

**2011 SENATE EDUCATION**

**SB 2351**

# 2011 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee  
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2351  
February 16, 2011  
14611

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



## Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to student fees at institutions of higher education under the control of the state board of higher education; to provide for a legislative management study; and to provide an expiration date.

## Minutes:

See "attached testimony."

**Chairman Freborg** opened the hearing on SB 2351; fiscal note attached, but no impact.

**Senator Schneider, District 42** introduced SB 2351; a bill to require institutions of higher education to reveal exactly what is being paid in fees and where the fee money is expended. (#1 Testimony & #2 Mandatory Fee increase tables).

**Senator Heckaman:** What do fees pay for? **Senator Schneider:** A variety of items—technology fee, wellness centers, student centers, activities, lab fees, etc. What The purpose of this legislation is to provide transparency in the accounting of these fees.

**Senator Luick:** Is it possible for students to opt out of paying these fees on any campus or are they mandatory? **Senator Schneider:** They are mandatory fees just like tuition.

**Senator Flakoll:** What options do the colleges have for adding new fees under the provisions of this bill? **Senator Schneider:** Certain fees are outside the board of higher education's control. If it is a fee for something the students voted on, there is a provision to allow for that.

**Senator Flakoll:** Would this be 1% across the campus (aggregate) or 1% of each item?

**Senator Schneider:** 1% of tuition cost. **Senator Flakoll:** Could you be more specific?

**Senator Schneider:** 1% limitation cumulative; if the state board feels there is a demand by students or higher amount is justified, then they could raise higher. **Senator Flakoll:** What is the intent? Limited to that campus's tuition or average of all colleges across the state?

**Senator Schneider:** Supposed to be a statewide average, the way the bill is written. May make sense to have each school's fees tied to their tuition rather than a state average.

**Senator Luick:** Isn't using a statewide average a bit of a discrepancy—not fair to students from the smaller schools. **Senator Schneider:** Good argument for them to be tied. The bill limits to statewide average, but either way is fine—average of campus or across the state.

**Senator Luick:** The equitable way to do it would be the question. **Senator Schneider:** Thinks it is equitable to take a look at tuition as a whole; across the board—an average basis across the institutions. Limit fee increases to that, but not against doing it at 1% of each schools tuition. Ultimately the board does have the discretion to approve fee increases over 1%, so isn't a super hard and fast rule, but does provide some criteria and direction to the board. Tells the board the legislature thinks this is important for you to take a hard look at.

**Senator Heckaman:** If a student is out of state or receives a tuition waiver, do they pay all of the fees—are they mandatory for everyone? **Senator Schneider:** In his personal experience with a tuition waiver, he still had to pay the fees. Not sure how each campus does it.

**Representative Mock, District 42** wanted to support what Senator Schneider shared with the committee. Would like to answer regarding tuition waivers—students are still responsible for fees. The legislature is always worried about controlling tuition costs, but never look at fees that students are charged. There are more requirements for credit card companies to disclose fees than that of college fees! This is a great start, and higher ed starts to address this. Gives students an opportunity to learn what their dollars are spent on.

**Senator Flakoll:** Does this pertain to food services, housing, parking, etc.?

**Representative Mock:** There are three types of fees on campuses: There are mandatory fees that all students pay—technology, wellness center, etc. Optional and non-mandatory fees are parking, housing, meal plans. **Senator Flakoll:** So parking fees, etc. are not included under this? **Representative Mock:** Those are non-mandatory fees; this bill only relates to mandatory fees that all students have to pay.

**Senator Flakoll:** If students agree and want to pay to improve the quality of a program, will this inhibit the process? **Representative Mock:** There is student representation on the higher ed board; if students want to pay a fee it is still possible to raise higher than 1%. It does prevent the unjustified increase beyond 1% of the average resident tuition. **Senator Flakoll:** How is it different now? **Representative Mock:** The campus presidents and higher ed board can raise fees without any oversight or support of students. **Senator Flakoll:** Do you have an opinion that some fees, such as professional fees, should sunset at some point—if you have a group of students (seniors) vote in a fee because they would only have to pay it for one year. Should there be a provision that after 4-5 years that some of the fees sunset automatically and have to be relooked at by new classes that are paying for them? **Representative Mock:** Don't know if there is a one size fits all answer to that question. Certain fees may need to be ongoing, such as a wellness center, etc. There are some fees, such as paying for a computer system that the university system implemented years ago, a sunset for a program like that would be appropriate.

**Senator Heckaman:** The banking industry is always finding ways to add new fees; since others are "capped". Is there anything here to keep higher ed institutions from doing that?

**Representative Mock:** The 1% limit is a mechanism to prevent using fees to raise money when there is a tuition freeze or cap. Hate to see anyone looking for loopholes to raise fees. It is about giving an affordable, quality education that students take ownership of.

**Representative Heilman, District 45** testified in support of SB 2351. He is a past president of the NDSU student government. Feels there is a need for a process to control fee costs and how assessed. Shared a story about a new fee that NDSU wanted to add to student fees that would cost around \$600 semester; when the student government found out they had it eliminated. Like that the bill gives some flexibility, but still has to go through a process to increase a fee more than 1%. Don't know if 1% is the right number or statewide average is the right way.

**Senator Luick:** Are the fees normally charged on a per credit basis? **Representative Heilman:** In his experience it has been on a per credit basis, usually up to 12 credits (full time student). **Senator Flakoll:** Historically are all fee changes voted on by the student body, and to what extent are they—program fees, wellness center, student union? **Representative Heilman:** Thinks it varies by university and the type of fees. Program fees are normally set by college officials; student activity fees are usually voted on the student body or student government.

**Robert Vialle, Executive Commissioner, Government Relations and Inter-Collegiate Affairs, NDSU Student Government** testified in support of SB 2351 (#3 Testimony). He also provided testimony from **Evan Andrist, Executive Commissioner, Government Relations and Inter-Collegiate Affairs, UND Student Government** (#4 Testimony)

Robert noted that as a member of student government he has some knowledge of what fees are used for. Other students need to be able to find this information easily without having to do a lot of research. Tuition is regulated but “fees” are not so there is no accountability for them. Fees have become the way to meet the needs of the campus not covered by other funds. Sometimes students are just told of the fee increases or additions, other times student input is involved. There is a need for a majority of the students to be able to give input; also a need for transparency and accountability. Currently students have to be informed of fee increases; sometimes allowed input and/or to vote and sometimes just told the fees are going to be raised or added.

**Senator Flakoll:** How much granularity is found in page 1 to list fees? To the penny or just larger amounts? **Robert Vialle:** Some may want to see even the smallest amounts; at least give a clear understanding where the dollars are spent and how fees are used.

**Senator Heckaman:** In the testimony provided from Evan Andrist there are three different charges for technology? Any clue what those are for? **Robert Vialle:** Just a guess that the first two go toward specific programs; not sure what the other \$100 is for.

**William Woodworth, North Dakota Student Association Lobbyist** testified in support of SB 2351 with an amendment request (#5 Testimony)

*Opposition:*

**Bill Goetz, Chancellor, North Dakota University System** provided information regarding current fees and procedures to raise or add fees (#6 Testimony) He has mixed thoughts regarding the issues in the bill; agrees with the students and Senators that the fees need to be more transparent and glad they brought the issue to the forefront. He is concerned with

the language used regarding the 1% cap; if fees need to be raised above the 1% the language is too vague how to do that and could cause interpretation and audit problems.

Mandatory fees are fees all students pay; handout in Testimony reveals these fees and policies that relate to all fees (attachment 1 of #6) Campus university fees are approved by the campus president following student input; varies campus by campus. Used for debt retirement on auxiliary projects—Student Union, Health & Wellness centers, student union operations, athletics, placement services. Then have student government fees that are mandatory; campus president approval and based on either vote of student body or elected representatives of the student body. Amounts vary by campus—to be used by student organizations, clubs, drama, music, student publications. Mandatory fee of ConnectND; history with the legislature where it was decided by higher ed that students would help retire the debt of that program at \$81 per semester. It will remain there until those bonds are retired. North Dakota student association fee of \$0.36/semester—covers the cost of that association. Technology fee approved by the Chancellor; student input at the campus level is required; these amounts vary by campus (see attachment). Fiscal year 2010 fees collected was \$53 million; chart shows mandatory fees per campus for 2010-2011.

Higher ed has a study underway to work on these issues; wants more student input even though there is a student member on the board of higher ed. The fee study would fit nicely with the commission should that pass the legislature. Concern he has is disclosure, making sure fees are being utilized they way they are supposed to be, making sure there is good input from those paying the fees—can improve on these areas.

**Senator Heckaman:** page 2, BSC renovation project; is it a common practice for students to be billed for campus improvements? Do these projects come first to the legislature for approval or funding? **Bill Goetz:** That is an auxiliary project; separate list as it will not be funded through general funds. They are financed through revenue bonds, and the revenue generated through usage of the building as well as student fees. Are approved by the legislature; it is part of the capital construction project. **Senator Heckaman:** If the legislature does not approve it, then this renovation project would not go forward? **Bill Goetz:** Yes

*Hearing closed; committee work following break:*

**Senator Luick:** Some amendments were mentioned in testimony? **Senator Flakoll:** Believes that the Chancellor mentioned something and in William Woodworth's testimony.

**Senator Heckaman:** In Mr. Woodworth's testimony he mentioned more students being able to vote on additional fees. Not sure what he is looking for there; how many students get to vote now? **Senator Flakoll:** Rather than a few students, things that the student body rather than student government should be voting? **Senator Heckaman:** Where would that fit into the bill? **Senator Luick:** How would it be possible to have all student body vote on these fees? As a student they would probably vote down any fee increases or additions. **Senator Flakoll:** Think that the full student body only votes on large projects. Fees for programs only affected parties would pay. The ConnectND program was a top down decision; we're going to do this and the students are going to pay part of the cost.

**Senator Heckaman:** Didn't the state pay something toward that program? **Senator Flakoll:** Yes.

**Senator Gary Lee:** The institutions may talk to students regarding fees, but the president makes the final decision. He likes the idea of the study, transparency and listing a fee breakdown. Not sure about the 1% of tuition increase limitation. Maybe when biennium is over they will raise fees by 3% because 1% wasn't enough in some areas. The Chancellor's handouts don't seem to mention graduate programs.

**Senator Flakoll:** The unfortunate thing about the fee issue; each department is given a budget to work with of money from the institution; many times they want to circumvent the budgeting process to have their "own" money for department or program. Sometimes this can lead to additional costs to the campus, if not careful. Graduate students do pay fees also. He does like the idea of a study and for fees process to be transparent. Is there value in saying that all students involved should vote on fee increases/additions?

**Senator Heckaman:** Doesn't think it is a bad idea to leave the 1% cap in the bill; the campuses might decide to jack fees up this biennium with the idea that a cap may come later. Also had questions about the Higher Education Task Force duties/members, etc.

**Chairman Freborg:** The Chancellor seemed to agree with students testimony to a point and thinks we should have transparency.

**Senator Heckaman:** Did not visit with Senator Schneider about his thoughts for amendments. Can support the part on transparency and the study; thinks 1% is okay for reasons previously stated. She is not in favor of the entire student body voting; there must be a need for fees to keep colleges operating.

**Chairman Freborg:** All agreed on Section 2? Could take Section 1 where it speaks to transparency up to line 4 on page 2, if concerned with the 1% increase. If we did that once, thinks they would be hesitant to get too wild with increases, but don't know . . .

**Senator Gary Lee:** He doesn't have a lot of resistance to the 1%; could support the ideal if everyone wants to keep it in the bill. **Senator Heckaman:** Doesn't think the 1% is harmful to have during the study period; looking at the 1% in charts provided it is in line with current increases at the smaller schools. Thinks the expiration date is okay also.

**Senator Flakoll:** If we leave the bill to say the average of the state tuition costs, that could come to \$50 per student, about 4 million a biennium increase. Page 2, line 8—do we need some language to state the average of each institution's tuition, not just "average"?

**Senator Heckaman:** line 8 "average"? **Senator Flakoll:** Average of what? All students at all campuses, or individual campus tuition? **Senator Luick:** That's why he raised this question earlier! Not equitable across the state.

**Senator Heckaman:** Would support a statement of 1% per campus; "1% of average of each individual campus" but where would it fit in? **Senator Flakoll:** It may fit in line 8 after "at" insert "each individual institution".

**Senator Heckaman:** It shouldn't hurt the institutions for a 2 year cap; may keep the campuses from taking a big bump if they think a cap is coming in the future. And the study needs to be done. Good with all sections with the amendment. **Senator Flakoll:** On a go forward basis have a good understanding of fees from the study. **Senator Heckaman:** Is astounded by the amount of fees; they are the largest portion of expenses over tuition cost. Some them are fees they can't get grants and loans for; some almost higher than tuition. **Senator Flakoll:** Thinks there are conversations in the higher ed community to look at differential tuition, and try to get away from fees; program fees for pharmacy, nursing, etc. are just put in as tuition.

**Senator Heckaman** moved a Do Pass to amendment 11.0351.04000 (Heckaman amendment) as stated above; second by **Senator Luick**. Motion carried 7-0-0 (Vote 1-A) Motion by **Senator Heckaman** for Do Pass as amended; second by **Senator Luick** 7-0-0 (Vote 1-B) Carried by **Senator Heckaman**.

**FISCAL NOTE**  
 Requested by Legislative Council  
 03/30/2011

Amendment to:           Engrossed  
                                   SB 2351

1A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

1B. **County, city, and school district fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2009-2011 Biennium			2011-2013 Biennium			2013-2015 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

2A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

Requires SBHE publish on its web site all fees by campus; limits annual mandatory fee increases to not more than one percent of the resident, undergraduate tuition rate for period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013, with limited exceptions; and, a legislative management study of fees.

B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

Section 1 limits mandatory fee increases from one year to the next to not more than one percent of the resident, undergraduate tuition rate, with limited exceptions.

Section 1 requires the SBHE to publish on its web site all fees by campus.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

Not able to determine the potential loss of revenues which could result from the limitation on fee increases in the 11-13 biennium.

B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

Not able to determine the potential reduction in expenditures associated with any loss of revenues which could result from the limitation on fee increases in the 11-13 biennium.

Cost to update website will be minimal and will be absorbed within existing resources.

C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a*

*continuing appropriation.*

<b>Name:</b>	Laura Glatt	<b>Agency:</b>	ND University System Office
<b>Phone Number:</b>	701-328-4116	<b>Date Prepared:</b>	03/30/2011

# FISCAL NOTE

Requested by Legislative Council  
01/26/2011

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 2351

**1A. State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

**1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2009-2011 Biennium			2011-2013 Biennium			2013-2015 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

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*continuing appropriation.*

<b>Name:</b>	Laura Glatt	<b>Agency:</b>	ND University System
<b>Phone Number:</b>	701-328-4116	<b>Date Prepared:</b>	01/31/2011

Proposed Amendments to Senate Bill 2351 (Heckman)

Page 2, line 8, after "at" insert "each individual institution" overstrike "institutions".

#7 SB 2351





**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SB 2351: Education Committee (Sen. Freborg, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2351 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 2, line 8, replace "institutions" with "each individual institution"

Renumber accordingly

2011 HOUSE EDUCATION

SB 2351

# 2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee  
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

SB 2351  
03/09/11  
15159

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



## MINUTES:

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** We will open the hearing on SB 2351

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** Sponsor. (Testimony attachment 1).

**Rep. Lyle Hanson:** Does the round table set both the tuition and the fees or just the tuition?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** They have authority over both tuition and fees and the board has delegated some of its authority to group these to university of residence. Some fees are directly approved by the board and others are approved by the presidents of the campuses throughout North Dakota.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** How does this affect the student imposed fees such as at UND where the students passed the fee to pay for the wellness center?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** To the extent that student imposed fees are mandatory fees they wouldn't be affected by this. However the limitation on fee increases can have a workaround if there is documented student demand. So if Minot State University wants to build a wellness center or something like that then the state board can take that into consideration and approve a mandatory fee increase above that 1% limitation.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Has anything been done on the campuses by the student bodies to beef up the approval process by the students in other words saying we need to have a certain percentage of students voting in order for the approval process to become effective?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** I think recently there has been student representation on some of these committees that determine fee increases. Students are represented but usually it's a member that is maybe graduating next year or is more involved. I am not saying that students are underrepresented but they are really only involved at a certain step of the process here so I think that it is appropriate for policy makers to take a look at the broader picture.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** The only thing I can say I think I like about the fee structure or the assessed students for some campuses and I'm assuming it is done across the campuses is that those online students have to pay those same fees even though they may never set foot on that campus to use that wellness center. I always find that to be a little ironic but I guess they are students so they get to help pay for it.

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** That is a very interesting observation.

**Rep. Brenda Heller:** Do you recall how this came through the senate committee and the floor?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** The senate committee made minor amendments initially. The mandatory fee increase limitation was tied to average tuition. That has now changed to tuition as a specific campus. I believe they also changed the study that was for this to a mandatory study. After making those minor changes it did pass the committee and it passed the floor unanimously as well.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** We usually don't talk about that over here. We try not to answer those questions over here.

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** I know the house will exercise its own wisdom on here.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** You brought this forward because of your concern with students.

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** Absolutely. From the people that I represent, what I hear from them is that they don't know the reason for this bill and we don't know what they vote. Half of this bill is providing accountability and transparency. Essentially when you do find that accountability and transparency we will see that these fees are going for the benefit of the students. I think in some areas we will be able to say that it is a fee that should be retired or should be paid by tuition rather than fees.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** I guess the one other question is in regards to the professional fees that some of the students have to pay for their programs and what are the effects for that in this bill?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** The limitation applies only to mandatory fees.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** I think more nursing and some of those.

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** I think the laboratory fees are the big difference between a history major and a nursing major.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** My question is with the data sheet and what was the source for you to get this information and how difficult was it to get?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** The state board was helpful in working with me in drafting this legislation. This is from the state board. In the senate they provided the same sheet. It was

not difficult to get because they provided it to me but if I had to call these numbers on my own it would have extremely difficult.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** My next question deals with the legislative management study. When the study is operationalized is it going to be retrospective or concurrent?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** I think it is going to be comprehensive. This is the first time that anyone has taken a hard look at how we levy and collect fees.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** So you recommend making a chart of you're the results of this sheet and looking at where the study increases the curve and then go back and zero down and then that is where we should start the study?

**Sen. Mac Schneider:** I'll leave that up to legislative management to determine how exactly to best approach this study.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** And it may also be left up to the chairman of that interim higher education committee to also make that determination about which way they want to go. Further questions? Seeing none thank you.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** Co-sponsor: I do want to point out that one of the most important parts of SB 2351, when Sen. Mac Schneider brought that to me and in our discussion in drafting the legislation, was the breakdown of the mandatory fees. I thought it was interesting when you breakdown tuition and fees it never delineates what is tuition or what is fees on any university website. As a parent or a student you have to ask additional questions and leap hurdles that none of us thought even existed to answer some of the most basic questions. The information we received from the State Board of Higher Education is the first time I have ever seen the breakdown on how much of their fees were in the tuition and fee category. I know at UND the student senate has been working on other ways of increasing transparency on where fees are being spent on certain projects. If you have more students aware of what they are paying for you might increase usage of some of those opportunities and prepaid programs. It is sunset after two years so it does give us the change to come back in two years and review the changes and the impacts.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Questions?

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** Co-sponsor: I was eager to sign on to a bill like this. I don't know that 1% is the appropriate number necessarily and I think we can have discussions about that. I want to give you some perspective from my experience as former Student Body President at NDSU and the fee issue. Students demand a lot of services at universities and they are continuing to do so. The wellness center was a good example that was pointed out. Students at NDSU also voted in a fee increase to pay for the wellness center. One might argue that we don't have a lot of active voting on campuses but we usually have 15-20% voting in our elections and those are the ones that would have approved such a fee increase. There should be consideration to that and I like how the bill adjusts for that if there is student demand for a service or something like that. I think it is important to have some type of oversight where we have some process in place for the increases.

**Rep. Brenda Heller:** When students vote on something on campus, what percentages of students have to vote in order for it to be effective? Do you have rules that constitute a quorum?

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** I don't recall any set percentage in our student bylaws. We just had to hold a vote. It was always done along with our student general election which was the highest turnout we would have in terms of voting.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** And each of the campus student bylaws dictates that and I think it is simply a majority of those voting.

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** Yes and those would be different at each campuses. From what I understand at some campuses the student senate could impose a fee increase without a vote of the student body because they are the representatives of the student body. NDSU usually took the perspective that if we were going to raise fees we would do so with the approval of a student vote.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Further support?

**Robert Vallie – NDSU:** On behalf of the students at NDSU I am here to stand in support of SB 2351. We feel that passage of such a piece of legislation is a first step in the right direction in order to allow all stakeholders in higher education to better understand the usage of fees in our institutions. With this bill placing definitions on what tuition and fees are it is a good step in order to ensure there is a clear clarification. At this point in time the bill has a 1% cap and anything past that must be justified in order to show from beginning to end the necessity to increase those fees. It shows how many students will be affected by the increase, why it is being put in place, and what the projection will be on how long it would last. With that criterion we believe for students and all those involved that it is a step in the right direction in order to ensure that this process is looked through thoroughly and carefully. We also believe that the legislative management study of these is absolutely essential. We believe that throughout this bill that it is simply a means of gaining further information. Exactly where the money is going and the breakdown of that does become a concern for parents and students that are paying. It is our belief that this is a good bill and we would ask in you conversations about this bill and in particular line 11, we would ask that you look at the potential in changing the wording in order to show what is the justification for student demand such as a vote on the student government entity or by a vote of the student body to further clarify for any individuals what that student demand represents.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Questions? Seeing none thank you. Further support?

**William Woodworth – North Dakota Student Association:** (Testimony attachment 2).

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** You are the legislative lobbyist for the North Dakota Student Association, do the universities have policy in place where students can grieve or appeal their fees? .

**William Woodworth – North Dakota Student Association:** I don't know all the details on if there is an appeals process or if there isn't. I know student involvement in approving fee increases will vary from institution. I know at BSC it is a vote by the Board of Governors that will allow a fee to be approved. At NDSU it is a vote of the student body. In some other institutions it could be just a student on a committee with faculty making these fees. As to the appeals process I don't know the details on that.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** I'm guessing Dave can answer that for us. Further questions? Further support? Testimony in opposition?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** (Testimony attachment 3).

**Vice Chair Lisa Meier:** Can you provide the committee a breakdown of what BSC fees are utilized for?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** I can do that.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** I guess I'm not that familiar with the Memorial Union projects at BSC. In HB 1003 that we funded, what will be funded by the students?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** The student union is an auxiliary enterprise operation. All our campuses have auxiliary enterprises. Those are your food service operations, bookstore, and your housing. Your unions are funded through revenue ops. That is the differential we are trying to make. For capital projects it is a little different for an auxiliary operation because that revenue bond is then paid back through your fee collections.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** In Mr. Woodworth's testimony he mentioned that there was a vote that was taken on the campus. Could you explain a little bit about what happened?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** We went to our Board of Governors which is our form of student government on our campus and they very well understood the need for the expansion and renovation that is needed in our union. They unanimously supported what presented to them. It was supported at that level. It did not go to a school wide vote from the students.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** Is it your belief that the State Board of Higher Education would deny the request to BSC to be exempt from this provision?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** I would hope not. We have interpretation issues with the state auditors all the time as well and compliance is becoming a much more meaningful term on campus. I think if this bill is to pass we would want strict clarifications on the criteria.

**Rep. Brenda Heller:** Do you think it is fair that a student or a parent paying those fees should readily be able to see what those fees are being used for instead of just getting a bill?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** Yes and there is no question about that. For any student asking for that information we will provide it. In our case with mandatory fees is we have a service facility fee. Those fees are approved at the presidential level and they are presented to the Board of Governors for their review and approval. There are some allocation changes from year to year depending on circumstances and needs. They are all going toward student activities on campus.

**Rep. Brenda Heller:** Right now when we pay my daughter's tuition bill it is on ConnectND. How would I know who to call and how much digging I would have to do to figure out how those fees are being used right now?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** Typically with that information the detail may not be on the college website but if you go to the business office for the college or university or contact them they would have that detailed information. That would be the typical place. The websites are going to identify what the fee structure is. It may not have the detail on how those allocations are made.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** When you pay those fees you can contact the office where you pay them as well which is typically the business office. They will give you detail if you request it. If you want it even deeper they can do that as well.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** Does BSC have a policy in place where a student could grieve their fees?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** In the case of the fees and tuition rates some of that is set at the board level and some is set at the college level. We have a general grievance policy. I have not been aware in my years that a student has grieved the fees and tuition. I am not aware there is a process for that.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** That is because when you sign up to go to that campus you agree to tuition and fees. That is why there isn't a grievance for fees or tuition because otherwise that would be going on constantly and you would never be able to have an education.

**Rep. Mark Sanford:** I'm assuming with the enterprise operations that the revenues would be used for some basic upgrades and those kinds of things. You would only have fee increases for extraordinary types of costs.

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** We do maintain auxiliary reserves. In our case this is actually a 7.5 million dollar project. We are using ½ million dollars of our own reserve funds that we have saved up over the years to help buy down that debt service. That may be why we show a 3 to 5 dollar variance because we may be able to use more of our reserves than when this project was first submitted.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** If we address the concerns that you have in the bill are you ok with it?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** I would say yes. If you can get clarification as to what an exemption is and how it is defined. I would hope that would include if you have support of the student government or whatever authority you have on campus.

**Rep. Lyle Hanson:** You said that you have 4,000 students. How many are fulltime?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** About 2/3 of our students are fulltime so about 2,700 are fulltime and 1,300 are part-time.

**Rep. Lyle Hanson:** And all 4,000 would be paying for the expansion?

**Dave Clark – Executive VP, BSC:** It would be assessed through all credit bearing students.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Thank you. Further testimony in opposition?

**Dick Jenkins – VP of Student Affairs, Minot State University:** (Attachment 4). The opposition we have is primarily that it adds another layer of reporting requirement that comes not only at the state level but also at the federal level and has increased significantly over the years and we oppose the bill because we feel we have a transparent process and a process that addresses the concerns identified in this bill. We have three active senates on our campus. We work in a shared governance model with all of those and work to keep them informed and a part of the process. Our fee process is governed by a committee that we call the finance committee. It is made up of four faculty or staff members and four student members. Those four student members come from our student government association. It is that group that feels requests for either new fees or increases in the fees are appropriate or not. That is not just student activity fees and university fees but it is also course and program fees. I would like to share you some of the research we have done. (See attachment 4). If we retire fees, and unless they are approved to go elsewhere, those fees are retired. On this history that you have before you we actually had 25 years where we didn't have any increase. Over the entire 49 year history of fees on our campus the average was .71%. There were years it exceeded that cap. The new building going up went through the approval process. We think that could be difficult in the future. That is our history of fees and where we have been with that. Our only concern is with the uncertainty with this and the level of reporting required.

**Chase lee – President of Student Government Association, Minot State University:** As Dr. Jenkins said we do have a fairly good policy process for fees at Minot State University. Having been a part of that and on student government for my entire time at the university I have had a say in what student fees are approved and not approved. It has been important to me as a student because we can have impact on what I have to pay for my tuition and fees and that is important to me. I do have one concern with this bill and that goes to the process that would need to be done should we need to increase more than 1% in student fees. The student wellness center we are going to be building at Minot State University is a building that the students wanted. I am concerned that we might not be able to do something like that in the future. I am not saying that the Board of Higher Education wouldn't approve it but they still have the opportunity to not approve it.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** You said the students at Minot State University approved the wellness center?

**Chase Lee – President of Student Government Association, Minot State University:** Yes. For the process that went through for the increase for the wellness center, an application was submitted to the finance committee. The committee made a recommendation to the Student Government Association and it was voted upon and passed unanimously throughout the student government.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** If I'm not mistaken the bill was written for precisely that reason because at UND, NDSU, and other institutions there is student for specific projects. On page 2, line 11 it says if there are extraordinary circumstances or student demand the State Board of Higher Education can provide an exemption for the 1% increase. Is it your belief that the entire Student Government Association of Minot State University supporting this would be insufficient to count as student demand?

**Chase Lee – President of Student Government Association, Minot State University:** The unanimous consent should be enough to clarify demand and to justify it. That doesn't mean that the board has to do it. I'm curious about the process involved in which we would have to go through with that.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** It is my understanding that all fees and tuition rates set by every university have to be approved by the State Board of Higher Education. How would this be more burdensome?

**Chase Lee – President of Student Government Association, Minot State University:** I'm not saying it would be more burdensome I'm just curious what all it would entail for us to have to do and what the State Board of Higher Education would be looking for. Would we have to go to a vote on campus which in that case we would have to have a separate vote for that?

**Rep. Corey Mock:** If we are able to properly define that through legislative intent and put on the record what student demand is and recognizing that each institution has their own constitution and student government bylaws recognizing their authority to represent their body, if we are on the record stating what would be student demand, is that sufficient to meet your concerns and still support the idea of capping automatic increases and allowing the state board to provide exemptions if there is a need that can be proven or there is student demand?

**Chase Lee – President of Student Government Association, Minot State University:** Yes that would be sufficient. There are a lot of things I like about this bill as a student. Anyway you can save money is important.

**Rep. David Rust:** My question is for Dick Jenkins. We had a handout that listed the 2010 mandatory fees for Minot State University listed at \$1,161.14. Looking at your sheet it is \$439.21 a semester. If I add that up it is \$878.42 and that is a difference of \$282.72. I was wondering if you have any idea what difference would be. Your paper says total fees and this says mandatory fees.

**Dick Jenkins – VP of Student Affairs, Minot State University:** Without seeing that sheet I really don't know what the difference is.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** It is m understanding that tuition at Minot State is the same regardless of a student's residence. When was that change implemented?

**Dick Jenkins – VP of Student Affairs, Minot State University:** I believe about 2-3 years ago.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Further opposition? Further testimony? I am going to assign a subcommittee to this. That committee will be Vice Chair Lisa Meier, Rep. Joe Heilman, and Rep. Corey Mock. We will close the hearing on SB 2351.

# 2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee  
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

SB 2351  
03/28/11  
16092

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



## MINUTES:

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** We will open on SB 2351.

**Vice Chair Lisa Meier:** I'll explain the amendment. I would like to thank the subcommittee on the work they did. I think we addressed some of the concerns with the bill. I know Dave Clark from BSC said the Board of Governors has voted in an expansion for their student union and he had some concerns with projects that have already been voted in. We have an amendment that addresses those concerns. I think over a good conversation that we had I think this addresses the concerns. If there are no questions I would move the amendment

**Rep. Corey Mock:** Second.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** So we have the motion before us. And this took care of all the concerns that were raised?

**Vice Chair Lisa Meier:** Yes it did and I think we all came to a good agreement.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** What specifically are program specific fees that we would be dealing with? That is on page 2, line 5.

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** In response to Rep. Karen Rohr's question you are asking what a program specific fee is.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** How is that different from mandatory fees?

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** Most of us think of mandatory fees as something that everybody has to pay but if I'm in pharmacy the required fees to be in the program are much more than the average student would pay because they are not in pharmacy. I would consider that a mandatory fee because I'm in that program but it isn't something that each and every student has to pay. To clarify that we put in other than program specific fees because those only impact those specific areas and it is their choice if they want to be in pharmacy, etc.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** What this section would do is it would say that you cannot increase from one academic year to the next year by more than 1% the mandatory fees

that are paid by everyone. The program specific fees would fall outside of that category and those are fees that when you decide to go into the program you basically accept those.

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** That is correct. The reason for that is because there are very legitimate reasons that those certain programs would have to increase because material costs go up and whatever the case may be. We didn't want to put those restrictions on that. The other part the bill does in the transparency is that it lists the fees. That is an important piece to the bill. We wanted to get started with something and the key to the mandatory fees is if there is documented proof there is still a process that they can get more than 1% but at least there is some kind of an approval process in place through the board.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** Is there already transparency of the programs where they could go online to see what is relevant to each program?

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** I think that the transparency would vary by campus. I would say there is a moderate level of transparency from the fees that I have seen. But it is not necessarily broken down.

**Vice Chair Lisa Meier:** Dave Clark from BSC actually did give us a breakdown of the fees at BSC. You might want to look at that because it is a pretty good breakdown of those fees.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** The only concern I have is that BSC may have transparency but do all the others?

**Rep. Corey Mock:** While this legislation may not address all those fees. Transparency for program specific fees varies. I think if you go to UND School of Aviation they might break down the fees in that department a little more clearly than they would in the school of medicine because each program manages their own website and breaks down program specific fees in their own way. The intent of this bill was to get a grasp on mandatory fees that are paid for by all students. I don't know that the program specific fees are required in the transparency section. It does have a sunset clause and I think it would be appropriate to reevaluate this in 2 years whether or not to just lift the expiration date or to extend the transparency part to include all fees mandatory or otherwise.

**Rep. Brenda Heller:** I guess I don't understand why you wouldn't want to look at the program specific fees. They are fees too and when my daughter was accepted into the nursing program at NDSU we just got a fee. There was no breakdown of what all that money was going for. I don't understand why you would shelter the program specific fees.

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** I agree with you in premise. I think in keeping with taking the first step we wanted to probably sunset it and there is also in section 2 the student fee legislative management study which could be a part of that concern. I think that there are a lot of things that I don't understand nor that I would think any of us understand about all the complexities that are involved in program specific fees and that is part of the reason we just wanted to get our feet wet with this part and then decide after we have more information after it has been studied.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** In section 1 starting on page 14, on line 21, it actually states that program specific fees have to be broken down on the State Board of Higher Education's website. The transparency part does include mandatory fees, program specific fees, and then on the top of page 2 it has optional purpose or service fees that each institution may have. As far as transparency goes this would require them to delineate all fees, mandatory or otherwise. The cap is only related to mandatory non-program specific fees.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Rep. Brenda Heller when your daughter started in the nursing program, did they give her a document or show her that she was going to have to pay fees outside of the normal fees for tuition?

**Rep. Brenda Heller:** Yes they did.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** Could I get some clarification on page 2, line 9, where it says to remove under the control of the state board.

**Vice Chair Lisa Meier:** I know we discussed this bill in length with the subcommittee and I'm not sure I can answer that.

**Rep. Corey Mock:** I believe that was cleanup language when we were going through and decided how you would set the 1 percent and whether it would be 1 percent of average tuition at all the universities or specific universities. My understanding is that this was just a legislative council change. It would be capped at no more than 1 percent of the average fulltime resident on campus undergraduate tuition rate at that institution. It was just for simplicity purposes.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Are all the institutions other than the private ones under the control of the board of higher education?

**Rep. Corey Mock:** That is correct.

**Rep. Karen Rohr:** I think it should be clarified.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** We can clarify it. I am not exactly sure other than it maybe is unnecessary language because they are all under the control of the state board. Maybe it is redundant because then it says unless the state board determines that an exemption from the requirements is necessitated. Anita said it was redundant language that was not necessary. When you read it, it basically goes back into the state board right after that so I'm guessing that it was redundant language. We have not voted on the amendment yet and we have it before us. We will try a voice vote.

*Voice vote:* motion carries.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** We now have amended SB 2351 before us. What are the wishes of the committee?

**Vice Chair Lisa Meier:** I move a do pass as amended.

**Rep. Joe Heilman:** Second.

**Chairman RaeAnn Kelsch:** Further discussion? Seeing none we will take the roll on a do pass as amended motion on SB 2351. Motion carries. We will close on SB 2351.

**14 YEAS 0 NAYS 1 ABSENT  
CARRIER: Rep. Joe Heilman**

**DO PASS as Amended**

VR  
3/28/11

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2351

Page 2, line 5, replace "that" with ", other than program-specific fees, which"

Page 2, line 6, after "student" insert an underscored comma

Page 2, line 8, replace "each individual" with "that"

Page 2, line 9, remove "under the control of the state board"

Page 2, line 10, replace "documented" with ":

1. Documented"

Page 2, line 11, after "circumstances" insert an underscored semicolon

Page 2, line 11, replace "student" with ":

2. Student"

Page 2, line 11, after "demand" insert ", as evidenced by a campuswide student election or formal action by an institution's student governing board or committee"

Page 2, line 14, after the underscored comma insert "other than a program-specific fee."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 03-28-11  
Roll Call Vote #: VOICE VOTE

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2351

House EDUCATION Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken:  Do Pass  Do Not Pass  Amended  Adopt  
Amendment

Rerefer to Appropriations  Reconsider

Motion Made By VICE CHAIR MEIER Seconded By REP. MOCK

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Kelsch			Rep. Hanson		
Vice Chairman Meier			Rep. Hunsakor		
Rep. Heilman			Rep. Mock		
Rep. Heller			Rep. Mueller		
Rep. Johnson					
Rep. Karls					
Rep. Rohr					
Rep. Rust					
Rep. Sanford					
Rep. Schatz					
Rep. Wall					

Total (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Absent \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**VOICE VOTE : MOTION CARRIES**

Date: 63-28-11  
 Roll Call Vote #: \_\_\_\_\_

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2351 engrossed

House EDUCATION Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken:  Do Pass  Do Not Pass  Amended  Adopt  
 Amendment

Rerefer to Appropriations  Reconsider

Motion Made By VICE CHAIR MEIER Seconded By REP. HEILMAN

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Kelsch	X		Rep. Hanson	X	
Vice Chairman Meier	X		Rep. Hunsakor	X	
Rep. Heilman	X		Rep. Mock	X	
Rep. Heller	X		Rep. Mueller	X	
Rep. Johnson					
Rep. Karls	X				
Rep. Rohr	X				
Rep. Rust	X				
Rep. Sanford	X				
Rep. Schatz	X				
Rep. Wall	X				

Total (Yes) 14 No 0

Absent 1 - REP. D. JOHNSON

Floor Assignment REP. HEILMAN

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SB 2351, as engrossed: Education Committee (Rep. R. Kelsch, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed SB 2351 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 2, line 5, replace "that" with ". other than program-specific fees, which"

Page 2, line 6, after "student" insert an underscored comma

Page 2, line 8, replace "each individual" with "that"

Page 2, line 9, remove "under the control of the state board"

Page 2, line 10, replace "documented" with ":

1. Documented"

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Page 2, line 11, replace "student" with ":

2. Student"

Page 2, line 11, after "demand" insert ". as evidenced by a campuswide student election or formal action by an institution's student governing board or committee"

Page 2, line 14, after the underscored comma insert "other than a program-specific fee."

Renumber accordingly

2011 TESTIMONY

SB 2351

TESTIMONY OF SEN. MAC SCHNEIDER (DISTRICT 42 -- GRAND FORKS)  
SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
SENATE BILL 2351

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am the sponsor of Senate Bill 2351, legislation which would provide increased transparency and accountability regarding fees charged to students at institutions of higher education in North Dakota.

Student fees are becoming a bigger part of the college affordability equation with each passing academic year. At UND, for example, mandatory student fees alone now amount to nearly 1/5 of the total cost of going to school. Nevertheless, student fees currently do not garner the same level of attention from policymakers as tuition.

During the last biennium, for example, the Legislature placed a 4% "cap" on tuition increases. However, as the attached chart shows, student fees (at an institution on the high-end of the fee-increase spectrum) during the 2009-10 school increased 4.6% **as percentage of tuition**. In other words, the increase in fees alone at this institution exceeded -- in real dollars -- the increase in tuition for that year.

Fees have also consistently increased, though the range of these increases has been unpredictable from year to year. UND in particular has seen an **average mandatory fee increase** of \$80.97 from 2003-04 through 2010-11. However, the fee increases over this seven-year period range from \$16.34 to \$131.90. The ever-increasing nature of these fees, along with the unpredictable amount of such increases, make paying and budgeting for a college education more difficult.

Senate Bill 2351 seeks to sensibly address the issues surrounding student fees in several ways:

**SECTION 1.**

This section defines "fee" and "tuition." Tellingly, fees are not currently defined in the Century Code.

This section also provides increased transparency by requiring that the amount and purpose of mandatory, program-specific, and optional-purpose fees at each institution be published on the North Dakota University System's website.

To provide relief in the short term, this section prohibits mandatory fee increases of more than 1% of average full-time resident tuition in North Dakota **unless** the State Board determines that an exemption from this limitation "is necessitated as a result of documented extraordinary circumstances or student demand." Importantly, this section is subject to the sunset clause in Section 3.

# 1 SB 2351

Finally, this section provides criteria by which the State Board must evaluate increases in mandatory fees.

## **SECTION 2.**

Student fees are complex. Some are mandatory and paid by all students, some are specific to particular programs. Some are subject to approval by the State Board, while authority over other fees has been delegated to university presidents. In recognition of this complexity, section 2 of this bill suggests an interim study to look at this issue more deeply with an eye towards determining whether programs currently supported by fees may be more properly supported by tuition or other funding sources.

## **SECTION 3.**

Again, this section provides a sunset date for the provision of the legislation which would limit mandatory fee increases to 1% of tuition during this biennium absent a showing of extraordinary circumstance or student demand.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this legislation is a sensible first step in addressing an enigmatic issue that significantly impacts college affordability in North Dakota. I would be happy to answer any questions.

###

#1 SB 2351

### Mandatory Fee Increase as a Percent of Tuition History

Academic Year	Fee Increase as a percent of tuition	Percentage Fee Increase over previous year
2004-05	1.7%-5.7%	7.9-34.4%
2005-06	1.3%-3.8%	6.2-18.6%
2006-07	0-2.6%	0-11.6%
2007-08	0-2.3%	0-13.7%
2008-09	0-3%	0-12.7%
2009-10	0-4.6%	0-23.1%
2010-11	0-2.6%	0-10.3%
2011-2012		

### Current 2010-11 Mandatory Fee Rates

Campus	2010-11 Mandatory Fees	2010-11 Tuition	Fees as a Percent of Tuition
BSC	\$664.72	\$3,364.20	19.75%
LRSC	\$842.72	\$3,065.00	27.50%
WSC	838.20	\$3,020.40	27.75%
UND	\$1,282.00	\$5,652.00	22.70%
NDSU	\$1,021.56	\$5,639.00	18.12%
NDSCS	\$544.62	\$3,367.50	16.17%
DSU	\$1,088.72	\$4,306.00	25.30%
MaSU	\$815.22	\$4,268.00	19.10%
MiSU	\$1,161.14	\$4,476.00	25.95%
VCSU	\$844.72	\$4,432.80	19.05%
DCB	\$736.72	\$3,120.00	23.61%

### Fees as a Percent of Tuition

Campus	Cumulative Fee Increase from 03-04 through 10-11	Seven year Average Fee increase	Range of Fee Increase over 7 year period	3% of tuition	5% of tuition	7% of tuition
BSC	\$218.90	\$31.27	\$0-96.00	\$100.93	\$168.21	\$235.49
LRSC	\$160.00	\$22.86	\$0-60.00	\$91.95	\$153.25	\$214.55
WSC	\$385.48	\$55.07	\$0-111.58	\$90.61	\$151.02	\$211.43
UND	\$566.78	\$80.97	\$16.34-131.90	\$169.56	\$282.60	\$395.64
NDSU	\$430.84	\$61.55	\$0-203.00	\$169.17	\$281.95	\$394.73
NDSCS	\$194.62	\$27.80	\$0-54.00	\$101.03	\$168.38	\$235.73
DSU	\$504.00	\$72.00	\$0-174.00	\$129.18	\$215.30	\$301.42
MaSU	\$264.35	\$37.76	\$0-123.80	\$128.04	\$213.40	\$298.76
MiSU	\$663.14	\$94.73	\$54-199.88	\$134.28	\$223.80	\$313.32
VCSU	\$372.00	\$53.14	\$0-104.00	\$132.98	\$221.64	\$310.30
DCB	\$225.00	\$32.14	\$0-64.00	\$93.60	\$156.00	\$218.40

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# 2 SB 2351

Robert Vallie

Executive Commissioner: Governmental Relations and Inter-Collegiate Affairs

NDSU Student Government

Testimony concerning Senate Bill 2351

February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2011

Chairman Freborg and members of the Senate Education Committee:

Now for every college student throughout the university system there are a couple of universal actions we all have to do every semester we are pursuing our education. Pulling long hours studying for our finals that will make or break those needed requirements, registering for classes for the next semester and the least favorite and greatest pain of all: Paying for our college education. Over the last several years we have all seen the debate on the cost of education, in our classrooms, around the water cooler and even here in this building on the cost of education and making it affordable. In this session alone I have testified on almost a dozen bills dealing with the affordability of a college education. However the problem becomes that when an individual thinks of the cost of a college education they think only of tuition. However when looking at the cost of a college education you must look not only at tuition but also the charging of fees and the additional pain that it causes to students and attempting to find a solution to ensure transparency, accountability, peace of mind, and a better understanding of these workings of fees. It is because of the potential that this piece of legislation holds that the students of North Dakota State University support the passage of Senate Bill 2351 for the following reasons.

Understanding what we are paying for: Now I'm sure we can all agree that none of us want to pay for something we do not need or do not want. However there are those moments where we do not mind paying our fair share as long as we know where this money is going. However in the terms of fees this is not necessarily the case. Most fees charged by an institution can have a breakdown of seeing a item for tuition, any kind of charges for books, fees charged by the university system office and then the fees charged by the institution. However these charges are never broken down in terms as to where these fees go such as a wellness, or student fee and even if you can find that out you do not know what programs a student uses that this money will support. This has caused frustration for both students and parents alike in not knowing what exactly their money is being used for or being able to even easily access this information for those who want to know. The provisions of this legislation both in the terms of publishing in a clear and understandable format on fees on the state board website as well as the creation of an interim study on all fees within our institutions will help to create that better understanding. If all stakeholders are able to have that information in a clear and accessible format to show what that money is going to and to give knowledge and peace of mind for all.

# 3 SB2351

Placing greater measures to ensure these fees are needed: Accountability and a clear procedure as to how things happen from beginning to end are always essential and especially when you are dealing with dollars of hard working individuals. While in my research into this issue both in terms of the process to approve fees and also the criteria needed to make such an approval seem to make sense. But while to me some of these policies and procedures make sense on paper they do not necessarily become the same in the real world. Some of the policies and procedures can at times in the eyes of students of NDSU campus and other campuses are ineffective in ensuring a proper discussion on the issue, the reasons to those increases and more importantly ensuring student input on the possible fees. While policy does require student notice, this can vary from a full discussion with a representative body like a student government to an entity on campus giving very little warning to a change in those fees and moving ahead with them with at times little explanation. While NDSU has had a very good relationship with administrators in dealing with issues like fees and trying to understand and gain better input, this is not necessarily the case on all campuses, and not necessarily the case for all entities who charge fees to a student population. We as students of NDSU feel that the criteria placed in this legislation to give more information and reasons for this needed change as well as placing student input as a requirement is critical and essential. However we would also ask for the consideration of this bill to place stronger language concerning student input towards the criteria for fee increases, to ensure a representative entity of a student population is consulted, or to find in such a way to inquire from as many students their input to such a potential increase.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: In the last twelve years we have seen a great change in our university system in the terms of working with all stakeholders, the delivery of education, and the change in how we think of our education from K-12 to higher ed and the opportunities of collaboration. In this decade we are seeing another component put into place dealing with how our institutions are funded but also to better understand the cost of a quality education and making this system more efficient. While we have made great strides in understanding tuition we must now address the cost of fees to students and work to create the policies to ensure accountability, transparency, peace of mind, and greater knowledge. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee the students of NDSU support the passage of Senate Bill 2351 and we hope that you will concur.

#3 SB2351

Mr. Chairman and honorable members of the Senate Educational Committee,

My name is Evan Andrist, State Governmental Affairs Commissioner and registered lobbyist for the University of North Dakota Student Government. I represent UND Student Government in matters regarding the state of North Dakota. I regret I am not able to testify in person today, but wish to thank Robert Vallie, of NDSU's Student Government to read my testimony. On behalf of the students of UND, I stand in support of Senate Bill 2351.

According to the Office of Institutional Research at UND, mandatory fees have risen 165% since 2000. That is \$484 per year to \$1282 per year. This does include a student proposed wellness center fee. If you exclude the \$190/year Wellness Center Fee, the fees still rose by 126%, compared to tuition at 83%.

UND students have over and over again supported the reasons for fees. Our issues are not with fees being used, but the transparency on how all fees being collected and the breakdown of allocation of fees.

At UND, we are charged 3 mandatory fees. The largest portion of fees is Student Fees at \$1019.28. The best explanation I can find comes from the UND Student Account Services website stating:

"Examples of costs supported by student fees include Student Government, Student Health, Bonds, Technology, Wellness, Memorial Union, Career Services, Substance Abuse Prevention Programming, Multicultural Student Services, Athletics, Student Success Center and the Judicial/Crisis Team.

Next largest is NDUS fees at 162.72. These fees, according to the same website:

"NDUS Fees are approved by the State Board of Higher Education to support functions that are managed at the System level for the benefit of all the institutions. This includes support for Connect ND (\$81 for full time); and North Dakota Student Association (\$0.36 for full time)."

#4 SB2351

The Real kicker is the Technology Fee at \$100.00 per year. The website directs you to another website for "Information on the history and use of the student technology fee". This website then states:

An extensive strategic planning process for information technology lead by CIO Josh Riedy in Fall 2008 resulted in the identification of critical Core Technology Services. In Fall 2009 the Office of the CIO continued to host a series of Open Forums (broadcast live with online surveys) to develop solutions, cost, sustainability and implementation for these core technology services. In Spring 2010 final recommendations for UND Core Technology Services were submitted and approved by President Kelley with implementation beginning in Summer 2010.

As a result of the hard work the campus community has completed over the past two years, the way The University of North Dakota uses technology to learn, work, and communicate will dramatically expand and improve in the upcoming months. These innovative, new Core Technology Services, and the connections among them, are designed to not only meet the current and future needs of students, faculty and staff, but also to create a modern Spirit of Technology at UND.

Where on earth does this explain what the \$100.00 paid by 13,500 each year is used for? David Barta, a columnist for the student Newspaper at UND wrote in series of columns in the Fall of 2009 describing this very issue of lacking transparency. He spent five weeks searching the internet and talking with administrators to get a partial answer from a one page partial breakdown of student fee allocations. Even more frightening is when he told me about His search in 2009 found a fee being assessed to Resident Hall students for change over to high speed internet. Now I have been in college since the fall of 2006, and the residence halls had high speed internet then.

I cannot say if the limiting fees at 1% is the correct number, but what I can say is this bill will alleviate the headaches of anybody trying to find out what fees are being used for. This bill helps universities find the transparency needed. The part UND students like best is Section 2, the study. Help students, who have little

# 4 SB 2351

to no control over fees, provide insight into the fees. Help make this system more transparent, more reasonable, and to purpose.

Today, Senators, you have a chance to guide our University System. This bill alleviates the guessing game out of what "Student Fees" are being used for. This bill will guarantee the fees being assessed are just in cause and are for the full benefit of students. I urge this committee to lead our universities to fairness and transparency and recommend "Do Pass" on SB 2351. If you have any questions, please call me at (701) 777-0863 or e-mail me at [stugovgovaffairs2@mail.und.edu](mailto:stugovgovaffairs2@mail.und.edu). Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Evan Andrist

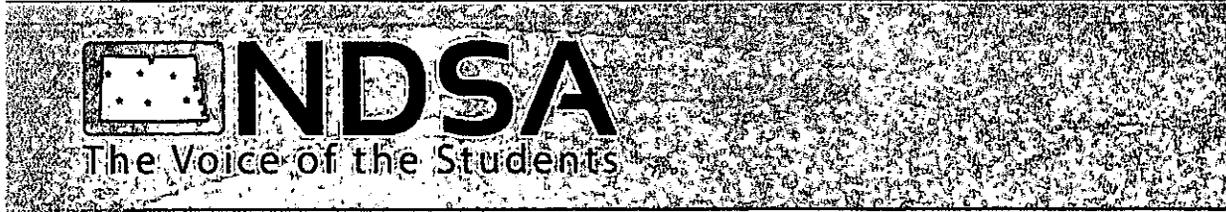
State Governmental Affairs Commissioner

University of North Dakota Student Government

PS. If you wish to visit the online version of the colleges mentioned, please go here

<http://media.www.dakotastudent.com/2.5856/details-revealed-regarding-student-fee-usage-1.865142>

#4 SB2351



Chairman Freborg, and members of the committee, my name is William Woodworth. I am the current Legislative Lobbyist for the North Dakota Student Association. We are here to testify in support of SB 2351. The creation of §15-10.3-02 of the NDCC in Section one of this bill will ease the stress for families when they are looking at colleges for their children. By making it easier for students and their families to compare costs and see all the fees they will be assessed, they will be able to plan more effectively for the costs of higher education. The most important and beneficial part of SB 2351 to students is the limitation on fee increases. Fees are becoming a bigger part of the expense that students pay for higher education. For instance, a student in the pharmacy program at NDSU will pay as much for program fees as that student pays for tuition. If a fee increase above one percent of the average tuition a North Dakota student pays is absolutely necessary, the institution still will be allowed to increase the fees only after demonstrating its merits. Many of the fees in the university system are used to pay for things that benefit students. This is why it is important to have student involvement when considering raising student fees. In fact, the North Dakota Student Association would urge this committee amend SB 2351 to specify that the student government at each institution be involved in this process, not just a single student who has not been elected by the student body to represent their views. For these reasons, the North Dakota Student Association urges the Senate Education committee to give SB 2351 an amend, do-pass recommendation. Thank you for your time.

William Woodworth

North Dakota Student Association, Legislative Lobbyist

#5 SB2351

**North Dakota University System**  
**SB 2351 – Senate Education Committee**  
**Wednesday, February 16, 2011**  
**William Goetz, Chancellor**

Good morning Chairman Freborg and members of the Senate Education Committee. For the record, my name is William Goetz, Chancellor, North Dakota University System.

- SB2351 requires:
  - ✓ Publish NDUS to publish on web site: mandatory fees, program specific fees, optional purpose or service fees.
  - ✓ Limits **mandatory** fee increases during 11-13 biennium to not more than one percent of average undergraduate tuition rate, unless an exemption is necessitated as a result of documented extraordinary circumstances of student demand.
  - ✓ Mandatory fee increases only approved based on specific information submitted by the campuses as outlined in the legislation — *this provision on page 2, lines 12-26 creates ambiguity about whether the SBHE (as opposed to campuses, Chancellor) must approve all mandatory fee increases or not, and should be clarified.*
  - ✓ Legislature consider an interim study, including manner in which fees are determined, identified, and justified and whether the programs, purposes, services, and activities supported by such fees should in fact be supported by tuition dollars, legislative appropriations, or other public or private funding sources.
  - ✓ Legislation expires June 30, 2013.
- Current NDUS **mandatory** fees (and related authorization), or those fees that all students pay, include (See attachment 1 for SBHE related policies):
  - ✓ College/university fee (campus president, following student input), amounts vary by campus — See attachment 2. To be used for such things as: debt retirement on auxiliary projects like student unions, health and wellness centers, etc.; student union operations, athletics placement services, etc.
  - ✓ Student government fee (campus president, based on either vote of student body or its elected representatives), amounts vary by campus — See attachment 2. To be used for such things as: student organizations and clubs, drama, music, student publications.
  - ✓ ConnectND fee (SBHE), \$81 per semester, for debt retirement and related operational costs for CND to supplement state appropriations.
  - ✓ ND Student Association fee (SBHE), \$0.36 per semester, to cover operational costs of NDSA organization.
  - ✓ Technology fee (Chancellor, student input at campus level required), amounts vary by campus — See attachment 3. To be used for networking or other technology purposes.
  - ✓ FY10 fee collections system-wide, per the CND general ledger, were almost \$52 million.
  - ✓ 2010-11 mandatory fees by campus area as follows:

#6 SB2351

## Current 2010-11 Mandatory Fee Rates

Campus	2010-11 Mandatory Fees	2010-11 Tuition	Fees as a Percent of Tuition
BSC	\$664.72	\$3,364.20	19.75%
LRSC	\$842.72	\$3,065.00	27.50%
WSC	838.20	\$3,020.40	27.75%
UND	\$1,282.00	\$5,652.00	22.70%
NDSU	\$1,021.56	\$5,639.00	18.12%
NDSCS	\$544.62	\$3,367.50	16.17%
DSU	\$1,088.72	\$4,306.00	25.30%
MaSU	\$815.22	\$4,268.00	19.10%
MiSU	\$1,161.14	\$4,476.00	25.95%
VCSU	\$844.72	\$4,432.80	19.05%
DCB	\$736.72	\$3,120.00	23.61%

- Mandatory fees do not include fees that only select students pay based on courses/programs or services utilized. These "optional" fees include: program fees (See attachment 4), course fees, parking fees, course challenge fee, prior learning credit fee, etc.
- Mandatory fee increases can vary significantly between years and campuses, based on major projects undertaken at a particular campus. For example, campuses issue revenue bonds to assist with major renovation or construction of student support of student services such as the student union or health and wellness center. Fee increases, in any one year, can be relatively significant to cover the debt retirement costs of the project. For example, BSC will likely proceed with a major Student Union renovation project in 11-13, to address increasing enrollment demands, at an estimated cost of \$7.5 million. A fee increase of between \$72-120 per year would be needed to address project debt costs. **It is not clear whether a project such as this meets the exception criteria outlined in the bill on page 2, lines 9-11 (i.e. *is necessitated as a result of documented extraordinary circumstances or student demand*).**
- Based on current rate, the one percent cap would limit fee increases to about \$30-60 per year, with differences by campus, as tuition rates vary by campus.

### Mandatory Fee Increase as a Percent of Tuition History

Academic Year	Fee Increase as a percent of tuition	Percentage Fee Increase over previous year
2004-05	1.7%-5.7%	7.9-34.4%
2005-06	1.3%-3.8%	6.2-18.6%
2006-07	0-2.6%	0-11.6%
2007-08	0-2.3%	0-13.7%
2008-09	0-3%	0-12.7%
2009-10	0-4.6%	0-23.1%
2010-11	0-2.6%	0-10.3%

#6 SB 2351

## Fees as a Percent of Tuition

Campus	Cumulative Fee Increase from 03-04 through 10-11	Seven year Average Fee Increase	Range of Fee Increase over 7 year period	% of tuition
BSC	\$218.90	\$31.27	\$0-96.00	\$34
LRSC	\$160.00	\$22.86	\$0-60.00	\$31
WSC	\$385.48	\$55.07	\$0-111.58	\$30
UND	\$566.78	\$80.97	\$16-34-131-90	\$57
NDUSU	\$430.84	\$61.55	\$0-203.00	\$56
NDSCS	\$194.62	\$27.80	\$0-54.00	\$34
DSU	\$504.00	\$72.00	\$0-174.00	\$43
MaSU	\$264.35	\$37.76	\$0-123.80	\$43
MiSU	\$663.14	\$94.73	\$54-199.88	\$45
VCSU	\$372.00	\$53.14	\$0-104.00	\$44
DCB	\$225.00	\$32.14	\$0-64.00	\$31

- SBHE task force formed in 2010 to review finance plan and tuition and fees. Tuition and (limited) fee study underway.
- Possible alternative is to consider completing the study recommended in section 2 of the bill before enacting any caps or limitations. Study may confirm or deny the need for such a cap.
- This fee study would also coincide nicely with the proposed HE Funding Commission (SB2300) study regarding the financing model for the NDUS. Tuition and fees is certainly a major revenue source used to support the instructional mission of the campuses.
- The exception language noted on page 2, lines 9-11, (*i.e. is necessitated as a result of documented extraordinary circumstances or student demand*) could create some real interpretation challenges and potential audit issues.
- Although the cap is intended to sunset in two years, once in place, there will be a tendency to continue to re-enact similar limitations.

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#6 - SB 2351



## Policies and Procedures

## SBHE Policies

<< return

**SUBJECT:** 800s: Financial Affairs

**EFFECTIVE:** April 8, 2010

**Section:** 805.2 Student Activity Fees

1. Student activity fees are intended to support activities for the benefit or enrichment of students or recognized groups of students. Institutions may collect student activity fees subject to the following conditions and procedures.
  - a. Institutions may collect from each student a student government activity fee to support student government and other student activities, including, but not limited to, student organizations and clubs, lyceums, drama, music, field trips and student publications. The amount of the fee shall be established by a vote of either the student body or its elected representative body as determined by institution policies and approved by the institution president. Funds raised by the fee shall be administered by the institution student government and shall be allocated as part of an annual budget adopted by the student government pursuant to that organization's procedures and approved by the institution president. Institution and student government policies shall include a process for organizations to request review of funding allocations.
  - b. Institutions may collect from each student a university or college fee to support activities for the benefit of the student body, including, but not limited to, debt retirement, student union operations, athletics and placement services. The amount of the fee shall be established by the institution president; provided, however, that prior to instituting a fee, changing the fee or reallocating fee revenues, the president shall notify the institution student government body and provide students an opportunity for input on the proposed action according to procedures adopted by the institution for that purpose.
2. Institutions may establish policies governing waiver of student activity fees for students who audit courses, senior citizens, students enrolled only in distance education courses or other student categories.
3. Institutions shall collect from each student a fee in the amount of three cents per credit hour, limited to twelve credit hours, to support the North Dakota student association. Funds raised by the fee shall be dedicated to the support of the NDSA and its activities.

Reference: NDUS Policy - ~~805.2~~

History:

#6 SB2351

Replaces Article IV, Section 2(E-1), page IV-3  
SBHE Minutes, December 2, 1985, page 5433  
Amendment SBHE Minutes, January 31, 1991, page 6089  
Amendment SBHE Minutes, December 9, 1993, page 6418  
Amendment SBHE Minutes, April 4, 2000  
Amendment SBHE Minutes, September 26, 2002  
Amendment SBHE Minutes, March 20, 2003  
Amendment SBHE Minutes, April 8, 2010

[\[Back to website\]](#)

#6 SB 2351



## Policies and Procedures

## SBHE Policies

[<< return](#)

**SUBJECT:** 800s: Financial Affairs

**EFFECTIVE:** June 17, 2010

**Section:** 805.3 Application, Course, Program and Other Miscellaneous Fees

1. Institutions shall charge these fees:

- a. An application fee charged all students applying to an institution at either the undergraduate or graduate level or to a professional program. The undergraduate application fee shall be the same at each institution. The graduate application fee shall be the same at each graduate institution. The Chancellor shall approve application fees. Upon an institution's request and documentation of special circumstances, the Chancellor may approve a waiver of the application fee.
- b. An audit fee for courses available for audit not less than one half of the per credit hour resident tuition charge for the course. Institutions shall waive the audit fee for on-campus courses for persons 65 years of age or older and may adopt policies providing for waiver of the fee under other circumstances defined by those policies.
- c. A course challenge fee to students who elect to earn credit for a course through testing rather than regular enrollment, not to exceed fifty percent of the regular per credit hour tuition charge (resident or nonresident) for the course. This fee does not apply to students who earn credit by taking a standardized test for credit or advanced placement.
- d. A fee approved by the Chancellor, on a per credit hour basis, to students seeking postsecondary credit pursuant to articulation agreements with secondary schools.
- e. A technology fee to be used for networking or technology purposes. Fee revenue sufficient to retire bonds used for campus networking issued pursuant to N.D.C.C. ch. 15-55 shall be dedicated for that purpose pursuant to applicable law. Additional fee revenue shall be used for technology purposes, including acquisition of technology and software, infrastructure, technology support staff, training and related expenses. Institutions shall establish procedures providing for student input concerning the amount of the fee and use of fee revenue. The Chancellor shall approve the amount of the fee at each institution.
- f. A fee approved by the Board for administrative, financial and student information systems replacement costs.
- g. A fee approved by the chancellor, not to exceed fifty percent of the regular per credit hour tuition charge (resident or non-resident), for attached credit.

#6 SB2351

"Attached credit" means credit for instruction sponsored or approved by an institution taught by an instructor not employed or paid by the institution.

- h. A fee approved by the chancellor, not to exceed fifty percent of the regular per credit hour tuition charge (resident or non-resident) for prior learning credit.

2. Institutions may charge these additional fees:

- a. A capacity enrollment fee, in addition to the application fee, to students applying to programs for which enrollment is limited.
- b. A distance learning access fee to students taking distance learning courses. The fee may not exceed the resident per credit tuition charge for the course, except with approval of the Chancellor.
- c. Special course fees to cover added and unique costs specifically related to a particular course. Such fees may include, but are not limited to, laboratory fees, welding fees, data processing fees, fees for required periodicals, tests, or liability insurance.
- d. Program fees, restricted to students enrolled in a particular program to support programs that have exceptional and critical needs that are not adequately funded through other sources. Program fee revenue must be allocated for the primary benefit of students enrolled in that program. Such benefits may include, but are not limited to, instructional and support staff, library, equipment, supplies and student stipends. Program fees are intended to meet exceptional and unique needs in a program and not those common to all programs; they are not intended as an extension to course fees or other fees that are generally charged all students. Institutions shall establish procedures providing for student input, including input from students enrolled in affected programs for which a program fee is collected or proposed, concerning program fee proposals and allocation of fee revenue. A summary of student reaction to the proposal shall be included with any request to establish or change a program fee. A program fee may be instituted or increased only with Board approval. All requests for new program fees to support new academic programs must be submitted for Board consideration as part of the new program request. All requests for new or revised program fees for existing academic programs must be submitted for consideration when the Board acts on annual budget guidelines, including tuition rates and other fees. Program fee requests must be submitted on a form approved by the Chancellor for that purpose.
- e. Parking fees and such additional incidental fees as may be necessary to facilitate the operation of the institution.

Reference: NDUS Policy, 805.3

History:

New Policy SBHE Minutes, April 4, 2000  
 Amendment SBHE Minutes, June 16, 2000  
 Amendment SBHE Minutes, March 30, 2001  
 Amendment SBHE Minutes, June 20, 2002  
 Amendment SBHE Minutes, April 6, 2006  
 Amendment SBHE Minutes, November 6, 2008  
 Amendment SBHE Minutes, June 17, 2010

[[Back to website](#)]

#6 SB 2351

**NORTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM  
2010-11 FEE RATES PER BHE POLICY 805.2  
(Approved by Campus Presidents)**

**Attachment 2**

	Final 2010-11	Current 2009-10	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>BSC:</b>				
College Fee (Capped at 13 cr hrs/semester)	\$286.00	\$286.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Wellness Center Fee (Capped at 12 cr hrs/semester)	96.00	96.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>382.00</b>	<b>382.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>LRSC:</b>				
Student activity fee	256.00	256.00	0.00	0.0%
Facilities usage fee	224.00	224.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>WSC:</b>				
College fee	315.90	237.90	78.00	32.8%
Activity fee	123.50	123.50	0.00	0.0%
Center Fee	54.08	54.08	0.00	0.0%
<b>TOTAL (14th, 15th, and 16th are free)</b>	<b>493.48</b>	<b>415.48</b>	<b>78.00</b>	<b>18.8%</b>

Currently, over half of the activity fee (\$64) is being allocated to athletics. Beginning in FY11, the entire activity fee of \$123.50 will be allocated to the Student Senate for discretionary spending in areas other than athletics. The college will continue to support athletics through an increase in the college fee (\$64). The majority of the remaining increase (\$14) will be used to update the campus card system, which is used for food services, library, athletic events, etc. The student senate reviewed and supported the proposed change.

<b>UND:</b>				
Student activity fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wellness Center fee - Bond	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wellness Center fee - Operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	
McCannell renovation fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Memorial Union renovation fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1019.28</b>	<b>1002.94</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Beginning 2008-09, UND combined all fees in the student billing, however, the revenue from the wellness center bond fee (\$109), McCannell renovation fee (\$30) and Memorial Union renovation fee (\$29) will continue to be used for those purposes. In addition, the Division 1 fee (\$178) is held harmless. The balance of the student activity fee will increase at the same rate as tuition, but no greater than 5%, per long-standing agreement with student government.

<b>NDSU:</b>				
Student activity fee	261.60	252.00	9.60	3.8%
Student Union Expansion	92.40	92.40	0.00	0.0%
Wellness Center Fee & Addition	160.00	160.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Health Service Fee	114.00	84.00	30.00	35.7%
Career Service fee	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.0%
Library fee	39.84	19.92	19.92	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>693.84</b>	<b>634.32</b>	<b>59.52</b>	<b>9.4%</b>

Student government passed resolutions in support of the student activity and library fee increases. The library fee increases will be used for additional library collections. The student health service fee increase is needed to address building and operational expenses related to the expansion of Student Health Services, including radiology, and will provide greater access to services for a larger student population. The proposal was supported by the Wallman Wellness Center Advisory Board, which includes representation from Student Government.

<b>NDSCS:</b>				
Athletics	91.00	71.00	20.00	28.2%
Clubs	16.46	15.00	1.46	9.7%
Drama	7.60	5.60	2.00	35.7%
Campus Activities Board	19.00	18.00	1.00	5.6%
Music	12.90	12.90	0.00	0.0%
Student Senate	16.00	15.00	1.00	6.7%
Student Center	26.00	25.00	1.00	4.0%
Student Recreation	6.94	6.94	0.00	0.0%
Student Activity Facility Fee	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.0%
Health Service Fee	56.00	50.00	6.00	12.0%
<b>TOTAL (Capped at 12 cr hrs/semester)</b>	<b>281.90</b>	<b>249.44</b>	<b>32.46</b>	<b>13.0%</b>

Last spring, the Student Senate passed a resolution to approve an increase in the Athletics fee by \$10 per semester, for 4 semesters, to support the new women's softball program. The Student Senate also supported the increases noted above for all other fees.

**NORTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM**  
**2010-11 FEE RATES PER BHE POLICY 805.2**  
**(Approved by Campus Presidents)**

	Final 2010-11	Current 2009-10	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DSU:</b>				
University Fee	396.00	396.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Health Fee	46.00	46.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Center Debt Service	70.00	70.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Government Activity Fee	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Learning Center Fee	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.0%
Badlands Activity Center Fee	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>782.00</b>	<b>782.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>MaSU:</b>				
University Administrative Fee	367.50	367.50	0.00	0.0%
Student Government Fee	84.00	84.00	0.00	0.0%
Wellness Center Operations Fee	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>556.50</b>	<b>556.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>MISU:</b>				
Athletics	160.80	130.80	30.00	22.9%
Student Health Fee	70.00	70.00	0.00	0.0%
Placement	52.00	44.00	8.00	18.2%
Health & Wellness Center	271.94	271.94	0.00	0.0%
Fitness Center	90.00	50.00	40.00	80.0%
University Endowment	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.0%
Subtotal University Fee	647.74	569.74	78.00	13.7%
Activity Fee	230.68	212.02	18.66	8.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>878.42</b>	<b>781.76</b>	<b>96.66</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

Student Government approved the increases, including the \$30 increase in the athletics fee to support the move to NCAA II division and the increase in the fitness center fee to provide additional salary and operating funds in the new wellness center.

<b>VCSU:</b>				
University fee	280.00	280.00	0.00	0.0%
Health fee	60.00	60.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Activity Fee	132.00	132.00	0.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>TOTAL (Capped at 12 cr hrs/semester)</b>	<b>482.00</b>	<b>482.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>DCB:</b>				
Activity fee	320.00	320.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Health Fee	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.0%
College fee	60.00	40.00	20.00	50.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>430.00</b>	<b>410.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

The increase in the college fee will provide additional funds for the student center operations, including new equipment and furniture, and will be discussed with the student senate at their next meeting.

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#6 SB 2351

NORTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM  
2010-11 TECHNOLOGY FEES

Attachment 3

#6 SB2351

	Proposed 2010-11	Current 2009-10	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>TECHNOLOGY FEES-BHE POLICY 805.3-1e (Need Chancellor approval for increases)</b>				
Bismarck State College 1/	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Lake Region State College	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Williston State College 1/	\$182.00	\$182.00	\$0.00	0.00%
University of North Dakota	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.00%
North Dakota State University	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$0.00	0.00%
ND State College of Science 1/	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Dickinson State University	\$144.00	\$144.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Mayville State University (Notebook computer fee \$854/Technology fee \$96)	\$950.00	\$950.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Minot State University	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Valley City State University (Notebook computer fee \$798/Technology fee \$200)	\$998.00	\$998.00	\$0.00	0.00%
MiSU-Bottineau Campus	\$144.00	\$144.00	\$0.00	0.00%

-10-

1/ BSC, WSC & NDSCS charge per credit hour. However, BSC caps their technology fees at 13 credits/semester, and NDSCS caps theirs at 12 credits/semester. At WSC, 14, 15 & 16 cr hrs free (Same as tuition)

NORTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM  
2010-11 PROPOSED PROGRAM FEE INCREASES

Attachment 4

Proposed 2010-11	Current 2009-10	Dollar Change	Percent Change
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**PROGRAM FEES-BHE POLICY 805.3-2d (Need BHE Approval for increases)**

**Bismarck State College:**

Electronics	1,000	1,000		0.0%
Instrumentation & Control Technology	500	500		0.0%
Lineworker	500	500		0.0%
Mechanical Maintenance	500	500		0.0%
Nursing (\$250 per term -3)	750	750		0.0%
Power Plant	500	500		0.0%
Process Plant	500	500		0.0%
Renewable Generation Technology (NEW)	500		500	100.0%
Welding	500	500		0.0%
Petroleum Production Technology (SBHE App'd 11/4/2010)	500		500	100.0%
Petroleum Engineering Technology (SBHE App'd 11/4/2010)	500		500	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>31.6%</b>

**Lake Region State College:**

Nursing (\$250 per term -3)	750	750		0.0%
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**Williston State College:**

Nursing (\$250 per term -3)	750	750		0.0%
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**University of North Dakota:**

Clinical Lab Science (Cytology only)	1,000	1,000		0.0%
CoBPA Full-Time	200	200		0.0%
CoBPA Part-Time	100	100		0.0%
Engineering	300	300		0.0%
Engineering Graduate	300	300		0.0%
Nursing - Masters	1,600	1,600		0.0%
Nursing - Undergraduates (INCREASE)	1,000	600	400	66.7%
Nursing Anesthesia	4,000	4,000		0.0%
Social Work Undergraduates	450	450		0.0%
Social Work Graduates	600	600		0.0%
Teacher Education	200	200		0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>10,350</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

**North Dakota State University**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Environmental Design 1/	1,861	1,798	63	3.5%
Athletic Training - Undergraduate Program	500	500		0.0%
Business Masters (Per 3-credit Course)	150	150		0.0%
Dietetics (CPD) (INCREASE)	1,500	1,200	300	25.0%
Dietetics (DPD) (INCREASE)	600	350	250	71.4%
Education (One-time)	875	875		0.0%
Engineering	656	656		0.0%
Health, Nutrition & Exercise Science	570	570		0.0%
Interior Design	500	500		0.0%
Marriage and Family Therapy	500	500		0.0%
Nursing	600	600		0.0%
Pharmacy - New Students 2/	5,639	5,448	191	3.5%
Athletic Training - Masters (MATrg) (INCREASE) 3/	\$114/credit	1,000		
Advanced Athletic Training - Masters Program (NEW) 3/	\$114/credit			
<b>TOTAL</b>				

1/ The architecture/landscape architecture/environmental design fee is equal to 33% of the ND resident rate, as approved by the SBHE June 2004. The proposed rate for 2010-11 assumes a 3.5% tuition increase for FY11.

2/ The pharmacy program fee is equal to the ND resident rate, as approved by the BHE February 2002. The proposed rate for 2010-11 assumes a 3.5% tuition increase for FY11.

3/ The athletic training program fees for the Athletic Training MATrg and Advanced Athletic Training Masters programs average annual rate over the two year program be \$2,052, as credits by semester vary.

#6 SB 2351

**NORTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM  
2010-11 PROPOSED PROGRAM FEE INCREASES**

Proposed 2010-11	Current 2009-10	Dollar Change	Percent Change
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**PROGRAM FEES-BHE POLICY 805.3-2d (Need BHE Approval for increases)**

**North Dakota State College of Science**

Agriculture	300	300	-	0.0%
Auto Body Repair and Refinishing Technology	400	400	-	0.0%
Automated Manufacturing Technician	300	300	-	0.0%
Automotive Technology	400	400	-	0.0%
Building Construction Technology	100	100	-	0.0%
Civil Engineering and Surveying Technology	300	300	-	0.0%
Culinary Arts	300	300	-	0.0%
Dental Hygiene	500	500	-	0.0%
Diesel Technology	300	300	-	0.0%
Electrical Technology	400	400	-	0.0%
Electronics Technology	200	200	-	0.0%
Health Information Technician	100	100	-	0.0%
Machinist and Toolmaker	500	500	-	0.0%
Nursing (\$250 per term -3)	750	750	-	0.0%
Occupational Therapy Assistant	200	200	-	0.0%
Pharmacy Technician	300	300	-	0.0%
Practical Nursing	500	500	-	0.0%
Recreational Engine Technology	200	200	-	0.0%
Welding Technology	400	400	-	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Dickinson State University**

Nursing	300	300	-	0.0%
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(Nursing fee is assessed at \$18 /cr hr for 300 and 400 level courses in the baccalaureate program, resulting in approximately \$300 per year.)

**North Dakota State University**

Athletic Trainer Program (NEW)	500	-	500	100.0%
Clinical Lab Science UND	1,500	1,500	-	0.0%
Nursing	600	600	-	0.0%
International Student	50	50	-	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>23.3%</b>

**Minot State University - Bottineau Campus**

Nursing (\$250 per term -3)	750	750	-	0.0%
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#6 SB2351

# TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT 1

TESTIMONY OF SEN. MAC SCHNEIDER (DISTRICT 42 – GRAND FORKS)  
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
SENATE BILL 2351

Madam Chair, members of the committee, I am the sponsor of Senate Bill 2351, legislation which would provide increased transparency and accountability regarding fees charged to students at institutions of higher education in North Dakota.

Student fees are becoming a bigger part of the college affordability equation with each passing academic year. At UND, for example, mandatory student fees alone now amount to nearly 1/5 of the total cost of going to school. Nevertheless, student fees currently do not garner the same level of attention from policymakers as tuition.

During the last biennium, for example, the Legislature placed a 4% “cap” on tuition increases. However, as the attached chart shows, student fees (at an institution on the high-end of the fee-increase spectrum) during the 2009-10 school increased 4.6% **as percentage of tuition**. In other words, the increase in fees alone at this institution exceeded – in real dollars --the increase in tuition for that year.

Fees have also consistently increased, though the range of these increases has been unpredictable from year to year. UND in particular has seen an **average mandatory fee increase** of \$80.97 from 2003-04 through 2010-11. However, the fee increases over this seven-year period range from \$16.34 to \$131.90. The ever-increasing nature of these fees, along with the unpredictable amount of such increases, make paying and budgeting for a college education more difficult.

Senate Bill 2351 seeks to sensibly address the issues surrounding student fees in several ways:

## SECTION 1.

This section defines “fee” and “tuition.” Tellingly, fees are not currently defined in the Century Code.

This section also provides increased transparency by requiring that the amount and purpose of mandatory, program-specific, and optional-purpose fees at each institution be published on the North Dakota University System’s website.

To provide relief in the short term, this section prohibits mandatory fee increases of more than 1% of average full-time resident tuition at the applicable campus in North Dakota **unless** the State Board determines that an exemption from this limitation “is necessitated as a result of documented extraordinary circumstances or student demand.” Importantly, this section is subject to the sunset clause in Section 3.

Finally, this section provides criteria by which the State Board must evaluate increases in mandatory fees.

## **SECTION 2.**

Student fees are complex. Some are mandatory and paid by all students, some are specific to particular programs. Some are subject to approval by the State Board, while authority over other fees has been delegated to university presidents. In recognition of this complexity, section 2 of this bill suggests an interim study to look at this issue more deeply with an eye towards determining whether programs currently supported by fees may be more properly supported by tuition or other funding sources.

## **SECTION 3.**

Again, this section provides a sunset date for the provision of the legislation which would limit mandatory fee increases to 1% of tuition during this biennium absent a showing of extraordinary circumstance or student demand.

Madam Chair, I believe this legislation is a sensible first step in addressing an enigmatic issue that significantly impacts college affordability in North Dakota. I would be happy to answer any questions.

###

**Mandatory Fee Increase as a Percent of Tuition History**

Academic Year	Fee Increase as a percent of tuition	Percentage Fee Increase over previous year
2004-05	1.7%-5.7%	7.9-34.4%
2005-06	1.3%-3.8%	6.2-18.6%
2006-07	0-2.6%	0-11.6%
2007-08	0-2.3%	0-13.7%
2008-09	0-3%	0-12.7%
2009-10	0-4.6%	0-23.1%
2010-11	0-2.6%	0-10.3%
2011-2012		

**Current 2010-11 Mandatory Fee Rates**

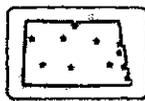
Campus	2010-11 Mandatory Fees	2010-11 Tuition	Fees as a Percent of Tuition
BSC	\$664.72	\$3,364.20	19.75%
LRSC	\$842.72	\$3,065.00	27.50%
WSC	838.20	\$3,020.40	27.75%
UND	\$1,282.00	\$5,652.00	22.70%
NDSU	\$1,021.56	\$5,639.00	18.12%
NDSCS	\$544.62	\$3,367.50	16.17%
DSU	\$1,088.72	\$4,306.00	25.30%
MaSU	\$815.22	\$4,268.00	19.10%
MiSU	\$1,161.14	\$4,476.00	25.95%
VCSU	\$844.72	\$4,432.80	19.05%
DCB	\$736.72	\$3,120.00	23.61%

**Fees as a Percent of Tuition**

Campus	Cumulative Fee Increase from 03-04 through 10-11	Seven year Average Fee increase	Range of Fee Increase over 7 year period	3% of tuition	5% of tuition	7% of tuition
BSC	\$218.90	\$31.27	\$0-96.00	\$100.93	\$168.21	\$235.49
LRSC	\$160.00	\$22.86	\$0-60.00	\$91.95	\$153.25	\$214.55
WSC	\$385.48	\$55.07	\$0-111.58	\$90.61	\$151.02	\$211.43
UND	\$566.78	\$80.97	\$16.34-131.90	\$169.56	\$282.60	\$395.64
NDSU	\$430.84	\$61.55	\$0-203.00	\$169.17	\$281.95	\$394.73
NDSCS	\$194.62	\$27.80	\$0-54.00	\$101.03	\$168.38	\$235.73
DSU	\$504.00	\$72.00	\$0-174.00	\$129.18	\$215.30	\$301.42
MaSU	\$264.35	\$37.76	\$0-123.80	\$128.04	\$213.40	\$298.76
MiSU	\$663.14	\$94.73	\$54-199.88	\$134.28	\$223.80	\$313.32
VCSU	\$372.00	\$53.14	\$0-104.00	\$132.98	\$221.64	\$310.30
DCB	\$225.00	\$32.14	\$0-64.00	\$93.60	\$156.00	\$218.40

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# TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT 2



**NDSA**  
The Voice of the Students

Chairman Kelsch, and members of the committee, my name is William Woodworth. I am the current Legislative Lobbyist for the North Dakota Student Association. We are here to testify in support of SB 2351. The creation of §15-10.3-02 of the NDCC in Section one of this bill will ease the stress for families when they are looking at colleges for their children. By making it easier for students and their families to compare costs and see all the fees they will be assessed, they will be able to plan more effectively for the costs of higher education. The most important and beneficial part of SB 2351 to students is the limitation on fee increases. Fees are becoming a bigger part of the expense that students pay for higher education. For instance, a student in the pharmacy program at NDSU will pay as much for program fees as that student pays for tuition. If a fee increase above one percent of the average tuition at that institution is necessary, the institution still will be allowed to increase the fees only after demonstrating its merits. Many of the fees in the university system are used to pay for things that benefit students. This is why it is important to have student involvement when considering raising student fees. In fact, the North Dakota Student Association would urge this committee amend SB 2351 to specify that the student government at each institution be involved in this process, not just a single student who has not been elected by the student body to represent their views. For these reasons, the North Dakota Student Association urges the Senate Education committee to give SB 2351 an amend, do-pass recommendation.

Thank you for your time.

William Woodworth

North Dakota Student Association, Legislative Lobbyist

# TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT 3

Bismarck State College  
North Dakota Senate Bill 2351  
Testimony to the House Education Committee

Dave Clark  
Executive Vice President, Bismarck State College  
March 9, 2011

Madam Chair Kelsch,

My name is Dave Clark and I am Executive Vice President at Bismarck State College. I testify today about the concerns Bismarck State College has regarding Senate Bill No. 2351; specifically as it relates to a major capital project contained in House Bill No. 1003 for a Student Union renovation and addition.

It is estimated at this time that Bismarck State College would require \$7 Million in revenue bond authority for this project which is currently contained in HB 1003. The BSC Board of Governors has approved this project which includes a projected fee increase of \$3-\$5 per credit hour starting in the Fall of 2013. This bill limits mandatory fee increases during 2011-2013 to 1% of the full-time undergraduate tuition rate unless an exception is necessitated as a result of documented extraordinary circumstances or student demand. While this bill does have an expiration date of June 30, 2013 any carryover of this provision into the subsequent biennium would jeopardize our project. For comparison purposes we estimate a 1% mandatory fee increase to amount to approximately \$1.40 per credit hour. If the fee increase required for the project is \$4 and we are limited to a \$1.40 the project will likely not be financed. It is unclear whether our student supported Student Union project would meet the exemption criteria. If this legislation passes, we may need to consider phasing in the needed fee increase over a three year period.

Additionally, one of the difficulties of this bill is that it unilaterally limits fee increases to 1% of tuition, despite the fact that current mandatory fees vary greatly from campus to campus. BSC currently has the second lowest mandatory fees among the NDUS campuses.

In our case we have a Student Union constructed in 1974 when we had 1,900 students that requires renovation and additional space to meet our operational needs for 4,000 students. The mandatory fee for this project which has student support would allow that to happen.

In conclusion I would ask you to consider the following:

- Possible alternative is to consider completing the study recommended in section 2 of the bill before enacting any caps or limitations. Study may confirm or deny the need for such a cap.
- This fee study would also coincide with the proposed HE Funding Commission (SB2300) study regarding the financial model for the NDUS. Tuition and fees is certainly a major revenue source used to support the instructional mission of the campuses.
- The exception language noted on page 2, lines 9-11, (i.e is necessitated as a result of documented extraordinary circumstances or student demand) could create some real interpretation challenges and potential audit issues.

Thank you for your consideration and I'd be happy to answer any questions you have.

**MINOT STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**Tuition and Fees (per semester)**  
**Forty-nine Year Summary and Comparison**  
**March 2011**

	<b>Fees (University and SGA Activity)</b>			<b>Tuition</b>			<b>% of Increase</b>
	Total fees	\$ Increase	% Increase	Tuition	\$ Increase	% Increase	Fee incr./tuition
1963-64	45.00			75.00			
1964-65	48.00	3.00	6.67%	75.00	0.00	0.00%	4.00%
1965-66	48.00	0.00	0.00%	112.50	37.50	50.00%	0.00%
1966-67	48.00	0.00	0.00%	105.00	-7.50	-6.67%	0.00%
1967-68	48.00	0.00	0.00%	105.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1968-69	55.50	7.50	15.63%	105.00	0.00	0.00%	7.14%
1969-70	55.50	0.00	0.00%	142.50	37.50	35.71%	0.00%
1970-71	55.50	0.00	0.00%	142.50	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1971-72	55.50	0.00	0.00%	142.50	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1972-73	42.75	-12.75	-22.97%	157.50	15.00	10.53%	8.10%
1973-74	42.75	0.00	0.00%	157.50	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1974-75	42.75	0.00	0.00%	157.50	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1975-76	42.75	0.00	0.00%	181.50	24.00	15.24%	0.00%
1976-77	48.00	5.25	12.28%	181.50	0.00	0.00%	2.89%
1977-78	48.00	0.00	0.00%	186.00	4.50	2.48%	0.00%
1978-79	48.00	0.00	0.00%	186.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1979-80	48.00	0.00	0.00%	236.04	50.04	26.90%	0.00%
1980-81	48.00	0.00	0.00%	236.04	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1981-82	55.50	7.50	15.63%	285.00	48.96	20.74%	2.63%
1982-83	55.50	0.00	0.00%	285.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1983-84	55.50	0.00	0.00%	363.00	78.00	27.37%	0.00%
1984-85	60.00	4.50	8.11%	385.50	22.50	6.20%	1.17%
1985-86	60.00	0.00	0.00%	445.50	60.00	15.56%	0.00%
1986-87	60.00	0.00	0.00%	489.00	43.50	9.76%	0.00%
1987-88	64.50	4.50	7.50%	534.00	45.00	9.20%	0.84%
1988-89	67.50	3.00	4.65%	561.00	27.00	5.06%	0.53%
1989-90	70.50	3.00	4.44%	591.00	30.00	5.35%	0.51%
1990-91	85.50	15.00	21.28%	741.00	150.00	25.38%	2.02%
1991-92	85.50	0.00	0.00%	765.00	24.00	3.24%	0.00%
1992-93	90.00	4.50	5.26%	765.00	0.00	0.00%	0.59%

ATTACHMENT 4

**MINOT STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**Tuition and Fees (per semester)**  
**Forty-nine Year Summary and Comparison**  
**March 2011**

	<b>Fees (University and SGA Activity)</b>			<b>Tuition</b>			<b>% of Increase</b>
	<b>Total fees</b>	<b>\$ Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>	<b>Tuition</b>	<b>\$ Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>	<b>Fee incr./tuition</b>
1993-94	90.00	0.00	0.00%	828.00	63.00	8.24%	0.00%
1994-95	90.00	0.00	0.00%	890.00	62.00	7.49%	0.00%
1995-96	90.00	0.00	0.00%	890.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%
1996-97	96.00	6.00	6.67%	890.00	0.00	0.00%	0.67%
1997-98	98.50	2.50	2.60%	935.00	45.00	5.06%	0.27%
1998-99	104.35	5.85	5.94%	980.00	45.00	4.81%	0.60%
1999-00	104.35	0.00	0.00%	1,025.00	45.00	4.59%	0.00%
2000-01	118.75	14.40	13.80%	1,072.00	47.00	4.59%	1.34%
2001-02	118.75	0.00	0.00%	1,122.00	50.00	4.66%	0.00%
2002-03	152.64	33.89	28.54%	1,172.00	50.00	4.46%	2.89%
2003-04	152.64	0.00	0.00%	1,365.00	193.00	16.47%	0.00%
2004-05	152.64	0.00	0.00%	1,580.00	215.00	15.75%	0.00%
2005-06	174.82	22.18	14.53%	1,730.00	150.00	9.49%	1.28%
2006-07	209.54	34.72	19.86%	1,895.00	165.00	9.54%	1.83%
2007-08	255.44	45.90	21.91%	1,990.00	95.00	5.01%	2.31%
2008-09	290.94	35.50	13.90%	2,089.50	99.50	5.00%	1.70%
2009-10	390.88	99.94	34.35%	2,162.64	73.14	3.50%	4.62%
2010-11	439.21	48.33	12.36%	2,238.24	75.60	3.50%	2.16%
2011-12	446.21	7.00	1.59%	2,332.40	\$94.00	4.21%	0.30%

Average increase over past 49 years: **0.71%**