

SECTION I: TUITION AND FEE PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

Describe the consultative process used to develop the tuition and fee proposal. Include information on advisory committee meetings and public hearings held on campus to discuss the tuition plan. Provide the names and affiliations of tuition advisory committee members.

At UT Tyler, we wanted to ensure that our process was appropriately consultative, open, and transparent. We engaged the standard mechanisms, including creation of a Tuition Advisory Committee and a public hearing in front of the full Student Government Association. As befits the focus on personal service that reflects positively on the nature and size of our institution, however, it is important to note that we went beyond those formal mechanisms and engaged our student body and their parents in a high level of informal dialogue. The president and vice-presidents have all enjoyed multiple opportunities to sit with students and parents and discuss these issues. Sometimes, System processes that are “one size fits all” can overlook the unique characteristics or attributes that a “niche” university like ours has to offer. Constant, informal interaction with students, their parents, and our community is one of the attributes of UT Tyler.

As part of this process our Tuition Advisory Committee was formed:

Eva Burnett, Budget Analyst

Candice Lindsey, Associate Dean for Enrollment Management and Financial Aid

Sherry Powell, Director of Student Business Services

Jeffery Mountain, Faculty Senate President-elect

William Geiger, Dean of the College of Education and Psychology

Austin O’Kelly, President of the Student Government Association

Duy-Anh Doan, Vice President of the Student Government Association

Brandon Swilley, Treasurer of the Student Government Association

Rachel Marlowe, Campus Activities Board member, Homecoming Queen

Amanda Williams, Campus Activities Board member, Panhellenic Woman of the Year

Gregg Lassen, Vice President for Business Affairs

In addition, the VP of Business Affairs met with Anthony Croff, the editor of our student newspaper, to ensure that he was fully informed of the issues. Given the guidance from Executive Vice Chancellor Prior on November 15, we worked with the newspaper to keep the story out of publication until a later date.

Without adequate context, a predictable answer is derived from asking consumers of a service about price. The reaction from students and the community initially was that we should keep prices low. However, in our interactions a valuable dialogue was established whereby some level of improved understanding of our situation was achieved. Like other regional public higher education institutions, UT Tyler has to overcome some misleading information in the media about the cost of education. In our case, it is not true that the cost of education is rising dramatically – in fact, it has not risen at all. Recent articles like the one from Justin Pope, the Associated Press Education Writer, covering the College

Board's annual survey of college costs include language which leads to erroneous understanding by our constituency: "The five years have seen prices rise 31 percent above and beyond the general inflation rate for other goods and services – the worst record on college prices of any five-year period covered by the survey dating back 30 years."

There is an important distinction between the cost of education and the price to the student/parent. While it is true that the price to the student/parent has been increasing at rates exceeding inflation, it is not true that operating costs have done so. The primary driver of UT Tyler tuition and fee increases has been the need to replace revenues rather than generate new revenues. Declining state support for our operations, as measured on a per student basis, overwhelmed the increases in revenues from students during this decade. Of course, the funding model for public higher education is very complex and there are multiple variables, including enrollment growth, campus mission enhancements, labor costs, utility costs, construction projects, private fund-raising efforts, athletics, policy considerations, financial aid, and more that confuse the basic issues. In our effort to be consultative, open, and transparent with our constituents, we developed a simplifying example which demonstrates the primary factor affecting tuition.

The simplified funding example considers the cost of education on a per student basis and focuses on the two primary sources of revenue, state support and tuition and fees:

Total cost per student = \$100.

That cost is supported by two revenue streams: state =\$75 and students =\$25.

If state funding declines by 10%, that requires a 30% increase in tuition and fees WITHOUT ANY increase in the cost of education.

In this example, state support drops \$7.50 from \$75.00 to \$67.50, and tuition and fees must increase that \$7.50 just to stay even at \$100.00. On the smaller base of \$25.00, that increase to \$32.50 is reflected as a 30% increase. So, the PRICE to the students has increased (dramatically) while the COST of education has remained the same.

Further, in this example the cost has not kept up with inflation. \$100 in 2000 is equivalent to \$120 today. If one were to make up that \$20 all from the tuition revenue stream, the \$25 has to increase by more than DOUBLE to \$52.50.

For many regional universities, this is analogous to the experience of this decade. Our actual calculations are attached. It has been an interesting experience sharing this example and our actual experience with students, their parents, and community leaders. Perhaps surprisingly, many people appreciate the explanation and seem to shrug off the price – their understanding reinforced that tuition is, in fact, subsidized, and that what we are experiencing is a diminished subsidy, not a new cost. The response then of our constituencies has been to ask us how best to impact the level of state support for public higher education. They want us to engage in a debate about the public versus private nature of a college education and while most are willing to pay some share of the cost, they are distressed about the declining role of state support.

Once more fully informed, many students have become advocates of a significant increase in our tuition levels. They understand that our minimal tuition increases this decade have not been sufficient to compensate for the loss in state funding, and they are experiencing the hardships of that first hand in the classroom. Larger class sizes and increases in the use of adjunct faculty are significant complaints from our student body.

Our calculation of tuition revenue needed simply to replace declining state support from the level of 2002 and to account for inflation would suggest an increase of over seventy percent. While there is strong student support for even a dramatic increase such as this, the committee recommendation is to work toward an appropriate level of total funding per student over time; the situation didn't arise in one year, so there is an acceptance of the need to resolve it over time rather than abruptly.

A more moderate recommendation evolved. UT Tyler competes for students with University of North Texas, Stephen F. Austin, Texas Tech, UT- Arlington, and UT- Dallas. Our tuition has lagged this group significantly. The recommendation is simply to bring UT Tyler's tuition up to the bottom of this group. To do that requires an increase of 15% in each of the next two years. This moderate request has three advantages: First, it allows for the mitigation of the impact of increasing tuition by spreading it over time. This also allows us the opportunity to make the case for increased public funding with the quid pro quo that we would limit increases in tuition or even rescind them. Second, it provides some additional revenues to address the significant classroom issues we face. We are a quality institution serving high quality students and want to generate sufficient revenues before irreparable harm is done to the institution and our ability to meet our mission. Third, our current level of tuition sends an inappropriate market place signal about the quality of our institution. When we are priced substantially below our competitors, some prospective students and their parents are concerned that we must not be of the same quality.

In summary, the consultative process has been very helpful in educating our constituency about the issues facing public higher education today. As a result, we have a better informed student body who understand the quality ramifications of allowing revenues per student to decline dramatically. In general, their first preference would be for renewed levels of support from the state. Short of that, they are strong advocates for increasing tuition to compensate for the decline in state support over the last several years. However, recovery to a level equivalent to 2002 would require a very large one-time increase, so it is recognized that the recovery process might more appropriately take some time. As a first step, bringing tuition levels at UT Tyler up to the lowest level of the range of our competitors' tuition has broad support. To do just that requires an increase in the total cost to a typical student of 15% in each of the next two years.

UPDATE: Given the cap imposed by the Board of Regents, the committee's recommendation above has been replaced with a calculation that conforms to the ruling. It is important to note that UT Tyler's tuition is sufficiently low as to qualify us for the

\$150 per student exception to the 4.95% ruling, thereby confirming the point made by the committee.

SECTION II: COST SAVING INITIATIVES

Universities must include in their proposal a discussion of campus initiatives to reduce their operating costs. In addition to any new initiatives, include a discussion of ongoing efforts to limit expenditures.

The concern for UT Tyler is that allowing tuition increases to lag behind and not fully replace declining state support is adversely affecting our ability to meet our mission and strategy. Some level of funding pressure is acceptable, even advantageous, as it forces the institution to become more efficient in delivering educational services. But at some point, our quality of service delivery deteriorates, and it is clear that we are at that point.

Cost-saving efforts are unfortunately having direct impact in the classroom:

Our average class size has grown dramatically – from an FTE student to FTE faculty ratio of 15.2 in 2000 21.0 in 2006, a deterioration of 38%;

Our use of tenured and tenure-track faculty has dropped from 73% in 1995 to 47% in 2005; and,

We have deferred salary treatment for faculty and staff of the university for six months this year.

None of these actions are preferred, but labor is the most significant driver of cost at the university. We have already taken the less detrimental actions to reduce cost.

The other significant cost driver is facilities. Of course, total number of square feet required is driven by enrollment and our growth has caused total dollars spent on facilities to increase. But we have been exceptionally effective at managing that growth. UT Tyler's efficiency as to utility usage ranks us as second most efficient of public higher education institutions in Texas on a KWH per square footage measure. In addition, we joined in with a consortium of UT System institutions to procure a significant price reduction from our electricity provider, TXU, a savings of over 50% of their normal rates.

We carefully manage all support service contracts, such as custodial and groundskeeping, while working to keep up a quality campus environment.

Other efforts to reduce cost are evident in the absence of growth of our travel budget at less than \$1 million.

Similarly, our budget for Intercollegiate Athletics remains constrained – only \$1.5 million in 2008.

SECTION III: SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL’S IMPACT ON TOTAL ACADEMIC COSTS

The total academic cost for a resident undergraduate student taking 15 semester credit hours is used as a benchmark in evaluating the tuition and fee proposal.¹ Below are the data for estimated total academic costs in fall 2007 at your institution as reported to the UT System Controller’s Office. Please verify and correct, if needed, the figures below and enter the actual information for fall 2007 and estimated total academic costs for fall 2008 and fall 2009 based on the tuition and fee proposal. Total estimated academic costs for fall 2008 and fall 2009 should reflect the sum of all tuition and mandatory fee charges (including average course and program fees) listed in Section IV. If your institution is implementing a new mandatory fee in spring 2008 that is not included in these figures, list and identify that fee below so it can be included in the base.

Because some institutions charge different rates to resident undergraduate students or offer guaranteed tuition plans where undergraduates pay different rates depending upon whether or not they participate in the plan, a weighted average total academic cost figure must be provided below in order to evaluate the overall impact of the proposal on resident undergraduate students.

Note: The Board of Regents is limiting the annual increase in average total academic costs to the greater of: (1) 4.95%, or (2) \$150 per semester in each year of the tuition and fee plan. The limit applies to students taking 15 semester credit hours. While the percentage increases at lower credit hour levels may be slightly higher than the 4.95% limit, the weighted average increase for all full-time resident undergraduate students must remain within the 4.95% (or \$150) limit.

University of Texas at Tyler

	Estimated Fall 2007	Actual Fall 2007	Estimated Fall 2008	Estimated Fall 2009
Statutory Tuition:	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750
Designated Tuition:	\$1,275	\$1,275	\$1,425	\$1,575
Mandatory Fees:	\$789	\$666	\$696	\$696
Ave. College/Course Fees:	\$0	\$123	\$123	\$123
Total Academic Cost:	\$2,814	\$2,814	\$2,994	\$3,144

¹ Total academic costs are averages based on actual fee bills before any aid or waivers are applied.

**SECTION IV: PROPOSED TUITION AND FEES FOR 2007-2008
 AND 2008-2009 ACADEMIC YEARS**

**DESIGNATED TUITION
 (Education Code Sec. 54.0513)**

List below the rate per Semester Credit Hour (SCH) for designated tuition at your campus. **When designated tuition varies by college or program, please copy this page and provide separate tables for each designated tuition rate charged on your campus.**

DESIGNATED TUITION FOR RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Number of SCHs	Current Undergraduate Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	<u>\$85</u>	<u>\$95</u>	<u>\$105</u>
2	<u>170</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>210</u>
3	<u>255</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>315</u>
4	<u>340</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>420</u>
5	<u>425</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>525</u>
6	<u>510</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>630</u>
7	<u>595</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>735</u>
8	<u>680</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>840</u>
9	<u>765</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>945</u>
10	<u>850</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>1050</u>
11	<u>935</u>	<u>1045</u>	<u>1155</u>
12	<u>1020</u>	<u>1140</u>	<u>1260</u>
13	<u>1105</u>	<u>1235</u>	<u>1365</u>
14	<u>1190</u>	<u>1330</u>	<u>1470</u>
15	<u>1275</u>	<u>1425</u>	<u>1575</u>

**DESIGNATED TUITION FOR NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
 (Education Code Sec. 54.0513)**

List below the rate per Semester Credit Hour (SCH) for designated tuition charged to nonresident students at your campus. **When designated tuition varies by college or program, please copy this page and provide separate tables for each designated tuition rate charged on your campus.**

Number of SCHs	Current Undergraduate Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	<u> \$85 </u>	<u> \$95 </u>	<u> \$105 </u>
2	<u> 170 </u>	<u> 190 </u>	<u> 210 </u>
3	<u> 255 </u>	<u> 285 </u>	<u> 315 </u>
4	<u> 340 </u>	<u> 380 </u>	<u> 420 </u>
5	<u> 425 </u>	<u> 475 </u>	<u> 525 </u>
6	<u> 510 </u>	<u> 570 </u>	<u> 630 </u>
7	<u> 595 </u>	<u> 665 </u>	<u> 735 </u>
8	<u> 680 </u>	<u> 760 </u>	<u> 840 </u>
9	<u> 765 </u>	<u> 855 </u>	<u> 945 </u>
10	<u> 850 </u>	<u> 950 </u>	<u> 1050 </u>
11	<u> 935 </u>	<u> 1045 </u>	<u> 1155 </u>
12	<u> 1020 </u>	<u> 1140 </u>	<u> 1260 </u>
13	<u> 1105 </u>	<u> 1235 </u>	<u> 1365 </u>
14	<u> 1190 </u>	<u> 1330 </u>	<u> 1470 </u>
15	<u> 1275 </u>	<u> 1425 </u>	<u> 1575 </u>

**REDUCED TUITION FOR NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
 ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS NEAR THE TEXAS BORDER
 (Education Code Sec. 54.061)**

Persons who reside in another state may pay a lowered nonresident tuition not less than \$30 per semester credit hour above the current resident tuition rate when they attend a general academic teaching institution located within 100 miles of the Texas border if the governing board of the institution approves the tuition rate as in the best interest of the institution and finds that such a rate will not cause unreasonable harm to any other institution. The reduced rate also must be approved by the Commissioner of Higher Education and this approval must be obtained every two years.

If applicable, list below the reduced tuition rate per Semester Credit Hour (SCH) for nonresident students at your campus. **When the reduced designated tuition varies by college or program, please copy this page and provide separate tables for each tuition rate charged on your campus.**

Number of SCHs	Current Undergraduate Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	N/A	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____
7	_____	_____	_____
8	_____	_____	_____
9	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____
11	_____	_____	_____
12	_____	_____	_____
13	_____	_____	_____
14	_____	_____	_____
15	_____	_____	_____

**GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL TUITION
 (Board-Authorized Tuition, Education Code Section 54.008)**

List below the rate per Semester Credit Hour (SCH) for board-authorized tuition (tuition charged to students in graduate and professional programs) at your campus. When board-authorized tuition varies by program, provide separate tables for each board-authorized tuition rate charged by your campus.

Graduate Programs

Number of SCHs	Current Graduate Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	___\$96___	___\$128___	___\$166___
2	___192___	___256___	___332___
3	___288___	___384___	___498___
4	___384___	___512___	___664___
5	___480___	___640___	___830___
6	___576___	___768___	___996___
7	___672___	___896___	___1162___
8	___768___	___1024___	___1328___
9	___864___	___1152___	___1494___
10	___960___	___1280___	___1660___
11	___1056___	___1408___	___1826___
12	___1152___	___1536___	___1992___
13	___1248___	___1664___	___2158___
14	___1344___	___1792___	___2324___
15	___1440___	___1920___	___2490___

**GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL TUITION
 (Board-Authorized Tuition, Education Code Section 54.008)**

List below the rate per Semester Credit Hour (SCH) for board-authorized tuition (tuition charged to students in graduate and professional programs) at your campus. When board-authorized tuition varies by program, provide separate tables for each board-authorized tuition rate charged by your campus.

Doctoral Programs

Number of SCHs	Current Graduate Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	N/A	\$200	\$210
2	_____	400	420
3	_____	600	630
4	_____	800	840
5	_____	1000	1050
6	_____	1200	1260
7	_____	1400	1470
8	_____	1600	1680
9	_____	1800	1890
10	_____	2000	2100
11	_____	2200	2310
12	_____	2400	2520
13	_____	2600	2730
14	_____	2800	2940
15	_____	3000	3150

TUITION FOR REPEATED OR EXCESSIVE HOURS
(Education Code Sec. 54.014)

If a higher tuition rate is proposed for students who are repeating a class or who have accumulated excessive semester credit hours, list the proposed rate(s) (not to exceed nonresident tuition).

N/A

STUDENT SERVICES FEES
(Education Code 54.503)

Please list current and proposed rates for student services fees.

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	<u> \$11 </u>	<u> \$11 </u>	<u> \$11 </u>
2	<u> 22 </u>	<u> 22 </u>	<u> 22 </u>
3	<u> 33 </u>	<u> 33 </u>	<u> 33 </u>
4	<u> 44 </u>	<u> 44 </u>	<u> 44 </u>
5	<u> 55 </u>	<u> 55 </u>	<u> 55 </u>
6	<u> 66 </u>	<u> 66 </u>	<u> 66 </u>
7	<u> 77 </u>	<u> 77 </u>	<u> 77 </u>
8	<u> 88 </u>	<u> 88 </u>	<u> 88 </u>
9	<u> 99 </u>	<u> 99 </u>	<u> 99 </u>
10	<u> 110 </u>	<u> 110 </u>	<u> 110 </u>
11	<u> 121 </u>	<u> 121 </u>	<u> 121 </u>
12	<u> 132 </u>	<u> 132 </u>	<u> 132 </u>
13	<u> 143 </u>	<u> 143 </u>	<u> 143 </u>
14	<u> 150 </u>	<u> 150 </u>	<u> 150 </u>
15	<u> 150 </u>	<u> 150 </u>	<u> 150 </u>

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

MEDICAL SERVICES FEE
(Education Code Sec. 54.50891)

Please list current and proposed rates for medical services fees (not to exceed \$75 per term).

\$35 per semester

No increase proposed.

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

ENERGY FEE
(Education Code Sec. 55.16)

Please list current and proposed rates for an energy fee.

N/A

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE, COLLEGE AND PROGRAM FEES
(Education Code Sec.s 54.501 and 54.504)

In order to accurately reflect total academic costs to resident undergraduate students enrolled at UT System academic institutions, provide below the average amount of academically-related fees (course fees, laboratory fees, college/program fees) paid by resident undergraduate students in fall 2007. Estimate the average amount of such fees to be paid by these students in each of the next two years.

Number of SCHs	Fall 2007 Average Fees per SCH	Estimated Average Fees 2008-2009	Estimated Average Fees 2009-2010
1	___\$25___	___\$25___	___\$25___
2	___25___	___25___	___25___
3	___25___	___25___	___25___
4	___49___	___49___	___49___
5	___49___	___49___	___49___
6	___49___	___49___	___49___
7	___74___	___74___	___74___
8	___74___	___74___	___74___
9	___74___	___74___	___74___
10	___98___	___98___	___98___
11	___98___	___98___	___98___
12	___98___	___98___	___98___
13	___123___	___123___	___123___
14	___123___	___123___	___123___
15	___123___	___123___	___123___

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ Automated Services Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	_____ \$30 _____	_____ \$30 _____	_____ \$30 _____
2	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
3	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
4	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
5	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
6	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
7	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
8	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
9	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
10	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
11	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
12	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
13	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
14	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____
15	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____	_____ 30 _____

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ International Education Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	_____ \$1 _____	_____ \$1 _____	_____ \$1 _____
2	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
3	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
4	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
5	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
6	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
7	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
8	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
9	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
10	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
11	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
12	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
13	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
14	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____
15	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____	_____ 1 _____

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ Basic Computer Access Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	___ \$125 ___	___ \$125 ___	___ \$125 ___
2	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
3	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
4	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
5	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
6	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
7	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
8	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
9	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
10	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
11	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
12	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
13	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
14	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___
15	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___	___ 125 ___

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ Fine and Performing Arts Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	____ \$30 ____	____ \$30 ____	____ \$30 ____
2	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
3	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
4	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
5	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
6	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
7	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
8	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
9	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
10	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
11	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
12	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
13	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
14	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____
15	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____	____ 30 ____

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ Recreational Facilities Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	_____ \$40 _____	_____ \$40 _____	_____ \$40 _____
2	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
3	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
4	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
5	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
6	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
7	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
8	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
9	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
10	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
11	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
12	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
13	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
14	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____
15	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____	_____ 40 _____

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ Records Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	_____ \$5 _____	_____ \$5 _____	_____ \$5 _____
2	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
3	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
4	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
5	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
6	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
7	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
8	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
9	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
10	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
11	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
12	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
13	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
14	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____
15	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____	_____ 5 _____

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ Student Union Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	_____ \$100 _____	_____ \$100 _____	_____ \$100 _____
2	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
3	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
4	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
5	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
6	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
7	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
8	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
9	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
10	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
11	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
12	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
13	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
14	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____
15	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____	_____ 100 _____

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

OTHER MANDATORY STUDENT FEES

Please list current and proposed rates for other mandatory student fees—such as transportation, athletics, student center, etc.—not included above. **Please copy this page and provide separate tables for each fee charged on your campus.**

NAME OF FEE _____ Intercollegiate Athletic Fee _____

Number of SCHs	Current Rate per SCH	Proposed 2008-2009 Rate per SCH	Proposed 2009-2010 Rate per SCH
1	_____ \$60 _____	_____ \$72 _____	_____ \$72 _____
2	_____ 60 _____	_____ 72 _____	_____ 72 _____
3	_____ 60 _____	_____ 72 _____	_____ 72 _____
4	_____ 60 _____	_____ 72 _____	_____ 72 _____
5	_____ 60 _____	_____ 72 _____	_____ 72 _____
6	_____ 60 _____	_____ 72 _____	_____ 72 _____
7	_____ 70 _____	_____ 84 _____	_____ 84 _____
8	_____ 80 _____	_____ 96 _____	_____ 96 _____
9	_____ 90 _____	_____ 108 _____	_____ 108 _____
10	_____ 100 _____	_____ 120 _____	_____ 120 _____
11	_____ 110 _____	_____ 132 _____	_____ 132 _____
12	_____ 120 _____	_____ 144 _____	_____ 144 _____
13	_____ 130 _____	_____ 156 _____	_____ 156 _____
14	_____ 140 _____	_____ 168 _____	_____ 168 _____
15	_____ 150 _____	_____ 180 _____	_____ 180 _____

Discuss reasons for any proposed increase:

SECTION V: FINANCIAL AID

Describe the financial aid available to students to mitigate the impact of any increase in tuition and fees. Discuss the additional aid that will be generated from increased designated tuition and how will it be spent.

UT Tyler provides a variety of federal, state, and institutional financial aid programs including:

FEDERAL

Pell Grants

Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG)

National SMART Grants

Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG)

Federal Work Study

Stafford Loans (Subsidized & Unsubsidized)

Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)

Graduate PLUS (for Graduate Students who have exhausted their aggregate loan limits)

STATE

TEXAS Grant

Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP) Grants

State Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (SLEAP) Grants

TEXAS Grants

Texas Public Education Grants (TPEG)

Texas Work Study

Texas Be-On-Time Loans

An assortment of tuition exemptions, waivers, and miscellaneous scholarship programs

INSTITUTIONAL

Education Affordability Grants (Annual award range from \$1200 to \$2000)

Need-Based Scholarships (Annual awards range from \$2000 to \$4000)

Working to Success Work Study Program (Up to \$4600 annually)

Endowed Scholarships (Awards start at \$200 annually)

Institutional Scholarships (Awards start at \$200 annually)

Increased tuition means increased state-mandated set-asides that are to be used for need-based financial aid awards. These increases enable us to renew the funding of students already here, and award funds to our new students, and potentially increase the annual award amounts of the programs.

UT Tyler also provides non-need-based funding to students through our Timely Graduation Contract Program, Academic Scholarships, Working to Success Work Program, and Weekend Course Rebate Program.

SECTION VI: TUITION INNOVATIONS

Describe any current or proposed innovative tuition and fee policies that are included in the tuition and fee proposal, such as flat rate tuition, tuition rebates, tuition discounts or guaranteed tuition plans. If any of the strategies are currently being used, discuss the impact that they are having on student behavior.

UT Tyler's tuition innovations include a Timely Graduation Contract Program that provides a \$600 rebate to students who complete their undergraduate program in four years. We have no measure of the impact on students yet because the program started Fall 2007, and is available to incoming freshmen only.

Our Pathway to Success Program provides guaranteed tuition with a financial aid package that covers the full cost of tuition & fees with grant/gift aid. This program is for incoming freshmen with a family income of <\$25,000 (as confirmed by the Free Application for Federal Student Aid). Participants must be Texas residents for tuition purposes, be eligible for Federal Pell Grant funding, be accepted for enrollment and have a complete financial aid file by May 1 each year, and complete at least 30 semester credit hours at UT Tyler each academic year with a cumulative GPA of 2.0 or higher. This program also began in the Fall semester of 2007 and currently has 31 participants.

SECTION VII: USES OF DESIGNATED TUITION

In this section, discuss how increased designated tuition will allow the university to make much-needed improvements and achieve long-range strategic goals, such as increased enrollment and graduation rates, increased financial aid resources, more efficient use of facilities, and higher quality of academic programs and student services. If additional faculty and/or staff will be hired, provide information on the number of additional faculty and/or staff and how they will be employed on campus.

Designated tuition increases will allow UT Tyler to continue to address the phenomenal growth rate of UT Tyler. We are striving to provide a quality faculty and proper infrastructure to support this growth. Specific goals addressed with this increase center around the continued expansion of programs, support increased cost of maintenance and operations of the University at current levels, increase financial aid resources, and support programs targeted at increasing graduation rates.