



COLORADO

**Colorado Commission on
Higher Education**

Department of Higher Education

Tuition and Fees Report Fiscal Year 2018-19 January 2019

1600 Broadway, Suite 2200 • Denver, Colorado 80204 • (303) 862 - 3001
DR. ANGIE PACCIONE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Executive Summary

The Tuition and Fee Report is produced annually by the Colorado Department of Higher Education to provide detailed information on the tuition and fee rates at Colorado's public institutions, as well as to give context regarding the state funding environment in which tuition and fee rate-setting occurs.

Colorado has mirrored national trends over the past fifteen years as the cost burden of higher education has shifted from the state to the student. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2000-01, the state covered 68 percent of a student's cost of higher education, while the student was responsible for 32 percent. By 2016, that ratio had flipped and Colorado now only funds one-third of the cost.

the cost of college, while students and families were responsible for 32 percent. By FY 2011-12, the balance had effectively reversed, leaving students and families responsible for two-thirds of the costs while the state paid only a third.

State disinvestment comes at a time when a postsecondary credential has become an economic necessity. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education's Master Plan, *Colorado Rises*, establishes as an overarching goal increasing the number of adults who hold a high-quality postsecondary credential to 66 percent by 2025. This attainment goal recognizes research suggesting that by 2020, almost three-fourths of jobs will require some education beyond high school. Colorado's shift away from a funding structure largely supported by state appropriations and towards one primarily dependent on tuition revenues has challenged institutions' ability to balance operational realities with the need to provide affordable access to higher education for Colorado students and families.

From FY 2017-18 to FY 2018-19, resident tuition and fees increased an average of 3 percent across all of Colorado's public institutions. At four-year institutions, the average increase was 3 percent, and at two-year institutions, the average was 3.1 percent. This relatively small increase was in large part thanks to a significant General Fund investment of \$105 million in FY 2018-19.

The larger picture, however, shows how institutions are still compensating for years of state disinvestment—over the past five years, tuition and fees have increased, on average, 26.1 percent across all of Colorado's public institutions. Colorado continues to fall behind in per-FTE funding for higher education; in 2017 the state ranked 47 out of 50 in state support per FTE student. Posted tuition rates at public four-year institutions were the 15th highest in the country.

This year, the report also highlights the role of fees in institutional funding. Mandatory fees for resident students averaged \$1,208 across all institutions. At two-year institutions, average mandatory fees are \$445; at four-year institutions average mandatory fees are \$2,106 in the 2018-19 academic year. These amounts exclude other fees that not all students pay, including course and program fees, and charges for specific campus services.

Introduction

The burden of financing higher education has shifted from the state to the student since the turn of the century, both in Colorado and across the nation. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2000-01, the state covered 68 percent of a student's cost of higher education, while students and families were responsible for 32 percent. By FY 2011-12, those numbers had effectively reversed: students and families were covering two-thirds of the costs while the state paid only a third. Although General Fund investment has since increased, the split has remained largely the same—in FY 2018-19, the state-student split is 36 to 64 percent effectively. Although Colorado is a particularly striking example of this shift in postsecondary cost burden, other states have also disinvested from higher education due to budget pressures. As states disinvest from higher education, the economic necessity of a postsecondary credential has increased. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education's Master Plan, *Colorado Rises*, sets a goal that by 2025, 66 percent of Colorado's adult population will earn some type of postsecondary credential to meet the needs of Colorado's dynamic economy.

Because General Fund investment and tuition and fees are the two primary funding streams for public higher education, any thoughtful analysis of tuition and fees at public institutions of higher education in Colorado must also include a thorough examination of Colorado's General Fund investment. Colorado's shift from a funding structure that was largely supported by state appropriations to one primarily dependent on tuition revenues has challenged institutions' ability to balance operational realities with affordable access to higher education for Colorado students and families.

Recent investments by the General Assembly have leveled what had been a high rate of growth in tuition rate increases. In fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16, Colorado's public institutions witnessed the smallest year-over-year percent increases in tuition rates in more than a decade. This was largely the result of increases in General Fund support for higher education. In 2014, the College Affordability Act (Senate Bill 14-001) provided an historic \$60 million (11 percent) increase for Colorado's public institutions of higher education. Tied to this investment in operating dollars was a requirement that resident tuition rate increases be capped at no more than 6 percent in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. For FY 2015-16, the state provided a total operating increase for public colleges and universities of 11 percent, or \$66.6 million. All Colorado public institutions of higher education complied with the requirements of tuition restraint in FY 2015-16.

To maintain this progress, the General Assembly chose to hold the Colorado Department of Higher Education's (CDHE) appropriation flat in FY 2016-17 rather than proceed with a \$20 million (3 percent) cut as originally requested in the Governor's budget request. Fiscal Year 2017-18 saw modest investment in higher education based an inflationary increase to the General Fund share of both Education and General expenses as well as inflationary increases to employee health benefit increases. The 2018-19 appropriation saw an increase of \$81.6 million in General Fund appropriations to higher education; an 11.8 percent increase enabled institutions to limit tuition increases to 3 percent for FY 2018-19.

Looking ahead to the 2019 Legislative Session (FY 2019-20), CDHE is seeking to advance the goals of *Colorado Rises* by holding tuition flat through substantial General Fund investment.

In accordance with C.R.S. § 23-1-105.5(2), this report provides detailed information on the tuition and fee rates that Colorado public institutions of higher education charged to resident and non-resident students in Fiscal Year 2016-17 and is organized into the following sections:

- (1) Definitions
- (2) Key Findings
- (3) The Process of Tuition Setting and the Relationship to Costs
- (4) A Summary of Tuition and Fee Changes in the 2018-19 Academic Year
- (5) Interstate Comparisons
- (6) Appendices which provide detailed examples and comparisons across institution type, student groups and year to year comparisons (available in excel upon request)

Definitions

To assess trends in tuition and fees, it is important to understand some basic higher education terminology:

1. **Student Groups** encompasses all of the following:
 - a. In-district undergraduate, out-of-district undergraduate, in-state undergraduate; out-of-state undergraduate; in-state graduate; out-of-state graduate; in-state professional; and out-of-state professional students.
 - b. In-district and out of district classifications are limited to the local district colleges (Aims, Colorado Mountain College, which have the ability to collect certain local taxes, thereby enabling a lower rate for those students who live within that tax district)
2. **Full Time Equivalent Student (FTE):** The number of full time equivalent students at an institution. For undergraduate students, FTE is calculated by taking the total number of credit hours divided by 30 credit hours a year for a school following the semester system and 45 credit hours for a school following the quarter system. For graduate students, the total number of credit hours is divided by 24 hours in a semester system and 36 hours in a quarter system.
3. A student planning to attend a public college or university in Colorado should expect to pay the charges defined as follows:
 - a. **Mandatory Fees:** A fixed sum charged to all students for items not covered by tuition and required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. Mandatory student charges can be used to support a range of activities and programs related to the student experience, including but not limited to: instruction, research and public service, academic support, student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation and capital debt service.
 - b. **Designated Fees:** Student charges assessed to specific students based on course enrollment, program participation or services used.
 - c. **Tuition and Fees:** Sum of tuition and mandatory fees (designated fee data are submitted to CDHE as part of the Institutional Plan for Student Fees). This sum amounts to the base charges for an institution of higher education.
 - d. **Room and Board:** Optional charges used to support the on-campus housing and dining functions for students choosing to live and/or eat on campus.
 - e. **Cost of Attendance:** The total charge to students and their families, excluding student financial aid. This total includes the sum of tuition, mandatory fees and room and board.
4. Various financing mechanisms are employed by institutions of higher education to determine a student's final cost of attendance:
 - a. **Tuition Differential:** A tuition setting strategy whereby an institution charges a higher per-credit-hour rate for programs that cost more to deliver.
 - b. **Credit Hour Window:** A tuition setting strategy whereby an institution charges a flat rate over a range of credit hours to encourage students to take a greater number of credit hours.
 - c. **Linear Tuition Structure:** A tuition setting strategy whereby students are charged the same amount per credit hour, regardless of the number of hours taken.

Key Findings

- General Fund support is a decisive factor in moderating tuition rate increases and buying down tuition rates.
- According to SHEEO, Colorado continues to maintain its rank as 47th in the nation in state funded support per student to higher education. This has resulted in greater reliance on tuition by institutions.
- Despite this trend, Colorado is near the median (35th) in resident tuition charges; however, non-resident tuition charges are somewhat higher.

Process of Tuition and Fee Setting

Governing boards have the responsibility and authority for the financial management of their institutions. A major component of sound financial management is setting tuition. Since institutions have unique roles and missions and differing student needs, governing boards are best equipped to set tuition and account for the fiduciary duty to their respective institutions. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE) has a responsibility to exercise oversight and to ensure that educational quality and student access are maintained. While governing boards determine the tuition for the institutions they govern, they often do so within certain statutory parameters. For example, HB 16-1405 re-established the appropriation of tuition and variable tuition rate limits through footnotes in the Long Bill.

Tuition setting usually occurs in the spring to allow incoming and returning students to make financial decisions in preparation for the upcoming year. The actual impact of tuition rate increases on individual students varies and depends on several factors, such as the student's area of study and eligibility for financial aid. A governing board's tuition price determination process includes a variety of aspects that depend on the pricing strategy at the particular institution. According to a 2013 report from the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO), the amount of state appropriations is the single greatest factor influencing tuition rate setting, followed by the prior year's tuition rate, financial aid, cost of instruction and institutional role and mission.

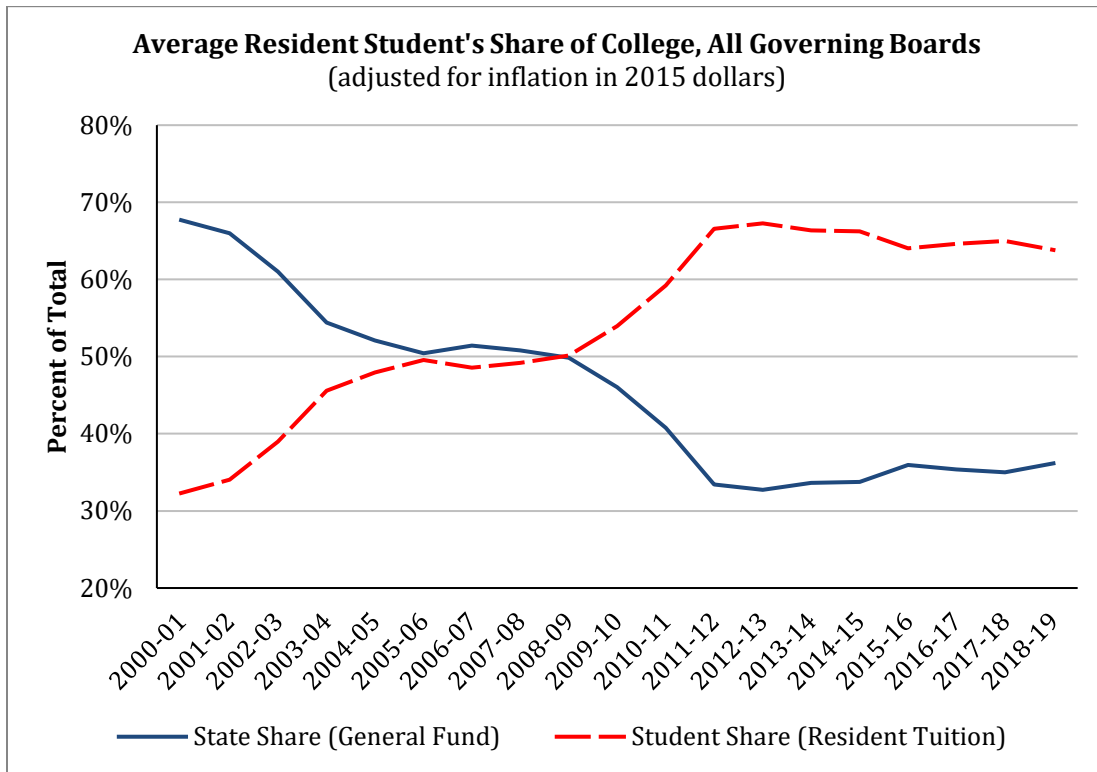
In addition to setting tuition, governing boards are also able to determine the amounts and types of fees collected by their institution. In setting fees, the Colorado Commission on Higher Education's fee policy states that "student fees should be used to support and enhance the overall student experience." The student body must receive notice of any planned increase in fees, and governing boards must also establish methods of receiving student input regarding fees.

Governing boards must adopt an Institutional Plan for Student Fees containing information, guidance, policies, and procedures regarding all fees assessed at the institution, and are required to review that plan each year.

Tuition Costs and their Relationship to Higher Education Costs

Tuition increases are a function of higher education costs relative to an institution's ability to generate dollars (either General Fund or tuition) to cover those costs. Costs not funded by General Fund will therefore likely be supported through tuition increases. As states have disinvested in higher education over the last 15 years, tuition increases have unsurprisingly made up the difference. In FY 2000-01, the state covered 68 percent of a student's cost of education, while students and families picked up 32 percent. By FY 2011-12, those numbers had reversed: students and families were covering two-

thirds of the costs of education and the state was paying for a third. Recent investments by the General Assembly have started to blunt this trend so that in FY 2018-19, the state share covers 36 percent of the total cost of college.



The Colorado Department of Higher Education contracted with the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) to perform an analysis of higher education costs in Colorado and how they compare to national costs (“Why Higher Education Costs are What They Are,” June 30, 2015). Chief among the findings is that all of Colorado’s public institutions of higher education have fewer resources to support basic operations than do similar institutions in other states. This low level of funding means that Colorado institutions are less able to absorb revenue shortfalls through productivity enhancements.

Because state appropriations are the key incentive to keeping tuition low, the condition of the state general fund and state investment levels in higher education are at the core of the Commission’s tuition policy. This policy integrates the tuition recommendation process with the General Fund appropriation process. More information on the Commission’s new tuition policy can be found in Appendix F.

Tuition and Fee Changes in the 2018-2019 Academic Year

Tuition and mandatory fees comprise the base charges for an institution of higher education. In FY 2016-17, higher education received flat state funding. The charts below detail the tuition and fee rate increases by institution for resident and non-resident undergraduate students. Detailed tuition and fee information as it pertains to graduate and professional students can be found in Appendix E.

The average tuition and mandatory fee increase for resident undergraduate students across Colorado’s

public institutions was \$217 (3 percent). At four-year institutions, tuition and mandatory fees increased by an average of \$314 (3.0 percent); at two-year institutions tuition and mandatory fees increased by an average of \$140 (3.1 percent). See Appendix A for more details.

Table 1: One-Year Change in State Undergraduate Base Tuition and Fees (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

Institution	FY 2017-18 Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2017-18 Student Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2017-18 Tuition & Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Student Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Tuition & Fees (30 CHRS)	% Increase Resident Tuition & Fees	% Increase in Resident Tuition	% Increase in Resident Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder*	\$10,248	\$1,838	\$12,086	\$10,730	\$1,804	\$12,534	3.7%	4.7%	-1.8%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$8,610	\$1,591	\$10,201	\$8,850	\$1,613	\$10,463	2.6%	2.8%	1.4%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$9,720	\$1,538	\$11,258	\$9,900	\$1,495	\$11,395	1.2%	1.9%	-2.8%
Colorado State University	\$9,152	\$2,367	\$11,519	\$9,426	\$2,405	\$11,831	2.7%	3.0%	1.6%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$7,705	\$2,385	\$10,090	\$7,936	\$2,472	\$10,408	3.2%	3.0%	3.6%
Fort Lewis College	\$6,720	\$1,889	\$8,609	\$7,056	\$1,985	\$9,041	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
University of Northern Colorado	\$7,374	\$2,163	\$9,537	\$7,596	\$2,322	\$9,918	4.0%	3.0%	7.3%
Adams State University	\$5,736	\$3,704	\$9,440	\$5,736	\$3,704	\$9,440	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University	\$8,100	\$872	\$8,972	\$8,343	\$900	\$9,243	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$6,062	\$1,290	\$7,352	\$6,245	\$1,421	\$7,666	4.3%	3.0%	10.2%
Western State Colorado University	\$6,624	\$3,178	\$9,802	\$6,624	\$3,490	\$10,114	3.2%	0.0%	9.8%
Colorado School of Mines	\$16,170	\$2,216	\$18,386	\$16,650	\$2,314	\$18,964	3.1%	3.0%	4.4%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$4,337	\$247	\$4,584	\$4,467	\$344	\$4,811	5.0%	3.0%	39.1%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$4,337	\$451	\$4,788	\$4,467	\$439	\$4,906	2.5%	3.0%	-2.7%
Community College of Aurora	\$4,337	\$274	\$4,611	\$4,467	\$266	\$4,733	2.6%	3.0%	-3.1%
Community College of Denver	\$4,337	\$1,099	\$5,436	\$4,467	\$1,074	\$5,541	1.9%	3.0%	-2.3%
Front Range Community College	\$4,337	\$382	\$4,719	\$4,467	\$370	\$4,837	2.5%	3.0%	-3.2%
Lamar Community College	\$4,337	\$437	\$4,774	\$4,467	\$431	\$4,898	2.6%	3.0%	-1.4%
Morgan Community College	\$4,337	\$226	\$4,563	\$4,467	\$178	\$4,645	1.8%	3.0%	-21.5%
Northeastern Junior College	\$4,337	\$640	\$4,977	\$4,467	\$605	\$5,072	1.9%	3.0%	-5.5%
Otero Junior College	\$4,337	\$359	\$4,696	\$4,467	\$415	\$4,882	4.0%	3.0%	15.7%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$4,337	\$315	\$4,652	\$4,467	\$345	\$4,812	3.5%	3.0%	9.7%
Pueblo Community College	\$4,337	\$709	\$5,046	\$4,467	\$802	\$5,269	4.4%	3.0%	13.2%
Red Rocks Community College	\$4,337	\$759	\$5,096	\$4,467	\$548	\$5,015	-1.6%	3.0%	-27.8%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$4,337	\$469	\$4,806	\$4,467	\$505	\$4,972	3.5%	3.0%	7.6%
Aims Community College	\$2,021	\$260	\$2,281	\$2,021	\$260	\$2,281	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College	\$1,950	\$100	\$2,050	\$2,400	\$100	\$2,500	22.0%	23.1%	0.0%
Average Four Year institution	\$8,518	\$2,086	\$10,604	\$8,758	\$2,160	\$10,918	3.0%	2.8%	3.6%
Average Two Year Institution	\$4,023	\$448	\$4,472	\$4,166	\$445	\$4,612	3.1%	3.6%	-0.7%
Average All Institutions	\$6,021	\$1,176	\$7,197	\$6,207	\$1,208	\$7,414	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%

* Continuing resident students at UCB do not pay annual tuition increases during their studies. The tuition reported is for the entering freshman class.

At all Colorado public institutions, tuition and mandatory fees for out-of-state undergraduates

increased by an average of \$446 (2.4 percent). At four-year institutions, tuition and mandatory fees increased by an average of \$529 (2.1 percent) and at two-year institutions, tuition and fees increased by an average by \$380 (2.7 percent). A more detailed look at all tuition and fees for FY 2018-19 can be found in the attached Appendices.

Table 2. One-Year Change Non-Resident Undergraduate Base Tuition and Fees (30 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

Institution	FY 2017-18 Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2017-18 Student Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2017-18 Tuition & Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Student Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Tuition & Fees (30 CHRS)	% Increase Resident Tuition & Fees	% Increase in Resident Tuition	% Increase in Resident Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder ¹	\$34,382	\$1,838	\$36,220	\$35,482	\$1,804	\$37,286	2.9%	3.2%	-1.8%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$22,590	\$1,591	\$24,181	\$23,280	\$1,613	\$24,893	2.9%	3.1%	1.4%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$29,990	\$1,538	\$31,528	\$30,510	\$1,495	\$32,005	1.5%	1.7%	-2.8%
Colorado State University	\$26,660	\$2,367	\$29,027	\$27,327	\$2,405	\$29,732	2.4%	2.5%	1.6%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$23,162	\$2,385	\$25,547	\$23,857	\$2,472	\$26,329	3.1%	3.0%	3.6%
Fort Lewis College	\$16,872	\$1,889	\$18,761	\$16,872	\$1,985	\$18,857	0.5%	0.0%	5.1%
University of Northern Colorado	\$18,960	\$2,163	\$21,123	\$19,464	\$2,322	\$21,786	3.1%	2.7%	7.3%
Adams State University	\$16,752	\$3,704	\$20,456	\$16,752	\$3,704	\$20,456	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University	\$20,910	\$872	\$21,782	\$21,540	\$900	\$22,440	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$18,859	\$1,290	\$20,149	\$19,426	\$1,421	\$20,847	3.5%	3.0%	10.2%
Western State Colorado University	\$18,096	\$3,178	\$21,274	\$18,096	\$3,490	\$21,586	1.5%	0.0%	9.8%
Colorado School of Mines	\$35,220	\$2,216	\$37,436	\$36,270	\$2,314	\$38,584	3.1%	3.0%	4.4%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$17,793	\$247	\$18,040	\$18,327	\$344	\$18,671	3.5%	3.0%	39.1%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$7,229	\$451	\$7,680	\$7,446	\$439	\$7,885	2.7%	3.0%	-2.7%
Community College of Aurora	\$17,793	\$274	\$18,067	\$18,327	\$266	\$18,593	2.9%	3.0%	-3.1%
Community College of Denver	\$17,793	\$1,099	\$18,892	\$18,327	\$1,074	\$19,401	2.7%	3.0%	-2.3%
Front Range Community College	\$17,793	\$382	\$18,175	\$18,327	\$370	\$18,697	2.9%	3.0%	-3.2%
Lamar Community College	\$7,229	\$437	\$7,666	\$7,446	\$431	\$7,877	2.8%	3.0%	-1.4%
Morgan Community College	\$17,793	\$226	\$18,019	\$18,327	\$178	\$18,505	2.7%	3.0%	-21.5%
Northeastern Junior College	\$7,229	\$640	\$7,869	\$7,446	\$605	\$8,051	2.3%	3.0%	-5.5%
Otero Junior College	\$7,229	\$359	\$7,588	\$7,446	\$415	\$7,861	3.6%	3.0%	15.7%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$17,793	\$315	\$18,108	\$18,327	\$345	\$18,672	3.1%	3.0%	9.7%
Pueblo Community College	\$17,793	\$709	\$18,502	\$18,327	\$802	\$19,129	3.4%	3.0%	13.2%
Red Rocks Community College	\$17,793	\$759	\$18,552	\$18,327	\$548	\$18,875	1.7%	3.0%	-27.8%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$7,229	\$469	\$7,698	\$7,446	\$505	\$7,951	3.3%	3.0%	7.6%
Aims Community College	\$12,758	\$260	\$13,018	\$12,758	\$260	\$13,018	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College ²	\$13,200	\$100	\$13,300	\$13,590	\$100	\$13,690	2.9%	3.0%	0.0%
Average Four Year institution	\$23,538	\$2,086	\$25,624	\$24,073	\$2,160	\$26,233	2.4%	2.3%	3.6%
Average Two Year Institution	\$13,630	\$448	\$14,078	\$14,013	\$445	\$14,458	2.7%	2.8%	-0.7%
Average All Institutions	\$18,033	\$1,176	\$19,210	\$18,484	\$1,208	\$19,692	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%

¹ Continuing non-resident students at UCB do not pay annual tuition increases during their studies. The tuition reported is for the entering freshman class.

Over the past five years, mandatory undergraduate fees have increased an average of 21.7 percent across all institutions. At four-year institutions, fees increased 23.8 percent; at two-year institutions that increase was 30.9 percent. At two-year institutions, mandatory fees ranged from \$100 to \$1,074 per year. At four-years, fees ranged from \$900 to \$3,704 per year.

In 2018-19, 354 fees were reported as fees approved by students. Most student-approved fees were

related to additional institutional services and capital construction.

Interstate Comparisons

State appropriations are the key incentive to keeping tuition low and play the biggest role in determining the actual tuition rate charged to students. According to the State Higher Education Executive Officer's (SHEEO) annual State Higher Education Finance (SHEF), Colorado is among the lowest in every measure of state support. Because of this, Colorado's institutions of higher education are especially cognizant of the risk of pricing themselves out of the market by setting tuition rates too high. The chart below, published as part of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) Annual Tuition and Fees Report, compares the average cost of resident and nonresident undergraduate tuition and fees across WICHE member states.

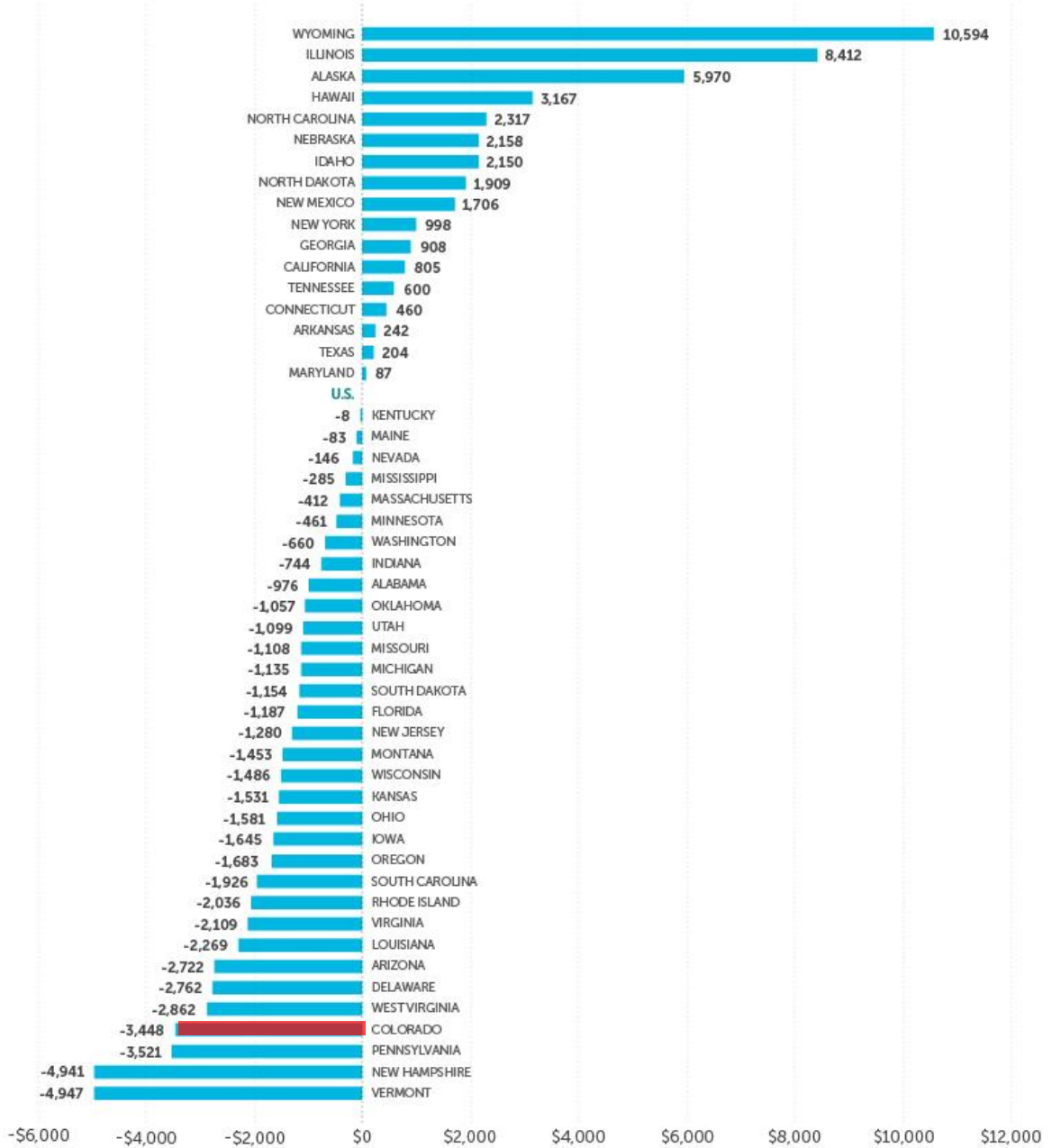
Table 3: Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions, 2008-09 to 2018-19, State Averages

State	Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees				Percent Change		
	2018-19	2017-18	2013-14	2008-09	2017-18 to 2018-19	2013-14 to 2018-19	2008-09 to 2018-19
ALASKA	\$7,844	\$7,534	\$5,941	\$4,749	4.1%	32.0%	65.2%
ARIZONA	\$11,160	\$11,035	\$10,027	\$5,591	1.1%	11.3%	99.6%
CALIFORNIA	\$9,168	\$9,113	\$8,535	\$5,021	0.6%	7.4%	82.6%
COLORADO	\$10,919	\$10,605	\$8,617	\$5,583	3.0%	26.7%	95.6%
GUAM	\$7,064	\$6,838	\$6,238	\$5,688	3.3%	13.2%	24.2%
HAWAII	\$9,067	\$8,947	\$7,592	\$4,775	1.3%	19.4%	89.9%
IDAHO	\$7,399	\$7,079	\$6,236	\$4,556	4.5%	18.6%	62.4%
MONTANA	\$6,589	\$6,413	\$5,661	\$4,986	2.7%	16.4%	32.2%
NEVADA	\$7,022	\$6,778	\$5,879	\$3,993	3.6%	19.5%	75.9%
NEW MEXICO	\$6,608	\$6,395	\$5,159	\$3,496	3.3%	28.1%	89.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	\$7,686	\$7,370	\$6,642	\$5,717	4.3%	15.7%	34.4%
OREGON	\$10,005	\$9,846	\$8,281	\$6,256	1.6%	20.8%	59.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$9,018	\$8,811	\$8,029	\$6,085	2.3%	12.3%	48.2%
UTAH	\$6,700	\$6,520	\$5,655	\$4,043	2.8%	18.5%	65.7%
WASHINGTON	\$8,980	\$8,784	\$9,786	\$6,030	2.2%	-8.2%	48.9%
WYOMING	\$5,400	\$5,217	\$4,404	\$3,621	3.5%	22.6%	49.1%
AVERAGE	\$8,786	\$8,612	\$7,678	\$5,122	2.0%	14.4%	71.6%

Source: WICHE 2018 Tuition and Fee Report

Figure 3 demonstrates how much Colorado appropriates per FTE compared to the national average. Only Vermont and New Hampshire, two traditionally high tuition states, appropriate General Fund on a per-FTE basis lower than Colorado. In 17 states, educational appropriations per FTE are within \$1,000 of the U.S. average, and a majority of states are within \$2,000. Colorado appropriates general fund on a per-FTE basis \$3,448 below the national average. In other words, Colorado appropriates \$4,194 per student FTE while the national average per-student FTE appropriation is \$7,642.

Figure 3: Educational Appropriations per FTE (adjusted) - Difference from U.S. Average, FY 2017

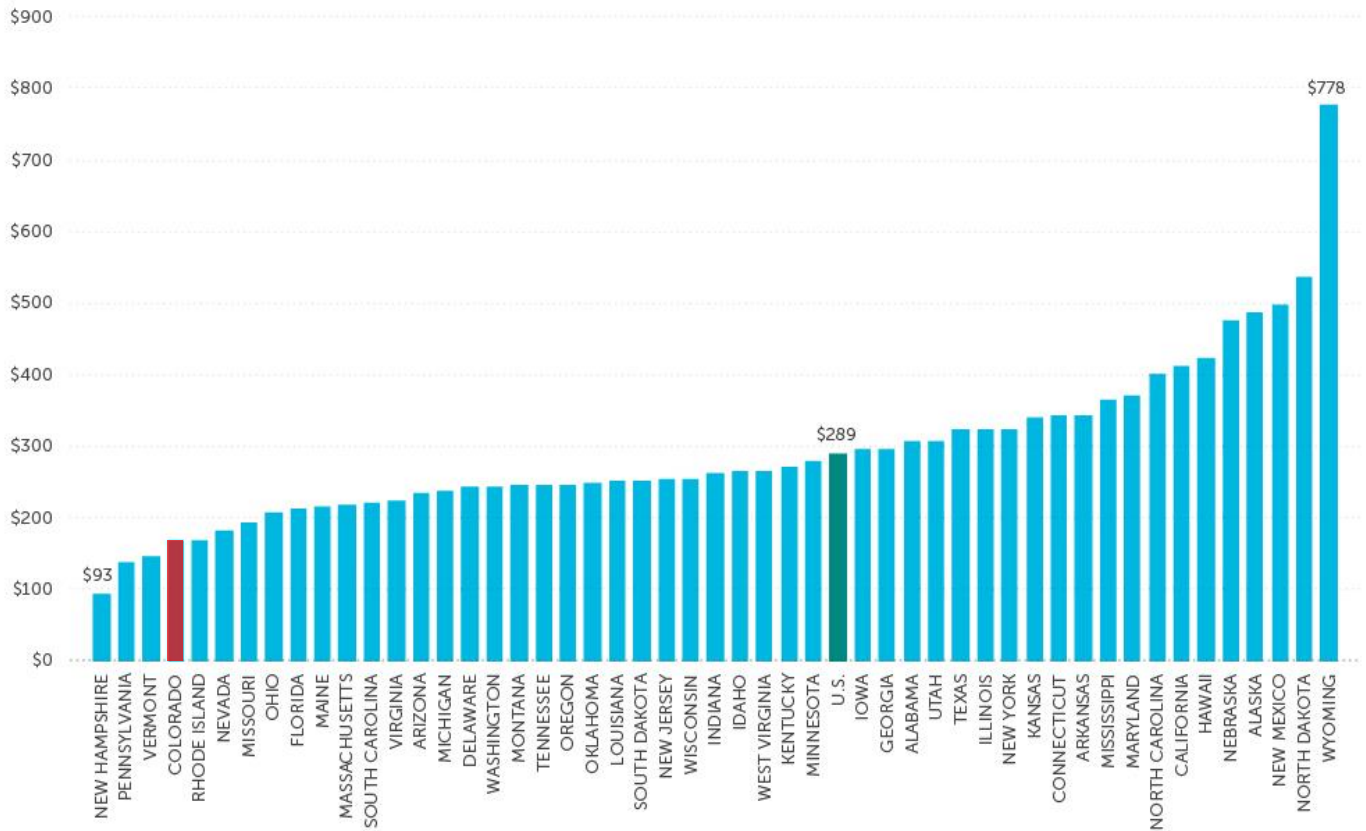


- NOTES:**
1. Educational appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses, excluding appropriations for independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education.
 2. Adjustment factors to arrive at constant dollar figures include Cost of Living Index (COLI), Enrollment Mix Index (EMI), and Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). The Cost of Living Index (COLI) is not a measure of inflation over time.
 3. For Illinois, a \$1.25 billion back payment in FY 17 to their historically underfunded higher education pension program resulted in past legacy pension funds accounting for 37.8 percent of all educational appropriations. The substantial increase in appropriations per FTE for Illinois between 2016 and 2017 was primarily due to institutions receiving 30 percent of their annual state appropriations (compared to levels in adjacent years).

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers

In most other measures, Colorado falls near the bottom in terms of state support for higher education. Figures 4-6 demonstrate various measurements of state support for higher education.

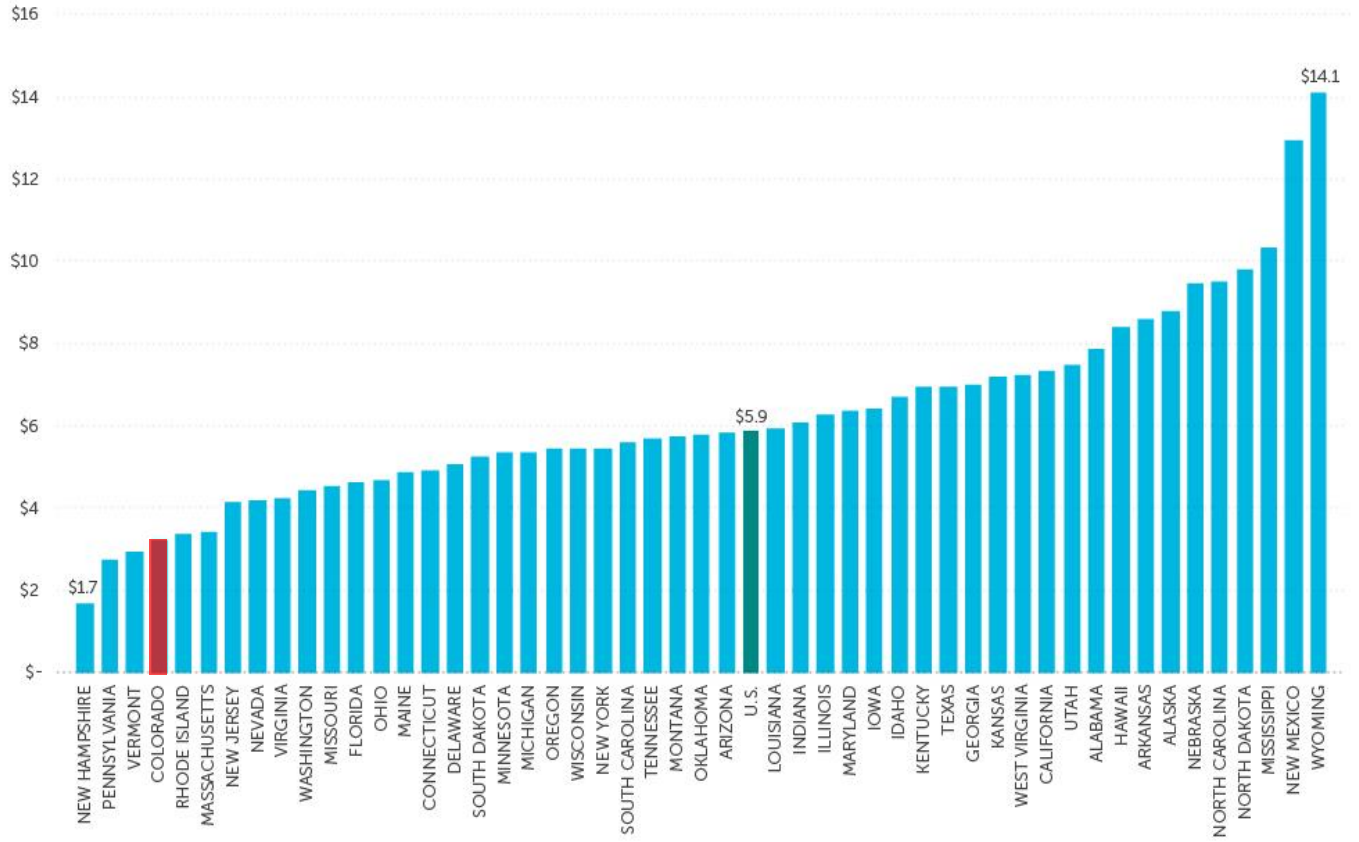
Figure 4: Higher Education Support Per Capita by State, FY 2016



NOTE: Higher education support is state and local tax and non-tax support for public and independent higher education, including special purpose appropriations for research-agricultural-medical.

SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers, with data from the U.S Census Bureau.

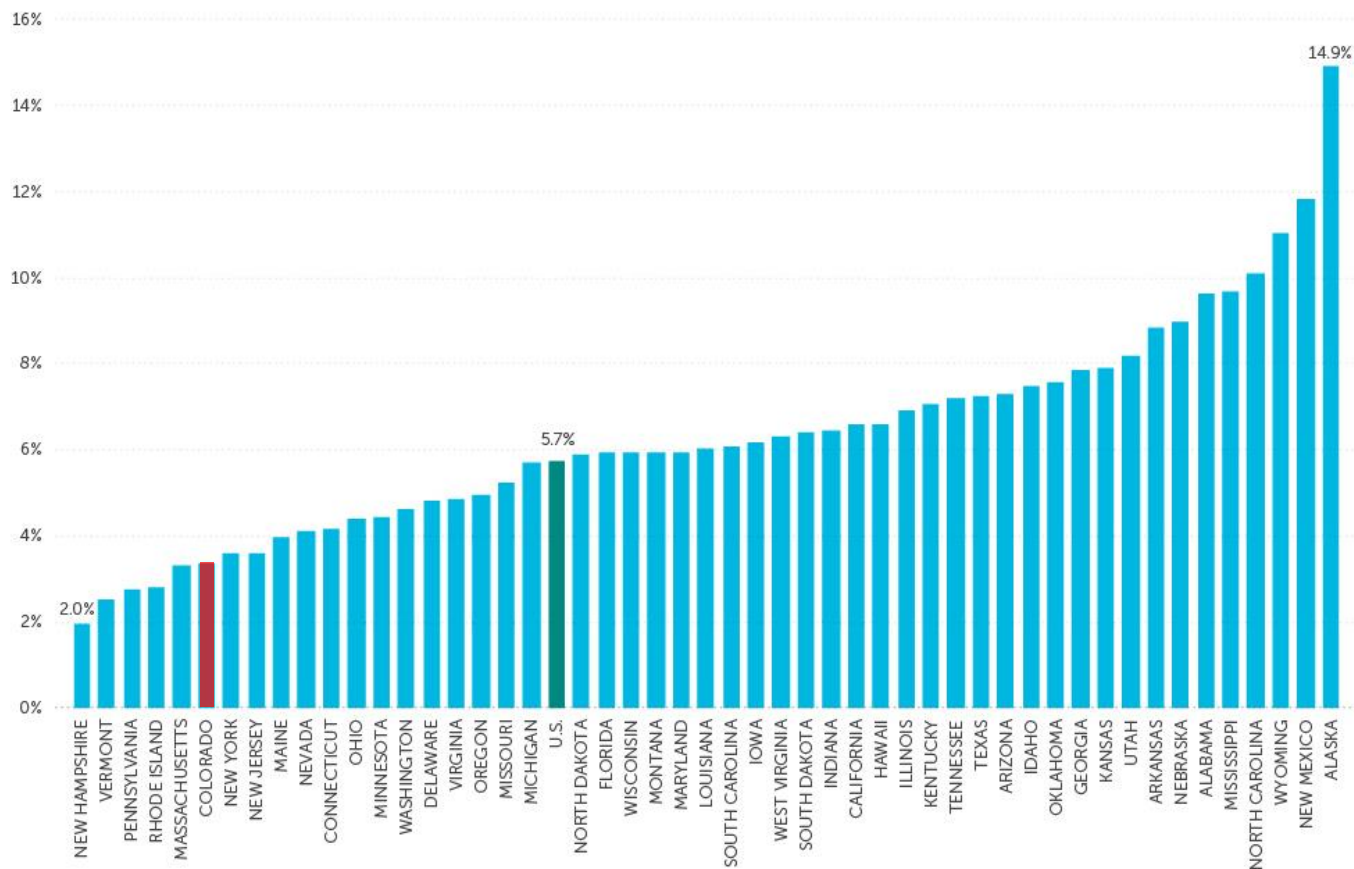
Figure 5. Higher Education Support per \$1,000 of Personal Income by State, FY 2016



NOTE: Higher education support is state and local tax and non-tax support for public and independent higher education, including special purpose appropriations for research-agricultural-medical.

SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers, with data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 6. Percent of Tax Revenues Allocated to Higher Education by State, FY 2015



NOTE: Higher education support is state and local tax and non-tax support for public and independent higher education, including special purpose appropriations for research-agricultural-medical.

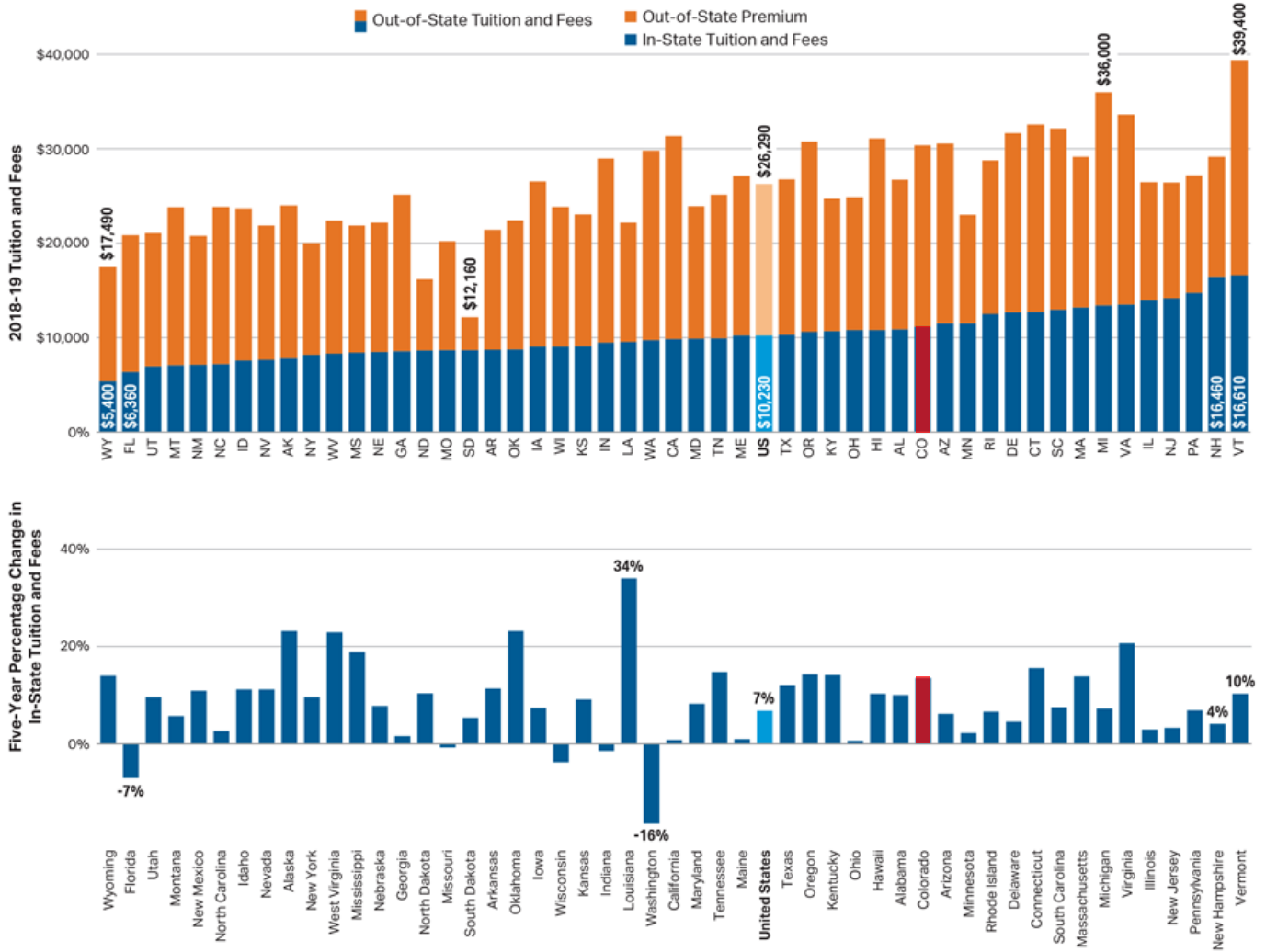
SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers, with data from the U.S. Census Bureau and North American Association of State and Provincial Lotteries.

On an institutional level, Adams State University and the University of Colorado Boulder have taken steps towards making tuition predictable for their students by implementing tuition guarantees. Adams State University has had a resident tuition guarantee in effect since 2016; the University of Colorado Boulder has had a non-resident tuition guarantee in place since 2005 and a resident tuition guarantee was implemented in 2016.

The average published resident tuition and fee rate at Colorado's four year-institutions is \$11,140, which is \$910 higher than the national average of \$10,230. New Hampshire, which has the lowest level of state funding per FTE, has a much higher resident tuition and fee rate of \$16,460. In contrast, Wyoming, which receives the greatest amount of state funding per FTE, has the lowest resident tuition and fee rate in the country \$5,400.

Figure 7: Tuition and Fees by State, Public Four-Year

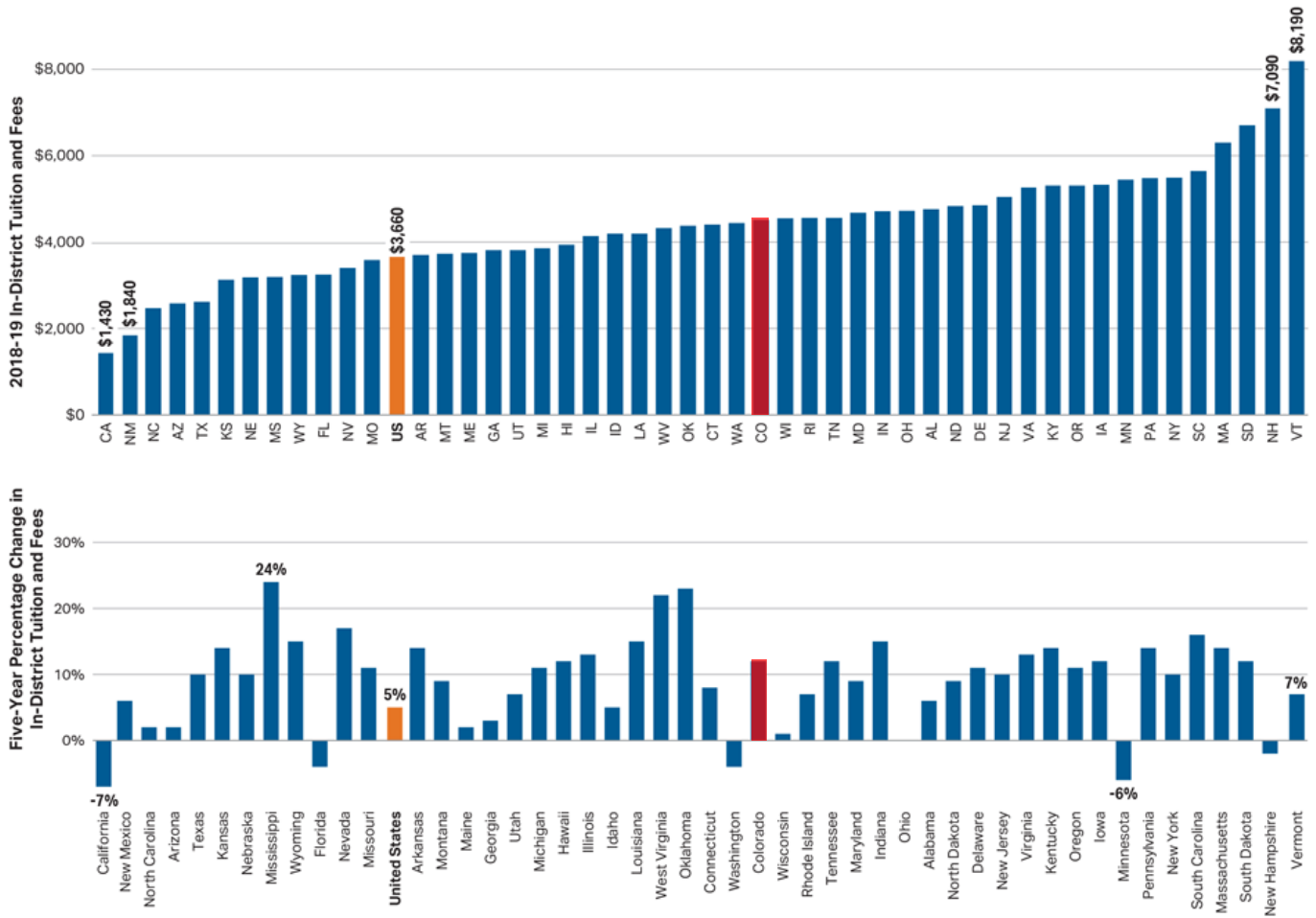
In 2018-19, average published tuition and fee prices for in-state students at public four-year institutions range from \$5,400 in Wyoming and \$6,360 in Florida to \$16,460 in New Hampshire and \$16,610 in Vermont.



As demonstrated in Figure 8, Colorado’s resident rate for public two-year institutions is near the median, but note the national average rate is somewhat skewed by California and New Mexico’s low rates.

Figure 8: Tuition and Fees by State, Public Two-Year

In 2018-19, average published tuition and fees for in-district students at public two-year colleges range from \$1,430 in California and \$1,840 in New Mexico to \$7,090 in New Hampshire and \$8,190 in Vermont.



In closing, the importance of General Fund support for institutions of higher education tuition setting cannot be overstated. As the NCHEMS Cost Driver Study Report finds, Colorado institutions have so far managed to do more with less; to move the needle on the attainment gap and reach the 66 percent attainment goal by 2025, General Fund investment must not only persist, but increase to make up for years of state disinvestment.



COLORADO

Colorado Commission on Higher Education

Department of Higher Education

Tuition and Fees Report Fiscal Year 2018-19 Appendices

1600 Broadway, Suite 2200 • Denver, Colorado 80204 • (303) 862-3001
DR. ANGIE PACCIONE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Appendix A: One Year Change Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees

Institution	FY 2017-18 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2017-18 Student Fees	FY 2017-18 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Student Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS)	% Increase Resident Tuition	% Increase Resident Fees	% Increase Resident Tuition & Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder									
All-Other	\$10,248	\$1,838	\$12,086	\$10,730	\$1,804	\$12,534	4.7%	(1.8%)	3.7%
Business	\$15,312	\$1,838	\$17,150	\$16,032	\$1,804	\$17,836	4.7%	(1.8%)	4.0%
Engineering	\$13,560	\$1,838	\$15,398	\$14,198	\$1,804	\$16,002	4.7%	(1.8%)	3.9%
Media, Communication and Information	\$11,904	\$1,838	\$13,742	\$12,464	\$1,804	\$14,268	4.7%	(1.8%)	3.8%
Music	\$10,608	\$1,838	\$12,446	\$11,106	\$1,804	\$12,910	4.7%	(1.8%)	3.7%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs									
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$8,610	\$1,591	\$10,201	\$8,850	\$1,613	\$10,463	2.8%	1.4%	2.6%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$9,360	\$1,591	\$10,951	\$9,630	\$1,613	\$11,243	2.9%	1.4%	2.7%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$10,680	\$1,591	\$12,271	\$10,980	\$1,613	\$12,593	2.8%	1.4%	2.6%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$11,970	\$1,591	\$13,561	\$11,970	\$1,613	\$13,583	0.0%	1.4%	0.2%
University of Colorado - Denver									
Lower Level	\$9,720	\$1,538	\$11,258	\$9,900	\$1,495	\$11,395	1.9%	(2.8%)	1.2%
Upper Level	\$9,720	\$1,538	\$11,258	\$9,900	\$1,495	\$11,395	1.9%	(2.8%)	1.2%
School of Nursing	\$12,750	\$1,538	\$14,288	\$13,110	\$1,495	\$14,605	2.8%	(2.8%)	2.2%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	\$11,220	\$1,538	\$12,758	\$11,400	\$1,495	\$12,895	1.6%	(2.8%)	1.1%
Digital Animation	\$31,260	\$1,538	\$32,798	\$31,890	\$1,495	\$33,385	2.0%	(2.8%)	1.8%
Colorado State University									
Resident	\$9,152	\$2,367	\$11,519	\$9,426	\$2,405	\$11,831	3.0%	1.6%	2.7%
Level I	\$10,742	\$2,367	\$13,109	\$11,076	\$2,405	\$13,481	3.1%	1.6%	2.8%
Level II	\$11,252	\$2,367	\$13,619	\$11,586	\$2,405	\$13,991	3.0%	1.6%	2.7%
Level III	\$11,942	\$2,367	\$14,309	\$12,276	\$2,405	\$14,681	2.8%	1.6%	2.6%
Colorado State University - Pueblo									
Base	\$7,705	\$2,385	\$10,090	\$7,936	\$2,472	\$10,408	3.0%	3.6%	3.2%
Differential	\$8,649	\$2,385	\$11,034	\$8,909	\$2,472	\$11,381	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%
Fort Lewis College									
Resident	\$6,720	\$1,889	\$8,609	\$7,056	\$1,985	\$9,041	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%
University of Northern Colorado									
Resident	\$7,374	\$2,163	\$9,537	\$7,596	\$2,322	\$9,918	3.0%	7.3%	4.0%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	\$8,454	\$2,163	\$10,617	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Music	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8,646	\$2,322	\$10,968	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theatre and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8,556	\$2,322	\$10,878	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nursing	\$9,294	\$2,163	\$11,457	\$9,516	\$2,322	\$11,838	2.4%	7.4%	3.3%
Business	\$8,574	\$2,163	\$10,737	\$8,796	\$2,322	\$11,118	2.6%	7.4%	3.5%
Sciences	\$7,914	\$2,163	\$10,077	\$8,136	\$2,322	\$10,458	2.8%	7.4%	3.8%
Adams State University									
Resident	\$5,736	\$3,704	\$9,440	\$5,736	\$3,704	\$9,440	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Business	\$5,928	\$3,704	\$9,632	\$5,928	\$3,704	\$9,632	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing	\$7,392	\$3,704	\$11,096	\$7,392	\$3,704	\$11,096	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University									
Resident	\$8,100	\$872	\$8,972	\$8,343	\$900	\$9,243	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%
Metropolitan State University of Denver									
Resident	\$6,062	\$1,290	\$7,352	\$6,245	\$1,421	\$7,666	3.0%	10.2%	4.3%
Western State Colorado University									
Resident	\$6,624	\$3,178	\$9,802	\$6,624	\$3,490	\$10,114	0.0%	9.8%	3.2%
Colorado School of Mines									
Resident	\$16,170	\$2,216	\$18,386	\$16,650	\$2,314	\$18,964	3.0%	4.4%	3.1%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$4,337	\$247	\$4,584	\$4,467	\$344	\$4,811	3.0%	39.1%	5.0%
CO Northwestern Community College	\$4,337	\$451	\$4,788	\$4,467	\$439	\$4,906	3.0%	(2.7%)	2.5%
Community College of Aurora	\$4,337	\$274	\$4,611	\$4,467	\$266	\$4,733	3.0%	(3.1%)	2.6%
Community College of Denver	\$4,337	\$1,099	\$5,436	\$4,467	\$1,074	\$5,541	3.0%	(2.3%)	1.9%
Front Range Community College	\$4,337	\$382	\$4,719	\$4,467	\$370	\$4,837	3.0%	(3.2%)	2.5%
Lamar Community College	\$4,337	\$437	\$4,774	\$4,467	\$431	\$4,898	3.0%	(1.4%)	2.6%
Morgan Community College	\$4,337	\$226	\$4,563	\$4,467	\$178	\$4,645	3.0%	(21.5%)	1.8%
Northeastern Junior College	\$4,337	\$640	\$4,977	\$4,467	\$605	\$5,072	3.0%	(5.5%)	1.9%
Otero Junior College	\$4,337	\$359	\$4,696	\$4,467	\$415	\$4,882	3.0%	15.7%	4.0%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$4,337	\$315	\$4,652	\$4,467	\$345	\$4,812	3.0%	9.7%	3.5%
Pueblo Community College	\$4,337	\$709	\$5,046	\$4,467	\$802	\$5,269	3.0%	13.2%	4.4%
Red Rocks Community College	\$4,337	\$759	\$5,096	\$4,467	\$548	\$5,015	3.0%	(27.8%)	(1.6%)
Trinidad State Junior College	\$4,337	\$469	\$4,806	\$4,467	\$505	\$4,972	3.0%	7.6%	3.5%
Aims Community College									
In District Resident	\$2,021	\$260	\$2,281	\$2,021	\$260	\$2,281	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0%)
In District - Low Differential	\$3,554	\$260	\$3,814	\$3,554	\$260	\$3,814	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0%)
In District - Medium Differential	\$3,708	\$260	\$3,968	\$3,708	\$260	\$3,968	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0%)
In District - High Differential	\$3,863	\$260	\$4,123	\$3,863	\$260	\$4,123	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0%)
Out of District Resident	\$3,172	\$260	\$3,432	\$3,172	\$260	\$3,432	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out of District - Low Differential	\$6,180	\$260	\$6,440	\$6,180	\$260	\$6,440	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out of District - Medium Differential	\$6,475	\$260	\$6,735	\$6,475	\$260	\$6,735	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out of District - High Differential	\$6,802	\$260	\$7,062	\$6,802	\$260	\$7,062	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College ¹									
100/200 Level In District	\$1,950	\$100	\$2,050	\$2,400	\$100	\$2,500	23.1%	0.0%	22.0%
300/400 Level In District	\$2,970	\$100	\$3,070	\$2,400	\$100	\$2,500	-19.2%	0.0%	(18.6%)
100/200 Level In State	\$4,410	\$100	\$4,510	\$5,400	\$100	\$5,500	22.4%	0.0%	22.0%
300/400 Level In State	\$6,360	\$100	\$6,460	\$5,400	\$100	\$5,500	-15.1%	0.0%	(14.9%)

Notes:

N/A denotes a year in which the stated differential no longer exists.

Dark shading denotes what CCHE & DHE consider to be the "Base Tuition Rate" when differentials exist

¹ Effective 2018, Colorado Mountain College merged their bachelor degree tuition rates to match their associate degrees.

Appendix B: 5-Year History of Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

Institution	FY 2014-15 Resident Tuition	FY 2015-16 Resident Tuition	FY 2016-17 Resident Tuition	FY 2017-18 Resident Tuition	FY 2018-19 Resident Tuition	5 Year % Increase Resident Tuition
University of Colorado - Boulder						
All-Other	\$9,048	\$9,312	\$9,768	\$10,248	\$10,730	18.6%
Business	\$13,632	\$13,896	\$14,592	\$15,312	\$16,032	17.6%
Engineering	\$12,048	\$12,312	\$12,912	\$13,560	\$14,198	17.8%
Media, Communication and Information	\$9,360	\$10,824	\$11,352	\$11,904	\$12,464	33.2%
Music	N/A	\$9,624	\$10,104	\$10,608	\$11,106	N/A
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs						
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$7,710	\$7,980	\$8,280	\$8,610	\$8,850	14.8%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$8,310	\$8,610	\$9,000	\$9,360	\$9,630	15.9%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$9,480	\$9,810	\$10,260	\$10,680	\$10,980	15.8%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$11,070	\$11,070	\$11,490	\$11,970	\$11,970	8.1%
University of Colorado - Denver						
Lower Level	\$8,760	\$9,090	\$9,420	\$9,720	\$9,900	13.0%
Upper Level	\$9,420	\$9,420	\$9,420	\$9,720	\$9,900	5.1%
School of Nursing	\$11,445	\$11,850	\$12,300	\$12,750	\$13,110	14.5%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	N/A	N/A	\$10,170	\$11,220	\$11,400	N/A
Digital Animation	N/A	N/A	\$30,360	\$31,260	\$31,890	N/A
Colorado State University						
Resident	\$7,868	\$8,301	\$8,716	\$9,152	\$9,426	19.8%
Level I	\$8,073	\$9,831	\$10,246	\$10,742	\$11,076	37.2%
Level II	\$8,798	\$10,251	\$10,756	\$11,252	\$11,586	31.7%
Level III	\$9,113	\$10,911	\$11,446	\$11,942	\$12,276	34.7%
Colorado State University - Pueblo						
Base	\$5,824	\$6,159	\$6,158	\$7,705	\$7,936	36.3%
Differential	\$6,221	\$7,020	\$6,999	\$8,649	\$8,909	43.2%
Fort Lewis College						
Resident	\$5,544	\$5,856	\$6,360	\$6,720	\$7,056	27.3%
University of Northern Colorado						
Resident	\$6,024	\$6,372	\$6,906	\$7,374	\$7,596	26.1%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	\$7,104	\$7,452	\$6,978	\$8,454	N/A	N/A
Music	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8,646	N/A
Theatre and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8,556	N/A
Nursing	\$7,944	\$8,292	\$7,034	\$9,294	\$9,516	19.8%
Business	\$7,224	\$7,572	\$6,986	\$8,574	\$8,796	21.8%
Sciences	\$6,564	\$6,912	\$6,942	\$7,914	\$8,136	23.9%
Adams State University 1						
Resident	\$5,160	\$5,448	\$5,736	\$5,736	\$5,736	11.2%
Business	\$5,472	\$5,448	\$5,928	\$5,928	\$5,928	8.3%

Nursing	\$6,816	\$7,350	\$7,392	\$7,392	\$7,392	8.5%
Colorado Mesa University						
Freshmen	\$6,812	\$7,185	\$7,572	\$8,100	\$8,343	22.5%
Sophomore-Senior 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metropolitan State University of Denver						
Resident	\$4,973	\$5,222	\$5,693	\$6,062	\$6,245	25.6%
Western State Colorado University						
Resident	\$5,539	\$5,844	\$6,312	\$6,624	\$6,624	19.6%
Colorado School of Mines						
Resident	\$14,790	\$15,225	\$15,690	\$16,170	\$16,650	12.6%
Colorado Community College System						
Arapahoe Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Community College of Aurora	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Community College of Denver	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Front Range Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Lamar Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Morgan Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Northeastern Junior College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Otero Junior College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Pueblo Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Red Rocks Community College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$3,747	\$3,915	\$4,107	\$4,337	\$4,467	19.2%
Aims Community College						
In District Resident	\$2,021	\$2,021	\$2,021	\$2,021	\$2,021	0.0%
In District - Low Differential	\$3,554	\$3,554	\$3,554	\$3,554	\$3,554	0.0%
In District - Medium Differential	\$3,708	\$3,708	\$3,708	\$3,708	\$3,708	0.0%
In District - High Differential	\$3,863	\$3,863	\$3,863	\$3,863	\$3,863	0.0%
Out of District Resident	\$3,172	\$3,172	\$3,172	\$3,172	\$3,172	0.0%
Out of District - Low Differential	\$6,180	\$6,180	\$6,180	\$6,180	\$6,180	0.0%
Out of District - Medium Differential	\$6,475	\$6,475	\$6,475	\$6,475	\$6,475	0.0%
Out of District - High Differential	\$6,802	\$6,802	\$6,802	\$6,802	\$6,802	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College ³						
100/200 Level In District	\$1,710	\$1,710	\$1,860	\$1,950	\$2,400	40.4%
300/400 Level In District	\$2,970	\$2,970	\$2,970	\$2,970	\$2,400	-19.2%
100/200 Level Out of District	\$3,015	\$3,210	\$3,810	\$4,410	\$5,400	79.1%
300/400 Level Out of District	\$6,360	\$6,360	\$6,360	\$6,360	\$5,400	-15.1%

NOTE:

Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.

N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.

¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.

² 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.

³ Effective 2018, Colorado Mountain College merged their bachelor degree tuition rates to match their associate degrees.

Appendix C: Percent Change in 5-Year History of Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

Institution	% Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15	% Change FY2014-15 to FY2015-16	% Change FY2015-16 to FY2016-17	% Change FY2016-17 to FY2017-18	% Change FY2017-18 to FY2018-19
University of Colorado - Boulder					
All-Other	3.3%	2.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%
Business	2.2%	1.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
Engineering	2.4%	2.2%	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%
Media, Communication and Information	3.2%	15.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%
Music	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs					
Incoming Freshman	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	2.8%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	3.4%	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%	2.9%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	3.3%	3.5%	4.6%	4.1%	2.8%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	3.4%	0.0%	3.8%	4.2%	0.0%
University of Colorado - Denver					
Lower Level	3.5%	3.8%	3.6%	3.2%	1.9%
Upper Level	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.9%
School of Nursing	6.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%	2.8%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci				10.3%	1.6%
Digital Animation				3.0%	2.0%
Colorado State University					
Resident	5.0%	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%	3.0%
Level I	-8.7%	21.8%	4.2%	4.8%	3.1%
Level II	-5.3%	16.5%	4.9%	4.6%	3.0%
Level III	-7.3%	19.7%	4.9%	4.3%	2.8%
Colorado State University - Pueblo					
Base	6.0%	5.8%	0.0%	25.1%	3.0%
Differential	-0.4%	12.8%	-0.3%	23.6%	3.0%
Fort Lewis College					
Resident	6.0%	5.6%	8.6%	5.7%	5.0%
University of Northern Colorado					
Resident	4.8%	5.8%	8.4%	6.8%	3.0%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	4.0%	4.9%	-6.4%	21.2%	#VALUE!
Nursing	3.6%	4.4%	-15.2%	32.1%	2.4%
Business	4.0%	4.8%	-7.7%	22.7%	2.6%
Sciences	4.4%	5.3%	0.4%	14.0%	2.8%
Adams State University ¹					
Resident	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Business	6.0%	-0.4%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing	6.0%	7.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University					
Freshmen	5.8%	5.5%	5.4%	7.0%	3.0%
Sophomore-Senior ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metropolitan State University of Denver					
Resident	6.0%	5.0%	9.0%	6.5%	3.0%

Western State Colorado University Resident	5.0%	5.5%	8.0%	4.9%	0.0%
Colorado School of Mines Resident	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Colorado Community College System					
Arapahoe Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Community College of Aurora	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Community College of Denver	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Front Range Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Lamar Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Morgan Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Northeastern Junior College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Otero Junior College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Pikes Peak Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Pueblo Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Red Rocks Community College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.0%
Aims Community College					
In District Resident	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In District - Low Differential	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In District - Medium Differential	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In District - High Differential	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out of District Resident	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out of District - Low Differential	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out of District - Medium Differential	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Out of District - High Differential	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College ³					
100/200 Level In District	1.8%	0.0%	8.8%	4.8%	23.1%
300/400 Level In District	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-19.2%
100/200 Level In State	5.8%	6.5%	18.7%	15.7%	22.4%
300/400 Level In State	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-15.1%

NOTE:

Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.

N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.

¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.

² 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.

³ Effective 2018, Colorado Mountain College merged their bachelor's degree tuition rates to match their associate degrees.

Appendix D: One-Year Change in Non-Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

Institution	FY 2017-18 Non-Res Tuition	FY 2017-18 Student Fees	FY 2017-18 Tuition and Fees	FY 2018-19 Non-Res Tuition	FY 2018-19 Student Fees	2018-19 Non-Res Tuition and Fees	% Increase Non-Resident Tuition	% Increase Non-Resident Fees	% Increase Non-Resident Tuition & Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder									
All-Other	\$34,382	\$1,838	\$36,220	\$35,482	\$1,804	\$37,286	3.2%	-1.8%	2.9%
Business	\$37,578	\$1,838	\$39,416	\$38,780	\$1,804	\$40,584	3.2%	-1.8%	3.0%
Engineering	\$37,290	\$1,838	\$39,128	\$38,484	\$1,804	\$40,288	3.2%	-1.8%	3.0%
Media, Communication and Information	\$35,978	\$1,838	\$37,816	\$37,130	\$1,804	\$38,934	3.2%	-1.8%	3.0%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs									
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$22,590	\$1,591	\$24,181	\$23,280	\$1,613	\$24,893	3.1%	1.4%	2.9%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$23,550	\$1,591	\$25,141	\$24,270	\$1,613	\$25,883	3.1%	1.4%	3.0%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$24,390	\$1,591	\$25,981	\$25,110	\$1,613	\$26,723	3.0%	1.4%	2.9%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$24,390	\$1,591	\$25,981	\$25,110	\$1,613	\$26,723	3.0%	1.4%	2.9%
University of Colorado - Denver									
Lower and Upper Level	\$29,990	\$1,538	\$31,528	\$30,510	\$1,495	\$32,005	1.7%	-2.8%	1.5%
School of Nursing	\$27,000	\$1,538	\$28,538	\$27,450	\$1,495	\$28,945	1.7%	-2.8%	1.4%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	\$31,410	\$1,538	\$32,948	\$32,010	\$1,495	\$33,505	1.9%	-2.8%	1.7%
Digital Animation	\$32,400	\$1,538	\$33,938	\$33,060	\$1,495	\$34,555	2.0%	-2.8%	1.8%
Colorado State University									
Non-Resident	\$26,660	\$2,367	\$29,027	\$27,327	\$2,405	\$29,732	2.5%	1.6%	2.4%
Level I	\$28,250	\$2,367	\$30,617	\$28,977	\$2,405	\$31,382	2.6%	1.6%	2.5%
Level II	\$28,760	\$2,367	\$31,127	\$29,487	\$2,405	\$31,892	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%
Level III	\$29,450	\$2,367	\$31,817	\$30,177	\$2,405	\$32,582	2.5%	1.6%	2.4%
Colorado State University - Pueblo									
Base	\$23,162	\$2,385	\$25,547	\$23,857	\$2,472	\$26,329	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%
Differential	\$24,106	\$2,385	\$26,491	\$24,830	\$2,472	\$27,302	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%
Fort Lewis College									
Non-Resident	\$16,872	\$1,889	\$18,761	\$16,872	\$1,985	\$18,857	0.0%	5.1%	0.5%
University of Northern Colorado									
Non-Resident	\$18,960	\$2,163	\$21,123	\$19,464	\$2,322	\$21,786	2.7%	7.3%	3.1%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	\$20,040	\$2,163	\$22,203	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Music	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,514	\$2,322	\$22,836	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theatre and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,424	\$2,322	\$22,746	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nursing	\$20,880	\$2,163	\$23,043	\$21,384	\$2,322	\$23,706	2.4%	7.4%	2.9%
Business	\$20,160	\$2,163	\$22,323	\$20,664	\$2,322	\$22,986	2.5%	7.4%	3.0%
Sciences	\$19,500	\$2,163	\$21,663	\$20,004	\$2,322	\$22,326	2.6%	7.4%	3.1%
Adams State University									
Non-Resident	\$16,752	\$3,704	\$20,456	\$16,752	\$3,704	\$20,456	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University									
Base	\$20,910	\$872	\$21,782	\$21,540	\$900	\$22,440	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%
Metropolitan State University of Denver									
Non-Resident	\$18,859	\$1,290	\$20,149	\$19,426	\$1,421	\$20,847	3.0%	10.2%	3.5%
Colorado HS/GED Tuition	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Western State Colorado University Non-Resident	\$18,096	\$3,178	\$21,274	\$18,096	\$3,490	\$21,586	0.0%	9.8%	1.5%
Colorado School of Mines Non-Resident	\$35,220	\$2,216	\$37,436	\$36,270	\$2,314	\$38,584	3.0%	4.4%	3.1%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$17,793	\$247	\$18,040	\$18,327	\$344	\$18,671	3.0%	39.1%	3.5%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$7,229	\$451	\$7,680	\$7,446	\$439	\$7,885	3.0%	-2.7%	2.7%
Community College of Aurora	\$17,793	\$274	\$18,067	\$18,327	\$266	\$18,593	3.0%	-3.1%	2.9%
Community College of Denver	\$17,793	\$1,099	\$18,892	\$18,327	\$1,074	\$19,401	3.0%	-2.3%	2.7%
Front Range Community College	\$17,793	\$382	\$18,175	\$18,327	\$370	\$18,697	3.0%	-3.2%	2.9%
Lamar Community College	\$7,229	\$437	\$7,666	\$7,446	\$431	\$7,877	3.0%	-1.4%	2.8%
Morgan Community College	\$17,793	\$226	\$18,019	\$18,327	\$178	\$18,505	3.0%	-21.5%	2.7%
Northeastern Junior College ¹	\$7,229	\$640	\$7,869	\$7,446	\$605	\$8,051	3.0%	-5.5%	2.3%
Otero Junior College	\$7,229	\$359	\$7,588	\$7,446	\$415	\$7,861	3.0%	15.7%	3.6%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$17,793	\$315	\$18,108	\$18,327	\$345	\$18,672	3.0%	9.7%	3.1%
Pueblo Community College	\$17,793	\$709	\$18,502	\$18,327	\$802	\$19,129	3.0%	13.2%	3.4%
Red Rocks Community College	\$17,793	\$759	\$18,552	\$18,327	\$548	\$18,875	3.0%	-27.8%	1.7%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$7,229	\$469	\$7,698	\$7,446	\$505	\$7,951	3.0%	7.6%	3.3%
Aims Community College									
Non-Resident	\$12,758	\$260	\$13,018	\$12,758	\$260	\$13,018	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Resident - Low Differential	\$17,735	\$260	\$17,995	\$17,735	\$260	\$17,995	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Resident - Medium Differential	\$18,617	\$260	\$18,877	\$18,617	\$260	\$18,877	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Resident - High Differential	\$19,530	\$260	\$19,790	\$19,530	\$260	\$19,790	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College ²									
100/200 Level Non-Resident	\$13,200	\$100	\$13,300	\$13,590	\$100	\$13,690	3.0%	0.0%	2.9%
300/400 Level Non-Resident	\$13,200	\$100	\$13,300	\$13,590	\$100	\$13,690	3.0%	0.0%	2.9%

Note:

N/A denotes a year in which the stated differential no longer exists.

Dark shading denotes what CCHE & DHE consider to be the "Base Tuition Rate" when differentials exist

* Continuing non-resident students at UCB do not pay annual tuition increases during their studies. The tuition reported is for the entering freshman class.

¹ In 2013-14, Northeastern Junior College included room and board fees in non-resident tuition

² Effective 2018, Colorado Mountain College merged their bachelor degree tuition rates to match their associate degrees.

Appendix E: 5-Year History of Non-Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

Institution	FY 2014-15 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2015-16 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2016-17 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2017-18 Non-Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2018-19 Non-Resident Tuition	5 Year % Increase Non-Resident Tuition
University of Colorado - Boulder						
All-Other	\$31,410	\$32,346	\$33,316	\$34,382	\$35,482	13.0%
Business	\$34,416	\$35,352	\$36,412	\$37,578	\$38,780	12.7%
Engineering	\$34,056	\$35,082	\$36,134	\$37,290	\$38,484	13.0%
Media, Communication and Information	\$31,734	\$33,846	\$30,204	\$35,978	\$37,130	17.0%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs						
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$20,250	\$20,850	\$21,690	\$22,590	\$23,280	15.0%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$21,000	\$21,630	\$22,620	\$23,550	\$24,270	15.6%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$21,750	\$22,410	\$23,430	\$24,390	\$25,110	15.4%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$21,750	\$22,410	\$22,410	\$24,390	\$25,110	15.4%
University of Colorado - Denver						
Non-Resident	\$27,030	\$28,020	\$29,040	\$29,990	\$30,510	12.9%
School of Nursing	\$26,040	\$26,250	\$26,250	\$27,000	\$27,450	5.4%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	N/A	N/A	\$29,790	\$31,410	\$32,010	N/A
Digital Animation	N/A	N/A	\$31,506	\$32,400	\$33,060	N/A
Colorado State University						
Non-Resident	\$24,048	\$25,010	\$26,010	\$26,660	\$27,327	13.6%
Level I	\$24,753	\$26,480	\$26,775	\$28,250	\$28,977	17.1%
Level II	\$24,978	\$26,960	\$27,030	\$28,760	\$29,487	18.1%
Level III	\$25,293	\$27,620	\$27,375	\$29,450	\$30,177	19.3%
Colorado State University - Pueblo						
Base	\$16,765	\$17,729	\$17,729	\$23,162	\$23,857	42.3%
Differential	\$17,162	\$18,569	\$18,149	\$24,106	\$24,830	44.7%
Fort Lewis College						
Non-Resident	\$16,072	\$16,072	\$16,072	\$16,872	\$16,872	5.0%
University of Northern Colorado						
Non-Resident	\$17,568	\$17,958	\$18,492	\$18,960	\$19,464	10.8%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	\$18,648	\$19,038	\$19,572	\$20,040	N/A	N/A
Music	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,514	N/A
Theatre and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,424	N/A
Nursing	\$19,488	\$19,878	\$20,412	\$20,880	\$21,384	9.7%
Business	\$18,768	\$19,158	\$19,692	\$20,160	\$20,664	10.1%
Sciences	\$18,108	\$18,498	\$19,032	\$19,500	\$20,004	10.5%
Adams State University						
Non-Resident	\$15,960	\$15,960	\$16,752	\$16,752	\$16,752	5.0%
Colorado Mesa University						
Freshmen	\$18,173	\$18,540	\$19,530	\$20,910	\$21,540	18.5%
Metropolitan State University of Denver						
Non-Resident	\$17,791	\$18,859	\$18,859	\$18,859	\$19,426	9.2%
Colorado HS/GED Tuition	\$8,210	\$8,676	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Western State Colorado University Non-Resident	\$15,984	\$16,848	\$17,616	\$18,096	\$18,096	13.2%
Colorado School of Mines Non-Resident	\$31,470	\$32,700	\$34,020	\$35,220	\$36,270	15.3%
Colorado Community College System						
Arapahoe Community College	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$6,704	\$6,704	\$7,032	\$7,229	\$7,446	11.1%
Community College of Aurora	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Community College of Denver	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Front Range Community College	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Lamar Community College	\$6,704	\$6,704	\$7,032	\$7,229	\$7,446	11.1%
Morgan Community College	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Northeastern Junior College ²	\$6,704	\$6,704	\$7,032	\$7,229	\$7,446	11.1%
Otero Junior College	\$6,704	\$6,704	\$7,032	\$7,229	\$7,446	11.1%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Pueblo Community College	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Red Rocks Community College	\$15,371	\$16,062	\$16,850	\$17,793	\$18,327	19.2%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$6,704	\$6,704	\$7,032	\$7,229	\$7,446	11.1%
Aims Community College						
Non-Resident	\$12,758	\$12,758	\$12,757	\$12,758	\$12,758	0.0%
Non-Resident - Low Differential	\$17,735	\$17,735	\$17,735	\$17,735	\$17,735	0.0%
Non-Resident - Medium Differential	\$18,617	\$18,617	\$18,617	\$18,617	\$18,617	0.0%
Non-Resident - High Differential	\$19,530	\$19,530	\$19,530	\$19,530	\$19,530	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College						
100/200 Level Non-Resident	\$9,510	\$11,190	\$12,870	\$13,200	\$13,590	42.9%
300/400 Level Non-Resident	\$12,870	\$12,870	\$12,870	\$13,200	\$13,590	5.6%

NOTE:

Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.

N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.

¹ 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.

² Before 2014-15, Northeastern Junior College included room and board fees in non-resident tuition

Percent Change in 5-Year History of Non-Resident Undergraduate Tuition Differentials (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

Institution	% Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15	% Change FY2014-15 to FY2015-16	% Change FY2015-16 to FY2016-17	% Change FY2016-17 to FY2017-18	% Change FY2017-18 to FY2018-19
University of Colorado - Boulder					
Other	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%
Business	1.8%	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%
Engineering	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%
Media, Communication and Information	2.9%	6.7%	-10.8%	19.1%	3.2%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs					
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	16.5%	3.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.1%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	19.0%	3.0%	4.6%	4.1%	3.1%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	21.1%	3.0%	4.6%	4.1%	3.0%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	21.1%	3.0%	0.0%	8.8%	3.0%
University of Colorado - Denver					
Non-Resident	8.4%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%	1.7%
School of Nursing	6.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.9%	1.7%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4%	1.9%
Digital Animation	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8%	2.0%
Colorado State University					
Non-Resident	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	2.5%	2.5%
College of Business	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
College of Engineering	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Department of Computer Science	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Upper Division Courses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
High Cost Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Level I	0.2%	7.0%	1.1%	5.5%	2.6%
Level II	-0.7%	7.9%	0.3%	6.4%	2.5%
Level III	-1.8%	9.2%	-0.9%	7.6%	2.5%
Colorado State University - Pueblo					
Base	6.0%	5.7%	0.0%	30.6%	3.0%
Differential	3.6%	8.2%	-2.3%	32.8%	3.0%
Fort Lewis College					
Non-Resident	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
University of Northern Colorado					
Non-Resident	1.6%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	N/A
Music	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theatre and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nursing	1.4%	2.0%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%
Business	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%
Sciences	1.5%	2.2%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%
Adams State University					
Non-Resident	2.9%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Colorado Mesa University Freshmen Sophomore-Senior ¹	5.8% N/A	2.0% N/A	5.3% N/A	7.1% N/A	3.0% N/A
Metropolitan State University of Denver Non-Resident Colorado HS/GED Tuition	6.0% 5.2%	6.0% 5.7%	0.0% N/A	0.0% N/A	3.0% N/A
Western State Colorado University Resident	5.0%	5.4%	4.6%	2.7%	0.0%
Colorado School of Mines Resident	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	3.5%	3.0%
Colorado Community College System Arapahoe Community College Colorado Northwestern Community College Community College of Aurora Community College of Denver Front Range Community College Lamar Community College Morgan Community College Northeastern Junior College ² Otero Junior College Pikes Peak Community College Pueblo Community College Red Rocks Community College Trinidad State Junior College	4.5% 0.0% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 0.0% 4.5% -43.0% 0.0% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 0.0%	4.5% 0.0% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 0.0% 4.5% 0.0% 0.0% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 0.0%	4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9%	5.6% 2.8% 5.6% 5.6% 5.6% 2.8% 5.6% 2.8% 2.8% 5.6% 5.6% 5.6% 2.8%	3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0%
Aims Community College Non-Resident Non-Resident - Low Differential Non-Resident - Medium Differential Non-Resident - High Differential	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0%
Colorado Mountain College 100/200 Level Non-Resident 300/400 Level Non-Resident	6.0% 5.9%	17.7% 0.0%	15.0% 0.0%	2.6% 2.6%	3.0% 3.0%

NOTE:
 Gray shading denotes a year in which the stated differential did not exist, but the base or equivalent differential is provided as a proxy for comparison purposes.
 N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.
¹ 2012-13 was the final year for the returning phase in rate at Colorado Mesa University.
² Before 2014-15, Northeastern Junior College included room and board fees in non-resident tuition

Appendix G: 5-Year History of Undergraduate Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

*Includes mandatory fees paid by all enrolled students. Institutions may utilize course- or program-specific fees or charges-for-service which are not listed.

Institution	FY 2014-15 Student Fees	FY 2015-16 Student Fees	FY 2016-17 Student Fees	FY 2017-18 Student Fees	FY 2018-19 Student Fees	1 Year % Increase Fees	5 Year % Increase Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$1,741	\$1,778	\$1,763	\$1,838	\$1,804	-1.8%	3.7%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$1,433	\$1,448	\$1,583	\$1,591	\$1,613	1.4%	12.6%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$1,078	\$1,299	\$1,321	\$1,538	\$1,495	-2.8%	38.7%
Colorado State University	\$2,029	\$2,257	\$2,336	\$2,367	\$2,405	1.6%	18.5%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$2,010	\$2,123	\$2,250	\$2,385	\$2,472	3.6%	23.0%
Fort Lewis College	\$1,708	\$1,745	\$1,745	\$1,889	\$1,985	5.1%	16.2%
University of Northern Colorado	\$1,709	\$1,794	\$1,982	\$2,163	\$2,322	7.3%	35.9%
Adams State University ¹	\$2,855	\$3,126	\$3,417	\$3,704	\$3,704	0.0%	29.7%
Colorado Mesa University	\$813	\$823	\$823	\$872	\$900	3.2%	10.7%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$1,097	\$1,198	\$1,237	\$1,290	\$1,421	10.2%	29.5%
Western State Colorado University	\$2,335	\$2,607	\$2,881	\$3,178	\$3,490	9.8%	49.5%
Colorado School of Mines	\$2,128	\$2,128	\$2,152	\$2,216	\$2,314	4.4%	8.7%
Colorado Community College System							
Arapahoe Community College	\$178	\$202	\$204	\$247	\$344	39.1%	92.5%
CO Northwestern Community College	\$280	\$295	\$414	\$451	\$439	-2.7%	56.8%
Community College of Aurora	\$194	\$248	\$250	\$274	\$266	-3.1%	37.2%
Community College of Denver	\$833	\$1,001	\$1,024	\$1,099	\$1,074	-2.3%	28.9%
Front Range Community College	\$287	\$478	\$483	\$382	\$370	-3.2%	28.8%
Lamar Community College	\$409	\$414	\$416	\$437	\$431	-1.4%	5.3%
Morgan Community College	\$180	\$182	\$184	\$226	\$178	-21.5%	-1.2%
Northeastern Junior College	\$599	\$600	\$603	\$640	\$605	-5.5%	0.9%
Otero Junior College	\$299	\$294	\$297	\$359	\$415	15.7%	38.9%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$296	\$303	\$307	\$315	\$345	9.7%	16.7%
Pueblo Community College	\$550	\$564	\$568	\$709	\$802	13.2%	45.9%
Red Rocks Community College	\$292	\$298	\$530	\$759	\$548	-27.8%	87.7%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$445	\$435	\$439	\$469	\$505	7.6%	13.4%
Aims Community College	\$260	\$260	\$260	\$260	\$260	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$100	\$100	0.0%	N/A
Average Fees at Four Year Institutions	\$1,745	\$1,860	\$1,957	\$2,086	\$2,160	3.6%	23.8%
Average fees at Two Year Institutions	\$340	\$372	\$405	\$448	\$445	-0.7%	30.9%
Average Fees at All Institutions	\$992	\$1,063	\$1,095	\$1,176	\$1,208	2.7%	21.7%

NOTE:

¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.

Appendix H: Percent Change in 5-Year History of Undergraduate Mandatory Fees (30 Credit Hours)

*Includes mandatory fees paid by all enrolled students. Institutions may utilize course- or program-specific fees or charges-for-service which are not listed.

Institution	% Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15	% Change FY2014-15 to FY2015-16	% Change FY2015-16 to FY2016-17	% Change FY2016-17 to FY2017-18	% Change FY2017-18 to FY2018-19
University of Colorado - Boulder Mandatory Fees	9.7%	2.1%	-0.8%	4.2%	-1.8%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Mandatory Fees	20.5%	1.1%	9.3%	0.5%	1.4%
University of Colorado - Denver Mandatory Fees	6.1%	20.5%	1.7%	16.4%	-2.8%
Colorado State University Mandatory Fees	11.5%	11.3%	3.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Colorado State University - Pueblo Mandatory Fees	9.7%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%	3.6%
Fort Lewis College Mandatory Fees	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	8.3%	5.1%
University of Northern Colorado Mandatory Fees	20.3%	5.0%	10.5%	9.1%	7.3%
Adams State University Mandatory Fees ¹	10.8%	9.5%	9.3%	8.4%	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University Mandatory Fees	5.9%	1.2%	0.0%	6.0%	3.2%
Metropolitan State University of Denver Mandatory Fees	4.2%	9.2%	3.2%	4.3%	10.2%
Western State Colorado University Mandatory Fees	12.9%	11.7%	10.5%	10.3%	9.8%
Colorado School of Mines Mandatory Fees	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%	4.4%
Colorado Community College System					
Arapahoe Community College	2.6%	13.4%	0.7%	21.2%	39.1%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	0.0%	5.4%	40.2%	9.0%	-2.7%
Community College of Aurora	2.4%	28.3%	0.8%	9.4%	-3.1%
Community College of Denver	4.1%	20.2%	2.3%	7.3%	-2.3%
Front Range Community College	1.8%	66.4%	1.1%	-20.9%	-3.2%
Lamar Community College	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	5.0%	-1.4%
Morgan Community College	1.5%	1.5%	0.7%	23.0%	-21.5%
Northeastern Junior College	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	6.1%	-5.5%
Otero Junior College	2.4%	-1.7%	1.2%	20.8%	15.7%
Pikes Peak Community College	2.8%	2.4%	1.1%	2.8%	9.7%
Pueblo Community College	2.4%	2.6%	0.8%	24.7%	13.2%
Red Rocks Community College	2.1%	2.0%	78.2%	43.1%	-27.8%
Trinidad State Junior College	2.5%	-2.2%	0.9%	6.8%	7.6%

Aims Community College					
Mandatory Fees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College					
Mandatory Fees	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

NOTE:

For FY09-10 the official CCHE policy on mandatory fees was amended with new definitions for mandatory fees. This may impact the historical trend analysis.

¹ In 2013-14, Adams State University converted a portion of their fees to tuition.

Appendix I: Additional Charges

Institution	Course Fee	Program Fee	Charge-For-Service
Adams State University	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado School of Mines	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado State University System			
Colorado State University	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado State University - Pueblo	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fort Lewis College	No	No	Yes
Colorado Mesa University	No	No	Yes
Metropolitan State University of Denver	No	Yes	Yes
University of Colorado System			
University of Colorado - Boulder	No	No	Yes
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	No	No	Yes
University of Colorado - Denver	No	No	Yes
University of Northern Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes
Western State Colorado University	No	Yes	No
Colorado Community College System			
Arapahoe Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado Northwestern Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Community College of Aurora	Yes	Yes	Yes
Community College of Denver	Yes	No	Yes
Front Range Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Lamar Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Morgan Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Northeastern Junior College	Yes	No	Yes
Otero Junior College	Yes	No	Yes
Pikes Peak Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Pueblo Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Red Rocks Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Trinidad State Junior College	Yes	No	Yes
Aims Community College	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado Mountain College	Yes	Yes	Yes

NOTE:
Course Fees - Charges associated with the delivery of a specific course that are required only by students enrolled in the course (e.g. Art 101)
Program Fees - Charges associated with an academic program that are required only by students enrolled in the program (e.g. All Art)
Charges-For-Service - Costs associated with a specific service that are required only by students using said service (e.g. transcript fee; application fee; returned check charge; orientation charge)

Appendix N: 5-Year History of Graduate & Professional Mandatory Fees (24 Credit Hours per Academic Year

*Includes mandatory fees paid by all students. Institutions may utilize course- or program-specific fees or charges-for-service which are not listed.

Institution	FY 2014-15 Student Fees	FY 2015-16 Student Fees	FY 2016-17 Student Fees	FY 2017-18 Student Fees	FY 2018-19 Student Fees	5 Year % Increase Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$1,750	\$1,790	\$1,763	\$1,853	\$1,762	0.7%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$1,433	\$1,448	\$1,583	\$1,591	\$1,444	0.7%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$1,078	\$1,138	\$1,321	\$1,538	\$1,363	26.4%
Colorado State University	\$2,029	\$2,133	\$2,212	\$2,243	\$2,220	9.4%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$2,010	\$1,698	\$1,800	\$1,908	\$1,978	-1.6%
Fort Lewis College	\$1,367	\$1,396	\$1,396	\$1,511	\$1,588	16.1%
University of Northern Colorado	\$1,650	\$1,733	\$1,792	\$2,199	\$2,255	36.7%
Adams State University	\$2,855	\$3,126	\$3,417	\$3,629	\$3,704	29.7%
Colorado Mesa University	\$650	\$658	\$823	\$698	\$720	10.8%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$1,097	\$1,198	\$1,237	\$1,290	\$1,421	29.5%
Colorado School of Mines	\$2,128	\$2,128	\$2,152	\$2,216	\$2,314	8.7%

Appendix O: Percent Change in 5-Year History of Graduate & Professional Mandatory Fees (24 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

Institution	% Change FY2013-14 to FY2014-15	% Change FY2014-15 to FY2015-16	% Change FY2015-16 to FY2016-17	% Change FY2016-17 to FY2017-18	% Change FY2017-18 to FY2018-19
University of Colorado - Boulder Mandatory Fees	9.6%	2.3%	(1.5%)	5.1%	(4.9%)
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Mandatory Fees	36.7%	1.0%	9.3%	0.5%	(9.3%)
University of Colorado - Denver Mandatory Fees	20.0%	5.6%	16.1%	16.4%	(11.4%)
Colorado State University Mandatory Fees	17.4%	5.1%	3.7%	1.4%	(1.0%)
Colorado State University - Pueblo Mandatory Fees	37.1%	(15.5%)	6.0%	6.0%	3.6%
Fort Lewis College Mandatory Fees ¹	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%	8.2%	5.1%
University of Northern Colorado Mandatory Fees	21.1%	5.0%	3.4%	22.7%	2.6%
Adams State University Mandatory Fees	10.8%	9.5%	9.3%	6.2%	2.1%
Colorado Mesa University Mandatory Fees	5.7%	1.2%	25.1%	(15.2%)	3.2%
Metropolitan State University of Denver Mandatory Fees ²	4.2%	9.2%	3.2%	4.3%	10.2%
Colorado School of Mines Mandatory Fees	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%	4.4%

NOTE:

*For FY09-10 the official CCHE policy on mandatory fees was amended with new definitions for mandatory fees. This may impact the historical trend analysis.

¹ FLC began offering graduate courses in FY 2013-14

² MSU Denver began offering graduate courses in FY 2010-11



COLORADO

**Colorado Commission on
Higher Education**

Department of Higher Education

Tuition and Fee Policy

CCHE Approved April 1, 2016

SECTION VI

PART C TUITION AND FEES

1.1 General Description and Intent

Tuition and fees, along with state support, provide financial resources to the institutions of higher education to conduct academic programs and to support a complete and comprehensive learning environment for students. Tuition and fees represent a portion of a student's cost of attendance and are used to provide goods and services to students.

Governing boards have the responsibility and authority for the financial management of their institutions. A major component of sound financial management is the setting of tuition and fees, including refund policies. Since institutions have unique roles and missions and differing student needs, governing boards must consider a number of factors when setting tuition and fees, and when establishing a refund policy. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education (the Commission) has responsibility to exercise oversight to ensure that educational quality and student access are maintained consistent with the role and mission of each institution.

It is the intent of the Commission that the following will be considered when Governing Boards are setting tuition and fee rates:

- Be done in an open and transparent manner, including providing opportunities for student input.
- Promote clarity, simplicity and predictability for students, families and public institutions of higher education.
- Be consistent with the goals of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education's Master Plan ~~Senate Bill 10-003 (S.B. 10-003)~~, and strive to maintain access and affordability for resident students.
- Reflect the need of each institution to enhance the quality of educational programs and offerings, strengthen the financial position of the institution and support institutional strategic plans and goals.

1.50 Definition of Key Terms

- Academic Course: For purposes of this policy, includes all instruction, including,

but not limited to: academic, vocational, occupational, technical, music, and physical education courses.

- Academic Facilities Construction: Includes buildings and site improvements, or specific space within a multi-use building (including utilities and transportation infrastructure) as defined in C.R.S. 24-75-301. The determination of whether it is an academic facility or space shall be determined based on the function/purpose of the building or space. Academic Facilities are those facilities that are core to the role and mission of the institution and may include, but not be limited to, space dedicated to instructional, student services, or administration. If a multi-purpose building, the space determination shall be based on the primary usage of the space during the regular academic year.
- Auxiliary Facility: As defined in C.R.S. 23-5-101.5 (2) (a).
- Fees: Any amount, other than tuition, that is assessed to all individual students as a condition of enrollment in the university. Fees may be used for academic and non-academic purposes, including, but not limited to: funding registered student organizations and student government; construction, remodeling, maintenance and improvement of student centers, recreational facilities, and other projects and improvements for which a facility fee is approved; intercollegiate and intramural athletics; student health services; technology; mass transit; parking; and bond payments for which fees have been pledged.
- Institution of Higher Education: Means any state-supported institution of higher education in Colorado and the Auraria Higher Education Center. For purposes of this section, does not include local district junior colleges or the area vocational schools.
- Cost Sharing Matrix: An analytical tool used to calculate possible tuition increase limits by utilizing fixed costs governing boards must meet in order to maintain and enhance the quality of their institutions and the relationship of those costs to state funding levels.
- Tuition Increase Limit: Means an annual tuition rate increase limit, cap (including no limit or cap), or guideline established by CCHE on resident undergraduate tuition rate increases.

.1 Tuition Policy—Establishment of Tuition Increase Limit

Tuition increases are a function of costs and how those costs are shared among the state, student and institution. Because state appropriations are the key incentive to keeping tuition low, the condition of the state general fund and state investment levels in higher education are at the core of the Commission’s tuition policy.

For each fiscal year, the Commission will establish a Tuition Increase Limit for resident undergraduate students. In doing so the Commission, in consultation with the governing boards, will develop a Cost Sharing Matrix, which shall recognize:

- The condition of the state general fund and state investment levels in higher education; specific space within a multi-use building (including utilities and transportation infrastructure) as defined in C.R.S. 24-75-301. The determination of whether it is an academic facility or space shall be determined based on the function/purpose of the building or space. Academic Facilities are those facilities that are core to the role and mission of the institution and may include, but not be limited to, space dedicated to instructional, student services, or administration. If a multi- purpose building, the space determination shall be based on the primary usage of the space during the regular academic year.
- Auxiliary Facility: As defined in C.R.S. 23-5-101.5 (2) (a).
- Fees: Any amount, other than tuition, that is assessed to all individual students as a condition of enrollment in the university. Fees may be used for academic and non-academic purposes, including, but not limited to: funding registered student organizations and student government; construction, remodeling, maintenance and improvement of student centers, recreational facilities, and other projects and improvements for which a facility fee is approved; intercollegiate and intramural athletics; student health services; technology; mass transit; parking; and bond payments for which fees have been pledged.
- Institution of Higher Education: Means any state-supported institution of higher education in Colorado and the Auraria Higher Education Center. For purposes of this section, does not include local district junior colleges or the area vocational schools.
- Cost Sharing Matrix: An analytical tool used to calculate possible tuition increase limits by utilizing fixed costs governing boards must meet in order to maintain and enhance the quality of their institutions and the

relationship of those costs to state funding levels.

- Tuition Increase Limit: Means an annual tuition rate increase limit, cap (including no limit or cap), or guideline established by CCHE on resident undergraduate tuition rate increases.

.2 Statutory Authority

C.R.S. § 23-1-108(12)(b): For Fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2016, the Commission shall establish tuition policies based on institutional role and mission, and the governing boards shall set tuition consistent with said policies.

C.R.S. § 23-5-129(6)(c): “While operating pursuant to a performance contract negotiated pursuant to this section, the governing board of a state institution of higher education”...such institution “shall report to the Colorado commission on higher education its plans for any tuition or other proposed increases for the following fiscal year, using approved forms, for the commission to review and make recommendations to the general assembly during the annual budget process.”

C.R.S. § 23-18-306(5): “Commission shall submit to the Joint Budget Committee and to the Education Committees”...“tuition policies that ensure both accessible and affordable higher education for Colorado residents.”...“Must also reflect the level of state funding”...“the need of each institution to enhance the quality of education programs and offerings and strengthen the financial position of the institution.”

In times of emergency, certain students (including reserve military units, individuals with specialized skills, or firefighters) are called to provide services to the country.

When the call for service or national emergency is issued, it is often necessary for students to interrupt their coursework in mid-semester without advance notice. Public two-year and four-year institutions’ policies should explicitly recognize that normal withdrawal and refund policies may not be appropriate and make provisions for individuals who leave the institution mid-semester to respond to a state or national emergency, including:

- Institutions’ tuition policies should permit individuals to withdraw from the course without a grade or receive an incomplete with an opportunity to complete the course work at a later time and refunds should be made on a pro-rated basis for tuition paid by reservists called

to active status during times of national emergency.

- Institutions may offer these individuals the option of crediting the current term's tuition to a future semester's tuition charges.
- Institutions shall waive any fee penalty related to breaking the room and board contract for reservists who are called to active status during a national or state emergency.
- In addition, an institution shall offer a pro-rated refund of fees paid for room and board based on the date that the individual left the residence hall.
- Institutions shall adopt policy language that ensures that individuals who are unable to complete a course due to a call to active status under a state or national emergency have a choice either
- The refund and grading policies should recognize that normal withdrawal procedures such as standard withdrawal timetables may not apply.

.3 Institutions will not be penalized financially and state support funding will not be reduced for interrupted enrollment and will be allowed to include in-state students who are called to active duty in the FTE report during the semester they are called to active duty.

3.1 Student Fee Policy

C.R.S. 23-1-105.5(1) tasks the Commission to “adopt policies concerning the collection and use of student fees by the governing boards of the state institutions of higher education, as defined in 23-5-119.5 C.R.S. The policies may address, but need not be limited to, the purposes for student fees, categories of student fees, the distinctions between tuition revenue and student fee revenue, accounting for student fee revenue, student fee fund balances, the minimum level of student involvement in the processes for establishing, reviewing, and changing the amount of, and discontinuing student fees...”

In accordance with C.R.S. 23-5-119.5(3), student fees and the use of student fee revenues should provide benefit to students consistent with the stated purpose of the fee by covering related costs including, but not limited, to:

- The construction, maintenance, furnishing, and equipping of buildings and infrastructure;
- Specific courses or programs that benefit the students who choose to enroll in the course or program;
- Student-centered facilities, services, or activities such as student centers, recreation facilities, technology, parking lots, child care, health clinics, mandatory insurance, student government, and other student organizations or activities; and
- Registration costs, costs for student orientation and graduation, and those incurred to communicate with students and their family.

Student fees should be used to support and enhance the overall student experience. Student fees and the use of student fee revenue may benefit students both directly and indirectly. For example, given capital construction timelines some students currently attending an institution may not benefit as directly from fees for capital improvements, however, up-to-date facilities enhance and support the overall student experience and ultimately increase the value of the degree conferred. Likewise, a student may not take advantage of all the programs funded through specific fees, but these fees benefit the student body as a whole.

House Bill 11-1301 made significant changes to State statutes regulating fee policy. Part of the intent of the legislation was to provide greater flexibility at the governing board level to determine fee policy while protecting opportunities for student input and allowing for greater transparency and

disclosure. Commission fee policy is consistent with this legislative intent.

3.1 Governing Board Duties

- 3.1.1 Each governing board shall adopt for each institution it governs an Institutional Plan for Student Fees within the requirements outlined in Section 3.02 below.
- 3.1.2 Each institution of higher education, including the Auraria Higher Education Center, shall give at least a thirty-day notice to students of any fee assessment or increase. At a minimum, such notice shall specify:
- The amount of the new fee or fee increase;
 - The reason for the fee assessment or increase;
 - The purpose for which the institution will use revenues received from the fee assessment or increase;
 - Whether the fee assessment or increase is temporary or permanent and, if temporary, the repeal date for the fee assessment or increase; and
 - Any additional requirements as outlined in the institution’s student fee plan.
- 3.1.3 “Each governing board shall annually review the institutional plan for student fees and approve any new fees or changes to existing fees.
- 3.1.4 Each governing board shall establish appropriate methods for receiving meaningful student input that consider the unique student-body characteristics of its institution, necessary to establish and set student fees and fee rates. The established level of student input for all fees shall be listed in the Institutional Plan for Student Fees as outlined in section 3.02.
- 3.1.5 For all Four-Year Institutions - The administration of each institution, in consultation with student representatives, shall establish a fee policy for such institution. Such policy shall be subject to the modification and approval of the governing board of the institution, in accordance with the requirements of the Institutional Plan for Student Fees as outlined in section 3.02.
- 3.1.6 For all Colorado Community College System Institutions - The State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education shall meet with the Student Advisory Council, established in C.R.S. 23-60-104, to establish a

fee policy for all institutions under its control. Such policy shall be subject to the modification and approval of the board, in accordance with the requirements of the Institutional Plan for Student Fees as outlined in section 3.02.

3.17 For Institutions Located at the Auraria Campus - The administration of the Auraria Higher Education Center and the Student Advisory Council to the Auraria Board (SACAB) shall establish a fee policy for the institutions located at the Auraria Campus. Such policy shall be for all fees assessed by the Auraria Higher Education Center and is in addition to the policy each institution will have with its respective governing board. The policy shall be consistent with the requirements of section 3.06 and C.R.S. 23-70-107 relating to student fees assessed by the Auraria Board. Such policy shall be subject to the modification and approval of the board, in accordance with the requirements of the Institutional Plan for Student Fees as outlined in section 3.02.

3.18 The student body of the institution, through its duly elected student government may institute rules and processes for assessing student input, including referenda and student government resolutions. No new fee, fee increase, or fee extension that is defeated by a vote of the student body may be resubmitted for a student vote until the following regularly scheduled student government election.

3.2 Institutional Plan for Student Fees:

- All fees are subject to the requirements of C.R.S. 23-5-119.5 and section 3.02 of this policy. Governing boards must ensure the opportunity for student involvement in the development and subsequent revisions to the applicable institutional plans for student fees. A governing board shall review its institutional fee plans annually.

Institutional fee plans shall be publicly available on the individual institution's website.

A current and accurate copy of each institution's Institutional Plan for Student Fees and any revisions to the plan must be filed with the Department of Higher Education (DHE) by September 1st of each year with the Tuition and Fee Survey outlined in section 5.00.

Institutional Plans for Student Fees are to contain information, guidance, policies, and procedures with regards to all fees assessed at the institution. Each Institutional Plan for Student Fees shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

- Definition and categorization of all student fees based on categories deemed relevant by the governing board. Description of the purposes for each fee established at the institution(s).
- Established procedures and the method and level of student participation in establishing, setting, reviewing, modifying, and discontinuing student fees and fee rates at the institution.
- An established complaint resolution process for disputes on the imposition or amount of a student fee.”
- A time frame for budget approval and board action on tuition and fees.
- Language that specifies whether to allow for the use of student fees or tuition for academic facilities construction and describes the method and level of student involvement in any such decision. Established procedures for any student vote or referendum relating to student fees.
- A list and description of any administrative costs charged to students or student groups for the administration of the student fee. These costs may vary by type or category of fee.
- Established procedures for the institutional review of fee fund balances. The institution shall determine the threshold at which such reviews are required and may utilize different thresholds for different fees.

A clear and transparent process for the regular review and evaluation of: fee rate assessments, fee expenditures, and institution fee policies. The institution may determine whether such reviews are to be conducted by institutional administration, independent internal entities (e.g., departments and offices review each other), or independent, external entities. The processes may vary by type or category of fee.

.1 Disclosure Requirements:

Each institution of higher education shall separately disclose the fees charged to the students by their respective governing board for the institution, by the institution, or by any auxiliary facility associated with the institution in its student billing statements.

This requirement shall apply to fees; however, such itemization shall not be required for any academic and instructional fee that is specifically listed in the course catalogue.

- If a governing board uses revenues from a general student fee for the repayment of bonds or other debt obligations, the governing board shall specify the portion of the general student fee that is actually

applied to repayment of the bonds or other debt obligations.

- 321 Each institution shall provide a tuition calculator on its website to enable prospective students, current students, and the general public to accurately assess the cost of attendance at the institution.

Each institution shall make information available to students and the general public on its website containing a description of all current fees, including the purposes for which the institution uses revenues from the fees.

- 3.3.3 Each billing statement shall conspicuously identify any optional fees or charges that are automatically assessed unless the student chooses not to pay the fee through a negative check off.

- A form or method to elect not to pay the optional fees shall accompany the billing statements.

Any optional fees or charges that are automatically assessed unless the student chooses not to pay, except for health care fees, shall be refunded by the institution or organization that receives the fee, upon request, to any student who paid the fee. The refund shall be available during the entire semester in which the student paid the fee.

3.4 Fees Related to Bonds Issued on Behalf of Auxiliary Facilities

All governing boards shall follow the procedures outlined in statute regarding fees related to bonds issued on behalf of auxiliary facilities. Procedures for fees related to bonds issued on behalf of auxiliary facilities are outlined in C.R.S. 23-5-119.5

4.00 Use of Tuition and Fees for Academic Facilities Construction

Student fees or tuition may be used for academic facilities construction if approved for use in the institutional plan for student fees as outlined in section 3.02.

5.0 Reporting Requirements

- 5.1 By September 1 of each year, each governing board is required to submit to the DHE a report detailing:

- Tuition rates by credit hour for all differentials assessed to undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree and non-degree seeking students.
- Fee rates by credit hour for all fees assessed to undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree and non-degree seeking students.
- Current and accurate copies of all current Institutional Plans for Student Fees.
- Reporting and explanation of any changes in current student fee rates and all new student fees as including the date of governing board review and approval.
- Other information as may be required by the DHE.

5.2 Tuition and Fee Report

By January 15 of each year, the DHE will submit to the Commission for approval and distribution to the Education Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Colorado General Assembly a report summarizing:

- Tuition decisions made by each Governing Board and their consistency with Commission policy and legislative intent.
- Fee decisions made by each Governing Board and their consistency with Commission policy.

- Significant changes or trends in tuition and fees throughout the state.

6.00 Tuition and Fee Appropriation Over-Expenditure

Anytime a governing board exceeds its appropriation for tuition set by the General Assembly in the long bill, the Department of Higher Education will review the reasons for the increase in revenue, in order to determine that tuition policies have been followed, and whether a supplemental appropriation for spending authority should be requested.

Governing boards shall notify the Department of any projected over-expenditure in tuition spending authority following the deadlines established in the budget calendar. If the over-expenditure is due to increases in enrollment the Commission may transfer spending authority from the Enrollment/Tuition Contingency line from the annual long bill to the requesting Governing Board.