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The Illinois Student Association: Its Past and Future

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The Illinois Student Association: Its past and future

Senior Honors Project
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The Illinois Student Association: its past and future

The Illinois Student Association was created as a result of student recognition that meaningful policy creation and implementation requires an efficacious presence where the policy-makers, administrators and bureaucrats is developed in higher education. Students have sought to create a lasting, a stable, and a professional association capable of providing continuing contact with policy-makers, detailed analyses of student related policy issues, informational networking of campuses, and coordination of multi-campus efforts. The Illinois Student Association is the realization of sustained student activism to influence policy formulation and implementation.

The Illinois Student Association: its past and future

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I. Background and History

The Illinois Student Association was created as a result of student recognition that meaningful policy creation and implementation requires an efficacious presence where the policy-makers, administrators and bureaucrats is developed in higher education. Students have sought to create a lasting, a stable, and a professional organization capable of providing continuing contact with policy-makers, detailed analyses of student related policy issues, informational networking of campuses, and coordination of multi-campus efforts. The Illinois Student Association is the realization of sustained student activism to influence policy formulation and implementation (History 1).

The Illinois Student Association has passed through one phase of organizational development. Phase one began with several campus leaders recognizing the fact that many notable policy and funding questions are decided beyond their traditional campus venues. Each campus begins to see the immediate and peripheral benefits and lasting potential of a state student association. The Illinois Student Association is in the second phase of organizational development, currently. ISA is attempting to become a mature policy influencing organization by proving itself able to achieve legislative and policy success as well as provide higher education related information to student leaders (History 2).

ISA has the expectations, pressures, and problem of any new public interest association. The Association must collect dues and account to its members for its financial transactions, provide timely information on a variety of legislative and policy matters, as well as official notice, minutes, and thorough material for its meeting, make ongoing liaison with press and policy-makers, arrange conferences and other programs, conduct recruitment, and generally provide for the growth of the organization. These advancements either create one of two results: either the demise of the organization or the advancement to the third phase.

The operating pressures of the current political, structural and financial environment are immense. A great amount of patience and competence are required to scale existing structures and the competitive pressure from student and administrative officials. In Illinois, the state's higher education political culture is complex: higher education in Illinois is rife with competition between state actors, local politicians, state higher education government Boards and the inter-campus rivalries among students.

The objective of the Illinois Student Association is to develop and maintain a detailed working knowledge of each of the 5 higher education governing systems, inclusive of the Southern Illinois University, the University of Illinois,

the Board of Governors, the Board of Regents and the Illinois Community College Board, including its key personnel, decision process, and general interests in the state systems of higher education (See Appendix I). Further, the ISA was established to advocate the interests of students and to empower their organizations and leaders (Bylaws 1).

The Illinois Student Association maintains four fundamental tenets for the efficacious representation of its student constituents:

1. All affiliate campuses, their representative and their concerns must be accorded treatment which they believe to be equal and fair. Authority must flow from objective criteria applicable and agreeable to all.
2. All decisions of any consequence relating to the conduct of the organization, its policies and finances must be controlled by decision authority resting within the organization and constituted according to the above principle of fairness and equality. Individual campuses must not coerce decisions from the organization when these cannot be achieved within the established democratic process.
3. While administrative and other maintenance activities must receive their due attention, it is important that the organization's process not come to be regarded as its purpose. Most importantly the Illinois Student Association must never come to be regarded as a contest between its members.
4. ISA must develop an early appreciation of the magnitude of their undertaking, and adopt a durable commitment to its success and evaluation over the long term. The transitory nature of the individual student necessitates a professional and considerate staff for the office.

(History 3; Minutes 1988)

Article 1 of the ISA Bylaws proposes seven concrete objectives for future members of the Association. The Association has endeavored to remove all inequitable barriers to an education (Bylaws 1); advocate student interests; promote student registration; conduct student voter education; share and distribute higher education policy information; promote student leadership; and provide services to ensure effective student leadership. More specifically, the task of removing barriers to higher education is ongoing. ISA has a bill, currently in the House Higher Education Committee (HB-3888, Rep. Art Turner sponsor) which I co-authored with Abdul Rasheed Akbar, Staff Liaison for the Illinois Board of Higher Education and Susan Filion, Legislative Director for ISA (See HB-3888 in Appendix I).

ISA promote the registration of students with its decision to become a bonafide civic organization (Bylaws 1). In most counties in Illinois, ISA can sponsor individuals to register voters. In Jackson County for example, either the Board Chair or the Executive Director would write a letter on letterhead stating that an individual wanted to be a voter registrar. The registrar-designate would then see the County Clerk, Bob Harrell, who would provide a 30 to 40 minutes instruction on how to properly register citizens. Unlike some civic organizations such the Illinois Democratic Party and the Illinois Republican Party, the ISA does not seek an

individual political persuasion. ISA seeks to educate and empower all students to realize the weight of their vote.

ISA efforts to coordinate and to educate students on issues in higher education have been greatly complimented by the implementation of the ISA News. This tool has been used to spread information, ideas and calls for action to support ISA supported legislation. The ISA News is also presented to members of the General Assembly and the Higher Education community administrators as a gauge of student opinions on important higher education issues of the day (Bylaws 1). With these goals and the background of the ISA in mind, we move to the present day structure of the Association.

II. Association Membership in May 1992

Association membership in May 1992 is a snapshot of Association membership. I was elected as Interim-chair in May 1991 and in July 1992 as chair for a full one year term. The membership of ISA included ten public universities and colleges around Illinois. In May 1992, South Suburban College (SSC) and Black Hawk Community College (BHC) will be admitted to the Illinois Student Association. Association membership includes:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| A. College of DuPage | (COD) |
| B. Chicago State University | (CSU) |
| C. Malcolm X College | (MXC) |

- D. Northern Illinois University (NIU)
- E. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (SIUC)
- F. Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (SIUE)
- G. Sangamon State University (SSU)
- H. University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC)
- I. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC)
- J. Wilbur Wright Community College (WWC)
- K. Black Hawk College (BHC)
- L. South Suburban College (SSC)

SIU, UIUC, NIU, and UIC were founding members of the present Illinois Student Association. Much of the impetus to start the Association was from the late night meetings of the members Illinois Board of Higher Education Student Advisory Committee, according to Abdul Rasheed Akbar. The College of DuPage is unique among community colleges in Illinois. COD has a student enrollment of 34,000 students with a full-time enrollment of approximately 21 thousands students. COD is supported by one of the richest community college districts in the state. Unlike Malcolm X College and Wilbur Wright College, COD is in a unique position of stable financial support from its community college district. MXC and WWC are supported by a complex assessment formula from the City of Chicago, as their districts fall under the umbrella of the Mayoral appointed City Colleges of Chicago governing system. MXC and WWC have enrollments of 2,252 and 6,195 respectively, according the headcount as reported by the Illinois Board of Education.

NIU, SIUC, SIUE, UIC and UIUC are integral members of the Association. Since ISA is a private organization, it

does not rely upon the General Assembly for appropriations of funds. NIU, SIUC, SIUE, UIC and UIUC constitute 24,895, 24,869, 10,000, 24,208, and 34,000 students individually for a total headcount of 117,972 students. These schools comprise the ISA Big Five. As Affiliate members, the big five pay dues by total headcount assessed at the rate of \$1 per student. All Association members pay dues. Nevertheless the big five support the main activities of the Association.

III. Association Plan for Restructuring

At the August 1992 meeting of the Association's Board of Directors, the long-time Executive Director was dismissed. The dismissal signaled the start of the ISA transition period which is still in progress. David Starrett, the former Executive Director, was a founding member, first Association president and first Executive Director of the Association. The reasons for his dismissal are varied and still in negotiation between the ISA Corporation Counsel, Mr. Reed Lee, and Mr. Starrett's Counsel, Mr. Charles Watson. The Corporation Counsel advised members of the Board to maintain the attorney-client privilege; therefore, more elaborate details of this situation are not possible, at this point. The Board of Directors appointed its Chairperson as Association Chief Executive Officer. The newly created

position included all the duties and responsibilities of the former Executive Director (See Appendix C). The appointment as Chair and CEO was from August 3, 1992 until February 3, 1992. As the CEO, the duties included quarterly payment of taxes, biweekly payroll accounting, securing office space, planning education policy strategy and many responsibilities of a policy influencing concern. On February 3, 1992, the Board named Mr. Phillip Lyons of Carbondale as the Interim Executive Director. Mr. Lyons was charged with completion of the ISA restructuring process. Additional to the hiring of Mr. Lyons, several changes were made to the Field and Legislative Directors' positions.

The Legislative Director was formerly responsible for the Fall and Spring Legislative Conferences. Under the current plan, the LD will only assist the Interim Executive Director in the planning of the conferences. This secondary role in the time consuming conferences will realize more time devoted to legislation, policy and influence on Springfield policy-makers.

The Field Director positions has remained substantially unchanged throughout the transition period. The Board of Directors is considering two options regarding service delivery of the FD. The first option is the current operating procedure. The FD will continue to work from the ISA Springfield office. The second option is to decentralize

the FD duties by selecting interested students to work on the member campuses. Both options have advantages and drawbacks. The options will be evaluated by the Board at its May 1992 meeting.

IV. Association Relations with Administrations

A. SIU Board of Trustees

ISA has had a difficult relationship with the Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees. The difficulty arose from the method of payment of the ISA student body membership fee. The SIU BOT decided not to collect the fee under the current fee structure. Instead, the SIU BOT decides to add the assessed membership fee to the student Activity Organization Fee. The Student Activity Organization Fee funds most student activities on the SIU campus. This process is allegedly less cumbersome for the administration than a separate fee just for ISA dues.

B. U of I Board of Trustees

On Thursday, April 6, 1992, the University of Illinois Board of Trustees decided to withdraw both the Champaign-Urbana and the Chicago campuses from the Illinois Student Association. The U of I Board of Trustees decided to unilaterally withdraw its campuses from the dues paying structure for varied reasons: the referendum, at the Champaign-Urbana campus, was close and was not every

convincing as far as support; the student government, particularly in a critical report by its Select committee to investigate ISA, had stated that the Association had not changed, that this is only a temporary leave of absence, and they may investigate looking into ISA at a later date; and the ISA fee was the only fee collected over which they have no control.

The positions put forward by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees were fallacious, at best. The referendum on ISA at Champaign-Urbana was a close vote. The referendum was decided by the student body with less than a one hundred vote margin. An observer cannot deny the small margin of victory; however, it was a victory nonetheless. In any election, the individual or issue that gains a plurality is declared the winner. The principle of plurality is so ingrained on our American democracy as to be virtually inviolate. The exception, of course, is the University of Illinois. The Association recognizes a non-binding referenda is an expression of the opinion of the student body. The University of Illinois Board of Trustees had so little respect for the expressed opinion of its students, that the results of a referenda had been casually set aside. In a democracy, which may include the Champaign-Urbana campus and the University of Illinois Board of Trustees, any vote is preceded by a vigorous and robust debate, there was a vote,

then the Board of Trustees took unto itself the power to decide, regardless of the expressed student opinion. The special student government committee, chaired by Mr. Michael Waldinger, was to investigate the effectiveness of the Illinois Student Association. The conclusions of the committee's investigation was as follows: hire new staff; restructure voting guidelines; and heighten recruitment.

In part, as a response to the report and in large part as the natural course of reorganization, ISA implemented several changes. The Association announced Mr. Phillip Lyons of Carbondale as the Interim Executive Director. Regardless of the report, ISA would have hired an Executive Director. The professionalism and competence of Mr. Lyons and that of the former Executive Director David Starrett have been hallmarks of ISA's quest to represent its student constituencies. The Association would not and could not operate without an Executive Director.

Mr. Mark Begovich, then the Director for UIUC and the student body president at UIUC during the 1991-92 school year, brought a proposal to the ISA Board of Directors to restructure the voting system. Under the aegis of the Report of the Select Committee, Mr. Begovich proposed to change the voting structure of the ISA Board such that UIUC would sit virtually atop and above its 11 peer institutions within the Association. UIUC would then have five votes from its

current level of three. Some of the larger institutions, UIC, NIU and SIUC would have been excluded from this change in voting structure. Institutions under ten thousand students, inclusive of MXC, WWC, CSU, BHC SSU, SIUE and SSU would realize an actual decrease in voting strength:

	Current	Proposed
A. (COD)	3	3
B. (CSU)	3	3
C. (MXC)	1	1
D. (NIU)	3	4
E. (SIUC)	3	4
F. (SIUE)	2	1
G. (SSU)	2	1
H. (UIC)	3	4
I. (UIUC)	3	5
J. (WWC)	2	2
K. (BHC)	n/a	-
L. (SSC)	n/a	-

(Bylaws 3; Proposal)

The proposal to change the Board of Directors voting structure failed with only the support of the UIUC, its sponsor and SIUC. As the SIUC Director, I was required to support the motion by the SIUC SGA; personally, I did not support such a motion.

ISA has inducted two new Board members, Black Hawk College and South Suburban College. They are not represented above. They will be formally brought into the Association at the May 28/29 Board meeting. At that time, their voting strength and privileges will be extended. The future for the ISA has been narrowed to two main options: the Blaze of Glory

Option and the Retrenchment Option (Options 1). The former option was dismantling the office and the Association, which has been declined by the Board of Directors. The Retrenchment Option includes downsizing the staff while moving to less expensive offices. The Board of Directors opted for a modified Retrenchment Plan. Under the Modified Plan, ISA will downsize the office staff, move to less expensive office and place greater emphasis on retention of NIU, SIUC, SIUE, SSU, CSU, WWC, BHC & SSC. The Modified Plan was introduced by Mr. Lyons at the April 1992 Board meeting and will be implemented at the May 28/29, 1992 meeting of the Board of Directors.

V. Legal Negotiations

A. Concerns over Corporation Counsel

Several members of the ISA Board have voiced a concern over the Corporation Counsel's long relationship with the former Executive Director. Mr. Reed Lee continues as the ISA Legal Counsel. He has served in that capacity since the inception of the Illinois Student Association in 1987. At every meeting of the Board, two members of the twelve member ISA Board raised conflict of interest issues concerning Mr. Lee. Although the Board has reaffirmed its faith in Mr. Lee's abilities, the issue of conflict and his personal relationship with Mr. Starrett surfaces at every board meeting. Counsel has enjoyed and continues to enjoy the

support of a majority of the Board of Directors. The lack of a consensus on the Board has contributed to delay in the settlement of the Starrett matter.

B. Severance Negotiation for the Former Executive Director

As stated previously, ISA's current legal negotiations are incomplete. Additionally with the threat of pending litigation, many of the substantive issues cannot be detailed here. However, some details are currently public knowledge. David Starrett, the former Executive Director, has asked for approximately ten thousand dollars in severance pay. ISA has, to date, offered one thousand five hundred dollars and a letter of recommendation. Legal negotiation have been in progress since August 1991. The Association hopes for a quick solution. However in legal matters, a lack of news is often good news.

IV. Conclusion

The Illinois Student Association is moving from its first phase of organizational development to its second phase. In the process of changing phases, the Association has encountered what a first glance may be insurmountable problems. The operating environment for the Association is volatile, especially during a recession where state dollars are strained. The State of Illinois is the hardest hit of the seven US industrial states. The results of the recession have resulted in less dollars for the same or greater amount

of programs.

The objective of the ISA is very simply stated in its logo "Representing Students In Higher Education". Association leadership must maintain and create a student leadership network and lobby the General Assembly and the higher education community for student related policy implementation. Additionally, the same individuals and organization with which the Association must work are very often against the Association itself. In the charges leveled against the Association by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees, the underlying reason(s) were never addressed. One such reason could be the poor financial condition of the state. The \$34,000 in ISA dues could patch some budgetary holes.

A remaining obstacle to ISA advancement continues to be the ongoing negotiation between ISA Counsel and Mr. Starrett's Counsel. Efforts to solve this quagmire are delayed in month long silence and continuing negotiations. At some point, the Board of Directors must take swift and decisive action.

Finally, the Illinois Student Association will survive the loss of the University of Illinois system. Both UI campuses represent more than half of the current operating budget. However, the future of the Association has and will always

depend upon its members. Throughout my tenure as Board Chair and Chief Executive Officer, I have constantly stressed our commitment to students in Illinois. Such a pledge is more than the transitory individuals either on the Board or on the ISA staff. The Association will tighten its belt and move forward. I like to live by an adage which I heard from the retiring Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall: "I did the best I could with what I had". Ultimately, future student leaders and certain higher education policy-makers will be the judge of my leadership for the Association. The past is behind ISA; the future is ahead. The Illinois Student Association will continue to faithfully and diligently serve its student constituents.

PEACE

WORKS CONSULTED

Bylaws. Illinois Student Association. Revised 1992.

Directory of Higher Education. State of Illinois Board of Higher Education. October 1991.

Lyons, Phillip V. "Options for the Illinois Student Association. May 1992

Parker, Michael A. "The Future of the Illinois Student Association. April 1992.

Policies. Illinois Student Association. Revised 1992.

"Proposal Regarding Voting Restructure". UIUC SGA. January 1992.

Waldinger, Michael J. Preliminary Report of the Select Committee to Investigate ISA". Select Committee on ISA. October 1991.

Additionally:

Abdul Rasheed Akbar, Brian Monahan, David Starrett, Bill and Susan Hall, Claire Dybala, Andrew Werner, Reed Lee, Phil Lyons, Paul Edwards, Jill Hein, Diana Turowski, Ralph Horn, Rich Miller, Arthur Quern, Ronald Mason and scores of others who contributed to my tenure and experience as chair and for their direct and indirect assistance in this project.

APPENDIX A: Transition Resolution

**Transition Resolution
of the
Board of Directors
of the
Illinois Student Association
August 3, 1991**

Whereas, the Illinois Student Association's (herein after referred to as ISA) Bylaws, Article 3 -- Composition and Authority, authorized its Board of Directors to conduct all affairs of the Illinois Student Association on all properties controlled by ISA and all business affairs to be conducted by ISA;

Whereas; The ISA Bylaws, Article 3, Section 2, Part g authorizes its Board of Directors to take such actions as it deems necessary and appropriate;

Whereas; Michael A. Parker is the duly elected Chair of the Board of Directors of ISA;

Whereas; David B. Starrett has been relieved and released from all duties and responsibilities as Executive Director of ISA by its Board of Directors;

Therefore

Be It Resolved That, the Chair of the Board of Directors of ISA, Michael A. Parker, be fully authorized to take charge and responsibility of all credit and charge card accounts, of all leases to all property, of all bank and financial accounts, of all phone bills, of all utilities, of all inventories and audits and of all tax matters;

Therefore

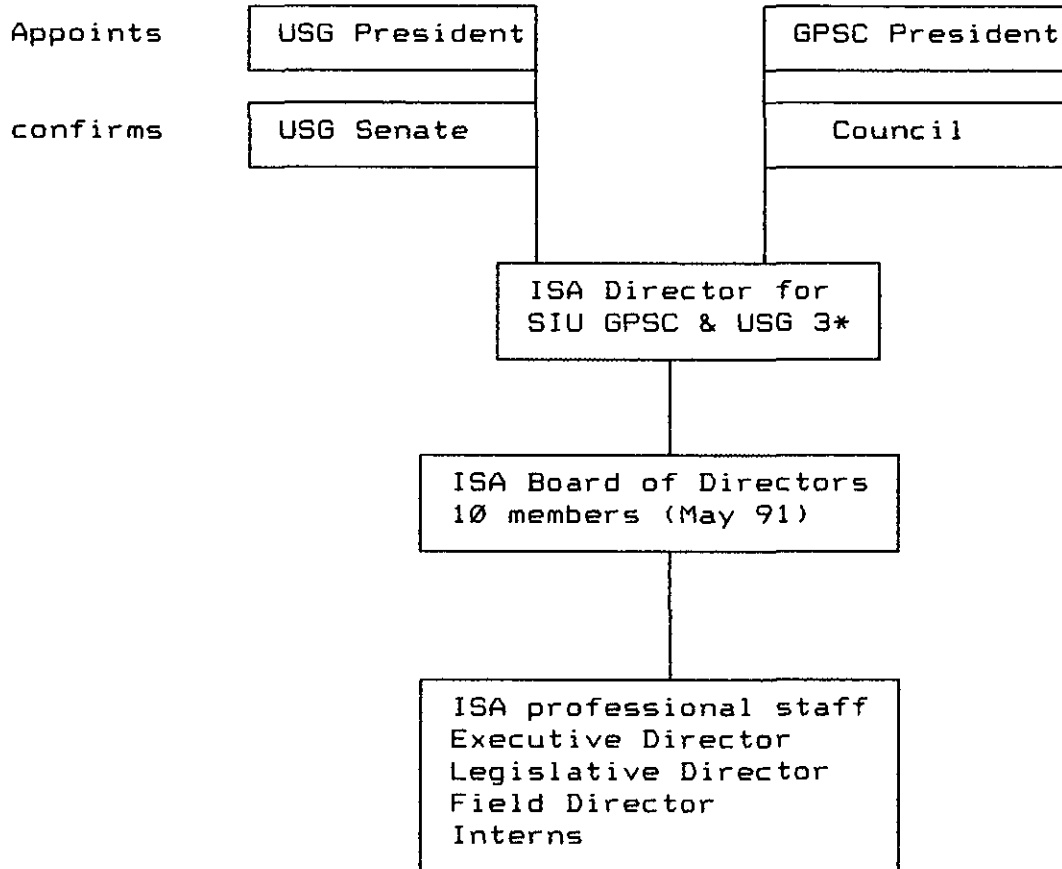
Be It Finally Resolved That, the Chair of the Board of Directors of ISA, Michael A. Parker, be authorized to take all other interim actions as necessary to maintain ISA.

ATTEST:
Illinois Student Association

Michael A. Parker
Its Chairman of the Board of Directors
Illinois Student Association

Date

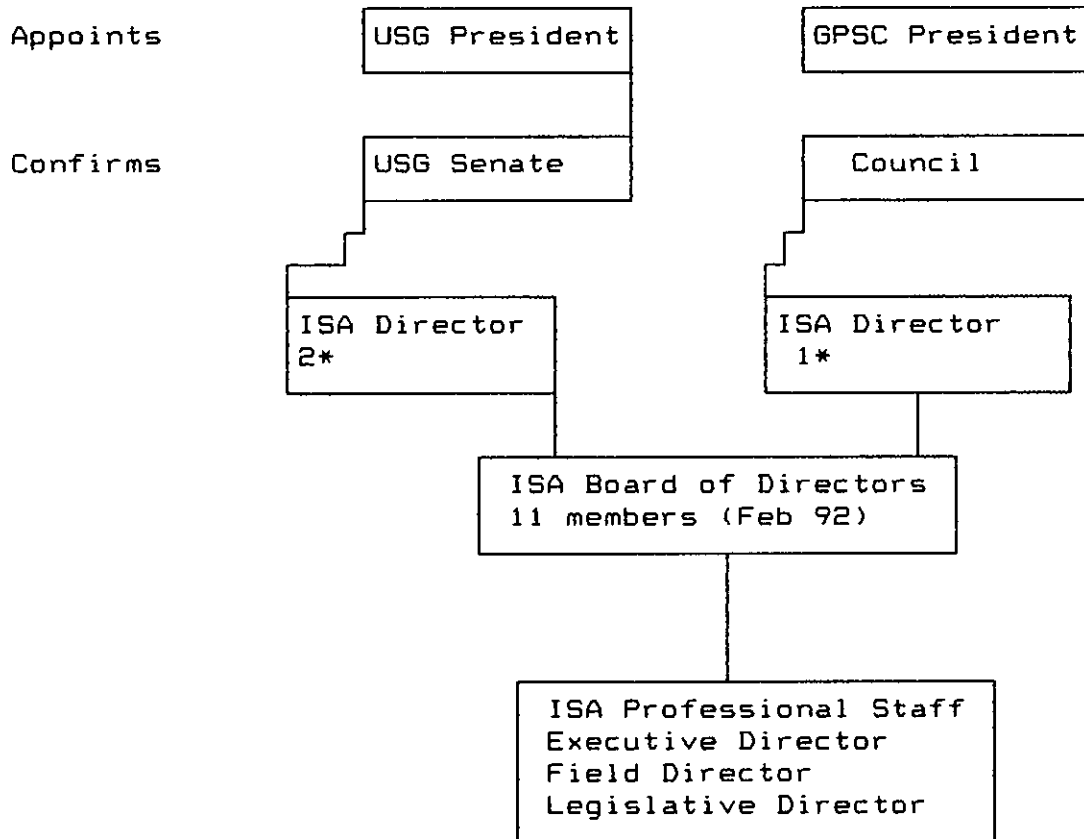
APPENDIX B: Diagram of Accountability for USG & GPSC at SIUC



* Three weighted votes on the Board of Directors

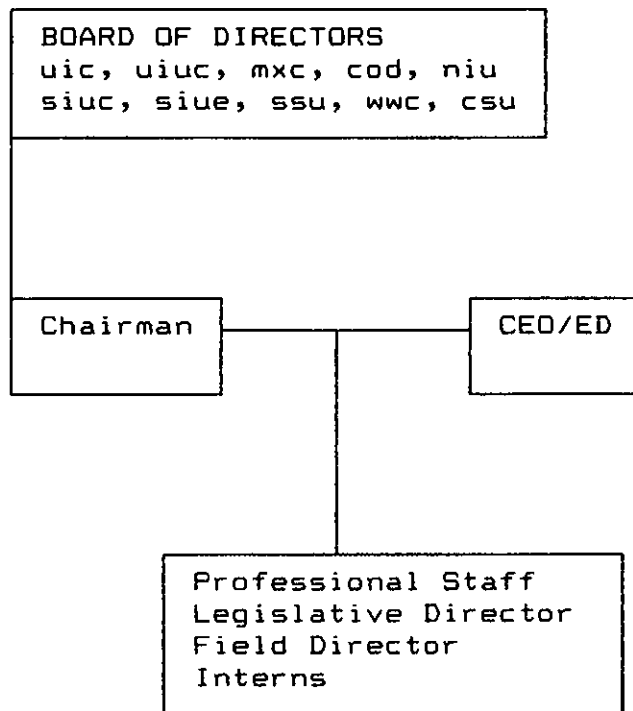
Any Director or member may request help or information from the staff. Only the Board may give directives to the staff.

APPENDIX C: Diagram of Accountability of after the USG and GPSC Split

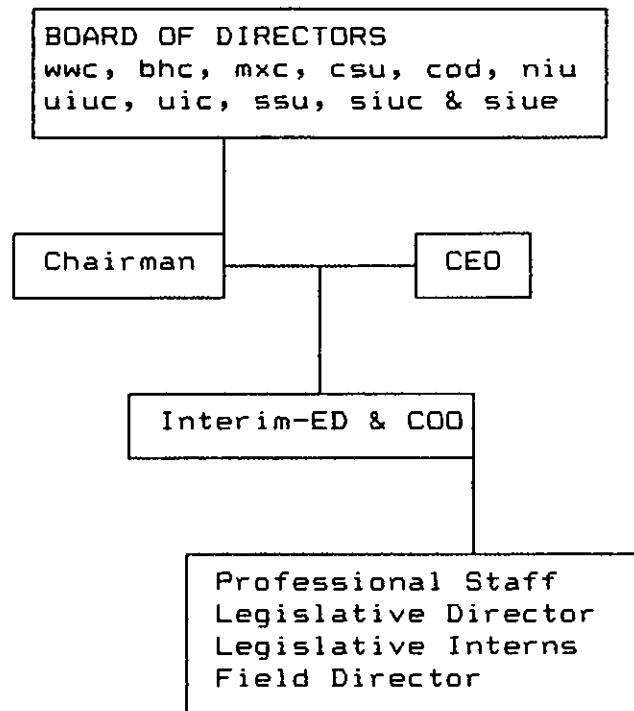


* the weighted vote was split 2 for the undergraduates and 1 for the graduates at SIUC.

APPENDIX D: Position diagram of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer effective August 1991



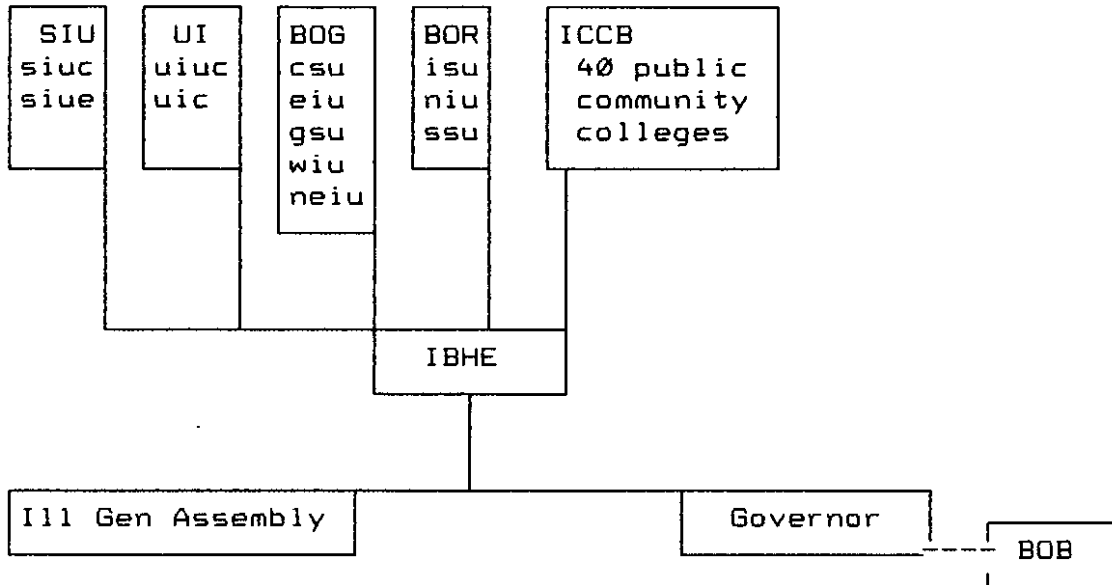
APPENDIX E: Diagram for Chairman and Interim-Executive Director



APPENDIX F: Acronyms

BHC	- Black Hawk College
BOB	- Bureau of the Budget
BOG	- Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities
BOR	- Board of Regents of Regency Universities
BOT	- Board of Trustees
COD	- College of DuPage
COLA	- College of Liberal Arts
COO	- Chief Operating Officer
CSU	- Chicago State University
ED	- Executive Director
EIU	- Eastern Illinois University
FD	- Field Director
GPSC	- Graduate and Professional Student Council
GSU	- Governors State University
GA	- General Assembly
IBHE	- Illinois Board of Higher Education
IBHE-SAC	- Illinois Board of Higher Education Student Advisory Committee
ICCB	- Illinois Community College Board
ISA	- Illinois Student Association
ISU	- Illinois State University
LD	- Legislative Director
MXC	- Malcolm X College
NEIU	- Northeastern Illinois University
NIU	- Northern Illinois University
SIU	- Southern Illinois University
SIUC	- Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
SIUE	- Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville
SGA	- Student Government Association
SSU	- Sangamon State University
SSC	- South Suburban College
SSA	- State Student Association
UI	- University of Illinois
UIC	- University of Illinois at Chicago
UIUC	- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
USG	- Undergraduate Student Government

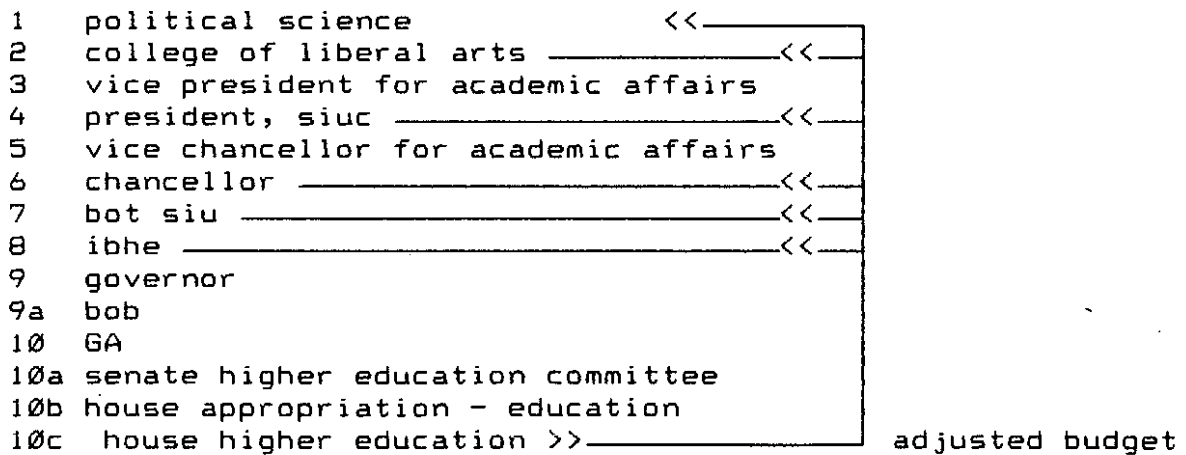
APPENDIX G: Illinois System of Higher Education (System of System)



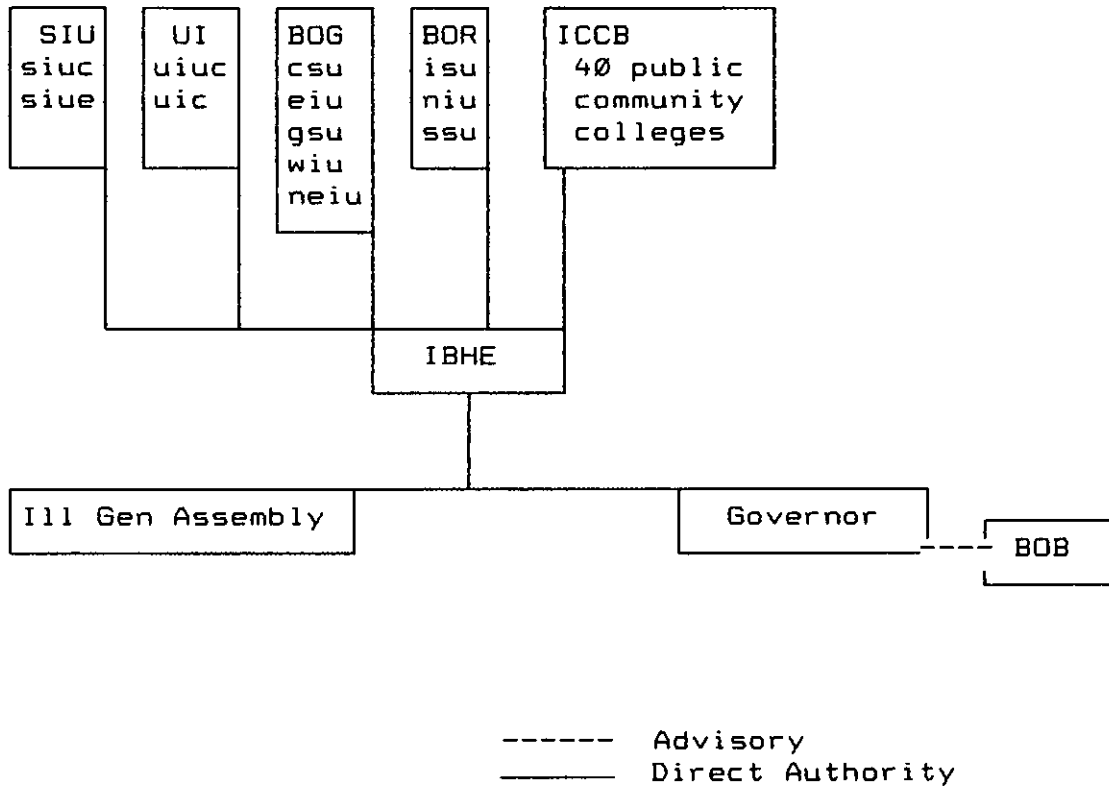
----- Advisory
 _____ Direct Authority

Source: Directory of Higher Education

The budget process from SIUC Dept of Political Science

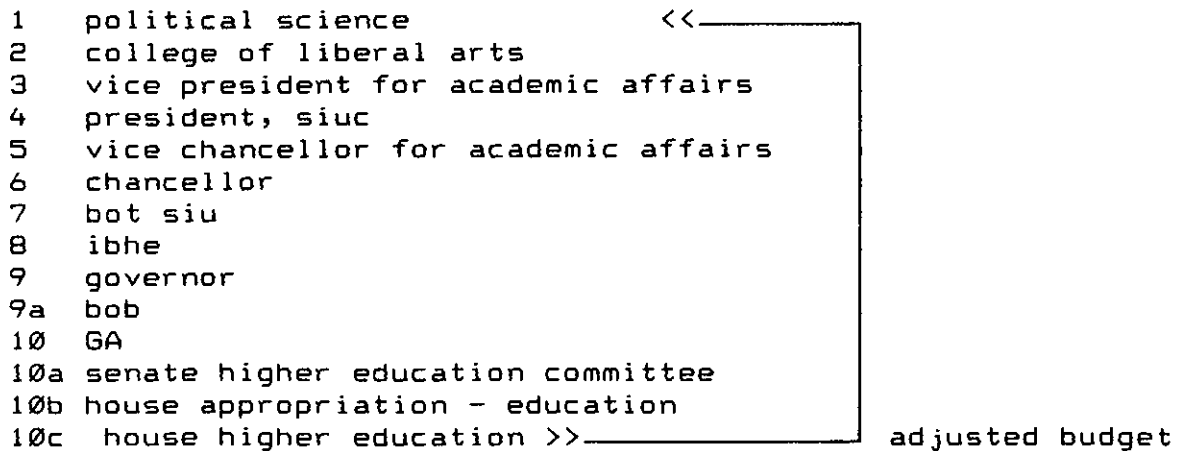


APPENDIX G: Illinois System of Higher Education



Source: Directory of Higher Education

The budget process from SIUC Dept of Political Science



APPENDIX H: House Bill 3888

INTRODUCED LEGISLATION

HB3888

AN ACT relating to public university tuition policies, amending a named Act.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Public University Tuition Policy Law.

Section 5. Declaration of policy. It is the policy of this State to assure, to the maximum extent possible, (i) the access of its citizens to its public institutions of higher education and (ii) the fairness of tuition and fees charged to its citizens by those institutions. Recognizing that public university tuition and fee charges are State revenues levied and collected by public universities under State authority, the establishment of clear, enforceable, and equitable policies for the creation and collection of these revenues is in the public interest.

Section 10. Definitions. For the purpose of this Act:

"Tuition" means the total mandatory charges levied by a public university governing board under State authority and paid by a student for the purpose of financing instructional costs.

"Fees" mean the total mandatory charges levied by a public university governing board under State authority and paid by a student for the purpose of financing non-instructional buildings, equipment, personnel, programs, or services.

"Instructional costs" means the total expenditures of tuition and other State appropriated funds by a public university for the purpose of providing instruction to students, as further defined by the Board of Higher Education by rules adopted under Section 15; provided that

"instructional costs" shall include expenditures for university faculty retirement and benefit programs to the extent that faculty members are engaged in teaching but shall not include expenditures for organized research, public service, student financial aid, or capital improvement programs.

Section 15. Public university instructional costs; rules. The Board of Higher Education shall adopt rules establishing a detailed definition of particular

expenditures to be included in the calculation of public university instructional costs. That detailed definition may not, however, conflict with the definition of instructional costs set forth in Section 10. The Board shall annually measure those defined costs as part of its Academic Discipline Cost Study.

Section 20. Limit on tuition charges. Public university undergraduate student tuition charges may not exceed the proportion of total average undergraduate instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board provided in Section 9.22 of the Board of Higher Education Act, as measured by the Board of Higher Education. Nothing in this Act shall require any public university to reduce undergraduate student tuition charges; provided that those public universities that currently have tuition rates greater than one-third of instructional costs shall not raise tuition unless their tuition charges are in compliance with the requirements of Section 9.22 of the Board of Higher Education Act.

Section 40. The Board of Higher Education Act is amended by changing Sections 1 and 8 and adding Section 9.22 as follows:

(Ch. 144, par. 181)

Sec. 1. The following terms shall have the meanings respectively prescribed for them, except when the context otherwise requires:

<(a)> "Public institutions of higher education": The University of Illinois; Southern Illinois University; the several universities and colleges under the governance of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities;<, > the -

several Regency Universities under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents; the public community colleges of the State and any other public universities, colleges and community colleges now or hereafter established or authorized by the General Assembly.

<(b)> "Board": The Board of Higher Education created by this Act.

<(c)> "Engineering college" has the meaning ascribed to it in the Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

"Tuition" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Public University Tuition Policy Law.

"Fees" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Public University Tuition Policy Law.

(Source: P.A. 86-524; 86-1475.)

(Ch. 144, par. 188)

Sec. 8. The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, the Board of Trustees of

Southern Illinois University, the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities, the Board of Regents of Regency Universities and the Illinois Community College Board shall submit to the Board not later than the 15th day of November of each year its budget proposals for the operation and capital needs of the institutions under its governance or supervision for the ensuing fiscal year. Each budget proposal shall conform to the procedures developed by the Board in the design of an information system for State universities and colleges.

The Board, in the analysis of formulating its<the annual> budget recommendations or allocations of actual or proposed appropriations <request>, shall consider rates of tuition and fees at the state universities and colleges for the purpose of assuring compliance with Section 9.22 of this Act. The Board shall also consider the current and projected utilization of the total physical plant of each campus of a university or college in approving the capital budget for any new building or facility. The Board of Higher Education shall submit to the Governor, to the General Assembly, and to the appropriate budget agencies of the Governor and General Assembly its analysis and recommendations on such budget proposals. Each state supported institution within the application of this Act must submit its plan for capital improvements of non-instructional facilities to the Board for approval before final commitments are made. Non-instructional uses shall include but not be limited to dormitories, union buildings, field houses, stadia<stadium>, other recreational facilities and parking lots. The Board shall determine whether or not any project submitted for approval is consistent with the master plan for higher education and with instructional buildings that are provided for therein. If the project is found by a majority of the Board not to be consistent, such capital improvement shall not be constructed.

(Source: P.A. 86-1189.)

(Ch. 144, new par. 189.22)

Sec. 9.22. To assure public university compliance with the provisions of the Public University Tuition Policy Law in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) In fiscal year 1993, undergraduate tuition charges may not exceed 45% of the total average instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board, as projected by the Board of Higher Education.

(2) In fiscal year 1994, undergraduate tuition charges may not exceed 43% of the total average instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board, as projected by

the Board of Higher Education.

(3) In fiscal year 1995, undergraduate tuition charges may not exceed 41% of the total average instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board, as projected by the Board of Higher Education.

(4) In fiscal year 1996, undergraduate tuition charges may not exceed 39% of the total average instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board, as projected by the Board of Higher Education.

(5) In fiscal year 1997, undergraduate tuition charges may not exceed 37% of the total average instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board, as projected by the Board of Higher Education.

(6) In fiscal year 1998, undergraduate tuition charges may not exceed 34% of the total average instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board, as projected by the Board of Higher Education.

(7) In fiscal year 1999 and subsequent fiscal years, undergraduate tuition charges may not exceed one-third of the total average instructional costs among university campuses within the jurisdiction of the same governing board, as projected by the Board of Higher Education.

Section 49. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.

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