

To: Patrick Phillips, Interim President and Professor of Biology
From: Jamie Moffitt, Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration and CFO, TFAB Co-Chair, and Kris Winter, Interim Vice President for Student Life, TFAB Co-Chair
Date: February 14, 2023
Re: Recommendations of the FY2023 Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB)
Cc: Janet Woodruff-Borden, Acting Provost and Executive Vice President

Executive Summary

The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) is making the following recommendations related to tuition and mandatory fees:

- ***Incoming Cohort of New Undergraduate Students (2023 Tuition Cohort):***
 - ***Residents:*** The TFAB recommends that the guaranteed tuition rate for the 2023 Tuition Cohort, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 4.00% higher than that of the 2022 Tuition Cohort and that, in total, administratively controlled mandatory fees, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 4.32% higher than that of the 2022 Tuition Cohort.
 - ***Non-residents:*** The TFAB recommends that the guaranteed tuition rate for the 2023 Tuition Cohort, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 3.80% higher than that of the 2022 Tuition Cohort and that, in total, administratively controlled mandatory fees, which will be locked for five years, be set at a rate that is 4.32% higher than that of the 2022 Tuition Cohort.

- ***Existing Cohorts of Undergraduate Students (2022 Tuition Cohort and prior):***

Tuition and administratively controlled mandatory fee rates for undergraduate students in the 2020, 2021, and 2022 Tuition Cohorts are guaranteed and will not change for five years after matriculation to the university. The program, as authorized by the Board of Trustees in March of 2020, also pre-set annual increases in tuition and administratively controlled mandatory fees at 3.0% for FY2024 for all current undergraduate students who matriculated prior to summer 2020.

- ***Graduate Students:***

The TFAB supports and includes for your consideration all of the proposed increases for graduate programs outlined herein. The proposals range from 0.0% to 5.0%.

Overview

This memo provides detailed information about the TFAB's recommendations and is organized around the following topics:

- Tuition and Fee Advisory Board Process
- E&G Fund Budget and Financial Information
- FY2024 Budget Assumptions
- Tuition Scenarios Considered
- Proposed Tuition Increase for Incoming 2023 Tuition Cohort of Undergraduate Students
- Proposed Graduate Tuition Rates
- Fee Increases for Administratively Controlled Mandatory Fees
- Matriculation Fee
- Clark Honors College Differential Tuition
- Other Costs of Education Reviewed
- Tuition and Fee Policy Book

Tuition and Fee Advisory Board Process

The FY2023 Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) included five students (one graduate student and four undergraduate students, including the Associated Students of the University of Oregon [ASUO] president and the ASUO finance director), faculty, deans, vice presidents, vice provosts, and administrative staff engaged in budgeting, business affairs, institutional research, and financial aid. A list of TFAB members is included at the end of this memo (Appendix A).¹

The TFAB met ten times between October 2022 and early February 2023. All meetings were open to the public and were held in person with the option for virtual participation upon request. Other students, faculty, and staff participated in TFAB meetings as guests throughout the fall and winter; a full list of guests is included at the end of this memo (Appendix B).

Fall 2022 meetings focused on the TFAB charge, historical and comparative information, the university budget, the impact of COVID-19 on institutional finances, mechanisms by which moneys are appropriated by the Legislative Assembly to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) for allocation to public universities and its relationship to tuition, the guaranteed tuition program, cost drivers, long-term budget projections, and the university's efforts to manage costs. The fall meetings also included a presentation on financial aid offered by the university, requested by TFAB members as it is an important component of understanding the cost of attendance at the university and the levels of student debt held by resident and non-resident students. The fall meetings were designed to help TFAB members understand institutional finances so that they could make an informed recommendation. Members who were unable to attend the regularly scheduled meetings were offered make-up sessions with staff to ensure members had access to necessary background information and training. All documents discussed during TFAB meetings were posted online for members of the committee and the public to review. Winter 2023 meetings covered proposals for changing administratively controlled mandatory fee rates such as the health services

¹ Due to scheduling issues, Divisional Dean for Social Sciences Philip Scher replaced Divisional Dean of Humanities Harry Wonham as TFAB representative from the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) in January 2023.

fee, technology fee, recreation center fee, and student union fee, as well as housing rates, proposed course and event fees, graduate tuition proposals, and tuition rates for the new cohort of undergraduate students. The TFAB also began planning for and incorporating feedback from the student forum on tuition, co-hosted with ASUO. The TFAB also spent time discussing the trends in domestic, international, and transfer student recruitment and enrollment, historical tuition increases for comparator AAU and Pac-12 schools, economic pressures regarding the labor market and inflation, and the financial challenges students and families face in paying for higher education.

In addition to the ten regular TFAB meetings, as mentioned above, the TFAB and ASUO co-hosted an in-person student forum on the tuition-setting process in mid-January. The forum included a presentation on anticipated cost drivers for the coming year, an overview of the guaranteed tuition program, and information on opportunities for engaging with the tuition-setting process. Following the presentation, attendees had the opportunity to participate in small-group discussions facilitated by TFAB members. The forum was well attended, with estimated attendance of 100 people. Feedback from students was collated and distributed to TFAB members for discussion at their subsequent meeting. A summary of the feedback themes from the student forum is included at the end of this memo in Appendix C. A second student forum, which you will host, is scheduled for Thursday, February 16.

The university's tuition website (<https://tuition.uoregon.edu/>) was updated throughout the 2022-23 TFAB process to ensure that all members of the university community were informed on the process and had easy access to the TFAB's deliberations, with the meeting schedule posted in advance. In addition to the schedule, the website included links to meeting agendas and all relevant documents and data that the TFAB considered during meetings. Summaries from each TFAB session were posted after each meeting. Finally, the website provided updated information such as historical tuition and fees, a description of the tuition-setting process, state appropriations, cost drivers, the university's budget, and budget and tuition information for Oregon public, Pac-12, and Association of American Universities (AAU) comparator schools.

E&G Fund Budget and Financial Information

Projections for the FY2023 Education and General (E&G) fund shared with the Board of Trustees in December 2022 forecast positive net revenue, with projected revenues anticipated to exceed projected expenditures by approximately \$8.4 million. The E&G budget covers the majority of the operations of the academic and non-auxiliary administrative functions of the university. Those positive projections are largely due to strong student enrollment in the fall 2022 entering cohort and reduced compensation costs attributable to hiring challenges due to the pandemic. The positive net revenue resulting from reduced compensation costs is a one-time savings that will be eliminated once staffing returns to pre-COVID levels.

During fall and winter meetings, the TFAB considered the anticipated FY2024 cost drivers (shown below), as well as projected student enrollment and various levels of estimated state appropriations.

For FY2024, the following major cost increases are projected in the E&G fund, in order to maintain current operations:

Cost Driver	Estimated FY2024 Cost Increase
Faculty, Staff, and Graduate Employee Salaries and Wages	\$11.9 million
Health Insurance Costs	\$2.2 million
Retirement Costs	\$1.9 million
Oregon Paid Leave	\$0.9 million
Blended OPE	\$4.0 million
Institutional Expenses	\$1.5 million
Strategic Investments	\$2.0 million
Total Projected Cost Increases	\$24.4 million

The \$24.4 million projected increase represents a 4.0% increase of the overall E&G fund budget. It is important to note that the increases to faculty, staff, and graduate employee salary and wages included in the cost drivers are based on existing and historical labor contracts, as well as previously announced salary increases for officers of administration.

FY2024 Budget Assumptions

Considering the current economic uncertainties facing the university, there are a number of factors that could affect next year’s E&G fund budget. Specifically, the following budget factors were considered when discussing scenarios and recommendations around tuition and fees:

- Forecast FY2023 E&G budget positive run rate \$8.4 million
- Projected FY2024 cost drivers \$24.4 million
- Forecast of Restaffing Costs (Year One) \$8.5 million
- Personnel and General Expense Inflation Variable

Fall 2023 enrollment of first-year students: Realizing that the university had an unexpectedly large incoming class during fall 2022, the TFAB spent a considerable amount of time discussing potential enrollment in the coming year. As with past years, assumptions about enrollment levels for the incoming first-year undergraduate class and the entering transfer class significantly impact the E&G fund. Enrollment levels at Oregon community colleges, which affect the pools of potential future transfer students, continue to be significantly below their recent levels. Similarly, college enrollment nationwide has declined during the pandemic. One final enrollment trend the university has experienced over the last ten years is a significant drop in international enrollment. The size of the incoming cohort will impact the UO’s financial position, however it is extremely difficult to predict the size of the incoming cohort this early in the enrollment cycle. Out of necessity, the TFAB considered a broad range of scenarios where first-year enrollment for various groups fluctuated from as low as 30% in some categories (e.g., non-resident international students who have been below target for many years) to 113% (resident students) of recruitment targets. Various scenarios were examined that included enrollment at levels below the fall 2023 targets, at fall 2023 targets, and at levels comparable with fall 2022. A full list of scenarios discussed is included below.

State appropriations: The level of state appropriation for the coming biennium is difficult to predict this early in the legislative process. The Governor released her recommended budget in early February and unfortunately, the Public University Support Fund (PUSF) was cut by 4.0% from the Department of Administrative Services' (DAS's) calculated Current Service Level (CSL). At this PUSF funding level, it was conservatively estimated that the university would see an approximate \$400,000 reduction in state allocation in FY2024. However, we are early in the legislative process, and it is unlikely that funding for higher education will be resolved prior to the end of session (early July). For this reason, the TFAB considered a variety of state appropriation funding scenarios ranging from a cut of \$400,000 to an increase of \$3.4 million. As the university's exact PUSF allocation depends not only on UO activity levels (enrollment and completions), but also the activity occurring at the other six public university campuses, it is difficult to precisely project FY2024 state appropriation levels, even with a given PUSF funding level. For this reason, the TFAB tuition recommendation took into account plausible state funding levels given current information.

Summer tuition revenue: Historically, the TFAB has been able to assume that summer tuition revenue would grow each year, contributing to overall incremental revenue streams. However, the significant drop in summer school enrollment over the last two years (summer 2021 and summer 2022) made such an assumption inadvisable. This year, most of the scenarios that the TFAB considered included no change to summer school tuition revenue (either up or down).

Inflation effects: During the fall, the TFAB discussed the high level of inflation experienced this past year and the impact that it might have on the institution's budget. Given that the cost driver analysis only includes costs in line with already announced and negotiated changes to faculty, staff, and graduate employee salary packages, and the fact that it does not include general Services and Supplies (S&S) inflation (the assumption being that units will cut S&S activity levels to cover inflation), there was much discussion about adding inflation factors to the scenarios discussed. For this reason, new variables were added to the TFAB calculator this year to enable TFAB members to better understand how various inflation assumptions for compensation costs and S&S costs would impact the FY2024 budget projections. The TFAB discussed the fact that over the time period that the TFAB has been meeting (October – February) inflation levels have been dropping. Most of the scenarios that the TFAB discussed included additional inflation beyond the 4.0% included in the basic cost drivers. The assumptions ranged from no additional inflation to an additional 2.0% for both personnel and S&S costs.

In addition to the budget and financial issues outlined above, TFAB members discussed other key issues related to tuition rates and fees. These included:

- (1) market conditions and the increasing costs of higher education, and
- (2) benefits of the guaranteed tuition program.

Market conditions and the increasing costs of higher education: TFAB members spent time in multiple meetings discussing the challenge of high resident and non-resident tuition rates for students. The rates were discussed in relation to comparator AAU public universities and Pac-12 schools. The TFAB noted that university tuition rates for continuing students and the 2020, 2021, and 2022 tuition cohorts are slightly higher than the average rates for AAU public universities and Pac-12 schools. In addition to placing a larger burden on students, high tuition rates could also create recruiting challenges for the institution, particularly if tuition rates are significantly higher than peer

institutions. It was noted that between FY2022 and FY2023 the average non-resident tuition rate for AAU public institutions grew by 3.7%.

The group spent a great deal of time discussing the cost drivers, which are projected to increase the E&G fund budget by 4.0% in FY2024. TFAB members discussed the major factors increasing the cost of higher education, including staffing, medical, and retirement expenses. TFAB members understood that costs need to be covered and that while state appropriations have improved in recent years, that funding is insufficient, particularly compared to state funding for comparator institutions. It was discussed that Oregon ranks 45th in the country in state funding per student to four-year universities, and that of all four-year universities in Oregon, the University of Oregon receives the lowest level of state funding per resident student. The TFAB noted that while the PathwayOregon program provides robust financial and advising support to low-income Oregonians, those students who do not qualify for the program face significant challenges. The group voiced concern that the persistent underfunding of four-year universities by the state is effectively restricting access to higher education and also hindering completion rates for low- and middle-income students.

Benefits of guaranteed tuition: Throughout discussions about tuition rates, TFAB members noted the benefits of the UO guaranteed tuition program, which offers incoming undergraduate students a fixed rate of tuition and administratively controlled mandatory fees that is guaranteed for five years. In the face of current inflationary market conditions, TFAB members discussed how the predictability of the guaranteed tuition program offers stability for students and families and protects the value of scholarships. It was also noted that the guaranteed tuition program transfers inflation risk to the university, and requires the TFAB to take into consideration the multi-year impact of this when setting future year tuition rates.

Tuition Scenarios Considered

Given all of these issues, the TFAB reviewed and discussed a broad range of tuition rate scenarios for new undergraduate students entering the UO. Under the guaranteed tuition program, rates will be fixed for five years for the incoming 2023 Tuition Cohort. In scenario discussions, the TFAB assumed the following three operational cost factors as constant:

- FY2023 projected E&G fund run rate: \$8.4 million;
- Cost drivers: \$24.4 million; and
- FY2024 projected restaffing costs: \$8.5 million.

The TFAB then considered differing assumptions for enrollment, inflation levels for personnel and Services and Supplies (S&S), levels of state appropriation, and tuition rates for resident and non-resident students.

TFAB members received the tuition calculator in advance of discussions so members could run their own scenarios with varying assumptions about tuition rates, enrollment, state appropriation, and inflation in preparation for discussions. Therefore, while a number of scenarios were considered as a group, individual TFAB members examined many other scenarios individually in preparation for the group discussions.

As a group, the TFAB considered the following scenarios:

Tuition Rates		% Target Enrollment			% Target Transfer Enrollment		Other Offsets			Net Run Rate
New students rate guaranteed for 5 years (% increase & resulting \$ cost per student credit hour)		Res	Non-resident	Int'l	Res Transfer	Non-Resident Transfer	% Inflation (Personnel and Services & Supplies)		New state appropriations	
Resident	Non-resident						P	S&S		
0% \$278.05	0% \$870.17	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$6.15M)
3.0% \$286.40	3.0% \$896.28	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$1.99M)
3.0% \$286.40	3.0% \$896.28	106	106	37	100	100	0.3	0.3	(\$0.4M)	(\$3.3M)
3.0% \$286.40	4.5% \$909.33	100	108	38	100	100	1	1	(\$0.4M)	(\$5.26M)
3.5% \$287.79	3.5% \$900.63	105	105	38	95	105	0	0	\$1.0M	(\$0.44M)
3.5% \$287.79	3.5% \$900.63	105	105	38	95	105	0	0	\$1.5M	\$0.62M
3.5% \$287.79	3.5% \$900.63	105	105	38	95	105	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$1.8M)
3.5% \$287.79	3.5% \$900.63	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$1.3M)
3.75% \$288.48	3.75% \$902.81	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$0.96M)
4.0% \$289.18	3.49% \$900.54	106	106	37	100	105	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$0.26M)
4.0% \$289.18	3.49% \$900.54	106	106	37	100	100	0.5	0.5	(\$0.4M)	(\$3.6M)
4.0% \$289.18	3.5% \$900.63	106	106	37	100	100	0.5	0.5	(\$0.4M)	(\$3.6M)
4.0% \$289.18	3.5% \$900.63	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$1.14M)
4.0% \$289.18	3.8% \$903.24	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$0.82M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.5M)	(\$0.61M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	105	105	38	95	105	0	0	\$1.0M	\$0.25M
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	105	105	50	98	110	1	1	(\$0.5M)	(\$4.8M)

Tuition Rates		% Target Enrollment			% Target Transfer Enrollment		Other Offsets			Net Run Rate
New students rate guaranteed for 5 years (% increase & resulting \$ cost per student credit hour)		Res	Non-resident	Int'l	Res Transfer	Non-Resident Transfer	% Inflation (Personnel and Services & Supplies)		New state appropriations	
Resident	Non-resident						P	S&S		
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	105	105	50	98	110	1	1	\$3.4M	(\$0.99M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	105	105	50	98	110	1	1	\$2.0M	(\$2.39M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	105	105	50	98	110	2	2	\$2.0M	(\$8.2M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	113	113	38	95	111	2	2	(\$0.4M)	(\$2.9M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	113	113	38	95	111	2	2	\$2.0M	(\$0.54M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	106	106	37	100	105	0.5	0.5	(\$0.4M)	(\$2.6M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	106	106	37	100	100	0.5	0.5	(\$0.4M)	(\$3.07M)
4.0% \$289.18	4.0% \$904.98	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$0.61M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	\$2.5M	\$2.61M
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	\$0M	\$0.11M
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	(\$0.5M)	(\$0.39M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	(\$2.0M)	(\$1.89M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	100	45	100	100	0	0	(\$2.0M)	(\$8.61M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	100	35	100	100	0	0	(\$2.0M)	(\$9.84M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	100	37	100	100	0	0	(\$2.0M)	(\$9.59M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	100	112	37	100	100	0	0	(\$2.0M)	\$1.30M
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	93	112	37	100	100	0	0	(\$2.0M)	(\$0.42M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	112	112	33	97	110	0	0	\$2.8M	\$9.2M

Tuition Rates		% Target Enrollment			% Target Transfer Enrollment		Other Offsets		Net Run Rate	
New students rate guaranteed for 5 years (% increase & resulting \$ cost per student credit hour)		Res	Non-resident	Int'l	Res Transfer	Non-Resident Transfer	% Inflation (Personnel and Services & Supplies)			New state appropriations
Resident	Non-resident						P	S&S		
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	112	112	33	97	110	0	0	(\$0.4M)	\$6.02M
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	112	112	33	97	110	0	0	\$2.0M	\$8.4M
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	112	112	33	97	110	0	0	\$3.0M	\$9.42M
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	112	112	38	93	110	0	0	\$3.0M	\$9.7M
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	95	95	30	93	110	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$14.28M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	95	95	37	93	95	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$14.76M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	95	95	37	100	100	0	0	(\$0.4M)	(\$13.76M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	95	95	37	100	100	1	1	(\$0.4M)	(\$19.58M)
4.5% \$290.57	3.0% \$896.28	105	105	38	95	105	0	0	\$1.0M	(\$0.65M)
4.5% \$290.57	4.5% \$909.33	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	\$0.08M
5.0% \$291.96	5.0% \$913.68	105	105	38	95	111	0	0	(\$0.4M)	\$0.77M
5.0% \$291.96	5.0% \$913.68	95	95	37	100	100	1	1	(\$0.4M)	(\$17.49M)
5.0% \$291.96	5.0% \$913.68	95	95	100	100	100	1	1	(\$0.4M)	(\$9.63M)
5.0% \$291.96	5.0% \$913.68	105	105	37	105	105	1	1	(\$0.4M)	(\$4.91M)
5.0% \$291.96	5.0% \$913.68	106	106	37	100	105	1	1	(\$0.4M)	(\$4.14M)
5.0% \$291.96	5.0% \$913.68	106	106	37	100	105	0.5	0.5	(\$0.4M)	(\$1.23M)
14.0% \$316.98	14.0% \$992.00	95	95	37	100	100	1	1	(\$0.4M)	(\$6.09M)

Proposed Tuition Increase for Incoming 2023 Tuition Cohort of Undergraduate Students

The TFAB recommends the following guaranteed tuition rates for the 2023 Tuition Cohort of undergraduate students:

- **Resident tuition:** The TFAB recommends the guaranteed resident rate for the 2023 Tuition Cohort be set at \$289.18 per student credit hour (4.0% above the 2022 Tuition Cohort rate). This tuition rate is guaranteed for five years and will not increase during that time. Typical annual full-time tuition (45 credit hours per year) for new resident undergraduates will be locked at \$13,013.10 per academic year.
- **Non-resident tuition:** The TFAB recommends the guaranteed non-resident rate for the 2023 Tuition Cohort be set at \$903.24 per student credit hour (3.8% above the 2022 Tuition Cohort rate). This tuition rate is guaranteed for five years and will not increase during that time. Typical annual full-time tuition (45 credit hours per year) for new non-resident undergraduates will be \$40,645.80 per academic year.

The TFAB considered a broad range of scenarios and factors when discussing these proposals, including risks associated with actual fall enrollment, state appropriation, and inflationary pressures on the budget and felt that the proposed rate increases would appropriately address these risk factors. One of the most critical factors considered was the fact that the identified cost drivers alone were expected to increase the E&G fund expenses by 4.0% in FY2024. This factor played a large part in the decision to propose increasing resident tuition rates for the incoming undergraduate cohort by 4.0%. The group discussed increasing non-resident tuition rates by an equivalent percentage, but ultimately proposed a slightly lower increase of 3.8% for these rates in recognition of the fact that non-resident students are already subsidizing the education of resident students, as well as concern that non-resident rates must remain competitive with peer institutions.

Proposed Graduate Tuition Rates

Deans provided recommendations for graduate tuition rates for FY2024 in their respective colleges, based on market rates and pricing considerations relevant to their specific degrees and budget situations. The graduate tuition rates were reviewed and discussed by the TFAB during multiple meetings in winter term. This year, the TFAB also considered the history of graduate tuition increases from 2019-20 through the proposed tuition increases for 2023-24.

There are approximately 70 separate tuition rates for UO graduate programs. With the exception of programs in the School of Law (Law) and one program in the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS), proposed graduate tuition rates range from no increase to 4.0%. The TFAB decided that as FY2024 cost drivers for the university are projected at 4.0%, and there was only one CAS program (a fairly new Master's in Economics) that proposed fees above this level (5.0%), further discussion with CAS was not warranted. The TFAB held a separate session with the dean of Law to discuss proposed FY2024 tuition rates as all law programs proposed a 5.0% increase. A summary of the proposed graduate program tuition rates is included at the end of this memo (Appendix D).

School of Law

Law is proposing 5.0% increases for resident and non-resident students in each of its graduate programs: Juris Doctorate (JD), Master of Laws (LLM), and Conflict and Dispute Resolution Master's. Dean Burke explained, during an extensive discussion with TFAB, that the current tuition revenue of the law school does not cover its fully budgeted expenses. The law school is projected to bring in enough revenue this year to cover current expenses; however, this is only possible due to significant cost savings from one-time staffing vacancies. Dean Burke outlined three key investment areas for the coming year: robust scholarships, student support and wellness resources, and faculty expertise in business law, environmental law, and Indian law. Dean Burke shared Law's successful efforts to achieve a balanced budget while continuing to provide a high-quality legal education at competitive tuition rates. The TFAB was generally supportive of the proposed increases by Law. One guest to the TFAB expressed the opinion that the law school should pursue a lower tuition/lower scholarship model.

Other discussions with graduate school programs

The TFAB invited representatives from the Ballmer Institute, College of Education, and Lundquist College of Business to discuss proposed new programs or significant adjustments to current programs for graduate students. The Ballmer Institute presented an overview of the institute's proposed new distance-delivered graduate microcredential program, sharing information on pricing considerations and efforts to keep the costs aligned with current UO offerings. The College of Education discussed a new partnership with the Coalition of Oregon School Administrators (COSA). This new program plans to enroll more than 350 students who are currently enrolled in the COSA – Concordia University Chicago (CUC) program who will complete their degrees/licensure at the UO. Finally, representatives from the Lundquist College of Business shared proposed plans to change the tuition rate and structure for Master of Business Administration (MBA) students who choose to pursue a concurrent Master of Science in Finance (MSF) degree. The TFAB learned that under the current tuition assessment model for dual degree students, MBA students who pursue an MSF degree are essentially not charged for the costs of the second degree, so those costs are subsidized by tuition revenue collected from other students. Starting in summer 2023, the college proposes that MBA students who choose to pursue a concurrent MSF degree be charged 50% of the standard tuition for an MSF in addition to their MBA tuition. This is in line with the incremental credits required to complete the MSF. Current students already enrolled in the dual degree program would not see any changes to their current tuition rates.

The TFAB recommends that all proposed graduate and Law tuition and fee recommendations be adopted.

Fee Increases for Administratively Controlled Mandatory Fees

The TFAB reviewed proposals for administratively controlled mandatory fees (all mandatory fees except the Incidental Fee, which is reviewed through an ASUO process). Administratively controlled mandatory fees are part of the guaranteed tuition program, which means rates set for the incoming 2023 Tuition Cohort of undergraduate students will be locked for five years. Administratively controlled mandatory fee rates paid by current first-, second-, and third-year students are already locked for five years and will not change. Administratively controlled mandatory fees charged to undergraduate students who enrolled at the university prior to the summer of 2020 are guaranteed to increase, in total, by 3.0% in FY2024.

The TFAB considered FY2024 rates for the following groups of students:

- incoming cohort of undergraduate students (2023 Tuition Cohort),
- continuing undergraduate students (those who started at the university prior to the summer of 2020),² and
- graduate students.

Each unit proposing increases to administratively controlled mandatory fees presented their increases to the TFAB, which gave members the opportunity to ask questions and discuss each proposal in depth. TFAB members were generally supportive of the proposed fee increases, understanding that the same cost drivers faced by the E&G fund are also being faced by units funded by administratively controlled mandatory fees. TFAB members also recognized the importance of investing in technology infrastructure, health services, recreation, and student union services. Proposals emphasized efforts to keep fee increases as low as possible in each area of service, but TFAB members recognized that increasing cost drivers (projected at 4.0%) need to be addressed. The fees for the new, incoming undergraduate students (2023 Tuition Cohort) will be locked for five years under the guaranteed tuition program.

Below is a brief summary of key issues noted about each proposal.

Building Fee: No increase

Health Service Fee: The proposed increase varies by student group.

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 3.96% (\$9.75 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years
- Continuing undergraduates who started before summer 2020: 3.17% (\$7.75 per term)
- Graduate students: 2.96% (\$7.25 per term)

The TFAB learned that despite attempts to avoid fee increases, University Health Services needs to increase mental health services in response to growing needs among students. The proposed increases also reflect the necessity of recruiting and retaining quality health care professionals in the current labor market.

Recreation Center Fee: The proposed increase varies by student group.

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 3.97% (\$5.50 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years
- Continuing undergraduates who started before summer 2020: 3.28% (\$4.00 per term)
- Graduate students: 3.01% (\$3.75 per term)

The proposed Recreation Center fee increases aim to cover the same cost drivers faced by the rest of the university. In addition, the increases help to cover costs in the face of unpredictable revenue from youth camp and community memberships, both of which declined during the pandemic but have been recovering.

² As part of the guaranteed tuition program for undergraduate students who started prior to the summer of 2020, the annual total increase in administratively controlled mandatory fees was locked at 3.0% per year. The TFAB reviews how the 3.0% is allocated between fees each year.

Student Union Fee: The proposed increase varies by student group.

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 4.02% (\$9.25 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years
- Continuing undergraduates: 3.03% (\$2.50 per term)
- Graduate students: 2.99% (\$6.75 per term)

The proposed increases to the Student Union Fee will help to cover increasing labor and operational costs, and partially offset revenue (childcare services, retail revenue, and space rental) not yet back to pre-COVID levels.

Last July, the Mills International Center became a part of the Division of Student Life, under the Erb Memorial Union. Because the Mills International Center was previously funded by the Incidental Fee but will be transitioned away from that model, funding will need to be converted to the Union Fee. The summary table of proposed rates for mandatory fees for FY2024 (below) incorporates this conversion.

Technology Fee: The proposed increase varies by student group.

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 11.79% (\$6.25 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years
- Continuing undergraduates who started before summer 2020: 3.77% (\$2.00 per term)
- Graduate students: 11.79% (\$6.25 per term)

The increase is necessary because for multiple years the Technology Fee was not increased at all, despite rising costs. This increase puts it in line with 3.00% compounding increases since its inception. This increase will help to augment inflationary pressure for both hardware and software, supply chain issues, and increased use of and dependency on technology at the university.

Summary:

- Incoming undergraduate cohort: 4.32% (\$30.75 per term) – this rate will be locked for five years
- Continuing undergraduates who started before summer 2020: 2.97% (\$16.25 per term)
- Graduate students: 3.46% (\$24.00 per term)

For the incoming cohort, the fee rate will be locked for five years as part of the guaranteed tuition program. Current first-, second-, and third-year students will see no increase to administratively controlled mandatory fees.

The following is a summary of proposed rates for mandatory fees for FY2024:

Administratively Controlled Mandatory Fees	All Graduate Students				Undergraduate Students Who Started Before Summer 2020			New, Incoming Undergraduate Students (2023 Cohort) Locked Fees				
	2022 Tuition Cohort		2023 Tuition Cohort		2022 Tuition Cohort		2023 Tuition Cohort		2022 Tuition Cohort		2023 Tuition Cohort	
	FY2023 Fee	Adjusted Fee Rate FY2023	FY2024 Fee	% Increase	FY2023 Fee	FY2024 Fee	% Increase	FY2023 Fee	Adjusted Fee Rate FY2023	FY2024 Fee	% Increase	
Building Fee	\$ 45.00	-	\$ 45.00	0.00%	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00	0.00%	\$ 45.00	-	\$ 45.00	0.00%	
Health Service Fee	\$ 244.75	-	\$ 252.00	2.96%	\$ 244.75	\$ 252.50	3.17%	\$ 246.00	-	\$ 255.75	3.96%	
Rec Center Fee	\$ 124.75	-	\$ 128.50	3.01%	\$ 122.00	\$ 126.00	3.28%	\$ 138.50	-	\$ 144.00	3.97%	
Student Union Fee	\$ 220.50	\$ 226.00	\$ 232.75	2.99%	\$ 82.50	\$ 85.00	3.03%	\$ 224.50	\$ 230.00	\$ 239.25	4.02%	
Tech Fee	\$ 53.00	-	\$ 59.25	11.79%	\$ 53.00	\$ 55.00	3.77%	\$ 53.00	-	\$ 59.25	11.79%	
Total ACMF	\$ 688.00	\$ 693.50	\$ 717.50	3.46%	\$ 547.25	\$ 563.50	2.97%	\$ 707.00	\$ 712.50	\$ 743.25	4.32%	
<i>Incidental Fee</i>	\$ 140.25	\$ 134.75	\$ 141.50	5.01%	\$ 274.25	\$ 281.00	2.46%	\$ 140.25	\$ 134.75	\$ 141.50	5.01%	
All Mandatory Fees	\$ 828.25	\$ 828.25	\$ 859.00	3.71%	\$ 821.50	\$ 844.50	2.80%	\$ 847.25	\$ 847.25	\$ 884.75	4.43%	

Incidental Fee: The Incidental Fee (I-Fee) proposal is developed by the ASUO and does not run through the TFAB review process.³

Matriculation Fee

The matriculation fee is a one-time assessment that was developed to reduce the large number of enrollment-related fees charged to a student. The fees are also used to support academic programming for Freshman Interest Groups and other learning communities. This fee, which is paid by all new students, is traditionally increased each year at the same rate as the increase to undergraduate resident tuition. We are recommending that the institution continue this practice in FY2024. The incoming 2023 Tuition Cohort matriculation fee, if increased at 4.0%, will increase from \$490.70 for the previous tuition cohort to \$510.33 for the incoming 2023 Tuition Cohort. Students only pay the matriculation fee once, in their first term.

Clark Honors College Differential Tuition

As with the matriculation fee, the differential tuition paid by Clark Honors College students is traditionally increased at the same rate as the increase to undergraduate resident tuition. For the 2023 Tuition Cohort, the Clark Honors College is instead recommending a 0.25% increase from the 2022 cohort rate. This would result in a tuition charge of \$1,010.09 per term for new, incoming students. The college is recommending a low increase to the rate this year to keep the differential tuition as low as possible, given the pricing of differential tuition at other honors colleges across the country. As the Honors College differential tuition is part of the guaranteed tuition program, the rate charged to the entering cohort of students will be locked for five years.

³ The ASUO recommendation for FY2024 is a 5% or \$6.75 increase over the revised I-Fee calculation of \$134.75. The revised I-Fee calculation removes funding associated with the Mills International Center, which was moved to the Student Union Fee.

Other Costs of Education Reviewed

The TFAB reviewed major changes to proposed course fees and certain other fees that directly impact students (e.g., event fees), as well as projections on housing costs for FY2024. The group discussed specific course fees where questions arose; this feedback will be incorporated into the Special Fees, Fines, and Penalties process for consideration.

University Housing presented information to the TFAB on proposed room and board rates for FY2024, including a summary of percentage increases across all types of room and board options. Housing rate increases vary by room type and meal plan, but the overall average increase is about 4.0%. The TFAB discussed the record number of students in housing facilities, increased food costs over the past year, and the record number of students requesting to remain in residence halls. The group also explored how Housing is working to keep dining costs low to help address food insecurity among students in residence halls. The TFAB discussed increasing market costs for housing and concerns for housing affordability, particularly for low-income students. A group of student employees, including Resident Assistants (RAs) and dining employees, provided the TFAB with documentation supporting the proposed Housing increase, arguing that the proposal includes an essential raise for RAs and student employees in the coming year.

Tuition and Fee Policy Book

The TFAB reviewed proposed minor changes to the tuition and fee policy book. TFAB members reviewed the entire document and had an opportunity to provide suggested edits and comments.

Appendix A: Members of the 2022–23 Tuition and Fee Advisory Board

Ben Young	Associate Professor of Mathematics
Brad Morin	ASUO Executive Finance Director; undergraduate student
Brian Fox	Associate Vice President, Budget, Financial Analysis, and Data Analytics
Cass Moseley	Vice Provost for Academic Operations and Strategy
Erick Njue	Graduate student
Grant Schoonover	Assistant Vice Provost Undergraduate Education and Student Success, and Director, PathwayOregon and Tutoring and Academic Engagement Center
Heather Kingsley	Registration Specialist, Office of the Registrar
Jamie Moffitt	Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration & CFO; co-chair
Jim Brooks	Senior Associate Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management and Director, Student Financial Aid and Scholarships
JP Monroe	Director of Institutional Research
Kathie Stanley	Associate Vice President and Chief of Staff, Division of Student Life
Kris Winter	Interim Vice President for Student Life; co-chair
Krista Borg	Director of Student Financial Services, Business Affairs
Laura Lee McIntyre	Interim Dean of the College of Education, Castle-McIntosh-Knight Professor, and professor and co-director of the school psychology program in the Department of Special Education and Clinical Sciences
Lauryn Lilly	Undergraduate student
Luda Isakharov	ASUO President; undergraduate student
Marian Mumin	ASUO Elections Board Member, Undergraduate student
Philip Scher*	Divisional Dean for Social Sciences; Director of the Latin American Studies Program; and Professor of Anthropology and Folklore
Renée Dorjahn	Associate Dean of Finance & Administration, Clark Honors College and Assistant Vice Provost for Budget and Strategy, Office of the Provost
Robin Clement	Master of Accounting Director, University Senate Budget Committee member, Lecturer of Accounting, and Academic Director of the Master of Sports Product Management program

** Due to scheduling issues, Divisional Dean for Social Sciences Philip Scher replaced Divisional Dean of Humanities Harry Wonham as TFAB representative from the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) in January 2023.*

Appendix B: Guests at TFAB meetings, October 2022–February 2023

Abhijit Pandit	Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Angela Davis	Jack O. Rickli Professor of Business in the School of Accounting and Senior Associate Dean of Academic Programs, Lundquist College of Business
Angie Peatow	Director of Budget and Financial Administration, Student Services and Enrollment Management
Anna Schmidt-McKenzie	Associate Vice President and Chief of Staff, Student Services and Enrollment Management
Brady Nittmann	Director of Academic Budget and Analysis
Bruce Blonigen	Edward Maletis Dean of the Lundquist College of Business
Chris Krabel	Associate Dean, Finance and Operations, College of Education
Debra Beck	Assistant Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management, and Executive Director, University Health Services
Deborah Butler	Associate Vice President for Campus Services and Chief of Staff
Donna Sutton Chittenden	Program Manager and Fee Book Administrator, Budget and Resource Planning
Ellen Grant	Associate Director for Human Resources and Administrative Services, Erb Memorial Union (EMU)
Jared Barlow	Executive Director of Admissions, Lundquist College of Business
Jen Flores	Business Operations Manager, Ballmer Institute
Jesse Nelson	Assistant Vice Provost for Advising and Accessibility
Jessi Steward	Senior Associate Director of Programs, Erb Memorial Union (EMU)
Jim Murez	Executive Communications Manager, UO Communications
Julie Wren	Associate Director, Ballmer Institute
Laurie Woodward	Director, Erb Memorial Union (EMU)
Lucien Lasocki	Secretary of Student Organization Administration, ASUO
Lynn Nester	Director, Department of Physical Education and Recreation
Marcilynn Burke	Dean, Dave Frohnmayer Chair in Leadership and Law, School of Law

Appendix B: Guests at TFAB meetings, October 2022–February 2023 (continued)

Michael Griffel	Associate Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management, and Director, University Housing
Molly Blancett	Media Relations Manager, UO Communications
Randy Kamphaus	Acting Executive Director, Ballmer Institute
Ray Sykes	Associate Dean for Finance and Operations, School of Law
Rick Haught	Associate Director of Operations, Erb Memorial Union (EMU)
Roger Thompson	Vice President for Student Services and Enrollment Management
Sam Schwartz	Graduate student
Sorin Dragoiu	Director of Financial Services, Division of Student Life
Stuart Laing	Director of Budget Operations, Budget and Resource Planning

Appendix C: Summary of feedback received during ASUO-TFAB Student Tuition Forum, January 2023

Overview

The January 17, 2023 Student Tuition Forum, co-hosted by ASUO and the TFAB, was attended in person by an estimated 75 students and 25 staff. Most students stayed for the entire 90 minutes of the forum, which included a budget briefing by Jamie Moffitt, senior vice president for finance and administration and chief financial officer. Members of the TFAB and senior staff facilitated small-group table discussions; extensive notes were compiled for discussion at a subsequent TFAB meeting. A short summary of this discussion is included below, excerpted from the January 20, 2023 TFAB meeting summary, available online.

TFAB members shared student input on the need for increased support for low-income out-of-state students, the increasing cost of attendance for out-of-state students, and student assessments of the overall value of their UO education. Other topics noted by TFAB members included the importance of students understanding the cost of education, challenges recruiting and retaining advisors, issues with class availability for freshmen, and the context around UO-non-participation in the Western University Exchange (WUE). The group also discussed ways to engage low-income students for their input on the tuition-setting process, the increasing costs of housing and dining, lack of scholarship support for transfer students, and the current reach of the PathwayOregon program.

A summary of the key comments and questions raised by student forum participants is included below.

Key Comments

- UO budget: Participants noted the importance of understanding the elements of the UO budget and a desire to know more about funding available for UO students.
- State funding: Students discussed the importance of state funding and implications of state underinvestment on tuition rates for resident and non-resident students.
- Support for students: Participants expressed the need for increased supports to undocumented students and out-of-state students, particularly scholarships. Students emphasized the economic struggles resident and non-resident students face trying to afford tuition, fees, and living costs. Other students emphasized the need to prioritize community college transfers.
- Tuition difference: Out-of-state students expressed concerns regarding the large tuition difference for non-resident students compared with resident students.
- Diversity: There was a call for increased efforts in recruitment and support for students from different backgrounds and experiences to strengthen the overall university student body.
- Guaranteed tuition: Students appreciate the stability offered by the guaranteed tuition system but worry about the potential adverse impact on the UO budget.
- Housing: Participants noted that housing costs are increasing, to the point of being prohibitively expensive. They shared that it is very challenging to find enough work to cover these costs while maintaining a full course load and focusing on school.
- Service challenges: There were a number of comments from students who feel that, while fees are going up for each new tuition cohort, the services that students need are not being provided. Students listed challenges accessing mental health services, advising, the Accessible Education Center, parking close to campus, and issues signing up for classes.

Key Comments (continued)

- Student input: Some participants expressed skepticism about the impact of their input at the forum and throughout the tuition-setting process. Students also urged the UO to ensure that low-income students and a wide range of student groups were included in the process.

Key Questions

- WUE: Multiple students had questions about the Western Undergraduate Exchange and tuition.
- State appropriations: Students wanted to know how to engage in advocating for state funding.
- Guaranteed tuition: Participants wanted details about how the program affects different student groups, including transfers and international students. People were also worried that the program creates too much risk for the university in an inflationary economy.
- Online education: People had questions about the pricing structure for online classes.
- PathwayOregon: Participants wondered whether the program is being used properly as a recruitment tool in high schools to motivate students to achieve the needed 3.5 GPA. Other students were interested in whether there is a similar program for out-of-state students.
- Housing costs: Students wanted to know whether the TFAB influences UO Housing costs.

The ASUO-TFAB student forum was hosted in the second week of winter term so that TFAB members could take the student feedback into account throughout winter term meetings and the tuition-setting process.

Appendix D: 2023-24 Academic Year Graduate Tuition Increase Proposals

	ACADEMIC YEAR			ACADEMIC YEAR			
	2022-23	2023-24	Tuition Pct	2022-23	2023-24	Tuition Pct	
	Tuition	Tuition	Increase	Tuition	Tuition	Increase	
Annual tuition at the plateau rate							
COLLEGE OF DESIGN				COLLEGE OF EDUCATION			
<i>Architecture & Interior Architecture</i>				<i>Base</i>			
Resident	23,847.00	23,847.00	0.0%	Resident	19,485.00	20,079.00	3.0%
Nonresident	34,848.00	34,848.00	0.0%	Nonresident	27,990.00	28,827.00	3.0%
<i>Landscape Architecture</i>				<i>Supervision</i>			
Resident	19,248.00	19,248.00	0.0%	Resident	21,000.00	21,621.00	3.0%
Nonresident	30,849.00	30,849.00	0.0%	Nonresident	29,505.00	30,396.00	3.0%
<i>Historic Preservation</i>				<i>Clinical</i>			
Resident	18,099.00	18,612.00	2.8%	Resident	22,911.00	23,613.00	3.1%
Nonresident	29,850.00	30,741.00	3.0%	Nonresident	31,308.00	32,253.00	3.0%
<i>Art</i>				<i>DEd</i>			
Resident	17,403.00	17,862.00	2.6%	Resident	19,485.00	20,079.00	3.0%
Nonresident	19,023.00	19,536.00	2.7%	Nonresident	27,990.00	28,827.00	3.0%
<i>Sports Product Design¹</i>				<i>Doctorate of Education (COSA)²</i>			
Resident	35,313.00	35,313.00	0.0%	Resident		18,765.00	-na-
Nonresident	35,313.00	35,313.00	0.0%	Nonresident		18,765.00	-na-
<i>Planning, Public Policy, & Management</i>				<i>Principal and Professional Licensure (COSA)²</i>			
Resident	19,047.00	19,398.00	1.8%	Resident		12,825.00	-na-
Nonresident	30,120.00	30,714.00	2.0%	Nonresident		12,825.00	-na-
<i>History of Art and Architecture</i>				<i>Education Specialist (COSA)²</i>			
Resident	17,346.00	17,832.00	2.8%	Resident		14,175.00	-na-
Nonresident	27,417.00	28,200.00	2.9%	Nonresident		14,175.00	-na-
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES				SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION			
<i>MA/PhD</i>				<i>MA/PhD</i>			
Resident	16,011.00	16,659.00	4.0%	Resident	16,821.00	17,334.00	3.0%
Nonresident	28,971.00	30,132.00	4.0%	Nonresident	26,433.00	27,216.00	3.0%
<i>CAS Electrochemistry Masters Internship (EMIP)</i>				<i>Strategic Communication</i>			
Resident	15,984.00	16,173.00	1.2%	Resident	18,630.00	19,197.00	3.0%
Nonresident	15,984.00	16,173.00	1.2%	Nonresident	25,677.00	26,460.00	3.0%
<i>CAS Psychology Online</i>				<i>Multimedia</i>			
Resident	15,363.00	15,984.00	4.0%	Resident	18,738.00	19,305.00	3.0%
Nonresident	15,363.00	15,984.00	4.0%	Nonresident	25,785.00	26,568.00	3.0%
<i>CAS Economics MA</i>				<i>Advertising and Brand Management</i>			
Resident	17,280.00	18,144.00	5.0%	Resident	16,821.00	17,334.00	3.0%
Nonresident	28,971.00	30,132.00	4.0%	Nonresident	26,433.00	27,216.00	3.0%
				<i>Immersive Media and Communication (ONLINE)</i>			
				Resident		18,900.00	-na-
				Nonresident		18,900.00	-na-

Appendix D: 2023-24 Academic Year Graduate Tuition Increase Proposals (continued)

SCHOOL OF LAW					SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DANCE					
<i>JD</i>					<i>MA/PhD</i>					
Resident	41,598.00	43,686.00	5.0%	Resident	15,024.00	15,552.00	3.5%			
Nonresident	52,380.00	55,008.00	5.0%	Nonresident	25,416.00	26,310.00	3.5%			
<i>LLM</i>					KNIGHT CAMPUS					
Resident	50,724.00	53,262.00	5.0%	<i>Industrial Internship Program</i> ⁷						
Nonresident	50,724.00	53,262.00	5.0%	Resident	21,312.00	21,600.00	1.4%			
<i>CRES</i>					Nonresident	21,312.00	21,600.00	1.4%		
Resident	24,759.00	26,001.00	5.0%	<i>Bioengineering</i>						
Nonresident	33,426.00	35,100.00	5.0%	Resident	16,362.00	16,362.00	0.0%			
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS					Nonresident	29,322.00	29,322.00	0.0%		
<i>PhD</i>					BALLMER INSTITUTE					
Resident	14,364.00	14,364.00	0.0%	<i>Graduate Microcredential (Ballmer Institute, Distance Delivered)</i>						
Nonresident	24,057.00	24,057.00	0.0%	Resident		16,497.00	-na-			
<i>MBA</i>					Nonresident		16,497.00	-na-		
Resident	31,107.96	32,025.00	2.9%	<i>Notes:</i>						
Nonresident	43,347.96	44,620.00	2.9%	(1) Students in Sports Product Design pay Portland-based fees.						
<i>Accounting</i>					(2) Rates associated with College of Education's COSA program.					
Resident	19,917.00	20,515.00	3.0%	(3) The cost reported in the table for the Master's in Finance is for three terms of a four-term program.						
Nonresident	27,627.00	28,456.00	3.0%	(4) LCB offers two options for completing the MBA and MSF degrees. In Option 1, students pursue both degrees when they matriculate. Option 2 is designed for students who want to add the MSF when they complete the MBA. Annual cost Option 2: \$44,817 (resident) and \$61,392 (nonresident).						
<i>Masters of Finance</i> ³					(5) The cost reported in the table for the Executive MBA is for three terms of a six-term program. Students in the program pay Portland-based fees.					
Resident	24,840.00	25,585.00	3.0%	(6) The cost reported in the table for the Sports Product Management is for three terms of a five-term program and Sports Product Management (ONLINE) is for three terms of a eight-term program. Students in the program pay Portland-based fees.						
Nonresident	32,565.00	33,542.00	3.0%	(7) Costs calculated at 12 credit hours. During the academic year, IIP students pay off-campus fees.						
<i>MBA / MSF Concurrent (option 1)</i> ⁴					<i>Source:</i> UO Office of Institutional Research.					
Resident		34,761.00	-na-	For additional information, please contact J.P. Monroe (jpmunroe@uoregon.edu) at 541-346-2085.						
Nonresident		47,844.00	-na-							
<i>Oregon Executive MBA</i> ⁵										
Resident	40,500.00	40,500.00	0.0%							
Nonresident	40,500.00	40,500.00	0.0%							
<i>Sports Product Management</i> ⁶										
Resident	46,800.00	48,204.00	3.0%							
Nonresident	46,800.00	48,204.00	3.0%							
<i>Sports Product Management (ONLINE)</i>										
Resident	33,426.00	34,429.00	3.0%							
Nonresident	33,426.00	34,428.00	3.0%							