

***FY 2011-12
Tuition Impact Analysis Report***



December 2011

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma**

OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

**Julie Carson, Chairman
Claremore**

**Marlin “Ike” Glass, Jr.
Vice Chairman
Newkirk**

**Joseph L. Parker, Jr.
Tulsa**

**James D. “Jimmy” Harrel
Secretary
Leedey**

**William Stuart Price
Tulsa**

**Michael C. Turpen
Assistant Secretary
Oklahoma City**

**Toney Stricklin
Lawton**

**John Massey
Durant**

**Ronald H. White
Oklahoma City**

**Glen D. Johnson
Chancellor**

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education in compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 as amended, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and other federal laws and regulations, do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, handicap or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices, or procedures. This includes, but is not limited to, admissions, employment, financial aid, and educational services.

This publication, printed by the State Regents’ central services, is issued by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education as authorized by 70 O.S. 2001, Section 3206. Two hundred copies have been printed at a cost of approximately \$575. Copies have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. This publication was produced in December 2011.

Disclaimer: The information provided in this document is intended to be current at the time of its publication. However, program policies and related state laws are subject to change. Contact the program for the most current information.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	1
Process for Approval of FY12 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests	6
Summary of FY12 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases	8
FY12 Guaranteed Tuition Rates	10
What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?	11
Process for Approval of Academic Services Fees	12
Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees	12
Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees	13
Impact on Students' Ability to Pay	13
Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment	16
Availability of Financial Aid	18
Implementation of Cost-Effective Measures	24
Communication with Students	25
State Regents' Initiatives	25
The National Perspective	28
Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally	28
National Availability of Financial Aid	31
Grant Aid	32
Loans	33
Other Forms of Student Aid	35
FTE Enrollment	35
Funding Pressures	36
Consumer Price Index	37
Higher Education Price Index	37
Higher Education Cost Adjustment	38
Enrollment Projections	38
Higher Education Reauthorization Act	39
Community College Support	39
Miscellaneous	40
How America Pays for College	42
Other Factors	43

Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?.....	44
Conclusions.....	48
Attachments	50
1. FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees - Big Twelve Universities	51
2. Public Hearing Notice.....	52
3. FY12 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees	53
4. Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines.....	55
5. Minutes and Transcript of April 20, 2011 Public Hearing	57
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12.....	61
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12.....	67
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12	70
9. Summary Listing of FY12 Average Tuition Increases by Tier	73
10. Comparison of FY12 Tuition and Mandatory Fees to Legislative Peer Limits	77
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12.....	81
12. Comparison of FY12 Guaranteed Tuition with Legislative Limits	82
13. FY12 Average Tuition and Mandatory Fees Ranked by State	83
Appendix: Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Coordination of Higher Education Tuition and Fees	84

Executive Summary

All Approved Tuition and Mandatory Fees are Within Legislative Limits. State Regents reviewed institutional tuition and mandatory fee requests for compliance and each institution's requests were below the posted legislative peer limits for the tier as specified in Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8 -- see Attachment 10).

Tier	Undergraduate Average				Graduate Average			
	Resident		Nonresident		Resident		Nonresident	
Research Universities	4.9%	\$7,116	4.9%	\$18,266	6.0%	\$6,457	6.1%	\$17,833
Regional Institutions	5.7%	\$4,692	4.9%	\$11,100	5.2%	\$4,464	4.8%	\$10,583
Community Colleges	6.6%	\$2,957	6.2%	\$7,072	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ardmore Higher Education Center	5.6%	\$3,844	6.1%	\$10,207	5.6%	\$4,174	5.9%	\$11,137
Professional Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.7%	\$13,141	4.7%	\$27,712

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees. Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) further provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY12. The findings from the institutions' information are summarized below, with further details provided in the full report on the following pages.

Impact on Students' Ability to Pay For FY12, institutions made minimal increases in tuition and fees, and, at the same time, made substantial efforts to increase waivers and financial aid. The historically low tuition rates in Oklahoma, and the economic downturn of the economy, have attracted more students, and this has not affected their ability to meet cost of attendance.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions have not seen significant impact in their enrollment patterns due to tuition and mandatory fee increases. Enrollment has continued to grow steadily into FY12. Preliminary enrollment data shows that more students are enrolled in college during the fall 2011 semester than were last year, a 0.1 percent increase. The full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment for the fall semester increased by 1,246 students or 0.9 percent. Research universities had the greatest increase with an average 2.4 percent increase or increased by 1,082 students in full-time enrollment. Future trends indicate that external factors such as fewer high school graduates, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the lack of jobs, rather than increases in tuition and fees, impact enrollment trends.

Availability of Financial Aid. For FY12, resident tuition waivers increased by 3.8 percent, approximately \$1.7 million more than in FY11 for a total of \$49.4 million in total resident waivers. Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* (Oklahoma Higher Learning Access

Program, or OHLAP) will continue to have the tuition portion of the increase covered while being responsible for the increase in fees and other educational expenses. Several institutions have extended scholarship programs to help eligible students with the additional costs of attendance. Many institutions have implemented cost-savings measures related to textbook costs. Institutions continue to help students discover all sources of available assistance and are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

Implementation of Cost-effective Measures. Institutions continuously monitor administrative and programmatic costs in order to maximize their operational budgets as they deal with changes in student enrollment and increases in mandatory costs while striving to maintain a standard of excellence in instruction and in student service areas. They are proactively exploring new programs and grants in their efforts to find additional sources of revenue for their institutions and are implementing energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs and the impact on the environment and increase sustainability.

Communication with Students. Institutions presented information to students and student advisory groups in a variety of ways and on a continuing basis explaining necessary tuition increases, economic and budgetary concerns, and the impact on students, faculty and staff, and capital projects on campus. The general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of a moderate tuition increase, particularly one to enhance the learning experience.

State Regents' Initiatives. The State Regents currently have several initiatives related to public policy questions of tuition, affordability, and student information.

1) Oklahoma State Regents, the Governor and State Legislature encouraged institutions to keep undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rates within a moderate range of last year's tuition. The twenty-five institutions stayed within the 5.9 percent. Two institutions, Western Oklahoma State College and Langston University, kept their changes to increases of 3.2 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. One higher education program (Ardmore) raised the tuition 6.5 percent. The nine constituency agencies had a large range, from increase of 3.0 percent (OU Health Science Center) to an increase of 9.9 percent. (SEOSU-Grayson Co.)

2) The State Regents implemented the *Making Place Matter Project*. Designed by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, this project helps Oklahoma institutions become leaders in promoting regional stewardship and in mobilizing the assets of higher education toward economic development, community service, and outreach goals, thereby improving Oklahoma's economic vitality.

3) The State Regents provide financial support for the *Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE) Project*, a Legislatively created project designed to align high school curriculum with college entrance requirements, through EPAS, GEAR UP, the American Diploma Project, Summer Academies, the Student Information Portal, Upward Bound, and other programs that involve intervening at the high school level so students will be better prepared for college.

4) The State Regents received \$1,598,928 from the U. S. Department of Education as a part of the *College Access Challenge Grant*. This grant program provides over 600 scholarships to students who are near completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid. This program will expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates.

5) The student information portal OKcollegestart.org was launched in spring 2007 to help students plan and prepare for college. OKcollegestart.org is a comprehensive, web-based information system developed specifically for prospective and current college students and serves as a “one-stop” destination for students, parents and high school counselors for information about colleges and universities, financial aid, and other resources. Registration is free, and potential students can plan and apply for colleges in Oklahoma, explore careers, request high school transcripts (in Oklahoma schools,) apply for Oklahoma’s Promise and other services as they prepare for college. In 2010, the site was renovated and additional features added.

6) The State Regents continue to provide the *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program* for eligible high school seniors enrolled simultaneously at their high schools and at higher education institutions in the state.

7) Guaranteed tuition rates (or tuition lock rates) at four-year public institutions were offered for the first time during FY09. This program provides families with predictability in budgeting for college and also encourages students to graduate in four years.

8) *Reach Higher: Oklahoma’s Adult Degree Completion Program* was launched in March 2007 at Oklahoma’s regional public universities. This innovative program allows working adults with at least 72 hours of college credit to earn a bachelor’s degree in 15 to 18 months in a flexible and accelerated format.

9) Cooperative alliance agreements are in place at all 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students to earn college credit toward a degree while attending their local career/technology center.

10) Best practices initiatives in enrollment management and financial aid programs began in 2005 with the Noel-Levitz system-wide review of Oklahoma’s higher education institutions. Institutions are following up with individualized enrollment management initiatives and continuation of best practices initiatives to increase and ensure student success. In addition, a new student-level financial aid data collection system is being implemented and will be used in conjunction with the current Unitized Data System (UDS) to allow more detailed analysis of financial aid programs and utilization of financial aid.

11) More grants are being made to institutions for academic programs in employment areas that have critical shortages and cooperative agreements are being developed with local technology centers in support of workforce development.

12) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP) launched Oklahoma Money Matters (OKMM) at www.OklahomaMoneyMatters.org, an online education program designed to help students of all ages plan and manage their financial future. This resource clearinghouse offers hundreds of publications, websites, calculators and other tools online. Materials cover a wide range of topics, including credit, savings, banking, teaching children about money, financial planning, managing student loans and paying for college. Most resources are in English, but some are available in multiple languages, including Spanish.

13) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education's Oklahoma Campus Compact program received an \$187,265 AmeriCorps grant in partnership with Washington Campus Compact to continue and expand Students in Service, a part-time AmeriCorps program within the Corporation for National and Community Service. The Students in Service program supports the recruitment of college students to volunteer in their communities—helping increase the capacity of local nonprofit agencies and schools, and meeting critical needs in communities. In return, college students earn a modest education award to help offset their educational expenses.

14) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, Oklahoma College Assistance Program (OCAP) recently launched UCanGo2 at www.ucango2.org, an outreach program designed to help high school students and parents plan for college. The resource includes how to pay for college with scholarship, financial aid, and federal loans. The Oklahoma College Access Network (OK-CAN) at www.okcollegeaccess.org is a coalition of college access initiatives across Oklahoma provides professional development, technical assistance and networking opportunities for participating organizations, facilitating the exchange of information to better service Oklahoma students.

15) The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education's Gear Up Program (www.okhighered.org/gearup) received third consecutive multi-million federal grant from the U.S. Department of Education (USDE). The Gear Up grant will provide \$4.9 million in 2011-2012 and \$34.9 million over the next seven years to continue college preparation programs that strengthen learning and increase student achievement across Oklahoma. GEAR UP, Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs, is a federal grant program designed to help middle and high school students better prepare for college.

National Perspective. The average national published rate for 2011-12 tuition and mandatory fees is \$8,244 for undergraduate resident students at four-year institutions and \$2,963 at two-year institutions. Oklahoma's rates are \$5,065 and \$2,957 respectively. On average, students and their families pay considerably less than published tuition and fee rates after receiving financial aid and tax benefits readily available from various sources. A national report on college affordability, *Beyond the 49th Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* by the Educational Policy Institute (2006), ranks Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability.

During 2010-11, \$227.2 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed an estimated \$7.9 billion in loans from state, private, and institutional sources to help finance their education. A total of \$235.1 billion in financial aid was awarded.

Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities declined from \$80.5 billion in 2009-10 to \$78.9 billion in 2010-11 when including ARRA stimulus funding, and \$76.1 million without ARRA, down approximately \$4.4 billion or -5 percent. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.

Nationally, real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues as a funding source for higher education, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families. *How America Pays for College*, a study conducted by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, reports how families pay for college varies across income levels and there is no easily defined standard, but on average, parents contributed 30 percent of the cost through their income and savings plus 7 percent through borrowing, students contributed 26 percent, scholarships and grants covered 33 percent, and the remaining 4 percent was contributed by relatives and friends.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 were signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009. It was an unprecedented initiative to jumpstart the economy and to create or save jobs. The legislation invested heavily in education and included \$98.2 billion for supplemental appropriations for reforms to strengthen elementary, secondary and higher education, including money to stabilize state education budgets and to encourage states to improve teacher quality, improve low-performing schools and improve student readiness for college and careers through system enhancements. The Act provided \$30 billion to spur innovation, addresses college affordability and improved access to higher education. In 2010-11, Oklahoma received \$59.8 million ARRA stimulus funding compared to \$68.8 million in 2009-10. As of 2011-12, ARRA Stimulus Fund will no longer be available.

During 2010-11, U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) announced \$13.7 million competitive grant, the Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) to encourage the development of state workforce longitudinal databases that have the ability to link to longitudinal education data. This effort is aligned with the U.S. Department of Education’s statewide longitudinal data systems (SLDS) efforts to establish “pre-K-to-college-and-career data systems that track progress and foster continuous improvement.”

The Investment in Higher Education. The investment in higher education has significant return, both monetary and non-monetary, for the individual and society as a whole. Higher levels of education result in higher lifetime earnings for all racial/ethnic groups compared to high school graduates. A higher education degree also improves an individual’s level of civic participation, and creates a decrease in dependence on social programs and increases tax revenues among other things.

Process for Approval of Tuition and Mandatory Fee Requests for Fiscal Year 2012

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8) specifies the maximum limits for resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate and graduate programs, by tier (research universities, regional universities, community colleges), and for professional programs. In order to establish the limits, State Regents' staff compiled a listing of tuition and mandatory fees charged by twelve public institutions, by like-type public four-year institutions in surrounding and other states, by public community colleges receiving no local tax funding in surrounding or other states, and for professional programs. This is the second year for the University of Central Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as a regional urban university, and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, in recognition of its status as the state's premier regional liberal arts college to have their own regional peer groups. The *FY12 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees* (Attachment 3) reflects the results of the survey whereby the statutory limits were established consistent with statutes. The steps of the approval process proceeded as follows:

- 1) State Regents posted the FY12 Legislative Peer Limits (Attachment 3) at their meeting on March 10, 2011.
- 2) Statewide, institutions held campus discussions to explain the economic realities as they related probable increases in tuition and fees and projected mandatory cost increases. The students were kept informed on a continuing basis, and student input was solicited and communicated to institutional executives and governing board members.
- 3) A public hearing was held at the State Regents' office on April 20, 2011 (Attachment 2) for the purpose of receiving comments and to comply with policy and statute. A copy of the transcript of the comments made at this meeting is attached (Attachment 5).
- 4) The *Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines* (Attachment 4) were posted at the Regents meeting on May 27, 2011 to give direction to institutions on the tuition request process.
- 5) Institutions submitted their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY12, approved by their governing boards, to the State Regents by June 10, 2011, after determination of the higher education appropriation. All institutions' rates are less than the maximum legislative peer limits, although a few specialized programs are at or near 100 percent of their legislative peer limit.
- 6) Presidents presented information to the State Regents concerning their FY12 tuition and fee requests at the State Regents' tuition review meeting held on June 22, 2011.
- 7) State Regents approved institutions' requests at their regular meeting on June 23, 2011.

- 8) Subsequent to the June 23, 2011 State Regents' meeting and approval of all tuition and fee requests, State Regents' staff reviewed institutions' published tuition and fee schedules for compliance with policy and with State Regents' action. All institutions were found to be in compliance with the approved tuition and fee rates and with the required publication of those rates (State Regents Policy, Chapter 4.18.4.B).¹
- 9) The final step in the approval process is the submission of this *Tuition Impact Analysis Report* to the Governor and Legislature prior to January 1, 2012.

¹ Oklahoma State University in Oklahoma City and in Okmulgee and Southeastern Oklahoma State University at Grayson County College, in Idabel, and at Oklahoma City Community College each provide unique programs to upper division students. Since these programs do not admit first-time entering freshmen, the guaranteed tuition rates for these programs are established solely to accommodate eligible, upper division transfer students from four-year colleges.

Summary of FY12 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases and Comparison to the Legislative Peer Limit

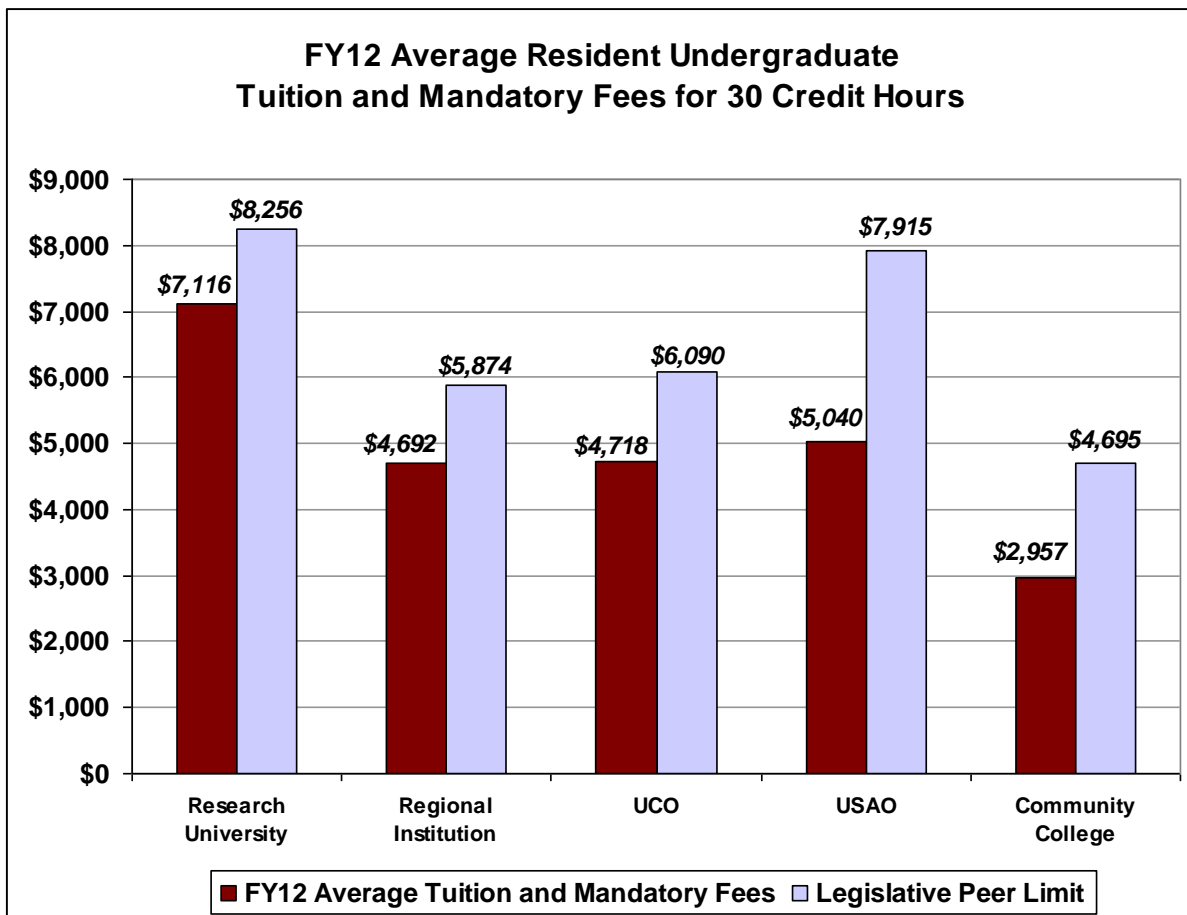
The following table shows, by tier, the FY12 legislative peer limit, the average cost for a full-time student, the difference from the legislative peer limit, Oklahoma average rates as a percent of the legislative peer limits and the percentage change from FY11.

Analysis of FY12 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases

Research Universities					
Undergraduate	FY12 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY12 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$8,256.00	\$7,116.00	\$1,140.00	86.2%	4.8%
Nonresident	\$23,010.00	\$18,266.00	\$4,744.00	79.4%	4.9%
Graduate					
Resident	\$8,351.00	\$6,457.00	\$1,894.00	77.3%	6.9%
Nonresident	\$18,499.00	\$17,833.00	\$666.00	96.4%	6.3%
Regional Universities					
Undergraduate	FY12 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY12 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$5,874.00	\$4,692.00	\$1,182.00	79.9%	5.7%
Nonresident	\$13,645.00	\$11,100.00	\$2,545.00	81.3%	4.9%
Graduate					
Resident	\$5,941.00	\$4,464.00	\$1,477.00	75.1%	5.2%
Nonresident	\$12,547.00	\$10,583.00	\$1,964.00	84.3%	4.8%
University of Central Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY12 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY12 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$6,090.00	\$4,718.00	\$1,372.00	77.5%	5.9%
Nonresident	\$16,594.00	\$11,904.00	\$4,690.00	71.7%	5.9%
Graduate					
Resident	\$7,371.00	\$4,830.00	\$2,541.00	65.5%	5.9%
Nonresident	\$15,630.00	\$11,443.00	\$4,187.00	73.2%	5.9%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
Undergraduate	FY12 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY12 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$7,915.00	\$5,040.00	\$2,875.00	63.7%	7.7%
Nonresident	\$18,145.00	\$12,000.00	\$6,145.00	66.1%	7.8%
Community Colleges					
Undergraduate	FY12 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY12 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$4,695.00	\$2,957.00	\$1,738.00	63.0%	5.9%
Nonresident	\$8,557.00	\$7,072.00	\$1,485.00	82.6%	5.4%

Ardmore Higher Education Center					
Undergraduate	FY12 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY12 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$6,049.00	\$3,844.00	\$2,205.00	63.5%	5.6%
Nonresident	\$14,300.00	\$10,207.00	\$4,093.00	71.4%	6.1%
Graduate					
Resident	\$5,736.00	\$4,174.00	\$1,562.00	72.8%	5.6%
Nonresident	\$12,107.00	\$11,137.00	\$970.00	92.0%	5.9%
Professional Programs					
Professional Programs	FY12 Legislative Peer Limit	Average FY12 Cost	Average Difference from Peer	Oklahoma as % of Peer	Average% Change in Tuition
Resident	\$16,712.00	\$13,141.00	\$3,571.00	78.6%	4.7%
Nonresident	\$31,523.00	\$27,712.00	\$3,811.00	87.9%	4.7%

This bar graph compares the average FY12 tuition and mandatory fees paid by full-time undergraduate resident students at each tier to the legislative peer limit for each.



All institutions are in compliance with statutory requirements for tuition and mandatory fees as specified by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Attachments 6 through 10 for detailed information on FY12 tuition and mandatory fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs by institution.

FY12 Guaranteed Tuition – Tuition Lock Program

During the 2007 Legislative session, House Bill No. 2103 was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This legislation, also referred to as the *Tuition Lock Program*, authorized institutions to establish a guaranteed tuition rate program for first-time-entering, full-time, undergraduate resident students starting in the 2008-09 academic year. During the 2008 Legislative session, House Bill No. 3397 made subsequent revisions and clarifications to the *Tuition Lock Program*. It was passed by the Legislature, signed by the Governor, and became effective immediately.

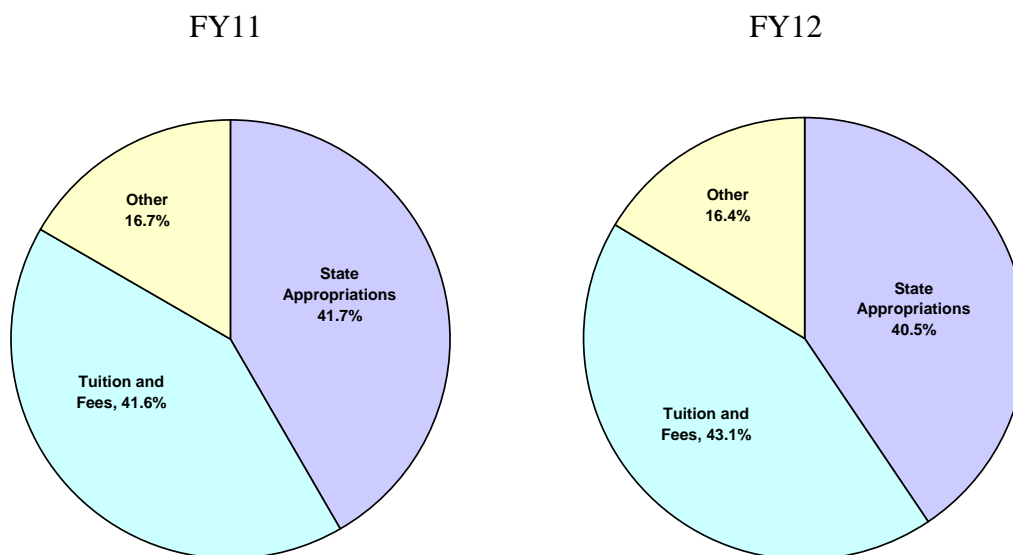
The Tuition Lock Program began with the Fall 2008 semester. First-time students attending full-time now have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate program at the time of their first enrollment. If they choose to participate in the guaranteed tuition program, they receive the guaranteed tuition rate for four years (or the normal time-to-degree if longer, as determined by the institution) as long as they maintain full-time status during the fall and spring semesters. Certain exceptions are made for students who transfer and for those who are required to withdraw due to military or other national defense emergencies. The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115 percent of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.

Guaranteed tuition rates at four-year institutions range from \$3,346 to \$4,948 for a full-time resident student. Among “other” programs at four-year institutions, guaranteed tuition rates range from \$3,346 to \$5,968. Mandatory fees are also required in addition to the guaranteed tuition.

All institutions are in compliance with statutory requirements for guaranteed tuition as specified by the Oklahoma Legislature. See Attachments 11 and 12 for detailed information on FY12 guaranteed tuition by institution.

What Portion of Costs Do Oklahoma Students Pay?

The pie chart below compares the portion of costs paid by students in FY12 to that of the previous year. In FY11, student revenues contributed 41.6 percent of the educational and general budget; state appropriations made up 41.7 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.7 percent. In comparison, student revenues contributed 43.1 percent of total revenue and state appropriations contributed 40.5 percent, while other revenue contributed only 16.4 percent in FY12.



Since FY01, state appropriations support for Oklahoma higher education institutions has consistently decreased from 62.3 percent to 41.7 percent of total operating budget revenues, while student revenues have increased from 25 percent to 41.6 percent respectively. This trend reversed temporarily in FY07 when state appropriations support equaled 50.8 percent of total revenues, but since then has reverted back to the trend of decreasing state appropriations support and increasing student revenues. In an effort to combat the recession, the federal government disbursed funds to all states in the form of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). This stimulus funding was disbursed throughout the states and through common and higher education. In FY10, Oklahoma received ARRA funds in the amount of \$68.8 million which was used to offset a decrease of \$35 million in state appropriated income during that fiscal year. For FY11, Oklahoma received its' final ARRA disbursement in the amount of \$59.8 million and was used to offset a decrease of \$38.2 million in state appropriated income for the 2011 fiscal year. The ARRA funding represents 2.9 percent of total budgeted income and accounts for the majority of the increase in the category of "Other Funds. State Regents continue to be concerned with the consistent decline in state support and continue their efforts to increase state funding and eliminate further erosion in the future. It should be noted that all ARRA funds have been exhausted. Therefore, ARRA stimulus funding will no longer be available in FY12.

Process for Approval of Academic Services Fees

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.10) authorizes governing boards of institutions to establish academic services fees, which are special fees charged for instruction and academic services in addition to tuition and mandatory fees. These fees are assessed certain students as a condition of enrollment and as a condition of academic recognition for completion of prescribed courses. Such fees are assessed students receiving certain courses of instruction or certain academic services as designated by the institution. These services may include, but shall not be limited to, special instruction, testing, and provision of laboratory supplies and materials.

State Regents' policy specifies February 1 as the deadline for submission of requests for changes in these fees to be charged during the FY12 academic year. Institutions submitted their requested changes to academic services fees and they were posted for discussion purposes at the Regents' meeting held March 10, 2011. Institutions provided justifications for all of the requested changes in academic services fees, the total revenue to be collected from the fees, and the use of increased revenues.

A public hearing was held on April 20, 2011 for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the requested changes. A transcript of the comments made at the public hearing is attached (see Attachment 5). The State Regents approved all the requested changes to academic services fees for FY12 at their regular meeting held June 23, 2011.

Analysis of Changes to Academic Services Fees

Of the twenty-five public institutions and six constituent agencies in The State System, a total of twenty-six institutions requested changes in academic services fees for FY12, five institutions requested no changes. Institutional changes included additions, deletions, and modifications to approved fees. Twenty institutions requested 96 changes in "Special Instruction Fees," twelve institutions requested 109 changes in "Facility/Equipment Utilization Fees," nine institutions requested 28 changes in "Testing/Clinical Services Fees," twenty-two institutions requested 365 changes in "Classroom/Laboratory Supply and Material Fees," and nineteen institutions requested 131 changes in various "Other Special Fees." A total of 729 changes were requested to academic services fees at institutions throughout The State System for FY12, an increase of 291 requests (+67%) when compared to FY11 requests.

Institutions estimate approximately \$13.59 million in new revenue for academic service fees. This money will be used for costs associated with providing these services to students.

Considerations in Setting Tuition and Fees

Oklahoma Statutes (Title 70, O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.2) provides that the impact on the ability of students to meet the costs of attendance, their enrollment patterns, availability of financial aid, the cost-effective measures which institutions implemented, and the communication of tuition and fee requests to students are to be considered when determining increases to tuition and mandatory fees. Institutions reported on each of these categories when submitting their tuition and mandatory fee requests for FY12. The findings from the institutions' information are reported below.

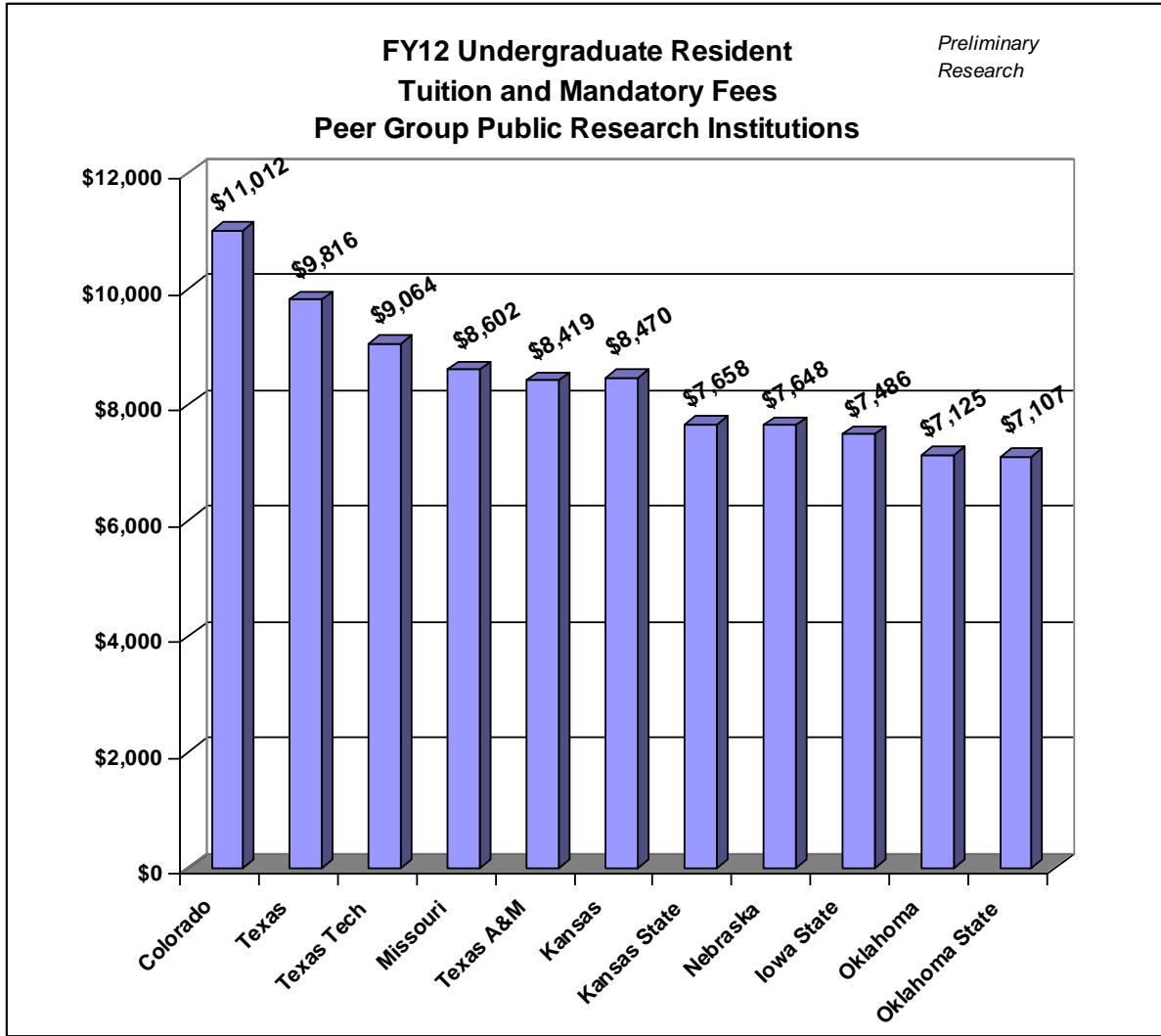
Impact on Students' Ability to Pay. Institutions report that they are confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is continues to be one of the most affordable in the country. The FY12 tuition and fees increase requested is at a level that minimizes the impact to students while providing funding necessary to ensure continuation of excellence in instruction and operations without impacting low cost position relative to peer institutions. Institutions are able to continue offering the quality and quantity of courses and sections necessary to provide the best educational opportunities possible for Oklahoma students. The minimum level of tuition and fees increased by 5.9% is manageable through the maximum utilization of financial aid therefore the impact on students' ability to meet the costs of attendance is very minimum.

Federal changes to the Pell Grant program will provide more funding for at need students. Additionally, Direct Lending making loans more affordable and accessible to students. Many institutions expanded scholarship programs and tuition waivers to help students. College Work Study programs expanded to offer help to students in need of additional financial aid and initiated or continued textbook reserves or rentals on campus. In addition, colleges offer payment plans allow students to pay tuition and fees throughout the semester.

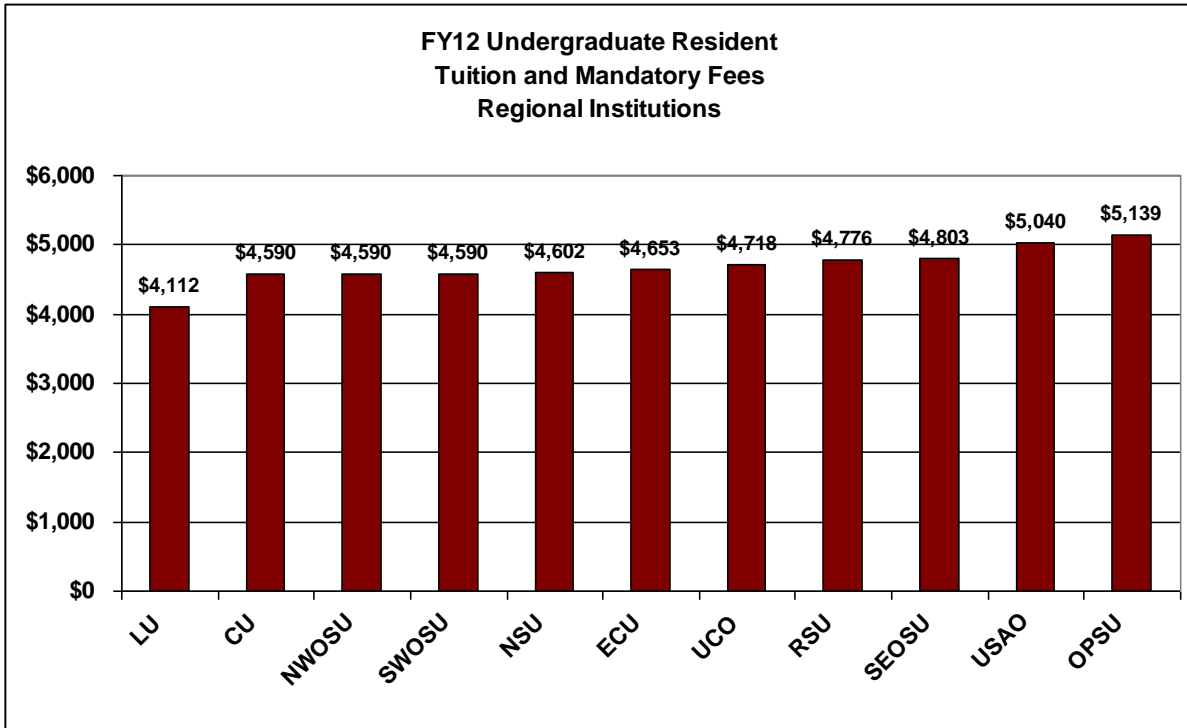
A large percentage of students receive some type of scholarship and/or financial aid which offset the cost of tuition and fees. In institutions the tuition and fees are very affordable, tuition and fees can be fully funded if a student receives Pell or loans. Some students may elect to seek alternative student loans as they manage the cost of their education. This may result in an increase in debt at graduation. Students may also elect to take fewer credit hours thereby reducing student FTE as well as increasing the time-to-degree.

Institutions report that corresponding increases in grants, scholarships, fee waivers, and other financial aid, as well as increased on-campus student employment and payment plans, provide a range of resources available for assistance in helping offset the cost of tuition and fees, particularly for those students who do not qualify for financial aid. Overall, institutions feel confident that the cost of higher education in Oklahoma is one of the most affordable in the country and no student will be denied educational opportunities due to cost. Colleges anticipate student will be able to meet the cost attendance.

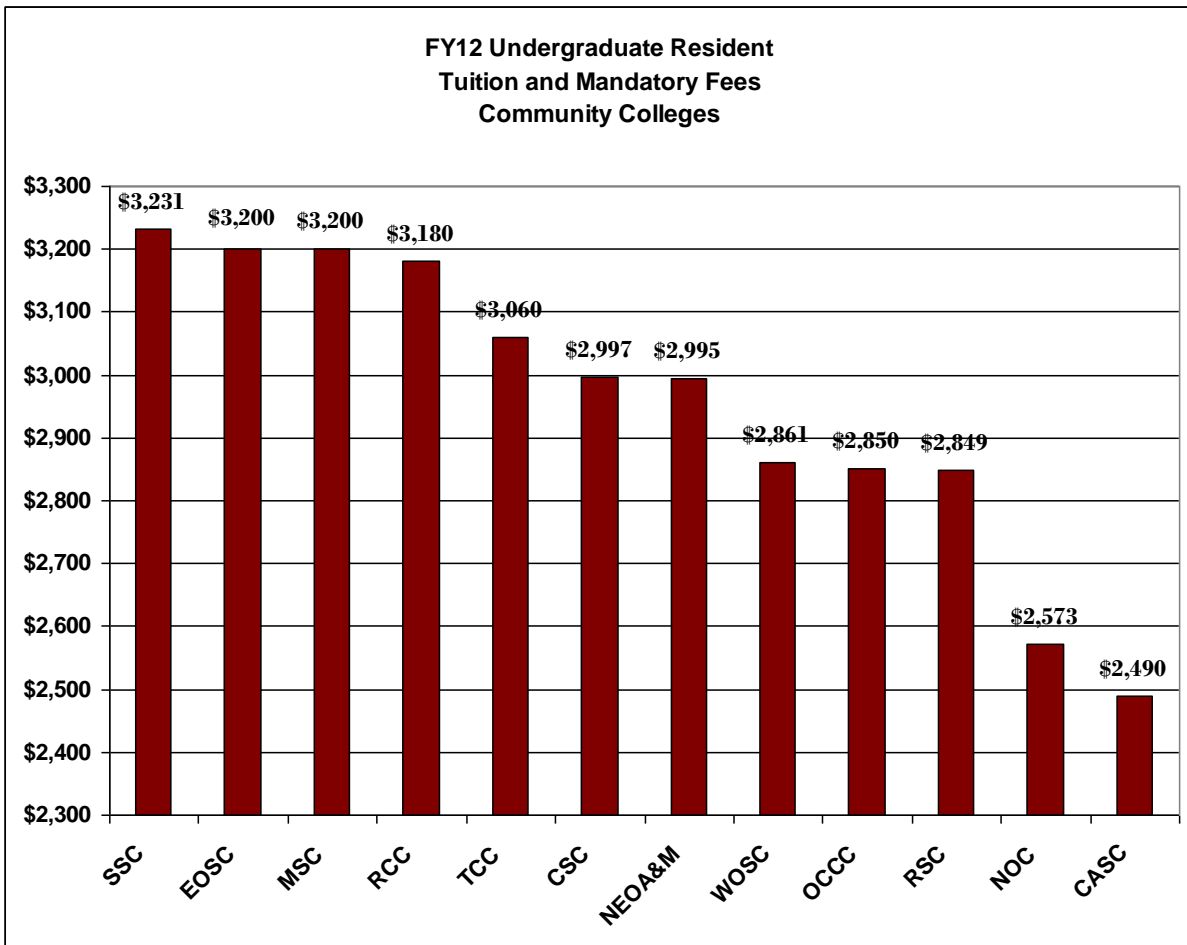
For FY12, OU and OSU continue to remain near the bottom for their peer institutions cost of undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. The annual cost for a full-time undergraduate resident student at OU is \$7,124 and \$7,107 at OSU. The bar graph below shows the results of preliminary research on the FY12 cost of resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at the twelve public peer institutions.



At regional institutions, the FY12 resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student also increased. The bar graph below shows the FY12 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the regional institutions.



The bar graph below shows the FY12 annual cost for resident tuition and mandatory fees for a full-time undergraduate student at each of the community colleges.



Graduate resident tuition and mandatory fees rates increased overall by 5.4% on average. Professional programs tuition and mandatory fees for resident students increased on average of 4.7 percent. At the University of Oklahoma College of Law, resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 4.8 percent; and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 4.9 percent. The OUHSC average resident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 4.1 percent and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees increased by 4.5 percent for their various programs. The Professional programs raised mandatory fees from a range 1.5 percent to 5.7 percent for the Optometry program at NSU.

In comparison to their respective legislative peer limits, Oklahoma institutions range from 53.0 percent to 91.4 percent of their corresponding legislative peer limit for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees, and average 73.7 percent. More specifically, research institutions average 86.2 percent, regional institutions average 79.9 percent, and community colleges average 63.0 percent of their respective legislative peer limit. Nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 81.5 percent system-wide, 79.4 percent at research institutions, 81.4 percent at regional institutions, and 82.7 percent at community colleges. This confirms the historically low tuition rates which Oklahoma higher education institutions provide.

Graduate resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees in comparison to their corresponding legislative peer limits average 73.3 percent and 87.9 percent respectively, and professional programs average 78.6 percent and 87.9 percent respectively. However, several institutions are over 90 percent of the legislative peer limit for their professional programs, as are several institutions' nonresident graduate programs and undergraduate programs as following: Southeastern Oklahoma State University's undergraduate Aviation Program at Oklahoma City Community College and the Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program, nonresident graduate programs at University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City University, Ardmore higher education centers, and professional programs at OU Health Science Center and Langston University. Institutions will need to be cautious when setting tuition for special programs so as not to price low-income students out of these particular academic fields.

Institutions acknowledge concerns expressed by students of the difficulties they are experiencing in the current economic environment, but the greater impact would be the inability to provide a quality educational experience for the students by cutting services and the number of class sections offered. The institutions feel this is not an acceptable alternative and are carefully reviewing program and administrative costs in order to maintain or increase the quality of programs.

Impact of Tuition Increases on Enrollment. Institutions do not expect significant impact on enrollment patterns, including groups defined by socioeconomic statistics. Several institutions indicate their pre-enrollment numbers have increased and maintained at record numbers for a third consecutive year. Research universities anticipate major increase in enrollment in fall 2011 as more students plan on pursuing higher education with master degrees after graduated with a bachelor degree. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restrictions on international students, increased fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market most likely will not have an adverse effect on enrollment in the short-term outlook.

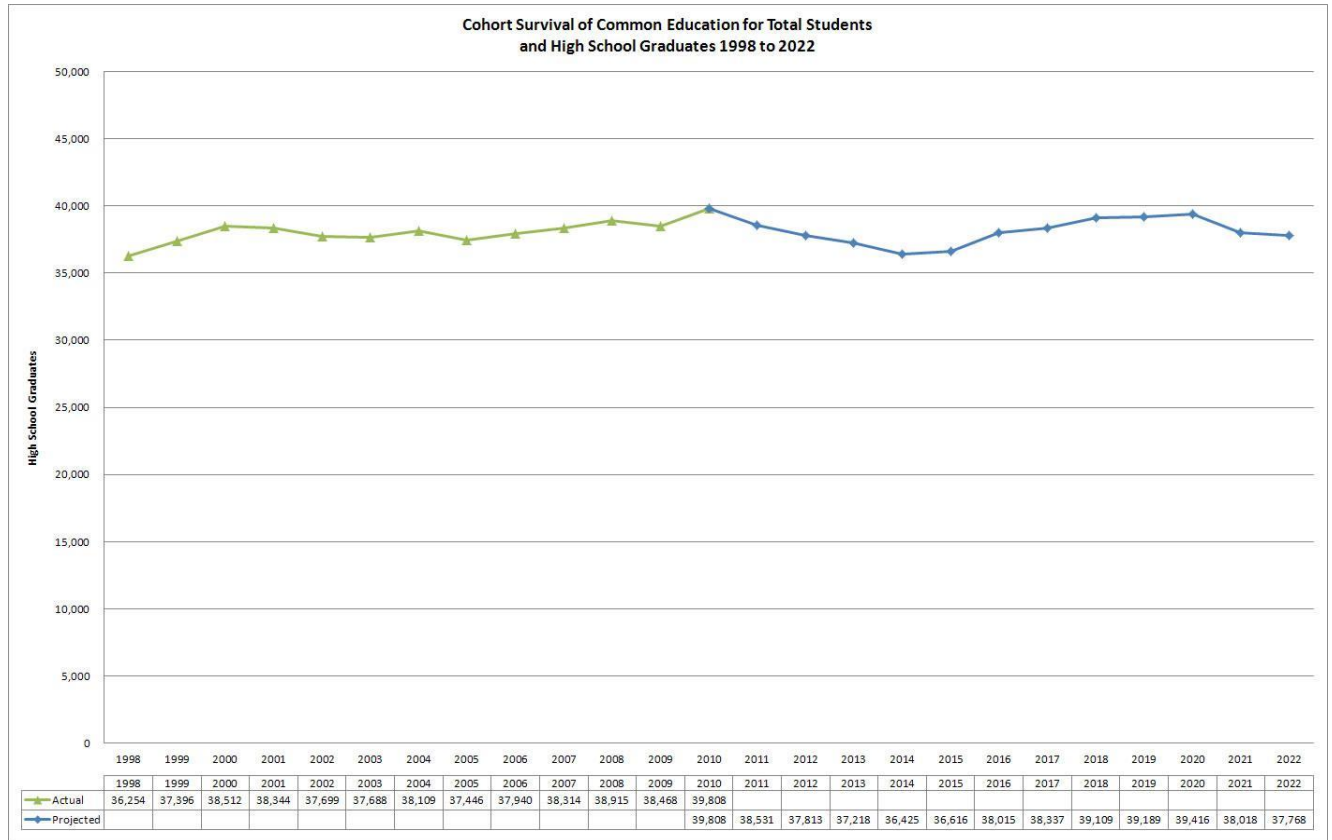
Where headcount enrollment is a record of the number of individual students on a campus, the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is a measure of the number of credit hours in which students enroll. FTE enrollment has increased at 14 of the 27 state institutions. The range is from a decrease of 7.4 percent at Rose State College to an increase of 7.3 percent at Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College, confirming that students are enrolling in a greater number of credit hours. The table below reflects the percentage change in FY12 full-time resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees by institution as compared with the full-time-equivalent change in enrollment as reported in the *Fall 2011 Preliminary Enrollment Report*.

Change in FY12 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees vs. Change in Fall 2011 Preliminary FTE Enrollment		
<i>Main Campus</i>	<i>FY 12 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Change</i>	<i>FY11 FTE Enrollment Change</i>
University of Oklahoma	5.0%	2.5%
Oklahoma State University	4.8%	3.3%
University of Central Oklahoma	5.9%	2.1%
East Central University	5.0%	-1.6%
Northeastern State University	5.0%	-3.1%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	5.9%	-0.2%
Rogers State University	5.9%	5.8%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	5.5%	-2.3%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	5.9%	0.5%
Cameron University	5.9%	1.4%
Langston University	3.5%	5.7%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	5.9%	4.5%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	7.7%	-1.6%
Carl Albert State College	5.1%	-5.3%
Connors State College	8.3%	-3.5%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	7.0%	4.1%
Murray State College	7.0%	-5.2%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	7.7%	7.3%
Northern Oklahoma College	5.9%	-0.4%
Oklahoma City Community College	7.2%	-2.4%
Redlands Community College	5.0%	0.5%
Rose State College	6.6%	-7.4%
Seminole State College	7.7%	-2.8%
Tulsa Community College	7.6%	2.9%
Western Oklahoma State College	3.2%	-6.8%
OSU-Oklahoma City	5.8%	4.0%
OSU-Okmulgee	6.3%	4.6%
Total	5.9%	0.9%

Source: FY12 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and Fall 2011 Preliminary Enrollment Report

Enrollment throughout the State System has seen steady increases in recent years. Since fall 2000, 39,123 more students have enrolled in Oklahoma public colleges and universities, a 25.8 percent increase, to a fall enrollment of 193,552 in Fall 2011.

As shown in the following graph, preliminary data for the *2009-2010 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will fluctuate slightly from an all-time high of 39,808 graduates reported in 2010, begin a consistent decline and rebound after 2015 before declining again in 2010. This may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future.



Overall, the increase in tuition and fees has not significantly affected enrollment patterns for FY12. Students and the general public appear to understand the importance of obtaining a college education, that Oklahoma higher education institutions are striving to contain expenses, and that they continue to provide an exceptional value.

Availability of Financial Aid. Students will still need to take full advantage of all available student aid. Institutions are providing additional financial aid workshops to educate students about the availability of and the varying types of financial aid available and to assist students in securing all types of assistance for which they are eligible. In addition, institutions are maintaining or increasing the level of tuition waivers for both undergraduate and graduate students to insure continued progress toward degree completion and are utilizing the full 3.5 percent of their total E&G Budget – Part I for resident tuition waivers as authorized in State Regents’ policy.

The average increase in institutions' budgeted resident tuition waivers is 3.8 percent, an increase of more than \$1.82 million over FY11, compared to an average increase of less than 6.0 percent in resident tuition. Half of the institutions increased their resident tuition waivers while four institutions maintained the same level as in FY11 and six decreased these waivers, as shown in the chart below. When total tuition waivers are considered, the average increase is 5.5 percent.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY12 Tuition & Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY12 Resident Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>	<i>Percent Change in FY12 Total Budgeted Tuition Waivers</i>
OU	5.0%	4.3%	6.1%
OSU	4.8%	5.5%	9.0%
Research Tier Change	4.9%	4.9%	7.6%
UCO	5.9%	3.3%	6.7%
ECU	5.0%	6.8%	10.3%
NSU	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%
NWOSU	5.9%	3.5%	15.2%
RSU	5.9%	3.8%	5.6%
SEOSU	5.5%	6.4%	5.5%
SWOSU	5.9%	-27.1%	7.0%
CU	5.9%	7.0%	-26.3%
LU	3.5%	-5.8%	0.0%
OPSU	5.9%	4.5%	2.1%
USAO	7.7%	-1.7%	-0.9%
Regional Tier Change	5.7%	-0.3%	1.8%
CASC	5.1%	28.3%	13.8%
CSC	8.3%	3.4%	0.3%
EOSC	7.0%	2.3%	5.6%
MSC	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
NEOA&M	7.7%	7.7%	6.9%
NOC	5.9%	8.5%	8.5%
OCCC	7.2%	21.7%	22.3%
RCC	5.0%	50.7%	-6.0%
RSC	6.6%	-0.8%	-2.4%
SSC	7.7%	1.4%	-1.0%
TCC	7.6%	-22.2%	0.0%
WOSC	3.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Comm. Coll. Tier Change	6.6%	1.2%	5.3%
Total Average Change	5.9%	3.8%	5.5%

Source: FY12 Tuition and Fee Rate Report and FY12 E&G Summary & Analysis

Institutions are also increasing grants, scholarships, and other financial aid, providing increased on-campus student employment and payment plans, all of which provide a range of resources available for assistance in helping offset educational costs for those students who are most affected by the costs or are not eligible for financial aid.

Students eligible for *Oklahoma's Promise* will continue to have their tuition covered while being responsible for any increase in fees and other educational expenses. The State Regents increased the funding allocated to fund *Oklahoma's Promise* increased from \$11 million in FY04 to \$63.2 million in FY12. The number of students receiving *Oklahoma's Promise* award has increased from about 6,000 in FY04 to about 20,000 in FY12. The projected average award will be approximately \$3,000 in FY12, an increase of 69 percent from the average award of \$1,770 in FY04. Since FY05, ten institutions have rolled some or all of their mandatory fees into their tuition rate in order for students to receive more aid from *Oklahoma's Promise*, as well as other similar scholarship programs that fund the tuition-only portion of expenses, although a moratorium was placed on this practice for FY08 and successive years.

In order to fully fund *Oklahoma's Promise* from a stable revenue source, the Oklahoma Legislature passed legislation to create a permanent, dedicated funding stream for *Oklahoma's Promise*. Effective beginning in FY09, the State Regents report the level of funding needed for *Oklahoma's Promise* for the upcoming fiscal year to the State Equalization Board for certification. Once certified, the State will set aside that amount of funding for the program “off the top” before any other appropriations are made to any other programs in order to fulfill the state’s promise to qualified students. In addition, several other changes have been made to the scholarship program, which include:

- Second income limit requirement (scheduled to be implemented in FY2013);
- Statutory college grade point average (GPA) requirement (scheduled to be implemented in FY2013);
- Homeschool student eligibility;
- College conduct requirement; and
- Immigration status requirement.

For federal financial aid recipients, the “institutional cost of education” figures will continue to be based on tuition and mandatory fees. As a result, students will be eligible for aid in the form of loans, supplemental grants, and college work-study. As the minimum hourly wage increases, student workers’ wages will also increase, mirroring the federal minimum wage increase being implemented nationwide. The maximum Pell Grant, the largest federal grant program based on financial need, has increased by \$200 (3.7 percent) from \$5,350 in FY10 to \$5,550 per student for FY11. The Maximum Pell Grant for FY12 remains the same as FY11 at \$5,550 per student.

Student loan providers have implemented some incentives to students in the form of a reduction in student loan interest rates and a decrease in the origination fee. Subsidized Stafford loan interest rates decreased to 4.5 percent for 2010-2011, and 3.4 percent for 2011-2012.

Data released by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education reveals that 68 percent of students attending state system institutions received nearly \$1.14 billion in some form of financial aid during 2008-09, an increase of 12.8 percent, or \$129 million, compared to 2007-08. However, more than half of all financial aid dollars awarded, 52 percent or \$593 million,

were in the form of loans, whereas \$547 million or 48 percent were in the form of scholarships, grants and work-study. Over the past five years, the total amount of financial aid distributed to state system students increased by \$370 million (48 percent) while the amount of student loans borrowed by state students increased by 52 percent.²

Financial Aid for Students Attending State System Institutions				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
<u>Type of Financial Aid</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Grants/Waivers/Scholarships	\$319	\$476	\$156	49%
Loans	\$391	\$593	\$202	52%
Employment	\$60	\$71	\$11	18%
Total	\$770	\$1,140	\$369	48%

Institutions continue to rely on their foundations to secure private donations for the endowment of scholarship funds in order to provide scholarships to students to lessen the impact of tuition increases. Several institutions report that this high priority on fundraising has resulted in the acquisition of private donations which will fund several new annual student scholarship awards. Institutions continue to dedicate additional funding for student wages and on-campus jobs, established need-based, low interest and/or emergency student loan programs to assist students with special economic circumstances and those experiencing unexpected emergencies. Institutions offering innovative grant and scholarship programs and initiatives include:

- Rose State College offers *Ticket to Rose*, (previously called the *Mid-Del to Rose Scholarship Program*, established in FY08) which provides scholarships to students graduating from the Mid-Del School District. In FY12 it was expanded to include schools in eastern Oklahoma County and includes Choctaw High School. This scholarship covers any tuition and fees not covered by other federal and state financial aid programs and are designed to help meet the educational costs of financially challenged students. In addition, the institution has a program to pay the fees for any Oklahoma’s Promise student that does not have another source of financial aid to cover these expenses. Additionally, Rose State College has implemented the “*Rent-A-Text*” through the Rose State College Bookstore program for Fall 2010. Students can now rent textbooks through the program. It offers students 50 percent or more off the price of new textbooks and will provide an affordable alternative to rising education costs.
- Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City will award scholarships to Westwood Elementary School students who are in the fifth grade during 2009, 2010, and 2011. Qualifying students must stay in school and graduate from the Oklahoma City Public School District, stay out of trouble, and apply for financial aid. Scholarships cover tuition, fees, and books.

² “Financial Aid Update and Annual Student Financial Aid Survey for 2008-09,” by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, March 11, 2010, p. 1-4.

- OSU-Oklahoma City has a *Bright Futures Program* geared toward incoming freshmen who are eligible for Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) funding. This program supplements OHLAP by providing additional financial assistance for fees and book assistance. Funds are limited; therefore, funding is provided on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Oklahoma State University continues the *Cowboy Covenant Program*, which was created to fill gaps in funding if Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) and other grants or scholarships. After other gift-aid has been deducted, this scholarship funds any gaps in tuition, most mandatory fees, and required textbooks during fall and spring semesters at OSU. The amount of additional scholarship funds provided through Cowboy Covenant may vary each year depending on changes in costs to attend OSU and other federal, state, OSU or private grants and scholarships the student receives. Oklahoma State University implemented the Centennial Housing Scholarships, designed to commemorate 100 years of Student Housing at Oklahoma State University. Thirty-two students in financial need received housing scholarships through this program.
- Cameron University continues its *Cameron Gold Program* to cover the costs of mandatory fees and book expenses for qualifying students who receive Oklahoma's Promise Scholarships. Cameron is in its second year of funding the textbook reserves program.
- Oklahoma City Community College continues its commitment to the *OKC-GO! Program* for students graduating from Oklahoma City Public Schools and the Western Heights school district. The program allows eligible students to receive free tuition for three years or 61 credit hours. The college also provides scholarships for OHLAP students' mandatory fee costs.
- In FY08, Rogers State University implemented the *Hillcat Promise*, which pays for fees and provides \$500 per semester for four years for academic expenses not covered by the *Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship Program*.
- Northeastern State University has implemented the *YES!Northeastern* program which will give freshmen up to \$500 per semester for four years for books, fees, and university housing to supplement Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program. In addition, NSU has increased its endowed scholarships through its foundation's Centennial Fund Drive. For FY12, Northeastern has had one of the best fundraising years in its history, further providing scholarship funds for students.
- The City of Alva Sales Tax Incentive continues to generate new funds to award students attending Northwestern Oklahoma State University.
- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Promise Scholarship* complements *Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship* and offers qualifying students an additional four-year scholarship which pays for mandatory fees and textbooks.
- The University of Oklahoma's *Sooner Heritage Scholarship Program*, in its eighth year, continues to help primarily middle income students with higher education costs. The scholarship has provided more than \$9.0 million in scholarships to over 16,575 students since its inception in FY04.
- The University of Oklahoma implemented a new program beginning in FY09 called the *OU Academic Success Rebate Program* which offers rebates at the end of the semester ranging from \$100 to \$400 on university housing for

upper-class and graduate students based on their cumulative grade point average at the first of the semester. This is being implemented in an attempt to keep more high-achieving upperclassmen living on campus and benefiting from the advantages which living on campus offers, such as maintaining substantially higher GPA's and higher graduation rates.

- The University of Oklahoma College of Law has implemented a \$5 million scholarship fund-raising campaign. These scholarships will be available to help offset an increase in the law student technology services fee. In FY09 more than \$1 million in private funds was used to provide financial assistance to OU law students.
- Tulsa Community College's *Tulsa Achieves Program* allows eligible high school graduates from Tulsa County to receive a financial aid award for 100 percent of tuition and fees, for up to 60 college credit hours, for any student living in Tulsa County and graduating from a public, private, or home high school with a 2.0 grade point average starting with the Class of 2007. The goal of the award is to increase the number of college graduates in Tulsa County. In FY09 there were 1,898 applicants with 512 students remaining in the program, and in FY12 there are 1,945 applicants. This program complements an existing program for high school students called *Attend College Early (ACE)* launched in 2004. It provides free tuition for eligible students who attend Tulsa Community College while concurrently enrolled in high school. Approximately 700-800 students enroll in the *ACE Program* each semester.
- *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* are eligible to participate in the *Tulsa Community College Textbook Trust Program*. This program offers allowances for purchasing textbooks for up to \$400 per scholar per semester for full-time *Tulsa Achieves Scholars* who are eligible for the need-based federal Pell Grant. TCC has also purchased textbooks for common classes and put them in its libraries. The *Tulsa Achieves Program* also provides the difference in what financial aid awards to a student, and what he/she needs to meet the cost of attendance. In addition, the College provides additional scholarships through the TCC Foundation.
- Tulsa Community College announced the creation of its *Second Chance Scholarship* in July 2009. The purpose is to provide an additional source of funding to support qualifying students and bridge the gap between funding they may receive from grants and other sources and the actual cost of tuition and books.
- Murray State College, like many others, has increased tuition waiver scholarships for FY12. The college also works with local Native American tribal personnel to assist students who may qualify for programs they offer; and solicit their foundation for additional scholarship resources.
- Southeastern Oklahoma State University implemented the *Textbook Reserve Program (TRP)* in an effort to help meet the needs of its students. The TRP is designed to help offset the financial burden imposed on students by making available, free of charge, required textbooks for basic courses. At least one of each of the required textbooks for all general education courses, all remedial courses, and the College Success Course are now available on reserve in the Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library on campus. All enrolled students are eligible to participate in the program and plans are being made for the program

to be expanded in the future. At Southeastern, students are electing to take more on-line courses and IETV courses are being offered at off campus sites to reduce personal expenses and personal time associated with attending traditional classroom courses on the main campus.

The increase in Pell Grants with historically-low interest rates will minimize the impact of the cost of attendance on Oklahoma students. Institutions continue to help students discover all possible sources of funding and obtain any and all types of available assistance. They are committed to assisting students so that no student eligible for admission will be denied access because of the cost of attendance.

Implementation of Cost-Effective Measures. In an effort to maintain a standard of excellence, institutions continue to monitor their administrative and programmatic costs in order to maximize their operational budgets. They systematically review and evaluate academic programs' productivity, departmental spending, staff positions, etc. to ensure the most efficient use of funding. Some of their efforts include: 1) implementing energy management and conservation programs to save on utility costs, 2) studying and recommending ways to contain costs in health care and library acquisitions, 3) continuously reviewing and implementing "best practices" processes and procedures, 4) taking advantage of volume discounts for office supplies and equipment, 5) implementing electronic/paperless billing, payroll statements, and class information/materials, 6) closely scrutinizing purchases and travel requests, 7) pursuing outsourcing opportunities, 8) controlling adjunct costs by increasing the use of distance learning courses, 9) consolidating and/or eliminating positions, 10) implementing hiring freezes, and 11) saving on utilities by shifting to a four-day work week during the summer months. In addition, institutions are expanding their use of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas and expanding their reliance on wind power for energy as they strive to improve energy efficiency and adopt environmentally friendly programs.

In particular, most institutions indicate implementation of energy conservation programs in an effort to reduce utility costs as well as the impact on the environment and increase sustainability. System-wide estimated cumulative cost savings measures from FY09 – FY13 will generate \$347.3 million in cost savings. Initiatives include \$43.6 million in utilities savings, \$24.2 million in personnel changes and position eliminations through attrition, \$33.2 million in salary and benefit programs changes, \$27.7 in reductions in supplies, \$40 million saving in IT expenditures, \$10.4 million in transfers and other disbursements, \$4.3 million in travel reductions and other expenditures. Technology cost saving accounts for \$203.9 million over the past 5 years.

The State Regents mandate budgetary caps for institution's administrative expenditures. These range from 10 to 16 percent depending upon the institutional classification and are pegged to national and regional norms. For FY12, all institutional budgets are in compliance with their respective budgetary cap. System-wide, administrative expenditures comprise only 7.8 percent of the total budget.

Institutions are committed to exploring new programs and grant award opportunities to assist in providing program necessities and additional revenue. They remain dedicated to cost effective operations as they attempt to 1) provide sufficient faculty and classroom space to meet student demand for course sections, 3) work to keep the costs for health benefits

manageable, and 4) address the increasing cost of utilities, library acquisitions, and technology in order to provide quality learning and research opportunities to students while maintaining efficiency and effectiveness.

Communication with Students. Institutions presented information to their Student Senates, Student Government Associations, student advisory groups, and other student groups, in open meetings of the student body at large, on their web sites, student newspapers and in public forums and tuition hearings explaining 1) the economic and budgetary concerns, 2) the potential tuition increase, and 3) how students, faculty and staff, and capital projects on campus might be impacted. Notices of meetings were publicized via e-mail to students, placed in the student and local newspapers, announced in classes by faculty, and communicated to other student organizations, as well as posted around campus in strategic locations frequented by all students. Student newspapers kept the student body informed on a continuing basis. Informational letters and e-mails were also sent to students explaining the increases and offering an opportunity to meet and discuss their concerns.

Presidents and their executive staff members discussed the issue at their President's Advisory Council meetings or other similar student leadership meetings and at student, faculty, and community open forums where people were encouraged to discuss the issues and voice their opinions. As expected, the general overall consensus of students was positive and supportive of the increase in tuition and mandatory fees in order to ensure the quality of instruction in Oklahoma higher education institutions is not compromised.

State Regents' Initiatives

The State Regents currently have several initiatives related to public policy questions of tuition, affordability, and student information.

Making Place Matter Project (MPM). Dedicated to making higher education a leader in economic and community development, Oklahoma's state system of higher education became the second state system in the nation to implement the *Making Place Matter Project* in September 2009. This project was designed by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities to provide tools and practical insights for community and campus leaders as they seek to build partnerships and to create a more vital and viable economy in their local and regional communities. Through this project Oklahoma institutions will become a leader in promoting regional stewardship and in mobilizing the assets of higher education toward economic development, community service, and outreach goals, thereby improving Oklahoma's economic vitality.

The 2011 Making Place Matter Conference brought together 175 participants representing 85 organizations including higher education institutions, government agencies, non-profit organizations and private businesses from throughout Oklahoma to highlight successful partnerships utilized to support the framework for regional stewardship. The MPM conference hosted by the OSRHE, presented a national expert on the subject of higher education and public engagement to give practical insight into successful strategies for making community stewardship a reality. Additionally, the conference created a forum for community leaders throughout the state to share their regional perspectives. This forum of

regional partners included representatives from local chambers of commerce, tribal governments, higher education institutions, and other economic development entities which established an opportunity to exchange best practices in effective collaboration using the MPM model. Furthermore, a panel of experts from private foundations enlightened conference participants about avenues to funding resources.

Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE). Rigor of a high school student's high school curriculum is the biggest factor in determining whether a student will be successful in college. In 2005, the Oklahoma Legislature established the ACE project to better align high school curriculums with college entrance requirements. The State Regents provide financial support by funding the EPAS program, GEAR UP, the American Diploma Project, Summer Academies, the Student Information Portal, and Upward Bound as well as other programs that involve intervening at the high school level so students will be better prepared by the time they reach college.

College Access Challenge Grants. The State Regents received \$1,598,928 in FY12 from the U. S. Department of Education for the College Access Challenge Grant (CACGP). This grant program will provide over 600 scholarships to students who are near completion of a college degree and have demonstrated a need for financial aid. In Addition, this program will expand and enhance current initiatives aimed at increasing the number of college graduates. As in FY11, scholarships will be made available to students pursuing either a baccalaureate degree or an associate degree.

Student Information Portal. In spring 2007, the State Regents launched www.OKcollegestart.org, a comprehensive, web-based information system for prospective and current college students. The site serves as a "one-stop" destination for students and parents who want to get ready for college. Through the site, students, parents, and high school counselors can perform several tasks from one central location, including seeking and applying for federal and state financial aid, applying to multiple colleges, creating their own portfolios, preparing for the ACT, learning about career opportunities, and getting detailed information about the state's college campuses. The Web site is offered in English and Spanish and includes information about both public and independent Oklahoma colleges and universities. Financial aid information is also available, including an online application for the Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship program. An important feature of OKcollegestart.org is the site's Transcript Exchange System. This private, secure system allows high school counselors and students to send transcripts and apply quickly and easily to more colleges. Approximately 189,693 user accounts have been created and there have been more than 2.9 million page views, with an average of 1,773 per day, since it was launched. Approximately 121,212 college applications have been received and approximately 31,700 students have applied online for Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship through this site.

Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waiver Program. A tuition waiver program funded through state appropriations is available statewide for concurrently enrolled high school students. *Concurrent Enrollment Tuition Waivers* are awarded to eligible high school seniors for up to six credit hours per semester. This waiver represents tuition costs only and the students are responsible for payment of fees, books, and supplies. The program began as a pilot program in FY06 and was fully implemented in FY07. Through FY11, 57,633 seniors

(duplicated headcount) have received over \$17.4 million in tuition waivers for a total of 259,197 credit hours of college instruction.

Guaranteed Tuition Rates. In May 2007, the Oklahoma Legislature passed House Bill 2103 authorizing four-year public colleges and universities to establish guaranteed tuition rates. First-time, full-time students will have the option to choose the guaranteed tuition rate and lock it in for four years beginning with the 2008-09 academic year. Each institution's guaranteed rate can be no more than 115 percent of their non-guaranteed rate. Mandatory fees are required in addition to tuition. In order to receive the guaranteed rate, students must maintain full-time enrollment during the fall and spring semesters. The goal of the legislation is to provide families with predictability in budgeting for college and encourage students to graduate on time.

Reach Higher: Oklahoma's Adult Degree Completion Program. The State Regents initiated the Adult Degree Completion Program, *Reach Higher*, in 2007, allowing working adults with at least 72 credit hours of college to earn a bachelor's degree in fifteen to eighteen months in a flexible and accelerated format. Nine universities participate in the program, sharing curriculum, and collaboratively improving the program. The Association for Continuing Education (ACHE) awarded the *Reach Higher* program the 2009 Distinguished Program Award for Credit Programs. The ACHE also awarded the 2009 Great Plains Exceptional Program Award to the *Reach Higher* program. In 2010, the State Regents approved a collaborative associate degree program at 12 community colleges and the two technical branch campuses of OSU (in Oklahoma City and Okmulgee). This completion program targets adult students who earned at least 18 credit hours of college and need to complete an associate degree with a business or general education focus.

Cooperative Agreements. Cooperative alliance agreements are in place at all 29 technology centers throughout the state of Oklahoma allowing students to earn college credit toward an associate of applied science degree or a college certificate while attending their local technology center. During the spring 2011 semester 4,106 students participated in this program.

Noel-Levitz Enrollment Management and Financial Aid Study. In 2005 the State Regents contracted with Noel-Levitz consultants to conduct a system-wide review of Oklahoma's enrollment management practices and state-based student financial aid programs to determine if their financial aid resources are being used for the best possible outcomes for students. The review culminated in the two-day workshop *Best Practices in Marketing, Recruitment, Retention, and the Strategic Use of Financial Aid* detailing findings and providing the most current information about best practices. Findings include twenty-six recommendations categorized in two areas: 1) institutional recommendations and 2) statewide recommendations which institutions have begun to implement in order to increase the success of students. Institutions are following up with individualized enrollment management initiatives and continuation of best practices initiatives. In addition, a new student-level financial aid data collection system is being implemented and will be used in conjunction with the current Unitized Data System (UDS) to allow more detailed analysis of financial aid programs and utilization of financial aid.

The National Perspective

Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nationally. The average published undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate nationwide for 2011-12 is \$8,244 at four-year institutions (\$631 or 8.3 percent higher than in 2010-11). The median increase was about \$540 for a full-time student at a four-year institution. Nationwide at two-year institutions, the tuition and fee rate is \$2,963 (\$236 or 8.7 percent higher than in 2010-11) for FY12 according to the College Board's report *Trends in College Pricing 2011*.³

The Consumer Price Index increased by 3.6 percent between July 2010 and July 2011. After adjusting for inflation, the average tuition and fees nationally at public four-year institutions increased by 4.7 percent and increased 5.1 percent at public two-year institutions.⁴

The College Board Key Findings Summarized	Public Four-Year College	Public Two-Year College
Published 2011-12 Tuition and Fees	\$8,244	\$2,963
One-Year Dollar Increase	\$631	\$236
One-Year Percentage Increase	8.3%	8.7%
One-Year Percentage Increase After Inflation	4.7%	5.1%
Average Grant Aid and Tax Benefits per Student	\$5,750	\$3,770

In Oklahoma, the average undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fee rate for 2011-12 is \$5,065 at public four-year institutions. At public two-year colleges the average is \$2,957.

<i>Oklahoma Average vs. National Average</i>			
<i>Sector</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>Change from 2009-10</i>	
<i>Four-Year Institutions</i>	<i>Tuition & Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$8,244	\$631	8.3%
Oklahoma Average	\$5,065	\$264	5.5%
<i>Two-Year Colleges</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>Dollar Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
National Average	\$2,963	\$236	8.7%
Oklahoma Average	\$2,957	\$182	6.6%

The average published full-time undergraduate resident tuition and fees at public two-year colleges range from \$1,119 per year in California to \$6,741 in New Hampshire. At public four-year institutions, the range is from \$2,613 in Puerto Rico to \$13,507 in New Hampshire. Of the fifty states, Oklahoma two-year institutions rank 31st for the cost of tuition and mandatory fees and 39th at 4-year institutions (See Attachment 13).⁵

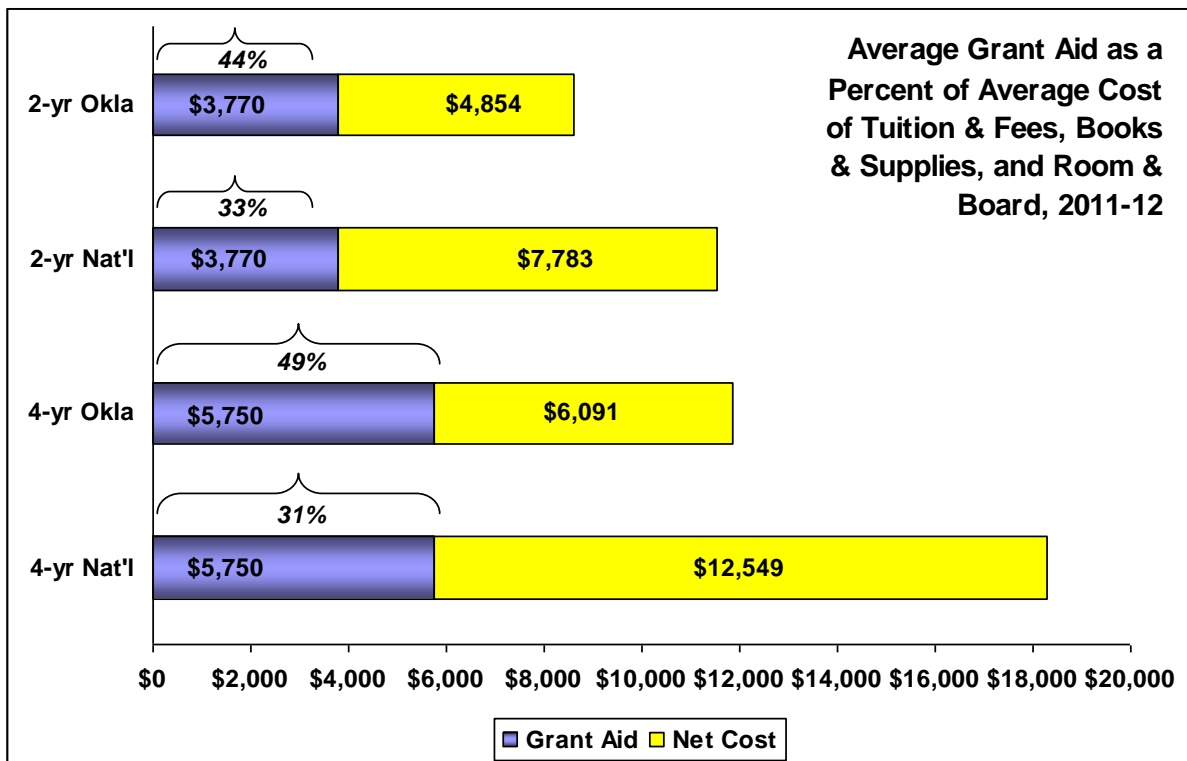
³ "Trends in College Pricing 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 3, 12

⁴ "Trends in College Pricing 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 3, 9

⁵ "Trends in College Pricing 2011 Online," by The College Board, October 2011, <http://www.collegeboard.com/html/costs/pricing>.

In addition to tuition and fees, students nationally pay an average of about \$8,887 in room and board if they live on campus or in equivalent housing and food costs if they do not. Student budgets also include about \$1,168 for books and supplies and more than \$3,500 for other expenses, such as transportation and miscellaneous living costs.⁶

Although it is generally the published prices that make the headlines, it is the net prices paid by individual students that matter most for college access and affordability. The net price of college is defined as the published price less the average grant aid and tax benefits students receive. On average, full-time students receive about \$5,750 in public four-year institutions and \$3,770 in public two-year colleges. Nationally, the estimated net price (taking into consideration funding received from grant aid and tax benefits) of tuition and fees paid by full-time students at four-year public colleges and universities in FY12 is about \$2,494 and at public two-year colleges the aid covers the average tuition and fees and provides about \$807 toward living expenses. When the cost of books and supplies and room and board are included, average grant aid covers approximately 44 percent of students' costs at Oklahoma community colleges and 49 percent of students' costs at four-year Oklahoma institutions, compared with 33 percent and 31 percent respectively nationwide.⁷



⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, Table 1.

⁷ “Trends in College Pricing 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, Table 1, p. 4, 15

The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University are ranked in Kiplinger Magazine's Top 100 Best Values in Public Colleges for 2011 and 2010. OU ranked 77th and OSU ranked 91st in 2010, OU ranked 81st in 2011 in criteria for in-state students. Kiplinger bases its rankings on a combination of academics and affordability, using academic quality—including SAT or ACT scores, admission and retention rates, student-faculty ratios, and four- and six-year graduations rates, which most schools reported for the class entering in 2002. Then, each school is ranked on cost and financial aid. In Kiplinger's scoring system, academic quality carries more weight than costs (almost two-thirds of the total).⁸

A recent national report on college affordability, coupled with new financial aid data from state higher education officials, shows that attending college in Oklahoma is still a good bargain. *Beyond the 49th Parallel II: The Affordability of University Education* released in 2006 by the Educational Policy Institute (EPI) ranked Oklahoma number two in the nation among all states for affordability of a public four-year college education. Its rankings are based on the evaluation of education costs, such as tuition, fees, books, and living costs, including room and board, as well as sources of funding support through student grants, loans, and individual tax benefits. The report also factored in each state's median household income.

There is considerable variation in prices across sectors and across states and regions, as well as among institutions within these categories. College students in the United States have a wide variety of educational institutions from which to choose and these come with many different price tags. The cost of tuition and fees tell only part of the story. For many students it is the additional costs associated with college attendance, including room and board, books, and other expenses, as well as forgone earnings, that present the greatest financial barriers. The wide variety of student aid programs and policies coupled with the average net price at public institutions should make a college education more affordable.⁹ Institutions will have to find ways to offer high-quality education in a more cost-effective manner and state and federal governments will have to improve their systems for supporting both postsecondary institutions and the students they educate.¹⁰

⁸ "Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges 2010-11"

<http://www.kiplinger.com/magazine/archives/best-values-in-public-colleges-2011.html>

"Kiplinger's 100 Best Values in Public Colleges 2009-10".

<http://www.kiplinger.com/magazine/archives/best-values-in-public-colleges-200910.html> and

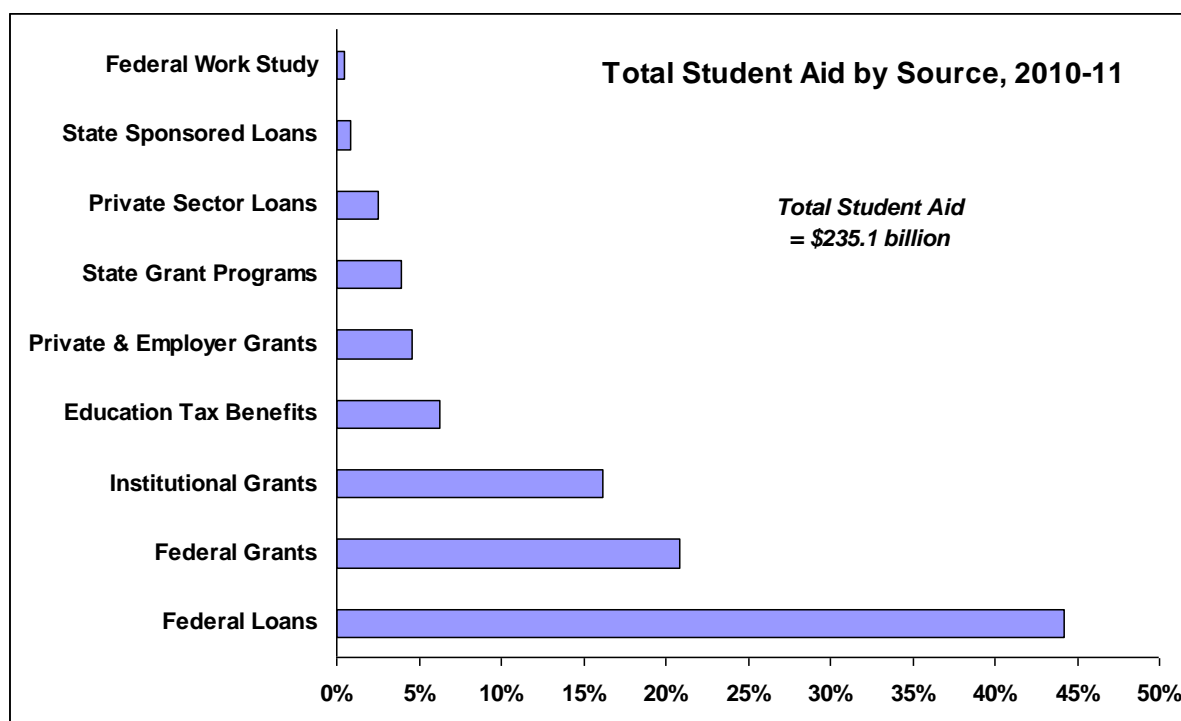
<http://www.kiplinger.com/tools/colleges/pubcollege.php?sortBy=INRANK&orderBy=flip&states%5B%5D=ALL&myschool%5B%5D=none&outputby=table>

⁹ "Trends in College Pricing 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 7

¹⁰ "Trends in College Pricing 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 7

National Availability of Financial Aid. During 2010-11 (most recent data available), \$227.2 billion in financial aid was distributed to undergraduate and graduate students in the form of grants from all sources, federal work-study funds, federal loans, and federal tax credits and deductions. In addition, students borrowed \$7.9 billion in loans from state and private sources to help finance their education. A total of \$235.10 billion in financial aid was awarded.¹¹

Total Student Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2000-01	% of Total	2010-11	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$14,064	13%	\$49,065	21%	249%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,185	1%	\$1,171	1%	-1%
Federal Loans	\$43,453	42%	\$103,995	44%	139%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$5,310	5%	\$14,830	6%	179%
Total Federal Aid	\$64,012	61%	\$169,061	72%	164%
State Grant Programs	\$6,013	6%	\$9,207	4%	53%
Institutional Grants	\$20,490	20%	\$38,110	16%	86%
Private/Employer Grants	\$7,380	7%	\$10,840	4%	47%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Aid	\$97,895	94%	\$227,218	96%	132%
State Sponsored Loans	\$1,380	1%	\$1,870	1%	36%
Private Sector Loans	\$5,050	5%	\$6,000	3%	19%
Total Funds Used to Finance Postsecondary Expenses	\$104,325	100%	\$235,088	100%	125%



¹¹ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 10

Most students receive financial aid to help them pay the price of college. In 2010-11, undergraduate students received an average of \$12,455 in financial aid per full-time-equivalent student, including \$6,539 in grant aid and \$4,907 in federal loans, and \$1,009 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study. Graduate students received an average of \$23,955 in aid, including \$6,750 in grant aid and \$16,423 in federal loans, and \$782 in a combination of tax credits and deductions and Federal Work Study.¹²

Total student aid increased by 125 percent in constant dollars over the decade from 2000-01 to 2010-11. Federal loans account for 44 percent of total student aid. Federal education tax benefits, introduced in 1998-99, constituted 6 percent of financial aid to postsecondary students. Education tax credits and deductions are pure subsidies, although the fact that the savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid makes them less effective in facilitating college access.¹³

Grant Aid. Grant aid, which is a pure subsidy not requiring repayment, is the most desirable form of financial aid from the student's perspective. It comes from the federal government, state governments, employers, and other private sources, and from colleges and universities in the form of discounts from the published price. These sources have contributed fairly stable portions of total grant aid from 1998-99 to 2008-09. This category saw a substantial increase to 20 percent and 21 percent of the total in 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.¹⁴

On average for 2010-11, full-time students at public four-year institutions receive a total of approximately \$5,750 in grants and tax benefits and students at two-year colleges receive about \$3,770.¹⁵ As noted previously, after applying grant aid, the average full-time student would pay an average net price of about \$2,494 for tuition and fees at a four-year institution and at a two-year colleges this aid covers tuition and fees and provides about \$807 toward living expenses.

Federal grants represent 46 percent of total grant aid. Pell Grants are the foundation of the aid system and are intended to provide access to postsecondary education for those least able to afford it. The maximum Pell Grant increased to \$5,550 in 2010-11 it was \$5,350 in 2009-10, \$4,731 in 2008-09, \$4,310 in 2007-08, after remaining at \$4,050 from 2003-04 through 2006-07. Pell Grants increased from \$10 billion in 2000-01 to \$34.8 billion in 2010-11 while the number of students receiving these grants increased from 3.9 million to 9.1 million respectively over the decade, and increased from 8.1 million recipients in 2009-10, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year. The average grant per recipient was \$3,828.¹⁶

In 2010-11, the fifth year of the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) program, 9 percent of the Pell recipients received awards averaging \$697, and another 2 percent of Pell recipients received SMART Grants averaging \$2,560.¹⁷ This program, created by Congress in 2006, was designed to encourage students to take challenging courses in high school. These grants will no longer be available as of 2011-12.

¹² "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 3

¹³ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 10

¹⁴ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 10

¹⁵ "Trends in College Pricing 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 4, 15

¹⁶ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 8, 10, 22

¹⁷ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 14.

Grant Aid (in Millions)					
Source	2000-01	% of Total	2010-11	% of Total	% Change
Federal Grants	\$14,064	29%	\$49,065	46%	249%
State Grant Programs	\$6,013	13%	\$9,207	9%	53%
Institutional Grants	\$20,490	43%	\$38,110	35%	86%
Private/Employer Grants	\$7,380	15%	\$10,840	10%	47%
Total Federal, State, Institutional Grant Aid	\$47,947	100%	\$107,222	100%	124%
Federal Work-Study	\$1,185	18%	\$1,171	7%	-1%
Education Tax Benefits*	\$5,310	82%	\$14,830	93%	179%
Total Additional Federal Benefits	\$6,495	100%	\$16,001	100%	146%
Combined Total	\$54,442		\$123,223		126%

*Available beginning in 1998-99

State grant aid provided approximately 9 percent of total grant aid in 2010-11, while the largest portion of grant aid, 46 percent, came from Federal grants, 35 percent came from college and universities, and 10 percent comes from employers and private sources.¹⁸

In addition, the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) introduced in 2009, more than 10 million taxpayers benefited from federal education tax credits and deductions totaling \$6.6 billion in 2008 to \$14.7 billion in 2009. Education tax credits and deductions are also pure subsidies, although these savings generally materialize months after the bills have been paid which makes them less effective in facilitating college access. Education tax credits and deductions, which began in 1998-99, constituted 6 percent of funds in 2010-11.¹⁹

Loans. The federal government was the primary source of education loans with the Stafford Loan Program being the major source of federal education loans. In 2010-11, total federal education loans increased from \$101.4 billion to \$104.0 billion, or approximately \$2.6 billion. This 2.6 percent increase in federal education loans was accompanied by a decline of approximately 8 percent in nonfederal education loans.²⁰

The private loan market is an important supplementary source of funds for students. The recent difficulties facing credit markets in general, combined with increases in the availability of federal loans for students are reflected in the diminished use of private education loans in 2010-11. Private loan volume declined 8 percent from \$8.5 billion in 2009-10 to \$7.9 billion in 2010-11. Private education loans decreased from about 6.2 percent of total educational borrowing in 2000-01 to 3.4 percent in 2010-11.²¹

¹⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 10

¹⁹ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 10, 21

²⁰ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 10.

²¹ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 10

The 22 percent increase in nonfederal loans represents a \$1.4 billion increase from \$6.4 billion in 2000-01 to \$7.9 billion in 2010-11. The 139 percent increase in federal loans represents a \$60.5 billion increase from \$43.5 billion to \$104 billion. Concern over increasing student reliance on debt to finance postsecondary education is frequently reflected in discussion of the changing “grant/loan ratio.” For undergraduate students, loans constituted 39 percent of financial aid received and grants constituted 27 percent. Sixty-nine percent of graduate student aid was in the form of federal loans while 2 percent was in the form of grants from all sources.²²

Student Loans (in Millions)					
Source	2000-01	% of Total	2010-11	% of Total	% Change
Federal Loans	\$43,453	87%	\$103,995	93%	139%
State Sponsored Loans	\$1,380	3%	\$1,870	2%	36%
Private Sector Loans	\$5,050	10%	\$6,000	5%	19%
Total Student Loans	\$49,883	100%	\$111,865	100%	124%

In 2010-11, approximately 87 percent of FTE students were undergraduate students and 13 percent were graduate students. After peaking at 25% of the total education loan volume in 2006-07, nonfederal loans declined to 7% of the total in 2010-11.²³ Although costs and the current state of the economy are concerning to many, ninety percent of students strongly agreed that college is an investment in the future. Students assumed direct responsibility for about one-quarter of the total cost of college. Grants and scholarships covered 33 percent of college costs in 2010-11.²⁴

Other Forms of Student Aid. As mentioned earlier, the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) increased the total tax savings for college students and their parents claiming education credits and tuition deductions from totaling \$14.7 billion in 2009.²⁵ Unlike most other forms of student aid, tax credits and deductions cover only tuition and fees. The federal government also allows tax deductions for interest paid on student loans. In 2009, 7.2 million taxpayers with taxable returns deducted about \$6.4 billion in student loan interest, generating over \$1 billion in savings.²⁶

Other significant subsidies to students through the tax code include the personal exemption allowed for students ages 19 and over, which saved parents about \$3 billion in 2009, and the excludability of tuition assistance from employers, which saved students about \$680 million.²⁷

State sponsored Section 529 college savings plans and prepaid tuition accounts are other forms of student aid. Eighty-eight percent of funds in these accounts are in standard savings accounts and 12 percent are in prepaid tuition accounts. The total number of Section 529

²² “Trends in Student Aid 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, p. 11

²³ “Trends in Student Aid 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, p. 11, 13

²⁴ “How America Pays for College 2011,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2011, p. 9, 14

²⁵ “Trends in Student Aid 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, p. 21

²⁶ “Trends in Student Aid 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, p. 21

²⁷ “Trends in Student Aid 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, p. 21.

accounts at June 30, 2011 was 10 million with an average value of \$16,950. The total assets in the Section 529 plans reached an all-time high of \$169.5 billion in June 2011.²⁸

Other forms of savings for education that are granted special tax status by the federal government include Series EE and Series I Savings Bonds and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts.²⁹

FTE Enrollment. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) reports that since 1985, FTE enrollments in public institutions have increased from 7.2 million to 11.6 million full-time equivalent students.³⁰ Nationally, the long-term enrollment trend for public institutions indicates continued growth. Enrollment grew rapidly from 2000 to 2005, and then more modestly in 2006 and 2007. Growth has accelerated again in recent years. In 2010, FTE enrollment increased 6.3 percent over 2008. Over the last ten years, enrollment grew by about 35 percent to 11.6 million.³¹

Educational appropriations per FTE reached a high of \$8,035 in 2000. Following four years of decline in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005, per student educational appropriations increased in 2006, 2007, and 2008, recovering to \$7,325 and then declining once again by 7.2 percent to \$6,451 in 2010.³² Total educational revenue per FTE grew steadily from 1994 to 1999, reaching \$11,079, then fell sharply from 2001 to 2004, rebounded to \$11,210 by 2008, fell to \$11,091 by 2009, and falling again to \$10,732 in 2010.³³

There are no signs of decline in the demand for higher education. Nationally, FTE enrollment grew 15 percent between 2005 and 2010 and total public FTE enrollment increased by 35 percent from 2000 to 2010.³⁴

The Delta Cost Project released a new market-based methodology for estimating productivity in state public higher education systems and compares the results across the states. This report shows that total public funding for higher education ranges from \$7,873 per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student in Florida to \$18,352 in Alaska. Oklahoma ranks 13th lowest in cost per FTE student at \$9,715 and is below the national average of \$10,618. Oklahoma is also ranked as a top-performer in the number of certificates and degrees awarded per 100 FTE students, 28 compared to the national average of 23.³⁵

²⁸ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 28

²⁹ "Trends in Student Aid 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 28

³⁰ "State Higher Education Finance FY2010," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 9

³¹ "State Higher Education Finance FY2010," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 19

³² "State Higher Education Finance FY2010," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 19.

³³ "State Higher Education Finance FY2010," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 33

³⁴ "State Higher Education Finance FY2010," by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 10

³⁵ "The Dreaded 'P' Word: An Examination of Productivity in Public Postsecondary Education," by Patrick J. Kelly, Delta Cost Project White Paper Series, July 2009, p. 7, 12, 13, 15.

Funding Pressures. Total state appropriations for public colleges and universities remained constant with Federal Stimulus funding added into the total of \$80.5 billion in 2009-10 and \$78.9 billion in 2010-11. When stimulus funds are subtracted, however, a slight increase is seen of \$0.5 billion, from totals of \$75.7 billion in 2009-10 to \$76.1 billion in 2010-11. Changes in public appropriations for higher education institutions are cyclical, with declines corresponding to a weak economy and growth occurring during periods of economic strength.³⁶

Nationally in FY10, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 36 percent of total revenue.³⁷ In Oklahoma tuition and fees accounted for 37.0 percent of total revenue in FY08, 38.8 percent in FY09, 38.4 percent in FY10, 41.6 percent in FY11, and 43.1 percent in FY12.³⁸ Real dollar increases in tuition charges have largely “replaced” state revenues, leading to considerable growth in the percentage of costs borne by students and families.

State higher education appropriations fell by one percent nationally in FY 2011, as reported to Grapevine (www.grapevine.ilstu.edu). According to the National Association of Budget Officers, state revenue has fallen at an unprecedented rate and full recovery will, at best, take many years. This outlook combined with the depletion of ARRA funding suggests that 2012 is expected to be highly challenging.³⁹

In some states, tuition has continued to rise because public colleges are still repairing the damage done to their budgets during the last economic downturns. It would be reasonable to think that tuition would decrease when state support increases but many institutions are still making up for what’s been lost in recent years due to budget cuts.⁴⁰

Budgetary stresses of the past year have left many public colleges financially weaker, despite above-average increases in enrollment and growth in tuition revenue per student, a report from Moody’s Investors Service shows. Moody’s predicts continued financial difficulties for public college in many states, yet noted that most public universities will be able to raise tuition and fees to absorb the revenue gaps.⁴¹

States are facing the fact that revenues lost during the recent economic downturn will not come back and that they could face several more years of fiscal distress. At a recent conference hosted by the Lumina Foundation, participants were told that tax revenues will not return to 2008 levels in most states until 2013 or 2014, and even after that point it is believed that economic growth will be at a much lower level than seen before the recession⁴²

³⁶ “Trends in College Pricing 2011,” The College Board, October 2011, data table for figure 10b

³⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2010,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 9, figure 2

³⁸ “Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis” FY08, FY09, FY10, FY11, and FY12, by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, p. 14

³⁹ “State Higher Education Finance FY2010,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 11

⁴⁰ “Many Public Colleges Have Raised Tuition Despite Increases in State Support,” by Lauren Smith, The Chronicle for Higher Education, October 5, 2007, p. 19

⁴¹ “Public Colleges Turn to Tuition Increase to Offset Budget Squeezes,” by Goldie Blumenstyk, The Chronicle for Higher Education, August 31, 2010.

⁴² “With Revenues Drying Up, Educators Look to Productivity as the Way to Serve More Students,” by Eric Kelderman, The Chronicle for Higher Education, November 15, 2010.

The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems reports that most states will face continuing problems in financing current services and will not have sufficient resources to support real increases in spending. They conclude that higher education in most states will face strong competition from other state offices and services, resulting in potential deficits by the year 2013.⁴³

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers. The student, parent, or student aid provider most often views higher education prices compared to how much consumers pay for other goods and services. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is most often used for such comparisons. The CPI-U “market basket” consists of: housing (42 percent), transportation (19 percent), food and beverage (18 percent), apparel and upkeep (7 percent), medical care (5 percent), entertainment (4 percent), and other goods and services (5 percent). To calculate the CPI-U, the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures average changes in the prices paid for these goods and services in 27 local areas. While consumers' prices grew by 43 percent between 1999 and 2010, the cost of medical care grew by 85 percent, and enrollment-weighted tuition and fees for four-year public universities grew by 175 percent. U.S. income per capita grew by 85 percent during the same period.⁴⁴

The Higher Education Price Index. The CPI-U is based on goods and services purchased by the typical urban consumer. Colleges and universities spend their funds on different things – about 75 percent on salaries and benefits for faculty and staff, and lesser amounts on utilities, supplies, books and library materials, and computing. Trends in the costs of these items don't necessarily run parallel to the average price increases tracked by the CPI-U.

The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), a widely used measure of colleges' costs compiled since 1961 by The Commonfund Institute, rose by 0.9 percent for the 2010 fiscal year compared to a 5.1 percent increase reported for 2006, a 2.8 percent increase for 2007, a 5.0 percent for 2008, and a 2.2 percent for 2009.⁴⁵

The HEPI is derived by calculating the change in the costs of eight categories of goods and services that colleges pay for in the course of the year. Salaries and related costs make up five of the categories and 85 percent of the costs. Utilities count for seven percent, and supplies and materials six percent. In 2008, for the first time since 1995, the annual increase in the index was smaller than that of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which went up 3.7 percent for the same period and is more heavily influenced by increases in costs for housing, transportation, and food.⁴⁶ In 2010, the HEPI (68 percent per SHEEO) was again more than the CPI-U (43 percent per SHEEO), which declined by 2.0 percent, as historically has been the case.

⁴³ “State Fiscal Outlooks from 2005 to 2013: Implications for Higher Education,” by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, June 2005, p. 1, 5

⁴⁴ “State Higher Education Finance FY2010,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 49

⁴⁵ Historical Summary, Commonfund Institute 2010 HEPI Update, Table A, p. 51

⁴⁶ “Prices Paid by Colleges Rise 3.6 Percent, Trailing Consumer Price Index,” by Goldie Blumenstyk, The Chronicle of Higher Education, August 1, 2008, p. 3-4

The Higher Education Cost Adjustment. The State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) developed the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) as an alternative to the CPI-U and the HEPI for estimating inflation in the costs paid by colleges and universities. HECA is constructed from two federally developed and maintained price indices – the Employment Cost Index (ECI), which reflects employer compensation costs, and the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator (GDP IPD), which reflect general price inflation in the U. S. economy. The HECA is based on a market basket with two components – personnel costs (75 percent) and non-personnel costs (25 percent). As estimated by HECA, provider prices for higher education grew by 55 percent between 1995 and 2010.⁴⁷

Enrollment Projections. The National Center for Education Statistics, a branch of the United States Education Department, reports in *Projections of Education Statistics to 2018* released in September 2009, that enrollment at degree-granting colleges and universities is expected to rise 20.6 percent from 2007 to 2018. The center predicted a 12 percent rise in undergraduate enrollment, 18 percent in graduate enrollment, and 20 percent in professional degrees such as business, law, and medicine.⁴⁸

Projected increases in the college age population, the increasing economic importance of education, and survey data on student aspirations all suggest the demand for higher education will continue to increase for the foreseeable future in the United States. In recent experience, when state and local support has failed to match enrollment growth and inflation, an increasing share of the cost has been shifted to students and their families. Students and their families have borne a substantially larger share of higher education costs over the past decade. If this trend continues, both the American tradition of affordable higher education and student participation could well be threatened.⁴⁹

The proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college within a year after graduation grew from 49 percent in 1976 to 66 percent in 2006.⁵⁰ In October 2010, 68.1 percent of 2010 high school graduates were enrolled in college or universities, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. According to an analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the number of high school graduates nationwide will peak in 2008 and begin a slow decline until 2015. The Commission also predicts pronounced population shifts as Americans migrate to the Sun Belt from mid-western and northeastern states. In addition, data indicates that minorities will account for all the growth in high school graduates. Postsecondary institutions need to be aware of these changes and how they might impact curriculum and preparation, support services, the demand for higher education, and affordability.⁵¹

⁴⁷ “State Higher Education Finance FY2010,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO), October 2011, p. 50, 51

⁴⁸ “Projections of Education Statistics to 2018,” National Center for Educational Statistics, September 2009, Section 2.

⁴⁹ “State Higher Education Finance 2005: Executive Overview,” by State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2006, p. 12.

⁵⁰ “Trends in College Pricing 2008,” by The College Board, October 29, 2008, p. 2

⁵¹ “Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992-2022,” Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, March 2008, Executive Summary p. iii.

Higher Education Reauthorization Act. President Bush signed the bill reauthorizing the Higher Education Act (HEA) on August 14, 2008. The act includes new reporting, disclosure, and other requirements along with various provisions aimed at the rising cost of postsecondary education, such as 1) college affordability and transparency lists, 2) publication of the net price paid by first-time, full-time undergraduate students, 3) annual state-by-state publication of trends in state higher education spending, tuition and fee rates, and financial aid, 4) development of consumer information, net price calculator, and multi-year calculator, and 5) state commitment of affordable college education based on the average expenditures of the five most recent academic years and tied to College Access Challenge Grants.⁵²

The Act also contains additional provisions including 1) addressing conflicts of interest in the federal student loan programs, 2) simplifying the process of applying for federal student aid, 3) additional Pell Grant funding and making these grants available year-round, 4) requiring textbook publishers to “unbundle” materials, and 5) requiring lenders to provide borrowers with multiple disclosures about the terms and conditions of private loans as well as giving student borrowers three days in which to cancel a loan.⁵³

It also authorizes various studies, including 1) analysis of endowments, 2) the impact of federal regulations on the cost of postsecondary education, and 3) impact of cost and other factors on student aid recipients. The Act became effective immediately and is in effect through September 30, 2014, but there are a number of provisions which contain ambiguities that will need to be addressed and clarified.⁵⁴

Community College Support. Politically, community colleges, a uniquely American educational model, have received greater visibility and more substantive support than at any time in their history. The colleges were lauded by the Bush Administration as critical to preparing the nation’s workforce for in-demand jobs of the future and a Community Based Job Training Grant Program was developed to provide \$250 million per year to the colleges. In Congress, both the Senate and the House established Community Colleges Caucuses, which now number 34 and 201 members respectively. The Obama Administration has also provided significant support for community colleges, including key appointments of individuals with strong community college backgrounds at both the Department of Education and the Department of Labor. Dr. Jill Biden, a long-time community college instructor and the wife of the Vice President, was given a special assignment to promote community colleges national and internationally.⁵⁵

President Barack Obama announced the *American Graduation Initiative* to spend an unprecedented \$12 billion over 10 years to improve programs, courses, and facilities at community colleges. The money would position community colleges to produce five million

⁵² “ACE Analysis of Higher Education Act Reauthorization,” by American Council on Education, Fall 2008, p. 1-2

⁵³ “Long-Overdue Higher Education Bill is Close to Becoming Law,” by Kelly Field, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, August 1, 2008, p. 1-3

⁵⁴ “ACE Analysis of Higher Education Act Reauthorization,” by American Council on Education, Fall 2008, p. 9-10

⁵⁵ “National Community College Leader to Step Down in 2010,” press release, American Association of Community Colleges, November 3, 2009.

more graduates over the next decade and plan a leading role in rebuilding the economy. The bulk of the money is for a pair of new grant programs for states and two-year institutions to test promising programs and practices, including those meant to improve student learning and training, increase completion rates, and better track student progress. Also included in the President's proposal is a \$2.5 billion fund to "catalyze \$10 billion in community-college facility investments," money that can be used to pay the interest on debt, create state revolving-loan funds, and kick-start capital campaigns. Another \$500,000 is for the President's proposal to develop online education which would be freely available on the public domain and through the Defense Department's distributed-learning network.⁵⁶

The Lumina Foundation for Education and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provided \$1 million grant and technical assistance for eight community colleges across the country to begin a two-year effort to study how they can produce more graduates at a lower cost per student. The project will begin by identifying a set of common data that community colleges need to collect to determine their effectiveness. The project's goal is to have a voluntary accountability system in 20 community colleges by 2011. Oklahoma City Community College is one of the eight institutions participating in the effort.⁵⁷

The first-ever White House Summit on Community Colleges took place on October 5, 2010. President Obama encouraged community colleges to produce an additional five million graduates by 2020. The Summit was to spotlight the two-year institutions and the role they plan in the American education system and the development of America's workforce.⁵⁸

Miscellaneous. The full effect of the economic fallout has yet to hit home on many college campuses. A recent survey by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports that respondents did not think the worst of the financial pressures on their institutions had passed. Nearly two-thirds of them worry that 2011, 2012, or later will be even tougher, and even when the economy rebounds, the pressure on colleges will be greater and all the usual sources of support are likely to be less able to provide resources.⁵⁹

The state of California enrolls about 10% of the nation's full-time public four-year students and 15% of the nation's full-time public two-year students. California's 2011-12 published in-state tuition and fee increases of 21% at public four-year universities and 37% at public two-year colleges raised the national average markedly. Alabama and North Carolina increased published tuition and fees at public two-year colleges by 21% and 17% respectively.⁶⁰

⁵⁶ "How Obama's \$12 Billion Plan Could Change Two-Year Colleges," by Marc Parry and Karin Fischer, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, July 17, 2009.

⁵⁷ "Community Colleges Begin \$1 Million Project to Improve Graduate Rates," by Eric Kelderman, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 6, 2009.

⁵⁸ "Community Colleges to Take Center Stage at White House Next Month," by Jennifer Gonzalez, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 15, 2010.

⁵⁹ "In Time of Uncertainty, Colleges Hold Fast to Status Quo," by Goldie Blumenstyk, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 25, 2009.

⁵⁹ "In Time of Uncertainty, Colleges Hold Fast to Status Quo," by Goldie Blumenstyk, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 25, 2009.

⁶⁰ "Trends in College Pricing 2011," by The College Board, October 2011, p. 3

The state of Texas has a proposal that is getting serious attention from higher education leaders, faculty members and lawmakers. The proposal includes a recommendation that would force universities and community colleges to compete for 10 percent of their base funding. Universities would have to report on performance measures that would include the total number of degrees awarded, degrees awarded to students from low-income families or those deemed at risk of not graduating, degrees awarded in science, technology, engineering, math or other fields considered high-priority and graduation rates. Community colleges measures would include degrees awarded, certificates completed and college-level math courses completed⁶¹

The state of Arizona has cut spending on higher education by 28 percent from 2007 to 2009 and the state budget director is projecting a shortfall for the state for 2011-2013 of up to \$3 billion. Budget pressures are causing high-level employees to take leave without pay and 96 hours of furlough hours during the coming two year cycle. State budgets are going to have to be cut back and will be shared from all programs, departments and state employees⁶²

The state of Virginia continues to shrink state funding for higher education and will likely see “substantial” tuition increases. Some schools had to adopt mid-year tuition increase in 2009-10 to help offset the reductions seen in state revenue. State support will drop by 15 percent in FY12 as the ARRA stimulus funding goes away.⁶³

Over the decade from 2000-01 to 2010-11, state appropriations per \$1,000 in personal income declined by 41% in Iowa, declined by 37% in Oregon, increased by 32% in Wyoming, and increased by 25% in Georgia. From 1990-1991 through 2010-11, the State of New Hampshire had the lowest appropriations relative to personal income and the state of Mexico had the highest appropriations relative to personal income.⁶⁴

Financial woes brought on by global economic weakness have been especially hard on higher education institutions, which rely on three major funding streams: state appropriations, school endowments and tuition. In addition to declining appropriations, university endowments have received fewer gifts and experienced massive investment losses. With two of the three major funding sources down, many state policymakers turned to the only remaining source and raised tuition, thereby increasing the proportion that students and families pay for college.⁶⁵

⁶¹ “Reactions mixed on plan to change higher education funding,” by Ralph Haurwitz, American-Statesman, Sunday, November 7, 2010.

⁶² “Showdown brewing with state over higher education funding,” by Anthony Ramirez, Las Vegas Sun, Monday, September 20, 2010.

⁶³ “State Funding Still Shrinking for Virginia Colleges,” by Zinie Chen Sampson, Bloomberg Businessweek, March 18, 2010.

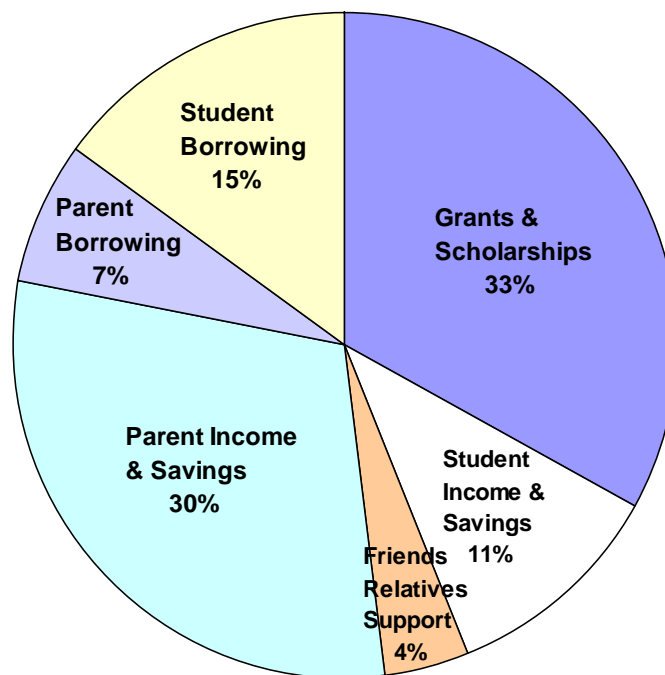
⁶⁴ “Trends in College Pricing 2011,” by The College Board, October 2011, p. 19

⁶⁵ State Funding for Higher Education in FY2009 and FY2010, NCSL Fiscal Affairs Program, National Conference of State Legislatures.

How America Pays for College. According to the national study *How America Pays for College 2011*⁶⁶ by Sallie Mae and Ipsos released in August 2011, college-going students and their parents:

- Rising college tuition remains the No. 1 concern for parents and students. However, the total amount paid for college declined. The average family reported paying 9 percent less than reported in 2010.
- Parents and students demonstrated an increasingly cost conscious view in 2011. Taking cost saving measures by shifting to low-cost colleges. When choosing a college, 64 percent of families eliminated college after considering cost.
- Students’ willingness to pay for college has increased. Sixty percent of students strongly agreed that they are willing to stretch themselves financially in 2011, compared to 56% in 2010.
- In 2011, families reported grants and scholarships made up 33 percent of the total amount to meet college costs, up from 23 percent reported in 2010.
- The proportion of families using grants increased substantially from 30 percent in 2010 to 46 percent in 2011.
- Parents paid 37 percent of college costs for the 2011 compared to 47 percent in 2010 and students paid 26 percent compared to 23 percent in 2010.
- To make college more affordable, most families reduced spending (70%) or increased work hours or earnings (48%), 44% of families report that their student lived at home.
- Ninety percent of students strongly agreed that higher education “is an investment in the future” was 84 percent in 2010, 70 percent agreed college is essential for earning more over the course for the student’s future career, compared to 59 percent in 2010.

How the Average Family Pays for College



⁶⁶ “How America Pays for College 2011,” by Sallie Mae and Ipsos, August 2011.

Other Factors. The Wall Street credit crisis has made many families concern about student loans availability. Banks have stopped issuing student loans, but about 2,000 continue to originate federal student loans. Federal Stafford Loan is available to every family, regardless of income and credit history, family is able to borrow at least \$57,500. There is no danger that families will be deprived access to federal student loans.⁶⁷ Included in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 is a two-year extension of the tuition tax deduction. It would allow the Treasury Secretary to buy the debts/private loan assets, but not federally-subsidized loans, of private student lenders.⁶⁸

Recent changes in financial aid regulations, passed as part of the 2007 college-cost reduction act, raised the income cap from \$20,000 to \$30,000 under which students or their families automatically do not have to contribute toward college costs. That figure has also been linked to the Consumer Price Index, so the cap will go up each year. The act also increased the size of Pell Grants, increased students' income-protection allowance, meaning students who work won't be penalized as much in need calculations, and removed a rule that limited the size of grants at less expensive institutions.⁶⁹

Colleges have often considered themselves recession-proof, but the recent credit crisis has compounded an already difficult year for many institutions, which have suffered from declining state support, tightening credit, and losses on endowment earnings. Institutions have implemented hiring freezes, halted building projects not already approved, and dipped into their endowments. They are considering 1) tuition increases as other sources of revenue fall, 2) offering classes in the evenings and weekends to maximize campus efficiency, and 3) borrowing money from auxiliary operations. In past recessions, colleges cut discretionary spending and stopped investing in staff and infrastructure until the economy improved. Some institutions will weather the financial turmoil and may even improve their standing while others may be forced to shut their doors.⁷⁰

Concern about rising tuition has lead some in Congress to consider proposals that would require universities to spend more of their endowments or risk losing their tax-exempt status. Several elite higher education institutions have responded by implementing new aid policies which will improve accessibility to students from a wide range of economic backgrounds and therefore will ultimately allow the institutions to enroll even more top students.⁷¹ The institutions are making student aid one of their highest priorities by increasing their student aid budgets, spending more from their endowments, and raising additional money from donors, as well as using other tuition discounting methods in their efforts to increase affordability.⁷²

⁶⁷ "Tuition Hikes, Not Loan Access, Should Frighten Students," by Michael Dannenberg, USA Today Education Forum Section, October 22, 2008.

⁶⁸ "Bailout Plan Includes Extensions of Key Tax Provisions for Colleges and Universities," by the American Council on Education, <http://www.acenet.edu>, October 7, 2008.

⁶⁹ "Many Community College Students Miss Out On Aid Because They Don't Apply," by Beckie Supiano, The Chronicle of Higher Education, October 7, 2008, p. 66.

⁷⁰ "As Credit Crisis Freezes Colleges, Worries Mount," by Elyse Ashburn, Scott Carlson, Audrey Williams June, Eric Kelderman, Kathryn Masterson, Beckie Supiano, and Robin Wilson, The Chronicle of Higher Education, October 3, 2008, p. 7-9.

⁷¹ "Harvard's New Aid Policy Raises the Stakes," by Eric Hoover, The Chronicle of Higher Education, December 21, 2007, p. 26.

⁷² "Why Elite Colleges Have Sweetened Their Student Aid Packages," by Amy Gutmann, The Chronicle of Higher Education, May 23, 2008, pl. 44-45.

Is a College Education Still Worth the Investment?

The State Regents' FY12 Student Cost Survey indicates that the cost of four years of undergraduate resident tuition, fees, books and supplies at an Oklahoma public college or university at current rates cost less than \$36,063. With the addition of room and board, that total rises to less than \$63,583 in Oklahoma. (These amounts do not include any grant aid or tax benefits students may be eligible for.)

The survey results of a Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) indicates that 94 percent of Oklahoma parents expect their children to attend college. It also indicates that 82 percent of families with household incomes of less than \$20,000 expect their children to attend college. The increase in expectations is in part due to an increase in the perceived value of a college degree.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic growth in the perception that college is not only important but is absolutely essential for success in today's economy and nearly nine in ten Americans have come to regard access to higher education as a virtual right.⁷³ The American Community Survey reports that America is becoming increasingly educated with more than one in four United States residents now having a college degree.⁷⁴ And the Center on Education and the Workforce predict that by 2018, 63 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education.⁷⁵

According to a study released in May 2007 by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, 87 percent of Americans believe that college is essential to improving job prospects, that it is a career and social necessity. The majority (67 percent) also believe that a college education is worth the money, even if some sacrifices are necessary.⁷⁶ A recent survey by online brokerage TD Ameritrade Holding Corp. shows that putting money away for higher education is the top savings goal for today's teens. The results showed 62 percent of teens aged 14 through 19 save their money for college, a much higher rate than the 40 percent of adults who said they saved when they were teens.⁷⁷

The average lifetime earning of a Bachelor's degree holder is \$2.3 million, 84 percent more than that earned by high school graduates, up from 75 percent in 1999. Over a lifetime, a Bachelor's degree holder expects median lifetime earning of \$2.3 millions. More education pays a sizeable economic return for going to college and earning at least a two-year or four-year degree. The 33 percent of Bachelor's degree holders that continue on to graduate and professional schools have even a more prosperous future ahead. Moreover, the difference in earnings between those who go to college and those who don't is growing- meaning that postsecondary education is more important than ever. More highly-educated people usually earn considerably more than their less-educated counterparts in the same occupation.⁷⁸

⁷³ "Is College Opportunity Slipping Away?" by The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, August 2008, p. 1-3.

⁷⁴ "Census: Brain Gains for High-Tech Cities," by Hope Yen, The Associated Press, October 27, 2009.

⁷⁵ "Top 10 Fast Fact about Postsecondary Education," by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

⁷⁶ "Squeeze Play: How Parents and the Public Look at Higher Education Today," by the Public Agenda for the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, May 2007, p. 2, 17.

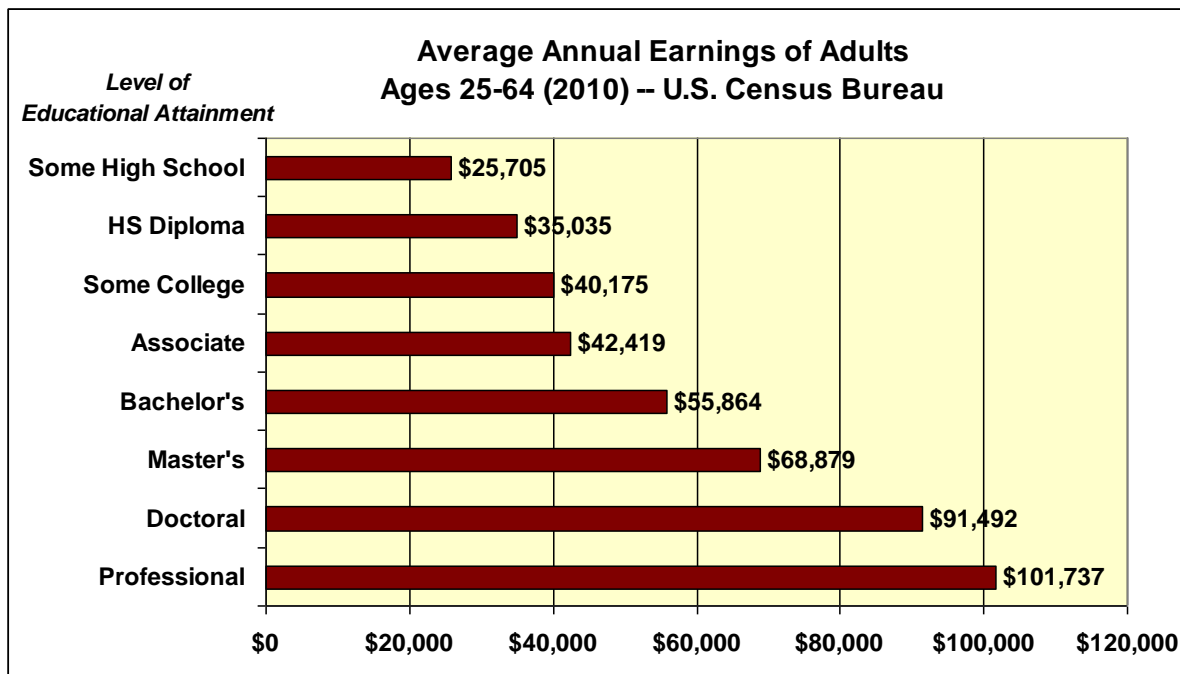
⁷⁷ "Teens Put College Atop List of Things Worth Saving For," by the Associated Press, October 11, 2009.

⁷⁸ "The College Payoff" Center of Education and the Workforce, Georgetown University, August 5, 2011

In addition, college graduates have suffered far fewer job losses during the global economic crisis than those who left school without qualifications.⁷⁹

In a tight economy, students and their families are likely to focus more on affordability and less on finding just the right college for a student academically, socially, and culturally.⁸⁰

The chart below shows the average annual earnings of adults ages 25 or older by educational attainment according to U. S. Census Bureau figures. In 2010, a person who had earned a bachelor’s degree earned 1.6 times as much as did a high school graduate. A college degree continues to be one of the best ways for individuals to increase their annual earnings.⁸¹



Family income rises with the educational attainment of the householder. In 2010, for those with a bachelor’s degree or more, median income was \$101,737 compared to \$35,035 for those with a high school diploma and no college education, and \$25,705 for those with less than a high school diploma.

More than ever, education pays. Adults with high school diplomas or GED credentials in 2010 earned 56 percent more than those with no high school attendance and 14 percent more than those who attended high school but did not earn diplomas or GED credentials. Those with associate’s degrees earned 12 percent more than those with high school-level credentials. Those with bachelor’s degrees earned 59 percent more. And, those with

⁷⁹ “Education: crisis reinforces importance of a good education” OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, September 13, 2011

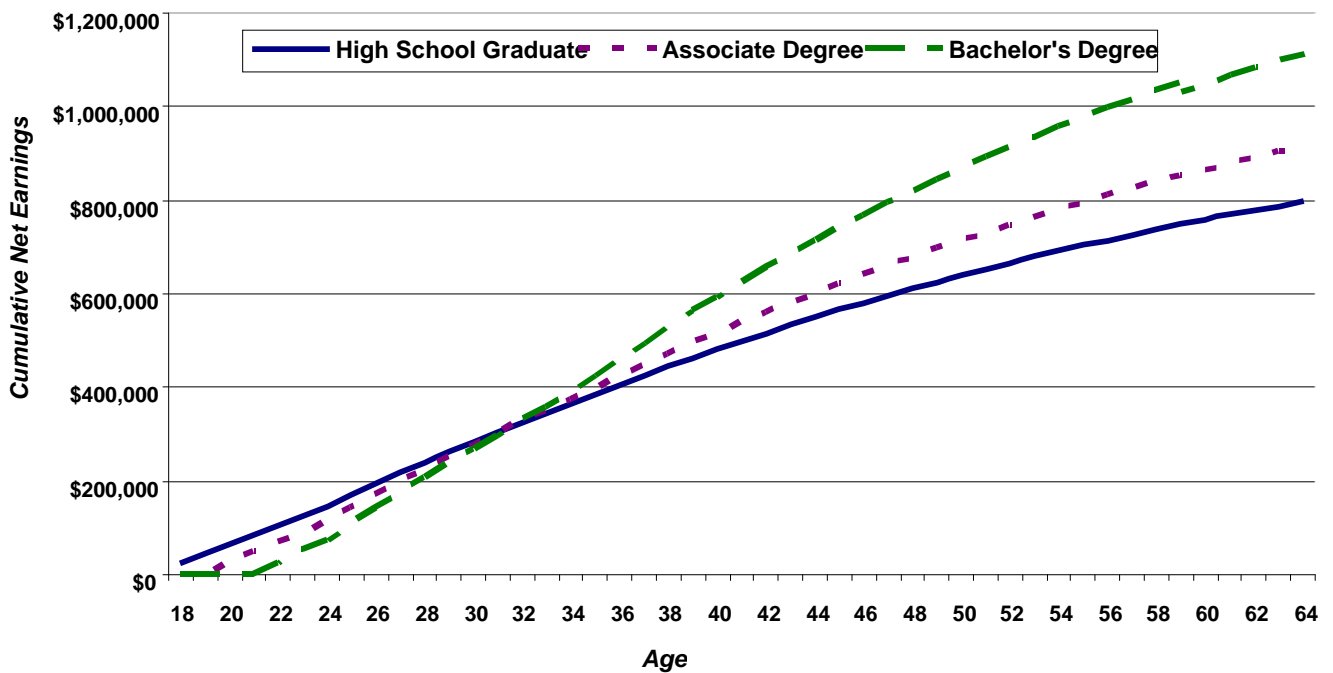
⁸⁰ “As Credit Crisis Chills Campuses, Worries Mount,” by Deborah M. DiCroce, the Chronicle of Higher Education, October 10, 2008, p. 18.

⁸¹ “Median Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers Aged 25-64 by Educational Attainment (2010)” U.S. Census Bureau, PINC-03, Table 28

professional degrees in fields such as law and medicine earned 82 percent more than those with bachelor’s degrees.

The College Board calculated the estimated cumulative earnings of both high school and college graduates and found that the typical college graduate on average, each year of education and each credential add measurably to an individual’s earnings. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn significantly more than the typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two to three times as much as high school graduates. Compared to a high school graduate, the typical four-year college student who enrolled at age 18 had earned enough by age 33 to compensate for being out of the labor force for four years, and for borrowing the full amount required to pay tuition and fees without any grant assistance.⁸²

Estimated Cumulative Earnings Net of Loan Repayment for Tuition and Fees, by Education Level



Data Source: U. S. Census Bureau and The College Board

Individual students and their families reap much of the benefit of higher education. For members of all demographic groups, average earnings increase measurably with higher levels of education. During their working lives, typical college graduates earn over 66 percent more than typical high school graduates, and those with advanced degrees earn two or three times as much as high school graduates. Salaries are not the only form of compensation correlated with education level; college graduates are more likely than other employees to enjoy

⁸² “Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society,” by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10, 13.

employer-provided health and pension benefits. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment.⁸³

Society as a whole also enjoys a financial return on the investment in higher education. Some advantages are immediate while others pay off over the longer term. In addition to widespread productivity increases, the higher earnings of educated workers generate higher tax payments at the local, state, and federal levels. Consistent productive employment reduces dependence on public income-transfer programs and all workers, regardless of education level, earn more when there are more college graduates in the labor force.⁸⁴

Beyond the economic returns to individuals and to society as a whole, higher education improves the quality of life in a variety of other ways. For example, reduced poverty increases material standards of living and improves the overall well-being of the population; the psychological implications of unemployment are also significant. In addition to their non-monetary benefits, poverty and unemployment affect spending on public assistance programs. Moreover, adults with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in organized volunteer work, to vote, and to donate blood; they are also more likely than others to live healthy lifestyles. College-educated adults are more likely than others to be open to differing views of others, and the young children of adults with higher levels of education have higher cognitive skills and engage in more extracurricular, cultural, athletic, and religious activities than other children. In other words, participation in postsecondary education improves the quality of civil society.⁸⁵

While the cost of college may be imposing for many families, the cost associated with not going to college is likely to be much greater. Investing in a college degree significantly increases earning potential over a person's lifetime. These economic as well as the social returns make financing a college education a good investment.⁸⁶ According to the Institute for Higher Education Policy, paying for college has now become one of the most important lifetime financial investments individuals can make.⁸⁷

A recent report published by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce indicates that between 1973 and 2008, the share of jobs in the U.S. that required post-secondary education increase from 28 percent to 59 percent. The forecasts through 2018 suggest that those jobs requiring a post-secondary education will increase from 59 percent to 63 percent over the next decade.⁸⁸

⁸³ "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 13.

⁸⁴ "Education Pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

⁸⁵ "Education pays 2010: The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society," by The College Board, October 2010, p. 10.

⁸⁶ "Education Pays 2004," by The College Board, October 2004, <http://www.collegeboard.com>.

⁸⁷ "Private Scholarships Count: Access to Higher Education and the Critical Role of the Private Sector," by the Institute for Higher Education Policy, in collaboration with Scholarship America and the National Scholarship Providers Association, May 2005.

⁸⁸ "Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements through 2018," by the Georgetown University Center on Education and Workforce, June 2010, p. 1.

Conclusions

Maintaining a high-quality higher education system, while keeping it affordable, is a challenge for every state in the nation. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are committed to provide students with access to a top-quality education opportunity at a very affordable cost while ensuring that Oklahoma's colleges and universities are keeping their costs down. They have demonstrated this commitment by implementing only moderate increases in the cost of tuition at all State System institutions for the FY12.

Oklahoma public higher education institutions continue to be ranked among the most affordable in the nation. Recently, the Educational Policy Institute ranked Oklahoma second in the nation in affordability for a four-year college education. The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University continue to remain at the bottom of the Big Twelve public institutions and the state's regional universities and community colleges are well below their peers for tuition and mandatory fee costs as prescribed by state law. The average cost of tuition and mandatory fees at Oklahoma higher education institutions is only 74 percent of the average legislative peer limit.

Oklahoma public higher education is still very affordable to students and their parents. Preliminary enrollment data indicates an increase of 0.1 percent in headcount enrollment for the Fall 2011 semester. The biggest enrollment increases were seen at the research universities, which saw an increase of 1,144 students, a 2.1 percent increase. Preliminary data for the *2009-2010 Annual Report* projects that high school graduation rates will begin a consistent decline in 2010, which may have an impact on college enrollment in the near future. Several external factors, such as an anticipated reduction in the number of graduating high school seniors, military deployments, restriction on international students, fuel prices, the economy, and the tightening employment market are not likely have an adverse effect on enrollment. As for Fall 2011, record levels of enrollments since Fall 2010 continued.

Students will still need to take full advantage of all available financial aid. Budgeted tuition waivers for FY12 increased by over \$7.7 million (5.5 percent) over FY11. A dedicated revenue source in state appropriations has been secured to meet the demand for State Regents' *Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP)* scholarship commitments. Financial aid is readily available for those who need financial assistance in order to meet the costs associated with pursuing a college degree.

Administrators are committed to continuing their efforts to maintain a standard of excellence in instructional and student service areas by monitoring and reducing operational costs as needed while also addressing the challenges of increased mandatory costs and rising tuition. They continue to explore new programs and grant possibilities to assist in providing additional revenue for institutions. In addition, institutions continue to pursue private scholarship funds available for financial assistance and are implementing scholarship programs to assist eligible students with the additional costs of attendance.

Institutions continue to be proactive in their interactions with students and other constituencies resulting in students being more informed and presidents, institutions and local governing boards being more accountable and focusing on institutional differentiation to meet the needs of the community

State appropriations support decreased from 62.3 percent in FY01 to 40.5 percent of total operating budget revenues in FY12. Student revenues increased from 24.6 percent in FY01 to 43.1 percent in FY12. This trend of declining state appropriations and the resulting dependence upon increases in revolving funds, namely tuition and mandatory fees, has been the norm since FY97. State Regents continue to be concerned that the level of state support not be further eroded in the future.

State leaders communicated moderation in tuition increases, while the reduced appropriations demanded more innovation and more frugality from the entire institution of higher education. With this in mind, as well as the primary consideration of providing a quality educational experience for students, and working to improve graduation and retention rates, Oklahoma higher education institutions continue to strive to ensure efficient operation of the State System as a whole and keep tuition affordable and accessible.

Even in the worst economic decline in a generation, achieving a college education has continued to be a core value for American families. President Obama has called for 8 million additional degrees by 2020. Lumina Foundation Goal 2025 is to increase the percentage of Americans who hold high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by 2025.

Oklahoma is one of twenty one states accepted to participate in the Complete College America project to help more Americans achieve their dream of a college education. Oklahoma was accepted because the state has made a commitment to significantly increase the number of students successfully completing college and closing education attainment gaps for traditionally underserved populations.

Earning a college degree significantly increases an individual's earning potential as well as improves the quality of life in a variety of other ways for individuals and the communities in which they live. A college degree provides greater career mobility opportunities, greater lifetime earning power and a more promising future. Oklahoma students, institutions and state leaders are working together to find ways to offer high-quality higher education in the most cost-effective manner.

College affordability is essential, and our highly successful Oklahoma's Promise scholarship program is considered to be one of the most successful college access programs in the nation. The state system invests heavily in total student financial aid, devoting \$267 million in total expenditures to student assistance in FY12, a 33 percent increase over five years ago.

These and other investments are being made because we understand that a highly educated workforce is critical to Oklahoma's future. A study conducted for the Complete College America project concludes that, over the next decade, Oklahoma will need 313,071 additional college-educated workers to remain competitive in our global economy. These increases are certainly attainable, but only if we continue to invest in higher education, an investment that benefits the individual and our state.

There is no better investment in our state's future than higher education. Oklahoma's public colleges and universities are producing more college graduates regardless economic downturn in recent years. In today's global economy, it is imperative to have educated and skilled workforce, and Oklahoma's State System of Higher Education continues to meet that need.

Attachments

1. FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Fees - Research Universities
2. Public Hearing Notice
3. FY12 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs
4. Tuition Approval Guidelines for FY12
5. Transcript of April 20, 2011 Public Hearing
6. Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12
7. Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12
8. Professional Programs Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12
9. Summary Listing of FY12 Average Tuition Increases by Tier
10. Comparison of FY12 Tuition and Mandatory Fees with Legislative Peer Limits
11. Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees for FY12
12. Comparison of FY12 Guaranteed Tuition Rates with Legislative Limits
13. Average FY12 Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State (Enrollment Weighted)

APPENDIX

**Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees
Research Peer Public Universities
Academic Year 2011-12 -- Preliminary**

University	Resident	Nonresident
Texas	\$9,816	\$32,594
Missouri	\$8,602	\$21,397
Texas Tech	\$9,064	\$18,454
Colorado	\$11,012	\$30,330
Texas A&M	\$8,419	\$23,809
Kansas	\$7,658	\$19,124
Nebraska	\$7,648	\$19,933
Iowa State	\$7,486	\$19,358
Kansas State	\$7,658	\$19,124
Oklahoma	\$7,125	\$18,078
Oklahoma State	\$7,107	\$18,455
*Average w/o OK	\$8,596	\$22,680
**Average w/o NE, CO, OK	\$8,386	\$21,980

*Excluding Oklahoma institutions

**Excluding Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma Institutions

Preliminary Source: University Website Tuition Listing for Fall 2011, dated 10-3-2011

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

TUITION AND FEES Effective Academic Year 2011-2012

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education will conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving views and comments on the subject of tuition and fees charged students as a condition for enrollment at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The hearing will be held in the State Regents' Conference Room on the second floor of 655 Research Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Wednesday, April 20, 2011 at 10:30 a.m.

The following will be presented for comment:

- Tuition and mandatory fee limits for undergraduate and graduate programs;
- Tuition and mandatory fee limits for professional programs;
- Academic service fee proposals.

Those desiring to be heard should notify the Chancellor's Office of the State Regents by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, April 15, 2011 at 655 Research Parkway, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73104, or by phone at (405) 225-9116.



Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Undergraduate (30 Credit Hours)	FY12 Peer Limit for <u>Resident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit for <u>Nonresident</u> Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate								
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU-OKC; OSU-Okmulgee; OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$8,255.73	\$275.19	\$23,009.93	\$767.00								
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$5,623.49	\$187.45	\$12,817.26	\$427.24								
University of Central Oklahoma	\$6,090.28	\$203.01	\$16,593.69	\$553.12								
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$7,915.36	\$263.85	\$18,144.72	\$604.82								
Community Colleges	\$4,694.76	\$156.49	\$8,556.64	\$285.22								
Graduate (24 Credit Hours)												
Research Universities <i>(Includes OSU, Tulsa; OU Health Sciences Center; and OU, Tulsa)</i>	\$8,351.31	\$347.97	\$18,498.50	\$770.77								
Regional Universities <i>(Includes Ardmore Higher Education Center)</i>	\$5,735.62	\$238.98	\$12,106.73	\$504.45								
University of Central Oklahoma	\$7,371.10	\$307.13	\$15,629.75	\$651.24								
<p>70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, provides that the limits for undergraduate resident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier. Guaranteed tuition shall not exceed one hundred and fifteen percent (115%) of the nonguaranteed tuition rate.</p> <p>Undergraduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than 105 percent (105%) of the average of nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p> <p>70 O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for graduate resident and graduate nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions for each tier.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>TIER</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Research Universities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Big 12 Public Institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Regional Universities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Community Colleges</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>At their meeting in June 2011, State Regents will consider FY12 undergraduate and graduate tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>					<u>TIER</u>	<u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u>	Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions	Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states	Community Colleges	Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states
<u>TIER</u>	<u>PEER INSTITUTIONS</u>											
Research Universities	Big 12 Public Institutions											
Regional Universities	Like-type public institutions in surrounding and other states											
Community Colleges	Public two-year colleges that receive no local tax funding in surrounding and other states											

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Legislative Peer Limits for Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Professional Programs	FY12 Peer Limit for Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees	FY12 Peer Limit for Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees
<i>University of Oklahoma</i>		
College of Law	\$22,417.00	\$34,688.00
<i>OU Health Sciences Center</i>		
Doctor of Medicine	\$25,619.00	\$47,635.00
Doctor of Dental Science	\$27,753.00	\$55,666.00
Physician's Associate	\$15,452.00	\$27,316.00
PharmD	\$20,509.00	\$34,419.00
Occupational Therapy	\$9,721.00	\$18,154.00
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$11,996.00	\$24,195.00
Doctor of Audiology	\$11,700.00	\$22,925.00
Public Health	\$9,939.00	\$20,828.00
Nursing -- Doctor of Nursing Practice*	\$8,158.00	\$18,466.00
Nursing -- Doctoral	\$7,737.00	\$17,483.00
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		
Center for Health Sciences	\$26,288.00	\$50,919.00
College of Veterinary Medicine	\$20,092.00	\$40,419.00
<i>Northeastern State University</i>		
College of Optometry	\$21,913.00	\$34,892.00
<i>Southwestern Oklahoma State University</i>		
PharmD	\$16,106.00	\$32,170.00
<i>Langston University</i>		
Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$11,996.00	\$24,195.00
<p>70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.9, provides that the limits for professional program resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees shall be less than the average of resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fees for like-type professional programs at public institutions.</p> <p><i>At their meeting in June 2011, State Regents will consider FY12 professional program tuition and mandatory fee requests from institutions which are within the legislative limits posted above.</i></p>		

*The OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice has been added for the first time in FY11 for establishment of the peer limit for FY12 tuition rates.

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
TUITION AND FEE APPROVAL GUIDELINES
Fiscal Year 2012

Responsibility to Establish Tuition and Fees. The Oklahoma Constitution, statutes, and State Regents for Higher Education policy confer responsibility for the establishment of tuition and fees at institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education at four levels: 1) Presidents of institutions analyze the need for resources to ensure the quality and availability of higher education offerings, balanced by students' needs and ability to pay, and propose tuition and fees to their respective governing board; 2) Governing boards review presidents' proposals and make a recommendation to the State Regents for Higher Education; 3) the State Regents for Higher Education review governing boards' recommendations, approve tuition and fees within legislatively prescribed statutory limits, and report to the Legislature annually their actions; and 4) the Legislature reviews State Regents for Higher Education actions.

Publication of Peer Information for Planning Purposes. Pursuant to 70 O. S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, tuition and mandatory fees at public higher education institutions in Oklahoma will be compared to tuition and mandatory fees at peer (i.e., like-type) institutions in other states. State Regents will annually monitor and publish tuition and mandatory fees at peer institutions. Published in a timely fashion, the information will show the level of tuition and mandatory fees at each institution in Oklahoma compared to the legislative peer limit and the maximum possible dollar and percentage increase for the next academic year.

Compliance with Legislative Peer Limits. The Oklahoma Constitution authorizes the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to establish tuition and mandatory fees within limits prescribed by the Legislature. At the research institutions, resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees must be at levels less than the average resident tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference. At the regional and community colleges, resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee rates must be at levels less than the average tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at like-type institutions in surrounding and other states. Nonresident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee rates must be at levels less than 105 percent of the average nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates charged at their respective peer institutions. For graduate and professional programs, resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates shall remain less than the average tuition and mandatory fee rates at like-type graduate and professional programs.

Establishment of Guaranteed Tuition Rates. House Bill 2103 passed during the 2007 legislative session authorized the State Regents to establish a guaranteed tuition rate program for first-time, full-time resident students beginning with the FY2008-09 academic year. Students will have the option to participate in the guaranteed tuition rate or the non-guaranteed tuition rate at the time of first enrollment and will be guaranteed this rate for four years, or the normal time-to-completion of the program as determined by the institution. Each institution shall provide the students with the annual non-guaranteed tuition rate charged and the percentage increase that it would have to increase to equal or exceed the guaranteed tuition rate for the succeeding four years. The guaranteed rate shall not exceed 115 percent of the non-guaranteed tuition rate charged to students at the same institution.

(FY12 Tuition and Fee Approval Guidelines -- Continued)

Communication Between State Regents and Students. Staff of the State Regents for Higher Education will assist in the preparation and dissemination of guidelines for students and student groups to inform themselves about the process and issues and to provide input both at the campus level and to the State Regents for Higher Education. The State Regents for Higher Education will hold a public hearing on proposed changes in tuition and fees at least 20 days prior to the date the change becomes effective. For changes effective for the 2011 fall semester, the hearing took place at the State Regents for Higher Education office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Wednesday, April 20, 2011. The State Regents for Higher Education will maintain and publish a record of testimony by students and other participants who appeared at this public hearing.

Guidelines to Institutions and Governing Boards. Each institutional request for tuition and mandatory fees should be accompanied by documentation on the following items:

- 1) Communication of the tuition and mandatory fee request to student government organizations, other student groups, and students at large;
- 2) Efforts to increase need-based financial aid proportionately to tuition and fee increases;
- 3) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on the ability of students to meet the cost of attendance;
- 4) Analysis of the expected effect of tuition and mandatory fee increases on enrollment;
- 5) Detailed justification for all tuition and mandatory fee increases in excess of nine percent (9%); and
- 6) Dedication to cost-effectiveness in institutional operations.

Use of Revenue from Dedicated Fees. Institutions that charge students academic services fees, i.e. special fees for library materials and services, classroom and laboratory materials, technology, etc., must ensure that 1) the revenues are spent for the approved purpose of the fee and 2) that these fees must not exceed the cost of providing the service. Likewise, to the extent possible, traditional E&G support for the above and similar purposes should not be diminished as a result of student fee revenue. Requests for new fees or increases to existing fees will be thoroughly reviewed to ensure 1) that the fees are required to meet specific costs and 2) that they are not requested to obscure, in essence, a tuition increase. According to existing policy, institutions submit requests related to academic services fees to the State Regents for Higher Education by February 1 of the year prior to the effective date of the fee request.

OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
Research Park, Oklahoma City

PUBLIC HEARING
On Tuition and Fees

Wednesday, April 20, 2011
State Regents' Conference Room

Regent John Massey: Chancellor, has this meeting been filed and posted as required?

Chancellor Glen D. Johnson: Yes, it has, Mr. Chairman.

Massey: Thank you. I would like to call this public hearing to order. Before we start the public hearing portion of the meeting, let's review the tuition and fee items that will be the focus of this testimony. The information has been posted on the State Regents' website and is also available on the registration table outside the door. Chancellor, would you comment on these issues please?

Johnson: I will, thank you very much, Regent Massey. First, I would like to welcome all of our guests who are here today on behalf of our State System of Higher Education. I would also say, as we start our hearing on tuition, that the State Regents take the issue of tuition very seriously. I think as most know, the most recent data shows that Oklahoma's public colleges and universities continue to be among the most affordable in the country when you combine tuition, fees, housing, and the other related costs of a higher education. While those costs continue to increase, both regionally and national, we are proud of the fact that our public colleges and universities in Oklahoma rank well below the national average in terms of the cost of tuition, fees, housing and those other related costs.

I might mention specifically, just for recap over the last two years: in 2009, with the leadership of both the governor and the legislature, Oklahoma was one of only two states in the United States that actually froze tuition—completely freezing tuition at the research university level, the regional university level, and the two-year community college level. Following that, in 2010, our tuition amount on an average amounted to a very modest five percent increase. I mention that as we start today, because if you look comparatively at that same time period over the last two years where clearly there has been an economic downturn, many states have had significant increases in tuition, some in the 25 to 30 percent range. The fact that Oklahoma has worked with the governor and the legislature, freezing tuition in 2009 and a very modest increase in 2010, reflects the serious approach that we have on this very, very important issue. At this time, Regent Massey, I would ask that our Vice Chancellor for Budget and Finance, Amanda Paliotta, come forward to explain the items that we will address today on our tuition hearing agenda. Amanda?

Vice Chancellor Amanda Paliotta: Certainly. Good morning, everyone. As the Chancellor just mentioned, this public hearing is, in fact, to meet our responsibilities as required by statute. I'm hoping that everyone has copies of the legislative peer limit schedule. This was compiled by the fiscal staff here at the State Regents and it is comprised of the Big 12 universities, for the purposes of setting legislative limits for OU and OSU, which are our two research institutions, and then like kind institutions as well with our regional universities and our two-year colleges. I'm going to spare everyone from walking down these numbers line-by-line since you can see them there in front of

you. Rest assured, each one of our institutions are well below the legislative limits. In fact, for example, OU and OSU are eleventh and twelfth respectively in the Big 12 for tuition rates. Another issue that you will be looking at today are the academic services fees. These are fees specified by class, course, or college and are tied back to specific programs or initiatives for those courses or colleges. I'd be happy to answer any questions at this time.

Johnson: Mr. Chairman, I might just mention also we have several guests in the audience, but I would like to acknowledge that two of our Presidents are here: President Randy Beutler from Southwestern Oklahoma State University and President JoAnn Haysbert from Langston University. We appreciate them being here today.

Massey: Thank you. We have two speakers who have asked to provide public comments and testimony on these topics. We thank you for your interest and appreciate your willingness to engage in public policy discussions. Our ground rules are: 1) you'll have three minutes for comments and Raquel [Schmitz] will tell you when your time is up; 2) this is a public hearing on the topic of tuition and fees and we ask that all speakers confine their comments to this topic; 3) if speakers have written comments or materials they would like to submit at the end of the comments or at the end of the meeting, please give them to Raquel.

Let's begin. The first speaker is Dr. Leroy Blank, University of Oklahoma.

Dr. Leroy Blank: Before I begin I'd like to tell everybody that I recently had cataract surgery. I am going to try to read some of these comments and sometimes my eyes work and sometimes they don't.

Thank you for creating an opportunity for the Faculty Advisory Council to provide input on the very important annual hearings associated with Tuition. The Faculty Advisory Council is composed of faculty representing research universities, regional universities, community colleges, and private institutions throughout the state of Oklahoma. Each member of the Faculty Advisory Council serves a two year term as a member and a two to three month term as the Chair. My name is LeRoy Blank. I served as Chair of the Faculty Advisory Council for the most recent two monthly meetings, and I am just completing my term as Chair of the Faculty Senate at the University of Oklahoma for the 2010-11 academic year.

The Council has asked that I begin by thanking Chancellor Johnson, the Regents, and all the support personnel associated with the Regents for their leadership, commitment, and hard work in attempting to (1) substantially enhance the quality of higher education, (2) broaden the availability of higher education to all citizens, (3) minimize the economic burdens on our students, and (4) improve the quality of the personnel and facilities available for higher educational pursuits. These sometimes opposing goals can be difficult in times of plenty; they can be extremely demanding, and sometimes impossible, in economic downturns like those experienced across the nation and the world for the past few years. It is a testament to your skills that the delivery of a high quality of education at the various institutions we represent has actually shown some improvements in the recent past in spite of these monetary difficulties.

The Council firmly believes that higher education is the engine which leads and even drives economic development in the state and, thus, there is no more important area to be considered in the development of this state of Oklahoma and its people to which we are deeply committed as educators.

Recent circumstances have required that all institutions of higher education tighten their belts and do more with less. The educators at these institutions have responded, we feel, in a highly admirable fashion. They have foregone supplies, materials, and pay raises. Some have been without any increase in salary or benefits for more than four years now. They have experienced and shouldered decreases in

the work force and they have experienced increased personnel health costs which have elicited personnel losses. In the face of these demanding and suppressing challenges, they nonetheless continue to provide an outstanding educational product for our citizens.

It is undeniable that recent cutbacks have affected and could eventually substantially erode our efforts and the quality of education we can provide for our students. Simultaneously, we are deeply committed to avoid overburdening our students with the economic requirements of their education.

In conclusion, we support a modest increase in tuition. While we do not want to financially strap our students, it is imperative that we bolster our funding to a minimal level to maintain the current personnel and facilities while preventing the collapse of selected and important programs. We know that your decision in regards to raising or not raising tuition is difficult if not impossible due to the multiple parties and competing aspects involved. We would urge you to do that which, in your opinion, most greatly enhances the future of the individuals in the state and the state as a whole. We trust that you will make a good decision; history has already demonstrated your wisdom in such difficult choices.

Thank you again for giving the Faculty Advisory Council the opportunity to speak at this tuition hearing.

Massey: Thank you, Dr. Blank. Would you leave a copy of your comments to Raquel, please? Next we'll have a student from Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Matthew Heggy.

Matthew Heggy: Thank you. First I would like to thank everyone for their work on behalf of the students of the state of Oklahoma. For many students it's difficult to understand the ramifications of the past few years and the decisions that have been made. Things that are easy and are clear to understand for us are the record increases in enrollment, the soaring costs of personnel and operational expenses and support services, for us especially, the increasing requirements from the state and federal legislature, and especially now, the wait for the notice on what our budgetary allotment will be. We as students appreciate the low increases that have occurred over the years and we understand that this is an investment made by the state of Oklahoma in its future. However, as a student and as a representative of other students I would be remiss if I did not echo the concerns that I hear across the state.

As we run the risk of a tuition increase and as living and other expenses increase as well, we run the risk of pricing our marginal students out of their education. Above all else, we hope to avoid this. What I ask, and what I think is the most that anyone can ask, is that we take care to minimize the impact of these increases and cuts to our students, especially those that are on the edge and that we maintain our educational services above all else. If we can ensure that our students can afford their education and that their education ensures their future, both in this state and abroad, then I believe that we will do what's best for our state and for our students. Thank you for your time. I appreciate it.

Massey: Thank you. Would you leave a copy of your remarks with Raquel, please? Next we have Dr. Lynn Myers who has asked to speak. Dr. Myers?

Dr. Lynn Myers: Well, thank you very much. I'll try to shorten my hour presentation to three minutes. I didn't know the format. I really come here as a physician who went to Oklahoma A&M College, went to OU medical school, stayed on the staff at OU and trained in many centers around the nation. In addition I have six children and thirteen grandchildren. I really come on behalf of those grandchildren who face enormous, enormous cost to go to higher institutions here in Oklahoma and, if they choose other places, there.

When I started at Oklahoma A&M my fees (I looked back to see what my fees were) were \$65 a semester and took all the courses I wanted to—all the hours I wanted to. I've worked that out and my updated, inflationary rate now is \$547.85 to take all the courses you want to in the semester. Is it higher than that now? A little. I went to medical school and the fee there was \$250 a semester. That fee now would be \$2,084 a semester. Is it higher now? I think so.

At any rate, my father, an electrician who was intent upon me getting an education, sent me to college. He paid for it all, my father and mother. I went through OSU. I went through OU medical school. When I ended I had absolutely no debt. No debt. Kids now, physicians now commonly have \$150,000 in debt that they have accumulated and they spend half their life trying to earn it back. It's not just physicians; it's everyone else as well. Some physicians have debts up to \$500,000. They pay it all back with post-tax dollars. That's an immense burden that is unsustainable. I met a woman just recently, single woman with a seven-year-old boy who was telling me about her circumstance at the hospital. She was taking some type of a non-economical degree that's not going to earn her any money. She took a \$40,000 loan out, or closer to \$50,000, and her fee payment per month is \$700 per month. She's asking me, how can I pay that back? She's asking me, why didn't the loan officer explain this to me? Don't you think the loan officers at universities have a fiduciary responsibility to make that a student can pay back that money? No, they just loan them the money because it's available from the federal government and it allows the universities to charge more and more without any significant change.

I see my time is out. There are many ways, not only to cut costs, but improve the educational level in our state universities, especially using all the technology that is available to us. Everyone has a computer these days. Many kids have iPads. They have iPhones. They get their information like that. Why don't we teach like that? Every person here in Oklahoma should be able to attain a higher education degree at little or no cost. You could be living anywhere and should be able to get your degree right here in Oklahoma. The reason is that universities don't like to change and they won't change. I don't want to get on universities, but none of us change unless we have to. Well, we have to. This is unsustainable. Nationwide we are spending, borrowing, 40 cents of every dollar we spend. We're not going to get any more money from those guys at the federal level and a state, as you know, your appropriations are going to decrease. So change is going to be forced upon it and I think it's possible and I think we can improve our level of education and actually cut our costs at the same time. Thank you.

Massey: Thank you, Dr. Myers. When I went to school it was \$40 a semester, but I went to Southeastern, where the real education takes place. Is there anyone else in the audience that would like to be added to this list for speaking? If not, the State Regents want to thank all the individuals who testified today. All written and oral comments received today, as well as comments received by mail and electronic mail in the State Regents office will be assembled and provided to all State Regents. Are there any other comments? If not, we are adjourned.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution												
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	122.60	3,678.00	128.30	3,849.00	4.6%	171.00	470.30	14,109.00	493.40	14,802.00	4.9%	693.00
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	136.75	4,102.50	143.45	4,303.50	4.9%	201.00	497.50	14,925.00	521.70	15,651.00	4.9%	726.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>129.68</i>	<i>3,890.25</i>	<i>135.88</i>	<i>4,076.25</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>186.00</i>	<i>483.90</i>	<i>14,517.00</i>	<i>507.55</i>	<i>15,226.50</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>709.50</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla	130.45	3,913.50	139.20	4,176.00	6.7%	262.50	356.65	10,699.50	378.75	11,362.50	6.2%	663.00
East Central Univ	107.43	3,222.90	114.81	3,444.30	6.9%	221.40	317.95	9,538.50	335.85	10,075.50	5.6%	537.00
Northeastern State Univ	111.25	3,337.50	116.50	3,495.00	4.7%	157.50	322.50	9,675.00	334.00	10,020.00	3.6%	345.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	123.75	3,712.50	132.25	3,967.50	6.9%	255.00	317.25	9,517.50	317.25	9,517.50	0.0%	0.00
Rogers State Univ	95.95	2,878.50	100.75	3,022.50	5.0%	144.00	287.85	8,635.50	302.25	9,067.50	5.0%	432.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	129.15	3,874.50	137.55	4,126.50	6.5%	252.00	353.40	10,602.00	378.00	11,340.00	7.0%	738.00
Southwestern OK St Univ	113.50	3,405.00	122.00	3,660.00	7.5%	255.00	304.00	9,120.00	324.00	9,720.00	6.6%	600.00
Cameron Univ	98.75	2,962.50	103.50	3,105.00	4.8%	142.50	306.00	9,180.00	323.75	9,712.50	5.8%	532.50
Langston Univ, Main	92.40	2,772.00	97.00	2,910.00	5.0%	138.00	287.70	8,631.00	302.10	9,063.00	5.0%	432.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	95.00	2,850.00	104.50	3,135.00	10.0%	285.00	280.30	8,409.00	289.80	8,694.00	3.4%	285.00
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	117.00	3,510.00	129.00	3,870.00	10.3%	360.00	332.00	9,960.00	361.00	10,830.00	8.7%	870.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>110.42</i>	<i>3,312.63</i>	<i>117.91</i>	<i>3,537.44</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>224.81</i>	<i>315.05</i>	<i>9,451.64</i>	<i>331.52</i>	<i>9,945.68</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>494.05</i>
<i>4-Year Average</i>	<i>113.38</i>	<i>3,401.49</i>	<i>120.68</i>	<i>3,620.33</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>218.84</i>	<i>341.03</i>	<i>10,230.92</i>	<i>358.60</i>	<i>10,758.12</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>527.19</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	52.00	1,560.00	55.00	1,650.00	5.8%	90.00	152.00	4,560.00	155.00	4,650.00	2.0%	90.00
Connors State College	66.14	1,984.20	70.14	2,104.20	6.0%	120.00	187.03	5,610.90	211.03	6,330.90	12.8%	720.00
Eastern Okla State College	73.49	2,204.70	79.47	2,384.10	8.1%	179.40	194.05	5,821.50	200.03	6,000.90	3.1%	179.40
Murray State College	86.00	2,580.00	92.00	2,760.00	7.0%	180.00	222.00	6,660.00	240.00	7,200.00	8.1%	540.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	61.70	1,851.00	67.85	2,035.50	10.0%	184.50	196.05	5,881.50	212.60	6,378.00	8.4%	496.50
Northern Okla College	57.00	1,710.00	61.80	1,854.00	8.4%	144.00	180.50	5,415.00	192.55	5,776.50	6.7%	361.50
Okla City Comm College	65.15	1,954.50	71.55	2,146.50	9.8%	192.00	212.75	6,382.50	219.15	6,574.50	3.0%	192.00
Redlands Comm College	101.00	3,030.00	106.00	3,180.00	5.0%	150.00	176.00	5,280.00	181.00	5,430.00	2.8%	150.00
Rose State College	69.15	2,074.50	75.00	2,250.00	8.5%	175.50	246.15	7,384.50	265.10	7,953.00	7.7%	568.50
Seminole State College	62.55	1,876.50	68.55	2,056.50	9.6%	180.00	196.55	5,896.50	215.00	6,450.00	9.4%	553.50
Tulsa Comm College	66.75	2,002.50	72.55	2,176.50	8.7%	174.00	230.00	6,900.00	246.55	7,396.50	7.2%	496.50
Western Okla St College	59.50	1,785.00	62.50	1,875.00	5.0%	90.00	181.50	5,445.00	190.50	5,715.00	5.0%	270.00
<i>2-Year Average</i>	<i>68.37</i>	<i>2,051.08</i>	<i>73.53</i>	<i>2,206.03</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>154.95</i>	<i>197.88</i>	<i>5,936.45</i>	<i>210.71</i>	<i>6,321.28</i>	<i>6.5%</i>	<i>384.83</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>91.78</i>	<i>2,753.29</i>	<i>98.05</i>	<i>2,941.46</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>188.17</i>	<i>272.32</i>	<i>8,169.58</i>	<i>287.61</i>	<i>8,628.43</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>458.86</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution												
CENTERS												
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	114.00	3,420.00	120.00	3,600.00	5.3%	180.00	250.00	7,500.00	270.00	8,100.00	8.0%	600.00
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	131.95	3,958.50	138.57	4,157.10	5.0%	198.60	371.65	11,149.50	390.25	11,707.50	5.0%	558.00
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	129.15	3,874.50	137.55	4,126.50	6.5%	252.00	353.40	10,602.00	378.00	11,340.00	7.0%	738.00
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	107.45	3,223.50	112.30	3,369.00	4.5%	145.50	304.75	9,142.50	318.55	9,556.50	4.5%	414.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>120.64</i>	<i>3,619.13</i>	<i>127.11</i>	<i>3,813.15</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>194.03</i>	<i>319.95</i>	<i>9,598.50</i>	<i>339.20</i>	<i>10,176.00</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>577.50</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Science Center	122.60	3,678.00	128.30	3,849.00	4.6%	171.00	470.30	14,109.00	493.40	14,802.00	4.9%	693.00
OSU, OKC - Lower	79.45	2,383.50	85.30	2,559.00	7.4%	175.50	248.75	7,462.50	264.55	7,936.50	6.4%	474.00
OSU, OKC - Upper	101.90	3,057.00	109.10	3,273.00	7.1%	216.00	271.20	8,136.00	288.10	8,643.00	6.2%	507.00
OSU, OKM - Lower	95.00	2,850.00	101.50	3,045.00	6.8%	195.00	272.00	8,160.00	278.50	8,355.00	2.4%	195.00
OSU, OKM - Upper	103.50	3,105.00	110.00	3,300.00	6.3%	195.00	280.50	8,415.00	287.00	8,610.00	2.3%	195.00
OTHER												
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	113.50	3,405.00	122.00	3,660.00	7.5%	255.00	304.00	9,120.00	324.00	9,720.00	6.6%	600.00
SEOSU - Aviation at OKCCC	164.00	4,920.00	173.00	5,190.00	5.5%	270.00	388.25	11,647.50	413.45	12,403.50	6.5%	756.00
SEOSU - Grayson Co	109.85	3,295.50	120.75	3,622.50	9.9%	327.00	334.10	10,023.00	361.20	10,836.00	8.1%	813.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	129.15	3,874.50	137.55	4,126.50	6.5%	252.00	353.40	10,602.00	378.00	11,340.00	7.0%	738.00
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	129.15	3,874.50	137.55	4,126.50	6.5%	252.00	353.40	10,602.00	378.00	11,340.00	7.0%	738.00
Langston Univ, OKC	92.40	2,772.00	97.00	2,910.00	5.0%	138.00	287.70	8,631.00	302.10	9,063.00	5.0%	432.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	92.40	2,772.00	97.00	2,910.00	5.0%	138.00	287.70	8,631.00	302.10	9,063.00	5.0%	432.00
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program	57.00	1,710.00	61.80	1,854.00	8.4%	144.00	180.50	5,415.00	192.55	5,776.50	6.7%	361.50
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	165.00	4,950.00	174.00	5,220.00	5.5%	270.00	391.00	11,730.00	413.00	12,390.00	5.6%	660.00
UCO - Nursing	130.45	3,913.50	169.20	5,076.00	29.7%	1,162.50	356.65	10,699.50	408.75	12,262.50	14.6%	1,563.00

**NOC-Stillwater has \$1,100.00 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution																		
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																		
Univ of Oklahoma	103.53	3,106.00	109.18	3,275.50	5.5%	169.50	226.13	6,784.00	237.48	7,124.50	5.0%	340.50	573.83	17,215.00	602.58	18,077.50	5.0%	862.50
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	89.20	2,676.00	93.45	2,803.50	4.8%	127.50	225.95	6,778.50	236.90	7,107.00	4.8%	328.50	586.70	17,601.00	615.15	18,454.50	4.8%	853.50
<i>Average</i>	<i>96.37</i>	<i>2,891.00</i>	<i>101.32</i>	<i>3,039.50</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>148.50</i>	<i>226.04</i>	<i>6,781.25</i>	<i>237.19</i>	<i>7,115.75</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>334.50</i>	<i>580.27</i>	<i>17,408.00</i>	<i>608.87</i>	<i>18,266.00</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>858.00</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY																		
Univ of Central Okla	18.05	541.50	18.05	541.50	0.0%	0.00	148.50	4,455.00	157.25	4,717.50	5.9%	262.50	374.70	11,241.00	396.80	11,904.00	5.9%	663.00
East Central Univ	40.30	1,209.00	40.30	1,209.00	0.0%	0.00	147.73	4,431.90	155.11	4,653.30	5.0%	221.40	358.25	10,747.50	376.15	11,284.50	5.0%	537.00
Northeastern State Univ	34.90	1,047.00	36.90	1,107.00	5.7%	60.00	146.15	4,384.50	153.40	4,602.00	5.0%	217.50	357.40	10,722.00	370.90	11,127.00	3.8%	405.00
Northwestern OK St Univ	20.75	622.50	20.75	622.50	0.0%	0.00	144.50	4,335.00	153.00	4,590.00	5.9%	255.00	338.00	10,140.00	338.00	10,140.00	0.0%	0.00
Rogers State Univ	54.45	1,633.50	58.45	1,753.50	7.3%	120.00	150.40	4,512.00	159.20	4,776.00	5.9%	264.00	342.30	10,269.00	360.70	10,821.00	5.4%	552.00
Southeastern OK St Univ	22.55	676.50	22.55	676.50	0.0%	0.00	151.70	4,551.00	160.10	4,803.00	5.5%	252.00	375.95	11,278.50	400.55	12,016.50	6.5%	738.00
Southwestern OK St Univ	31.00	930.00	31.00	930.00	0.0%	0.00	144.50	4,335.00	153.00	4,590.00	5.9%	255.00	335.00	10,050.00	355.00	10,650.00	6.0%	600.00
Cameron Univ	45.75	1,372.50	49.50	1,485.00	8.2%	112.50	144.50	4,335.00	153.00	4,590.00	5.9%	255.00	351.75	10,552.50	373.25	11,197.50	6.1%	645.00
Langston Univ, Main	40.05	1,201.50	40.05	1,201.50	0.0%	0.00	132.45	3,973.50	137.05	4,111.50	3.5%	138.00	327.75	9,832.50	342.15	10,264.50	4.4%	432.00
OK Panhandle State Univ	66.80	2,004.00	66.80	2,004.00	0.0%	0.00	161.80	4,854.00	171.30	5,139.00	5.9%	285.00	347.10	10,413.00	356.60	10,698.00	2.7%	285.00
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	39.00	1,170.00	39.00	1,170.00	0.0%	0.00	156.00	4,680.00	168.00	5,040.00	7.7%	360.00	371.00	11,130.00	400.00	12,000.00	7.8%	870.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>37.60</i>	<i>1,128.00</i>	<i>38.49</i>	<i>1,154.59</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>26.59</i>	<i>148.02</i>	<i>4,440.63</i>	<i>156.40</i>	<i>4,692.03</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>251.40</i>	<i>352.65</i>	<i>11,132.82</i>	<i>388.43</i>	<i>11,652.77</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>519.95</i>
<i>4-Year Average</i>	<i>46.64</i>	<i>1,399.23</i>	<i>48.15</i>	<i>1,444.58</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>45.35</i>	<i>160.02</i>	<i>4,800.72</i>	<i>168.83</i>	<i>5,064.91</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>264.18</i>	<i>387.67</i>	<i>11,630.15</i>	<i>406.76</i>	<i>12,202.69</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>572.54</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES																		
Carl Albert State College	27.00	810.00	28.00	840.00	3.7%	30.00	79.00	2,370.00	83.00	2,490.00	5.1%	120.00	179.00	5,370.00	183.00	5,490.00	2.2%	120.00
Connors State College	26.10	783.10	29.75	892.50	14.0%	109.40	92.24	2,767.30	99.89	2,996.70	8.3%	229.40	213.13	6,394.00	240.78	7,223.40	13.0%	829.40
Eastern Okla State College	26.20	786.00	27.20	816.00	3.8%	30.00	99.69	2,990.70	106.67	3,200.10	7.0%	209.40	220.25	6,607.50	227.23	6,816.90	3.2%	209.40
Murray State College	13.67	410.00	14.67	440.00	7.3%	30.00	99.67	2,990.00	106.67	3,200.00	7.0%	210.00	235.67	7,070.00	254.67	7,640.00	8.1%	570.00
Northeastern OK A&M College	30.98	929.50	31.98	959.50	3.2%	30.00	92.68	2,780.50	99.83	2,995.00	7.7%	214.50	227.03	6,811.00	244.58	7,337.50	7.7%	526.50
Northern Okla College	23.95	718.50	23.95	718.50	0.0%	0.00	80.95	2,428.50	85.75	2,572.50	5.9%	144.00	204.45	6,133.50	216.50	6,495.00	5.9%	361.50
Okla City Comm College	23.45	703.50	23.45	703.50	0.0%	0.00	88.60	2,658.00	95.00	2,850.00	7.2%	192.00	236.20	7,086.00	242.60	7,278.00	2.7%	192.00
Redlands Comm College	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	101.00	3,030.00	106.00	3,180.00	5.0%	150.00	176.00	5,280.00	181.00	5,430.00	2.8%	150.00
Rose State College	19.97	599.00	19.97	599.00	0.0%	0.00	89.12	2,673.50	94.97	2,849.00	6.6%	175.50	266.12	7,983.50	285.07	8,552.00	7.1%	568.50
Seminole State College	37.45	1,123.50	39.15	1,174.50	4.5%	51.00	100.00	3,000.00	107.70	3,231.00	7.7%	231.00	234.00	7,020.00	254.15	7,624.50	8.6%	604.50
Tulsa Comm College	28.02	840.50	29.45	883.60	5.1%	43.10	94.77	2,843.00	102.00	3,060.10	7.6%	217.10	258.02	7,740.50	276.00	8,280.10	7.0%	539.60
Western Okla St College	32.85	985.50	32.85	985.50	0.0%	0.00	92.35	2,770.50	95.35	2,860.50	3.2%	90.00	214.35	6,430.50	223.35	6,700.50	4.2%	270.00
<i>2-Year Average</i>	<i>24.14</i>	<i>724.09</i>	<i>25.04</i>	<i>751.05</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>26.96</i>	<i>92.51</i>	<i>2,775.17</i>	<i>98.57</i>	<i>2,957.08</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>181.91</i>	<i>222.02</i>	<i>6,660.54</i>	<i>235.74</i>	<i>7,072.33</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>411.78</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>35.84</i>	<i>1,075.16</i>	<i>37.06</i>	<i>1,111.68</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>36.52</i>	<i>127.62</i>	<i>3,828.46</i>	<i>135.10</i>	<i>4,053.15</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>224.69</i>	<i>308.16</i>	<i>9,244.74</i>	<i>324.67</i>	<i>9,740.12</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>495.38</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i>	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution																		
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	2.17	65.00	3.67	110.00	69.2%	45.00	116.17	3,485.00	123.67	3,710.00	6.5%	225.00	252.17	7,565.00	273.67	8,210.00	8.5%	645.00
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	0.50	15.00	0.50	15.00	0.0%	0.00	132.45	3,973.50	139.07	4,172.10	5.0%	198.60	372.15	11,164.50	390.75	11,722.50	5.0%	558.00
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	129.15	3,874.50	137.55	4,126.50	6.5%	252.00	353.40	10,602.00	378.00	11,340.00	7.0%	738.00
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	107.45	3,223.50	112.30	3,369.00	4.5%	145.50	304.75	9,142.50	318.55	9,556.50	4.5%	414.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>31.25</i>	<i>17.3%</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>121.30</i>	<i>3,639.13</i>	<i>128.15</i>	<i>3,844.40</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>205.28</i>	<i>320.62</i>	<i>9,618.50</i>	<i>340.24</i>	<i>10,207.25</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>588.75</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Science Center	69.33	2,080.00	69.33	2,080.00	0.0%	0.00	191.93	5,758.00	197.63	5,929.00	3.0%	171.00	539.63	16,189.00	562.73	16,882.00	4.3%	693.00
OSU, OKC - Lower	21.67	650.00	21.67	650.00	0.0%	0.00	101.12	3,033.50	106.97	3,209.00	5.8%	175.50	270.42	8,112.50	286.22	8,586.50	5.8%	474.00
OSU, OKC - Upper	21.67	650.00	21.67	650.00	0.0%	0.00	123.57	3,707.00	130.77	3,923.00	5.8%	216.00	292.87	8,786.00	309.77	9,293.00	5.8%	507.00
OSU, OKM - Lower	31.50	945.00	33.50	1,005.00	6.3%	60.00	126.50	3,795.00	135.00	4,050.00	6.7%	255.00	303.50	9,105.00	312.00	9,360.00	2.8%	255.00
OSU, OKM - Upper	31.50	945.00	33.50	1,005.00	6.3%	60.00	135.00	4,050.00	143.50	4,305.00	6.3%	255.00	312.00	9,360.00	320.50	9,615.00	2.7%	255.00
OTHER																		
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	26.00	780.00	26.00	780.00	0.0%	0.00	139.50	4,185.00	148.00	4,440.00	6.1%	255.00	330.00	9,900.00	350.00	10,500.00	6.1%	600.00
SEOSU - Aviation at OKCCC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	164.00	4,920.00	173.00	5,190.00	5.5%	270.00	388.25	11,647.50	413.45	12,403.50	6.5%	756.00
SEOSU - Grayson Co	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	109.85	3,295.50	120.75	3,622.50	9.9%	327.00	334.10	10,023.00	361.20	10,836.00	8.1%	813.00
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	129.15	3,874.50	137.55	4,126.50	6.5%	252.00	353.40	10,602.00	378.00	11,340.00	7.0%	738.00
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	129.15	3,874.50	137.55	4,126.50	6.5%	252.00	353.40	10,602.00	378.00	11,340.00	7.0%	738.00
Langston Univ, OKC	31.05	931.50	31.05	931.50	0.0%	0.00	123.45	3,703.50	128.05	3,841.50	3.7%	138.00	318.75	9,562.50	333.15	9,994.50	4.5%	432.00
Langston Univ, Tulsa	35.55	1,066.50	35.55	1,066.50	0.0%	0.00	127.95	3,838.50	132.55	3,976.50	3.6%	138.00	323.25	9,697.50	337.65	10,129.50	4.5%	432.00
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program	87.02	2,610.50	90.27	2,708.00	3.7%	97.50	144.02	4,320.50	152.07	4,562.00	5.6%	241.50	267.52	8,025.50	282.82	8,484.50	5.7%	459.00
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	165.00	4,950.00	174.00	5,220.00	5.5%	270.00	391.00	11,730.00	413.00	12,390.00	5.6%	660.00
UCO - Nursing	18.05	541.50	18.05	541.50	0.0%	0.00	148.50	4,455.00	187.25	5,617.50	26.1%	1,162.50	374.70	11,241.00	426.80	12,804.00	13.9%	1,563.00

**NOC-Stillwater has \$1,100.00 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY12 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Oklahoma	275.19	8,255.73	237.48	7,124.50	1,131.23	86.3%	767.00	23,009.93	602.58	18,077.50	4,932.43	78.6%
Okla State Univ & Tulsa	275.19	8,255.73	236.90	7,107.00	1,148.73	86.1%	767.00	23,009.93	615.15	18,454.50	4,555.43	80.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>275.19</i>	<i>8,255.73</i>	<i>237.19</i>	<i>7,115.75</i>	<i>1,139.98</i>	<i>86.2%</i>	<i>767.00</i>	<i>23,009.93</i>	<i>608.87</i>	<i>18,266.00</i>	<i>4,743.93</i>	<i>79.4%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITY												
Univ of Central Okla	203.01	6,090.28	157.25	4,717.50	1,372.78	77.5%	553.12	16,593.69	396.80	11,904.00	4,689.69	71.7%
East Central Univ	187.45	5,623.49	155.11	4,653.30	970.19	82.7%	427.24	12,817.26	376.15	11,284.50	1,532.76	88.0%
Northeastern State Univ	187.45	5,623.49	153.40	4,602.00	1,021.49	81.8%	427.24	12,817.26	370.90	11,127.00	1,690.26	86.8%
Northwestern OK St Univ	187.45	5,623.49	153.00	4,590.00	1,033.49	81.6%	427.24	12,817.26	338.00	10,140.00	2,677.26	79.1%
Rogers State Univ	187.45	5,623.49	159.20	4,776.00	847.49	84.9%	427.24	12,817.26	360.70	10,821.00	1,996.26	84.4%
Southeastern OK St Univ	187.45	5,623.49	160.10	4,803.00	820.49	85.4%	427.24	12,817.26	400.55	12,016.50	800.76	93.8%
Southwestern OK St Univ	187.45	5,623.49	153.00	4,590.00	1,033.49	81.6%	427.24	12,817.26	355.00	10,650.00	2,167.26	83.1%
Cameron Univ	187.45	5,623.49	153.00	4,590.00	1,033.49	81.6%	427.24	12,817.26	373.25	11,197.50	1,619.76	87.4%
Langston Univ, Main	187.45	5,623.49	137.05	4,111.50	1,511.99	73.1%	427.24	12,817.26	342.15	10,264.50	2,552.76	80.1%
OK Panhandle State Univ	187.45	5,623.49	171.30	5,139.00	484.49	91.4%	427.24	12,817.26	356.60	10,698.00	2,119.26	83.5%
Univ of Sci & Arts of OK	263.85	7,915.36	168.00	5,040.00	2,875.36	63.7%	604.82	18,144.72	400.00	12,000.00	6,144.72	66.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>195.81</i>	<i>5,874.28</i>	<i>156.40</i>	<i>4,692.03</i>	<i>1,182.25</i>	<i>79.9%</i>	<i>454.83</i>	<i>13,644.89</i>	<i>370.01</i>	<i>11,100.27</i>	<i>2,544.61</i>	<i>81.4%</i>
<i>4-Year Average</i>												
COMMUNITY COLLEGES												
Carl Albert State College	156.49	4,694.76	83.00	2,490.00	2,204.76	53.0%	285.22	8,556.64	183.00	5,490.00	3,066.64	64.2%
Connors State College	156.49	4,694.76	99.89	2,996.70	1,698.06	63.8%	285.22	8,556.64	240.78	7,223.40	1,333.24	84.4%
Eastern Okla State College	156.49	4,694.76	106.67	3,200.10	1,494.66	68.2%	285.22	8,556.64	227.23	6,816.90	1,739.74	79.7%
Murray State College	156.49	4,694.76	106.67	3,200.00	1,494.76	68.2%	285.22	8,556.64	254.67	7,640.00	916.64	89.3%
Northeastern OK A&M College	156.49	4,694.76	99.83	2,995.00	1,699.76	63.8%	285.22	8,556.64	244.58	7,337.50	1,219.14	85.8%
Northern Okla College	156.49	4,694.76	85.75	2,572.50	2,122.26	54.8%	285.22	8,556.64	216.50	6,495.00	2,061.64	75.9%
Okla City Comm College	156.49	4,694.76	95.00	2,850.00	1,844.76	60.7%	285.22	8,556.64	242.60	7,278.00	1,278.64	85.1%
Redlands Comm College	156.49	4,694.76	106.00	3,180.00	1,514.76	67.7%	285.22	8,556.64	181.00	5,430.00	3,126.64	63.5%
Rose State College	156.49	4,694.76	94.97	2,849.00	1,845.76	60.7%	285.22	8,556.64	285.07	8,552.00	4.64	99.9%
Seminole State College	156.49	4,694.76	107.70	3,231.00	1,463.76	68.8%	285.22	8,556.64	254.15	7,624.50	932.14	89.1%
Tulsa Comm College	156.49	4,694.76	102.00	3,060.10	1,634.66	65.2%	285.22	8,556.64	276.00	8,280.10	276.54	96.8%
Western Okla St College	156.49	4,694.76	95.35	2,860.50	1,834.26	60.9%	285.22	8,556.64	223.35	6,700.50	1,856.14	78.3%
<i>2-Year Average</i>	<i>156.49</i>	<i>4,694.76</i>	<i>98.57</i>	<i>2,957.08</i>	<i>1,737.69</i>	<i>63.0%</i>	<i>285.22</i>	<i>8,556.64</i>	<i>235.74</i>	<i>7,072.33</i>	<i>1,484.32</i>	<i>82.7%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>183.29</i>	<i>5,498.63</i>	<i>135.10</i>	<i>4,053.15</i>	<i>1,445.48</i>	<i>73.7%</i>	<i>398.39</i>	<i>11,951.73</i>	<i>324.67</i>	<i>9,740.12</i>	<i>2,211.62</i>	<i>81.5%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 6

<i>Undergraduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY12 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Insti'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
CENTERS												
Ardmore - Lower - Murray	156.49	4,694.76	123.67	3,710.00	984.76	79.0%	285.22	8,556.64	273.67	8,210.00	346.64	95.9%
Ardmore - Upper - ECU	187.45	5,623.49	139.07	4,172.10	1,451.39	74.2%	427.24	12,817.26	390.75	11,722.50	1,094.76	91.5%
Ardmore - Upper - SEOSU	187.45	5,623.49	137.55	4,126.50	1,496.99	73.4%	427.24	12,817.26	378.00	11,340.00	1,477.26	88.5%
Ardmore - OSU - OKC	275.19	8,255.73	112.30	3,369.00	4,886.73	40.8%	767.00	23,009.93	318.55	9,556.50	13,453.43	41.5%
<i>Average</i>	<i>201.65</i>	<i>6,049.37</i>	<i>128.15</i>	<i>3,844.40</i>	<i>2,204.97</i>	<i>63.6%</i>	<i>476.68</i>	<i>14,300.27</i>	<i>340.24</i>	<i>10,207.25</i>	<i>4,093.02</i>	<i>71.4%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES	0.00											
OU Health Science Center	275.19	8,255.73	197.63	5,929.00	2,326.73	71.8%	767.00	23,009.93	562.73	16,882.00	6,127.93	73.4%
OSU, OKC - Lower	275.19	8,255.73	106.97	3,209.00	5,046.73	38.9%	767.00	23,009.93	286.22	8,586.50	14,423.43	37.3%
OSU, OKC - Upper	275.19	8,255.73	130.77	3,923.00	4,332.73	47.5%	767.00	23,009.93	309.77	9,293.00	13,716.93	40.4%
OSU, OKM - Lower	275.19	8,255.73	135.00	4,050.00	4,205.73	49.1%	767.00	23,009.93	312.00	9,360.00	13,649.93	40.7%
OSU, OKM - Upper	275.19	8,255.73	143.50	4,305.00	3,950.73	52.1%	767.00	23,009.93	320.50	9,615.00	13,394.93	41.8%
OTHER												
SWOSU - Sayre Campus	187.45	5,623.49	148.00	4,440.00	1,183.49	79.0%	427.24	12,817.26	350.00	10,500.00	2,317.26	81.9%
SEOSU - Aviation at OKCCC	187.45	5,623.49	173.00	5,190.00	433.49	92.3%	427.24	12,817.26	413.45	12,403.50	413.76	96.8%
SEOSU - Grayson Co	187.45	5,623.49	120.75	3,622.50	2,000.99	64.4%	427.24	12,817.26	361.20	10,836.00	1,981.26	84.5%
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	187.45	5,623.49	137.55	4,126.50	1,496.99	73.4%	427.24	12,817.26	378.00	11,340.00	1,477.26	88.5%
SEOSU - McAlester Lower	187.45	5,623.49	137.55	4,126.50	1,496.99	73.4%	427.24	12,817.26	378.00	11,340.00	1,477.26	88.5%
Langston Univ, OKC	187.45	5,623.49	128.05	3,841.50	1,781.99	68.3%	427.24	12,817.26	333.15	9,994.50	2,822.76	78.0%
Langston Univ, Tulsa	187.45	5,623.49	132.55	3,976.50	1,646.99	70.7%	427.24	12,817.26	337.65	10,129.50	2,687.76	79.0%
NOC/OSU - Gateway Program	156.49	4,694.76	152.07	4,562.00	1,232.76	73.7%	285.22	8,556.64	282.82	8,484.50	1,172.14	86.3%
Reach Higher Adult Degree Completion Program (NSU, CU, ECU, LU, NWOSU, RSU, SEOSU, SWOSU, UCO)	187.45	5,623.49	174.00	5,220.00	403.49	92.8%	427.24	12,817.26	413.00	12,390.00	427.26	96.7%
UCO - Nursing	203.01	6,090.28	187.25	5,617.50	472.78	92.2%	553.12	16,593.69	426.80	12,804.00	3,789.69	77.2%

**NOC-Stillwater has \$1,100.00 mandatory pass-through fees to OSU which are deducted for the peer group comparison.*

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i>	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition					
	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
Institution												
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	162.20	3,892.80	170.30	4,087.20	5.0%	194.40	590.30	14,167.20	619.80	14,875.20	5.0%	708.00
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	154.85	3,716.40	168.50	4,044.00	8.8%	327.60	620.50	14,892.00	667.00	16,008.00	7.5%	1,116.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>158.53</i>	<i>3,804.60</i>	<i>169.40</i>	<i>4,065.60</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>261.00</i>	<i>605.40</i>	<i>14,529.60</i>	<i>643.40</i>	<i>15,441.60</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>912.00</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
University of Central Oklahoma	172.00	4,128.00	183.20	4,396.80	6.5%	268.80	432.20	10,372.80	458.75	11,010.00	6.1%	637.20
East Central University	139.05	3,337.20	148.03	3,552.72	6.5%	215.52	391.05	9,385.20	412.63	9,903.12	5.5%	517.92
Northeastern State University	144.00	3,456.00	151.00	3,624.00	4.9%	168.00	384.00	9,216.00	398.00	9,552.00	3.6%	336.00
Northwestern OK State University	153.25	3,678.00	161.75	3,882.00	5.5%	204.00	384.25	9,222.00	384.25	9,222.00	0.0%	0.00
Southeastern OK State University	163.65	3,927.60	173.95	4,174.80	6.3%	247.20	429.70	10,312.80	459.30	11,023.20	6.9%	710.40
Southwestern OK State University	139.00	3,336.00	149.00	3,576.00	7.2%	240.00	369.00	8,856.00	393.00	9,432.00	6.5%	576.00
Cameron University	128.00	3,072.00	134.25	3,222.00	4.9%	150.00	377.00	9,048.00	398.75	9,570.00	5.8%	522.00
Langston University - Main	119.15	2,859.60	125.10	3,002.40	5.0%	142.80	344.00	8,256.00	361.20	8,668.80	5.0%	412.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>144.76</i>	<i>3,474.30</i>	<i>153.29</i>	<i>3,678.84</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>204.54</i>	<i>388.90</i>	<i>9,333.60</i>	<i>408.24</i>	<i>9,797.64</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>464.04</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>147.52</i>	<i>3,540.36</i>	<i>156.51</i>	<i>3,756.19</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>215.83</i>	<i>432.20</i>	<i>10,372.80</i>	<i>455.27</i>	<i>10,926.43</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>553.63</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU	164.95	3,958.80	173.22	4,157.28	5.0%	198.48	445.88	10,701.12	468.19	11,236.56	5.0%	535.44
Ardmore - SEOSU	163.65	3,927.60	173.95	4,174.80	6.3%	247.20	429.70	10,312.80	459.30	11,023.20	6.9%	710.40
<i>Average</i>	<i>164.30</i>	<i>3,943.20</i>	<i>173.59</i>	<i>4,166.04</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>222.84</i>	<i>437.79</i>	<i>10,506.96</i>	<i>463.75</i>	<i>11,129.88</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>622.92</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	162.20	3,892.80	170.30	4,087.20	5.0%	194.40	590.30	14,167.20	619.80	14,875.20	5.0%	708.00
OSU Center for Health Science	154.85	3,716.40	168.50	4,044.00	8.8%	327.60	620.50	14,892.00	667.00	16,008.00	7.5%	1,116.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>158.53</i>	<i>3,804.60</i>	<i>169.40</i>	<i>4,065.60</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>261.00</i>	<i>605.40</i>	<i>14,529.60</i>	<i>643.40</i>	<i>15,441.60</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>912.00</i>
OTHER												
UCO - MBA	189.30	4,543.20	239.30	5,743.20	26.4%	1,200.00	433.00	10,392.00	514.85	12,356.40	18.9%	1,964.40
SEOSU - Grayson County	146.30	3,511.20	160.85	3,860.40	9.9%	349.20	412.35	9,896.40	446.20	10,708.80	8.2%	812.40
SEOSU - McAlester	163.65	3,927.60	173.95	4,174.80	6.3%	247.20	429.70	10,312.80	459.30	11,023.20	6.9%	710.40
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	163.65	3,927.60	173.95	4,174.80	6.3%	247.20	429.70	10,312.80	459.30	11,023.20	6.9%	710.40
SEOSU - Aviation at OKCCC	195.00	4,680.00	204.00	4,896.00	4.6%	216.00	461.05	11,065.20	489.35	11,744.40	6.1%	679.20
Langston University - OKC	119.15	2,859.60	125.10	3,002.40	5.0%	142.80	344.00	8,256.00	361.20	8,668.80	5.0%	412.80
Langston University - Tulsa	119.15	2,859.60	125.10	3,002.40	5.0%	142.80	344.00	8,256.00	361.20	8,668.80	5.0%	412.80
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>153.19</i>	<i>3,676.57</i>	<i>164.44</i>	<i>3,946.63</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>270.06</i>	<i>441.06</i>	<i>10,585.35</i>	<i>469.45</i>	<i>11,266.71</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>681.36</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees						Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for 24 Credit Hours	% Chg	\$ Chg
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY																		
University of Oklahoma	105.14	2,523.40	110.79	2,659.00	5.4%	135.60	267.34	6,416.20	281.09	6,746.20	5.1%	330.00	695.44	16,690.60	730.59	17,534.20	5.1%	843.60
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	85.20	2,044.80	88.45	2,122.80	3.8%	78.00	240.05	5,761.20	256.95	6,166.80	7.0%	405.60	705.70	16,936.80	755.45	18,130.80	7.0%	1,194.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>95.17</i>	<i>2,284.10</i>	<i>99.62</i>	<i>2,390.90</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>106.80</i>	<i>253.70</i>	<i>6,088.70</i>	<i>269.02</i>	<i>6,456.50</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>367.80</i>	<i>700.57</i>	<i>16,813.70</i>	<i>743.02</i>	<i>17,832.50</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>1,018.80</i>
REGIONAL UNIV																		
University of Central Oklahoma	18.05	433.20	18.05	433.20	0.0%	0.00	190.05	4,561.20	201.25	4,830.00	5.9%	268.80	450.25	10,806.00	476.80	11,443.20	5.9%	637.20
East Central University	40.68	976.20	40.68	976.20	0.0%	0.00	179.73	4,313.40	188.71	4,528.92	5.0%	215.52	431.73	10,361.40	453.31	10,879.32	5.0%	517.92
Northeastern State University	34.90	837.60	36.90	885.60	5.7%	48.00	178.90	4,293.60	187.90	4,509.60	5.0%	216.00	418.90	10,053.60	434.90	10,437.60	3.8%	384.00
Northwestern OK State University	20.75	498.00	20.75	498.00	0.0%	0.00	174.00	4,176.00	182.50	4,380.00	4.9%	204.00	405.00	9,720.00	405.00	9,720.00	0.0%	0.00
Southeastern OK State University	22.55	541.20	22.55	541.20	0.0%	0.00	186.20	4,468.80	196.50	4,716.00	5.5%	247.20	452.25	10,854.00	481.85	11,564.40	6.5%	710.40
Southwestern OK State University	31.00	744.00	31.00	744.00	0.0%	0.00	170.00	4,080.00	180.00	4,320.00	5.9%	240.00	400.00	9,600.00	424.00	10,176.00	6.0%	576.00
Cameron University	45.75	1,098.00	49.50	1,188.00	8.2%	90.00	173.75	4,170.00	183.75	4,410.00	5.8%	240.00	422.75	10,146.00	448.25	10,758.00	6.0%	612.00
Langston University - Main	42.43	1,018.20	42.43	1,018.20	0.0%	0.00	161.58	3,877.80	167.53	4,020.60	3.7%	142.80	386.43	9,274.20	403.63	9,687.00	4.5%	412.80
<i>Average</i>	<i>32.01</i>	<i>768.30</i>	<i>32.73</i>	<i>785.55</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>17.25</i>	<i>176.78</i>	<i>4,242.60</i>	<i>186.02</i>	<i>4,464.39</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>221.79</i>	<i>420.91</i>	<i>10,101.90</i>	<i>440.97</i>	<i>10,583.19</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>481.29</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>44.64</i>	<i>1,071.46</i>	<i>46.11</i>	<i>1,106.62</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>35.16</i>	<i>192.16</i>	<i>4,611.82</i>	<i>202.62</i>	<i>4,862.81</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>250.99</i>	<i>476.84</i>	<i>11,444.26</i>	<i>501.38</i>	<i>12,033.05</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>588.79</i>
CENTERS																		
Ardmore - ECU	0.63	15.00	0.63	15.00	0.0%	0.00	165.58	3,973.80	173.85	4,172.28	5.0%	198.48	446.51	10,716.12	468.82	11,251.56	5.0%	535.44
Ardmore - SEOSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	163.65	3,927.60	173.95	4,174.80	6.3%	247.20	429.70	10,312.80	459.30	11,023.20	6.9%	710.40
<i>Average</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>164.61</i>	<i>3,950.70</i>	<i>173.90</i>	<i>4,173.54</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>222.84</i>	<i>438.10</i>	<i>10,514.46</i>	<i>464.06</i>	<i>11,137.38</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>622.92</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES																		
OU Health Sciences Center	72.05	1,729.30	72.05	1,729.30	0.0%	0.00	234.25	5,622.10	242.35	5,816.50	3.5%	194.40	662.35	15,896.50	691.85	16,604.50	4.5%	708.00
OSU Center for Health Science	23.95	574.80	24.32	583.62	1.5%	8.82	178.80	4,291.20	192.82	4,627.62	7.8%	336.42	644.45	15,466.80	691.32	16,591.62	7.3%	1,124.82
<i>Average</i>	<i>48.00</i>	<i>1,152.05</i>	<i>48.19</i>	<i>1,156.46</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>206.53</i>	<i>4,956.65</i>	<i>217.59</i>	<i>5,222.06</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>265.41</i>	<i>653.40</i>	<i>15,681.65</i>	<i>691.59</i>	<i>16,598.06</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>916.41</i>
OTHER																		
UCO - MBA	18.05	433.20	18.05	433.20	0.0%	0.00	207.35	4,976.40	257.35	6,176.40	24.1%	1,200.00	451.05	10,825.20	532.90	12,789.60	18.1%	1,964.40
SEOSU - Grayson County	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	146.30	3,511.20	160.85	3,860.40	9.9%	349.20	412.35	9,896.40	446.20	10,708.80	8.2%	812.40
SEOSU - McAlester	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	163.65	3,927.60	173.95	4,174.80	6.3%	247.20	429.70	10,312.80	459.30	11,023.20	6.9%	710.40
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	163.65	3,927.60	173.95	4,174.80	6.3%	247.20	429.70	10,312.80	459.30	11,023.20	6.9%	710.40
SEOSU - Aviation at OKCCC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.00	195.00	4,680.00	204.00	4,896.00	4.6%	216.00	461.05	11,065.20	489.35	11,744.40	6.1%	679.20
Langston University - OKC	31.30	751.20	31.30	751.20	0.0%	0.00	150.45	3,610.80	156.40	3,753.60	4.0%	142.80	375.30	9,007.20	392.50	9,420.00	4.6%	412.80
Langston University - Tulsa	35.80	859.20	35.80	859.20	0.0%	0.00	154.95	3,718.80	160.90	3,861.60	3.8%	142.80	379.80	9,115.20	397.00	9,528.00	4.5%	412.80
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>29.92</i>	<i>717.97</i>	<i>30.63</i>	<i>735.13</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>17.16</i>	<i>183.11</i>	<i>4,394.54</i>	<i>195.07</i>	<i>4,681.76</i>	<i>6.5%</i>	<i>287.22</i>	<i>470.97</i>	<i>11,303.32</i>	<i>500.08</i>	<i>12,001.84</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>698.52</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 7

<i>Graduate</i> Institution	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit	FY12 Peer Limit per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Inst'l Request	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITY												
University of Oklahoma	347.97	8,351.31	281.09	6,746.20	1,605.11	80.8%	770.77	18,498.50	730.59	17,534.20	964.30	94.8%
Oklahoma State Univ & Tulsa	347.97	8,351.31	256.95	6,166.80	2,184.51	73.8%	770.77	18,498.50	755.45	18,130.80	367.70	98.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>347.97</i>	<i>8,351.31</i>	<i>269.02</i>	<i>6,456.50</i>	<i>1,894.81</i>	<i>77.3%</i>	<i>770.77</i>	<i>18,498.50</i>	<i>743.02</i>	<i>17,832.50</i>	<i>666.00</i>	<i>96.4%</i>
REGIONAL UNIV												
University of Central Oklahoma	307.13	7,371.10	201.25	4,830.00	2,541.10	65.5%	651.24	15,629.75	476.80	11,443.20	4,186.55	73.2%
East Central University	238.98	5,735.62	188.71	4,528.92	1,206.70	79.0%	504.45	12,106.73	453.31	10,879.32	1,227.41	89.9%
Northeastern State University	238.98	5,735.62	187.90	4,509.60	1,226.02	78.6%	504.45	12,106.73	434.90	10,437.60	1,669.13	86.2%
Northwestern OK State University	238.98	5,735.62	182.50	4,380.00	1,355.62	76.4%	504.45	12,106.73	405.00	9,720.00	2,386.73	80.3%
Southeastern OK State University	238.98	5,735.62	196.50	4,716.00	1,019.62	82.2%	504.45	12,106.73	481.85	11,564.40	542.33	95.5%
Southwestern OK State University	238.98	5,735.62	180.00	4,320.00	1,415.62	75.3%	504.45	12,106.73	424.00	10,176.00	1,930.73	84.1%
Cameron University	238.98	5,735.62	183.75	4,410.00	1,325.62	76.9%	504.45	12,106.73	448.25	10,758.00	1,348.73	88.9%
Langston University - Main	238.98	5,735.62	167.53	4,020.60	1,715.02	70.1%	504.45	12,106.73	403.63	9,687.00	2,419.73	80.0%
<i>Average</i>	<i>247.50</i>	<i>5,940.06</i>	<i>186.02</i>	<i>4,464.39</i>	<i>1,475.67</i>	<i>75.2%</i>	<i>522.80</i>	<i>12,547.11</i>	<i>440.97</i>	<i>10,583.19</i>	<i>1,963.92</i>	<i>84.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>267.60</i>	<i>6,422.31</i>	<i>202.62</i>	<i>4,862.81</i>	<i>1,559.49</i>	<i>75.7%</i>	<i>572.39</i>	<i>13,737.39</i>	<i>501.38</i>	<i>12,033.05</i>	<i>1,704.33</i>	<i>87.6%</i>
CENTERS												
Ardmore - ECU	238.98	5,735.62	173.85	4,172.28	1,563.34	72.7%	504.45	12,106.73	468.82	11,251.56	855.17	92.9%
Ardmore - SEOSU	238.98	5,735.62	173.95	4,174.80	1,560.82	72.8%	504.45	12,106.73	459.30	11,023.20	1,083.53	91.1%
<i>Average</i>	<i>238.98</i>	<i>5,735.62</i>	<i>173.90</i>	<i>4,173.54</i>	<i>1,562.08</i>	<i>72.8%</i>	<i>504.45</i>	<i>12,106.73</i>	<i>464.06</i>	<i>11,137.38</i>	<i>969.35</i>	<i>92.0%</i>
CONSTITUENT AGENCIES												
OU Health Sciences Center	347.97	8,351.31	242.35	5,816.50	2,534.81	69.6%	770.77	18,498.50	691.85	16,604.50	1,894.00	89.8%
OSU Center for Health Science	347.97	8,351.31	192.82	4,627.62	3,723.69	55.4%	770.77	18,498.50	691.32	16,591.62	1,906.88	89.7%
<i>Average</i>	<i>347.97</i>	<i>8,351.31</i>	<i>217.59</i>	<i>5,222.06</i>	<i>3,129.25</i>	<i>62.5%</i>	<i>770.77</i>	<i>18,498.50</i>	<i>691.59</i>	<i>16,598.06</i>	<i>1,900.44</i>	<i>89.7%</i>
OTHER												
UCO - MBA	307.13	7,371.10	257.35	6,176.40	1,194.70	83.8%	651.24	15,629.75	532.90	12,789.60	2,840.15	81.8%
SEOSU - Grayson County	238.98	5,735.62	160.85	3,860.40	1,875.22	67.3%	504.45	12,106.73	446.20	10,708.80	1,397.93	88.5%
SEOSU - McAlester	238.98	5,735.62	173.95	4,174.80	1,560.82	72.8%	504.45	12,106.73	459.30	11,023.20	1,083.53	91.1%
SEOSU - McCurtain Co @ Idabel	238.98	5,735.62	173.95	4,174.80	1,560.82	72.8%	504.45	12,106.73	459.30	11,023.20	1,083.53	91.1%
SEOSU - Aviation at OKCCC	238.98	5,735.62	204.00	4,896.00	839.62	85.4%	504.45	12,106.73	489.35	11,744.40	362.33	97.0%
Langston University - OKC	238.98	5,735.62	156.40	3,753.60	1,982.02	65.4%	504.45	12,106.73	392.50	9,420.00	2,686.73	77.8%
Langston University - Tulsa	238.98	5,735.62	160.90	3,861.60	1,874.02	67.3%	504.45	12,106.73	397.00	9,528.00	2,578.73	78.7%
<i>Total Average</i>	<i>266.23</i>	<i>6,389.61</i>	<i>195.07</i>	<i>4,681.76</i>	<i>1,707.85</i>	<i>73.3%</i>	<i>569.16</i>	<i>13,659.74</i>	<i>500.08</i>	<i>12,001.84</i>	<i>1,657.90</i>	<i>87.9%</i>

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i>	Annual Credit Hours per Program	Resident Tuition						Nonresident Tuition						
		FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>														
College of Law	30	437.40	13,122.00	459.25	13,777.50	5.0%	655.50	768.35	23,050.50	806.75	24,202.50	5.0%	1,152.00	3,903.50
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>														
Doctor of Medicine	40	478.00	19,120.00	478.00	19,120.00	0.0%	0.00	1,120.40	44,816.00	1,120.40	44,816.00	0.0%	0.00	2,782.50
Doctor of Dental Science	40	435.15	17,406.00	478.68	19,147.00	10.0%	1,741.00	1,032.90	41,316.00	1,136.20	45,448.00	10.0%	4,132.00	2,564.50
Physician Associate	40	229.90	9,196.00	243.70	9,748.00	6.0%	552.00	518.50	20,740.00	549.63	21,985.00	6.0%	1,245.00	2,564.50
Doctor of Pharmacy	36	349.33	12,576.00	366.81	13,205.00	5.0%	629.00	783.83	28,218.00	823.03	29,629.00	5.0%	1,411.00	2,355.70
Occupational Therapy	24	260.00	6,240.00	273.00	6,552.00	5.0%	312.00	624.00	14,976.00	655.25	15,726.00	5.0%	750.00	1,729.30
Doctor of Physical Therapy	24	335.42	8,050.00	352.21	8,453.00	5.0%	403.00	847.08	20,330.00	889.46	21,347.00	5.0%	1,017.00	2,355.70
Doctor of Audiology	24	308.33	7,400.00	323.75	7,770.00	5.0%	370.00	805.83	19,340.00	846.13	20,307.00	5.0%	967.00	1,729.30
Public Health	18	303.80	5,468.40	325.10	5,851.80	7.0%	383.40	821.60	14,788.80	879.15	15,824.70	7.0%	1,035.90	1,416.10
Nursing Professional	18	191.10	3,439.80	191.10	3,439.80	0.0%	0.00	681.80	12,272.40	681.80	12,272.40	0.0%	0.00	1,416.10
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	18	-	-	372.25	6,700.50	-	-	-	-	944.50	17,001.00	-	-	1,416.10
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>														
Center for Health Sciences-C	40	487.29	19,491.63	523.84	20,953.50	7.5%	1,461.87	953.24	38,129.47	1,024.73	40,989.18	7.5%	2,859.71	570.65
Coll of Vet Medicine	38	342.38	13,010.62	359.50	13,661.15	5.0%	650.53	819.73	31,149.68	860.71	32,707.16	5.0%	1,557.48	1,957.00
<i>Langston University</i>														
Phys Therapy Prog	44	147.40	6,485.60	154.75	6,809.00	5.0%	323.40	467.25	20,559.00	467.25	20,559.00	0.0%	0.00	1,700.45
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>														
Coll of Optometry	28	450.00	12,600.00	463.39	12,975.00	3.0%	375.00	903.75	25,305.00	931.25	26,075.00	3.0%	770.00	977.20
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>														
PharmD	32	325.00	10,400.00	357.00	11,424.00	9.8%	1,024.00	681.00	21,792.00	745.00	23,840.00	9.4%	2,048.00	992.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>338.70</i>	<i>10,933.74</i>	<i>357.65</i>	<i>11,224.20</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>592.05</i>	<i>788.62</i>	<i>25,118.86</i>	<i>835.08</i>	<i>25,795.56</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>1,263.01</i>	<i>1,901.91</i>

*The OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice has been added for the first time in FY11 for establishment of the peer limit for FY12 tuition rates.

*The OUHSC

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i> Institution	Mandatory Fees			Total Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees						Total Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg	FY11 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY11 Cost for Full-time Student	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Cost for Full-time Student	% Chg	\$ Chg
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>															
College of Law	4,073.00	4.3%	169.50	567.52	17,025.50	595.02	17,850.50	4.8%	825.00	898.47	26,954.00	942.52	28,275.50	4.9%	1,321.50
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>															
Doctor of Medicine	2,782.50	0.0%	0.00	547.56	21,902.50	547.56	21,902.50	0.0%	0.00	1,189.96	47,598.50	1,189.96	47,598.50	0.0%	0.00
Doctor of Dental Science	2,564.50	0.0%	0.00	499.26	19,970.50	542.79	21,711.50	8.7%	1,741.00	1,097.01	43,880.50	1,200.31	48,012.50	9.4%	4,132.00
Physician Associate	2,564.50	0.0%	0.00	294.01	11,760.50	307.81	12,312.50	4.7%	552.00	582.61	23,304.50	613.74	24,549.50	5.3%	1,245.00
Doctor of Pharmacy	2,355.70	0.0%	0.00	414.77	14,931.70	432.24	15,560.70	4.2%	629.00	849.27	30,573.70	888.46	31,984.70	4.6%	1,411.00
Occupational Therapy	1,729.30	0.0%	0.00	332.05	7,969.30	345.05	8,281.30	3.9%	312.00	696.05	16,705.30	727.30	17,455.30	4.5%	750.00
Doctor of Physical Therapy	2,355.70	0.0%	0.00	433.57	10,405.70	450.36	10,808.70	3.9%	403.00	945.24	22,685.70	987.61	23,702.70	4.5%	1,017.00
Doctor of Audiology	1,729.30	0.0%	0.00	380.39	9,129.30	395.80	9,499.30	4.1%	370.00	877.89	21,069.30	918.18	22,036.30	4.6%	967.00
Public Health	1,416.10	0.0%	0.00	382.47	6,884.50	403.77	7,267.90	5.6%	383.40	900.27	16,204.90	957.82	17,240.80	6.4%	1,035.90
Nursing Professional	1,416.10	0.0%	0.00	269.77	4,855.90	269.77	4,855.90	0.0%	0.00	760.47	13,688.50	760.47	13,688.50	0.0%	0.00
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	1,416.10	0.0%	0.00	-	-	450.92	8,116.60	-	-	-	-	1,023.17	18,417.10	-	-
				394.87	11,978.88	414.61	12,031.69	4.1%	487.82	877.64	26,190.10	926.70	26,468.59	4.5%	1,173.10
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>															
Center for Health Sciences-C	579.47	1.5%	8.82	501.56	20,062.28	538.32	21,532.97	7.3%	1,470.69	967.50	38,700.12	1,039.22	41,568.65	7.4%	2,868.53
Coll of Vet Medicine	1,957.00	0.0%	0.00	393.88	14,967.62	411.00	15,618.15	4.3%	650.53	871.23	33,106.68	912.21	34,664.16	4.7%	1,557.48
<i>Langston University</i>															
Phys Therapy Prog	1,700.45	0.0%	0.00	186.05	8,186.05	193.40	8,509.45	4.0%	323.40	505.90	22,259.45	505.90	22,259.45	0.0%	0.00
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>															
Coll of Optometry	1,033.20	5.7%	56.00	484.90	13,577.20	500.29	14,008.20	3.2%	431.00	938.65	26,282.20	968.15	27,108.20	3.1%	826.00
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>															
PharmD	992.00	0.0%	0.00	356.00	11,392.00	388.00	12,416.00	9.0%	1,024.00	712.00	22,784.00	776.00	24,832.00	9.0%	2,048.00
<i>Average</i>	<i>1,916.56</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>14.65</i>	<i>402.92</i>	<i>12,868.04</i>	<i>423.26</i>	<i>13,140.76</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>607.67</i>	<i>852.84</i>	<i>27,053.16</i>	<i>900.69</i>	<i>27,712.12</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>1,278.63</i>

Doctor of Nursing Practice has been added for the first time in FY11 for establishment of the peer limit for FY12 tuition rates.

**Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
FY12 Professional Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

Attachment 8

<i>Professional</i>	Legislative Peer Limit -- Resident Tuition & Mandatory Fees						Legislative Peer Limit -- Nonresident Tuition & Mandatory Fees					
	FY12 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY12 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Group Average	% of Peer Group Average	FY12 Peer Limit Per Credit Hour Rate	FY12 Peer Limit	FY12 Inst'l Request Per Credit Hour	FY12 Inst'l Request for Full-time Student	Difference from Peer Limit	% of Peer Limit
Institution												
<i>Univ of Oklahoma</i>												
College of Law	747.23	22,417.00	595.02	17,850.50	4566.50	79.6%	1,156.27	34,688.00	942.52	28,275.50	6,412.50	81.5%
<i>OU Health Sci Ctr</i>												
Doctor of Medicine	640.48	25,619.00	547.56	21,902.50	3716.50	85.5%	1,190.88	47,635.00	1,189.96	47,598.50	36.50	99.9%
Doctor of Dental Science	693.83	27,753.00	542.79	21,711.50	6041.50	78.2%	1,391.65	55,666.00	1,200.31	48,012.50	7,653.50	86.3%
Physician Associate	386.30	15,452.00	307.81	12,312.50	3139.50	79.7%	682.90	27,316.00	613.74	24,549.50	2,766.50	89.9%
Doctor of Pharmacy	569.69	20,509.00	432.24	15,560.70	4948.30	75.9%	956.08	34,419.00	888.46	31,984.70	2,434.30	92.9%
Occupational Therapy	405.04	9,721.00	345.05	8,281.30	1439.70	85.2%	756.42	18,154.00	727.30	17,455.30	698.70	96.2%
Doctor of Physical Therapy	499.83	11,996.00	450.36	10,808.70	1187.30	90.1%	1,008.13	24,195.00	987.61	23,702.70	492.30	98.0%
Doctor of Audiology	487.50	11,700.00	395.80	9,499.30	2200.70	81.2%	955.21	22,925.00	918.18	22,036.30	888.70	96.1%
Public Health	552.17	9,939.00	403.77	7,267.90	2671.10	73.1%	1,157.11	20,828.00	957.82	17,240.80	3,587.20	82.8%
Nursing Professional	429.83	7,737.00	269.77	4,855.90	2881.10	62.8%	971.28	17,483.00	760.47	13,688.50	3,794.50	78.3%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	453.22	8,158.00	450.92	8,116.60	41.40	99.5%	1,025.89	18,466.00	1,023.17	18,417.10	48.90	99.7%
<i>Oklahoma St Univ</i>												
Center for Health Sciences-C	657.20	26,288.00	538.32	21,532.97	4755.03	81.9%	1,272.98	50,919.00	1,039.22	41,568.65	9,350.35	81.6%
Coll of Vet Medicine	528.74	20,092.00	411.00	15,618.15	4473.85	77.7%	1,063.66	40,419.00	912.21	34,664.16	5,754.84	85.8%
<i>Langston University</i>												
Phys Therapy Prog	272.64	11,996.00	193.40	8,509.45	3486.55	70.9%	549.89	24,195.00	505.90	22,259.45	1,935.55	92.0%
<i>Northeastern St Univ</i>												
Coll of Optometry	782.61	21,913.00	500.29	14,008.20	7904.80	63.9%	1,246.14	34,892.00	968.15	27,108.20	7,783.80	77.7%
<i>Southwestern Okla St Univ</i>												
PharmD	503.31	16,106.00	388.00	12,416.00	3690.00	77.1%	1,005.31	32,170.00	776.00	24,832.00	7,338.00	77.2%
<i>Average</i>	<i>538.10</i>	<i>16,712.25</i>	<i>423.26</i>	<i>13,140.76</i>	<i>3,571.49</i>	<i>78.6%</i>	<i>1,024.36</i>	<i>31,523.13</i>	<i>900.69</i>	<i>27,712.12</i>	<i>3,811.01</i>	<i>87.9%</i>

*The OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice has been added for the first time in FY11 for establishment of the peer limit for FY12 tuition rates.

FY12 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Rate	FY12 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$6,784.00	\$7,124.50	\$340.50	5.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$6,778.50	\$7,107.00	\$328.50	4.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$6,781.25</i>	<i>\$7,115.75</i>	<i>\$334.50</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,455.00	\$4,717.50	\$262.50	5.9%
East Central University	\$4,431.90	\$4,653.30	\$221.40	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$4,384.50	\$4,602.00	\$217.50	5.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,335.00	\$4,590.00	\$255.00	5.9%
Rogers State University	\$4,512.00	\$4,776.00	\$264.00	5.9%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,551.00	\$4,803.00	\$252.00	5.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$4,335.00	\$4,590.00	\$255.00	5.9%
Cameron University	\$4,335.00	\$4,590.00	\$255.00	5.9%
Langston University	\$3,973.50	\$4,111.50	\$138.00	3.5%
OK Panhandle State University	\$4,854.00	\$5,139.00	\$285.00	5.9%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$4,680.00	\$5,040.00	\$360.00	7.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,440.63</i>	<i>\$4,692.03</i>	<i>\$251.40</i>	<i>5.7%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$2,370.00	\$2,490.00	\$120.00	5.1%
Connors State College	\$2,767.30	\$2,996.70	\$229.40	8.3%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$2,990.70	\$3,200.10	\$209.40	7.0%
Murray State College	\$2,990.00	\$3,200.00	\$210.00	7.0%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$2,780.50	\$2,995.00	\$214.50	7.7%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$2,428.50	\$2,572.50	\$144.00	5.9%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$2,658.00	\$2,850.00	\$192.00	7.2%
Redlands Community College	\$3,030.00	\$3,180.00	\$150.00	5.0%
Rose State College	\$2,673.50	\$2,849.00	\$175.50	6.6%
Seminole State College	\$3,000.00	\$3,231.00	\$231.00	7.7%
Tulsa Community College	\$2,843.00	\$3,060.10	\$217.10	7.6%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$2,770.50	\$2,860.50	\$90.00	3.2%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$2,775.17</i>	<i>\$2,957.08</i>	<i>\$181.91</i>	<i>6.6%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$3,828.46	\$4,053.15	\$224.69	5.9%

FY12 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Rate	FY12 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$17,215.00	\$18,077.50	\$862.50	5.0%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$17,601.00	\$18,454.50	\$853.50	4.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$17,408.00</i>	<i>\$18,266.00</i>	<i>\$858.00</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$11,241.00	\$11,904.00	\$663.00	5.9%
East Central University	\$10,747.50	\$11,284.50	\$537.00	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$10,722.00	\$11,127.00	\$405.00	3.8%
Northwestern OK State University	\$10,140.00	\$10,140.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Rogers State University	\$10,269.00	\$10,821.00	\$552.00	5.4%
Southeastern OK State University	\$11,278.50	\$12,016.50	\$738.00	6.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$10,050.00	\$10,650.00	\$600.00	6.0%
Cameron University	\$10,552.50	\$11,197.50	\$645.00	6.1%
Langston University	\$9,832.50	\$10,264.50	\$432.00	4.4%
OK Panhandle State University	\$10,413.00	\$10,698.00	\$285.00	2.7%
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$11,130.00	\$12,000.00	\$870.00	7.8%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$10,579.64</i>	<i>\$11,100.27</i>	<i>\$520.64</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$5,370.00	\$5,490.00	\$120.00	2.2%
Connors State College	\$6,394.00	\$7,223.40	\$829.40	13.0%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$6,607.50	\$6,816.90	\$209.40	3.2%
Murray State College	\$7,070.00	\$7,640.00	\$570.00	8.1%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$6,811.00	\$7,337.50	\$526.50	7.7%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$6,133.50	\$6,495.00	\$361.50	5.9%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$7,086.00	\$7,278.00	\$192.00	2.7%
Redlands Community College	\$5,280.00	\$5,430.00	\$150.00	2.8%
Rose State College	\$7,983.50	\$8,552.00	\$568.50	7.1%
Seminole State College	\$7,020.00	\$7,624.50	\$604.50	8.6%
Tulsa Community College	\$7,740.50	\$8,280.10	\$539.60	7.0%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$6,430.50	\$6,700.50	\$270.00	4.2%
<i>Community College Average</i>	<i>\$6,660.54</i>	<i>\$7,072.33</i>	<i>\$411.78</i>	<i>6.2%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$9,244.74	\$9,740.12	\$495.38	5.4%

FY12 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Rate	FY12 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$6,416.20	\$6,746.20	\$330.00	5.1%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$5,761.20	\$6,166.80	\$405.60	7.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$6,088.70</i>	<i>\$6,456.50</i>	<i>\$367.80</i>	<i>6.0%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,561.20	\$4,830.00	\$268.80	5.9%
East Central University	\$4,313.40	\$4,528.92	\$215.52	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$4,293.60	\$4,509.60	\$216.00	5.0%
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,176.00	\$4,380.00	\$204.00	4.9%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,468.80	\$4,716.00	\$247.20	5.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$4,080.00	\$4,320.00	\$240.00	5.9%
Cameron University	\$4,170.00	\$4,410.00	\$240.00	5.8%
Langston University	\$3,877.80	\$4,020.60	\$142.80	3.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$4,242.60</i>	<i>\$4,464.39</i>	<i>\$221.79</i>	<i>5.2%</i>
Average Resident Tuition	\$4,611.82	\$4,862.81	\$250.99	5.4%

FY12 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Rate	FY12 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$16,690.60	\$17,534.20	\$843.60	5.1%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$16,936.80	\$18,130.80	\$1,194.00	7.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$16,813.70</i>	<i>\$17,832.50</i>	<i>\$1,018.80</i>	<i>6.1%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$10,806.00	\$11,443.20	\$637.20	5.9%
East Central University	\$10,361.40	\$10,879.32	\$517.92	5.0%
Northeastern State University	\$10,053.60	\$10,437.60	\$384.00	3.8%
Northwestern OK State University	\$9,720.00	\$9,720.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$10,854.00	\$11,564.40	\$710.40	6.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$9,600.00	\$10,176.00	\$576.00	6.0%
Cameron University	\$10,146.00	\$10,758.00	\$612.00	6.0%
Langston University	\$9,274.20	\$9,687.00	\$412.80	4.5%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$10,101.90</i>	<i>\$10,583.19</i>	<i>\$481.29</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
Average Nonresident Tuition	\$11,444.26	\$12,033.05	\$588.79	5.1%

FY12 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Rate	FY12 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$17,025.50	\$17,850.50	\$825.00	4.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$21,902.50	\$21,902.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$19,970.50	\$21,711.50	\$1,741.00	8.7%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$11,760.50	\$12,312.50	\$552.00	4.7%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$14,931.70	\$15,560.70	\$629.00	4.2%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$7,969.30	\$8,281.30	\$312.00	3.9%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$10,405.70	\$10,808.70	\$403.00	3.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$9,129.30	\$9,499.30	\$370.00	4.1%
OUHSC Public Health	\$6,884.50	\$7,267.90	\$383.40	5.6%
Nursing--Doctoral	\$4,855.90	\$4,855.90	\$0.00	0.0%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	-	\$8,116.60	-	-
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$20,062.28	\$21,532.97	\$1,470.69	7.3%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$14,967.62	\$15,618.15	\$650.53	4.3%
LU Physical Therapy	\$8,186.05	\$8,509.45	\$323.40	4.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$13,577.20	\$14,008.20	\$431.00	3.2%
SWOSU PharmD	\$11,392.00	\$12,416.00	\$1,024.00	9.0%
<i>Average Resident Tuition</i>	<i>\$12,868.04</i>	<i>\$13,140.76</i>	<i>\$607.67</i>	<i>4.7%</i>

*The OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice has been added for the first time in FY11 for establishment of the peer limit for FY12 tuition rates.

FY12 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY11 Rate	FY12 Rate	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
OU College of Law	\$26,954.00	\$28,275.50	\$1,321.50	4.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$47,598.50	\$47,598.50	\$0.00	0.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$43,880.50	\$48,012.50	\$4,132.00	9.4%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$23,304.50	\$24,549.50	\$1,245.00	5.3%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$30,573.70	\$31,984.70	\$1,411.00	4.6%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$16,705.30	\$17,455.30	\$750.00	4.5%
OUHSC Physical Therapy -- Doctoral	\$22,685.70	\$23,702.70	\$1,017.00	4.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$21,069.30	\$22,036.30	\$967.00	4.6%
OUHSC Public Health	\$16,204.90	\$17,240.80	\$1,035.90	6.4%
Nursing--Doctoral	\$13,688.50	\$13,688.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Doctoral of Nursing Practice*	-	\$18,417.10	-	-
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$38,700.12	\$41,568.65	\$2,868.53	7.4%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$33,106.68	\$34,664.16	\$1,557.48	4.7%
LU Physical Therapy	\$22,259.45	\$22,259.45	\$0.00	0.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$26,282.20	\$27,108.20	\$826.00	3.1%
SWOSU PharmD	\$22,784.00	\$24,832.00	\$2,048.00	9.0%
<i>Average Nonresident Tuition</i>	<i>\$27,053.16</i>	<i>\$27,712.12</i>	<i>\$1,278.63</i>	<i>4.7%</i>

*The OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice has been added for the first time in FY11 for establishment of the peer limit for FY12 tuition rates.

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY12 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Legislative Limit	FY12 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$237.48	\$7,124.50	\$8,255.73	86.3%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$236.90	\$7,107.00	\$8,255.73	86.1%
<i>Research University Average</i>	\$237.19	\$7,115.75	\$8,255.73	86.2%
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$157.25	\$4,717.50	\$6,090.28	77.5%
East Central University	\$155.11	\$4,653.30	\$5,623.49	82.7%
Northeastern State University	\$153.40	\$4,602.00	\$5,623.49	81.8%
Northwestern OK State University	\$153.00	\$4,590.00	\$5,623.49	81.6%
Rogers State University	\$159.20	\$4,776.00	\$5,623.49	84.9%
Southeastern OK State University	\$160.10	\$4,803.00	\$5,623.49	85.4%
Southwestern OK State University	\$153.00	\$4,590.00	\$5,623.49	81.6%
Cameron University	\$153.00	\$4,590.00	\$5,623.49	81.6%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$137.05	\$4,111.50	\$5,623.49	73.1%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$171.30	\$5,139.00	\$5,623.49	91.4%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$168.00	\$5,040.00	\$7,915.36	63.7%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	\$156.40	\$4,692.03	\$5,874.28	79.9%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$83.00	\$2,490.00	\$4,694.76	53.0%
Connors State College	\$99.89	\$2,996.70	\$4,694.76	63.8%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$106.67	\$3,200.10	\$4,694.76	68.2%
Murray State College	\$106.67	\$3,200.00	\$4,694.76	68.2%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$99.83	\$2,995.00	\$4,694.76	63.8%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$85.75	\$2,572.50	\$4,694.76	54.8%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$95.00	\$2,850.00	\$4,694.76	60.7%
Redlands Community College	\$106.00	\$3,180.00	\$4,694.76	67.7%
Rose State College	\$94.97	\$2,849.00	\$4,694.76	60.7%
Seminole State College	\$107.70	\$3,231.00	\$4,694.76	68.8%
Tulsa Community College	\$102.00	\$3,060.10	\$4,694.76	65.2%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$95.35	\$2,860.50	\$4,694.76	60.9%
<i>Community College Average</i>	\$98.57	\$2,957.08	\$4,694.76	63.0%
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	\$135.10	\$4,053.15	\$5,498.63	73.7%

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY12 Undergraduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Legislative Limit	FY12 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$602.58	\$18,077.50	\$23,009.93	78.6%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$615.15	\$18,454.50	\$23,009.93	80.2%
<i>Research University Average</i>	\$608.87	\$18,266.00	\$23,009.93	79.4%
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$396.80	\$11,904.00	\$16,593.69	71.7%
East Central University	\$376.15	\$11,284.50	\$12,817.26	88.0%
Northeastern State University	\$370.90	\$11,127.00	\$12,817.26	86.8%
Northwestern OK State University	\$338.00	\$10,140.00	\$12,817.26	79.1%
Rogers State University	\$360.70	\$10,821.00	\$12,817.26	84.4%
Southeastern OK State University	\$400.55	\$12,016.50	\$12,817.26	93.8%
Southwestern OK State University	\$355.00	\$10,650.00	\$12,817.26	83.1%
Cameron University	\$373.25	\$11,197.50	\$12,817.26	87.4%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$342.15	\$10,264.50	\$12,817.26	80.1%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	\$356.60	\$10,698.00	\$12,817.26	83.5%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	\$400.00	\$12,000.00	\$18,144.72	66.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	\$370.01	\$11,100.27	\$13,644.89	81.4%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES				
Carl Albert State College	\$183.00	\$5,490.00	\$8,556.64	64.2%
Connors State College	\$240.78	\$7,223.40	\$8,556.64	84.4%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	\$227.23	\$6,816.90	\$8,556.64	79.7%
Murray State College	\$254.67	\$7,640.00	\$8,556.64	89.3%
Northeastern OK A&M College	\$244.58	\$7,337.50	\$8,556.64	85.8%
Northern Oklahoma College	\$216.50	\$6,495.00	\$8,556.64	75.9%
Oklahoma City Community College	\$242.60	\$7,278.00	\$8,556.64	85.1%
Redlands Community College	\$181.00	\$5,430.00	\$8,556.64	63.5%
Rose State College	\$285.07	\$8,552.00	\$8,556.64	99.9%
Seminole State College	\$254.15	\$7,624.50	\$8,556.64	89.1%
Tulsa Community College	\$276.00	\$8,280.10	\$8,556.64	96.8%
Western Oklahoma State College	\$223.35	\$6,700.50	\$8,556.64	78.3%
<i>Community College Average</i>	\$235.74	\$7,072.33	\$8,556.64	82.7%
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	\$324.67	\$9,740.12	\$11,951.73	81.5%

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY12 Graduate Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Legislative Limit	FY12 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$281.09	\$6,746.20	\$8,351.31	80.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$256.95	\$6,166.80	\$8,351.31	73.8%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$269.02</i>	<i>\$6,456.50</i>	<i>\$8,351.31</i>	<i>77.3%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$201.25	\$4,830.00	\$7,371.10	65.5%
East Central University	\$188.71	\$4,528.92	\$5,735.62	79.0%
Northeastern State University	\$187.90	\$4,509.60	\$5,735.62	78.6%
Northwestern OK State University	\$182.50	\$4,380.00	\$5,735.62	76.4%
Southeastern OK State University	\$196.50	\$4,716.00	\$5,735.62	82.2%
Southwestern OK State University	\$180.00	\$4,320.00	\$5,735.62	75.3%
Cameron University	\$183.75	\$4,410.00	\$5,735.62	76.9%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$167.53	\$4,020.60	\$5,735.62	70.1%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$186.02</i>	<i>\$4,464.39</i>	<i>\$5,940.06</i>	<i>75.2%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$202.62</i>	<i>\$4,862.81</i>	<i>\$6,422.31</i>	<i>75.7%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits FY12 Graduate Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Legislative Limit	FY12 Request as % of Legislative Limit
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES				
University of Oklahoma	\$730.59	\$17,534.20	\$18,498.50	94.8%
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$755.45	\$18,130.80	\$18,498.50	98.0%
<i>Research University Average</i>	<i>\$743.02</i>	<i>\$17,832.50</i>	<i>\$18,498.50</i>	<i>96.4%</i>
REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES				
University of Central Oklahoma	\$476.80	\$11,443.20	\$15,629.75	73.2%
East Central University	\$453.31	\$10,879.32	\$12,106.73	89.9%
Northeastern State University	\$434.90	\$10,437.60	\$12,106.73	86.2%
Northwestern OK State University	\$405.00	\$9,720.00	\$12,106.73	80.3%
Southeastern OK State University	\$481.85	\$11,564.40	\$12,106.73	95.5%
Southwestern OK State University	\$424.00	\$10,176.00	\$12,106.73	84.1%
Cameron University	\$448.25	\$10,758.00	\$12,106.73	88.9%
Langston University, Main Campus	\$403.63	\$9,687.00	\$12,106.73	80.0%
<i>Regional University Average</i>	<i>\$440.97</i>	<i>\$10,583.19</i>	<i>\$12,547.11</i>	<i>84.3%</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$501.38</i>	<i>\$12,033.05</i>	<i>\$13,737.39</i>	<i>87.6%</i>

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY12 Professional Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Legislative Limit	FY12 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$595.02	\$17,850.50	\$22,417.00	79.6%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$547.56	\$21,902.50	\$25,619.00	85.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$542.79	\$21,711.50	\$27,753.00	78.2%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$307.81	\$12,312.50	\$15,452.00	79.7%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$432.24	\$15,560.70	\$20,509.00	75.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$345.05	\$8,281.30	\$9,721.00	85.2%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$450.36	\$10,808.70	\$11,996.00	90.1%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$395.80	\$9,499.30	\$11,700.00	81.2%
OUHSC Public Health	\$403.77	\$7,267.90	\$9,939.00	73.1%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$269.77	\$4,855.90	\$7,737.00	62.8%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice*	\$450.92	\$8,116.60	\$8,158.00	99.5%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$538.32	\$21,532.97	\$26,288.00	81.9%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$411.00	\$15,618.15	\$20,092.00	77.7%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$193.40	\$8,509.45	\$11,996.00	70.9%
NSU Optometry Program	\$500.29	\$14,008.20	\$21,913.00	63.9%
SWOSU PharmD	\$388.00	\$12,416.00	\$16,106.00	77.1%

Comparison with Legislative Limits				
FY12 Professional Nonresident Tuition and Mandatory Fees				
Institution	FY12 Per Credit Hour Rates	FY12 Cost for 30 Credit Hours	FY12 Legislative Limit	FY12 Request as % of Legislative Limit
OU College of Law	\$942.52	\$28,275.50	\$34,688.00	81.5%
OUHSC Doctor of Medicine	\$1,189.96	\$47,598.50	\$47,635.00	99.9%
OUHSC Doctor of Dental Science	\$1,200.31	\$48,012.50	\$55,666.00	86.3%
OUHSC Physician's Associate	\$613.74	\$24,549.50	\$27,316.00	89.9%
OUHSC Pharm D	\$888.46	\$31,984.70	\$34,419.00	92.9%
OUHSC Occupational Therapy	\$727.30	\$17,455.30	\$18,154.00	96.2%
OUHSC Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$987.61	\$23,702.70	\$24,195.00	98.0%
OUHSC Doctor of Audiology	\$918.18	\$22,036.30	\$22,925.00	96.1%
OUHSC Public Health	\$957.82	\$17,240.80	\$20,828.00	82.8%
OUHSC Nursing--Doctoral	\$760.47	\$13,688.50	\$17,483.00	78.3%
OUHSC Doctor of Nursing Practice*	\$1,023.17	\$18,417.10	\$18,466.00	99.7%
OSUCHS Osteopathic Medicine	\$1,039.22	\$41,568.65	\$50,919.00	81.6%
OSU Veterinary Medicine	\$912.21	\$34,664.16	\$40,419.00	85.8%
LU Physical Therapy--Doctoral	\$505.90	\$22,259.45	\$24,195.00	92.0%
NSU Optometry Program	\$968.15	\$27,108.20	\$34,892.00	77.7%
SWOSU PharmD	\$776.00	\$24,832.00	\$32,170.00	77.2%

FY12 Guaranteed Tuition and Mandatory Fees			
<i>(Undergraduate Resident)</i>			
Institution	FY12 Guaranteed Tuition (30 Credit Hours)	FY12 Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours)	FY12 Total for (30 Credit Hours)
Research			
University of Oklahoma	\$4,425.00	\$3,275.50	\$7,700.50
Oklahoma State University & Tulsa	\$4,948.80	\$2,803.50	\$7,752.30
<i>Research Average</i>	<i>\$4,686.90</i>	<i>\$3,039.50</i>	<i>\$7,726.40</i>
Regional			
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,802.40	\$541.50	\$5,343.90
East Central University	\$3,960.00	\$1,209.00	\$5,169.00
Northeastern State University	\$4,012.50	\$1,107.00	\$5,119.50
Northwestern OK State University	\$4,357.50	\$622.50	\$4,980.00
Rogers State University	\$3,475.50	\$1,753.50	\$5,229.00
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,744.50	\$676.50	\$5,421.00
Southwestern OK State University	\$4,200.00	\$930.00	\$5,130.00
Cameron University	\$3,555.00	\$1,485.00	\$5,040.00
Langston University	\$3,346.50	\$1,201.50	\$4,548.00
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,605.10	\$2,004.00	\$5,609.10
University of Science & Arts of OK	\$4,440.00	\$1,170.00	\$5,610.00
<i>Regional Average</i>	<i>\$4,045.36</i>	<i>\$1,154.59</i>	<i>\$5,199.95</i>
<i>Main Campus Average</i>	<i>\$4,144.06</i>	<i>\$1,444.58</i>	<i>\$5,588.64</i>
Other			
Ardmore -- Upper ECU	\$4,780.50	\$15.00	\$4,795.50
Ardmore -- Upper SEOSU	\$4,744.50	\$0.00	\$4,744.50
OU Health Sciences Center	\$4,425.00	\$2,080.00	\$6,505.00
OSU, OKC -- Upper	\$3,709.50	\$650.00	\$4,359.50
OSU, OKM -- Upper	\$3,795.00	\$1,005.00	\$4,800.00
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	\$5,968.50	\$0.00	\$5,968.50
SEOSU -- Grayson County	\$4,165.50	\$0.00	\$4,165.50
SEOSU -- McCurtain Co	\$4,744.50	\$0.00	\$4,744.50
SEOSU -- McAlester	\$4,744.50	\$0.00	\$4,744.50
Langston University -- OKC	\$3,346.50	\$931.50	\$4,278.00
Langston University -- Tulsa	\$3,346.50	\$1,066.50	\$4,413.00

FY12 Guaranteed Tuition Compared to Legislative Limit <i>(Undergraduate Resident -- 30 Credit Hours)</i>					
Institution	FY12 Non-Gtd Tuition Rate	FY12 Guaranteed Tuition Rate	Legislative Limit*	Difference from Legislative Limit	Percent of Legislative Limit
Research					
University of Oklahoma	\$3,849.00	\$4,425.00	\$4,426.35	\$1.35	100.0%
Oklahoma State University and Tulsa	\$4,303.50	\$4,948.80	\$4,949.03	\$0.22	100.0%
Regional					
University of Central Oklahoma	\$4,176.00	\$4,802.40	\$4,802.40	\$0.00	100.0%
East Central University	\$3,444.30	\$3,960.00	\$3,960.95	\$0.94	100.0%
Northeastern State University	\$3,495.00	\$4,012.50	\$4,019.25	\$6.75	99.8%
Northwestern OK State University	\$3,967.50	\$4,357.50	\$4,562.63	\$205.13	95.5%
Rogers State University	\$3,022.50	\$3,475.50	\$3,475.88	\$0.37	100.0%
Southeastern OK State University	\$4,126.50	\$4,744.50	\$4,745.48	\$0.97	100.0%
Southwestern OK State University	\$3,660.00	\$4,200.00	\$4,209.00	\$9.00	99.8%
Cameron University	\$3,105.00	\$3,555.00	\$3,570.75	\$15.75	99.6%
Langston University	\$2,910.00	\$3,346.50	\$3,346.50	\$0.00	100.0%
OK Panhandle State University	\$3,135.00	\$3,605.10	\$3,605.25	\$0.15	100.0%
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	\$3,870.00	\$4,440.00	\$4,450.50	\$10.50	99.8%
Other					
Ardmore -- Upper ECU	\$4,157.10	\$4,780.50	\$4,780.67	\$0.16	100.0%
Ardmore -- Upper SEOSU	\$4,126.50	\$4,744.50	\$4,745.48	\$0.97	100.0%
OU Health Sciences Center	\$3,849.00	\$4,425.00	\$4,426.35	\$1.35	100.0%
OSU, OKC -- Upper	\$3,273.00	\$3,709.50	\$3,763.95	\$54.45	98.6%
OSU, OKM -- Upper	\$3,300.00	\$3,795.00	\$3,795.00	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU -- Aviation at OKCCC	\$5,190.00	\$5,968.50	\$5,968.50	\$0.00	100.0%
SEOSU -- Grayson County	\$3,622.50	\$4,165.50	\$4,165.88	\$0.38	100.0%
SEOSU -- McCurtain Co	\$4,126.50	\$4,744.50	\$4,745.48	\$0.97	100.0%
SEOSU -- McAlester	\$4,126.50	\$4,744.50	\$4,745.48	\$0.97	100.0%
Langston University -- OKC	\$2,910.00	\$3,346.50	\$3,346.50	\$0.00	100.0%
Langston University -- Tulsa	\$2,910.00	\$3,346.50	\$3,346.50	\$0.00	100.0%

**The guaranteed tuition rate may not exceed 115% of the FY12 nonguaranteed tuition rate*

Attachment 13

FY12 Average Published Resident Tuition and Fees Ranked Highest to Lowest by State

State		Public 2-Yr College	State		Public 4-Yr College
1	New Hampshire	\$6,741	1	New Hampshire	\$13,507
2	Vermont	\$6,520	2	Vermont	\$13,078
3	Minnesota	\$5,162	3	Pennsylvania	\$12,079
4	South Dakota	\$4,945	4	New Jersey	\$12,041
5	Massachusetts	\$4,823	5	Illinois	\$11,600
6	New York	\$4,253	6	Michigan	\$10,837
7	Iowa	\$4,177	7	Delaware	\$10,496
8	Alabama	\$4,124	8	South Carolina	\$10,300
9	New Jersey	\$4,111	9	Massachusetts	\$10,173
10	Kentucky	\$4,051	10	Rhode Island	\$10,007
11	Oregon	\$4,029	11	Minnesota	\$9,966
12	Virginia	\$3,968	12	Virginia	\$9,618
13	North Dakota	\$3,926	13	Washington	\$9,484
14	Wisconsin	\$3,840	14	Arizona	\$9,428
15	Alaska	\$3,831	15	Maine	\$9,354
16	Washington	\$3,805	16	Connecticut	\$9,197
17	South Carolina	\$3,731	17	California	\$9,022
18	Maryland	\$3,700	18	Ohio	\$8,904
19	Rhode Island	\$3,676	19	Hawaii	\$8,352
20	Pennsylvania	\$3,663	20	Indiana	\$8,334
21	Ohio	\$3,608	21	Wisconsin	\$8,193
22	Tennessee	\$3,551	22	Texas	\$8,078
23	Indiana	\$3,521	23	Alabama	\$7,993
24	Connecticut	\$3,490	24	Maryland	\$7,993
25	Colorado	\$3,397	25	Oregon	\$7,988
26	Maine	\$3,327	26	Kentucky	\$7,963
27	Illinois	\$3,150	27	Colorado	\$7,849
28	Montana	\$3,087	28	Missouri	\$7,668
29	Delaware	\$3,086	29	Iowa	\$7,562
30	Georgia	\$3,078	30	Tennessee	\$7,209
31	Oklahoma	\$3,043	31	District of Columbia	\$7,000
32	Utah	\$3,009	32	Kansas	\$6,960
33	Florida	\$3,006	33	Nebraska	\$6,934
34	Hawaii	\$2,967	34	South Dakota	\$6,873
35	Michigan	\$2,863	35	North Dakota	\$6,847
36	Missouri	\$2,756	36	Georgia	\$6,808
37	West Virginia	\$2,700	37	Arkansas	\$6,646
38	Idaho	\$2,666	38	New York	\$6,213
39	Arkansas	\$2,661	39	Oklahoma	\$6,059
40	Nebraska	\$2,514	40	Nevada	\$6,044
41	Nevada	\$2,513	41	Montana	\$5,874
42	Louisiana	\$2,452	42	North Carolina	\$5,685
43	Kansas	\$2,426	43	Idaho	\$5,681
44	Wyoming	\$2,325	44	Mississippi	\$5,668
45	Mississippi	\$2,208	45	Florida	\$5,626
46	Arizona	\$2,124	46	West Virginia	\$5,532
47	North Carolina	\$2,075	47	New Mexico	\$5,457
48	Texas	\$2,049	48	Alaska	\$5,456
49	New Mexico	\$1,498	49	Utah	\$5,292
50	California	\$1,119	50	Louisiana	\$5,123
51	Puerto Rico	—	51	Wyoming	\$4,125
52	District of Columbia	—	52	Puerto Rico	\$2,613

Source: *Trends in College Pricing 2011*, by The College Board, October 2011.

APPENDIX

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Coordination of Higher Education Tuition and Fees

Article XIII-A of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma establishes the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education as the coordinating board of control for all public institutions in The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. Among others, specific powers enumerated include the power to prescribe and coordinate student fees and tuition within limits prescribed by the Legislature.

70 O.S. 2004 Supp., Section 3218.8, specifies the statutory limits and emphasizes the role of institutional governing boards in the establishment of tuition. This authorizes the State Regents to establish resident tuition and mandatory fees at levels less than the average rate charged at public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference for research universities, and less than the average rate charged at peer institutions for regional universities and community colleges. In addition, it authorizes institutions to offer a guaranteed tuition rate, not to exceed 115 percent of the nonguaranteed tuition rate, to full-time resident students enrolling for the first time.

Further, the State Regents are authorized to establish academic services fees, not to exceed the cost of the actual services provided, and are required to report annually to the Governor and Legislative leadership the impact of changes to tuition and fees. It also stipulates that the State Regents will make a reasonable effort to increase need-based financial aid available to students proportionate to any increase in tuition.

--This page intentionally left blank --