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VIII. FEES AND CHARGES

8.01 Board Responsibilities

The Board of Regents is responsible for establishing fees and charges at the Regent institutions, such as tuition, mandatory fees, miscellaneous charges, room and board rates for university residence systems, and parking rates. Certain exceptions do apply.

Each proposed increase in student charges is presented to the Board twice — first for preliminary consideration and public notice requirements and second for final approval.

State law [I.C. §262.9.18 and IAC §681—9.6(1)] requires the Board to:

1. Notify the presiding officers of the student government organizations not less than thirty days prior to action to increase charges, including a copy of the related docket memorandum; and
2. Make the final decision on tuition and mandatory fees for the next academic year no later than the Board's November meeting, which is to be held in one of the three university cities but not held during the Thanksgiving break.

The Administrative Code [IAC §681—9.6(2)] requires, that if an increase is proposed from the initial amount to increase a tuition, fee, or charge is increased, the docket is to be resent to student leaders and an additional 30-day notice period is to be given prior to Board approval.

2.09 Meeting to Consider Tuition

Not less than 30 days prior to action by the Board on any proposal to increase tuition, fees, or charges at one or more of the institutions of higher education under its control, the Board of Regents shall send written notification of the amount of the proposed increase and a copy of the docket memorandum relating to the proposed increase to the elected president of the government of the student body at the affected institutions. The distribution of Board docket materials relating to the proposed increases shall be sent to the person identified by each institution as the student government president and mailed or emailed to the student government office listed in each university directory. (Board of Regents Minutes March 22, 1984, pp. 503-504; February 21, 1990, p. 440; June 27, 1990, p. 717)

~~The final decision on the increase in tuition for a fiscal year shall be made no later than the regular meeting held in November of the preceding fiscal year. The regular meeting held in November shall be held in Ames, Cedar Falls, or Iowa City and shall not be held during the period in which classes have been suspended for Thanksgiving vacation. (Code, 262.9 [17]); Board of Regents Minutes December 17-18, 1986, pp. 528-532; Senate File 511, July 8, 1987, pp. 24-25)~~

~~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. (Code chapter 262 and Iowa Code Supplement section 262.9(18); Board of Regents Minutes February 21, 1990, p. 440; June 27, 1990, p. 717)~~

## ~~8.02~~ **7.25 Tuition**

### A. Tuition Policy

Iowa law (I.C. §262.9.23) requires the Board to adopt a policy for establishment of tuition rates that provide some predictability for assessing and anticipating changes. Consistent with this requirement, the Board's tuition policy is as follows:

Resident undergraduate tuition at the Regent universities shall be set annually to keep pace with the Higher Education Price Index and to provide support to finance university programs at levels sufficient to implement the Board's aspirations for excellence as outlined in the Board's strategic plan. ~~(Board of Regents Minutes November 14, 1990, p. 212; December 18, 1997, p. 478)~~

### B. Classifications of Residents and Nonresidents for Tuition

## ~~6.21~~ **Classification of Residents and Nonresidents**

### ~~B.~~ Other Students

#### 1. General

The rules for classification of a ~~students~~ as a resident or nonresident for tuition and fee purposes are found in the IAC §681 - 1.4. Those rules include general residency guidelines, with specific discussion of military personnel, American Indians, refugees, and immigrants.

#### 2. Graduate Assistants and Spouses

Nonresident students with graduate assistantships of 1/4-time or more retain their nonresidency classification, but are assessed Iowa resident tuition and fees as long as the graduate assistantship is continued.

The spouse of a nonresident 1/4-time or more graduate assistant is eligible for Iowa resident tuition during the period of the assistantship appointment. Iowa residency is not granted. When the graduate assistantship ends, the resident tuition assessment for the spouse is terminated.

**C. 7.26. Tuition for ~~Part-Time~~ Students**

~~Effective fall 1975 the Board approves the following policy regarding tuition for part-time students:~~

1. Undergraduate Part-Time Tuition -- Resident Rates
  - a. A fixed amount for 0 through 2 credits per term.
  - b. An additional amount for each credit per term from 3 credits per term through 11 credits per term.
  - c. A fixed amount for 12 credits per term and over as established by the Board of Regents.
2. Undergraduate Part-Time Tuition -- Nonresident Rates
  - a. Rates are to be identical to resident rates for 0 through 4 credits per term.
  - b. Follow the above pattern for undergraduate resident rates for 5 credits per term and over with the amounts as established by the Board of Regents.
3. Graduate Part-Time Tuition
  - ~~a. A fixed amount for 0 through 2 credits per term.~~
  - ~~a. Follow the above pattern for undergraduate resident rates for graduate students registered for 1 through 15 credits per term only for each university.~~
  - b. An additional amount for each credit per term from 3 credits per term through 9 credits per term for each university.
  - ~~c. A fixed amount for 9 credits per term and over as established by the Board of Regents.~~
  - ~~d. Rates for nonresident students are to be identical to resident rates for 0 through 4 credits.~~
4. ~~Adopt the following rules~~Guidelines for counting post-baccalaureate students as graduate students or special students:
  - a. Count as graduate students only those students who meet the academic requirements (e.g., rank in class, grade point average, subject matter

background, standardized test scores, etc.) and are admitted to the Graduate College (ISU, SUI). (See [3] for special conditions relative to UNI.)

- b. ~~Reaffirm the ruling at all three universities that students are~~ Do not permitted ~~students~~ to register for more than 15 credits per term for graduate degrees.
- c. Establish a category of students called special student (or some appropriate equivalent) that includes students with a baccalaureate degree not admitted to the graduate college. This category does not include professional students (medicine, dentistry, law, nursing, pharmacy, veterinary medicine). At UNI, all students with baccalaureate degrees are classified as graduate students upon admission and may be classified subsequently as degree candidates with departmental and graduate college approval.
- d. Charge special students the same tuition ~~for undergraduate courses~~ as is charged undergraduate students.
- e. Recognize that unusual situations may occur and allow deviations from the ~~rules/guidelines~~ set forth above only under conditions as established by the academic vice presidents so that a level of excellence in all programs will be maintained. ~~(Board of Regents Minutes December 13-14, 1973, p. 355; March 13-15, 1974, pp. 642-643; February 13-14, 1975, pp. 508-509)~~

#### D. 7.26 Tuition for Students Taking an Overload

~~Effective fall 1975, it is the Board's policy that a~~ An additional tuition fee will not be charged for any overload credits taken by a full-time student at a Regent university.

#### E. Reciprocal Tuition Agreement between Iowa and Kansas

~~The Board of Regents, State of Iowa, and the Kansas Board of Regents entered into a reciprocal tuition agreement to expand student access to academic programming not available in the respective states. The agreement allows Iowa residents to study Occupational Therapy at the University of Kansas Medical Center and Kansas residents to study Actuarial Sciences at the University of Iowa at the states' respective resident tuition rates.~~

~~The initial agreement provided five waivers for undergraduate students from Kansas desiring to study in the Actuarial Science program and two waivers for undergraduate students and one graduate student from Iowa desiring to study Occupational Therapy. In order to be eligible for the waiver of out-of-state fees under this agreement a student must:~~

1. Demonstrate that he or she satisfies the residency requirements of the respective home state.
2. Maintain full time continuous enrollment.
3. Achieve satisfactory academic progress.

The agreement continues thereafter automatically for successive one-year terms, subject to the right of either state to terminate the agreement.

### **8.03 Mandatory Fees**

#### **A. General Policy**

Mandatory fees, charged to each student, provide a distinct resource to respond to specific needs of students. Each institution must seek Board approval for any new mandatory fees or changes in mandatory fees. For a new mandatory fee to be established, a university must:

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

Each university must establish formal policies and procedures for assessing each mandatory fee and for granting exemptions.

#### **B. Mandatory Fees for Part-Time Students**

The institutions must submit any changes regarding assessment of mandatory fees to part-time students to the Board for approval during the annual discussion of tuition and mandatory fees.

#### **C. Exemptions**

The universities may grant exemptions from mandatory fees to extension and study abroad students and other off-campus groups, such as student teachers, co-op students, internship students, and practicum students.

University exemption policies should consider the student's access to campus services and physical proximity to campus. University policies should include definitions and criteria for judging access to institutional facilities and should be consistent with related bond covenants.

## 8.04 **Miscellaneous Fees**

### ~~7.24~~ **Student Fees**

#### A. **Consistency Among Universities**

The three universities are to continue to work together to establish common titles and charges for miscellaneous fees.

Some differences in fee titles and charges may remain because of the unique nature of some programs and services at each institution.

#### B. **Institutional or College-Wide Fees**

Universities must secure Board approval prior to the initiation of new student fees or increases in the amount of existing fees. The fees to which these provisions are applicable will include all institutional or college-wide fees over \$1 per semester and all department fees over \$10 per semester. They 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. ~~(Board of Regents Minutes December 18-19, 1985, p. 307-309)~~

#### C. **Student Organization Fees**

The Board approves the concept of a negative checkoff system (opt-out funding) for a student organization financed by nonmandatory student fee collections for the University of Northern Iowa.

The Board approves the concept of a positive checkoff system (opt-in funding) for students to a student organization financed by nonmandatory student fee collections for the University of Iowa and Iowa State University. ~~(No collection will be made in the summer at Iowa State University.) (Board of Regents Minutes October 13-15, 1971, pp. 187-188; March 9-10, 1972, pp. 537-539; April 12-14, 1972, pp. 694-698; October 19-20, 1972, pp. 223-233; April 11-12, 1974, pp. 720-727; April 10-11, 1975, pp. 678-687; October 21, 1977, pp. 318-320; May 18, 1978, pp. 708-711; January 19, 1979, pp. 372-374; February 15, 1979, pp. 428-430)~~

## D. Types of Miscellaneous Fees

### 1. Tuition related

Tuition-related fees include items such as continuing education courses and workshops. The tuition-related fees are presented with the Board's annual discussion of tuition and mandatory fees.

### 2. Non-tuition related

Non-tuition-related fees include a variety of items such as course delivery fees and private music lessons. In each category, students pay only the miscellaneous fees and charges that apply to them, with variances, in type and amount dependent on each student's program, needs, and interests. The non-tuition-related fees are presented in the spring timeframe when the Board discusses room and boardmeal rates.

## **8.05 Allocation of Student Fees from Mandatory Fees and Designation Tuition**

State law [I.C. 262.34B] provides procedures for changing allocations of student fees.

- A student fee committee at each university, composed of five students and five university employees, makes recommendations for the student fee allocations to the university president by April 15 for the subsequent academic year.
- The university president forwards the student fee committee recommendations and provides a recommendation to the Board for consideration.
- The Board makes the final decision on changes to student fees.

Two distinct types of allocations/designations may be made:

- Allocation of certain mandatory student fees; and
- Allocation of a portion of tuition specifically designated as student fees.

## 8.06 6.22 University Provided Housing

Students may choose to live in available university residence halls, university apartments, fraternities, sororities, or off-campus housing.

The Board encourages the directors of ~~student housing and dining services~~the university residence systems to meet regularly to exchange information and to discuss policies, practices, and procedures. ~~and for the three universities to prepare appropriate information that will enable analysis trends in occupancy by class, sex, and age, and assist the Board Office in preparation of an annual report to the Board. The Board encourages the directors to proceed in the direction of a uniform accounting system and application of principles.~~

### A. Residence System Reporting

Prior to the approval of changes in room and board rates, the universities are to provide the following to the Board:

- Annual reports that provide detailed information on various aspects of the residence systems for the previous fiscal year and include the most current residence system information such as enrollments, occupancy, and financial and bonding data.
- Ten-year plans that provide projected trends in total enrollment, housing design capacity, housing occupancy, and occupancy ratios, capital renewal plans, and financial forecasts for the next decade.

### B. Establishment of Room and Meal Rates

Each residence system is expected to operate its system on a revenue-producing basis, and use and apply its resources appropriately. The maintenance of occupancy and rental rates in university housing must be consistent with the bond covenants for outstanding dormitory bonds. ~~See Chapter — Business & Finance) —~~  
The covenants for bonds require the Board and the institutions to keep the facilities in good repair, working order, and operating condition.

As part of each university's proposal to the Board for increases in room and meal rates, the universities are required to fully explain all proposed changes to the residence system rate structures and provide a preliminary budget based on the proposed rates.

## 8.07 Parking Fees

State law (I.C. §§262.68-.69] allows the Board to make such rules as necessary to provide for traffic control and parking. Those rules are detailed in IAC Chapter 681—4 and provide definitions, general traffic directives, vehicle registration information, parking facilities guidelines, parking privileges, and consequences for violations of parking rules.

Each university 's parking system is self-supporting and does not receive any state appropriated funds. User fees and fines support operation, maintenance, and capital improvements of the parking systems.

The maintenance of parking rates must be consistent with the bond covenants for outstanding parking bonds. The covenants for the bonds require the Board and the institutions to keep the facilities in good repair, working order, and operating condition.

As part of each university's proposal to the Board for increases in parking and violation rates, the universities are required to fully explain all proposed changes to the parking system rate structures and provide a preliminary budget based on the proposed rates.