

## **Tuition and Fee Recommendations from the University Budget Committee for 2017-18**

### Overview:

The University Budget Committee (UBC)<sup>1</sup>, including student representatives from Corvallis and Cascades and input from the Student Budget Advisory Council (SBAC), has reviewed the tuition and mandatory fee rates for Oregon State University and recommends the following changes for fiscal year 2017-2018. Summer rates recommended are for summer term, 2018.

In making these recommendations the committee has considered:

- Access and affordability for students
- Distribution of undergraduate financial aid need and allocations of additional financial aid to assist students with the highest need
- Projected cost increases for FY18 and revenue projections, including projections for flat state funding in the 2017-19 biennium, important strategic commitments, and existing commitments
- Fall 2016 enrollments and enrollment targets for Fall 2017
- Comparisons of tuition rates with strategic plan peers
- Estimates of the sensitivity of enrollment to tuition increases for resident and non-resident undergraduate students
- Requirements from the Legislature and Higher Education Coordinating Commission on setting tuition and mandatory fees

There are a number of tuition rates considered by the Committee including undergraduate, graduate, differential, Ecampus, professional and summer rates. The Committee reached consensus on most of these rates, several of which are influenced by comparisons to peer institutions and to market. These rates are all summarized in Table 2 and detailed in Appendix A.

The Committee could not reach a consensus on undergraduate rates because of the complex relationships of loss in program quality when expense reductions are necessary, enrollment loss with increased tuition, the need for increased financial aid, and the individual costs to students. Every scenario considered (Table 1) leaves a significant gap between projected spending (including spending for inflationary costs, costs to accommodate new enrollment growth, and the costs of strategic new commitments) and projected revenues. Closing a gap this size in an Education and General budget of \$540M is not easy and creates the risk of damaging the quality of programs important to OSU's mission. That mission includes not just the academic operations at Corvallis and Cascades, but also the work of the Statewide Public Services, whose personnel and daily work are tightly integrated with E&G funded operations.

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<sup>1</sup> Scott Ashford (Engineering), Sherman Bloomer (Budget and Fiscal Planning), Susie Brubaker-Cole (Student Affairs), Bob Cowen (HMSC), Jennifer Dennis (Graduate School), John Killefer (Animal and Rangeland Sciences), Dan Edge (Agricultural Sciences), Kate Hunter-Zaworski (Budget and Fiscal Planning Committee, Faculty Senate), Mark Johnson (ASBC), Jordan Langeliers (ASCC), Kate Peterson (Enrollment Management), Kelly Sparks (OSU-Cascades), Christian Schuster and Mackenzie Olson (ASOSU), Denise Lach (Public Policy), Virginia Lesser (Statistics), Lisa Templeton (Ecampus), Andres Lopez (Graduate Student Representative), Steven Miller and Jasen Phillips (Student Budget Advisory Council).

The jeopardy of damaging program quality and breadth, along with the concerns about the difficulty of spending reductions led several members of the Committee to advocate for increased tuition strategies.

In the end, a majority of the Committee preferred a recommendation of a 4% increase in resident undergraduate rates (with 1% point allocated entirely to need-based financial aid) and a 2% increase for non-resident undergraduate rates (with 0.5% point allocated to need-based financial aid). This is the scenario shaded in Table 1. There were, however, members in support of rate changes in resident tuition from 0% up to 8%.

The UBC recommends that the Board of Trustees consider the undergraduate tuition recommendation in reference to several scenarios. These should include the recommended 4% and 2% increase, a case with a 5% increase in resident undergraduate rates (with 1% point allocated entirely to need-based financial aid) and 2% for non-resident undergraduate rates (with 0.5% point allocated to need-based financial aid), and a case with an 8% resident tuition increase and 2% non-resident increase (with the same assumptions of financial aid). These cases should be bracketed by a scenario with no tuition increases and one with an 8% resident and 2% non-resident increase (this is judged to be as high as rates could go before enrollment losses are high enough to actually decrease net revenue, particularly on the non-resident side, or to impact too high a number of students). This discussion should be accompanied by a review of likely cost reductions required in each of the scenarios. Estimates of the Corvallis Education and General budget gap to be closed are shown in Table 1, with the five undergraduate tuition scenarios and two levels of state funding. The flat state funding scenario (bottom row) is currently considered the most prudent one to plan for.

The UBC recommends this approach for undergraduate tuition rates to provide the Board more context on the consequences of different tuition strategies, to acknowledge the complexities of balancing resident tuition rates and the level of state support, and to recognize the wide range of opinions about increases in tuition from the Student Budget Advisory Council and the University Budget Committee. From the discussions with the SBAC and the UBC some of those observations and concerns about tuition include:

- Tuition increases should not be the first and only place the university goes to balance the operating budget---a hard look at expenses, particularly overhead or indirect costs, should be part of the discussion. Access and affordability are essential parts of OSU's mission.
- Cost increases are inevitable in many parts of the university's operations and with tuition such a large proportion of revenues, in the long-term some tuition increases have to be a part of maintaining the programs and faculty people want.
- If tuition increases, associated changes in financial aid (both in amount and perhaps in distribution) should be included to address challenges for the economically most vulnerable students.
- The university's long-term goal should be holding tuition rates flat or reducing tuition, as this is the best way to ensure access and affordability.
- The university needs to make significant additional commitments to maintenance of the physical plant, faculty and staff compensation, student support services, and academic infrastructure.
- The quality of the university's programs are essential to the mission, and maintaining the quality and scope of programs is also important in considering tuition increases.

- Short-term decisions should be made carefully so they don't create long-term budget gaps that would require cuts that damage essential programs, quality, or access (for example a tuition cut or 0% change in one year might create a budget gap the next year that required much larger increases or cuts).
- It would be good to have a better understanding of the specific impact of tuition increases on the enrollment and decisions (lower course loads, more work, etc.) of specific student groups but the available data on that is limited.

These observations cannot all be reconciled in a single tuition proposal. The UBC believes that reviewing the consequences of various strategies would be helpful for the campus community and for the Board. The Board may choose to approve more than one rate increase for undergraduate resident tuition, with the effective rate contingent on the final level of State funding allocated by the Legislature.

The UBC has recommended modest increases in undergraduate tuition, particularly in reference to some of the discussions at other public universities in Oregon. The UBC felt that no tuition increases (Scenario A in Table 1) created a budget gap large enough that the necessary expense reductions would compromise the quality of some programs and services. In addition, it was recognized that a tuition freeze is need blind---it benefits all students equally. OSU's distribution of need (as measured by Expected Family Contribution or EFC) is very bimodal (Figure 1). No tuition increase would require larger reductions, which likely would impact some of the services and support that students most at risk require. A modest increase provides some additional revenues, allows an increase in need-based aid, and moderates enrollment declines associated with tuition rate increases.

The majority recommendation for Scenario B is because of the diminishing returns in total net revenue with increasing tuition rates, a result of enrollment declines. The UBC and the SBAC spent significant time discussing the sensitivity of enrollment to tuition increases and what the highest reasonable tuition increases might be. This sensitivity has changed since the recession, as the proportion of students with need has increased. The models used were based on enrollment changes seen in the years that OSU moved to per credit hour pricing from a tuition plateau. The conclusions from the models aligned with advice and reviews that have been conducted by an external consultant (Ruffalo Noel Levitz<sup>2</sup>) working with Enrollment Management.

Non-resident enrollment is more sensitive to price than resident undergraduate enrollment and shows declining net revenues (because of enrollment declines) after about a 4% tuition increase. Resident enrollment shows increasing net revenue up to 8-10% rate increases. However, the incremental net revenue (the projection assumes increasing financial aid to cover costs for students with a less than \$4000 EFC) per percentage point increase flattens significantly after about a 5% tuition increase (Figure 2). For example, increasing from a 4% to a 6% resident undergraduate rate change adds only about \$400,000 to \$900,000 in net revenue and loses an additional 100 to 200 students.

This effect is shown in Table 1. Scenarios C and D, while increasing tuition significantly more, only closes the budget gap modestly while creating significant additional losses of enrollment.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ruffalonl.com>

The UBC's preferred recommendations of a 4% increase for resident undergraduate rates (\$340 annually for a student taking 15 credits per term) is a judgment that the revenue return from rate increases larger than 4% are not worth the loss in student enrollment, particularly as the students most likely to leave are those who have high need, are first-generation university students, and are from historically underrepresented groups. The UBC favored the strategy, proposed by students on the SBAC, to allocate revenue from the additional 1% point increase entirely to financial aid, to try to reduce the loss of students projected from historical enrollment data.

The maximum recommended increase of 2% for non-resident undergraduate tuition (\$544 annually for a student taking 15 credits per term) is informed by the sensitivity of non-resident enrollment to tuition. A price increase that is too large can have an adverse effect on enrollment in a particular market in one year that can take several years to recover. The Committee believes that caution on non-resident rate increases is prudent.

The scenarios assume that Ecampus tuition follows the resident tuition increases, but does not rise above 5%. This is because Ecampus draws from a student base that is looking at online education prices in a national market and that a rate increase significantly higher than that at other institutions would negatively impact enrollment growth.

The 4% resident/2% non-resident tuition scenario in Table 1 covers about 25% of the projected growth in expenses with revenues generated from tuition rate increases, 25% from enrollment growth and other revenues, and the balance from reductions in spending and redirection of existing budget.

Recommendations for all tuition rates and fees reviewed by the University Budget Committee are summarized in Table 2 and detailed in Appendix A.

Table 1: Undergraduate tuition scenarios. The UBC recommends planning at the Governor’s Recommended Budget level of state funding and the preferred undergraduate tuition recommendation is Scenario B. Undergraduate enrollment is modeled to decline with tuition increases based on historical data. Ecampus tuition increases are capped at 5% in Scenarios D and E because the market for those students is national and may be more sensitive to price. The additional financial aid in some scenarios is intended to help diminish the estimated headcount loss, which is estimated before the impact of additional financial aid is considered. The shaded favored box was preferred by a majority of the UBC.

State Change	A. Resident/Non-resident tuition: 0%/0%	B. Resident/Non-resident tuition: 4%/2% **	C. Resident/Non-resident tuition: 5%/2%	D. Resident/Non-resident tuition: 6%/2%	E. Resident/Non-resident tuition: 8%/2.0%
<b>Co-chair’s budget estimate</b> <b>+5.3% for biennium</b> (+1.13% for FY18 over FY17) <b>\$702.4M PUSF*</b>	<b>Annual Gap: -\$23.0M to -\$25.5M</b> Tuition waivers increase: \$1.6M  \$0 increase residents, \$0 non-residents  plus ~20-50 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$16.9M to -\$20.2M</b> Tuition waivers increase: \$2.3M + \$1.0M  \$349 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~100 to 130 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$15.6M to -\$19.2M</b> Tuition waivers increase: \$2.5M + \$1.0M  \$436 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~160 to 250 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$15.0M to -\$18.8M</b> Tuition Waivers increase: \$2.8M + \$1.0M  \$523 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~225 to 345 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$13.6M to -\$18.0M</b> Tuition Waivers increase: \$3.0M + \$0.7M  \$697 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~345 to 550 residents
<b>Governor’s Recommended Budget</b> <b>+0% for biennium</b> (-3.1% for FY18 over FY17) <b>\$667.3M PUSF</b>	<b>Annual Gap: -\$27.4M to -\$29.9M</b> Tuition waivers increase: \$1.6M  \$0 increase residents, \$0 non-residents  plus ~20-50 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$21.1M to -\$24.6M</b> Tuition Waivers increase: \$2.3M + \$1.0M  \$349 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~100 to 130 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$19.9M to -\$23.5M</b> Tuition Waivers increase: \$2.5M + \$1.0M  \$436 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~160 to 250 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$19.3M to -\$23.2M</b> Tuition Waivers increase: \$2.8M + \$1.0M  \$523 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~225 to 345 residents	<b>Annual Gap: -\$17.8M to -\$22.4M</b> Tuition Waivers increase: \$3.05M + \$0.7M  \$697 increase residents, \$544 non-residents  minus ~345 to 550 residents

\*PUSF is the Public University Support Fund, the principal part of state support to the universities.

\*\*In each of scenarios B, C, D, and E it is assumed that the equivalent of the net revenue (after standard financial aid allocations) from 1% point of the resident undergraduate rate increase and 0.5% point of the non-resident undergraduate rate increase is allocated to additional need-based undergraduate financial aid.

Figure 1: Distribution by headcount of Expected Family Contribution (EFC) for resident undergraduate students. The orange line shows the cumulative percentage of students at or below a particular EFC.

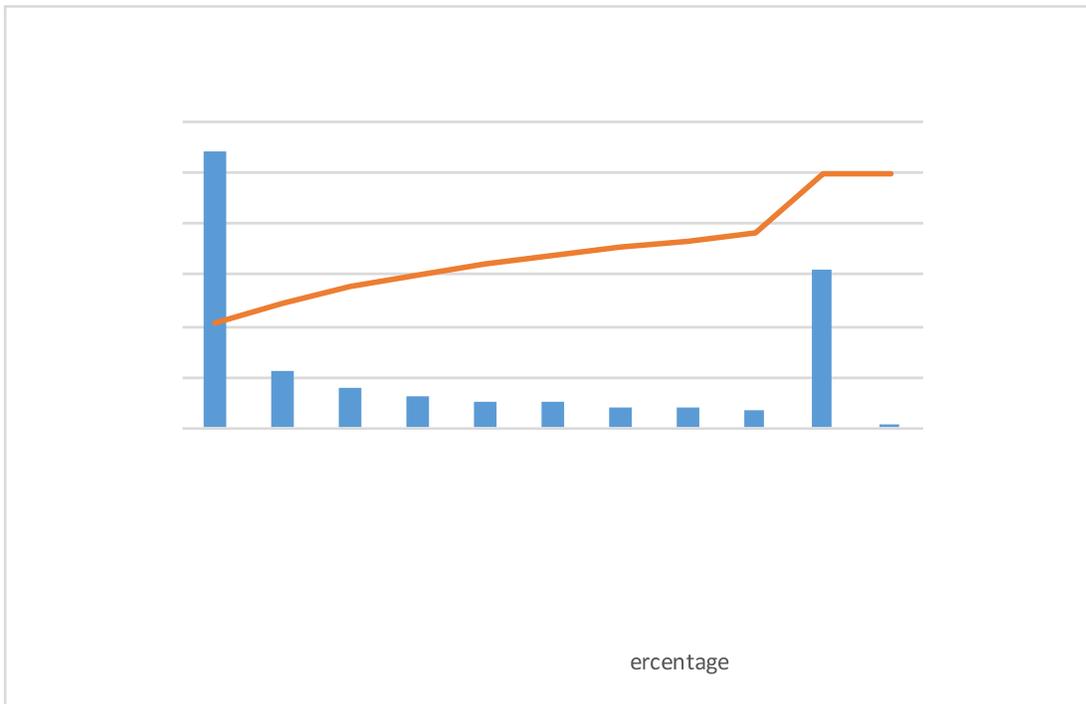


Figure 2: Modeled change in net tuition revenues (after increased financial aid) and undergraduate resident headcount enrollment with percentage increases in resident undergraduate tuition rates.

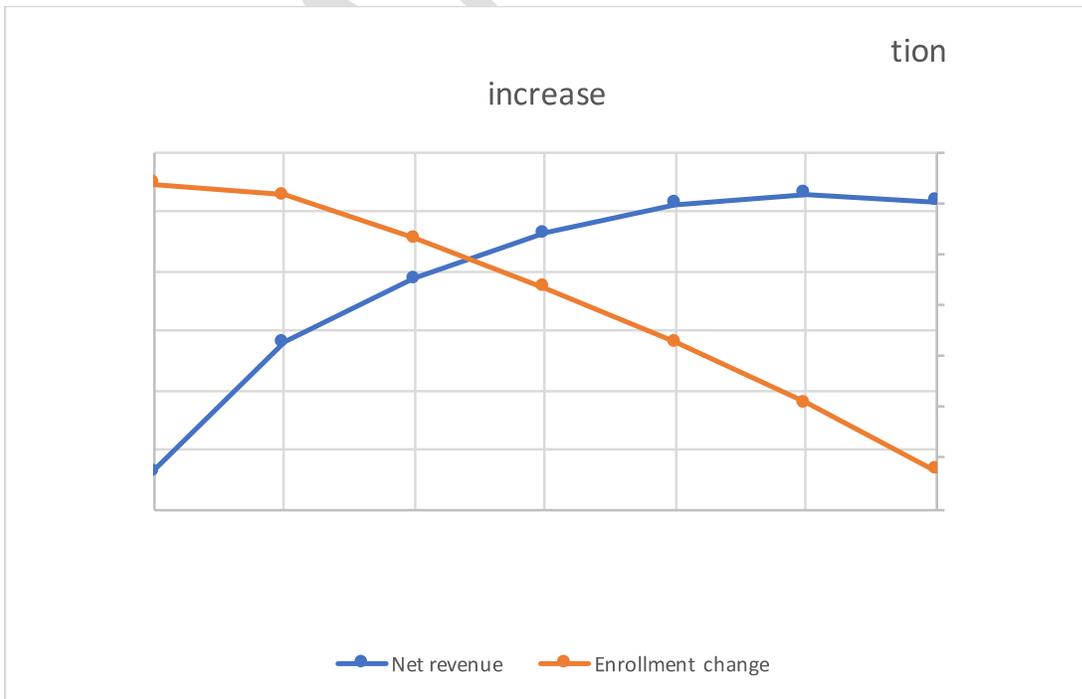


Table 2: Summary of proposed rate changes.

**2017-18 OSU Tuition and Fee Rate Recommendations, University Budget Committee**

Rates are shown as annual cost unless indicated, 15 credit hours for undergraduates, 12 credit hours for graduates

Rate	FY17 Rate	FY16 to FY17 Rate Change	FY18 Rate Proposal	FY18 % Rate Change	FY18 Notes
Building Fee	\$ 135	0.00%	\$ 135	0.00%	\$45 per quarter
Distance Education Fee (per SCH)	\$ 80	0.00%	\$ 80	0.00%	\$80 per SCH
Matriculation Fees (once)	\$ 350	0.00%	\$ 350	0.00%	charged once on matriculation
<b>Undergraduate Tuition</b>					
Corvallis resident no differential	\$ 8,715	2.20%	\$ 9,075	4.13%	\$100 plus \$195/SCH
Cascades resident no differential	\$ 8,400	3.20%	\$ 8,760	4.29%	\$100 plus \$187/SCH
Non-resident undergraduate	\$ 27,195	0.00%	\$ 27,735	1.99%	\$335 plus \$594/SCH
Pre-Engineering resident	\$ 10,245	1.79%	\$ 10,605	3.51%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$34 per SCH
Pre-Engineering non-resident	\$ 28,725	0.00%	\$ 29,265	1.88%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$34 per SCH
Pro-Engineering resident	\$ 11,010	1.66%	\$ 11,370	3.27%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$51 per SCH
Pro-Engineering non-resident	\$ 29,490	0.00%	\$ 30,030	1.83%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$51 per SCH
Forestry resident	\$ 9,390	1.95%	\$ 9,750	3.83%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$15 per SCH
Forestry non-resident	\$ 27,870	0.00%	\$ 28,410	1.94%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$15 per SCH
Business resident	\$ 9,615	1.91%	\$ 9,975	3.74%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$20 per SCH
Business non-resident	\$ 28,095	0.00%	\$ 28,635	1.92%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$20 per SCH
Honors resident differential	\$ 10,008	4.71%	\$ 10,575	5.67%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$500 per term
Honors non-resident	\$ 28,488	0.97%	\$ 29,235	2.62%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$500 per term
<b>Graduate Tuition</b>					
Resident graduate	\$ 12,150	0.00%	\$ 12,339	1.56%	\$457 per credit hour
Non-resident graduate	\$ 21,789	4.00%	\$ 22,761	4.46%	\$843 per credit hour
PharmD resident	\$ 22,032	3.00%	\$ 22,680	2.94%	Based on peer comparisons from programs
PharmD non-resident	\$ 37,944	3.00%	\$ 39,096	3.04%	Based on peer comparisons from programs
DVM resident	\$ 21,507	2.00%	\$ 22,152	3.00%	Full-time only, Based on peer comparisons
DVM non-resident	\$ 43,017	2.00%	\$ 44,307	3.00%	Full-time only, Based on peer comparisons
Engineering resident	\$ 14,130	0.00%	\$ 14,319	1.34%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$55 per SCH
Engineering non-resident	\$ 23,769	3.65%	\$ 24,741	4.09%	Corvallis base tuition plus \$55 per SCH
MPH differential resident	\$ 13,851	0.00%	\$ 14,040	1.36%	Base tuition plus \$63/SCH up to 9 credits
MPH differential non-resident	\$ 24,516	3.53%	\$ 25,488	3.96%	Base tuition plus \$101/SCH up to 9 credits
MBA differential resident	\$ 19,143	0.00%	\$ 25,416	32.77%	change to per credit hour pricing, 77% of students at 9 or less SCH (3% or less increase)
MBA differential non-resident	\$ 32,616	3.53%	\$ 44,424	36.20%	change to per credit hour pricing, 57% of students at 10 or less SCH (14% or less increase)
Cascades MS Counseling resident	\$ 12,150	0.00%	\$ 16,200	33.33%	First step of two to change to per credit hour charge from plateau; financial aid will be provided to students above 9 credits to support change
Cascades MS Counseling non-resident	\$ 21,789	4.00%	\$ 29,052	33.33%	
Cascades MAT resident	\$ 12,150	0.00%	\$ 16,200	33.33%	
Cascades MAT non-resident	\$ 21,789	4.00%	\$ 29,052	33.33%	
Cascades MFA resident	\$ 12,150	0.00%	\$ 16,200	33.33%	
Cascades MFA non-resident	\$ 21,789	4.00%	\$ 16,200	-25.65%	
<b>Summer (per SCH)*</b>					
Corvallis undergraduate	\$ 193	0.00%	\$ 201	4.15%	
Cascades undergraduate	\$ 185	1.09%	\$ 193	4.32%	
Corvallis graduate	\$ 450	0.00%	\$ 457	1.56%	
Cascades graduate	\$ 450	0.00%	\$ 457	1.56%	
<b>Ecampus* (per SCH)</b>					
Undergraduate	\$ 200	0.00%	\$ 208	4.00%	
Graduate	\$ 441	0.00%	\$ 448	1.59%	
Computer Science differential	\$ 470	0.00%	\$ 470	0.00%	

\*differential tuition charges apply by major as at resident academic year rates

Appendix A: Detailed Tuition Recommendations:

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***Rate Corrections:***

Two corrections are recommended to the tuition tables for Summer, 2017.

The summer graduate tuition rates for Cascades should be \$450 per SCH, not \$441 per SCH. The rates should be the same as for Corvallis. The approved rate from March, 2016 was a misprint in the tables.

The summer session rates and the 4<sup>th</sup> year rates for Veterinary Medicine's DVM program were incorrectly calculated through a misunderstanding. First, second and third year DVM students attend Fall, Winter, and Spring terms at a quarterly rate of \$7,384 for residents and \$14,769 for non-residents (FY18 rates). Fourth year students attend summer, fall, winter and spring terms for their last year, but are charged the same annual tuition as the first, second and third year students but it is paid over four quarters. There is no separate summer tuition charge for the DVM program. Summer 2017 tuition should be \$5,538 for residents and \$11,077 for non-residents.

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***Corvallis Campus Rates:****Undergraduate Resident Tuition*

The committee recommends an \$8 increase per credit hour from \$187 per SCH to \$195 per SCH. This is a 4.13% increase for a student taking 12 credit hours per quarter (percentage changes vary a few tenths of a percent around the recommended rate increases, in this case 4%, because tuition rates are rounded to the nearest whole dollar). The \$100 flat charge would remain the same.

*Undergraduate Non-Resident Tuition*

The committee recommends a \$12 per SCH increase in undergraduate non-resident tuition from \$582 per SCH to \$594 per SCH. The flat charge of \$335 would remain the same. This is a 1.99% increase for a student taking 15 SCH.

*Graduate Resident Tuition*

The committee recommends a 1.56% increase in graduate resident tuition (to \$457 per SCH). This is a continuation of a several year approach to low tuition increases so these rates will match those of peer institutions in a few years.

*Graduate Non-Resident Tuition*

The committee recommends an increase of 4.46% for non-resident graduate tuition (to \$843 per SCH), recognizing that OSU's graduate non-resident rates are significantly below peers. This is a continuation of a multi-year strategy to bring these rates more in line with peer institutions.

### Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine Tuition

The committee recommends that tuition rates for the Pharm. D. program be increased 3% and those for the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program by 3%. This is based on recommendations from the Colleges after discussions with their leadership and students.

### Summer Tuition

The subcommittee recommends an \$8 per SCH increase in rates for summer credit hours at Corvallis and Cascades. Rates would be \$201/SCH.

The subcommittee recommends a \$7 per SCH increase in the rates for summer graduate tuition. Rates would be \$457/SCH.

Differential tuition rates are the same as for the academic year.

It is recommended that summer tuition for resident and non-resident students continue to be charged at the same rate.

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### ***Cascades Campus Rates:***

#### Undergraduate Resident Tuition

The committee recommends an \$8 increase per credit hour from \$180 per SCH to \$188 per SCH. This is a 4.29% increase for a student taking 15 credits per quarter. The \$100 flat charge would remain the same.

#### Undergraduate Non-Resident Tuition

The committee recommends an \$12 increase per credit hour from \$582 per SCH to \$594 per SCH. This is a 1.99% increase for a student taking 15 credits per quarter. The \$335 flat charge would remain the same.

#### Graduate Tuition for MS in Counseling

The committee recommends a \$0 increase per credit hour but a phased removal of the tuition plateau. For AY17-18, the plateau would be in place for credits 12 through 15 with credits 1 through 12 at \$450 per credit hour for residents and \$807 per credit hour for non-residents. In AY18-19, there would be no plateau. OSU-Cascades will hold harmless students who have taken classes in the program during AY16-17 and are continuing in the program. Removing the plateau will result in a 33% effective increase per credit for a full-time student.

#### Graduate Tuition for MAT

The committee recommends a \$0 increase per credit hour but a phased removal of the tuition plateau. For AY17-18, the plateau would be in place for credits 12 through 15 with credits 1 through 12 at \$450 per credit hour for residents and \$807 per credit hour for non-residents. In AY18-19, there would be no plateau. OSU-Cascades will hold harmless students who have

taken classes in the program during AY16-17 and are continuing in the program. Removing the plateau will result in a 33% effective increase per credit for a full-time student.

### Graduate Tuition for MFA

As the OSU-Cascades' MFA is a low-residency program, the committee recommends moving to consistent per credit hour tuition for both residents and non-residents. The committee proposes a rate of \$450/student credit hour, similar to the Ecampus rate. Removing the plateau will result in a 33% effective increase per credit for full-time residential students and a 26% reduction for non-residential students.

### Summer Tuition

The committee recommends an \$8 increase per credit hour in summer undergraduate base tuition from \$185 per SCH to \$193 per SCH (a 4.32% increase).

The committee recommends an \$7 increase per credit hour in summer graduate base tuition from \$450 per SCH to \$457 per SCH (a 1.56% increase).

Differential tuition rates are the same as for the academic year.

It is recommended that summer tuition for resident and non-resident students continue to be charged at the same rate.

## **Differential Tuition Rates:**

### Undergraduate Differential Rates

The subcommittee recommends that all per credit differential tuition charges for undergraduate programs be kept at their present rates except for:

- An increase of \$69 per quarter for Honors College differential tuition to maintain and expand access to Honors classes, for a total per term charge of \$500. This is the second year of a rate increase approved in March, 2016 and will provide a differential rate that should not require an increase for two to three years.

### Graduate Differential Rates

The subcommittee recommends that the per credit differential tuition charges:

- For the MPH remain unchanged.
- For the MBA, move to a per credit hour charge with a differential tuition of \$249 per credit hour for resident students and \$361 per credit hour for non-resident students in the fall of 2017. This is about a 33% increase for students taking 12 graduate credits. However, most students in the College take loads of 10 credits or less. The College of Business will provide appropriate financial aid for students continuing in the program in 2017-18 who are taking more than 10 credits per term.
- For Engineering graduate programs remain unchanged.
- Drop the tuition rate tables for Medical Physics. This program is now managed entirely by OHSU and tuition is charged through OHSU.

The increases in tuition charges in Table 2 for programs with differential tuition result from the increase in base tuition rates (except for the Honors College and the MBA as noted above)

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***Ecampus:***

The committee recommends that Ecampus base rates increase by 4% to \$208 per SCH for undergraduate programs and by 1.59% to \$448 per SCH for graduate programs. The differential charges for the Computer Science post-baccalaureate program will stay the same; other differentials are as noted above.

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***Mandatory Enrollment Fees:***

The committee currently reviews and recommends rates for the Building Fee, the Ecampus Distance Education fee, and Matriculation Fee.

The Building Fee, Matriculation Fee, and Distance Education Fee are recommended to remain at current rates.

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