

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Regents
From: Board Office
Subject: Approval of Tuition and Fees
Date: October 20, 2004

Recommended Action:

Approve the following proposals for 2005-06 academic year tuition and fees, effective with the summer session 2005:

- | | |
|---|---|
| TUITION | 1. Base annual tuition increases as included in Attachment A: |
| BASE | a. A base annual tuition increase of 4% (projected median of HEPI) for the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undergraduate resident students at SUI, ISU, and UNI (\$188) • Undergraduate nonresident students at ISU (\$576) and UNI (\$481) • Graduate resident students at SUI, ISU, and UNI (\$220) and nonresident students at SUI (\$640), ISU (\$606), and UNI (\$520) |
| SUI NONRESIDENT | b. A differential base annual tuition increase of 6% for undergraduate nonresident students at SUI (\$922). |
| GRADUATE /
PROFESSIONAL | 2. Selected Graduate and Professional program increases as included in Attachment B: |
| Δ | a. For students entering fall 2005 as requested by the University of Iowa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBA full-time resident of \$1,470 (14.0%) and nonresident students of \$2,698 (14.0%). • Dentistry resident of \$2,695 (15.5%) and nonresident of \$3,312 (10.1%). • Law resident of \$810 (7.0%) and nonresident of \$1,380 (5.4%) |
| | b. Professional program as requested by Iowa State University as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Medicine resident students of \$1,648 (16.0%) and nonresident students of \$3,271 (12.0%) |
| MANDATORY FEES | 3. In addition to the proposed base tuition increase, changes to mandatory fees as outlined in Attachment C that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proposals for increased mandatory fees. b. A new career services fee at the University of Iowa. |
| TUITION-RELATED
MISCELLANEOUS
CHARGES | 4. Tuition-related miscellaneous charges and other University of Iowa proposals as identified in Attachment D. |
| PART-TIME
CHARGES Δ | 5. Per semester credit hour tuition and mandatory fees, included in Attachment E. |
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Executive Summary:

CHANGES FROM NOVEMBER Δ

Throughout the body of this report the Delta symbol (Δ) is used to denote areas that have been changed or have added information since the November agenda materials were presented.

Changes from the November meeting materials include:

- The University of Iowa provided further justification for the higher percentage increases in resident tuition for both dentistry and law.
- The University of Iowa changed its proposal for the Master's of Business Administration (MBA) to increase both resident and nonresident tuition by 14%. This results in an increase of \$1,470 for residents and a \$2,698 increase for nonresidents compared to an original proposal of \$1,920 increase for residents and \$2,270 for nonresidents.
- The Board-approved peer universities were added to the MBA submission in addition to the Big 10 comparisons.
- The University of Northern Iowa reduced its overall increase in mandatory fees by \$1 for a mandatory fee increase of 3.9% rather than 4.1%. The University also changed its mandatory fees as requested by its students which significantly reduces the mandatory computer fee and increases the health and student services fee to the original requested levels.
- The chart on page 14 is updated to show the change in the universities general education revenues if the state appropriates the \$40 million and the Board increases base resident tuition by 4%.
- The addition of part-time tuition and mandatory fees rates beginning on page 63.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Iowa Administrative Rules 9.6(2) states that if a proposal to increase tuition, fees, or charges at one of the universities is increased over the previous month, or a new fee or charge is proposed, student leaders shall be sent copies of the docket materials and an additional 30 days' notice to students will be scheduled prior to board action on that portion of the proposal.

The following will be brought back to the Board in February for approval to comply with this administrative rule:

- University of Iowa's nonresident MBA tuition
- University of Northern Iowa's health and student services mandatory fees

PROPOSED TUITION & MANDATORY FEES

The recommended increases for undergraduate base tuition plus mandatory fees for the 2005-06 academic year are as follows:

**TUITION PROPOSAL
Resident Undergraduate Rates**

	2004-05 Base Tuition	Proposed 2005-06 Base Tuition	Dollar Increase	2004-05 Total Tuition & Fees	Proposed 2005-06 Total Tuition & Fees	Dollar Increase	% Increase
SUI*	\$4,702	\$4,890	\$188	\$5,396	\$5,612	216	4.0%
ISU*	4,702	4,890	188	5,426	5,634	208	3.8%
UNI Δ	4,702	4,890	188	5,387	5,602	215	4.0%

**TUITION PROPOSAL
Nonresident Undergraduate Rates**

	2004-05 Base Tuition	Proposed 2005-06 Base Tuition	Dollar Increase	2004-05 Total Tuition & Fees	Proposed 2005-06 Total Tuition & Fees	Dollar Increase	% Increase
SUI*	\$15,354	\$16,276	\$922	\$16,048	\$16,998	950	5.9%
ISU*	14,404	14,980	576	15,128	15,724	596	3.9%
UNI Δ	12,020	12,502	482	12,705	13,214	509	4.0%

**TUITION PROPOSAL
Resident Graduate Rates**

	2004-05 Base Tuition	Proposed 2005-06 Base Tuition	Dollar Increase	2004-05 Total Tuition & Fees	Proposed 2005-06 Total Tuition & Fees	Dollar Increase	% Increase
SUI*	\$5,488	\$5,708	\$220	\$6,182	\$6,424	\$242	3.9%
ISU*	5,488	5,708	220	6,172	6,410	238	3.9%
UNI Δ	5,488	5,708	220	6,173	6,420	247	4.0%

**TUITION PROPOSAL
Nonresident Graduate Rates**

	2004-05 Base Tuition	Proposed 2005-06 Base Tuition	Dollar Increase	2004-05 Total Tuition & Fees	Proposed 2005-06 Total Tuition & Fees	Dollar Increase	% Increase
SUI*	\$15,972	\$16,612	\$640	\$16,666	\$17,328	\$662	4.0%
ISU*	15,114	15,720	606	15,798	16,422	624	3.9%
UNI Δ	13,012	13,532	520	13,697	14,244	547	4.0%

*Dollar costs and increases for students majoring in Business Administration, Engineering, and College of Public Health at SUI and for students majoring in Engineering, Computer Science & Management Information Systems at ISU are slightly higher, as previously approved by the Board. The 2005-06 proposal includes a differential computer fee, as requested by SUI for its students in Pharmacy.

BOARD STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In fulfilling its mission and aspiring to achieve its vision of improving the quality of life, the Board of Regents, State of Iowa, and its institutions serve Iowa, its citizens, and the world by being a recognized leader in these following priorities:

1. Ensuring high-quality educational opportunities for students.
2. Discovering new knowledge through research, scholarship, and creative activities.
3. Providing needed service and promoting economic growth.
4. Demonstrating public accountability and effective stewardship of resources

The top priority for the Regents, in accordance with its strategic plan, is to provide a quality education. The Board's discussions on tuition are a vital component for maintaining educational quality.

TUITION POLICY

At its September 2004 meeting, the Board approved a new tuition policy. The new policy applies the median of HEPI to all base tuition rates. The universities may request a differential, market-based rate for graduate, professional, and nonresident students. (See Attachment B, beginning on page 24 for details).

While the current tuition policy is very straightforward in determination of base undergraduate tuition increases, the Board staff will continue to provide the Board with economic and peer data.

Market-Competitive Tuition Rates

Currently, data show that Regent tuition rates are reasonable in comparison with national statistics and peer group information.

- The 2003-04 academic year average Regent undergraduate tuition and fees were below the national average.
- All three Regent universities are at or below the average tuition and fees of their peer groups for both resident and nonresident students. The tuition and fees at the University of Northern Iowa are at the average (99.9%) of peer institution resident students.

Affordability and Accessibility

Iowans are receiving a valuable education from the Regent universities at a reasonable price.

- The Regent 2003-04 tuition and fees as a percentage of Iowa's per capita income for 2003 (17.1%) are less than the percentages for regional and peer states which average 18.5%.
- Regent 2004-05 tuition and fees averaged \$5,403 compared to Iowa's Independent Colleges and Universities average of \$18,402.

As a tool to promote access to academically qualified students with the greatest need for financial assistance, Board policy requires that a minimum of 15% of tuition revenues be set aside by the universities for student financial aid. The universities continue to exceed this goal.

Return on Investment

The impact of a four-year degree on lifetime earnings is substantial. The U.S. Census Bureau recently published 2002 data that showed the average salary of an individual increases significantly with each additional level of education.

For example, a person with a high school degree earned an average annual salary of \$33,294 compared to \$60,662 for an individual with a bachelor's degree. The return on investment is even more compelling when considering higher levels of education such as master, doctoral, or professional degrees.

University of Iowa Nonresident Tuition Request

The University of Iowa requests a 6% increase in nonresident undergraduate tuition. If approved, the additional revenue generated will provide funds to help the University advance its strategic goals. Currently, the University's average faculty salaries are in the bottom third of its peer group.

The Board has previously raised nonresident tuition at a different rate than resident tuition. The University believes that its proposal for non-resident undergraduate tuition increase is not expected to change the University's position in the market nor the enrollment of nonresident students.

Graduate / Professional Tuition Requests

In accordance with Board Policy, the University of Iowa and Iowa State University request differential tuition increases in graduate / professional programs as illustrated in Attachment B. The proposed increases are for the following:

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University of Iowa

- Entering fall 2005 MBA resident and nonresident (modified since November)
- Entering fall 2005 Dentistry resident and nonresident (additional information provided)
- Law resident and nonresident (additional information provided)

Iowa State University

Veterinary Medicine resident and nonresident

Tuition Proceeds

The proposed tuition increases at fall 2004 enrollment levels for the 2005-06 academic year are estimated to provide the following additional revenues:

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Gross Tuition Proceeds	\$20.0 million
Financial Aid Set Aside (at current levels)	<u>\$ 3.3 million</u>
Net Tuition Proceeds	\$16.7 million

MANDATORY FEES

In the early 1990's, the Board established mandatory fees to provide distinct resources to respond to specific needs of students.

In October 1999, the Board made a fundamental change in the structure of tuition and fees, approving a request of the University of Iowa to establish new mandatory fees for certain student activities and student services rather than using designated tuition revenues.

In November 2002, the Board directed the universities to phase out all allocations of tuition and establish them as mandatory fees, simplifying student fees. Designated-tuition was completely eliminated in the 2004-05 academic year.

University Proposals

The universities' proposals are outlined in the following table. Attachment C, beginning on page 38, details each of the proposed changes for mandatory fees.

Mandatory Fees

	Actual 2004-05	Proposed 2005-06	Proposed Increase	
			Dollars	%
SUI*	\$694	\$722	\$ 28	4.0%
ISU*	724	744	20	2.8%
UNI Δ	685	712	27	3.9%

*Certain computer fees at SUI and ISU are higher than the regular computer fees. SUI is proposing a \$177 (52.4%) increase in computer fees for Public Health MS and PhD students.

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The University of Iowa's and the University of Northern Iowa's initial mandatory fee proposals were for increases higher than inflation. The Board Office asked the universities to revise their requests so that the total of tuition and mandatory fees would align with the Board's transformational plan and increase only by the 4% HEPI amount for undergraduate resident students. The Board further clarified this point at the November Board meeting requesting that the mandatory fee increase be at 4% or lower. UNI reduced the overall fee by \$1. UNI also made changes to the distribution of its mandatory fees as presented by the students at the Board meeting.

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If the Regent institutions do not receive increased state appropriations of \$40 million, the Regent universities will be allowed to bring forward additional requests for tuition and fees at a later date.

TUITION-RELATED MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

Miscellaneous charges include both tuition-related and non-tuition-related charges. In each category, students pay only the miscellaneous fees and charges that apply to them; these charges vary depending on each student's program, needs, and interests.

Tuition-related fees include items such as continuing education courses and workshops. These fees are adjusted commensurate with the increase in tuition. Details are included in Attachment D.

The University of Iowa has requested the following regarding tuition-related charges:

- Inclusion of the Executive MBA program amounts in the tuition-related miscellaneous fees. The program charges are fixed for the two years that participants are in the program. The University proposes a 9.3% increase in program charges.

- An expansion and combination of a course delivery fee in the College of Public Health. Currently, a \$60 course delivery fee is charged for Masters of Public Health off-campus students in the College of Public Health. The proposal includes two components:
 - Combine the Board-approved (April 2004) miscellaneous non-tuition-related off-campus delivery charges of \$60 per credit hour for Masters of Public Health students with the tuition-related miscellaneous fee per credit hour charge (at the estimated 4% increase) for a combined Extension Course/Continuing Education charge per credit hour for Masters of Public Health students of \$493.
 - In addition, the proposal would add the \$60 course delivery charge to all off-campus students, undergraduate, graduate students (masters or PhD) and professional masters students (Masters of Health Administration).
 - The \$60 non-tuition-related miscellaneous charge would be eliminated during the spring discussion of those fees and charges.

PART-TIME CHARGES Δ

The proposed FY 2006 part-time tuition and mandatory fees are presented in Attachment E.

ESTIMATED COST OF ATTENDANCE

Iowa Code §262.9(18) requires the Board to publish the estimated total cost of attending the Regent universities, including room and board and other costs, at the same time that it publishes final tuition and mandatory fees.

Based on the above tuition proposal and university projected increases for room, board, and other costs, the following table estimates the total cost of attendance for a resident undergraduate student.

Other costs, as quantified for financial aid calculations, include the universities' estimates of student costs for books, supplies, transportation, and personal expenses.

**TUITION PROPOSAL
2005-06 Academic Year
Estimated Cost of Attendance Resident Undergraduate**

	Tuition & Fees*	Room & Board**	Other Costs**	Estimated Totals**	Incr. from 2004-05
SUI	\$5,612	\$6,235	\$4,010	\$15,857	\$629
ISU	5,634	6,133	4,015	15,782	462
UNI Δ	5,602	5,603	3,859	15,064	630
Average	5,616	5,990	3,961	15,568	574

* Proposed.
** Estimated.

STUDENT NOTICE

Iowa Code §262.9(18) requires the Board, when increasing tuition or mandatory fees, to take action no sooner than 30 days after notification of the proposed increase to presiding officers of each student government organization at each affected institution.

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Student Government leaders were notified on October 25, 2004. The universities are continuing to work with students for support of tuition and fee proposals.


Deb A. Hendrickson

Approved: 
Gregory S. Nichols

Background

Tuition Study

In September 2003, the Board was presented with a number of issues regarding the Board's tuition policies. At that time, the Board indicated a need for a study of tuition related matters. During the past year, the Board received information on the study of tuition in various phases.

- In November 2003, the Board Office provided a list of issues, questions, and a template for the universities to use to provide consistent data for the tuition study.
- In February 2004, the Board addressed the first set of issues including statutory timing of tuition setting, mandatory student fees, miscellaneous fees and charges (non-tuition related), Camp Adventure (UNI), and student financial aid set aside.
- In May 2004, the Board addressed the second set of issues including basis for charging tuition, budgeting processes, fees for athletics, and Lakeside Laboratory. An update on student financial aid was also presented. At that meeting, the University Presidents requested more time to have further discussions among themselves.
- In August 2004 the Board reviewed the University Presidents recommendation and in September 2004, the Board approved a new tuition policy.

Iowa Code §262.9(23) requires the Board to have a policy for the establishment of tuition rates that provides some predictability for assessing and anticipating changes.

Tuition Policy

The Board's tuition policy (Regent Policy Manual §8.02) complies with the law, is intended to recognize the aspirations of the Board and its institutions, and provides:

On an annual basis, the Board of Regents will increase all base tuition rates by an inflationary percentage equal to the median of the projected HEPI (Higher Education Price Index) range as determined by the University of Iowa's Institute of Economic Research.

University Resources

Financing of higher education is complex. Securing sufficient resources is critical to the quality and success of the state of Iowa's three public universities. At its September 2004 meeting, the Board identified a plan for the Regent universities that includes a four-year funding plan for institutional transformation and educational excellence, consistent with the recommendations of the Public Policy Task Force, by increasing overall university resources for strategic priorities and moderating tuition increases. The plan consists of the following three components:

- A matching funds program for state dollars that requires the universities to strategically redirect \$1 of internal resources for every additional \$2 received in state appropriations.
- A clear and consistent reallocation Board policy, including detailed definitions.
- A moderate tuition approach.

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The enhancement of a \$40 million increase in state operating appropriations each year, beginning in FY 2006, to the Regents would be matched by specifically directed annual internal reallocations of at least \$20 million.

State
Appropriations

The Board and the Regent universities rely heavily on state appropriations. Funding from the state is fundamental to sustaining educational services at the universities.

State appropriations have historically funded a large portion of the universities' educational costs. In FY 1981, state appropriations financed 77.4% of the universities expenditures. In contrast, the state funding for FY 2005 provides less than half of the resources for the state's three public universities while the enrollment has increased by 14.2% since 1981.

Fiscal Year	General Education Funding for Regent Universities		University Enrollment	Regent Tuition Increases
	Appropriations as % of Expenditures	Tuition Revenue as % of Expenditures		
1980-81	77.4%	20.8%	60,388	10.7%
1990-91	67.8%	27.8%	66,022	3.0%
1997-98	64.9%	30.1%	66,363	3.9%
1998-99	64.8%	29.9%	67,619	3.9%
1999-00	64.5%	30.0%	68,509	4.5%
2000-01	63.7%	30.6%	68,930	4.3%
2001-02	58.9%	34.7%	70,661	7.2%
2002-03	54.4%	39.2%	71,521	18.5%
2003-04	50.1%	43.4%	70,566	17.6%
Budgeted 2004-05	48.9%	44.2%	68,949	8.3%

Analysis:

Tuition Increases The following table identifies the actions taken by the Board on tuition over the last several years with the associated net tuition revenues from undergraduate and graduate. The proposed tuition increase and resulting net tuition revenues for the 2004-05 academic year are also included.

	Resident Undergraduate Base Tuition Increase			<u>Estimated</u>
	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>% Incr.</u>	<u>\$ Incr.</u>	<u>Net Tuition Revenues</u>
	2000-01	4.3%	\$120	\$ 9.0 million
	2001-02	7.2%	\$210	16.2 million
	2002-03	18.5%	\$576	44.0 million
	2003-04	17.6%	\$650	39.0 million
	2004-05	8.3%	\$360	23.3 million
Δ	Proposed 2005-06	4.0%	\$188	16.7 million

In November 2002, the Board increased the minimum rate for student financial aid to be set aside to at least 15% of gross tuition revenue beginning in the 2003-2004 academic year.

The following table shows undergraduate resident and nonresident tuition and fees for the past five years and the proposed rates for academic year 2005-06.

	Undergraduate Tuition and Fees					
	Resident			Nonresident		
	SUI	ISU	UNI	SUI	ISU	UNI
2000-01	\$3,204	\$3,132	\$3,130	\$10,966	\$9,974	8,094
2001-02	3,522	3,442	3,440	11,950	10,776	8,762
2002-03	4,191	4,110	4,118	13,833	12,802	10,426
2003-04	4,993	5,028	4,916	15,285	14,370	11,874
2004-05	5,396	5,426	5,387	16,048	15,128	12,705
Proposed 2005-06 Δ	\$5,612	\$5,634	\$5,602	\$16,998	\$15,724	\$13,213

Proposed Tuition Rate and Fee Increases

Proposal The following tables summarize the proposed increases in tuition and mandatory fees for each of the universities for both resident and nonresident students as well as undergraduate and graduate.

UNDERGRADUATE	Base Tuition				Mandatory Fees				Total Base Tuition and All Mandatory Fees			
	2004-05	2005-06	Incr	% Incr	2004-05	2005-06	Incr	% Incr	2004-05	2005-06	Incr	% Incr
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA												
Resident	4,702	4,890	188	4.0%	694	722	28	4.0%	5,396	5,612	216	4.0%
Nonresident	15,354	16,276	922	6.0%	694	722	28	4.0%	16,048	16,998	950	5.9%
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY												
Resident	4,702	4,890	188	4.0%	724	744	20	2.8%	5,426	5,634	208	3.8%
Nonresident	14,404	14,980	576	4.0%	724	744	20	2.8%	15,128	15,724	596	3.9%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA												
Resident Δ	4,702	4,890	188	4.0%	685	712	27	3.9%	5,387	5,602	215	4.0%
Nonresident Δ	12,020	12,502	482	4.0%	685	712	27	3.9%	12,705	13,214	509	4.0%

GRADUATE	Base Tuition				Mandatory Fees				Total Base Tuition and All Mandatory Fees			
	2004-05	2005-06	Incr	% Incr	2004-05	2005-06	Incr	% Incr	2004-05	2005-06	Incr	% Incr
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA												
Resident	5,488	5,708	220	4.0%	694	716	22	3.2%	6,182	6,424	242	3.9%
Nonresident	15,972	16,612	640	4.0%	694	716	22	3.2%	16,666	17,328	662	4.0%
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY												
Resident	5,488	5,708	220	4.0%	684	702	18	2.6%	6,172	6,410	238	3.9%
Nonresident	15,114	15,720	606	4.0%	684	702	18	2.6%	15,798	16,422	624	3.9%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA												
Resident Δ	5,488	5,708	220	4.0%	685	712	27	3.9%	6,173	6,420	247	4.0%
Nonresident Δ	13,012	13,532	520	4.0%	685	712	27	3.9%	13,697	14,244	547	4.0%

Fall 2004
Enrollment Data

Total undergraduate headcount enrollment at the Regent universities has declined by 1,617 students for fall 2004, of which 1,220 were resident students. New freshman enrollment was down by 319 students.

Graduate enrollment decreased by 210 students with a decrease of 197 resident graduate students.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment was down 1,648 students. The FTE enrollment was down slightly more than the headcount enrollment because the ratio for FTE's decreased from 90% to 89%.

Tuition Differential
for Graduate /
Professional
Students

The Board's new tuition policy allows the universities to propose market-based tuition and fees for graduate and professional programs beyond the HEPI increase. The Board's previous policy allowed the universities to propose surcharges which were incorporated into the base the following year.

The University of Iowa currently has several graduate and professional programs that are priced higher than the standard graduate tuition rate for both resident and nonresident students. Iowa State University currently charges higher tuition and fees for Veterinary Medicine. Details are included in the table on the last two pages of this agenda item.

This month the University of Iowa and Iowa State University are proposing increases beyond HEPI for the following programs as illustrated in the following table.

	<u>Actual 2004-05</u>	<u>Proposed 2005-06</u>	<u>Dollar Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
<u>University of Iowa</u>				
MBA Resident (entering fall 2005)Δ	\$10,500	\$11,970	\$1,470	14.0%
MBA Nonresident (entering fall 2005) Δ	19,262	21,960	2,698	14.0%
Dentistry Resident (entering fall 2005)	17,385	20,080	2,695	15.5%
Dentistry nonresident (entering fall 2005)	32,800	36,112	3,312	10.1%
Law Resident	11,510	12,320	810	7.0%
Law Nonresident	25,718	27,098	1,380	5.4%
<u>Iowa State University</u>				
Veterinary Medicine Resident	10,300	11,948	1,648	16.0%
Veterinary Medicine Nonresident	27,262	30,533	3,271	12.0%

Economic Indicators

Board Tuition Policy The Board approved a new tuition policy at the September 2004 meeting that includes the following:

On an annual basis, the Board of Regents will increase all base tuition rates by an inflationary percentage equal to the median of the projected HEPI (Higher Education Price Index) range as determined by the University of Iowa’s Institute of Economic Research.

Higher Education Price Index HEPI measures the average relative level in the prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current fund educational and general expenditures excluding expenditures for research. HEPI documents inflation affecting the higher education industry, allowing colleges and universities to specifically determine the increase in funding required each year to maintain real investment.

The U.S. Department of Education published the first HEPI in 1975 to quantify the effects of inflation on the operations of colleges and universities. The U.S. Department of Education no longer calculates and publishes HEPI.

Research Associates of Washington, a private research organization, periodically prepares and publishes values for the HEPI for various fiscal years. The publication reports distinctive education price information for school and college current operations, university sponsored research, academic and public library operation, tuition pricing, building construction, and capital equipment.

Inflation Projections Since the Board determines tuition increases well in advance of the actual expenditure of funds, the Board has utilized inflation projections. The Institute for Economic Research at the University of Iowa prepares these projections, which include a range for HEPI. Historically, the Board has used a number within the range as one factor in setting tuition. The new Board policy increases all base tuition by an inflationary percentage equal to the median of the projected HEPI range. The information is as follows:

HEPI Projections

	Estimated Range	Median
FY 2004*	3.1 – 3.9%	4.7% (Actual)
FY 2005	3.5 – 4.4%	4.0%
FY 2006	3.4 – 4.5%	4.0%
FY 2007	3.5 – 4.7%	4.1%
FY 2008	3.5 – 5.1%	4.3%

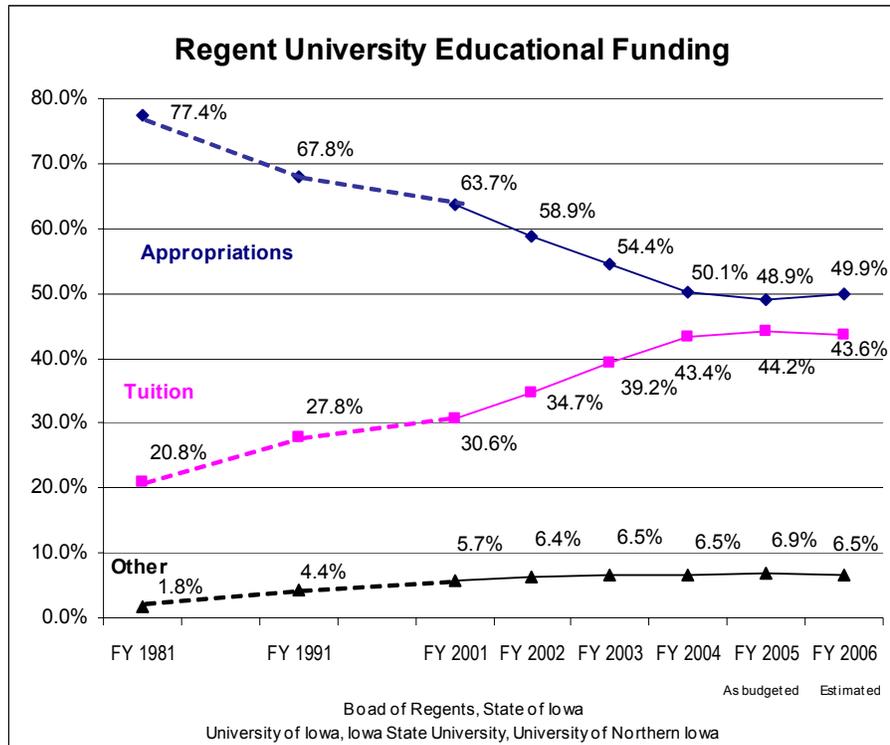
* FY 2004 includes the original projected range and the actual HEPI cost in the median column.

HECA Information Δ State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) proposed the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) as an alternative to Consumer Price Index – Urban (CPI-U) and HEPI. HECA is constructed from two federally developed and maintained price indices - the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator (GDP IPD). The ECI includes salaries and benefits for private sector white-collar workers, excluding sales occupations. The GDP IPD reflects general price inflation in the U.S. economy. The Board considered this option at the August 2004 Board meeting and decided to remain with the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI).

Higher Education Costs

Estimated Funding The following table demonstrates the shifting of funding that has occurred since the 1980's to present. The first two increments represent 10-year periods while the remaining segments represent one-year periods. The fiscal years prior to FY 2005 are based on actual reported general education expenditures. The FY 2005 percentages are based on Board-approved budgets.

Δ The FY 2006 percentages assume increased funding in state appropriations of \$40 million and 4% increase in tuition revenues.



Unit Cost of Instruction versus Tuition Charged

The Regent universities compile information regarding the cost of instruction per student ("unit cost") on a biennial basis. The most recent unit cost study covered FY 2003 and was presented to the Board in May 2004.

The unit cost represents the general fund supported cost of instruction of a full-time equivalent student at a given level and is calculated making certain assumptions relative to instructional costs at the various student levels (i.e., lower division undergraduates, upper division undergraduates, graduate, professional).

Costs such as building repairs, public service, scholarships and fellowships, auxiliary enterprises, health care units, indirect cost recovery, and capitals have historically been excluded from the unit cost calculations.

The following table compares Regent resident and nonresident undergraduate tuition with actual unit costs from the FY 2003 report and estimated unit costs of instruction for FY 2005, which are based on FY 2003 unit cost data adjusted for general fund budget and enrollment changes.

It has been Board policy that nonresident students pay, at a minimum, the full cost of their education at Regent universities. The tuition for nonresident undergraduates exceeds the projected unit costs at all three universities for FY 2005.

University of Iowa	FY 2003	FY 2005
Resident Undergraduate Tuition Only	\$3,692	\$4,702
Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition Only	\$13,334	\$15,354
Undergraduate Unit Costs	\$9,254	\$9,515*
Iowa State University	FY 2003	FY 2005
Resident Undergraduate Tuition Only	\$3,692	\$4,702
Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition Only	\$12,384	\$14,404
Undergraduate Unit Costs	\$8,951	\$9,477*
University of Northern Iowa	FY 2003	FY 2005
Resident Undergraduate Tuition Only	\$3,692	\$4,702
Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition Only	\$10,000	\$12,020
Undergraduate Unit Costs	\$8,310	\$9,948*

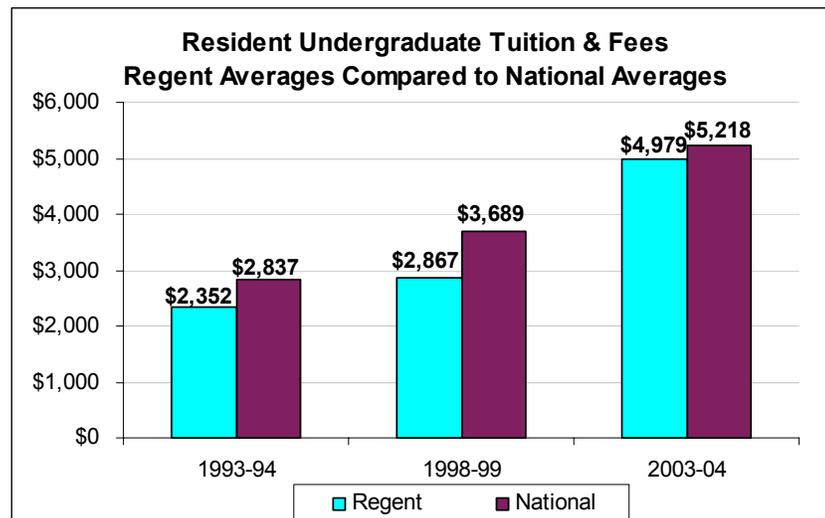
* Projected.

Market Price

These data compare the national average resident undergraduate tuition and fees dollar amounts for public universities with those of the Regent universities tuition and fees over the last 10 years, 5 years, and most recent available academic year.

National Comparisons

The national tuition and fees have increased 83.9% since the 1993-94 year. While the Regent tuition and fees have increased 111.7% in those same 10 years, they are still less than the national average.



Source: "2003-2004 Tuition and Fee Rates, A National Comparison," Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, December 2003.

Trends In
College Pricing

According to the latest survey entitled "Trends in College Pricing 2004" by the College Board released on October 19, 2004:

- Tuition increased an average of 10.5 percent over the previous year at four-year public universities and colleges for the academic 2004-2005 year. This data was part of the College Board's annual survey from over 2,800 postsecondary public and private nonprofit institutions in the United States.
- The average tuition cost of \$20,000 for a private college, \$5,000 for a public university, and \$2,000 for a community college were at record levels.
- While the sharp rise in tuition costs at the public universities and colleges is most often the result of declining state support for higher education, shrinking endowments and higher health costs have also contributed to the trend.
- While financial aid has also increased, it has not kept pace with rising tuition costs. Students have been forced to depend more on loans rather than grants. The awarding of grants has been moving away from need-based to merit-based while a broader qualification for financial need has increased the recipient base. Of particular interest in the trend analysis, the survey states that the largest increase in financial aid has gone to upper-income families.
- The public universities and colleges are concerned about keeping higher education affordable for as many students as possible. By increasing public awareness of the shifting of educational costs from the state to the student and how it will affect future generations, public universities hope to slow down or reverse this trend.

Iowa Private
Colleges

The average tuition and fees of Iowa's independent colleges and universities is 3.4 times higher than the average of the Regent institutions.

24 Iowa Independent Colleges and Universities Average Tuition and Fees Comparison 2004-05 Academic Year	
Regent University Average Resident Tuition & Fees	\$5,403
Independent's Undergraduate Average	18,402
Regent \$ from Independents Average	12,999
Regent Tuition & Fees as % of Independents Average	29.4%

Peer Groups

The following table and those on the next two pages represent comparative analyses with the Board-established peer groups; ten other universities are represented in each of the Regent universities peer comparison groups.

Resident and nonresident undergraduate tuition and fees at the Regent universities are at or below the average tuition and fees of their established peer university comparison groups.

The University of Iowa and Iowa State University are considerably below peer group average for both resident and nonresident. The University of Northern Iowa is at the peer group average for resident and under the average for nonresident.

Regent Undergraduate Tuition and Fees 2004-05 Academic Year		
	Resident	Nonresident
University of Iowa	\$5,396	\$16,048
SUI Peer Group Average *	6,681	19,319
\$ from Peer Group Average	1,285	3,271
% of Peer Group Average	80.8%	83.1%
Iowa State University	\$5,426	\$15,128
ISU Peer Group Average *	6,493	18,309
\$ from Peer Group Average	\$1,067	3,181
% of Peer Group Average	83.6%	82.6%
University of Northern Iowa	\$5,387	\$12,705
UNI Peer Group Average *	5,395	13,867
\$ from Peer Group Average	8	1,162
% of Peer Group Average	99.9%	91.6%

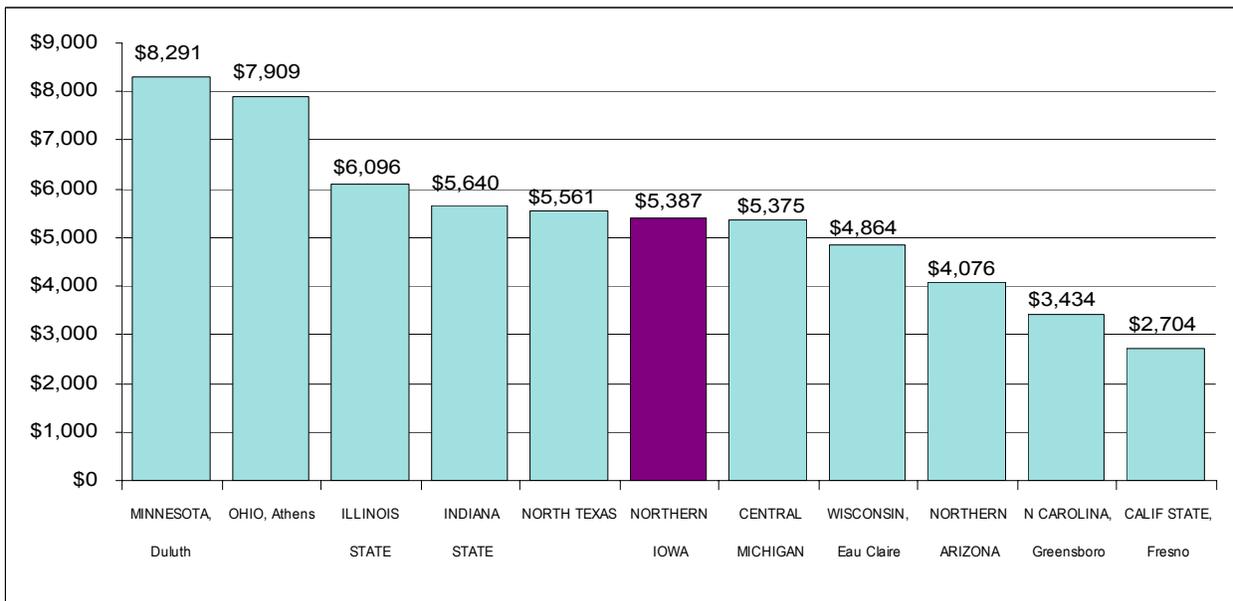
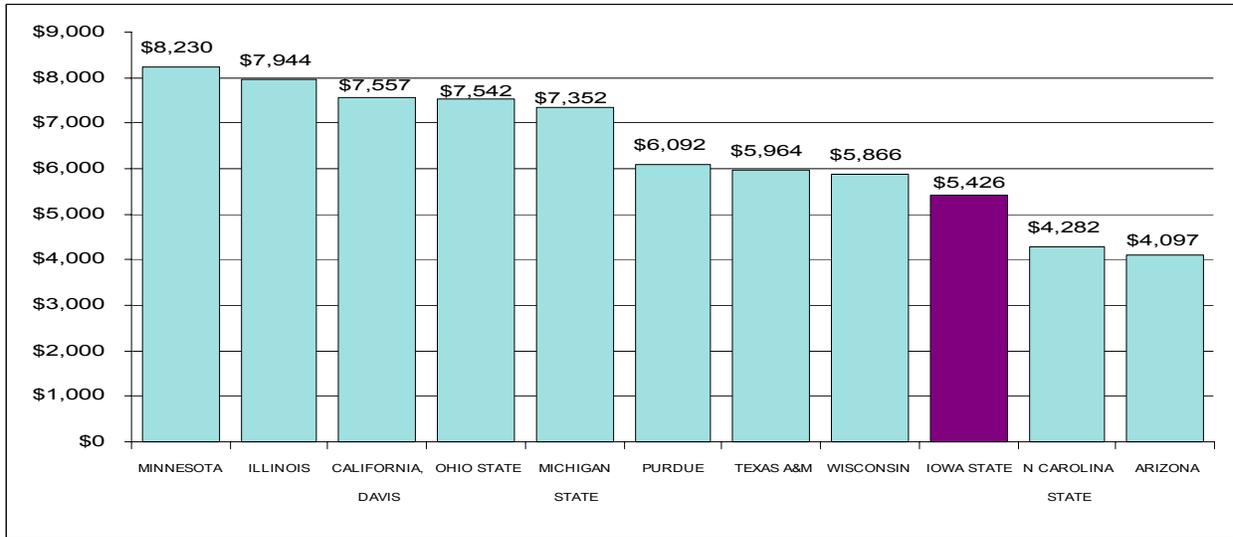
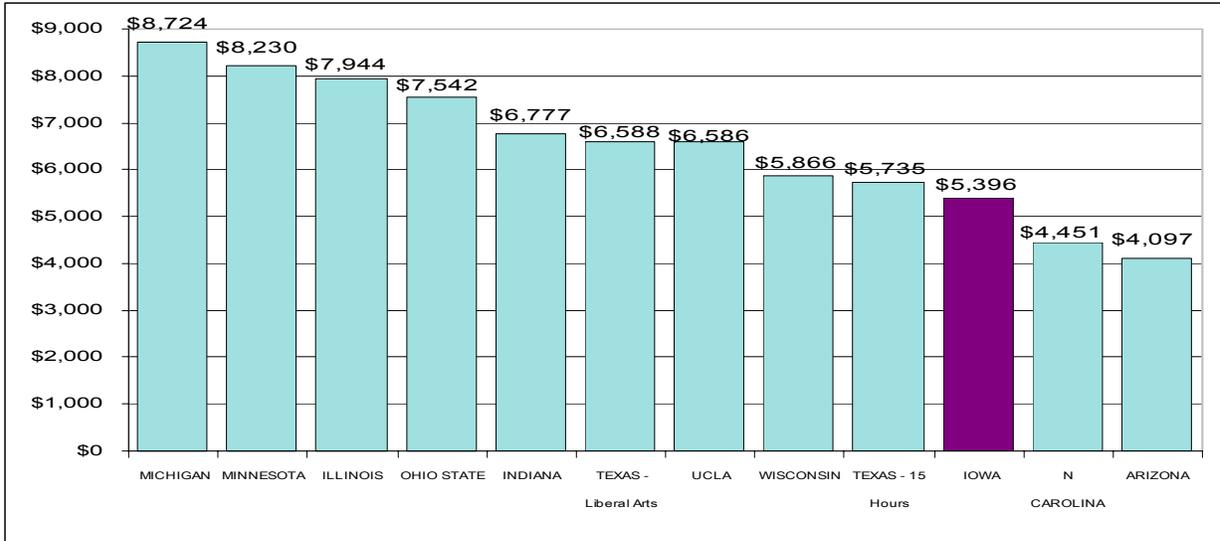
* Averages exclude Regent institutions.

While the base tuition percentage increases of the past several years have been higher at the Regent institutions than in the past, the dollar increases for SUI and ISU have been below the average dollar increases of their peer groups. The tables on the following pages rank peer group comparisons of undergraduate resident and nonresident tuition and fees for the 2004-2005 academic year.

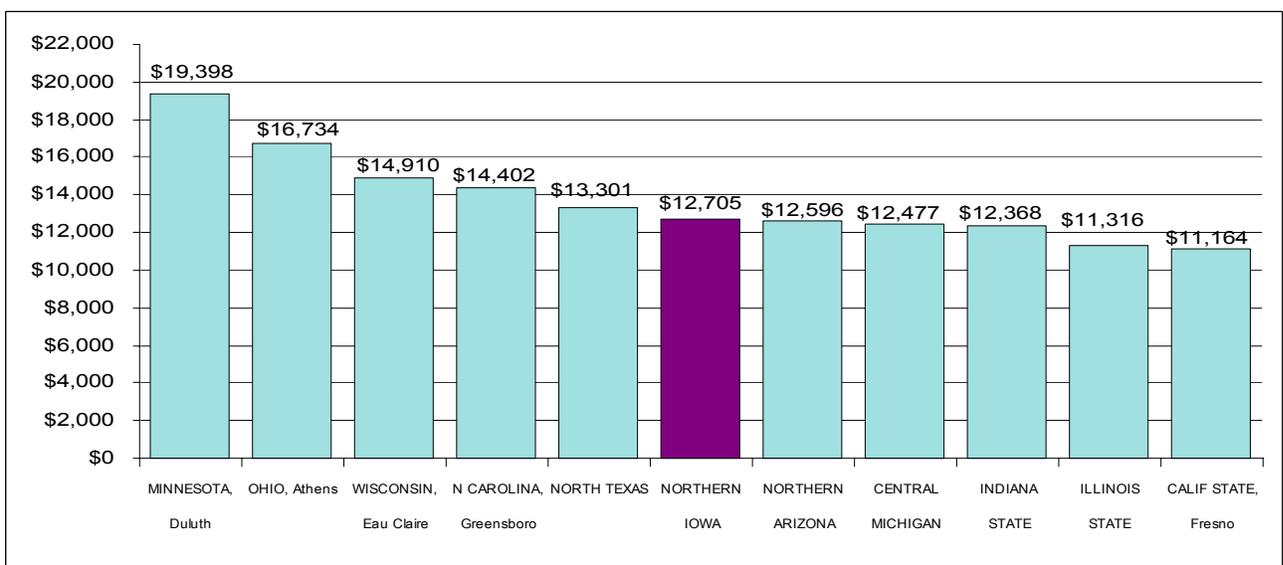
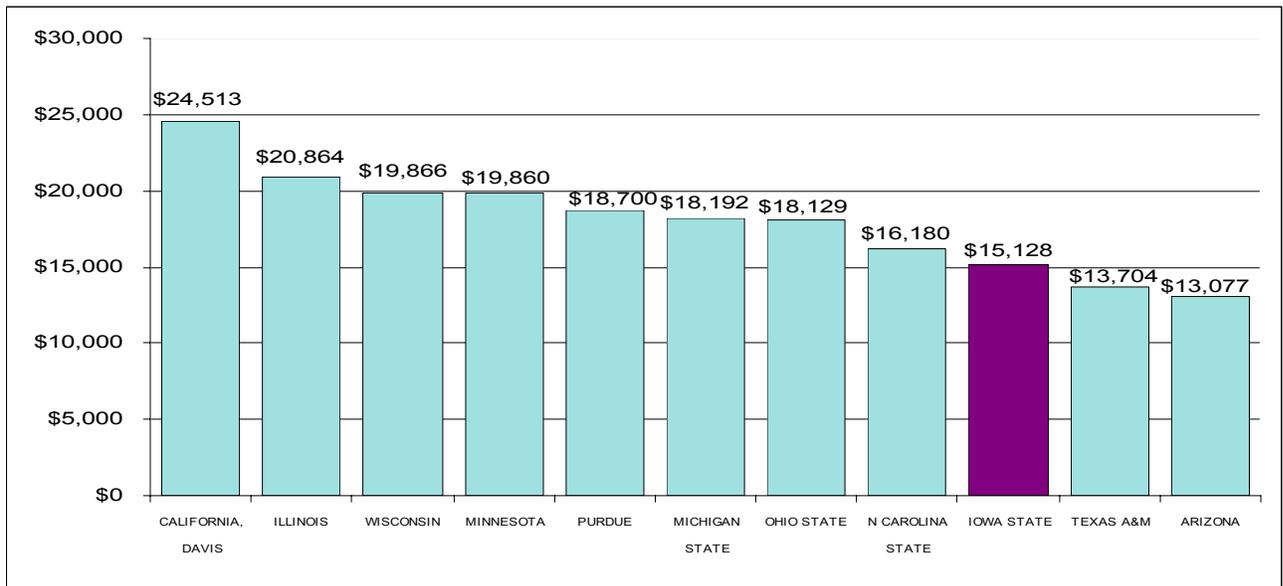
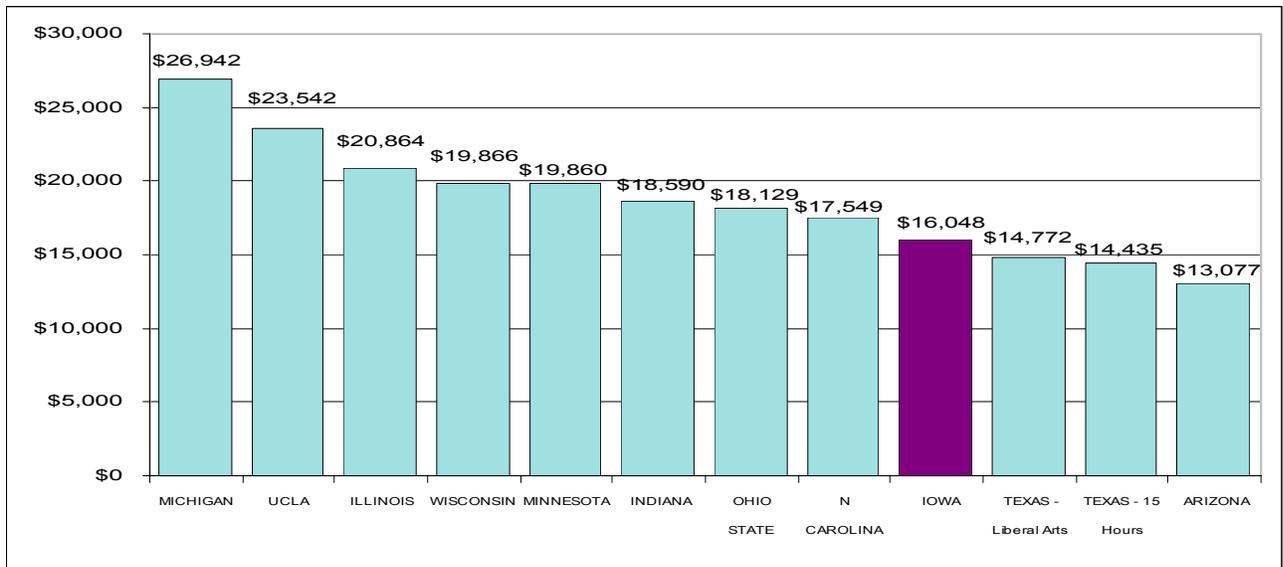
SUI and ISU have both dropped one position within the group since the 2003-2004 academic year. The University of Northern Iowa remains in the same relative position within its peer group.

Some of the peer institutions have established two levels of tuition – one for new students and one for continuing students. New students at six of the peer institutions pay higher tuition. Two peer institutions have differential tuition for upper division that is higher than lower division. The tables on the next page reflect the cost to a new student or the average of upper division and lower division tuition and fees.

Peer Group Comparisons of 2004-05 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees



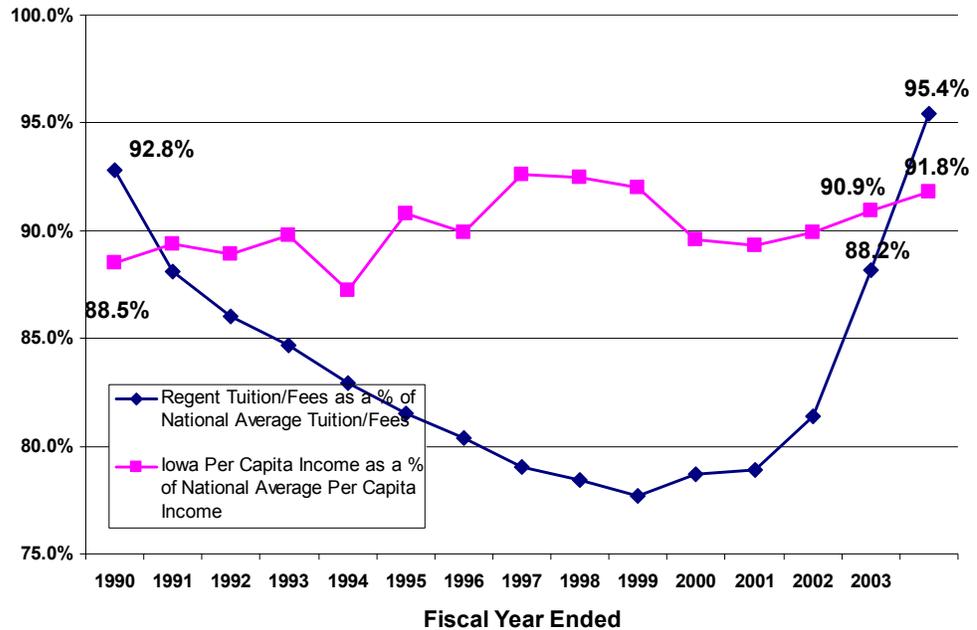
Peer Group Comparisons of 2004-05 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Fees



Accessibility

Percentages of National Averages

The following chart shows the Regent tuition and fees as a percent of the national average of tuition and fees compared to the Iowa per capita income as a percent of the national average.



Sources: Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, State Tuition and Fee Rates, December 2003 and US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 2004.

Iowa's per capita income of \$29,043 in 2003-2004, as published by the US Department of Commerce, was 91.8% of the national average of \$31,632. Regent average tuition and fees of \$4,979 for 2003-2004 were 95.4% of the national average of \$5,218.

Iowa's per capita income percentage of the national average has been higher than the percentage for tuition and fees for many years. The recent tuition increases have caused Regent tuition and fees as a percent of the national average to surpass Iowa per capita income as a percent of the national average.

State Comparisons

The table below lists the ten states represented in the Regent universities peer comparison groups, along with other states contiguous to Iowa, and shows:

- Average public university resident undergraduate tuition and fees charged in each state as a percentage of each state's per capita personal income, comparing the relative amount of income paid toward tuition.
- Tuition and fees ranking within the United States, with one being the highest tuition and 50 being the lowest.
- Per Capita Income ranking within the United States with one being the highest per capita income and 50 being the lowest.

	Tuition and Fees as % of Per Capita Income		Tuition and Fees Ranking	Per Capita Income Ranking
	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2003-04</u>
	IOWA	14.7%	17.1%	24
Arizona*	9.8%	13.4%	43	38
California	11.6%	15.6%	21	9
Illinois	20.3%	20.8%	8	10
Indiana	19.0%	20.0%	19	35
Michigan	25.1%	26.2%	4	24
Minnesota	18.8%	20.7%	7	7
Missouri	19.5%	22.4%	11	30
Nebraska	14.1%	15.5%	26	21
North Carolina*	13.9%	14.4%	36	37
Ohio	18.7%	20.5%	13	25
South Dakota	14.4%	14.4%	31	31
Texas	18.4%	19.5%	20	28
Wisconsin	14.7%	16.6%	22	20
Average of above excluding Iowa	16.8%	18.5%		
NATIONAL AVERAGE	15.2%	16.5%		

Sources: Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, Tuition and Fee Rates, A National Comparison, December 2003 and US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 2004.

Regent tuition and fees as a percentage of Iowa per capita personal income is less than the average of the peer group states and other Midwestern states. Iowans are paying less of their income toward tuition than other peer and Midwestern states. However, in 2003-2004 Iowa surpassed the national average.

Student Financial Aid

The universities, during recent years, have expended significant effort to increase student financial aid from institutional and private sources. These efforts help to ensure affordability and support access.

All students who apply for need-based financial assistance must use the Free Application for Federal Student Assistance (FAFSA). The institutions, through a combination of grants/scholarships, loans, and employment, address each student's needs individually.

Regent Tuition
Set-Aside Policy

To accomplish the Board's priority of ensuring high-quality educational opportunities for all students, a mix of need-based aid and merit based aid from the tuition set-aside is necessary. It is essential that the universities attract quality students as well as provide affordable higher education.

The Board's tuition policy requires a minimum 15% of gross tuition revenues be set aside for student financial aid.

The following table shows the planned student aid that is set-aside from tuition in the FY 2005 budgets. All of the universities have exceeded the minimum requirement.

	FY 2005 Budget Information		
	Tuition Revenues	Student Aid Set-aside	Student Aid as % of Tuition
SUI	\$206,271,000	\$35,422,000	17.2%
ISU	161,719,009	35,979,748	22.2%
UNI	58,000,000	10,450,000	18.0%

Δ

The following table shows the FY 2004 student aid set-aside by institution for residents and nonresidents and the percentage that is merit and need-based. In many cases, a student who receives merit-based financial assistance could have also qualified for need-based aid. The universities have provided the percentage of merit-based aid awarded to students who demonstrate need: 43% at SUI, 50.8% at ISU, and 50.1% at UNI.

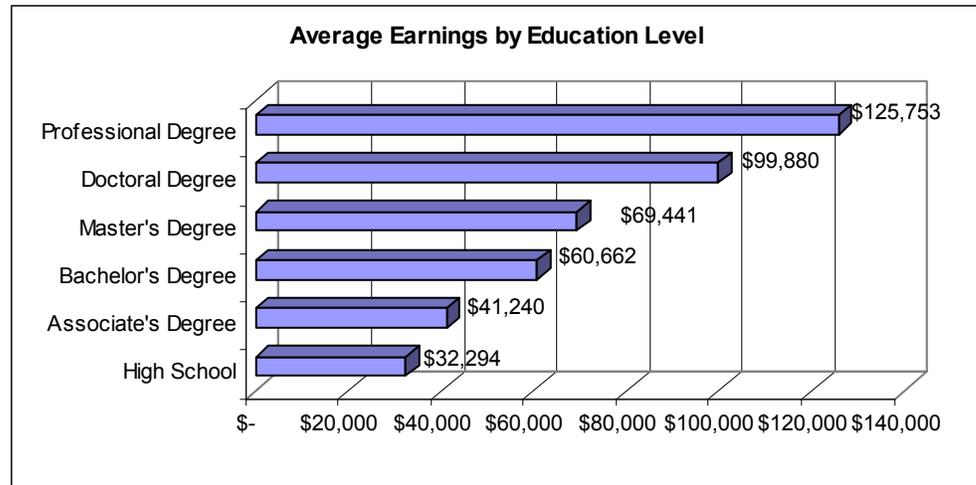
FY 2004 Tuition Set-Aside Student Financial Aid			
	Resident	Nonresident	Total
University of Iowa			
Total Tuition Set-Aside (all students)	\$18,145,378	\$14,908,422	\$33,053,800
Undergraduate Tuition Set-Aside	\$10,751,913	\$7,687,064	\$18,438,977
% by Residence	58.3%	41.7%	55.8%
Need-Based Aid	\$8,448,330	\$4,214,966	\$12,663,296
% by Residence and Need	45.8%	22.9%	68.7%
Merit-Based Aid	\$2,303,583	\$3,472,098	\$5,775,681
% by Residence and Merit	12.5%	18.8%	31.3%
Iowa State University			
Total Tuition Set-Aside (all students)	\$13,470,805	\$20,871,277	\$34,342,082
Undergraduate Tuition Set-Aside	\$11,480,737	\$14,859,847	\$26,340,584
% by Residence	43.6%	56.4%	76.7%
Need-Based Aid	\$7,339,345	\$4,616,729	\$11,956,074
% by Residence and Need	27.9%	17.5%	45.4%
Merit-Based Aid	\$4,141,392	\$10,243,118	\$14,384,510
% by Residence and Merit	15.7%	38.9%	54.6%
University of Northern Iowa			
Total Tuition Set-Aside (all students)	\$6,064,393	\$4,035,607	\$10,100,000
Undergraduate Tuition Set-Aside	\$5,393,491	\$3,112,564	\$8,506,055
% by Residence	63.4%	36.6%	84.2%
Need-Based Aid	\$1,898,562	\$1,481,705	\$3,380,267
% by Residence and Need	22.3%	17.4%	39.7%
Merit-Based Aid	\$3,495,429	\$1,630,359	\$5,125,788
% by Residence and Merit	41.1%	19.2%	60.3%

Return on Investment

Value of a College Education

The value of education can be measured in many ways. Unquestionably, higher education improves the quality of life, increases individual opportunities, and provides numerous benefits for the individual student and society.

With each additional level of education, the average salary an individual can earn increases significantly. The following table demonstrates the economic benefits of higher education using 2002 data from the United States Census Bureau.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Surveys, Earnings in 2002, June 2004.

"Education Pays 2004 – The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by Sandy Baum and Kathleen Payea, was released by the College Board on October 19, 2004.

In a summary of the benefits of higher education, the authors indicate that in addition to the personal benefits of a college degree, i.e. higher lifetime earnings, there are societal benefits as well. Statistics show that those with a college degree are more likely to do volunteer work, vote, donate blood, have lower incarceration rates, depend less on social welfare programs, and have a more positive outlook for personal health issues.

In observing trends for future generations, the report ascertains that young children of college graduates have higher cognitive skills, higher persistence for tasks, and years later are more likely to go to college themselves. Comparisons were made between participation in higher education and math test scores, academic achievement, family income, and between racial/ethnic groups.

Graduation, enrollment, and degree completion rates vary across the states. The two-year and four-year college completion rates range from 10 percent in New Mexico and Nevada to 30 percent in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and **Iowa**.

GRADUATE / PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS TUITION PROPOSALS

Executive Summary:

The Board's new tuition policy eliminated surcharges and established base tuition for graduate and professional programs. Tuition surcharges previously represented earmarked amounts for specific colleges and purposes. Students enrolled in specific colleges paid the surcharge in addition to the university's base graduate tuition and receive the benefits of additional resources. Base tuition and base tuition increases are not earmarked for special academic units but are part of the overall general university fund budgeting process.

There will no longer be surcharges. Rather, the Board will consider proposals by the universities for market-based tuition and fees. The following table represents the universities requests for increases greater than HEPI. The only change in the amount from what was presented to the Board in November is the MBA Resident and Nonresident proposals per Board request. Additional supporting information is provided for the Dentistry and Law programs as requested.

	<u>Actual 2004-05</u>	<u>Proposed 2005-06</u>	<u>Dollar Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
<u>University of Iowa</u>				
MBA Resident (entering fall 2005)Δ	\$10,500	\$11,970	\$1,470	14.0%
MBA Nonresident (entering fall 2005) Δ	19,262	21,960	2,698	14.0%
Dentistry Resident (entering fall 2005)	17,385	20,080	2,695	15.5%
Dentistry nonresident (entering fall 2005)	32,800	36,112	3,312	10.1%
Law Resident	11,510	12,320	810	7.0%
Law Nonresident	25,718	27,098	1,380	5.4%
<u>Iowa State University</u>				
Veterinary Medicine Resident	10,300	11,948	1,648	16.0%
Veterinary Medicine Nonresident	27,262	30,533	3,271	12.0%

The following justifications are presented as provided by the University.

MBA Δ

Proposal

The Henry B. Tippie College of Business requests approval of a 14% tuition charge for resident and non-resident students enrolled in the full-time MBA Program beginning with those entering the program in the fall of 2005. The tuition increase will not be applied to students enrolled in the program prior to fall 2005.

Overview

The College's full-time MBA program is nationally recognized as one of the top programs in the country. A world-class MBA program should improve students' professional and personal lives intellectually, practically, and ethically. In order to meet these objectives, the Tippie School must provide an integrated program of high quality academic offerings, practical experiential business applications, and professional development.

This funding will allow the Tippie School of Management to implement a substantial curriculum revision that builds on our high quality academic training and adds dedicated professional development and integrated experiential learning opportunities. These additions have been cited by recruiters as important to MBA skill development and graduate marketability.

Uses of Tuition Funds

Specifically, the additional tuition is required to launch significant modifications required by the new full-time MBA curriculum. The additional tuition will generate approximately \$190,000, net of student financial aid, on an annual basis when all students are subject to the additional tuition. Approximately 70% of the additional tuition needed will be generated by non-resident tuition, the remaining 30% by resident tuition. (Note: the full-time MBA program is a 2-year program with approximately 75 students entering per year.) Funds will be allocated to the following major curricular initiatives:

1. Development and delivery of skill-building professional development experiences in areas including business communication, ethical and moral direction, competitive preparation, team management, and community involvement.
2. Development and faculty oversight of applied learning opportunities in consulting, marketing, finance, and operations.

MBA recruiters seek graduates with exceptional technical and problem solving skills. Our existing curriculum develops these needed skills well. Recently, employers have cited a growing need for students to have better communication skills, “people” skills, and applied problem solving skills learned by means of experiential activities. Funding would allow the development and implementation of offerings that provide skill development in these areas.

Comparative Tuition and Fees

An analysis of Big-10 MBA programs indicates that University of Iowa full-time MBA tuition and fees are currently the lowest in the Big-10 for nonresidents and second lowest in the Big-10 for residents. Even with the proposed increase, tuition and fees for the full-time MBA program will remain the lowest for nonresidents and second lowest for residents.

	2004-05 MBA Tuition & Fees Big-10 Publics	
	Resident	Non-Resident
Michigan	29,961	34,961
Minnesota	22,072	30,452
Illinois	17,218	24,718
Michigan State	17,012	23,512
Ohio State	15,555	27,438
Penn State	14,948	25,244
Indiana	13,775	26,844
Purdue	13,372	26,488
IOWA	11,194	19,956
Wisconsin	9,776	25,214

The following table represents the tuition and fees for the Board-approved peer institutions. The University of Iowa is the third lowest for residents and the second lowest for nonresidents.

	2004-05 MBA Tuition & Fees AAU Public Institutions	
	Resident	Non-Resident
Michigan	29,961	34,961
Minnesota	22,072	30,452
UCLA	21,584	33,829
North Carolina	17,713	33,137
Illinois	17,218	24,718
Ohio State	15,555	27,438
Arizona	13,847	22,827
Indiana	13,775	26,844
IOWA	11,194	19,956
Wisconsin	9,776	25,214
Texas	6,997	19,597

Justification / Additional Information Δ

The College recommends a \$2,000 (two thousand dollar) increase for in-state and out-of-state students. The percentage increase is thus lower for out-of-state students. Our rationale includes:

1. Out-of-state tuition is in the range for out-of-state students for peer state institutions and approaches the tuition for private institutions, and
2. The College seeks quality and diversity in our relatively small (about 18 students) out-of-state annual student contingent. While out-of-state students make up a relatively small percentage (about 25%) of our students, we would be an importantly different kind of school without these students. We need to remain competitive for the very best of this cohort. Out-of-state students add quality (average GPA is over a 3.8) and diversity since Iowa has a small minority population. Some states (Minnesota for example) allow in-state tuition for out-of-state students after one year of dental school.

It may not be possible to prove the decisive factors in a student's decision in choosing a dental school, but it seems logical that cost will play a major role. From many perspectives, Iowa is in the top tier of dental schools, and we believe we offer a great value for the cost. We hope to keep ours a top school for students from Iowa and outside and see our small out-of-state contingent as important in doing so. We hope this can be resolved and hope this issue will not endanger the overall tuition supplement proposal.

Academic Program

The College of Dentistry at the University of Iowa offers one of the finest dental education programs in the world. The college is in the top rank by almost any measure. The Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.) is a four-year degree program. For the first two years, course work integrates the basic sciences with preclinical and clinical disciplines. The second year includes additional patient-treatment experiences in the dental clinics. Third-year students rotate through a series of eight clinical disciplines. Fourth-year students are involved in the delivery of comprehensive dental care that simulates private dental practice. The D.D.S. program prepares professionals to serve the oral health needs of the citizens of Iowa and of the nation. No further residency training or education is required.

Proposal

The College proposes a new \$2,000 tuition charge for first year dental students entering in the fall of 2005. This increase is not expected to impact enrollment. The new resident tuition will remain near the median of our peers.

Current Tuition

	2004-05 <u>Resident Tuition</u>	2004-05 <u>Non-resident</u>
<u>Tuition</u>		
Enrolled 2002 and 2003	\$16,384	\$31,800
Enrolled 2004	\$17,384	\$32,800

Additional Revenue

(When fully applied to all entering classes – entering classes of 2005 through 2008)

Proposed Addition	\$2,000
<u>Number of Students</u>	<u>304</u>
Total Revenue	\$608,000

Uses of New Revenue

Faculty recruitment and retention, curriculum changes, technological needs and an aging facility require additional funding to maintain the excellent reputation of the College. The following briefly describes the need for these funds.

1. Problem-Based Learning (PBL) has recently been incorporated into the dental curriculum to enhance critical thinking. PBL is characterized by being case-centered and small group oriented. The goal is for students to apply basic didactic information they have recently learned to patient cases. The College recognizes the need to have faculty members with expertise to develop and lead this very important part of the curriculum.

2. Requirements for enhancement in teaching in the area of Oral Maxillofacial Radiology and the national move to digital imaging require the addition of a faculty member who is board certified or eligible in this field. As this technology makes rapid advances, students must be kept current to ensure they are prepared as they graduate to treat patients.

3. Dental education requires students to perform irreversible procedures for patients. Students have no residency requirement upon graduation, allowing them to go directly into practice. It is imperative that students are closely supervised so they receive a quality education while ensuring the safety of the patient. The College is in need of additional faculty lines to improve the faculty to student ratio in the clinical disciplines.

4. Faculty recruitment and retention has and will continue to be a challenge. In the last few months, five faculty have left for other opportunities, another five have announced retirement and one faculty tragically lost his battle with heart disease. These eleven openings represent ten percent of the College's faculty complement. Nationally, academic dentistry is facing a critical shortage of dental scholars. This is in part due to the attractive financial potential that private practice allows and the resultant rising chasm between private remuneration and academic salaries. This, coupled with the recent cuts in state support, has not allowed the College to provide salary increases to even remotely keep pace with private sector advances. The College needs a recurring stream of funding to facilitate faculty recruitment and retention.

5. Finally, the Dental Science Building was built 31 years ago. While it is structurally sound, the teaching clinics are becoming dated and in need of significant upgrading. In addition, it will be necessary to incorporate new technology chairside.

Amount	Category	Description
\$97,280	Student Aid	Set Aside for Student Financial Aid
\$410,720	Faculty Salaries	Support for PBL, Radiology, Procedurally intense areas, Recruitment and Retention Pool
\$100,000	General Expense	Teaching Clinic Updates
\$608,000	Total	

Peer Data

Tuition and Mandatory Fee Comparisons – 2004-05 Academic Year

	Resident Tuition & Fees	Non-resident Tuition & Fees
UCLA	20,488	32,733
Illinois	18,558	47,544
Indiana	18,112	40,642
IOWA	18,080	33,494
Michigan	20,139	34,325
Minnesota	19,228	31,258
North Carolina	10,932	29,614
Ohio State	18,405	42,807

Justification / Additional Information Δ

At its meeting last week the Board of Regents tentatively approved the College of Law's FY06 supplemental tuition proposal. The Board asked, however, why the College of Law, like other units on campus, proposed to increase tuition and fees by a lower percentage for nonresident students than for residents. We responded that this has been done routinely for many years in order to avoid pricing ourselves out of the market for the best nonresident students, who are important to the quality and reputation of the law school. The Board was interested in seeing evidence in support of that claim.

Many factors affect a student's decision about where to attend law school. Undoubtedly the level of tuition is one of them. It would be impossible to measure with precision the marginal effect of higher tuition and fees on an admitted student's decision whether to enroll in a given law school. We believe, however, that the following facts strongly support the proposal of the College of Law for FY06 tuition and fees.

The College of Law offers excellent value for the tuition and fees it charges, particularly given its place among the top tier of law schools in the U.S. Our tuition for Iowa residents has traditionally been at or below the median of our peer group. It is important to keep resident tuition low in order to provide Iowa students and their families with high quality, affordable legal education.

As is true for other state law schools, our nonresident tuition is substantially higher. It should be, of course, given the contribution of general education funds to support the College of Law. For two reasons, however, it is important that nonresident tuition be kept within reasonable bounds.

First, as a matter of equity, the margin between resident and nonresident tuition should not become too great. Iowa is the only law school in our peer group whose FY05 nonresident tuition is more than double its resident tuition. Widening the gap still farther risks creating an impression, among nonresident applicants and others, that we are taking unfair advantage of our nonresidents. In addition, on the basis of the dollar amount of nonresident tuition, we are concerned about losing our competitive edge in the market for high quality, nonresident students.

These students are vital for both the reputation of the school and the quality of the educational experience we provide. Not only do their ranks include many of our brightest students, but they bring into our community individuals from a wide range of backgrounds and experience that enrich our community.

Evidence that our nonresident tuition rates are at or near the margin is found in the nonresident tuition levels of our peer schools. Iowa is generally at or below the median of our peer group – a place we need to continue to occupy.

The tuition-setting decisions of the peer group almost uniformly reflect the same pattern as ours: when tuition and fees are raised, the percentage increase is greater for residents than for non-resident students. This data strongly supports the conclusion that the market for nonresident students is price sensitive at current margins. Were Iowa to apply tuition and fee increases, equal in percentage terms, to residents and non-residents, we would quickly find ourselves in a seriously non-competitive posture.

Students have expressed support for the additions for computing and student support discussed in the request. They also understand the reasons for distinguishing between resident and nonresident students. They do, however, seem to have some concerns about becoming noncompetitive for our nonresident students.

Academic Program

The College of Law offers a three-year academic program for students seeking a Juris Doctorate (J.D.) degree. In the first year students complete a set of required courses which explore fundamental legal concepts. During the year students are under close supervision of full-time faculty and learn how to analyze facts, construct legal arguments, conduct research, and perform a variety of legal writing tasks. For the second and third years students plan their own course of study from many specialties within the legal profession. During these two years students may follow professional interests and focus on a particular specialization, write for one or more student-edited law journals, pursue joint degrees in law-related graduate programs, or obtain a wide exposure to the legal landscape. In addition to the J.D. degree, the College of Law offers an LL.M. degree with a focus on international and comparative law.

Each year the College of Law admits about 15 students to pursue studies in international and comparative law leading to the LL.M. degree.

Proposal

The College proposes an additional tuition charge of \$350 for all resident and non-residents students. The net revenues derived from the additional tuition would be applied to initiatives within the College's strategic plan, programs that will directly benefit law students by improving the intensity and quality of the educational services and professional opportunities available to them.

Current Tuition (mandatory fees not included in these figures)

2004-05	2004-05
<u>Resident Tuition</u>	<u>Non-resident Tuition</u>
\$11,510	\$25,718

Uses of New Revenue

Additional Recurring Funding for Writing Center

The Writing Resource Center is one of the College's most ambitious and innovative student support services. The Center provides a full-time staff of professional writing instructors to work individually with students in the full range of writing projects undertaken by law students during their three years of legal study. Over 80% of the students avail themselves of the Center's service at some point during their law school careers. The Center has recurring funding to support only 2/3 of its regular staff, who are typically graduate assistants pursuing MA's in English or MFA's in the Writer's Workshop. This funding was originally scheduled to take effect as part of the FY 2005 additional tuition allocation, but budget reductions required a reallocation away from the intended purpose to other higher priority student needs. The cost to provide additional permanent funding for essential Writing Center staff is estimated at \$60,000.

Increased Funding for Law Research Assistant Positions

The College employs a large number of 2nd and 3rd year law students as RA's to assist the faculty in their research and to supervise lawyer skill-training exercises in student-run co-curricular programs. The total annual payroll cost of this student work force is around \$300,000. These positions traditionally have been funded on a year-to-year basis through reallocation of unused faculty and P&S salary funds. Because of budget reductions, these funding sources no longer exist, so this new funding will be allocated to create additional recurring support for these student RA positions. A start was made in this funding in FY 2004 when \$50,000 in additional tuition earnings was allocated for this purpose. Estimated cost to expand this recurring funding is \$75,000.

New Funding for Support Staff Student Co-Curricular Programs

This new funding will provide a full-time clerk/secretary to serve the credit-granting student co-curricular programs that currently have no secretarial support, as well as meet the occasional secretarial needs of other student organizations. Two major co-curricular programs have half time secretaries to support their academic work, but three other similar programs do not have such support, and none of the College's fifteen extra-curricular organizations have any secretarial support. It is proposed to provide recurring funding for a half time Secretary II position to provide this needed secretarial support. This project was a proposed use of funds from additional FY 2004 tuition, but was not funded because budget reductions required the funds to be reallocated to support higher student-related priorities. Estimated cost is \$40,000.

New Permanent Funding for Student Computers

The College's seven student-run co-curricular programs and fifteen extracurricular organizations require a substantial amount of reliable computer equipment (word processors, scanners and printers) to perform their functions properly. The useful life of this hardware in student use is three years. This allocation of recurring funding will create a steady source of funds to acquire and replace computer equipment needed to support student programs. Estimated cost is \$25,000 per year.

Amount	Category	Description
\$40,000	Student Aid	Set Aside for Student Financial Aid
\$60,000	P&S Salaries	Writing Center staff
\$75,000	Graduate Assistant Salaries	Research Assistant Positions
\$40,000	P&S or Merit Salaries	Staff Support Co-curricular Programs
\$25,000	General Expense	Student Computing
\$240,000	Total	

Peer Data

Tuition and Mandatory Fee Comparisons – 2004-05 Academic Year

	Resident	Non-resident
	Tuition & Fees	Tuition & Fees
Arizona	12,597	21,577
UCLA	20,923	33,168
Illinois	15,926	28,262
Indiana	13,146	25,975
IOWA	12,348	26,556
Michigan	28,137	33,137
Minnesota	18,448	28,542
North Carolina	11,119	23,037
Ohio State	14,405	27,237
Texas	12,523	23,731
Wisconsin	10,734	26,952

The following justifications were provided by Iowa State University.

Veterinary
Medicine

Proposal:

The College of Veterinary Medicine requests an alternative to the HEPI-based tuition increase for resident and non-resident veterinary students. The College proposes a 12% per year addition to the HEPI-based tuition increase for resident veterinary students for the period FY06 through FY09. For non-resident students, an 8% addition to the HEPI-based increase is proposed for FY06-FY07 and a 5% addition to the HEPI-based tuition increase is proposed for FY08-FY09. The tuition generated with HEPI-based rate increases is expected to generate \$1,480,030 and the revenue from the addition to the HEPI increase is expected to generate \$2,957,376. (See attachment A) At least 15% of gross tuition revenue generated by CVM students will be set aside for student financial aid.

Background:

The Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM) is the oldest public college of veterinary medicine in the United States. It has an illustrious history and many accomplishments including:

- educating some of the finest practicing veterinarians in the country,
- making significant research contributions that have led to the eradication of devastating diseases that threatened livestock and the agriculture economy, and
- providing service to the citizens of Iowa (and beyond) through its nationally renowned veterinary diagnostic lab and veterinary teaching hospital.

The College has been highly regarded for its ability to produce graduates and faculty that matriculated to other veterinary schools, “seeding” them with high quality faculty and administrators.

A recent US News and World Report published results of a survey that ranked 20 of the nation’s 27 veterinary schools. The College of Veterinary Medicine ranked 17 out of those 20 schools. The facilities are old, out-dated and in need of renovation and attracting high-quality faculty is becoming more challenging. We are perceived by many as a sound school that will provide an adequate veterinary education at a “bargain basement price”. These are not the attributes and perceptions that will elevate our college to the top tier of veterinary institutions. To better meet the demands of modern veterinary education and change those perceptions additional resources are needed. State appropriations will not be adequate to address these changes. This tuition enhancement proposal will assist our college to improve our national ranking to the top ten within 5 years.

Justification:

The addition to the HEPI-based tuition increase is proposed to address several issues within the College of Veterinary Medicine:

- Deficiencies in teaching and learning facilities recently cited in the American Veterinary Medical Association accreditation report that are beyond the scope of the current capital project.
- Curriculum enhancements required to meet the demands of modern veterinary education, including enhanced technology-based instruction and greater field experience
- Additional numbers of faculty, particularly board-certified veterinary specialists
- Modern equipment to support the teaching and research activities of the faculty and students

The College of Veterinary Medicine was recently placed on limited accreditation by the Council of Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The AVMA cited deficiencies in the facilities for the teaching hospital and diagnostic lab and several key academic departments. Some of the most serious deficiencies in facilities will be addressed with a major project for renovation and addition for the teaching hospital and diagnostic lab. However, that project will do little to correct other facility needs for the College, including contemporary learning environments. In addition, the veterinary complex is unique in that it is a stand-alone unit separate from the main campus and thus must provide students with adequate study/learning space. Currently, there is inadequate space to meet these challenges

The college is currently providing a traditional curriculum sufficient to meet the minimum standards for AVMA accreditation. Additional resources would expand the College's ability to develop the contemporary curriculum required of a premier institution. In order to be competitive for educational and employment opportunities upon graduation, our students must perform well on national examinations. The North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE) is a national benchmark for U.S. veterinary schools and colleges. A higher than expected percentage of our students do not pass the NAVLE. It is anticipated that the enhancement of our teaching programs will better prepare our students for the NAVLE with the expected outcome to be 100% of our students passing.

The continually changing profession requires state-of-the-art information technology facilities, equipment and support personnel to improve the curriculum. Currently the college is positioned to make major educational advances by developing computer simulations for veterinary students. These instruments can be used for teaching and also be modified for use as assessment tools.

Another improvement needed to the curriculum is better exposure to clinical cases for students. This is particularly critical for us in the area of production animal medicine. Because of our location and biosecurity issues, very few food animals are brought to the veterinary teaching hospital. Even though students have the opportunity to work with livestock herds in the College of Agriculture's Department of Animal Science, there are few non-university opportunities for exposing students to production animal cases in the immediate geographic area. The College must begin to explore satellite facilities located near high concentrations of livestock. Several industry groups are willing to partner with us in this educational process but we need additional staffing, facilities, housing, information technology and current expenses to realize this opportunity.

Not only must we maintain quality in traditional areas, we must enhance our efforts in various medical and surgical specialties, public health, biosecurity, food safety, exotic animal medicine, food supply veterinary medicine, zoonotic diseases, information technology and management information systems, and epidemiology. The recent accreditation report commented on the insufficient number of faculty positions in clinical disciplines to address teaching needs. Like other colleges of veterinary medicine, ISU also has an increased demand for faculty members who are board-certified veterinary specialists and there are specific needs for increased faculty to integrate cellular and molecular biology into the curriculum.

There is an urgent need for modern equipment in the college and particularly the teaching hospital. A few examples will illustrate the need. The dissection tables in veterinary anatomy were purchased in 1971. The large animal surgery table in the teaching hospital is over 50 years old and was moved from the Stange Clinic on main campus to the present site. The equine surgery induction areas are hazardous and antiquated and the surgical facilities are minimally adequate. Although improvements have been made in imaging equipment, ISU-CVM is considerably behind many of its sister institutions with respect to available imaging equipment. This equipment is very expensive with single items costing anywhere from \$100,000 to over \$1 million. Similar arguments can be made for other modern diagnostic equipment in the veterinary teaching hospital.

Student Acceptance of a Tuition Increase:

The proposed tuition increase should not affect the College's ability to recruit veterinary students. This past year the college received 85 qualified applications for 65 resident positions and 416 qualified applications for 40 non-resident seats. According to the AAVMC comparative data survey, ISU-CVM tuition rates have been in the lower one-third of all veterinary colleges for the past five years (See attachment B). For FY05, resident tuition and fee rates for Veterinary Colleges in the Midwest including Universities of Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri range from \$14,420 to \$16,740. In comparison, FY05 resident tuition and fees at Iowa State's College of Veterinary Medicine are only \$10,986. These colleges have steadily increased tuition rates over the past five years and there is no indication this trend will change. By FY09, it is expected that our tuition rates will be comparable to the rates of our peer institutions.

Additionally, ISU-CVM ranks second from the bottom among the peer 11 institutions in terms of the mean level of student indebtedness (\$62,088 for 2004). This level of indebtedness ranges from \$8,000 to \$16,000 less than that of students at sister institutions in immediately surrounding states. Starting salaries and projected lifetime income of veterinarians help justify increasing investment in veterinary education. In summary, even with the proposed tuition increases, the proposed ISU-CVM tuition rates would remain competitive.

The college administration has already begun efforts to involve students in discussion of tuition increases. Periodic brown bag lunches and focus group sessions are being held to explain how tuition increases will enhance the quality of the veterinary education that students receive. To date, students have not voiced major concerns and we will continue to seek their input.

Expected Outcomes

Increased tuition revenues would result in the following outcomes:

- Improved quality of veterinary education, research and service that will enhance Iowa's competitiveness in our global society.
- Improved national ranking of the college to the top 10 in 5 years.
- Enhanced quality of a contemporary veterinary curriculum
- Modernize student learning environments and student areas
- Attract and retain high quality faculty
- Improved college assessment programs
- Goal – 100% pass rate on NAVLE
- Increased opportunities for CVM graduates

Projected Uses of Tuition Revenue

Increased tuition revenue to CVM would be allocated to the following identified areas:

- Faculty positions
- Renovation of Classrooms and Student Learning Areas
- Improved IT Services including Software and Clinic Simulations for Student Training
- Equipment for Educational Purposes including Educational Models, Imaging and Diagnostic Equipment
- Satellite Learning Sites (Production Medicine Herd Health & Shelter Medicine)

MANDATORY FEES

Executive Summary:

Mandatory fees provide a distinct resource to respond to the specific needs of students. The following table shows the proposed mandatory fees and the increases in the fees for the 2005-06 academic year at the Regent universities.

		Mandatory Fees				
Summary		Actual	Initial	Revised	Dollar	Percentage
		<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	SUI*	\$694	\$759	\$722	\$28	4.0%
	ISU*	724	744	744	20	2.8%
Δ	UNI**	685	776	712	27	3.9%

* Computer fees vary by program at SUI and ISU.

** Includes final year of redirection of designated tuition to mandatory fees.

The initial proposals resulted in increases greater than inflation at the University of Iowa and the University of Northern Iowa. The Board Office asked the universities to revise the requests so that the total tuition and mandatory fees would align with the Board's transformational plan and increase for undergraduate resident students only by the 4% HEPI amount.

Δ If the Regent institutions do not receive increased appropriations of \$40 million as requested, the Regent universities will be able to submit additional requests for tuition and fees at a later date.

The following table shows a five year history and the current proposal of mandatory fees and designated tuition for undergraduate students.

Mandatory Fees											Designated Tuition			
YEAR	Computer	Health	Health Facility	Student Activities	Student Services	Student Union	Consolidated Health	Building	Career Services	Total All Mandatory Fees	Student Activities	Student Services	Building	Desig. Total
SUI														
2000-01	110	102	10	35	41	-	-	-	-	298	-	20.00	81.64	101.64
2001-02	135	107	10	35	41	58	20	-	-	406	-	-	87.64	87.64
2002-03	180	142	10	37	49	81	-	-	-	499	-	-	89.04	89.04
2003-04	188	159	10	39	51	85	-	119	-	651	-	-	-	-
2004-05	206	166	10	51	53	89	-	119	-	694	-	-	-	-
2005-06*	215	172	10	53	55	92	-	119	6	722	-	-	-	-
ISU														
2000-01	108	102	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	55.28	158.00	67.96	281.24
2001-02	144	110	16	56	-	-	-	-	-	326	-	167.00	75.22	242.22
2002-03	180	130	16	57	35	-	-	-	-	418	-	174.64	75.22	249.86
2003-04	188	160	16	57	159	-	-	106	-	686	-	-	-	-
2004-05	196	170	16	57	179	-	-	106	-	724	-	-	-	-
2005-06*	204	170	16	60	188	-	-	106	-	744	-	-	-	-
UNI														
2000-01	122	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	100.10	-	87.30	187.40
2001-02	126	106	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	324	94.00	-	53.30	147.30
2002-03	140	112	-	-	173.50	-	-	-	-	425.50	76.90	-	90.30	167.20
2003-04	150	116	26	-	102	-	-	180	-	574	-	-	90.00	90.00
2004-05	165	124	26	-	190	-	-	180	-	685	-	-	-	-
2005-06*Δ	116	144	32	-	222	-	-	198	-	712	-	-	-	-

* PROPOSED

SUI The University of Iowa's proposal for the 2005-06 academic year includes an overall increase of 4.0% and:

an overall increase of 4.0% and:

- Two new fees:
 - Computer Fee – Pharmacy of \$488 which represents an increase of \$282 (136.9%) over the basic computer fee.
 - Career Services Fee of \$6 for undergraduate students only. Currently, the University has a variety of miscellaneous fees for career services that will remain intact. (See page 50 for listing) The University proposes that the full career services fee of \$70 be implemented over a three-year period.
- Sizeable increases in computer fees for:
 - Law students of \$40 (11.4%)
 - Public Health MS and PhD students of \$177 (52.4%).
- Inflationary increases for the general computer, health, student activities, student services, student union fees, and computer fees for business undergraduate and engineering students.
- No increase in the health facility and building fees.

In September 2004, the Board received the report on the Master Plan for Student Services which includes improvements to the Iowa Memorial Union, construction of an East Campus Recreational Facility and Improvements to the Field House (Agenda Item 18, page 18). The Board had previously granted the University permission to proceed with Improvements to the Memorial Union. The Board will receive the Master Plan report and is being asked to approve the Phase I program statement at the November meeting. The building fee for the Phase I improvements has been previously approved by the Board. Based upon information provided to the Board in September, building fees for the Phase II Memorial Union improvements and other student services projects are projected to increase by \$33 in 2006-07, \$28 in 2007-08, \$40 in 2008-09, and a \$66 in 2009-10.

ISU

Iowa State University's proposal for the 2005-06 academic year includes an overall increase of 2.8% and:

- Modest increases in:
 - Student Activities fee increase of \$3 (5.3%) to meet increased requests to support student activities.
 - Student services fee increase of \$9 (5.0%) including the CyRide bus and Recreation Services.
- Inflationary increases for all computer fees.
- No increase in the health, health facility, or building fees.

UNI Δ

The University of Northern Iowa's proposal for the 2005-06 academic year includes:

- A decrease of \$49 (29.7%) in the computer fee from \$165 to \$116. The proposal presented in November maintained the \$165 fee.
- Increases in:
 - Health fee of \$20 (16.1%) from \$124 to \$144. The proposal presented in November increased the fee by \$4.
 - Health Facility Fee of \$6 (23.1%) from \$26 to \$32 which is the same as presented in November.
 - Student Services fee of \$32 (16.8%) from \$190 to \$222. The proposal presented in November maintained the \$190 fee.
 - Building Fee of \$18 (10.0%) from \$180 to \$198 which is the same as presented in November.

The University is facing challenges due to lower enrollment and the change in methodology for collecting fees from designated tuition to mandatory fees which have negatively impacted revenues. Therefore, the increases in the health facility fee and the building fee are necessary to meet the coverage required by bond covenants.

Background:

Mandatory Fees
History

During the early 1990's, the Regents approved three types of mandatory fees, which were in addition to tuition - health fees, computer fees, and health facility fees. Mandatory fees provide a distinct resource to respond to the specific needs of students.

The student health fee was approved for FY 1991, after several months of study. This fee eliminated the existing voluntary health fee and created a mandatory student health fee to benefit all students.

The computer fee was initiated in the fall of 1990 for FY 1992. The institutions were charging numerous, miscellaneous computer fees for courses/programs. The Board consolidated these miscellaneous computer fees into a comprehensive fee to improve computer education and access for all students.

The health facility fee, initiated at ISU for FY 1994, applied the fee to debt service obligations on a bond sale that funded the relocation and improvements of facilities for the Student Health Service. This was followed by fees to support improvements to student health facilities.

Student Fee
Committee

During the 1992 General Assembly, legislation was enacted giving students the authority to participate in the allocation decisions for student fees. Per Iowa Code §262.34B, a student fee committee at each university, composed of five students and five university employees, is required to make recommendations for the student fee allocations to the university president by April 15 for the subsequent academic year. The university president then makes a recommendation to the Board and the Board makes the final decision on the allocations of student fees.

Redirect of
Tuition to
Mandatory Fees

In October 1999, the Board made a fundamental change in the structure of tuition and fees, approving a request of the University of Iowa to establish new mandatory fees for certain student activities and student services rather than using designated tuition revenues. The change took tuition revenues that had been designated historically for student activities and student services, and established them as separate and distinct mandatory fees.

In October 2000, the Board made a similar redirection of tuition to new mandatory fees for ISU and UNI so that an additional portion of tuition revenues could be utilized for academic programs.

Continued
Student
Involvement

In approving this redirection to mandatory fees, the Board required the universities to return to the Board for specific approval of any increase in fees and to:

- Consult with students regarding the proposed expenditures of the tuition revenues released by redirection of tuition to fees.
- Report to the Board on revenues and expenditures for all tuition and fees generated by the proposal (including the disposition of unallocated funds).
- Address the applicability of mandatory fees for part-time students, off-campus students, and summer session students.

Elimination of
Designated-
Tuition Fees

In November 2002, the Board directed the universities to phase out all allocations of tuition and establish them as mandatory fees, simplifying student fees. Designated-tuition is now completely eliminated.

University of Iowa

	Mandatory Fees				
	2004-05	2005-06 Proposals			
	Actual	Initial Proposal	Revised Proposal	\$ Increase	% Increase
Computer*	\$206	\$215	\$215	\$ 9	4.4%
Health	166	189	172	6	3.6%
Health Facility	10	10	10	0	0.0%
Student Activities	51	53	53	2	3.9%
Student Services	53	55	55	2	3.8%
Career Services**	0	25	6	6	New
Student Union	89	93	92	3	3.4%
Building Fee	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>0</u>	0.0%
TOTAL	\$ 694	\$ 759	\$ 722	\$ 28	4.0%

- Computer fees for students in Business, Engineering, Law, Public Health MS and PhD are higher than the proposed computer fees. The proposed 2005-06 computer fee for Pharmacy students is higher as well.
- **Undergraduate students only

The University of Iowa is proposing a 4.0% total increase in mandatory fees for the 2005-06 academic year, increasing from \$694 to \$722 per full-time student.

In addition, the University is proposing several increases in computer fees as illustrated in the following table:

Computer

	Actual	Proposed	Increase	
	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	\$	%
All students except Business, Law, Engineering and Public Health	\$206	\$215	\$9	4.4%
Law students	350	390	40	11.4%
Business undergraduate students	440	458	18	4.1%
Engineering students	490	510	20	4.1%
Pharmacy	206	488	282	136.9%
Public Health MS and PhD students	338	515	177	52.4%

The following justifications are presented as provided by the University.

The use of technology and access to electronic information resources is a vital component of the University's curriculum. A valued source of funds to support student access is the Student Computing Fee, supplementing collegiate and departmental budgets. This has been true for several years but is becoming more critical as the utilization of instructional technology and its support increases, and as demand for new forms of access to technology grows.

In FY 2006, the two major factors will be: 1) inflation in costs of licenses and support staff, and 2) upgrades to our web-based course management systems and a set of specific initiatives selected from student priorities. Examples of selected initiatives are: improved course management systems, continuation of the Microsoft Campus Agreement for students, improvements in the Instructional

Technology Centers for student use, and help desk support for students.

The method of distributing funds to colleges after providing for central services has worked well. Each college is asked to support the common central information technology infrastructure in a pro-rata manner. The central infrastructure includes the general student computing labs, technology classrooms, student help desk, and off-campus Internet access. Finally, colleges share in the support costs for the new campus wide initiatives and projects that benefit all students.

The colleges will continue the procedure of including students in the decision making process of how the funds are allocated, and the oversight of computer fees spending will occur through a University-wide faculty/student advisory committee. At the end of the fiscal year, each college, as well as the departments providing central infrastructure, prepare a report detailing how the student computing fees were spent. These reports are shared with the University President, Provost, Student Computer Fee Advisory Committee, and Deans, as well as others on campus.

The University of Iowa recommends an increase in the General Computer Fee in two components. The broad categories are: 1) cost inflation and 2) improvements in the software and support staff for web-based instruction and specific, student-focused projects that can be shared by all colleges and instructional faculty. On an annual basis, the general fee would increase from \$206 to \$215. In addition, the College of Law has requested an increase from \$350 to \$390, the College of Business from \$440 to \$458, the College of Engineering from \$490 to \$510, and the College of Public Health from \$338 to \$515. Also, the College of Pharmacy is requesting a premium fee of \$488. The amount of new annual revenue generated for student computer needs would be approximately \$397,000.

General Fee

The increase in the General Computer Fee is necessary to fund cost inflation and to support the increasing use of computer and computer-related technology by all students and faculty. New computing infrastructure and collegiate support staff are required to support new forms of digital assets and substantial improvements in the course management systems used by many teaching faculty from every discipline.

College of Engineering

The College of Engineering proposes to increase their Computing Fee from \$490 to \$510 per year.

College of Law

The College of Law proposes an increase from \$350 to \$390. This increase is needed to finance the College's continuing commitments to student-accessible databases, for both cost increases and new resources, and to replace public/student access computer terminals. More than half the increase will result in the purchase of essential new computer databases. The College has identified several such databases such as the Bureau of National Affairs (BNA) that are essential resources for the patrons of the Law Library. In addition, the College will accumulate funds to systematically replace 13 on-line public access computers with which students access *InfoHawk* and other university-wide data bases.

College of Business

The College of Business proposes to increase their Computing Fee from \$440 to \$458 per year.

College of Public Health

The College of Public Health (CPH) proposes to increase their Computing Fee from \$338 to \$515 per year for MS and PhD students only.

The College currently has student computing facilities located in General Hospital, Westlawn, and the Institute for Rural and Environmental Health. The College supports five separate computer laboratories with 110 computers dedicated to student use: two primary student laboratories in General Hospital and separate laboratories for Health Management and Policy, Biostatistics, and Occupational and Environmental Health.

The student lab workstations are generally designed for high-end statistical applications. These applications include SAS, SPLUS, Mathematica, SPSS, EndNote, Arcview, Fortran and C/C++ compilers, and Nquery. The CPH also supports RedHat Linux operating system on many of our workstations, which is not available or supported in any ITC. Much of the software on the Linux network is open source and therefore free, however CPH resources are needed for maintaining, upgrading, and supporting it. This software includes R, xlisostat, g-gobi, and latex. The College also supports its own classrooms, thereby providing laptops and desktop projectors for class lectures and presentations. The funds will be used to help support the student computer labs through purchase of hardware, software, and to maintain the necessary local area network software and hardware.

The projected College of Public Health student computing annual operating budget is \$220,000. This figure includes \$104,700 for hardware with a life of three years, \$34,260 for software (including costs of special statistical software for Windows and Linux platforms), \$8,770 for miscellaneous expendable supplies, and \$72,270 for personnel costs associated with student computing. The percentage of these costs attributed to the MS and PhD students is at least 60% or \$132,000.

The College will assess student reaction during the fall semester 2004. It is not anticipated that there will be any significant student concern related to the addition of this computer fee.

The CPH proposes that 80% of the funds be used to support ongoing, routine student computing and that 20% be used for special hardware or software requests to be decided by the College of Public Health Computing and Informatics Committee. Funds not used for special requests will be used for routine student computing support.

College of Pharmacy

This is the College of Pharmacy's first request for a premium student computer fee. In addition to supporting current services provided, this increase would help fund the purchase of online reference services and databases. These support services include electronic reference access that would include Clinical Pharmacology Online, IDIS, MICROMEDEX Healthcare Series, Clinical Reference Library both on the web and 18 licenses for PDA's, OVID database suite, eFACTS, ePocrates, and Tarascon. In addition to reference services, user support for wireless laptop computers, classroom equipment and personal computer equipment would continue to be provided.

If each student were to purchase these databases independently, the total cost would be approximately \$1,215 per year (excluding OVID which is a suite of databases unaffordable for a single subscriber.)

All students in the program will benefit from this proposal. Students in the didactic portion of the curriculum will use the resources to support coursework as well as Introductory Practice Experience off-campus encounters. The final-year students benefit by using the resources while on Advance Practice Experience rotations. Access to these web and PDA resources enhances the level of drug information capabilities of our students at each rotation site. This allows better health care for the citizens of Iowa our students serve while on rotation.

Project implementation will be administered by the College of Pharmacy Information Technology office (hardware) and the Learning Resource Center (databases). Acquisition, implementation, instruction, and support will be provided without any added staff costs.

This project will be evaluated yearly by the IT Office, Office of Academic Affairs, and the Pharmacy Practice Laboratory coordinator to ensure that students are receiving thorough experience with the hardware and software databases. The hardware is placed on a three-year refresh cycle and databases are evaluated yearly for viability as instructional and resource tools.

The University has provided information on the allocations of funds as illustrated in the following tables.

Allocation of FY 2004 Funds

	Fee	Amount
College of Business	\$420	\$580,200
College of Engineering	\$480	\$495,000
College of Law	\$330	\$230,000
College of Pharmacy	\$188	\$42,900
Other Collegiate Allocations	\$188	\$1,374,300
Provost's Innovative Awards		\$95,666
Web and file services		\$71,680
Centrally funded software		\$401,315
Remote Access		\$200,000
Course management software & initiatives		\$154,824
Misc - Other		\$19,709
Infrastructure – Site Licenses, ITCs, support staff		\$1,521,000
TOTAL		\$5,186,594

Planned Allocation of FY 2005 Funds

	Fee	Amount
College of Business	\$440	\$607,800
College of Engineering	\$490	\$505,300
College of Law	\$350	\$245,000
College of Public Health	\$338	\$30,000
College of Pharmacy	\$206	\$47,000
Other Collegiate Allocations	\$206	\$1,492,200
Course management software & initiatives		\$373,000
Innovations in teaching with technology		\$100,000
Web-instruction support staff		\$89,000
Libraries		\$75,000
Remote Access/Wireless Support		\$240,000
Centrally funded software		\$421,000
Infrastructure – Site Licenses, ITCs, Classrooms		\$1,378,500
TOTAL		\$5,603,800

Proposed Allocation of FY 2006 Funds

	Fee	Amount
College of Business	\$458	\$633,400
College of Engineering	\$510	\$513,300
College of Law	\$390	\$275,000
College of Public Health	\$515	\$43,700
College of Pharmacy	\$488	\$113,300
Other Collegiate Allocations	\$215	\$1,562,500
Course management software & initiatives		\$473,000
Wireless Networking		\$30,000
Innovations in teaching with technology		\$100,000
Web-instruction support staff		\$93,000
Misc - Other		\$26,500
Web Based Student Information Access		\$40,000
Digital Library		\$40,000
Remote Access/Wireless Support		\$240,000
Centrally funded software		\$460,000
Infrastructure – Site Licenses, ITCs, Classrooms		\$1,357,500
TOTAL		\$6,001,200

Health

The University proposes an inflationary increase of \$6 in the Student Health Service fee to a level of \$172 per academic year. No change in the Student Health facility fee is proposed.

The Student Health Service is a clinic for students attending the University of Iowa. The clinic provides a full range of primary health care services with a heavy emphasis on disease prevention and health education. Gynecology and psychiatry services are also provided. Providing health care to students presents special staffing challenges and facility requirements because of the definitive ebb and flow of patient visits related to the academic calendar. Student Health Service physicians serve as primary care providers for UIGRADCare, the University sponsored insurance for graduate and professional students. The Student Health Service and its laboratory are accredited by the **Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations**. The Student Health Service has a history of positive patient satisfaction and, in addition, throughout recent years, has had a strong and supportive Student Health Advisory Committee.

Student Health Service revenues for FY 2004 totaled \$ 5,687,708. The consolidated health fee provided 72% of the income and fee for services provided 20%. The remaining source of funds was provided from University allocations for campus-wide programs. Campus-wide programs include the immunization surveillance program, the health education program, and the alcohol and other drug abuse prevention program. In addition, campus-wide responses are occasionally necessary when the well-being of the entire student body may be threatened by the occurrence of a case of active tuberculosis or meningococcal meningitis.

Revenue and expense summaries are as follows:

	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>PROJECTED</u>	
	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>
Revenues	\$5,687,708	\$5,667,984	\$5,849,431
Salary and Wages	3,876,685	4,205,635	4,300,778
General Expense	1,124,793	1,131,747	1,176,480
Bond Debt Service*	<u>353,363</u>	<u>353,375</u>	<u>366,630</u>
Total	\$5,354,841	\$5,690,757	\$5,843,888
Operating Net*	\$332,867	(\$ 22,773)	\$ 5,543

*Debt service on \$3.8 million revenue bond sale in February 1997 to fund Student Health Service relocation and improvements to Westlawn. The operating balances will be carried forward to supplement revenues to provide enhanced services for students and to assist in the conversion to an electronic medical records system.

The staff consists of 11 physicians, 1 physician assistant, 12 RNs, 1 LPN, 2 MAs, 1 NA, 1 laboratory technologist, 1 dietitian, 2 health educators, 1 certified substance abuse counselor, 1 fitness specialist, 3 other professional and scientific staff, 1 program associate for the Stepping Up Project, and 17 support staff. Three graduate assistants work with the health educators, one graduate assistant works with the tuberculosis prevention program and 10 students work as part time clerical assistants. This results in an entire staff of 69 people but just 55.70 FTE's. All third year pediatric residents are required to spend a one-month rotation (on a part-time basis) at the Student Health Service. The Student Health Service also serves as a training site for first year medical students and for students in the athletic training program.

All physicians and physician assistants are credentialed through the Clinical Staff Office of UIHC (which is the same office that credentials UIHC staff and faculty). Nine of the eleven physicians are board certified. All but two newly hired nurses are certified in college health, three are masters prepared, three are bachelors prepared, and the rest are diploma prepared.

All students who pay the health fee may have an unlimited number of office visits at no charge. Psychiatric visits and health education programs are also free. Services that require payment include such things as physicals, laboratory tests, immunizations, allergy shots, minor surgery, pap smears, and some substance abuse programs.

Patient visits to the Student Health Service totaled 38,110 during 2003-04. 2,728 students were referred to other medical units. The business office filed 6,689 insurance claims and the Student Health Service laboratory performed 8,162 procedures. Extended hours are available on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Health Iowa is the educational branch of the Student Health Service, and during 2003-04 Health Iowa workshops and consultations reached 23,203 students. Topics covered in these workshops included fitness, nutrition, weight management, stress management, sexual health, and substance abuse prevention and treatment.

Diagnoses are divided into non-disease and disease categories. The majority of the non-disease diagnoses fall under three categories. These include 17,323 medical screenings and examinations, 6,913 immunizations; and 2,745 receiving health advice, education, and instruction. The most common disease diagnoses were for diseases of the respiratory system – 7,440; symptoms and ill-defined conditions – 6,610; mental disorders – 6,359; genito-urinary diseases – 3,408; followed by infectious and parasitic diseases – 2,894; diseases of the nervous system and sense organs – 2,494; diseases of the skin – 2,344; musculoskeletal diseases and conditions– 2,290; and injuries – 1,591.

Health Facility

The University does not propose changes to the health facility fee.

- Student Activities The University proposes a \$2 inflationary increase (3.9%) in the student activities fee. Consultation with University of Iowa Student Government leaders about the use of fee revenues will continue throughout the fall semester.
- Student Services The University proposes a \$2 inflationary increase (3.8%) in the student services fee. This fee supports CAMBUS, the *Daily Iowan*, and recreational services. Consultation with University of Iowa Student Government leaders about the use of fee revenues will continue throughout the fall semester.
- Student Union The University proposes a \$4 increase (4.5%) in the student union fee. This fee supports the operations of the Iowa Memorial Union (IMU), which is an integral part of student life. Consultation with University of Iowa Student Government leaders about the use of fee revenues will continue throughout the fall semester.
- Building Fee The University does not propose changes to the building fee.

Career Services

Request Summary

The University of Iowa proposes the initiation of a new mandatory career services fee for undergraduates. The University proposes phasing the fee in over three years. In FY 2006, the fee would be set at \$6 per year. Incremental adjustments would be requested to increase the fee to \$70 per year at the end of the three-year phase in. Proceeds from the fee would be used to improve existing student career planning services and expand efforts to place current students in internships, residencies, and jobs in Iowa, as well as with non-Iowa employers.

Background

During the past decade, three separate career placement centers—Business and Liberal Arts Placement, Cooperative Education, and Engineering Placement—merged to become the comprehensive University of Iowa Career Center, which provides services to over 20,000 undergraduate students. The services of the Center are available to all students in the participating colleges, beginning with their first year on campus, and continuing throughout their years as alumni. The Career Center provides the following services to students: Career Exploration; Interest Assessments; Career Library Resources and Employer Information; Full-Time and Summer Job Listings; Internships, Cooperative Education, and Undergraduate Scholar Assistantship (USA-IA) Program; On-campus Interviews using Employment Expo. Mock Interviewing; Resume and Cover Letter Assistance; Interviewing Skills Preparation; Job Search Strategies; Career-related Programs and Workshops; and the Iowa Advantage Portfolio Program.

Students and their parents have noted that career planning and placement services are of increasing importance to them. Universities around the country have bolstered their career programs to attract and retain the students they work so hard to recruit. Employers seek out and continue to recruit at institutions that have developed professional career planning programs. The University of

Iowa's Career Center has the opportunity to become an outstanding resource for Iowa students and employers who seek quality employees. The new Pomerantz Center, with completion planned for 2005, will provide the setting and the facilities for an outstanding career services program. The location of the Pomerantz Center, at the heart of the campus, signals the importance of the functions it houses.

Currently, the Career Center operations are supported through general fund budget allocations and other revenues it collects from miscellaneous fees. Recent general fund budget reductions and reallocations have had a negative impact on existing Career Center services and impaired the Career Center's ability to undertake new initiatives. New resources are needed to more fully develop career planning and placement activities for undergraduate students.

Mandatory student fees have been implemented at a number of institutions as a way to pay for program enhancements. The staff from the Career Center has conducted numerous focus groups, group discussions and individual meetings with students to discuss Career Center fees. The results of those discussions show that students dislike the current system of paying miscellaneous fees for service and would prefer and support a comprehensive mandatory fee. A comprehensive fee will encourage them to take advantage of all of the services the Career Center has to offer, both during their years on campus and after they graduate and become alumni.

CAREER FEES AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY	MISC FEES
UCLA	75.00/yr alum
	60.00/resume review
	475.00/alumni counseling
U of Wisconsin	15.00/on-campus interviews
	20.00/eng
U of Illinois	20.00/on-campus interviews
U of Minnesota	30.00/on-campus interviews
North Carolina U	65.00/alumni
Ohio State U	25.00/registration

UNIVERSITY	MANDATORY FEES
U of Arizona	15.00
Penn State U	15.00/yr
	40.00 – one time fee
U of Illinois	25.00/yr
Colorado State U	84.50/yr
U of Colorado	23.00 - business students
	7.00 - all students
U of Utah	70.00 split by depts.
Akron U	2.00/credit hr
U of Texas	2.00/credit hr
San Francisco State U	14.00/semester

Program

The fee revenue resulting from this proposal will help Career Center meet the expectations of students and parents by providing additional staff and funds to support the career development plan. Program enhancements are planned in the following areas: “Consider Iowa” and Executive in Residence Programs; experiential opportunities such as internships, volunteerism, community service and service learning; specialized networking opportunities for students and employers; and, increased marketing efforts. Details about the enhancements are included below.

The “Consider Iowa” program educates University of Iowa students about career opportunities in the state and region by hosting forums that concentrate on a particular industry sector such as life sciences, advanced manufacturing, or information solutions. Students can also enroll in a one-credit-hour course that includes trips to various corporations. The goal of the course is to let students know about the first-class employment opportunities in Iowa. Also included in the “Consider Iowa” program is the “Joint Internship Program” that connects University of Iowa students with emerging Iowa businesses of 500 or fewer employees by providing the opportunity for students to work as paid interns. The program provides one-half of the funding for the intern’s salary with the balance furnished by the employer. The “Consider Iowa” Executive in Residence Program will bring outstanding alumni executives from the area to The University of Iowa campus to meet with students and faculty groups. Over the course of two days, the executive will teach courses in a particular discipline, meet with faculty and administrators, and hold discussion forums with students.

Community service, volunteerism and service learning are parts of a new programming initiative called “Civic Engagement.” These programs will harness the energy of University of Iowa students to benefit the local area and provide them with opportunities for service and experience.

Budget

It is anticipated that the new fee will generate approximately \$114,000 in new revenue in FY06. The new fee revenue will be used to increase the number of professional staff, provide for administrative expenses, support new marketing efforts, and expand programming initiatives for students. Specifically, the budget breakdown is as follows:

Item	Amount
Staff Salaries (4 positions)	\$60,000
Staff Fringe	20,000
General Administrative Expense	5,000
Increased Marketing Efforts	14,000
New Programmatic Initiatives	15,000
Total	\$114,000

The most important need in the Career Center is staffing. Currently, the University of Iowa's student to career service staff ratio is the highest (worst) in the Big Ten at 1,686 students per Career Center staffer.

Funded Internships

Internship opportunities abound for students all across the country and internationally. Unfortunately, many UI students are at a disadvantage due to the cost of housing, transportation and other costs. Therefore, by providing stipend support for these students, many doors will be opened for enhancing career preparation. Students would be required to apply and compete for established funds in a wide variety of career areas. (See also "Consider Iowa" and "Civic Engagement" above.)

Des Moines Center

As an enhancement to the Consider Iowa program, a "Des Moines Center" is envisioned to be an extension of the Pomerantz Center on the UI campus. Students could be based in Des Moines to continue summer internships in the fall or to begin spring internships that would continue into the summer. Our students have for years been at a disadvantage with employers in our state's capital and many employers have expressed a desire for such a program that would give them access to our student interns.

Develop Small to Mid-sized Employer Market

Iowa is increasingly disadvantaged by the lack of a significant number of major Iowa-based, large corporations. This phenomena is enhanced by the fact that many large corporations are cutting back on campus visits and the majority of job growth is in smaller organizations. The Career Center has a plan to address this issue by specifically marketing our graduates to small and mid-sized firms and companies in Iowa, who will not routinely visit campus, but who do have needs for a high-quality work force. The insurance industry, which has a very large number of smaller firms, is a case in point. Career Center professionals must begin building relationships around the state, and they need to directly address the needs of smaller Iowa companies. This challenge requires more staffing, and it requires a new and aggressive form of placement model.

The Need for More Career Fairs

Each year the Career Center hosts two large Career Fairs. In order to accommodate all the employers, given our limited space, we must hold additional and industry specific Career Fairs. Later this year we will co-sponsor and host the Corridor Career Fair. In addition, the Career Center will host an average of five Career Fairs per year. These extra Career Fairs will focus on the health field, non-profit organizations and Government and Internships organizations.

Executive in Residence

In an effort to connect students with successful alumni/ae the Executive in Residence Program will bring executives from around the United States to interact with students and faculty. Executives will spend 1-2 days on campus meeting students, giving colloquia, meeting appropriate University executives and interacting with students in the classroom.

Alumni/ae Connection

Alumni/ae are an outstanding resource for students. The Career Center will initiate contact and build relationships with alumni/ae groups and select individuals around Iowa and the Midwest in an effort to solicit support for our students in the area of employment and internships.

Chicago Connection

Many University of Iowa students are from the Chicago area. Steps have been taken to develop a plan that would create a University of Iowa Career Center presence in the Chicago area. Special emphasis would be put on developing relationships with local corporations and alumni connections.

Additional
Information

The following information, excerpted from the April 2004 Board materials, is presented for the Board's information.

Non-Tuition-Related Fees & Miscellaneous Charges (Excerpts from April 2004 Board Materials)	SUI		
	FY 2004	FY 2005	% Change
Course Delivery Fees			
Agriculture Videotape Lecture (per credit)			
MBA Courses (per credit)	\$85	\$0	-100.0%
RN to BSN completion program	\$60	\$0	-100.0%
Off-campus MPH degree (per credit)	\$0	\$60	NEW
Career Service Fees			
Academic Year (per semester)	\$50	\$50	0.0%
Summer Session	\$25	\$25	0.0%
Placement Services Fees (General)			
One Set of Credentials (inactive applicant)	\$5	\$5	0.0%
Registration Fee	\$10	\$10	0.0%
Ten Additional Sets of Credentials	\$10	\$10	0.0%
Vacancy Lists	\$15	\$15	0.0%
College of Education e-Portfolio (per selected course)	\$20	\$20	0.0%
Placement Services Fees (By College)			
Business & Liberal Arts			
Campus Interview Sign-up	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Student (3 months)	\$6	\$6	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Student (6 months)	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Alumni (3 months)	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Alumni (6 months)	\$25	\$25	0.0%
Reference File -- Alumni	\$20	\$20	0.0%
Reference File -- Student	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Student Resume Fee	\$20	\$20	0.0%
Nursing			
Campus Interview Sign-up	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Student (3 months)	\$6	\$6	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Student (6 months)	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Alumni (3 months)	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Job Bulletin -- Alumni (6 months)	\$25	\$25	0.0%
Reference File -- Alumni	\$20	\$20	0.0%
Reference File -- Student	\$12	\$12	0.0%
Student Resume Fee	\$20	\$20	0.0%

Iowa State University

	Mandatory Fees			
	2004-05	2005-06 Proposals		
	Actual	Proposed	\$ Increase	% Increase
Computer*	\$196	\$204	\$8	4.1%
Health	170	170	0	0.0%
Health Facility	16	16	0	0.0%
Student Activities	57	60	3	5.3%
Student Services	179	188	9	5.0%
Building Fee	<u>106</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>0</u>	0.0%
TOTAL	\$ 724	\$ 744	\$ 20	2.8%

* Computer fees for students in Computer Science, Engineering, and Management Information Systems are higher than the above proposed computer fees.

Student Fee Committee

The proposed recommendations are presented as recommended at the Special Student Fee Committee meeting held September 21, 2004.

Computer

	Actual	Proposed	Increase	
	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	\$	%
All undergraduate students except Computer Science & Management Information Systems and Engineering students	\$196	\$204	\$ 8	4.1%
Computer Science & Management Information Systems students	\$334	\$347	\$13	3.9%
Engineering students	\$420	\$437	\$17	4.0%
Graduate students (at 80% of undergrad rate)	\$156	\$162	\$6	3.8%

Iowa State University proposes inflationary increases in all categories of computer fees.

Health

The University does not propose changes to the health fee.

Health Facility

The University does not propose changes to the health facility fee.

Student Activities

Student activities have not had a fee increase for three years. The recommended \$3 (5.3%) increase is slightly above the HEPI forecast for the current year. The funds would address inflationary cost increases, lower enrollment and increasing requests to support student activities.

Student Services

The University proposes an increase of \$9 (5.0%) in its student services fee. This includes a \$6 increase for the CyRide bus for inflationary cost increases and negotiated salary increases and \$3 for Recreation Services to meet increased demands, inflationary increases, and wage increases. Even with the increase for CyRide, the transit system will need to reduce services by \$150,000.

Building Fee

The University does not propose changes to the building fee.

University of Northern Iowa

	Mandatory Fees					
	2004-05	2005-06 Proposals				
	Actual	Initial Proposal	November Proposal	Revised Proposal	\$ Increase	% Increase
Computer Δ	\$ 165	\$ 180	\$165	\$116	\$ (49)	(29.7)%
Health Δ	124	144	128	144	20	16.1%
Health Facility	26	32	32	32	6	23.1%
Student Services Δ	190	222	190	222	32	16.8%
Building Fee	<u>180</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>18</u>	10.0%
TOTAL Δ	\$ 685	\$ 776	\$ 713	\$ 712	\$ 27	3.9 %

Modified from
November Δ

The University of Northern Iowa is proposing a 3.9% increase in mandatory fees for the 2005-06 academic year, increasing from \$685 to \$712 per full-time student.

The following justifications are presented as provided by the University.

Computer Δ

The student leaders have suggested that the necessary increases be focused on the Health, Health Facility, Student Services and Building Fees and reduce the Computer Fee \$49, from \$165 to \$116. This fits their contention that computer needs are most closely aligned with the general fund as an academic requirement. If additional general fund dollars are acquired, the difference between what is needed and this proposal (\$64) will come from those funds. If additional state funds are not allocated, UNI will be allowed to come forward for an additional fee increase.

Health Δ

The health fee assures students of convenient access to health professionals who are specialists in college health and who understand the unique needs and characteristics of college students. University Health Services professionals understand and share in the educational mission of the university, helping students establish healthy lifestyles and responsible preventive practices, and educating them to become wise consumers of health related products and services.

The health fee supports university medical services, which include general medicine, gynecology and women's services, physical exams, immunizations, allergy injections, TB testing, pharmacy, laboratory, x-ray, and consultation for foreign travel. The fee also supports campus health promotion, mental health counseling, sexual abuse services, and substance abuse services.

The health fee is proposed to increase \$20 (16.1%) annually for FY 2006, from \$124 to \$144. This increase will cover the costs associated with new services that are necessary to meet legal and legislative requirements in the healthcare industry by moving medical records to an electronic medical record system. A new computer support system is needed to affect this change. This will enable the university to monitor and track immunization records as required by 2004 legislation. It will also allow the

university to implement an on-site accounts receivable service that is legally required for the practice of electronically filing insurance claims.

Health Facility Δ

The health facility fee finances a building project to repair, renovate and add space to the current Student Health Center. These enhancements will provide better access to services, improve patient privacy and confidentiality, and provide space for coordinated health, counseling, and wellness services.

This fee is proposed to increase by \$6 (23.1%), from \$26 to \$32 per full-time student in FY 2006. The increase is necessary to meet bonded indebtedness. Prorating the fees based on full-time/part-time student status has created a shortfall in the sinking fund. Original calculations made for this debt were based on a collection rate of 100% for all students. Fees are now prorated for part-time students.

Student Services Δ

The student services fee is proposed to increase from \$190 to \$222 in FY 2006, an increase of \$32 (16.8%). Students on the fee committee felt an increase was needed to ensure program quality. The students' willingness to support an increased fee represents a compromise between severe across-the-board cuts and the wants and needs of the activities and services supported by the fee.

The student services fee provides funding for designated student activities and services. Northern Iowa Student Government administers a portion of this fee to support a variety of student organizations. Other activities and services supported by this fee include homecoming, childcare, athletics, academics, fine arts and cultural activities, multicultural education, wellness and recreation, family weekend activities, and the panther shuttle bus.

Building Fee Δ

The building fee provides the revenue stream to meet the bonding requirements for the renovation and expansion of Maucker Union. It also is used to finance the debt service for the repair of the UNI-Dome roof.

This fee is proposed to increase \$18 (10%), from \$180 to \$198 per full-time student in FY 2006. A change in the way these fees are collected as they were pulled from designated tuition to mandatory fees has created a shortfall in the sinking funds. Headcount was used as a multiplier when the fees were part of tuition, but FTE is used when calculating revenue for mandatory fees. The calculation variance has created a shortfall. This fee increase is necessary to meet the requirements of the bond covenants.

Summer Δ

The University charges 75% of the academic semester fees to summer school students.

TUITION-RELATED MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

Requirement	<p>The Regent <u>Policy Manual</u> specifies that Board approval is required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All new institutional or college wide fees.• All institutional or college wide fees over \$1 per semester and all department fees over \$10 per semester. <p>These fees do not include course fees for payment for materials used, fees that represent returnable deposits, fees assessed for damage or breakage by individual students, and fees assessed to pay for services external to the university.</p> <p>Review and approval of miscellaneous fees and charges is consistent with the Board's strategic plan to provide effective stewardship of institutional resources while advocating for resources needed to provide access to educational, research, and service opportunities.</p>
Types of Miscellaneous Fees	<p>Miscellaneous fees and charges include both tuition-related and non-tuition-related charges. In each category, students pay only the miscellaneous fees and charges that apply to them; these charges vary depending on each student's program, needs, and interests. Non-tuition related charges are presented to the Board in the spring of the year.</p>
Tuition-Related	<p>Tuition-related fees include items such as continuing education courses and workshops. These fees are adjusted commensurate with the increase in tuition.</p>
University of Iowa Proposal	<p>The University of Iowa has requested the following regarding tuition-related charges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inclusion of the Executive MBA program amounts in the tuition-related miscellaneous fees. The program charges are fixed for the two years that participants are in the program. The University proposes a 9.3% increase in program charges.• Currently, a \$60 course delivery fee is charged for Masters of Public Health off-campus students in the College of Public Health. The proposal includes two components:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Combine the Board-approved (April 2004) miscellaneous non-tuition-related <u>off-campus delivery charges</u> of \$60 per credit hour for Masters of Public Health students with the tuition-related miscellaneous fee per credit hour charge (at the estimated 4% increase) for a combined Extension Course/Continuing Education charge per credit hour for Masters of Public Health students of \$493.• In addition, the proposal would add the \$60 course delivery charge to all off-campus students, undergraduate, graduate students (masters or PhD) and professional masters students (Masters of Health Administration), as detailed on the following table.• The \$60 non-tuition-related miscellaneous charge would be eliminated during the spring discussion of those fees and charges.

TUITION-RELATED MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES									
ACTUAL FY 2005 and PROPOSED FY 2006									
Tuition-Related Miscellaneous Charges	University of Iowa			Iowa State University			University of Northern Iowa		
	FY 2005	Propsd FY 2006	% Chg	FY 2005	Propsd FY 2006	% Chg	FY 2005	Propsd FY 2006	% Chg
Correspondence Study (per semester hour)							\$153	\$159	3.9%
Extension Courses/Continuing Education (per credit hour)									
Undergraduate	\$196	\$204	4.1%	\$196	\$204	4.1%	\$196	\$204	4.1%
Graduate	\$305	\$318	4.3%	\$305	\$318	4.3%	\$305	\$318	4.3%
MBA Program	\$425	\$442	4.0%	\$397	\$413	4.0%	\$397	\$413	4.0%
Executive MBA Program (entering fall 2004) annual total	\$43,000	\$43,000	0.0%						
Executive MBA Program (entering fall 2005) annual total	\$43,000	\$47,000	9.3%						
RN to BSN Program* (off campus only)	\$256	\$266	3.9%						
College of Public Health (off campus only)									
Undergraduate	\$196	\$264	34.7%						
Graduate and Other Public Health MS and PhD	\$305	\$378	23.9%						
Master of Health Administration	\$472	\$550	16.5%						
Master of Public Health	\$416	\$493	18.5%						
Hospital Certificate Technology Programs (per year)	\$754	\$785	4.1%						
Lakeside Lab (5 weeks)									
Undergraduate (per credit hour)	\$196	\$204	4.1%	\$196	\$204	4.1%	\$196	\$204	4.1%
Graduate (per credit hour)	\$305	\$318	4.3%	\$305	\$318	4.3%	\$305	\$318	4.3%
Law -- Special 10 Week Summer Session									
Resident	\$3,843	\$4,112	7.0%						
Nonresident	\$8,573	\$9,036	5.4%						
Open Credit (per project)							\$394	\$410	4.1%
Workshops/Telecourses (per semester hour)									
Undergraduate	\$196	\$204	4.1%	\$196	\$204	4.1%	\$196	\$204	4.1%
Graduate	\$305	\$318	4.3%	\$305	\$318	4.3%	\$305	\$318	4.3%

* The undergraduate extension course charge of \$196 per credit hour was combined with the Board-approved miscellaneous delivery of \$60 per credit hour for FY 2005. The separate \$60 miscellaneous course delivery fee was eliminated.

University of Iowa Proposals

MBA Executive Academic Program

The University of Iowa submitted the following for its Executive MBA Program:

The Executive MBA program at the Tippie College of Business is an intensive general management program for mid to senior level working professionals. It integrates study groups and an international seminar to enhance global business knowledge and leadership skills over a four-semester time period.

The University of Iowa has been offering an Executive MBA in various forms since 1976. The cost of this program has historically been a combination of tuition and special fees needed to offset the higher cost of providing an Executive style program. These programs have served over 600 students from over 50 regional companies. Typically, employers, not the students, pay all of the program costs in 4 installments. The average age of the Executive MBA student is 37 years. S/he has had average work experience of 14 years.

The tuition component of the program fee has been set at the on-campus, full-time, MBA program level. The additional fees are then set to recover our costs. These extra costs arise from the full-services provided, including all books and materials; technology; all meals (and hotel during residency weeks); graduation banquet; extra compensation for faculty salaries, travel and course design; international trip, etc. It is important to note that these programs are priced to cover all program, faculty and overhead costs—they are not subsidized by state or other University funds. A similar process is used for determining the program cost for the College's International Executive programs, ensuring all faculty and overhead costs are covered. In general, the price for these international programs is lower because almost all upfront financial risk is borne by our partners in these programs and because they are responsible for marketing and operational expenses.

Proposal

The College requests approval of a tuition and fee total of \$23,500 for each year of the two-year program, yielding a total program cost of \$47,000. This amount assumes the current full-time MBA tuition inflated by 4% each year and yearly fees each year of \$12,362. For students entering in the Fall 2005, the College intends that this amount be fixed for both years they are in the program. This reflects an increase of approximately 10% over the 2004 program cost (\$43,000).

Table 1: Fee structure for EMBA program

	Entering Cohort	Yearly Tuition	Yearly Fees	Yearly Total	Total Program Cost
Executive MBA	Fall 2005	\$11,138	\$12,362	\$23,500	\$47,000

Peer Data

Table 2 provides information on the price for current (Fall 2004) Exec programs offered by our peers. As can be seen, our proposed program cost would still be the lowest among our peer group (an informal survey suggests most of the peer programs are planning to increase their program price).

Table 2: Comparison of Exec MBA Program Cost, Fall 2004

Program	Total Program Cost
University of Michigan	\$100,000
University of Illinois	\$72,000
University of Notre Dame	\$71,500
University of Minnesota	\$67,500
Michigan State University	\$65,500
Purdue University	\$53,000
University of Wisconsin	\$50,000
Ohio State University	\$58,000
University of Iowa	\$43,000

College of Public Health – Off-Campus Program

This proposal would establish off-campus tuition rates for all students enrolled in distance education courses provided by the College of Public Health (CPH) beginning with the 2005-06 academic year. The College proposes to establish the tuition for off-campus CPH offerings at the equivalent on-campus rate for undergraduates, graduate students (masters or PhD) and professional masters students (Master of Public Health – MPA and Master of Health Administration – MHA), plus a \$60 distance learning charge for each, the rationale for which is below. Currently, the \$60 fee is assessed to only to MPH students per Board action in April 2004.

The College of Public Health is committed to working with the public health workforce in Iowa and surrounding states. There is a need to design, develop, and offer several courses via distance learning. These courses include core MPH courses, courses for certificate programs, and courses related to two funded projects in the College of Public Health: the Upper Midwest Center for Public Health Preparedness, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Upper Midwest Public Health Training Center funded by the Health Resources Services Administration. With the expansion of the MPH, dual degrees with the MPH, joint degrees with Iowa State and the University of Northern Iowa, the need to provide courses for public health workforce development in our region, and the likelihood that we will offer a distance education MPH in the future, there must be a commitment to providing the resources to deliver instruction via distance learning using the ICN, polycom technology, the internet, or combinations of these.

We will need to assign faculty or find faculty from other institutions to design, develop, and deliver these courses. This will often take faculty from other critical assignments that must be covered. In addition, technical support will need to be provided and tools purchased to produce appropriate learning materials.

Because there is a greater need to stay in communication with a distance learner, there is a greater cost for conducting a distance education course. A distance learning fee will allow the College of Public Health to provide much needed technology and administrative support that is unique to distance learning. Distance learners require a great deal of information in multiple ways. Because of that, the fee will mainly cover administrative and material cost. But the Technical Support component of the fee might be the most important part of the proposed budget. Without appropriate and timely support of both the educator and learner, effective and efficient delivery of instruction cannot take place.

There is a great need to focus on the development of structurally sound distance learning courses. Our present staff of instructional designers is limited by the lack of computer hardware and software. There is also a need for increased training. Workshops and online chat rooms are planned to increase a greater awareness of develop coursework with the distance learner in mind.

Revenue generated by this distance learning fee will be used in three areas: course development, administrative costs, and technical support.

Course
Development

\$30 of the proposed \$60 fee will be used for course development and delivery including:

- Course design and production
- Interactive CD syllabus
- Course delivery including faculty remuneration
- Student webspace

The development of distance learning coursework and delivery strategies is an expensive and time-consuming process. Funding faculty and support personnel time is critical for the design, development, and delivery of distance learning coursework.

In addition, distance learning requires a great deal of traditional and non-traditional communication between the educator and learner. Learners sometimes feel as though they are alone and required to fend for themselves during the learning process. That is why successful distance educators have learned to package a great deal of the course work and information in one place. Many of the questions the distance learner might have can be answered with several clicks of the learner's mouse. Coursework can be organized in a way that is easy to follow and can be discussed using communication tools such as the phone or e-mail when things cannot be shown visually.

Content burned on a CD Rom has been one of the easiest ways to achieve the goal of common communication. Currently the College of Public Health has a single CD burner dedicated to collegiate courses that burns one CD at a time. With increased enrollments, there has been discussion regarding moving towards more CD syllabi. In order to accomplish this, the College of Public Health needs to purchase a CD burner that can burn multiple CDs at once.

Student web space will also be provided to our distance learners. This space will be used for personal academic websites or space to store assignments or data. This space will reside on a server dedicated solely for distance education students.

PART-TIME TUITION AND MANDATORY FEES Δ

Board Policy

The Regent Policy Manual §8.02A directs that residents and nonresidents be charged the same tuition for 0 to 4 credit hours. A flat rate is charged to students taking 0 to 2 credit hours, with charges for 3 and 4 credits progressively higher but remaining the same for resident and nonresident students.

Resident and nonresident rates are different for 5 through 12 credit hours, with the rate differential based on full-time tuition rates.

The intent of the policy is to encourage enrollment at the Regent universities on a part-time basis for individuals new to Iowa while they establish Iowa residency. Nonresidents in states bordering Iowa are encouraged to take Regent courses at the cooperative, graduate study centers, which are located in the Quad Cities, Sioux City, and Council Bluffs.

Undergraduate part-time tuition and mandatory fees are based on 12 credit hours, while graduate part-time rates are based on 9 credit hours.

- The proposed 2005-06 part-time tuition rates for resident and nonresident undergraduate and graduate courses at the three universities are consistent with the recommended tuition rates and are detailed on the following pages.
- The proposed mandatory fees for part-time students as well as summer semesters are assessed differently among the universities. Each university's proposed allocation of mandatory fees on a per credit hour basis is detailed after the part-time tuition tables.
- The following table summarizes the proposed tuition and mandatory fees charges per credit hour by university.

**Proposed Undergraduate Per Hour
Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees Rates
Academic Year 2005-06**

	SUI			ISU			UNI		
	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Mand. Fees</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Mand. Fees</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Mand. Fees</u>	<u>Total</u>
12+ hours	\$2,445.00	\$361.00	\$2,806.00	\$2,445.00	\$372.00	\$2,817.00	\$2,445.00	\$356.00	\$2,801.00
11 hours	2,244.00	295.00	2,539.00	2,244.00	302.25	2,546.25	2,244.00	313.75	2,557.75
10 hours	2,040.00	295.00	2,335.00	2,040.00	302.25	2,342.25	2,040.00	313.75	2,353.75
9 hours	1,836.00	295.00	2,131.00	1,836.00	302.25	2,138.25	1,836.00	313.75	2,149.75
8 hours	1,632.00	295.00	1,927.00	1,632.00	302.25	1,934.25	1,632.00	271.50	1,903.50
7 hours	1,428.00	295.00	1,723.00	1,428.00	302.25	1,730.25	1,428.00	271.50	1,699.50
6 hours	1,224.00	295.00	1,519.00	1,224.00	302.25	1,526.25	1,224.00	271.50	1,495.50
5 hours	1,020.00	226.00	1,246.00	1,020.00	232.50	1,252.50	1,020.00	229.25	1,249.25
4 hours	816.00	135.00	951.00	816.00	147.50	963.50	816.00	99.75	915.75
3 hours	612.00	135.00	747.00	612.00	147.50	759.50	612.00	99.75	711.75
0-2 hours	408.00	135.00	543.00	408.00	147.50	555.50	408.00	99.75	507.75

Board of Regents, State of Iowa
Part-Time Tuition Rates
Academic Year 2005-06
(Effective Summer 2005)

	Semester Hours										
	0-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA											
Undergraduate											
Resident	\$408	\$612	\$816	\$1,020	\$1,224	\$1,428	\$1,632	\$1,836	\$2,040	\$2,244	\$2,445
Nonresident	\$408	\$612	\$816	\$3,395	\$4,074	\$4,753	\$5,432	\$6,111	\$6,790	\$7,469	\$8,138
Graduate											
Resident	\$636	\$954	\$1,272	\$1,590	\$1,908	\$2,226	\$2,544	\$2,854			
Nonresident	\$636	\$954	\$1,272	\$4,615	\$5,538	\$6,461	\$7,384	\$8,306			
Master of Accountancy											
Resident	\$1,028	\$1,542	\$2,056	\$2,570	\$3,084	\$3,598	\$4,112	\$4,619			
Nonresident	\$1,028	\$1,542	\$2,056	\$5,590	\$6,708	\$7,826	\$8,944	\$10,054			
Master of Information System											
Resident	\$904	\$1,356	\$1,808	\$2,260	\$2,712	\$3,164	\$3,616	\$4,065			
Nonresident	\$904	\$1,356	\$1,808	\$5,280	\$6,336	\$7,392	\$8,448	\$9,500			
Master of Physical Therapy											
Resident	\$976	\$1,464	\$1,952	\$2,440	\$2,928	\$3,416	\$3,904	\$4,388			
Nonresident	\$976	\$1,464	\$1,952	\$5,325	\$6,390	\$7,455	\$8,520	\$9,585			
Master of Nursing & Healthcare Practice											
Resident	\$948	\$1,422	\$1,896	\$2,370	\$2,844	\$3,318	\$3,792	\$4,258			
Nonresident	\$948	\$1,422	\$1,896	\$5,395	\$6,474	\$7,553	\$8,632	\$9,710			
Master of Science - Nursing											
Resident	\$948	\$1,422	\$1,896	\$2,370	\$2,844	\$3,318	\$3,792	\$4,258			
Nonresident	\$948	\$1,422	\$1,896	\$5,395	\$6,474	\$7,553	\$8,632	\$9,710			
Master of Health Administration											
Resident	\$982	\$1,473	\$1,964	\$2,455	\$2,946	\$3,437	\$3,928	\$4,414			
Nonresident	\$982	\$1,473	\$1,964	\$5,485	\$6,582	\$7,679	\$8,776	\$9,866			
Master of Public Health											
Resident	\$866	\$1,299	\$1,732	\$2,165	\$2,598	\$3,031	\$3,464	\$3,894			
Nonresident	\$866	\$1,299	\$1,732	\$5,195	\$6,234	\$7,273	\$8,312	\$9,346			
MBA											
Resident	\$1,214	\$1,821	\$2,428	\$3,035	\$3,642	\$4,249	\$4,856	\$5,460			
Nonresident	\$1,214	\$1,821	\$2,428	\$5,565	\$6,678	\$7,791	\$8,904	\$10,016			
MBA (entering fall 2005)											
Resident	\$1,330	\$1,995	\$2,660	\$3,325	\$3,990	\$4,655	\$5,320	\$5,985			
Nonresident	\$1,330	\$1,995	\$2,660	\$6,100	\$7,320	\$8,540	\$9,760	\$10,980			

Board of Regents, State of Iowa
Part-Time Tuition Rates
Academic Year 2005-06
(Effective Summer 2005)

	Semester Hours										
	0-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dentistry (entering fall 2002 & 2003)											
Resident	\$1,420	\$2,130	\$2,840	\$3,550	\$4,260	\$4,970	\$5,680	\$6,390	\$7,100	\$7,810	\$8,520
Nonresident	\$1,420	\$2,130	\$2,840	\$6,895	\$8,274	\$9,653	\$11,032	\$12,411	\$13,790	\$15,169	\$16,537
Dentistry (entering fall 2004)											
Resident	\$1,508	\$2,262	\$3,016	\$3,770	\$4,524	\$5,278	\$6,032	\$6,786	\$7,540	\$8,294	\$9,040
Nonresident	\$1,508	\$2,262	\$3,016	\$7,110	\$8,532	\$9,954	\$11,376	\$12,798	\$14,220	\$15,642	\$17,056
Dentistry (entering fall 2005)											
Resident	\$1,674	\$2,511	\$3,348	\$4,185	\$5,022	\$5,859	\$6,696	\$7,533	\$8,370	\$9,207	\$10,040
Nonresident	\$1,674	\$2,511	\$3,348	\$7,525	\$9,030	\$10,535	\$12,040	\$13,545	\$15,050	\$16,555	\$18,056
Law											
Resident	\$1,028	\$1,542	\$2,056	\$2,570	\$3,084	\$3,598	\$4,112	\$4,626	\$5,140	\$5,654	\$6,160
Nonresident	\$1,028	\$1,542	\$2,056	\$5,650	\$6,780	\$7,910	\$9,040	\$10,170	\$11,300	\$12,430	\$13,549
Medicine											
Resident	\$1,586	\$2,379	\$3,172	\$3,965	\$4,758	\$5,551	\$6,344	\$7,137	\$7,930	\$8,723	\$9,510
Nonresident	\$1,586	\$2,379	\$3,172	\$7,965	\$9,558	\$11,151	\$12,744	\$14,337	\$15,930	\$17,523	\$19,113
Pharm.D											
Resident	\$1,018	\$1,527	\$2,036	\$2,545	\$3,054	\$3,563	\$4,072	\$4,581	\$5,090	\$5,599	\$6,099
Nonresident	\$1,018	\$1,527	\$2,036	\$5,610	\$6,732	\$7,854	\$8,976	\$10,098	\$11,220	\$12,342	\$13,459
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY*											
Undergraduate											
Resident	\$408	\$612	\$816	\$1,020	\$1,224	\$1,428	\$1,632	\$1,836	\$2,040	\$2,244	\$2,445
Nonresident	\$408	\$612	\$816	\$3,125	\$3,750	\$4,375	\$5,000	\$5,625	\$6,250	\$6,875	\$7,490
Graduate											
Resident	\$636	\$954	\$1,272	\$1,590	\$1,908	\$2,226	\$2,544	\$2,854			
Nonresident	\$636	\$954	\$1,272	\$4,370	\$5,244	\$6,118	\$6,992	\$7,860			
Veterinary Medicine											
Resident	\$996	\$1,494	\$1,992	\$2,490	\$2,988	\$3,486	\$3,984	\$4,482	\$4,980	\$5,478	\$5,974
Nonresident	\$996	\$1,494	\$1,992	\$6,365	\$7,638	\$8,911	\$10,184	\$11,457	\$12,730	\$14,003	\$15,267

* 0 Credit Courses--ISU will assess based on contact hours with a maximum assessment equal to 3 credit hours.
R Credit Courses--ISU will assess at the minimum fee if that is all that is being taken.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

Undergraduate											
Resident	\$408	\$612	\$816	\$1,020	\$1,224	\$1,428	\$1,632	\$1,836	\$2,040	\$2,244	\$2,445
Nonresident	\$408	\$612	\$816	\$2,605	\$3,126	\$3,647	\$4,168	\$4,689	\$5,210	\$5,731	\$6,251
Graduate											
Resident	\$636	\$954	\$1,272	\$1,590	\$1,908	\$2,226	\$2,544	\$2,854			
Nonresident	\$636	\$954	\$1,272	\$3,760	\$4,512	\$5,264	\$6,016	\$6,766			

University of Iowa Student health and health facility fees would be fully assessed for all students taking 5 or more hours per semester. These fees are not assessed for students taking less than 5 hours per semester.

The other mandatory fees for undergraduate students would be assessed at 75% of the full semester rates for 6 through 11 credit hours and at 50% for less than 6 hours. For graduate students, those taking 4 through 8 hours would be assessed at 75% of the full semester rates while those taking less than 4 hours would be assessed at 50%. The allocation of the variable computer fees for students in Business, Law, Engineering, Public Health, and Medicine, would be assessed similarly.

For summer school, mandatory fees would be assessed at 50% of the full-time semester rate.

**University of Iowa
2005-06 Proposed Mandatory Fees
Undergraduate**

	Basic Computer	Health	Health Facility	Student Activities	Student Services	Student Union	Building	Career Services	Total
Annual	\$215.00	\$172.00	\$10.00	\$ 53.00	\$ 55.00	\$92.00	\$119.00	6.00	\$722.00
Semester	107.50	86.00	5.00	26.50	27.50	46.00	59.50	3.00	361.00
12+ hours	107.50	86.00	5.00	26.50	27.50	46.00	59.50	3.00	361.00
11 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	2.25	294.00
10 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	2.25	294.00
9 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	2.25	294.00
8 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	2.25	294.00
7 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	2.25	294.00
6 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	2.25	294.00
5 hours	53.75	86.00	5.00	13.25	13.75	23.00	29.75	1.50	226.00
4 hours	53.75	-	-	13.25	13.75	23.00	29.75	1.50	135.00
3 hours	53.75	-	-	13.25	13.75	23.00	29.75	1.50	135.00
0-2 hours	53.75	-	-	13.25	13.75	23.00	29.75	1.50	135.00

**University of Iowa
2005-06 Proposed Mandatory Fees**

Graduate									
	Basic Computer	Health	Health Facility	Student Activities	Student Services	Student Union	Building Fee	Total	
Annual	\$215.00	\$172.00	\$10.00	\$53.00	\$55.00	\$92.00	\$119.00	\$716.00	
Semester	107.50	86.00	5.00	26.50	27.50	46.00	59.50	358.00	
9+ hours	107.50	86.00	5.00	26.50	27.50	46.00	59.50	358.00	
8 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	291.75	
7 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	291.75	
6 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	291.75	
5 hours	80.75	86.00	5.00	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	291.75	
4 hours	80.75	-	-	20.00	20.75	34.50	44.75	200.75	
3 hours	53.75	-	-	13.25	13.75	23.00	29.75	133.50	
0-2 hours	53.75	-	-	13.25	13.75	23.00	29.75	133.50	

Iowa State University

Iowa State University offers some courses for 0.5 credit hours. Total credit hours are rounded up to the nearest integer for all tuition and fee assessment purposes.

Student health fees would be fully assessed to all students taking 5 or more credit hours per semester. These fees would not be assessed for students taking less than 5 credit hours per semester. Health facility fees would be assessed at the full semester rate to all students regardless of the number of credit hours taken.

The other mandatory fees for undergraduate students would be assessed at 75% of the full semester rates for 6 through 11 credit hours and at 50% for less than 6 hours. For graduate students, those taking 5 through 8 hours would be assessed at 75% of the full semester rates while those taking less than 6 hours would be assessed at 50%. The allocation of computer fees for students in engineering, computer science, and management information systems will be similarly.

For summer school students, computer fee assessments would be the same as the fall/spring per credit rate. Other mandatory fees will be assessed at the fall/spring per credit rate with the exception that the maximum assessment for summer is half of the fall/spring maximum rate.

**Iowa State University
2005-06 Proposed Mandatory Fees**

Undergraduate							
	Basic Computer	Health	Health Facility	Student Activities	Student Services	Building Fee	Total
Annual Semester	\$204.00	\$170.00	\$16.00	\$60.00	\$188.00	\$106.00	\$744.00
12+ hours	102.00	85.00	8.00	30.00	94.00	53.00	372.00
11 hours	102.00	85.00	8.00	30.00	94.00	53.00	372.00
10 hours	76.50	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	302.25
9 hours	76.50	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	302.25
8 hours	76.50	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	302.25
7 hours	76.50	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	302.25
6 hours	76.50	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	302.25
5 hours	51.00	85.00	8.00	15.00	47.00	26.50	232.50
4 hours	51.00	-	8.00	15.00	47.00	26.50	147.50
3 hours	51.00	-	8.00	15.00	47.00	26.50	147.50
0-2 hours	51.00	-	8.00	15.00	47.00	26.50	147.50

**Iowa State University
2005-06 Proposed Mandatory Fees**

Graduate							
	Basic Computer	Health	Health Facility	Student Activities	Student Services	Building Fee	Total
Annual Semester	\$162.00	\$170.00	\$16.00	\$60.00	\$188.00	\$106.00	\$702.00
9+ hours	81.00	85.00	8.00	30.00	94.00	53.00	351.00
8 hours	81.00	85.00	8.00	30.00	94.00	53.00	351.00
7 hours	60.75	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	286.50
6 hours	60.75	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	286.50
5 hours	60.75	85.00	8.00	22.50	70.50	39.75	286.50
4 hours	40.50	-	8.00	15.00	47.00	26.50	137.00
3 hours	40.50	-	8.00	15.00	47.00	26.50	137.00
0-2 hours	40.50	-	8.00	15.00	47.00	26.50	137.00

University of Northern Iowa

The student health fees would be fully assessed to all students taking 5 or more hours per semester. Health facility fees would be assessed at the full semester rate to all students regardless of the number of credit hours taken.

Building fees would be assessed at the full rate to all students taking 5 or more credit hours per semester and at half the rate for those students taking less than 5 credit hours.

The other mandatory fees would be assessed at 75% of the full semester tuition and mandatory fees rates for 9 through 11 credit hours, at 50% for 6 through 8 hours, and at 25% for less than 6 hours. For graduate students, those taking 7 and 8 hours would be assessed at 75%, 5 and 6 hours at 50%, and for those taking less than 5 hours would be assessed at 25%.

Summer

The University charges 75% of the academic semester fees to summer school students.

**University of Northern Iowa
2005-06 Proposed Mandatory Fees**

Undergraduate						
	Basic Computer	Health	Health Facility	Student Services	Building Fee	Resident Total
Annual	\$116.00	\$144.00	\$32.00	\$222.00	\$198.00	\$712.00
Semester	58.00	72.00	16.00	111.00	99.00	356.00
12+ hours	58.00	72.00	16.00	111.00	99.00	356.00
11 hours	43.50	72.00	16.00	83.25	99.00	313.75
10 hours	43.50	72.00	16.00	83.25	99.00	313.75
9 hours	43.50	72.00	16.00	83.25	99.00	313.75
8 hours	29.00	72.00	16.00	55.50	99.00	271.50
7 hours	29.00	72.00	16.00	55.50	99.00	271.50
6 hours	29.00	72.00	16.00	55.50	99.00	271.50
5 hours	14.50	72.00	16.00	27.75	99.00	229.25
4 hours	14.50	-	8.00	27.75	49.50	99.75
3 hours	14.50	-	8.00	27.75	49.50	99.75
0-2 hours	14.50	-	8.00	27.75	49.50	99.75

**University of Northern Iowa
2005-06 Proposed Mandatory Fees**

Graduate						
	Basic Computer	Health	Health Facility	Student Services	Building Fee	Total
Annual	\$116.00	\$144.00	\$32.00	\$222.00	\$198.00	\$712.00
Semester	58.00	72.00	16.00	111.00	99.00	356.00
9+ hours	58.00	72.00	16.00	111.00	99.00	356.00
8 hours	43.50	72.00	16.00	83.25	99.00	313.75
7 hours	43.50	72.00	16.00	83.25	99.00	313.75
6 hours	29.00	72.00	16.00	55.50	99.00	271.50
5 hours	29.00	72.00	16.00	55.50	99.00	271.50
4 hours	14.50	-	8.00	27.75	49.50	99.75
3 hours	14.50	-	8.00	27.75	49.50	99.75
0-2 hours	14.50	-	8.00	27.75	49.50	99.75

**Board of Regents
Proposed Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Academic Year 2005-06**

	TUITION		MANDATORY FEES										TOTALS		
	Base	Computer Fee	Health Fee	Health Facility Fee	Student Activities Fee	Student Services Fee	Student Union Fee	Building Fee	Career Services Fee	Total Mandatory Fees	Tuition & Mandatory Fees	% Increase in Tuition & Mandatory Fees	Total Dollar Increase in Tuition & Fees		
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY															
Undergraduate Resident	\$ 4,890	\$ 204	\$ 170	\$ 16	\$ 60	\$ 188	\$ -	\$ 106		\$ 744	\$ 5,634	3.8%	\$ 208		
Undergraduate Resident - Engineering	4,890	437	170	16	60	188	-	106		977	5,867	3.8%	217		
Undergraduate Resident - Comp Sci & MIS	4,890	347	170	16	60	188	-	106		887	5,777	3.8%	213		
Undergraduate Nonresident	14,980	204	170	16	60	188	-	106		744	15,724	3.9%	596		
Undergraduate Nonresident - Engineering	14,980	437	170	16	60	188	-	106		977	15,957	3.9%	605		
Undergraduate Nonresident - Comp Sci & MIS	14,980	347	170	16	60	188	-	106		887	15,867	3.9%	601		
Graduate Resident	5,708	162	170	16	60	188	-	106		702	6,410	3.9%	238		
Graduate Resident - Engineering	5,708	437	170	16	60	188	-	106		977	6,685	3.9%	249		
Graduate Resident - Comp Sci & MIS	5,708	347	170	16	60	188	-	106		887	6,595	3.9%	245		
Graduate Nonresident	15,720	162	170	16	60	188	-	106		702	16,422	3.9%	624		
Graduate Nonresident - Engineering	15,720	437	170	16	60	188	-	106		977	16,697	4.0%	635		
Graduate Nonresident - Comp Sci & MIS	15,720	347	170	16	60	188	-	106		887	16,607	3.9%	631		
Veterinary Medicine Resident	11,948	204	170	16	60	188	-	106		744	12,692	15.1%	1,668		
Veterinary Medicine Nonresident	30,534	204	170	16	60	188	-	106		744	31,278	11.8%	3,292		
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA															
Undergraduate Resident	\$ 4,890	\$ 116	\$ 144	\$ 32		\$ 222	\$ -	\$ 198		\$ 712	\$ 5,602	4.0%	\$ 215		
Undergraduate Nonresident	12,502	116	144	32		222	-	198		712	13,214	4.0%	509		
Graduate Resident	5,708	116	144	32		222	-	198		712	6,420	4.0%	247		
Graduate Nonresident	13,532	116	144	32		222	-	198		712	14,244	4.0%	547		