



COLORADO

**Department of
Higher Education**

Tuition and Fees Report Fiscal Year 2022-23 January 2023

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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 of higher education has shifted from the state to the student. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2000-01, the state covered 68 percent of 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 a third.

This shifting funding structure 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 almost three-fourths of jobs now require some education beyond high school. Colorado has mirrored the nation in moving from a model of funding primarily supported by state appropriations to one that considers all sources of revenue, including resident and nonresident tuition and fees.

From FY 2021-22 to FY 2022-23, resident tuition and fees increased an average of 3.7 percent across all of Colorado's public institutions. At four-year institutions, the average increase was 4.5 percent, and at two-year institutions, the average was 2.2 percent.

This year, the report highlights limited or flat tuition across many of the state's institutions, demonstrating the commitment of both the state and institutions to contain costs.

Introduction

Higher education funding structures have shifted 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 the cost of college, 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 was 36-64. Although Colorado is a particularly striking example of this shift in postsecondary costs, other states have also disinvested from higher education due to budget pressures. Over the same time period, the economic demand for postsecondary credentials 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 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 required institutions to carefully consider how they 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. In the 2019 Legislative session the General Assembly chose to increase funding for higher education operations by \$93.9 million, a 12.9 percent increase that allowed nearly all institutions to hold tuition flat in FY 2019-20.

In FY 2020-21, the General Assembly implemented significant funding reductions in order to address the budget shortfall caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. State funding for public institutions' operating budgets was reduced 58 percent, or \$493.2 million. In May of 2020, the governor issued Executive Order D 2020 070, which allocated \$450 million in federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding to institutions for expenses associated with COVID-19-related public health measures and with the provision of economic support, including payments to help the economy by supporting Colorado's workforce through increased student retention and completions. In 2021-22, the

General Assembly restored higher education operating funding to pre-pandemic levels and further increased funding by 9.6 percent.

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 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 expected cost 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 was 49th in the nation in state funded support per FTE in FY 2022-23.

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.

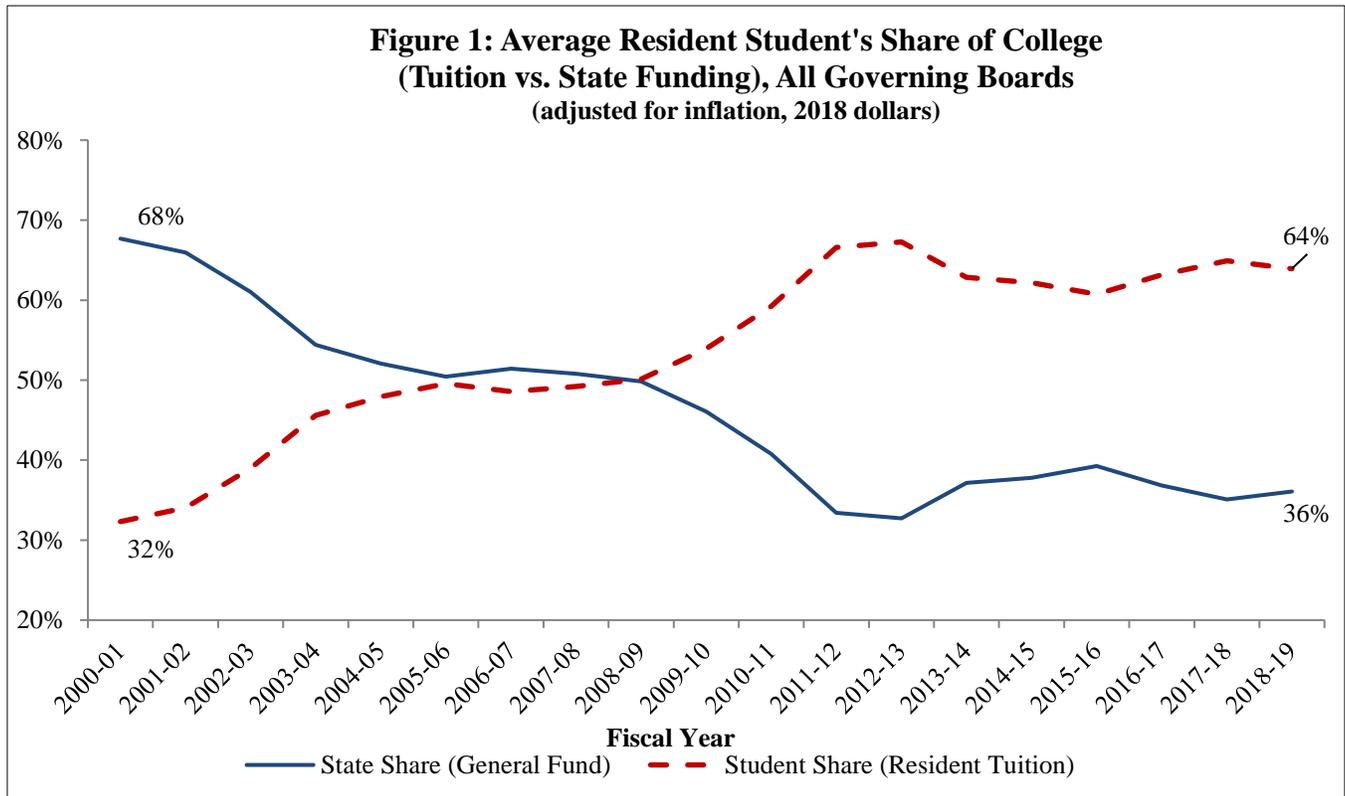
Tuition setting usually occurs in the spring to allow incoming and returning students to make financial decisions in preparation for the upcoming year. The actual impact of tuition rate increases on individual students varies and depends on several factors, such as the student's area of study and eligibility 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 largely made up the difference. In FY 2000-01, the state covered 68 percent of the cost of college, 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 and the state was paying for a third. Recent investments by the General Assembly have started to reverse 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 level of funding means that Colorado institutions are less able to absorb revenue shortfalls through productivity enhancements.

Because state appropriations are closely tied to tuition levels, 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 tuition policy can be found in the appendices.

Tuition and Fee Changes in the 2022-23 Academic Year

Tuition and mandatory fees comprise the base charges for an institution of higher education. In FY 2022-23, higher education institutions had the ability to increase their tuition by up to 2.0 percent. 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 \$288 (3.7 percent). At four-year institutions, posted tuition and mandatory fees increased by an average of \$514 (4.5 percent); at two-year institutions tuition and mandatory fees increased by an average of \$106 (2.2 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 2021-22 Resident Tuition	FY 2021-22 Student Fees	FY 2021-22 Resident Tuition & Fees	FY 2022-23 Resident Tuition	FY 2022-23 Student Fees	FY 2022-23 Resident Tuition & Fees	1-Year % Change Resident Tuition	1-Year % Change Resident Fees	1-Year % Change Resident Tuition & Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$11,040	\$1,766	\$12,806	\$11,520	\$1,586	\$13,106	4.3%	-10.2%	2.3%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$9,118	\$1,642	\$10,760	\$9,540	\$1,490	\$11,030	4.6%	-9.3%	2.5%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$10,200	\$1,380	\$11,580	\$10,830	\$970	\$11,800	6.2%	-29.7%	1.9%
Colorado State University	\$9,709	\$2,554	\$12,264	\$9,903	\$2,589	\$12,492	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$8,174	\$2,466	\$10,640	\$8,338	\$2,575	\$10,913	2.0%	4.4%	2.6%
Fort Lewis College	\$7,056	\$1,949	\$9,005	\$7,200	\$2,016	\$9,216	2.0%	3.5%	2.3%
University of Northern Colorado	\$8,127	\$2,539	\$10,666	\$8,289	\$2,615	\$10,904	2.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Adams State University	\$5,976	\$3,704	\$9,680	\$6,072	\$3,703	\$9,775	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%
Colorado Mesa University	\$8,594	\$1,050	\$9,644	\$8,852	\$1,110	\$9,962	3.0%	5.7%	3.3%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$8,280	\$1,741	\$10,021	\$8,445	\$1,816	\$10,261	2.0%	4.3%	2.4%
Western State Colorado University	\$6,816	\$3,847	\$10,663	\$6,936	\$3,877	\$10,813	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%
Colorado School of Mines	\$17,160	\$2,378	\$19,538	\$20,640	\$2,520	\$23,160	20.3%	6.0%	18.5%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$4,601	\$351	\$4,952	\$4,692	\$356	\$5,048	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$4,601	\$466	\$5,066	\$4,692	\$480	\$5,172	2.0%	3.1%	2.1%
Community College of Aurora	\$4,601	\$282	\$4,883	\$4,692	\$287	\$4,979	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%
Community College of Denver	\$4,601	\$975	\$5,575	\$4,692	\$1,004	\$5,696	2.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Front Range Community College	\$4,601	\$394	\$4,995	\$4,692	\$402	\$5,094	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Lamar Community College	\$4,601	\$530	\$5,130	\$4,692	\$539	\$5,231	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Morgan Community College	\$4,601	\$149	\$4,749	\$4,692	\$157	\$4,849	2.0%	5.5%	2.1%
Northeastern Junior College	\$4,601	\$606	\$5,207	\$4,692	\$617	\$5,309	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Otero Junior College	\$4,601	\$442	\$5,043	\$4,692	\$485	\$5,177	2.0%	9.6%	2.7%
Pikes Peak State College	\$4,601	\$362	\$4,963	\$4,692	\$285	\$4,977	2.0%	-21.5%	0.3%
Pueblo Community College	\$4,601	\$856	\$5,456	\$4,692	\$872	\$5,564	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Red Rocks Community College	\$4,601	\$572	\$5,173	\$4,692	\$586	\$5,278	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$4,601	\$539	\$5,140	\$4,692	\$558	\$5,250	2.0%	3.4%	2.1%
Aims Community College	\$2,010	\$260	\$2,270	\$2,160	\$260	\$2,420	7.5%	0.0%	6.6%
Colorado Mountain College	\$2,700	\$100	\$2,800	\$2,850	\$100	\$2,950	5.6%	0.0%	5.4%
Average Four-Year institution	\$9,187	\$2,251	\$11,439	\$9,714	\$2,239	\$11,953	5.7%	-0.5%	4.5%
Average Two-Year Institution	\$4,301	\$459	\$4,760	\$4,400	\$466	\$4,866	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%
Average All Institutions	\$6,473	\$1,256	\$7,728	\$6,762	\$1,254	\$8,016	4.5%	-0.1%	3.7%

* 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 \$441 (2.2 percent). At four-year institutions, tuition and mandatory fees increased by an average of \$588 (2.2 percent) and at two-year institutions, tuition and fees decreased by an average of \$323 (2.17 percent). A more detailed look at all tuition and fees for FY 2022-23 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 2021-22 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 2021-22 Student Fees	FY 2021-22 Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	FY 2022-23 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 2022-23 Student Fees	FY 2022-23 Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	1-Year % Change Non-Resident Tuition	1-Year % Change Non-Resident Fees	1-Year % Change Non-Resident Tuition & Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$35,482	\$1,766	\$37,248	\$35,482	\$1,586	\$37,068	0.0%	-10.2%	-0.5%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$24,690	\$1,642	\$26,332	\$25,680	\$1,490	\$27,170	4.0%	-9.3%	3.2%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$31,440	\$1,380	\$32,820	\$32,490	\$970	\$33,460	3.3%	-29.7%	2.0%
Colorado State University	\$28,991	\$2,554	\$31,545	\$29,861	\$2,589	\$32,450	3.0%	1.3%	2.9%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$16,491	\$2,466	\$18,957	\$17,186	\$2,575	\$19,762	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%
Fort Lewis College	\$17,712	\$1,949	\$19,661	\$17,712	\$2,016	\$19,728	0.0%	3.5%	0.3%
University of Northern Colorado	\$21,246	\$2,539	\$23,785	\$21,885	\$2,615	\$24,500	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Adams State University	\$17,880	\$3,704	\$21,584	\$18,144	\$3,703	\$21,847	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Colorado Mesa University	\$22,866	\$1,050	\$23,916	\$23,553	\$1,110	\$24,663	3.0%	5.7%	3.1%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$25,762	\$1,741	\$27,503	\$26,278	\$1,816	\$28,093	2.0%	4.3%	2.1%
Western State Colorado University	\$18,600	\$3,847	\$22,447	\$18,960	\$3,877	\$22,837	1.9%	0.8%	1.7%
Colorado School of Mines	\$38,460	\$2,378	\$40,838	\$39,600	\$2,520	\$42,120	3.0%	6.0%	3.1%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$18,878	\$351	\$19,229	\$19,254	\$356	\$19,610	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$7,670	\$466	\$8,135	\$7,823	\$480	\$8,303	2.0%	3.1%	2.1%
Community College of Aurora	\$18,878	\$282	\$19,160	\$19,254	\$287	\$19,541	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%
Community College of Denver	\$18,878	\$975	\$19,852	\$19,254	\$1,004	\$20,258	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%
Front Range Community College	\$18,878	\$394	\$19,272	\$19,254	\$402	\$19,656	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Lamar Community College	\$7,670	\$530	\$8,199	\$7,823	\$539	\$8,361	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Morgan Community College	\$18,878	\$149	\$19,026	\$19,254	\$157	\$19,411	2.0%	5.5%	2.0%
Northeastern Junior College 1	\$7,670	\$606	\$8,276	\$7,823	\$617	\$8,439	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Otero Junior College	\$7,670	\$442	\$8,112	\$7,823	\$485	\$8,307	2.0%	9.6%	2.4%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$18,878	\$362	\$19,240	\$19,254	\$285	\$19,539	2.0%	-21.5%	1.6%
Pueblo Community College	\$18,878	\$856	\$19,733	\$19,254	\$872	\$20,126	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Red Rocks Community College	\$18,878	\$572	\$19,450	\$19,254	\$586	\$19,840	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$7,670	\$539	\$8,209	\$7,823	\$558	\$8,380	2.0%	3.4%	2.1%
Aims Community College	\$12,750	\$260	\$13,010	\$13,290	\$260	\$13,550	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%
Colorado Mountain College	\$13,980	\$100	\$14,080	\$14,400	\$100	\$14,500	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Average Four-Year Institutions	\$24,968	\$2,251	\$27,220	\$25,569	\$2,239	\$27,808	2.4%	-0.5%	2.2%
Average Two-Year Institutions	\$14,407	\$459	\$14,865	\$14,722	\$466	\$15,188	2.2%	1.5%	2.17%
Average All Institutions	\$19,101	\$1,256	\$20,356	\$19,543	\$1,254	\$20,797	2.3%	-0.1%	2.2%

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.

² University of Colorado System had an exemption to the 2.0% tuition increase limit.

Over the past five years, mandatory undergraduate fees have increased an average of 6.7 percent across all institutions. At four-year institutions, fees increased 4.6 percent; at two-year institutions that increase was 3.6 percent. At two-year institutions, mandatory fees ranged from \$100 to \$1,004 per year. At four-years, fees ranged from \$970 to \$3,877 per year.

Interstate Comparisons

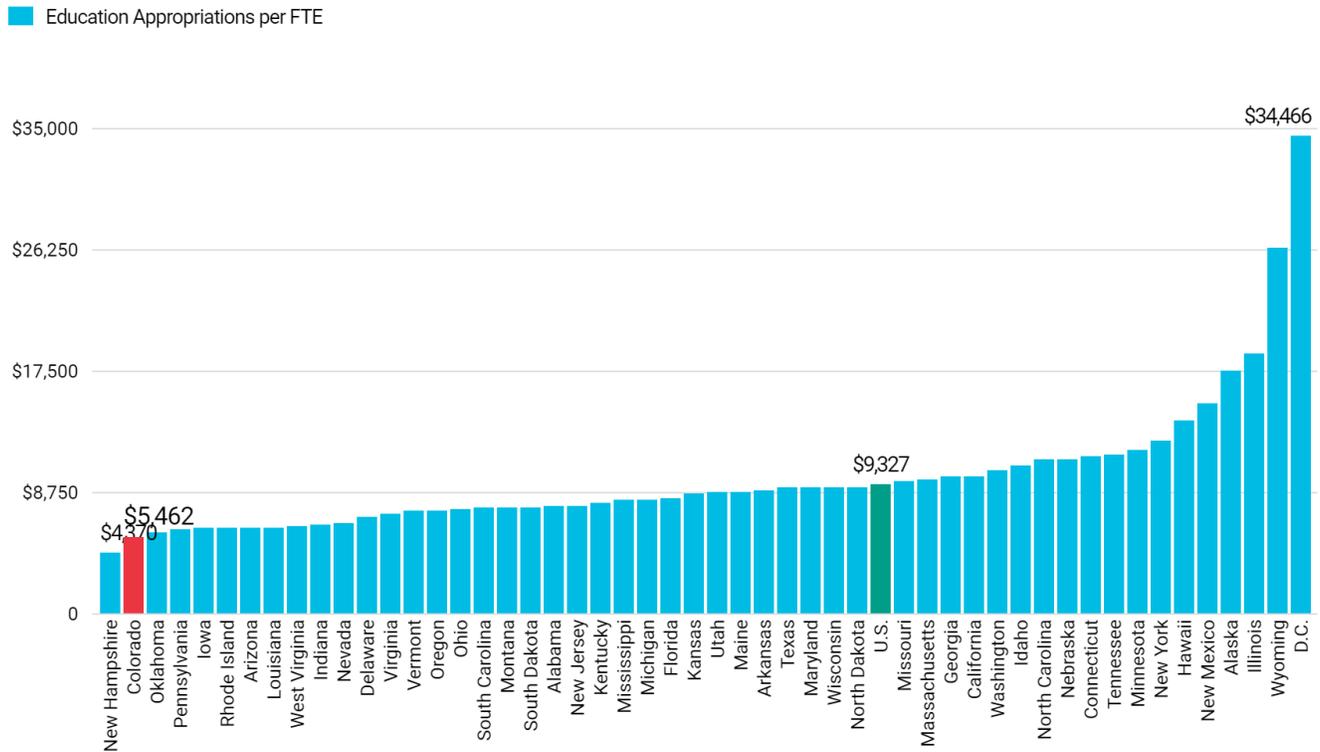
State appropriations are the key incentive to keeping tuition low and play the biggest role in determining the actual tuition rate charged to students. According to the State Higher Education Executive Officer’s (SHEEO) annual State Higher Education Finance (SHEF), Colorado is among the lowest in every 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 in FY 2021-22, the most recent year for which data is available.

Table 3: Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions, 2010-11 to 2021-22 State Averages

	Resident						Non-Resident							
	Average Tuition & Fees				Percent Change			Average Tuition & Fees				Percent Change		
	2021-22	2020-21	2016-17	2011-12	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	2021-22	2020-21	2016-17	2011-12	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Alaska	\$8,775	\$8,795	\$7,223	\$5,448	-0.2%	21.5%	61.1%	\$25,755	\$25,775	\$21,893	\$17,088	-0.1%	17.6%	50.7%
Arizona	\$10,051	\$10,042	\$10,891	\$9,601	0.1%	-7.7%	4.7%	\$24,290	\$24,192	\$27,704	\$22,724	0.4%	-12.3%	6.9%
California	\$9,319	\$9,265	\$8,752	\$8,396	0.6%	6.5%	11.0%	\$26,226	\$26,172	\$24,277	\$22,852	0.2%	8.0%	14.8%
California State University System	\$7,465	\$7,400	\$6,875	\$6,521	0.9%	8.6%	14.5%	\$19,345	\$19,280	\$18,035	\$17,681	0.3%	7.3%	9.4%
University of California System	\$14,054	\$14,030	\$13,548	\$13,190	0.2%	3.7%	6.6%	\$43,808	\$43,784	\$40,230	\$36,068	0.1%	8.9%	21.5%
Colorado	\$10,712	\$10,499	\$9,529	\$6,965	2.0%	12.4%	53.8%	\$26,169	\$25,623	\$23,824	\$19,037	2.1%	9.8%	37.5%
Guam	\$7,436	\$7,436	\$6,838	\$6,198	0.0%	8.7%	20.0%	\$14,066	\$14,066	\$15,658	\$17,448	0.0%	-10.2%	-19.4%
Hawaii	\$9,203	\$9,203	\$8,941	\$6,730	0.0%	2.9%	36.7%	\$25,187	\$25,187	\$24,925	\$19,034	0.0%	1.1%	32.3%
Idaho	\$7,814	\$7,805	\$6,847	\$5,642	0.1%	14.1%	38.5%	\$24,530	\$24,313	\$20,554	\$16,564	0.9%	19.3%	48.1%
Montana	\$6,704	\$6,645	\$5,793	\$5,397	0.9%	15.7%	24.2%	\$22,436	\$22,015	\$19,784	\$17,030	1.9%	13.4%	31.7%
Nevada	\$7,800	\$7,591	\$6,445	\$5,495	2.7%	21.0%	41.9%	\$22,982	\$22,360	\$19,581	\$17,906	2.8%	17.4%	28.3%
New Mexico	\$7,307	\$7,211	\$6,097	\$4,456	1.3%	19.8%	64.0%	\$17,819	\$17,536	\$15,769	\$13,279	1.6%	13.0%	34.2%
North Dakota	\$9,016	\$8,742	\$7,118	\$6,320	3.1%	26.7%	42.7%	\$12,170	\$11,821	\$13,224	\$12,497	3.0%	-8.0%	-2.6%
Oregon	\$11,463	\$11,151	\$9,114	\$7,789	2.8%	25.8%	47.2%	\$30,998	\$30,374	\$25,424	\$20,261	2.1%	21.9%	53.0%
South Dakota	\$9,356	\$9,257	\$8,504	\$7,254	1.1%	10.0%	29.0%	\$12,815	\$12,681	\$11,651	\$8,969	1.1%	10.0%	42.9%
Utah	\$7,116	\$6,967	\$6,301	\$5,090	2.1%	12.9%	39.8%	\$21,015	\$20,480	\$18,485	\$15,377	2.6%	13.7%	36.7%
Washington	\$10,971	\$10,674	\$8,537	\$8,631	2.8%	28.5%	27.1%	\$30,327	\$29,581	\$24,990	\$20,419	2.5%	21.4%	48.5%
Wyoming	\$6,097	\$5,791	\$5,055	\$4,125	5.3%	20.6%	47.8%	\$20,647	\$19,531	\$16,215	\$12,855	5.7%	27.3%	60.6%
WICHE Average	\$9,308	\$9,197	\$8,160	\$7,110	1.2%	14.1%	30.9%	\$24,111	\$23,854	\$21,611	\$18,638	1.1%	11.6%	29.4%

Figure 3 demonstrates how much Colorado appropriates per FTE compared to the national average. Only New Hampshire, a state with traditionally high tuition, appropriate General Fund on a per-FTE basis lower than Colorado. In 18 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 \$3,865 below the national average.

Figure 3: Educational Appropriations per FTE by State, FY 2020 (adjusted)
 Public Higher Education Appropriations per FTE by State, FY 2021



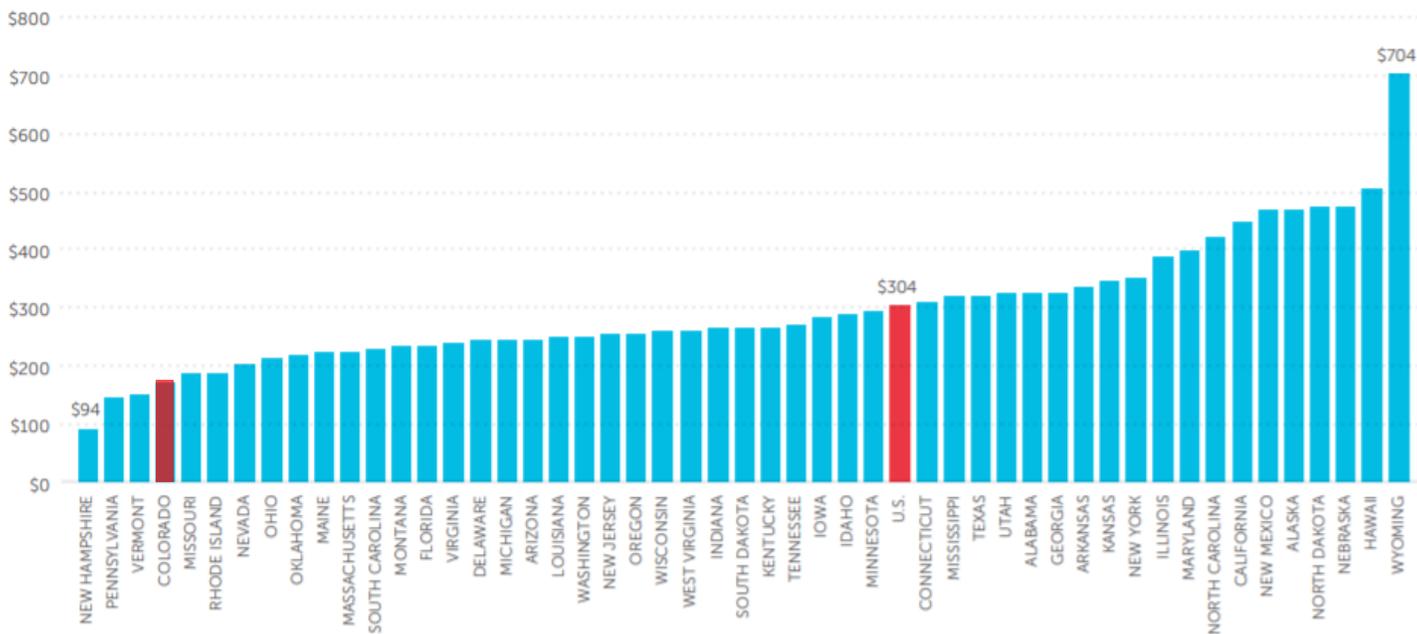
Notes:

1. Education appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses and student financial aid, excluding appropriations for research, hospitals, and medical education. Education appropriations include federal stimulus funding.
2. The U.S. calculation does not include the District of Columbia.
3. Constant 2021 dollars adjusted by the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA).
4. Adjusted to account for interstate differences using the Enrollment Mix Index (EMI).
5. Adjusted to account for interstate differences using the Cost of Living Index (COLI). The COLI is not a measure of inflation over time.

Source(s): State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

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 in prior years.

Figure 4: Higher Education Support Per Capita by State, FY 2018



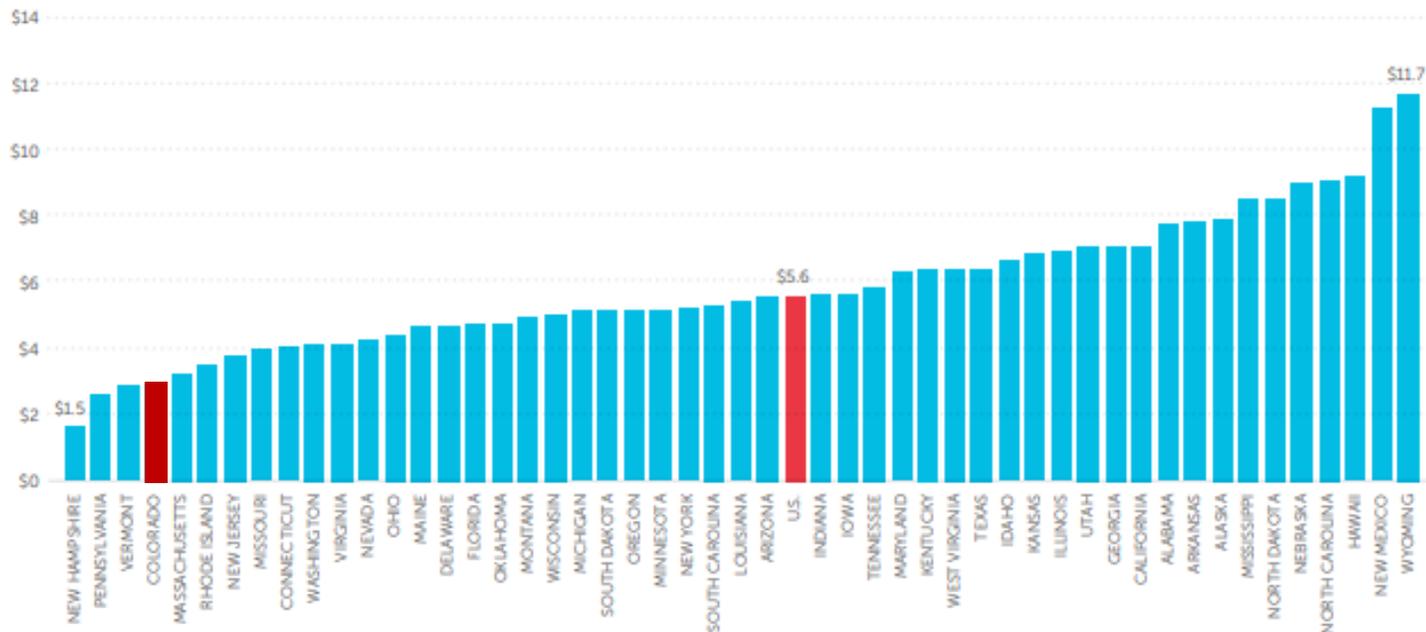
NOTES:

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

SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

Population data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division.

Figure 5. Higher Education Support per \$1,000 of Personal Income by State, FY 2018



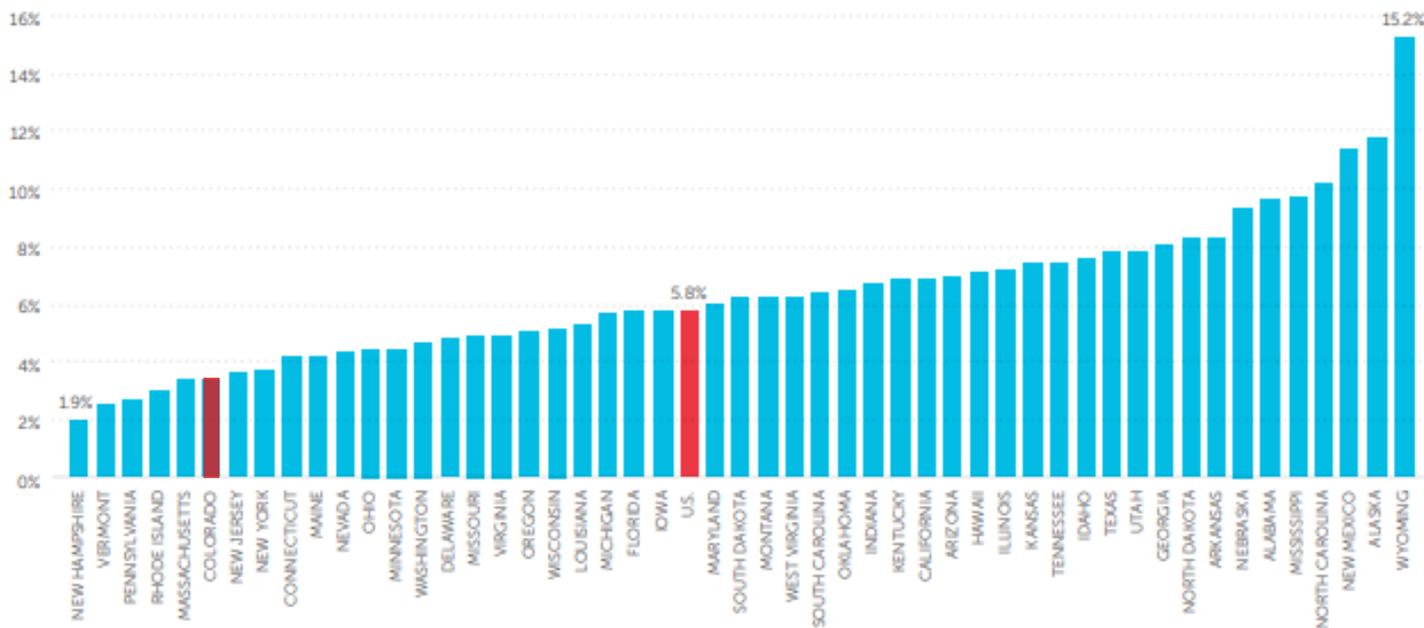
NOTES:

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

SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

Personal income data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Income Division.

Figure 6. Percent of Tax and Lottery Revenues Allocated to Higher Education by State, FY 2017



NOTES:

1. Allocation to higher education is higher education support as a proportion of actual tax and lottery revenues.
2. Higher education support is state and local tax and non-tax support for public and independent higher education, including special purpose appropriations for research-agriculture-medical.
3. Actual tax revenue (ATR) data are the total general revenues derived from taxation by state and local governments.
4. Lottery profits are the revenues from all lotto games and gaming operations, where applicable, that are transferred to beneficiaries.

SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

Actual tax revenues are from the U.S. Census Bureau 2017 Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances.

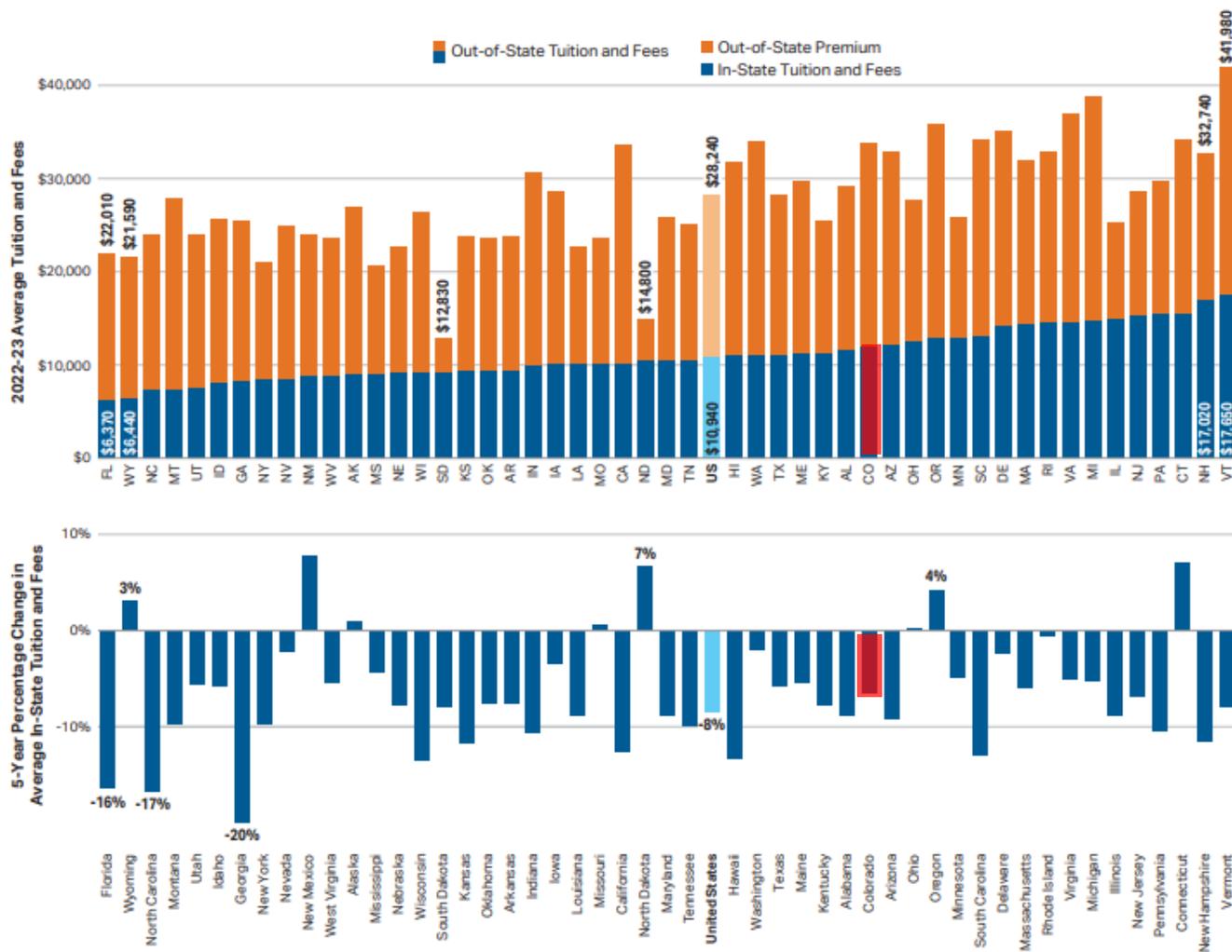
Lottery profits are from the North American Association of State and Provincial Lotteries.

The average published resident tuition and fee rate at Colorado’s four year-institutions is \$11,953, which is \$1,013 higher than the national average of \$10,940. Vermont, which has the lowest level of state funding per FTE, has a much higher resident tuition and fee rate of \$17,650. In contrast, Wyoming, which receives the greatest amount of state funding per FTE, has the lowest resident tuition and fee rate in the country at \$6,440.

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

In 2022-23, average published tuition and fees for full-time in-state students range from \$6,100 in Wyoming and \$6,370 in Florida to \$17,040 in New Hampshire and \$17,750 in Vermont.

FIGURE CP-6 Average 2022-23 Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions and 2017-18 to 2022-23 Five-Year Percentage Changes in Inflation-Adjusted In-State Tuition and Fees, by State



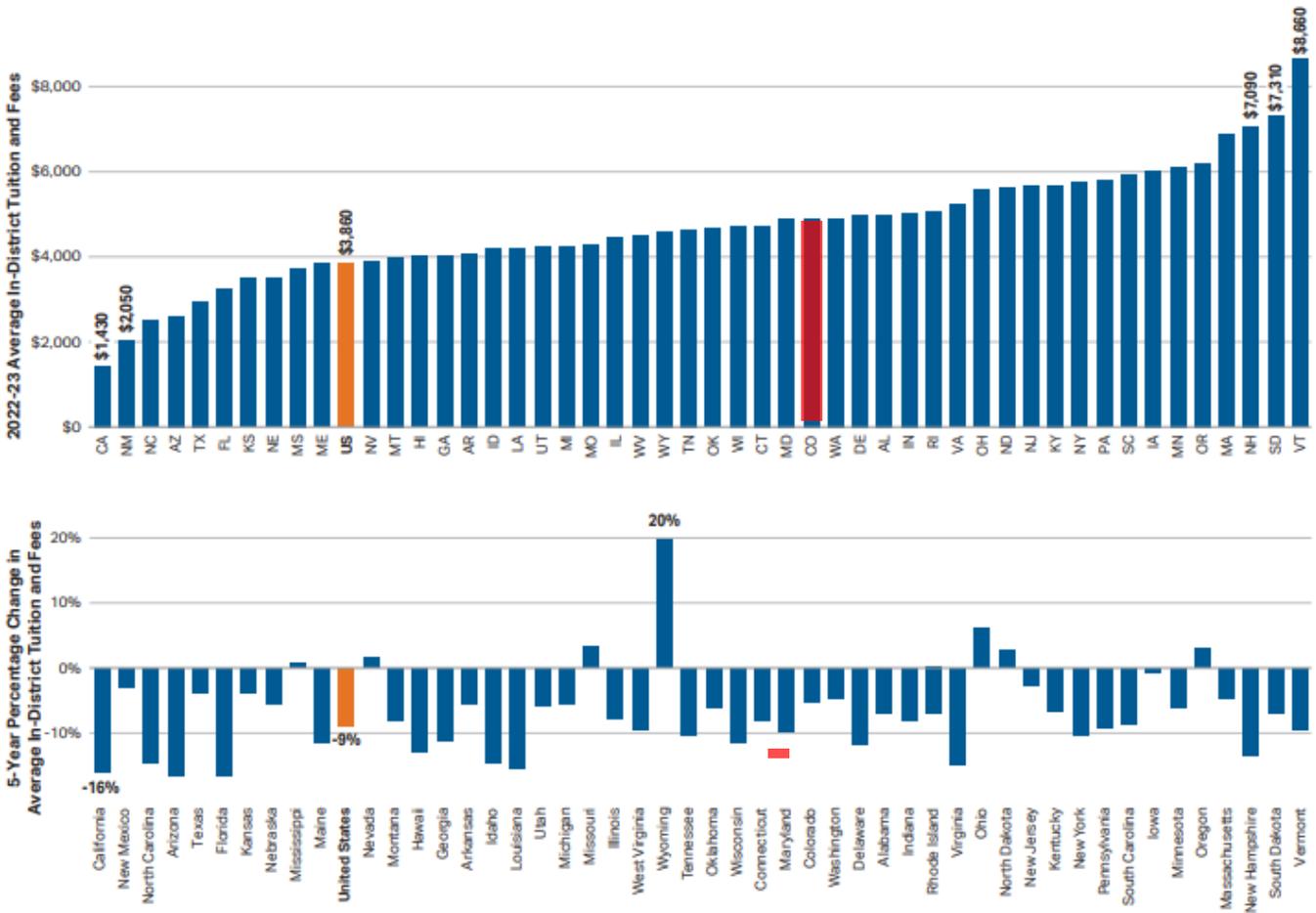
SOURCE: College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges; NCES, IPEDS Fall Enrollment data.

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 2021-22, average published tuition and fees for full-time in-district students at public two-year colleges range from \$1,430 in California and \$1,950 in New Mexico to \$8,600 in Vermont.

FIGURE CP-5 Average 2022-23 In-District Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions and 2017-18 to 2022-23 Five-Year Percentage Changes in Inflation-Adjusted In-District Tuition and Fees, by State



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 become lean and efficient. To move the needle on the attainment gap and reach the 66 percent attainment goal by 2025, General Fund investment must persist.



COLORADO

**Department of
Higher Education**

Tuition and Fees Report Fiscal Year 2022-23 Appendices

Appendix A: One Year Change Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees

Institution	FY 2021-22 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2021-22 Student Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2021-22 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2022-23 Resident Tuition (30 CHRS)	FY 2022-23 Student Fees (30 CHRS)	FY 2022-23 Tuition and Fees (30 CHRS)	% Change Resident Tuition	% Change Resident Fees	% Change Resident Tuition & Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder									
All-Other	\$11,040	\$1,766	\$12,806	\$11,520	\$1,586	\$13,106	4.3%	(10.2%)	2.3%
Business	\$16,512	\$1,766	\$18,278	\$17,370	\$1,586	\$18,956	5.2%	(10.2%)	3.7%
Engineering	\$14,592	\$1,766	\$16,358	\$16,290	\$1,586	\$17,876	11.6%	(10.2%)	9.3%
Media, Communication and Information	\$12,816	\$1,766	\$14,582	\$14,310	\$1,586	\$15,896	11.7%	(10.2%)	9.0%
Music	\$11,400	\$1,766	\$13,166	\$11,520	\$1,586	\$13,106	1.1%	(10.2%)	(0.5%)
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs									
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$9,118	\$1,642	\$10,760	\$9,540	\$1,490	\$11,030	4.6%	(9.3%)	2.5%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$9,920	\$1,642	\$11,562	\$10,358	\$1,490	\$11,848	4.4%	(9.3%)	2.5%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$11,310	\$1,642	\$12,952	\$11,776	\$1,490	\$13,266	4.1%	(9.3%)	2.4%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$12,330	\$1,642	\$13,972	\$12,816	\$1,490	\$14,300	3.9%	(9.3%)	2.3%
University of Colorado - Denver									
Lower Level	\$10,200	\$1,380	\$11,580	\$10,830	\$970	\$11,800	6.2%	(29.7%)	1.9%
Upper Level	\$10,200	\$1,380	\$11,580	\$10,830	\$970	\$11,800	6.2%	(29.7%)	1.9%
School of Nursing	\$13,350	\$1,380	\$14,730	\$13,620	\$970	\$14,590	2.0%	(29.7%)	(1.0%)
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	\$11,700	\$1,380	\$13,080	\$12,330	\$970	\$13,300	5.4%	(29.7%)	1.7%
Digital Animation	\$32,850	\$1,380	\$34,230	\$33,930	\$970	\$34,900	3.3%	(29.7%)	2.0%
Colorado State University									
Resident	\$9,709	\$2,554	\$12,263	\$9,903	\$2,589	\$12,492	2.0%	1.4%	1.9%
Level I	\$11,419	\$2,554	\$13,973	\$11,643	\$2,589	\$14,232	2.0%	1.4%	1.9%
Level II	\$11,929	\$2,554	\$14,483	\$12,153	\$2,589	\$14,742	1.9%	1.4%	1.8%
Level III	\$12,649	\$2,554	\$15,203	\$12,873	\$2,589	\$15,462	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%
Colorado State University - Pueblo									
Base	\$8,174	\$2,466	\$10,640	\$8,338	\$2,575	\$10,913	2.0%	4.4%	2.6%
Differential	\$9,176	\$2,466	\$11,642	\$9,330	\$2,575	\$11,905	1.7%	4.4%	2.3%
Fort Lewis College									
Resident	\$7,056	\$1,839	\$8,895	\$7,200	\$2,016	\$9,216	2.0%	9.6%	3.6%
University of Northern Colorado									
Resident	\$8,127	\$2,539	\$10,666	\$8,289	\$2,615	\$10,904	2.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Music	\$9,177	\$2,539	\$11,716	\$9,339	\$2,615	\$11,954	1.8%	3.0%	2.0%
Theatre and Dance	\$9,087	\$2,539	\$11,626	\$9,249	\$2,615	\$11,864	1.8%	3.0%	2.0%
Nursing	\$10,047	\$2,539	\$12,586	\$10,209	\$2,615	\$12,824	1.6%	3.0%	1.9%
Business	\$9,327	\$2,539	\$11,866	\$9,489	\$2,615	\$12,104	1.7%	3.0%	2.0%
Sciences	\$8,667	\$2,539	\$11,206	\$8,829	\$2,615	\$11,444	1.9%	3.0%	2.1%
Adams State University									
Resident	\$5,976	\$3,704	\$9,680	\$6,072	\$3,703	\$9,775	1.6%	(0.0%)	1.0%
Business	\$6,318	\$3,704	\$10,022	\$6,414	\$3,703	\$10,117	1.5%	(0.0%)	0.9%
Nursing	\$7,812	\$3,704	\$11,516	\$7,908	\$3,703	\$11,611	1.2%	(0.0%)	0.8%
Colorado Mesa University									
Resident	\$8,594	\$1,050	\$9,644	\$8,852	\$1,110	\$9,962	3.0%	5.7%	3.3%

Metropolitan State University of Denver									
Resident	\$8,280	\$1,741	\$10,021	\$8,445	\$1,816	\$10,261	2.0%	4.3%	2.4%
Western State Colorado University									
Resident	\$6,816	\$3,847	\$10,663	\$6,936	\$3,877	\$10,813	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%
Colorado School of Mines									
Resident	\$17,160	\$2,378	\$19,538	\$20,640	\$2,520	\$23,160	20.3%	6.0%	18.5%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$4,601	\$351	\$4,952	\$4,692	\$356	\$5,048	2.0%	1.4%	1.9%
CO Northwestern Community College	\$4,601	\$466	\$5,067	\$4,692	\$480	\$5,172	2.0%	3.1%	2.1%
Community College of Aurora	\$4,601	\$282	\$4,883	\$4,692	\$287	\$4,979	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Community College of Denver	\$4,601	\$975	\$5,576	\$4,692	\$1,004	\$5,696	2.0%	2.9%	2.1%
Front Range Community College	\$4,601	\$394	\$4,995	\$4,692	\$402	\$5,094	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Lamar Community College	\$4,601	\$530	\$5,131	\$4,692	\$539	\$5,231	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%
Morgan Community College	\$4,601	\$149	\$4,750	\$4,692	\$157	\$4,849	2.0%	5.4%	2.1%
Northeastern Junior College	\$4,601	\$606	\$5,207	\$4,692	\$617	\$5,309	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Otero Junior College	\$4,601	\$442	\$5,043	\$4,692	\$485	\$5,177	2.0%	9.6%	2.6%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$4,601	\$362	\$4,963	\$4,692	\$285	\$4,977	2.0%	(21.4%)	0.3%
Pueblo Community College	\$4,601	\$856	\$5,457	\$4,692	\$872	\$5,564	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Red Rocks Community College	\$4,601	\$572	\$5,173	\$4,692	\$586	\$5,278	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$4,601	\$539	\$5,140	\$4,692	\$558	\$5,250	2.0%	3.4%	2.1%
Aims Community College ¹									
In District Resident	\$2,010	\$260	\$2,270	\$2,160	\$260	\$2,420	7.5%	0.0%	6.6%
In District - Differential	\$3,540	\$260	\$3,800	\$3,690	\$260	\$3,950	4.2%	0.0%	3.9%
Out of District Resident	\$3,180	\$260	\$3,440	\$3,420	\$260	\$3,680	7.5%	0.0%	7.0%
Out of District - Differential	\$6,180	\$260	\$6,440	\$6,420	\$260	\$6,680	3.9%	0.0%	3.7%
Colorado Mountain College ²									
100/200 Level In District	\$2,700	\$100	\$2,800	\$2,850	\$100	\$2,950	5.6%	0.0%	5.4%
300/400 Level In District	\$2,700	\$100	\$2,800	\$2,850	\$100	\$2,950	5.6%	0.0%	5.4%
100/200 Level In State	\$5,700	\$100	\$5,800	\$5,850	\$100	\$5,950	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%
300/400 Level In State	\$5,700	\$100	\$5,800	\$5,850	\$100	\$5,950	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%

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 2019-20 Aims Community College merged all of their differential tuition rates to one differential rate.

² 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 2018-19 Resident Tuition	FY 2019-20 Resident Tuition	FY 2020-21 Resident Tuition	FY 2021-22 Resident Tuition	FY 2022-23 Resident Tuition	5 Year % Change Resident Tuition
University of Colorado - Boulder						
All-Other	\$10,730	\$10,728	\$10,728	\$11,040	\$11,520	7.4%
Business	\$16,032	\$16,032	\$16,032	\$16,512	\$17,370	8.3%
Engineering	\$14,198	\$14,184	\$14,184	\$14,592	\$16,290	14.7%
Media, Communication and Information	\$12,464	\$12,456	\$12,456	\$12,816	\$14,310	14.8%
Music	\$11,106	\$11,088	\$11,088	\$11,400	\$11,520	3.7%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs						
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$8,850	\$8,850	\$8,850	\$9,118	\$9,540	7.8%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$9,630	\$9,630	\$9,630	\$9,920	\$10,380	7.8%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$10,980	\$10,980	\$10,980	\$11,310	\$11,790	7.4%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$11,970	\$11,970	\$11,970	\$12,330	\$12,810	7.0%
University of Colorado - Denver						
Lower Level	\$9,900	\$9,900	\$9,900	\$10,200	\$10,830	9.4%
Upper Level	\$9,900	\$9,900	\$9,900	\$10,200	\$10,830	9.4%
School of Nursing	\$13,110	\$13,110	\$13,110	\$13,350	\$13,620	3.9%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$11,700	\$12,330	8.2%
Digital Animation	\$31,890	\$31,890	\$31,890	\$32,850	\$33,930	6.4%
Colorado State University						
Resident	\$9,426	\$9,426	\$9,426	\$9,709	\$9,903	5.1%
Level I	\$11,076	\$11,076	\$11,076	\$11,419	\$11,643	5.1%
Level II	\$11,586	\$11,586	\$11,586	\$11,929	\$12,153	4.9%
Level III	\$12,276	\$12,276	\$12,276	\$12,649	\$12,873	4.9%
Colorado State University - Pueblo						
Base	\$7,936	\$7,936	\$7,936	\$8,174	\$8,338	5.1%
Differential	\$8,909	\$8,909	\$8,909	\$9,176	\$9,330	4.7%
Fort Lewis College						
Resident	\$7,056	\$7,056	\$7,056	\$7,056	\$7,200	2.0%
University of Northern Colorado						
Resident	\$7,596	\$7,596	\$7,596	\$8,127	\$8,289	9.1%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Music	\$8,646	\$8,646	\$8,646	\$9,177	\$9,339	8.0%
Theatre and Dance	\$8,556	\$8,556	\$8,556	\$9,087	\$9,249	8.1%
Nursing	\$9,516	\$9,516	\$9,516	\$1,047	\$10,209	7.3%
Business	\$8,796	\$8,796	\$8,796	\$9,327	\$9,489	7.9%
Sciences	\$8,136	\$8,136	\$8,136	\$8,667	\$8,829	8.5%
Adams State University ¹						
Resident	\$5,736	\$5,736	\$5,856	\$5,976	\$6,072	5.9%
Business	\$5,928	\$6,072	\$6,198	\$6,318	\$6,414	8.2%
Nursing	\$7,392	\$7,536	\$7,692	\$7,812	\$7,908	7.0%
Colorado Mesa University						

Freshmen	\$8,343	\$8,343	\$8,343	\$8,594	\$8,852	6.1%
Metropolitan State University of Denver Resident	\$6,245	\$7,236	\$7,452	\$8,280	\$8,445	35.2%
Western State Colorado University Resident	\$6,624	\$6,624	\$6,816	\$6,816	\$6,936	4.7%
Colorado School of Mines Resident	\$16,650	\$16,650	\$16,650	\$17,160	\$20,640	24.0%
Colorado Community College System						
Arapahoe Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Community College of Aurora	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Community College of Denver	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Front Range Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Lamar Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Morgan Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Northeastern Junior College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Otero Junior College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Pueblo Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Red Rocks Community College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$4,467	\$4,467	\$4,601	\$4,601	\$4,692	5.0%
Aims Community College ³						
In District Resident	\$2,021	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,160	6.9%
In District Differential	N/A	\$3,540	\$3,540	\$3,540	\$3,690	N/A
In District - Low Differential	\$3,554	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
In District - Medium Differential	\$3,708	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
In District - High Differential	\$3,863	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Out of District Resident	\$3,172	\$3,180	\$3,180	\$3,180	\$3,420	7.8%
Out of District Differential	N/A	\$6,180	\$6,180	\$6,180	\$6,420	N/A
Out of District - Low Differential	\$6,180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Out of District - Medium Differential	\$6,475	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Out of District - High Differential	\$6,802	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado Mountain College ⁴						
100/200 Level In District	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,550	\$2,700	\$2,850	18.8%
300/400 Level In District	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,550	\$2,700	\$2,850	18.8%
100/200 Level Out of District	\$5,400	\$5,400	\$5,550	\$5,700	\$5,850	8.3%
300/400 Level Out of District	\$5,400	\$5,400	\$5,550	\$5,700	\$5,850	8.3%

NOTE:

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

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 2019-20 Aims Community College merged all of their differential tuition rates to one differential rate.

⁴ Effective 2018, Colorado Mountain College merged their bachelor's 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 FY2017-18 to FY2018-19	% Change FY2018-19 to FY2019-20	% Change FY2019-20 to FY2020-21	% Change FY2020-21 to FY2021-22	% Change FY2021-22 to FY2022-23
University of Colorado - Boulder					
All-Other	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	4.3%
Business	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	5.2%
Engineering	4.7%	-0.1%	0.0%	2.9%	11.6%
Media, Communication and Information	4.7%	-0.1%	0.0%	2.9%	11.7%
Music	4.7%	-0.2%	0.0%	2.8%	9.9%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs					
Incoming Freshman	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.6%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.6%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.2%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.9%
University of Colorado - Denver					
Lower Level	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	6.2%
Upper Level	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	6.2%
School of Nursing	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	5.4%
Digital Animation	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Colorado State University					
Resident	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%
Level I	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	2.0%
Level II	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.9%
Level III	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.8%
Colorado State University - Pueblo					
Base	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%
Differential	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.7%
Fort Lewis College					
Resident	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
University of Northern Colorado					
Resident	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	2.0%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Music	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	1.8%
Theatre and Dance	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	1.8%
Nursing	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-89.0%	875.1%
Business	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	1.7%
Sciences	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	1.9%
Adams State University ¹					
Resident	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%
Business	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%
Nursing	0.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%
Colorado Mesa University					
Freshmen	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%

Metropolitan State University of Denver					
Resident	3.0%	15.9%	3.0%	11.1%	2.0%
Western State Colorado University					
Resident	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.8%
Colorado School of Mines					
Resident	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	20.3%
Colorado Community College System					
Arapahoe Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Community College of Aurora	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Community College of Denver	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Front Range Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Lamar Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Morgan Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Northeastern Junior College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Otero Junior College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Pikes Peak Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Pueblo Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Red Rocks Community College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Aims Community College					
In District Resident	0.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
In District - Low Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
In District - Medium Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
In District - High Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Out of District Resident	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
Out of District - Low Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Out of District - Medium Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Out of District - High Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado Mountain College ³					
100/200 Level In District	23.1%	0.0%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%
300/400 Level In District	-19.2%	0.0%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%
100/200 Level In State	22.4%	0.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%
300/400 Level In State	-15.1%	0.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%

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 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 2021-22 Non-Res Tuition	FY 2021-22 Student Fees	FY 2021-22 Non-Res Tuition and Fees	FY 2022-23 Non-Res Tuition	FY 2022-23 Student Fees	FY 2022-23 Non-Res Tuition and Fees	% Change Non-Resident Tuition	% Change Non-Resident Fees	% Change Non-Resident Tuition & Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder									
All-Other	\$37,642	\$1,766	\$37,248	\$38,770	\$1,586	\$40,356	3.0%	-10.2%	8.3%
Business	\$41,140	\$1,766	\$42,906	\$42,374	\$1,586	\$43,960	3.0%	-10.2%	2.5%
Engineering	\$40,826	\$1,766	\$42,592	\$42,050	\$1,586	\$43,636	3.0%	-10.2%	2.5%
Media, Communication and Information	\$39,388	\$1,766	\$41,154	\$40,568	\$1,586	\$42,154	3.0%	-10.2%	2.4%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs									
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$24,690	\$1,642	\$26,332	\$25,680	\$1,489	\$27,169	4.0%	-9.3%	3.2%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$25,740	\$1,642	\$27,382	\$26,760	\$1,489	\$28,249	4.0%	-9.3%	3.2%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$26,640	\$1,642	\$28,282	\$27,690	\$1,489	\$29,179	3.9%	-9.3%	3.2%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$26,640	\$1,642	\$28,282	\$27,690	\$1,489	\$29,179	3.9%	-9.3%	3.2%
University of Colorado - Denver									
Lower and Upper Level	\$31,440	\$1,380	\$32,820	\$32,490	\$970	\$33,460	3.3%	-29.7%	2.0%
School of Nursing	\$28,800	\$1,380	\$30,180	\$29,400	\$970	\$30,370	2.1%	-29.7%	0.6%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	\$32,940	\$1,380	\$34,320	\$33,990	\$970	\$34,960	3.2%	-29.7%	1.9%
Digital Animation	\$34,050	\$1,380	\$35,430	\$35,160	\$970	\$36,130	3.3%	-29.7%	2.0%
Colorado State University									
Non-Resident	\$28,991	\$2,554	\$31,545	\$29,861	\$2,588	\$32,449	3.0%	1.3%	2.9%
Level I	\$30,701	\$2,554	\$33,255	\$31,601	\$2,588	\$34,189	2.9%	1.3%	2.8%
Level II	\$31,211	\$2,554	\$33,765	\$32,111	\$2,588	\$34,699	2.9%	1.3%	2.8%
Level III	\$31,931	\$2,554	\$34,485	\$32,831	\$2,588	\$35,419	2.8%	1.3%	2.7%
Colorado State University - Pueblo									
Base	\$16,491	\$2,466	\$18,957	\$17,186	\$2,575	\$19,761	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%
Differential	\$17,493	\$2,466	\$19,959	\$18,178	\$2,575	\$20,753	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%
Fort Lewis College									
Non-Resident	\$17,712	\$1,949	\$19,661	\$17,712	\$2,016	\$19,728	0.0%	3.5%	0.3%
University of Northern Colorado									
Non-Resident	\$21,246	\$2,539	\$23,785	\$21,885	\$2,614	\$24,499	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Music	\$22,296	\$2,539	\$24,835	\$22,935	\$2,614	\$25,549	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%
Theatre and Dance	\$22,206	\$2,539	\$24,745	\$22,845	\$2,614	\$25,459	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%
Nursing	\$23,166	\$2,539	\$25,705	\$23,805	\$2,614	\$26,419	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%
Business	\$22,446	\$2,539	\$24,985	\$23,005	\$2,614	\$25,619	2.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Sciences	\$21,786	\$2,539	\$24,325	\$22,425	\$2,614	\$25,039	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%
Adams State University									
Non-Resident	\$17,880	\$3,704	\$21,584	\$18,144	\$3,703	\$21,847	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Business	\$18,308	\$3,704	\$22,011	\$18,678	\$3,703	\$22,381	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Nursing	\$20,175	\$3,704	\$23,879	\$18,802	\$3,703	\$22,505	-6.8%	0.0%	-5.8%
Colorado Mesa University									
Non-Resident	\$22,866	\$1,050	\$23,916	\$23,553	\$1,110	\$24,663	3.0%	5.7%	3.1%
Metropolitan State University of Denver									
Non-Resident	\$25,762	\$1,741	\$27,503	\$26,278	\$1,815	\$28,093	2.0%	4.2%	2.1%
Western State Colorado University									
Non-Resident	\$18,600	\$3,847	\$22,447	\$18,960	\$3,877	\$22,837	1.9%	0.8%	1.7%

Colorado School of Mines Non-Resident	\$38,460	\$2,378	\$40,838	\$39,600	\$2,520	\$42,120	3.0%	6.0%	3.1%
Colorado Community College System									
Arapahoe Community College	\$18,878	\$351	\$19,229	\$19,254	\$355	\$19,609	2.0%	1.1%	2.0%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$7,670	\$466	\$8,135	\$7,823	\$480	\$8,303	2.0%	3.1%	2.1%
Community College of Aurora	\$18,878	\$282	\$19,160	\$19,254	\$286	\$19,540	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%
Community College of Denver	\$18,878	\$975	\$19,852	\$19,254	\$1,003	\$20,257	2.0%	2.9%	2.0%
Front Range Community College	\$18,878	\$394	\$19,272	\$19,254	\$402	\$19,656	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Lamar Community College	\$7,670	\$530	\$8,199	\$7,823	\$538	\$8,361	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%
Morgan Community College	\$18,878	\$149	\$19,026	\$19,254	\$157	\$19,411	2.0%	5.4%	2.0%
Northeastern Junior College ¹	\$7,670	\$606	\$8,276	\$7,823	\$616	\$8,439	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%
Otero Junior College	\$7,670	\$442	\$8,112	\$7,823	\$484	\$8,307	2.0%	9.5%	2.4%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$18,878	\$362	\$19,240	\$19,254	\$284	\$19,538	2.0%	-21.6%	1.5%
Pueblo Community College	\$18,878	\$856	\$19,733	\$19,254	\$872	\$20,126	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Red Rocks Community College	\$18,878	\$572	\$19,450	\$19,254	\$585	\$19,839	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$7,670	\$539	\$8,209	\$7,823	\$557	\$8,380	2.0%	3.3%	2.1%
Aims Community College ²									
Non-Resident	\$12,750	\$260	\$13,010	\$13,290	\$260	\$13,550	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%
Non-Resident - Differential	\$17,730	\$260	\$17,990	\$21,885	\$260	\$22,145	23.4%	0.0%	23.1%
Colorado Mountain College ³									
100/200 Level Non-Resident	\$13,980	\$100	\$14,080	\$14,400	\$100	\$14,500	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%
300/400 Level Non-Resident	\$13,980	\$100	\$14,080	\$14,400	\$100	\$14,500	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%

Note:

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

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

² Effective 2019-20 Aims Community College merged all of their differential tuition rates to one differential rate.

³ 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 2018-19 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 2019-20 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 2020-21 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 21-22 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 22-23 Non-Resident Tuition	5 Year % Change Non-Resident Tuition
University of Colorado - Boulder						
All-Other	\$35,482	\$36,546	\$36,546	\$37,642	\$38,770	9.3%
Business	\$37,578	\$38,780	\$39,942	\$39,942	\$41,140	9.5%
Engineering	\$37,290	\$38,484	\$39,638	\$39,638	\$40,826	9.5%
Media, Communication and Information	\$35,978	\$37,130	\$38,242	\$38,242	\$39,388	9.5%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs						
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	\$22,590	\$23,280	\$23,970	\$23,970	\$24,690	9.3%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	\$23,550	\$24,270	\$24,990	\$24,990	\$25,740	9.3%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	\$24,390	\$25,110	\$25,860	\$25,860	\$26,640	9.2%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	\$24,390	\$25,110	\$25,860	\$25,860	\$26,640	9.2%
University of Colorado - Denver						
Non-Resident	\$29,990	\$30,510	\$30,510	\$30,510	\$31,440	4.8%
School of Nursing	\$27,000	\$27,450	\$27,450	\$27,450	\$28,800	6.7%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	\$31,410	\$32,010	\$32,010	\$32,010	\$32,940	4.9%
Digital Animation	\$32,400	\$33,060	\$33,060	\$33,060	\$34,050	5.1%
Colorado State University						
Non-Resident	\$26,660	\$27,327	\$28,147	\$28,147	\$28,991	8.7%
Level I	\$28,250	\$28,977	\$29,797	\$29,797	\$30,701	8.7%
Level II	\$28,760	\$29,487	\$30,307	\$30,307	\$31,211	8.5%
Level III	\$29,450	\$30,177	\$30,997	\$30,997	\$31,931	8.4%
Colorado State University - Pueblo						
Non-Resident	\$23,162	\$23,857	\$24,573	\$16,134	\$16,491	-28.8%
Differential	\$24,106	\$24,830	\$25,545	\$17,107	\$17,493	-27.4%
Fort Lewis College						
Non-Resident	\$16,872	\$17,712	\$17,712	\$17,712	\$17,712	5.0%
University of Northern Colorado						
Non-Resident	\$18,960	\$19,464	\$19,854	\$19,854	\$21,246	12.1%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	\$20,040	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Music	N/A	\$20,514	\$20,904	\$20,904	\$22,296	N/A
Theatre and Dance	N/A	\$20,424	\$20,814	\$20,814	\$22,206	N/A
Nursing	\$20,880	\$21,384	\$21,774	\$21,774	\$23,166	10.9%
Business	\$20,160	\$20,664	\$21,054	\$21,054	\$22,446	11.3%
Sciences	\$19,500	\$20,004	\$20,394	\$20,394	\$21,786	11.7%
Adams State University						
Non-Resident	\$16,752	\$16,752	\$17,160	\$17,592	\$17,880	6.7%
Business	\$16,944	\$16,944	\$17,496	\$18,020	\$18,308	8.0%
Nursing	\$18,408	\$18,408	\$18,960	\$19,887	\$20,175	9.6%
Colorado Mesa University						
Non-Resident	\$20,910	\$21,540	\$22,200	\$22,200	\$22,866	9.4%
Metropolitan State University of Denver						
Non-Resident	\$18,859	\$19,426	\$22,510	\$23,185	\$25,762	36.6%

Western State Colorado University Non-Resident	\$18,096	\$18,096	\$18,096	\$18,600	\$18,600	2.8%
Colorado School of Mines Non-Resident	\$35,220	\$36,270	\$37,350	\$37,350	\$38,460	9.2%
Colorado Community College System						
Arapahoe Community College	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	\$7,229	\$7,446	\$7,446	\$7,670	\$7,670	6.1%
Community College of Aurora	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Community College of Denver	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Front Range Community College	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Lamar Community College	\$7,229	\$7,446	\$7,446	\$7,670	\$7,670	6.1%
Morgan Community College	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Northeastern Junior College ²	\$7,229	\$7,446	\$7,446	\$7,670	\$7,670	6.1%
Otero Junior College	\$7,229	\$7,446	\$7,446	\$7,670	\$7,670	6.1%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Pueblo Community College	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Red Rocks Community College	\$17,793	\$18,327	\$18,327	\$18,878	\$18,878	6.1%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$7,229	\$7,446	\$7,446	\$7,670	\$7,670	6.1%
Aims Community College ³						
Non-Resident	\$12,758	\$12,758	\$12,750	\$12,750	\$12,750	-0.1%
Non-Resident - Differential	N/A	N/A	\$17,730	\$17,730	\$17,730	N/A
Non-Resident - Low Differential	\$17,735	\$17,735	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Resident - Medium Differential	\$18,617	\$18,617	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Resident - High Differential	\$19,530	\$19,530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado Mountain College ⁴						
100/200 Level Non-Resident	\$13,200	\$13,590	\$13,590	\$13,980	\$13,980	5.9%
300/400 Level Non-Resident	\$13,200	\$13,590	\$13,590	\$13,980	\$13,980	5.9%
NOTE:						
N/A denotes a year in which the stated tuition differential no longer exists.						
Dark shading denotes what CCHE & DHE consider to be the "Base Tuition Rate" when differentials exist						
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						
³ Effective 2019-20 Aims Community College merged all of their differential tuition rates to one differential rate.						
⁴ Effective 2018, Colorado Mountain College merged their bachelor's degree tuition rates to match their associate degrees.						

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

Institution	% Change FY2017-18 to FY2018-19	% Change FY2018-19 to FY2019-20	% Change FY2019-20 to FY 2020-21	% Change FY2019-20 to FY 2021-22	% Change FY2021-22 to FY 2022-23
University of Colorado - Boulder					
All-Other	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Business	6.5%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Engineering	6.5%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Media, Communication and Information	22.9%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs					
Linear Freshman & Sophomore	7.3%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Linear Junior/Senior in LAS or SPA	7.3%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Linear Junior/Senior in COB or EAS	7.2%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.9%
Linear Junior/Senior in Beth El	12.0%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.9%
University of Colorado - Denver					
Non-Resident	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.3%
School of Nursing	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	2.1%
Business, Engineering and Applied Sci	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.2%
Digital Animation	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Colorado State University					
Non-Resident	5.1%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Level I	8.2%	2.8%	0.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Level II	9.1%	2.8%	0.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Level III	10.2%	2.7%	0.0%	3.0%	2.8%
Colorado State University - Pueblo					
Non-Resident	34.6%	3.0%	-34.3%	2.2%	4.2%
Differential	36.8%	2.9%	-33.0%	2.3%	3.9%
Fort Lewis College					
Non-Resident	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University of Northern Colorado					
Non-Resident	5.3%	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%	3.0%
Music, Theatre, and Dance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Music	N/A	1.9%	0.0%	6.7%	2.9%
Theatre and Dance	N/A	1.9%	0.0%	6.7%	2.9%
Nursing	4.8%	1.8%	0.0%	6.4%	2.8%
Business	4.9%	1.9%	0.0%	6.6%	2.5%
Sciences	5.1%	1.9%	0.0%	6.8%	2.9%
Adams State University					
Non-Resident	0.0%	2.4%	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Business	0.0%	3.3%	3.0%	1.6%	2.0%
Nursing	0.0%	3.0%	4.9%	1.4%	-6.8%
Colorado Mesa University					
Freshmen	10.3%	3.1%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%

Metropolitan State University of Denver Non-Resident	3.0%	15.9%	3.0%	11.1%	2.0%
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Western State Colorado University Non-Resident					
	2.7%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	1.9%
Colorado School of Mines Non-Resident					
	6.6%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Colorado Community College System					
Arapahoe Community College					
Colorado Northwestern Community College	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Community College of Aurora	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Community College of Denver	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Front Range Community College	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Lamar Community College	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Morgan Community College	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Northeastern Junior College ²	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Otero Junior College	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Pikes Peak Community College	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Pueblo Community College	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Red Rocks Community College	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Trinidad State Junior College	8.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Aims Community College					
Non-Resident					
Non-Resident - Low Differential	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Non-Resident - Medium Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Resident - High Differential	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado Mountain College					
100/200 Level Non-Resident					
300/400 Level Non-Resident		0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	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 2018-19 Student Fees	FY 2019-20 Student Fees	FY 2020-21 Student Fees	FY 2021-22 Student Fees	FY 2022-23 Student Fees	1 Year % Change Fees	5 Year % Change Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$1,838	\$1,804	\$1,772	\$1,738	\$1,766	\$1,586	-10.2%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$1,591	\$1,613	\$1,613	\$1,630	\$1,642	\$1,490	-9.3%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$1,538	\$1,495	\$1,547	\$1,637	\$1,380	\$970	-29.7%
Colorado State University	\$2,367	\$2,405	\$2,475	\$2,513	\$2,554	\$2,589	1.3%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$2,385	\$2,472	\$2,509	\$2,728	\$2,466	\$2,575	4.4%
Fort Lewis College	\$1,889	\$1,985	\$1,815	\$1,839	\$1,949	\$2,016	3.5%
University of Northern Colorado	\$2,163	\$2,322	\$2,391	\$2,466	\$2,539	\$2,615	3.0%
Adams State University ¹	\$3,704	\$3,704	\$3,704	\$3,704	\$3,704	\$3,703	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University	\$872	\$900	\$963	\$963	\$1,050	\$1,110	5.7%
Metropolitan State University of Denver ²	\$1,290	\$1,421	\$1,914	\$1,985	\$1,741	\$1,816	4.3%
Western Colorado University	\$3,178	\$3,490	\$3,813	\$3,830	\$3,847	\$3,877	0.8%
Colorado School of Mines	\$2,216	\$2,314	\$2,412	\$2,450	\$2,378	\$2,520	6.0%
Colorado Community College System							
Arapahoe Community College	\$247	\$344	\$347	\$349	\$351	\$356	1.3%
CO Northwestern Community College	\$451	\$439	\$451	\$459	\$466	\$480	3.1%
Community College of Aurora	\$274	\$266	\$273	\$276	\$282	\$287	1.6%
Community College of Denver	\$1,099	\$1,074	\$1,148	\$1,174	\$975	\$1,004	3.0%
Front Range Community College	\$382	\$370	\$379	\$385	\$394	\$402	2.1%
Lamar Community College	\$437	\$431	\$436	\$437	\$530	\$539	1.7%
Morgan Community College	\$226	\$178	\$145	\$145	\$149	\$157	5.5%
Northeastern Junior College	\$640	\$605	\$605	\$606	\$606	\$617	1.7%
Otero Junior College	\$359	\$415	\$426	\$432	\$442	\$485	9.6%
Pikes Peak Community College	\$315	\$345	\$353	\$357	\$362	\$285	-21.5%
Pueblo Community College	\$709	\$802	\$824	\$839	\$856	\$872	1.9%
Red Rocks Community College	\$759	\$548	\$557	\$560	\$572	\$586	2.4%
Trinidad State Junior College	\$469	\$505	\$519	\$580	\$539	\$558	3.4%
Aims Community College	\$260	\$260	\$260	\$260	\$260	\$260	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	0.0%
Average Fees at Four Year Institutions	\$2,086	\$2,160	\$2,244	\$2,290	\$2,251	\$2,239	-0.5%
Average Fees at Two Year Institutions	\$448	\$445	\$455	\$464	\$459	\$466	1.5%
Average Fees at All Institutions	\$1,176	\$1,208	\$1,250	\$1,275	\$1,256	\$1,289	2.7%

NOTE:

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

* CDHE updated the data collection mechanism for mandatory fees for the 2021-22 academic year, as a result some year over year changes may appear larger.

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 FY2017-18 to FY2018-19	% Change FY2018-19 to FY2019-20	% Change FY2019-20 to FY2020-21	% Change FY2020-21 to FY2021-22	% Change FY2021-22 to FY2022-23
University of Colorado - Boulder Mandatory Fees	4.2%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.9%	1.6%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Mandatory Fees	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%
University of Colorado - Denver Mandatory Fees	16.4%	-2.8%	3.5%	5.8%	-15.7%
Colorado State University Mandatory Fees	1.3%	1.6%	2.9%	1.5%	1.7%
Colorado State University - Pueblo Mandatory Fees	6.0%	3.6%	1.5%	8.7%	-9.6%
Fort Lewis College Mandatory Fees	8.3%	5.1%	-8.5%	1.3%	6.0%
University of Northern Colorado Mandatory Fees	9.1%	7.3%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Adams State University Mandatory Fees ¹	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University Mandatory Fees	6.0%	3.2%	7.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Metropolitan State University of Denver Mandatory Fees	4.3%	10.2%	34.7%	3.7%	-12.3%
Western State Colorado University Mandatory Fees	10.3%	9.8%	9.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Colorado School of Mines Mandatory Fees	3.0%	4.4%	4.2%	1.6%	-2.9%
Colorado Community College System					
Arapahoe Community College	21.2%	39.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	9.0%	-2.7%	2.7%	1.7%	1.5%
Community College of Aurora	9.4%	-3.1%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%
Community College of Denver	7.3%	-2.3%	6.9%	2.3%	-17.0%
Front Range Community College	-20.9%	-3.2%	2.6%	1.4%	2.5%
Lamar Community College	5.0%	-1.4%	1.2%	0.1%	21.4%
Morgan Community College	23.0%	-21.5%	-18.5%	0.3%	2.7%
Northeastern Junior College	6.1%	-5.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Otero Junior College	20.8%	15.7%	2.6%	1.3%	2.3%
Pikes Peak Community College	2.8%	9.7%	2.3%	0.9%	1.7%
Pueblo Community College	24.7%	13.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%
Red Rocks Community College	43.1%	-27.8%	1.6%	0.6%	2.1%
Trinidad State Junior College	6.8%	7.6%	2.9%	11.6%	-7.0%

Aims Community College Mandatory Fees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Colorado Mountain College Mandatory Fees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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	Yes	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	Yes	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	No	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	No	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 J: 1 Year Resident Graduate Tuition and Fee Increases (24 Credit Hours per Academic Year)

Institution	FY 2021-22 Resident Tuition	FY 2021-22 Student Fees	FY 2021-22 Resident Tuition & Fees	FY 2022-23 Resident Tuition	FY 2022-23 Student Fees	FY 2022-23 Resident Tuition & Fees	1-Year % Change Resident Tuition	1- Year % Change Resident Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$11,040	\$1,766	\$12,806	\$11,520	\$1,586	\$13,106	4.3%	(10.2%)
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$13,248	\$1,642	\$14,890	\$13,848	\$1,490	\$15,338	4.5%	-9.3%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$9,312	\$1,380	\$10,692	\$10,296	\$970	\$11,266	10.6%	-29.7%
Colorado State University	\$10,834	\$2,479	\$13,313	\$10,834	\$2,589	\$13,423	0.0%	4.4%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$7,761	\$2,466	\$10,227	\$7,327	\$2,575	\$9,902	-5.6%	4.4%
Fort Lewis College	\$9,000	\$1,559	\$10,559	\$9,000	\$2,016	\$11,016	0.0%	29.3%
University of Northern Colorado	\$13,848	\$2,465	\$16,313	\$14,136	\$2,615	\$16,751	2.1%	6.1%
Adams State University	\$6,600	\$3,629	\$10,229	\$6,600	\$3,755	\$10,355	0.0%	3.5%
Colorado Mesa University	\$12,360	\$840	\$13,200	\$12,730	\$1,110	\$13,840	3.0%	32.1%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$9,005	\$1,540	\$10,545	\$9,005	\$1,816	\$10,821	0.0%	17.9%
Colorado School of Mines	\$17,154	\$2,378	\$19,532	\$17,676	\$2,921	\$20,597	3.0%	22.8%
Red Rocks Community College	\$13,442	\$572	\$14,015	\$13,711	\$466	\$14,177		
Average All institutions	\$11,228	\$1,893	\$13,121	\$11,474	\$1,994	\$13,468	2.2%	5.3%

Appendix K: 1-Year Non-Resident Graduate Tuition and Fees Increase (24 Credit Hours Per Academic Year)

Institution	FY 2021-22 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 2021-22 Student Fees	FY 2021-22 Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	FY 2022-23 Non-Resident Tuition	FY 2022-23 Student Fees	FY 2022-23 Non-Resident Tuition & Fees	1-Year % Change Non-Resident Tuition	1 -Year % Change Non-Resident Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$37,642	\$1,766	\$37,248	\$38,770	\$1,586	\$40,356	3.0%	-10.2%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$28,680	\$1,642	\$30,322	\$29,736	\$1,490	\$31,226	3.7%	-9.3%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$31,032	\$1,380	\$32,412	\$31,992	\$970	\$32,962	3.1%	-29.7%
Colorado State University	\$26,564	\$2,479	\$29,044	\$26,564	\$2,589	\$29,153	0.0%	4.4%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$23,076	\$2,466	\$25,542	\$23,768	\$2,575	\$26,343	3.0%	4.4%
Fort Lewis College	\$9,000	\$1,559	\$10,559	\$9,000	\$2,016	\$11,016	0.0%	29.3%
University of Northern Colorado	\$27,480	\$2,465	\$29,945	\$28,032	\$2,615	\$30,647	2.0%	6.1%
Adams State University	\$10,440	\$3,629	\$14,069	\$10,440	\$3,755	\$14,195	0.0%	3.5%
Colorado Mesa University	\$18,540	\$840	\$19,380	\$19,096	\$1,110	\$20,206	3.0%	32.1%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$12,442	\$1,540	\$13,982	\$12,442	\$1,816	\$14,258	0.0%	17.9%
Colorado School of Mines	\$38,466	\$2,378	\$40,844	\$39,618	\$2,921	\$42,539	3.0%	22.8%
Red Rocks Community College	\$15,527	\$572	\$16,099	\$16,317	\$466	\$16,783	5.1%	-18.6%
Average All Institutions	\$22,789	\$1,893	\$24,682	\$23,348	\$1,994	\$25,342	2.5%	5.3%

Appendix L: 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 2018-19 Student Fees	FY 2019-20 Student Fees	FY 2020-21 Student Fees	FY 2021-22 Student Fees	FY 2022-23 Student Fees	5 Year % Change Fees
University of Colorado - Boulder	\$1,762	\$1,787	\$1,753	\$1,766	\$1,601	-4.7%
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs	\$1,588	\$1,588	\$1,460	\$1,642	\$1,490	3.2%
University of Colorado - Denver	\$1,363	\$1,415	\$1,481	\$1,380	\$970	-10.3%
Colorado State University	\$2,220	\$2,283	\$2,307	\$2,479	\$2,589	10.5%
Colorado State University - Pueblo	\$1,978	\$2,058	\$2,242	\$2,466	\$2,575	29.2%
Fort Lewis College	\$1,588	\$1,452	\$1,471	\$1,559	\$2,016	3.2%
University of Northern Colorado	\$2,255	\$2,295	\$2,311	\$2,465	\$2,615	12.1%
Adams State University	\$3,704	\$3,704	\$3,704	\$3,629	\$3,755	0.0%
Colorado Mesa University	\$720	\$770	\$770	\$840	\$1,110	20.4%
Metropolitan State University of Denver	\$1,421	\$1,719	\$1,784	\$1,540	\$1,816	19.4%
Colorado School of Mines	\$2,314	\$2,412	\$2,450	\$2,378	\$2,921	7.3%
Red Rocks Community College	\$710	\$721	\$730	\$572	\$466	-18.3%

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

Institution	% Change FY2017-18 to FY2018-19	% Change FY2018-19 to FY2019-20	% Change FY2019-20 to FY2020-21	% Change FY2020-21 to FY2021-22	% Change FY2021-22 to FY2022-23
University of Colorado - Boulder Mandatory Fees	(4.9%)	1.4%	(1.9%)	0.8%	(9.4%)
University of Colorado - Colorado Springs Mandatory Fees	(0.2%)	0.0%	(8.1%)	12.5%	4.4%
University of Colorado - Denver Mandatory Fees	(11.4%)	3.8%	4.7%	(6.8%)	6.1%
Colorado State University Mandatory Fees	(1.0%)	2.9%	1.0%	7.5%	4.4%
Colorado State University - Pueblo Mandatory Fees	3.6%	4.1%	8.9%	10.0%	4.4%
Fort Lewis College Mandatory Fees ¹	5.1%	(8.5%)	1.3%	6.0%	29.3%
University of Northern Colorado Mandatory Fees	2.6%	1.8%	0.7%	6.7%	6.1%
Adams State University Mandatory Fees	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	(2.0%)	3.5%
Colorado Mesa University Mandatory Fees	3.2%	7.0%	0.0%	9.0%	32.1%
Metropolitan State University of Denver Mandatory Fees ²	10.2%	20.9%	3.8%	(13.7%)	17.9%
Colorado School of Mines Mandatory Fees	4.4%	4.2%	1.6%	(2.9%)	22.8%
Red Rocks Community College Mandatory Fees	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	(21.6%)	(18.6%)
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					



CO L O R A D O

**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, 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.