsin students, whether they are located within or outside the state, are required to obtain the EAB's approval prior to advertising or providing training. Training which leads to employment or ongoing education is approved.

A directory of EAB-approved schools is available on the EAB's website: <http://www.eab.state.wi.us/>

The following kinds of training are exempt from EAB oversight:

- Religious or strictly sectarian training.
- Professional development.
- Training provided for a business with limited access to nonemployees.
- Employers training their own employees.

Under Wisconsin law, if this type of school serves a Wisconsin resident, it must be EAB-approved unless the school is exempt. However, many schools offering programs and degrees via the Internet do not seek EAB approval. To protect themselves, consumers should contact the EAB before enrolling in schools offering distance learning programs.

A listing of all schools that have been approved by the EAB is available on the EAB's website at: <http://www.eab.state.wi.us/>. The site also contains information about submitting complaints about a school and what to do if an EAB-approved school closes. Some EAB-approved schools in Wisconsin are eligible to participate in the federal financial aid programs. Schools should be contacted directly to determine whether financial aid is available.

Accreditation

The State of Wisconsin does not accredit schools. Accreditation is obtained through an optional nongovernmental, voluntary peer review process. A school can choose to go through a self-study and then request an accrediting agency to send a team of experts to visit the school. If the team finds that the school is meeting the standards of the accrediting agency, the accrediting agency awards the label "accredited."

FINANCING THE COSTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

For more information about financial aid available to post-secondary students in Wisconsin, consult HEAB's website located at: <http://www.heab.state.wi.us/>

Wisconsin provides numerous forms of financial aid for higher education, including grant programs, loan programs, scholarships, and tuition reciprocity agreements. Eligibility criteria for these financial aid programs are set by statute. The Higher Educational Aids Board

(HEAB) has primary responsibility for administration of Wisconsin financial aid programs. This chapter discusses only state-funded financial aid programs. Other financial aid may be available from the federal government, individual higher educational institutions, or private organizations.

Generally, a student must satisfy certain requirements in order to qualify for any of the Wisconsin State Financial Aid programs. With certain exceptions, a student must:

- Qualify as a resident of Wisconsin.
- Possess a high school diploma, GED, or equivalent.
- Enroll in an undergraduate degree or certificate program.
- Attend a nonprofit college or university located in Wisconsin.

The FAFSA form may be filed online at: <http://www.fafsa.ed.gov>.

- File the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Paper applications are available from high school guidance offices or college financial aid offices. Students may file the FAFSA beginning on January 1, for the upcoming academic year.

- Register with the Selective Service, if required to register.
- Not appear on the statewide child support lien docket.

Academic Excellence Scholarship

The **Academic Excellence Scholarship** program provides scholarships to the seniors with the highest grade point average (GPA) from each high school in Wisconsin that enroll in a public or private institution of higher education in the state. Referred to as “scholars,” the number of students that may receive these scholarships from each high school is based on the number of students in each respective high school as follows:

- For each high school with an enrollment of at least 80 pupils but less than 500 pupils, the senior with the highest GPA in all subjects as a scholar.
- For each high school with an enrollment of at least 500 pupils but less than 1,000 pupils, the two seniors with the two highest GPAs in all subjects as scholars.
- For each high school with an enrollment of at least 1,000 pupils but less than 1,500 pupils, the three seniors with the three highest GPAs in all subjects as scholars.
- For each high school with an enrollment of at least 1,500 pupils but less than 2,000 pupils, the four seniors with the four highest GPAs in all subjects as scholars.
- For each high school with an enrollment of 2,000 or more pupils, the five seniors with the five highest GPAs in all subjects as scholars.
- For each high school with an enrollment of 2,500 or more pupils, the six seniors with the six highest GPAs in all subjects as scholars.

In addition, scholarships may be awarded to the senior with the highest GPA from the school operated by the Wisconsin Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the school operated by the Wisconsin Educational Services Program for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

Also, not more than 10 scholarships statewide may be awarded to seniors with the highest GPA from high schools enrolling less than 80 pupils.

If a scholar under this program declines a scholarship, the high school must designate as alternate scholars any seniors with the same GPA as the scholar. If there is no other student with the same GPA, the school must designate a scholar from any of the remaining seniors with the next highest GPA of not less than 3.8.

If a student is awarded a scholarship and is enrolled full-time in a participating institution (UW System, WTCS, or independent college in Wisconsin), and maintains a GPA of at least 3.00, the student is eligible for a scholarship in the subsequent year. If a student does not enroll in a participating institution of higher education in the subsequent year, the student is eligible for the scholarship in the second year following the year in which they previously received the scholarship.

The value of the Academic Excellence Scholarship is currently \$2,250 per year, not to exceed four years. Half of this amount is funded by the state, and the other half is matched by the institution of higher education.

Technical Excellence Higher Education Scholarship Program

2013 Wisconsin Act 60 created a Technical Excellence Higher Education Scholarship Program under which HEAB awards scholarships to certain scholars, designated on the basis of level of proficiency in technical education subjects, who enroll, on a full-time basis, in a technical college district school. Under this program, the number and amounts of scholarships awarded, the duration for which a scholarship may be awarded, the conditions for continued receipt of a scholarship, and the institutional match requirement are the same as under the Academic Excellence Higher Education Scholarship Program, described above. A person may not receive both an Academic Excellence Higher Education Scholarship and a Technical Excellence Higher Education Scholarship.

EdVest

The EdVest College Savings Program is administered by the Office of the State Treasurer and managed by TIAA-CREF, a private financial services firm. EdVest is designed to encourage parents and others to save money for a child's future post-secondary education expenses. EdVest is a "529 Plan," which is an education savings plan operated by a state or educational institution that offers certain tax advantages and is named after Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code which authorized these types of savings plans in 1996.

Under EdVest, any person may open an account on behalf of a designated beneficiary. Contributions are placed in a trust fund established by the State of Wisconsin and are directed into special investment portfolios designed and managed specifically for the program. Earnings in an account grow federal and state tax-free in Wisconsin, as well as potentially tax-free in other states, until the time the beneficiary is ready to go to college. The funds are then available to be used to pay for qualified higher education expenses at

any eligible school--including two- and four-year colleges, technical, vocational, and graduate schools.

Qualified withdrawals from EdVest are federal, and potentially state, tax-free. Wisconsin residents owe no state income tax on qualified withdrawals. A qualified taxpayer may deduct from his or her taxable income up to \$3,000 per year per beneficiary for amounts paid into an account in the EdVest program if the account beneficiary is the taxpayer or taxpayer's dependent child, or the taxpayer's grandchild, great-grandchild, niece, or nephew.

For more information on the EdVest program, consult <http://www.edvest.com>.

Tuition Deduction

A Wisconsin taxpayer may deduct from his or her taxable income allowable higher education

expenses of up to \$3,000 per student per year for tuition expenses incurred by the taxpayer or a taxpayer's dependent. Allowable expenses include tuition paid to any university, college, technical college, or a school approved by the EAB that is located in Wisconsin. The deduction also applies to tuition paid by a Wisconsin resident to attend a Minnesota school under the Minnesota-Wisconsin reciprocity program. The maximum amount of the deduction phases out as income increases and is eliminated when income exceeds \$60,000 for single taxpayers and \$100,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. Beginning in 2013, the income phase-out levels are increased each year based on the increase in the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

Deduction for Interest on Student Loans

An individual may deduct from his or her taxable income up to \$2,500 for interest paid on student loans during the first 60 months in which interest payments are required. The deduction is reduced for single filers with taxable income between \$40,000 and \$55,000 and for joint filers with taxable income between \$60,000 and \$75,000. The deduction is not available for filers with incomes above these amounts.

Wisconsin GI Bill

For information regarding tuition benefits under the Wisconsin GI Bill, see Chapter 30, *Veterans*.

Grant Programs

The **Lawton Undergraduate Minority Retention Grant** program is administered by the UW and is available to minority undergraduates enrolled in the UW System. It is available to U.S. citizens who are Wisconsin residents who demonstrate financial need. Minnesota residents with tuition reciprocity are grandfathered in through 2015-16 to be eligible. A student must be a member of a statutorily underrepresented group (African American, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native, or Southeast Asian of Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, or Hmong descent). The maximum grant award is \$3,000 per year for up to four years.

The **Talent Incentive Program (TIP) Grant** program provides grants of \$250 to \$1,800 to the most financially needy and educationally disadvantaged resident students attending colleges and universities in the state. First-time freshmen students are nominated for the TIP Grant by the school financial aid offices or by counselors of the Wisconsin Educational Opportunities program. To continue to receive the TIP Grant, students must continue to show financial need. Eligibility cannot exceed 10 semesters and a grant may not be awarded to the same student more than six years after they receive the initial grant. Continuous enrollment is not required.

The **Wisconsin Grant** program provides grants to undergraduate residents enrolled at least half-time in degree or certificate programs at UW System, WTCS, and tribal institutions and nonprofit, independent colleges or universities in Wisconsin. Awards are based on financial need.

The **Hearing and Visually Handicapped Student Grant** program provides funding for residents enrolled at least half-time at an in-state or eligible out-of-state public or independent institution, show financial need, and have a severe or profound hearing or visual impairment. Students are eligible to receive from \$250 to \$1,800 per year for up to 10 semesters.

The **Indian Student Assistance Grant** program provides grants of \$250 to \$2,200 per year to residents who are at least 25% Native American or are recognized as a member of a tribe by the appropriate tribal government. A recipient must be enrolled at least half-time in degree or certificate programs at UW System, WTCS, independent colleges and universities, or for-profit educational institutions in Wisconsin. Awards are based on financial need with a limit of 10 semesters of eligibility.

The **Minority Undergraduate Retention Grant** program provides grants from \$250 to \$2,500 to resident minority undergraduates, excluding first-year students, enrolled at least half-time in independent, WTCS, or tribal institutions. “Minority student” includes a student who is an African American; American Indian; Hispanic; or Southeast Asian from Laos, Cambodia, or Vietnam. Awards range from \$250 to \$2,500 per year and are based on financial need and eligibility is limited to eight semesters or 12 quarters.

The **Contract for Dental Education** allows a finite number of Wisconsin residents to attend the Marquette University School of Dentistry at a “resident” tuition rate. Currently 160 students are able to participate each academic year. Students who meet the program criteria are awarded \$8,753 in tuition subsidization.

The **Medical College of Wisconsin Capitation Program** provides tuition assistance to a finite number of Wisconsin residents enrolled full-time in the Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) program at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

The **Wisconsin Health Professions Loan Assistance Program (HPLAP)** was established to assist rural and underserved communities in recruiting and retaining primary care health and dental professionals. Health care providers who agree to work in

federally designated shortage area are eligible for up to \$100,000 in education loan repayment assistance through this competitive program. Physicians working in rural, non-shortage areas are also eligible for \$50,000.

The HPLAP has two funding sources, with slightly different criteria. One portion of the program is funded solely by State funds and another portion uses federal funds. Most of the specifications for the awards provided under these two funding sources are the same. However, those awards that are partially funded by federal matching dollars have some additional requirements.

The program is administered by the Wisconsin Office of Rural Health. More information is available at <http://worh.org/loan-repayment>.

Loan Programs

The **Minority Teacher Loan** program provides loans to resident minority undergraduate juniors or seniors who are enrolled full-time in programs leading to teacher licensure at an independent or UW System institution. Loans range from \$250 to \$2,500 per year, with an overall maximum of \$5,000. A minority student is either an African American; American Indian; Hispanic; or Southeast Asian from Laos, Cambodia, or Vietnam. The recipient must agree to teach in a Wisconsin school district with at least 29% minority enrollment or a district participating in the inter-district pupil transfer (Chapter 220) program. For each year of such teaching, 25% of the loan is forgiven. If the student does not teach in an eligible district, the loan must be repaid at an interest rate of 5%.

The **Nursing Student Loan** program provides loans to residents who are enrolled at an eligible in-state institution that prepares them to be licensed as either registered nurses (RNs) or licensed practical nurses (LPNs) or to work as a nurse educator. The maximum annual award is \$3,000 with an overall maximum of \$15,000. For each of the first two years the recipient works as a nurse or nurse educator, 25% of the loan is forgiven. The balance remaining after forgiveness must be repaid at an interest rate not to exceed 5%. If the recipient does not work as a nurse or a nurse educator, the loan must be repaid at an interest rate not to exceed 5%.

The **Teacher Education Loan** program provides loans to residents enrolled in the teacher education programs at the Milwaukee Teacher Education Center. The loan amount ranges from \$250 to \$3,500 per year. A recipient must agree to teach in the Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS). For each year of teaching, 50% of the loan is forgiven. If the student does not teach in MPS, the loan must be repaid at an interest rate of 5%.

The **Teacher of the Visually Impaired Loan** program provides loans to residents enrolled in a program that prepares them to be licensed as teachers of the visually impaired or as orientation and mobility instructors. The maximum award per year is \$10,000 with an overall maximum of \$40,000. A recipient must agree to work as a licensed teacher or an orientation or mobility instructor in Wisconsin. For each of the first two years the student teaches and meets certain eligibility criteria, 25% of the loan is forgiven. For the third

year, 50% is forgiven. If the student does not teach and meet the eligibility criteria, the loan must be repaid at an interest rate of 5%.

The **Primary Care and Psychiatry Shortage Grant** program was created by 2013 Wisconsin Act 128. It is administered by HEAB and is designed to encourage primary care physicians and psychiatrists to practice primary care medicine or psychiatry in underserved areas in Wisconsin.

A physician or psychiatrist is eligible to participate in the grant program if he or she: (a) graduated from a graduate medical education training program in Wisconsin with an emphasis on primary care medicine or psychiatry in 2014 or any year thereafter; (b) practices primary care medicine or psychiatry in an underserved area in Wisconsin; and (c) does not appear on the statewide child support lien docket.

The Act provides \$1.5 million general purpose revenue in 2014-15 for the program, to be divided equally between grants for physicians and grants for psychiatrists. The grants are for “financial assistance” for recipients. The Act does not specify any limitations on how the grant funds may be used by recipients.

The HEAB must award grants to up to 12 physicians and up to 12 psychiatrists annually. If more than 12 physicians or 12 psychiatrists apply for the grant in any fiscal year, HEAB must select program participants from among the applicants based on the order in which the applications were received and the health professional shortage area score of the underserved areas in which the physician or psychiatrist would be practicing.

Physicians and psychiatrists who are selected to participate in the program are eligible to receive grants for up to three years.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

1. At the beginning of each biennial legislative session, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau publishes Informational Papers that describe various state programs and agencies, including the WTCS, and the UW System. The Informational Papers are available at: <http://www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb>.
2. The following Legislative Audit Bureau audits and letter reports are available at: <http://www.legis.wisconsin.gov/lab>:
 - *University of Wisconsin System* (Audit Report 14-3).
 - *Level of Commitment for University of Wisconsin System Program Revenue Balances* (Report 13-17).
 - *University of Wisconsin System’s Financial Statements* (Auditor’s Opinion, January 2013).

3. Additional information about the UW System may be found on its website at: <http://www.uwsa.edu>. A map with links to the individual website of each UW System campus may be found at: <http://www.wisconsin.edu/campuses/>.
4. Additional information about the WTCS may be found on its website at: <http://www.witechcolleges.com/>.
5. Additional information about private colleges and universities in Wisconsin may be found on the website of the WAICU at: <http://www.wisconsinprivatecolleges.org>.
6. Additional information about proprietary schools in Wisconsin can be found on the EAB's website at: <http://www.eab.state.wi.us/>. A directory of all approved for-profit schools in Wisconsin may be found at: <http://www.eab.state.wi.us/resources/schoolsprogramms.asp>.
7. Additional information about financial aid programs may be found on the HEAB website at: <http://www.heab.state.wi.us/>.

GLOSSARY

EdVest: A college savings “529” program administered by the State Treasurer and managed by TIAA-CREF.

FAFSA-Free Application for Federal Student Aid: Filing of this form is a prerequisite for obtaining financial assistance under the majority of financial aid programs offered in Wisconsin.

WAICU: Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Wisconsin Grants: The need-based grant program for students at the UW, WTCS, tribal colleges, and private colleges in Wisconsin.

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