



AY19-20 Resident, Undergraduate Tuition Proposal

May 23rd, 2019

Board of Trustees of the University of Oregon

Agenda

- Tuition and Fee Setting Process
- Background Information
 - Tuition & Fee Revenue Components
 - Historical and Comparative Data
 - E&G Fund Context
- FY20 Major Cost Drivers
- State Funding and Budget Challenge
- Resident, Undergraduate Tuition Rate Proposal

Tuition and Fee Setting Process

- Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB): an advisory group to the President charged with developing undergraduate tuition recommendations and reviewing mandatory fees, major non-mandatory fees, and graduate proposals each year
 - Eighteen members: students, faculty and staff
 - Held twelve public meetings October through May
- TFAB / ASUO hosted a Student Forum on Tuition on January 15th; President hosted Student Forums on Tuition on February 11th and May 13th
- TFAB recommendations posted publically for community comment and feedback
- President considered TFAB recommendations, student forum and community feedback, and developed recommendations to the Board

Agenda

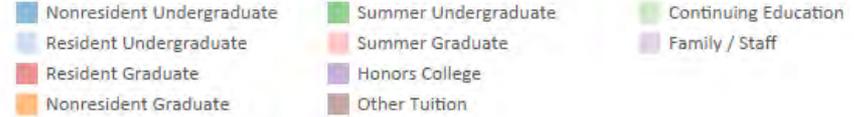
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FY19 Tuition Revenue

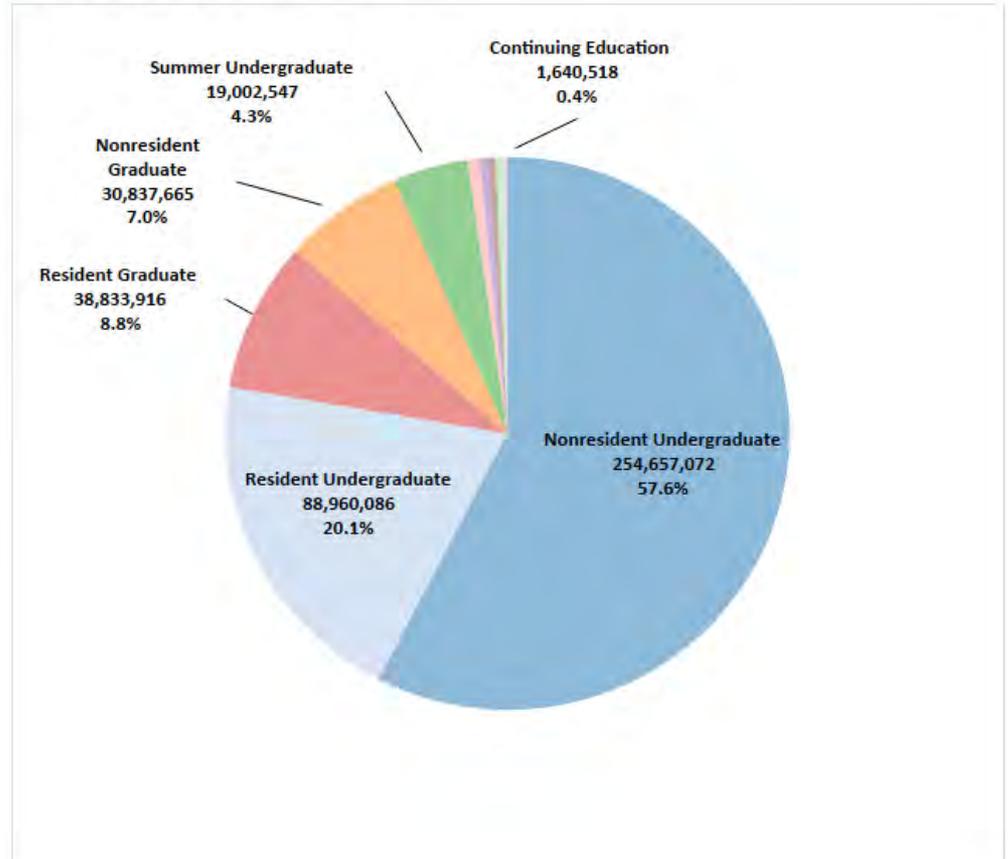
FY19 Tuition Revenue Estimates

Nonresident Undergraduate	254,657,072
Resident Undergraduate	88,960,086
Resident Graduate	38,833,916
Nonresident Graduate	30,837,665
Summer Undergraduate	19,002,547
Summer Graduate	3,042,648
Honors College	2,031,899
Other Tuition	2,029,965
Continuing Education	1,640,518
Family / Staff	1,206,491
Total	442,242,809
Remissions	45,357,054
GE Tuition	23,092,858
Net Tuition Revenue	373,792,897

Category



FY19 Tuition Revenue Estimates

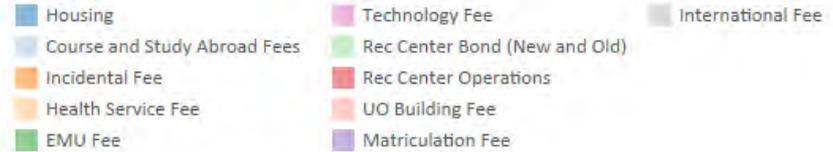


FY19 Fee Revenue

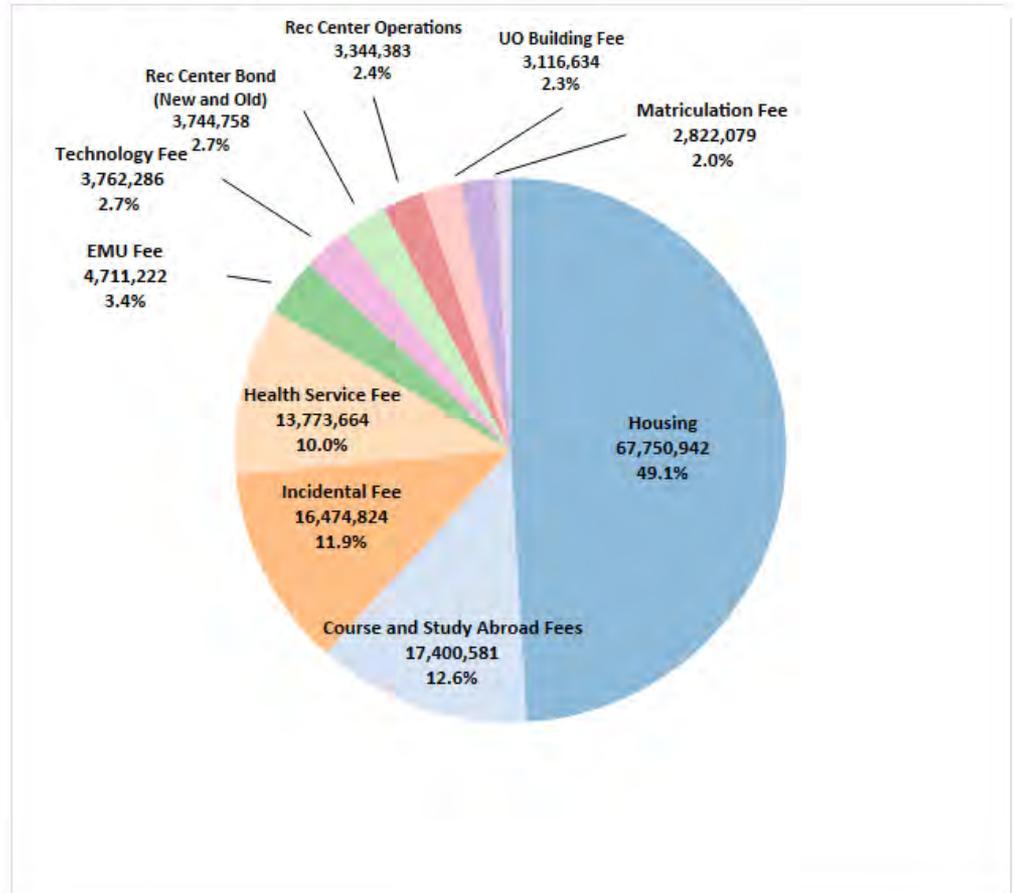
FY19 Fee Revenue Estimates

Housing	67,750,942
Course and Study Abroad Fees	17,400,581
Incidental Fee	16,474,824
Health Service Fee	13,773,664
EMU Fee	4,711,222
Technology Fee	3,762,286
Rec Center Bond (New and Old)	3,744,758
Rec Center Operations	3,344,383
UO Building Fee	3,116,634
Matriculation Fee	2,822,079
International Fee	1,172,520
Total	138,073,891

Category



FY19 Fee Revenue Estimates



Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fee History 2006-07 to 2018-19 Page 7

Year	Resident		Nonresident	
	Actual Dollars	CPI-adjusted	Actual Dollars	CPI-adjusted
2006-07	\$5,970	\$7,632	\$18,768	\$23,993
2007-08	\$6,168	\$7,646	\$19,332	\$23,966
2008-09	\$6,485	\$7,741	\$20,042	\$23,924
2009-10	\$7,430	\$8,919	\$23,720	\$28,474
2010-11	\$8,190	\$9,698	\$25,830	\$30,585
2011-12	\$8,789	\$10,148	\$27,653	\$31,929
2012-13	\$9,310	\$10,511	\$28,660	\$32,358
2013-14	\$9,703	\$10,790	\$29,788	\$33,126
2014-15	\$9,918	\$10,833	\$30,888	\$33,736
2015-16	\$10,289	\$11,125	\$32,024	\$34,629
2016-17	\$10,762	\$11,426	\$33,442	\$35,504
2017-18	\$11,571	\$11,952	\$34,611	\$35,750
2018-19	\$11,898	\$11,898	\$35,478	\$35,478

■ Actual Dollars
■ CPI-adjusted

Tuition and Fees for Residents



Tuition and Fees for Nonresidents



Notes:

1. Figures are expressed in inflation-adjusted 2018 dollars. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) values are obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent the Urban-West annual CPI as of June 30, 2018.

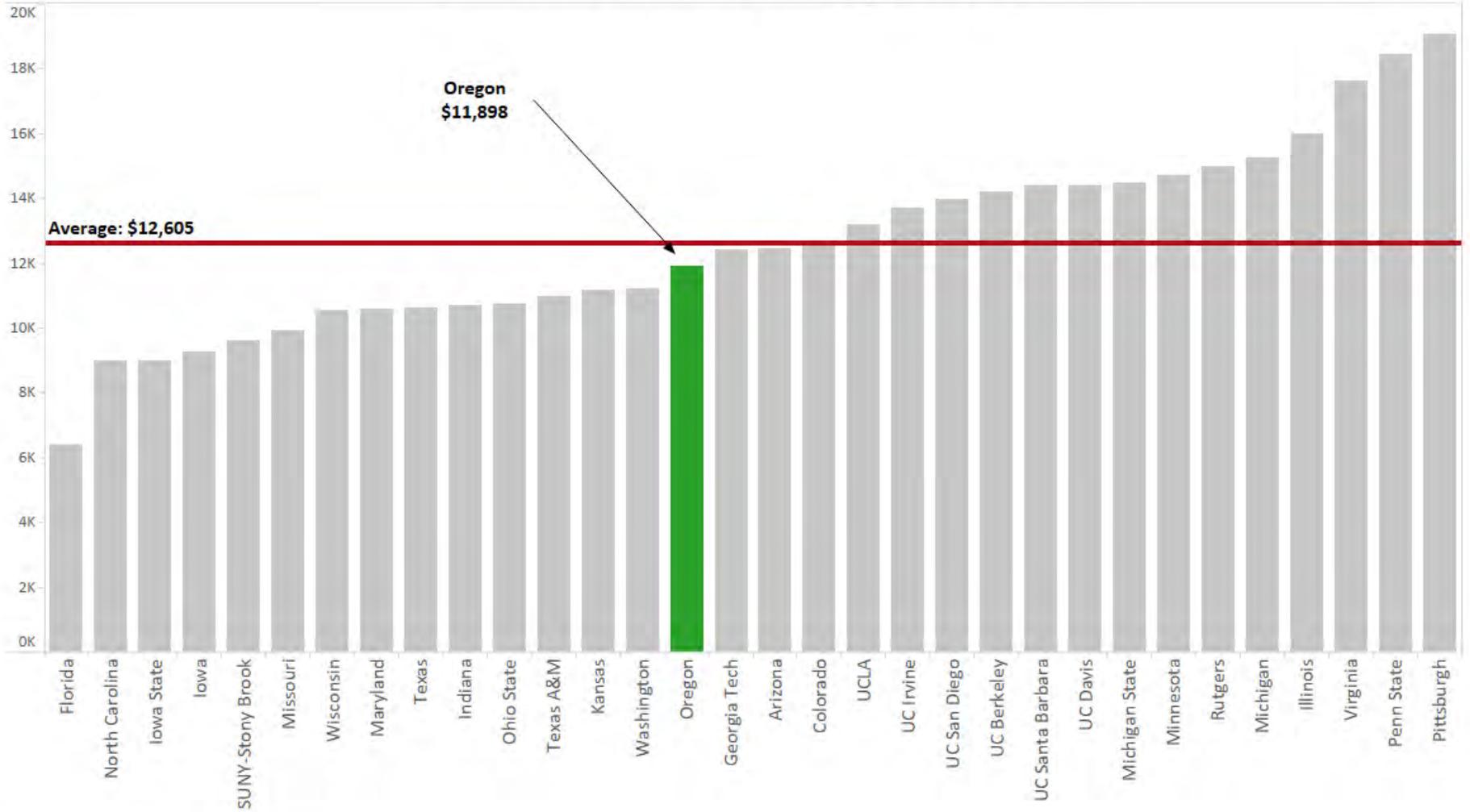
2. All of the costs presented in the table are annualized for the academic year. Tuition and fee rates correspond to a carrying load of 15 credit hours.

Source: UO Office of Institutional Research.

AAU Publics

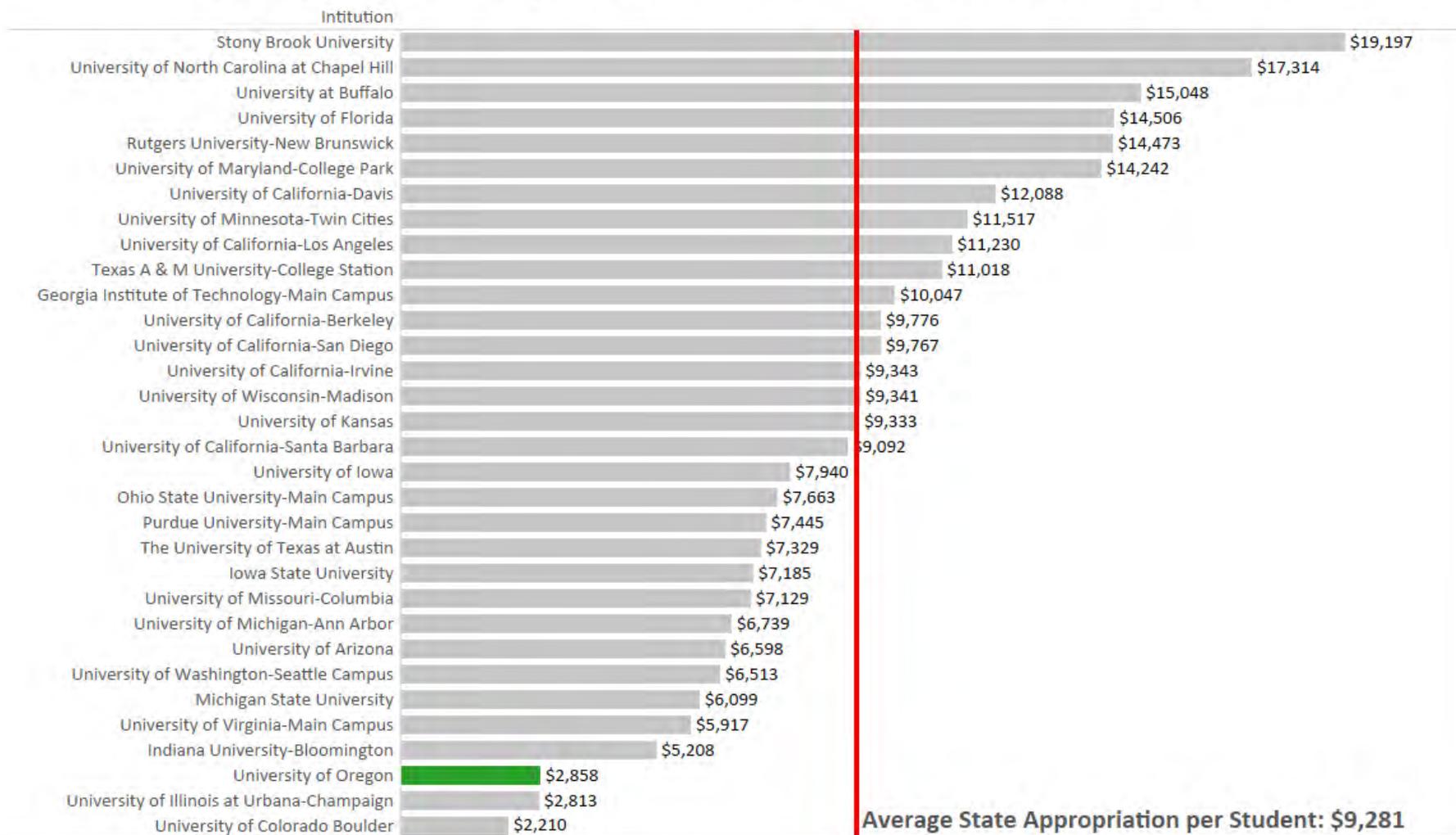
2018-19 Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Resident Full-time Undergraduate



Source: AAUDE Tuition and Fees.

State Appropriations per Student FTE among AAU Publics (FY2017)



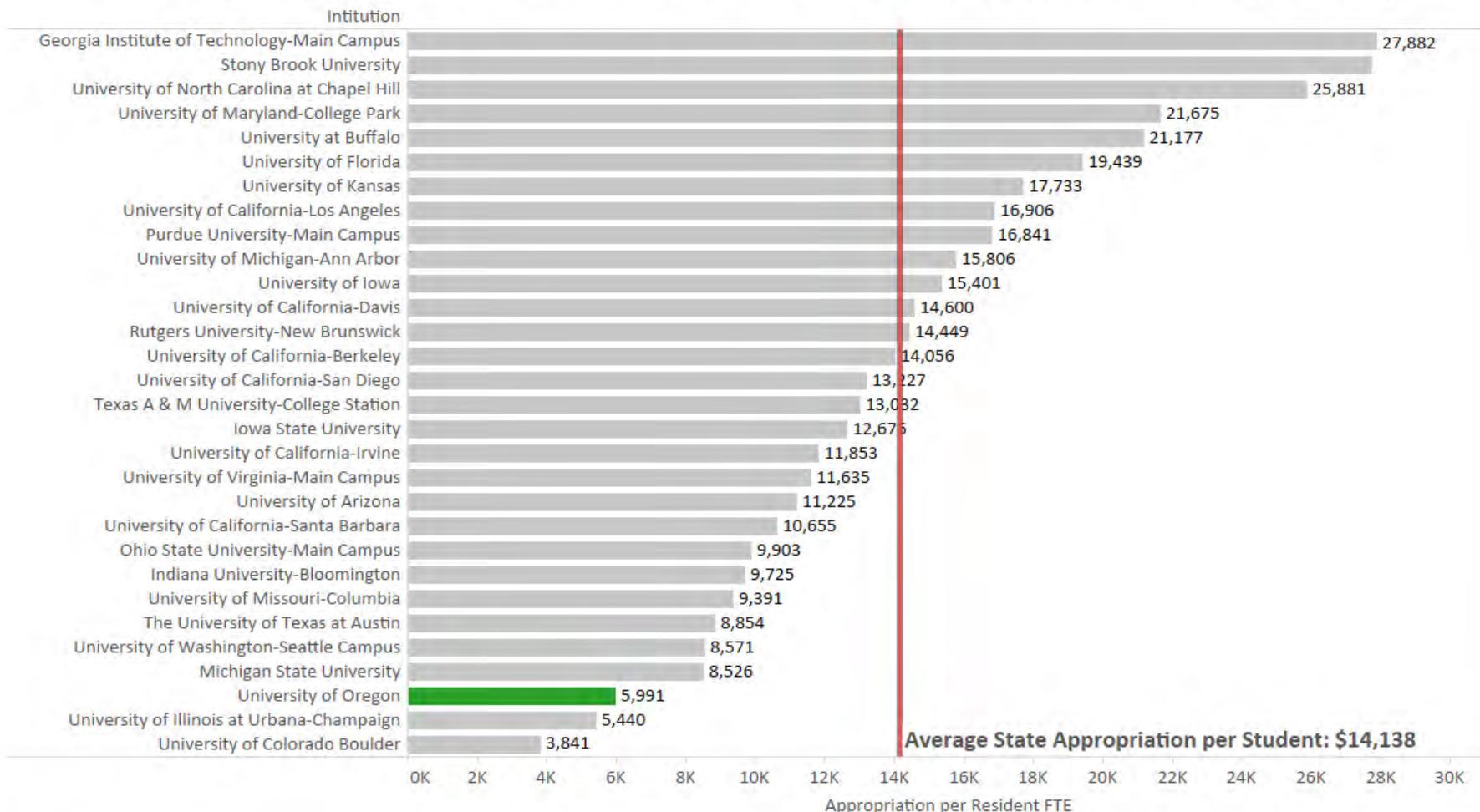
Notes:

1. Penn State University and University of Pittsburgh are excluded from the table because Pennsylvania has an alternative state funding mechanism.
2. The Student FTE corresponds to a 12-month FTE.

Source: IPEDS Finance (FY2017) and Enrollment (FY2017).



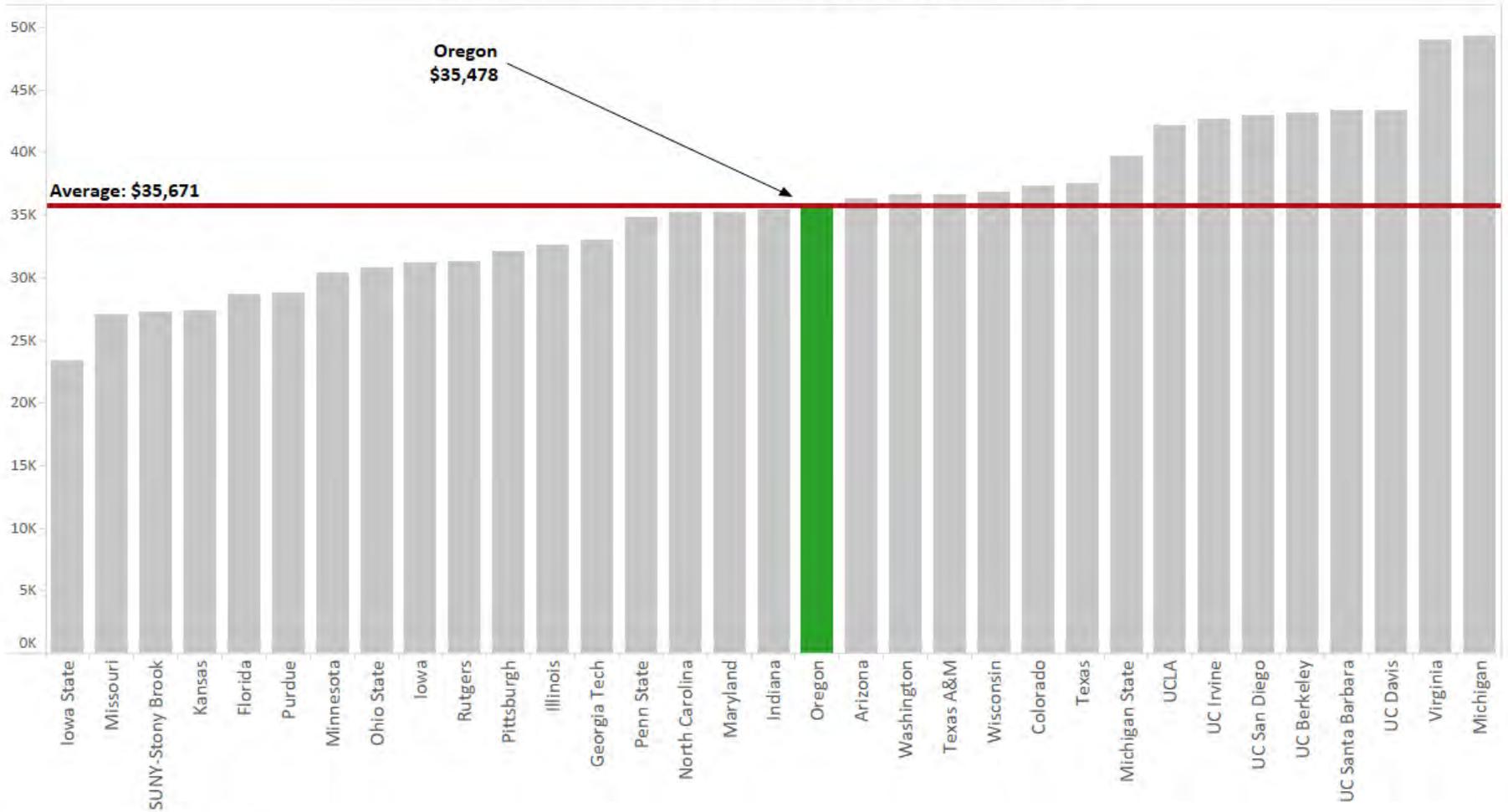
State Appropriations per Resident Student FTE among AAU Publics (FY2017)



Notes:
 1. Penn State University and University of Pittsburgh are excluded from the table because Pennsylvania has an alternative state funding mechanism. University of Wisconsin and University of Minnesota resident FTE counts are not available.
 2. The Student FTE corresponds to a Fall term Student FTE
 Source: IPEDS Finance (FY2017) and UVA State Appropriation Survey (FY2017) and University of California System Office reports.

AAU Publics

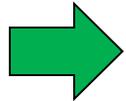
2018-19 Tuition and Mandatory Fees Nonresident Full-time Undergraduate



Source: AAUDE Tuition and Fees.

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Context – E&G Fund

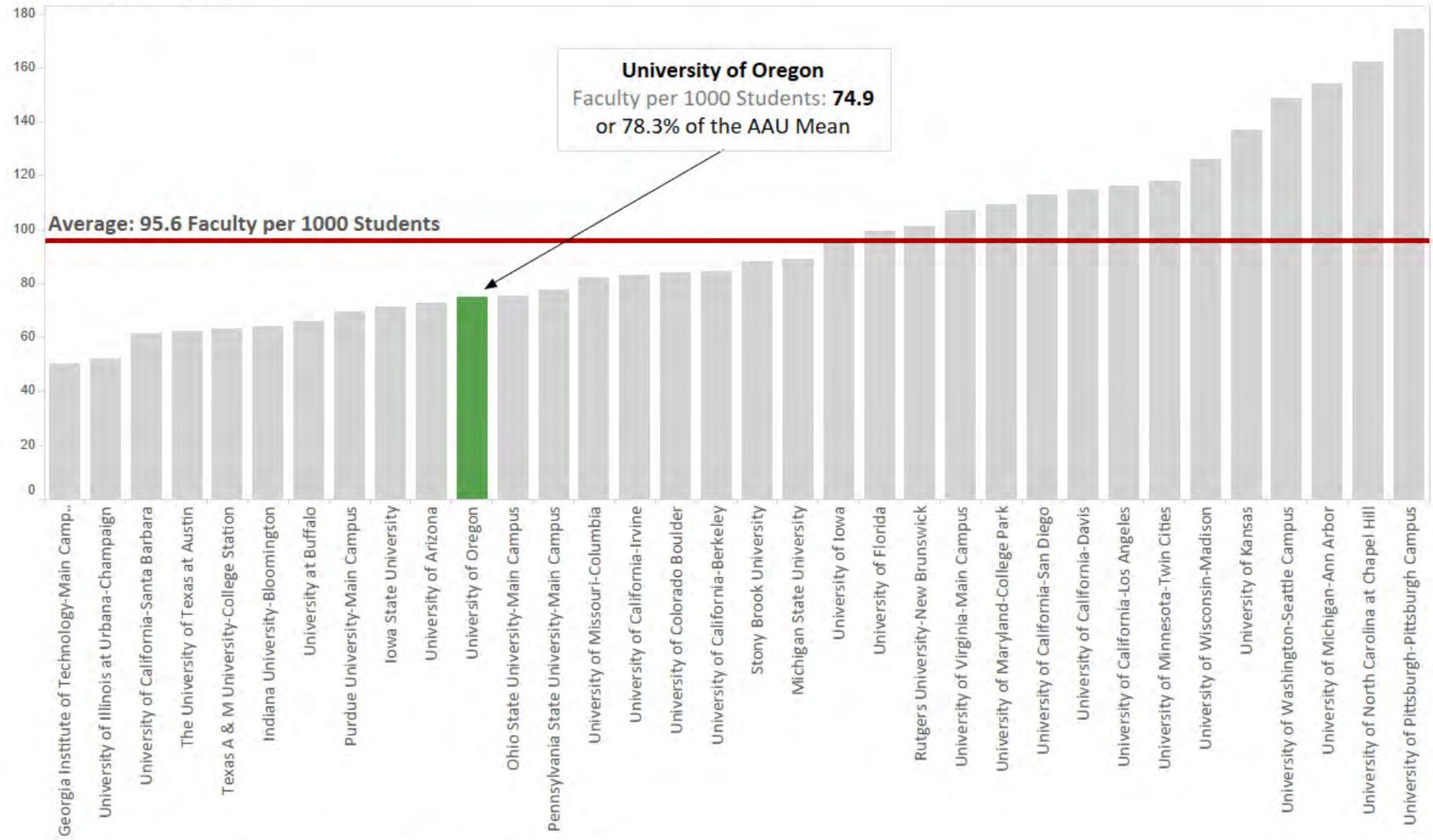
- E&G Fund – Characteristics
 - Approximately \$541 million
 - 79% funded with tuition revenue
 - Funds majority of activity in schools and colleges and administrative units
 - 79% invested in people
- E&G Fund – Recent History
 - FY15: \$10 million deficit (\$6.5 million related to recurring issues)
 - FY16, FY17, & FY18: Balanced due to state investments, cost cutting, and tuition increases
 - FY19: Projected \$10.7 million deficit
 - FY20: Will need to address existing E&G fund deficit plus any increased costs with incremental revenue or cuts

Recent Cost Cutting

- FY2017
 - Administrative Cuts - \$3.0M
 - CAS Cost Cut - \$3.3M
- FY2018
 - Presidential Directed Cuts- \$4.5M
- FY2019:
 - Administrative and Academic Cuts: \$11.6 million
- Three year total: \$22.4 million per year

UO Faculty per Student Ratio at 78.3% of Public AAU Average

FTE Faculty per FTE Students

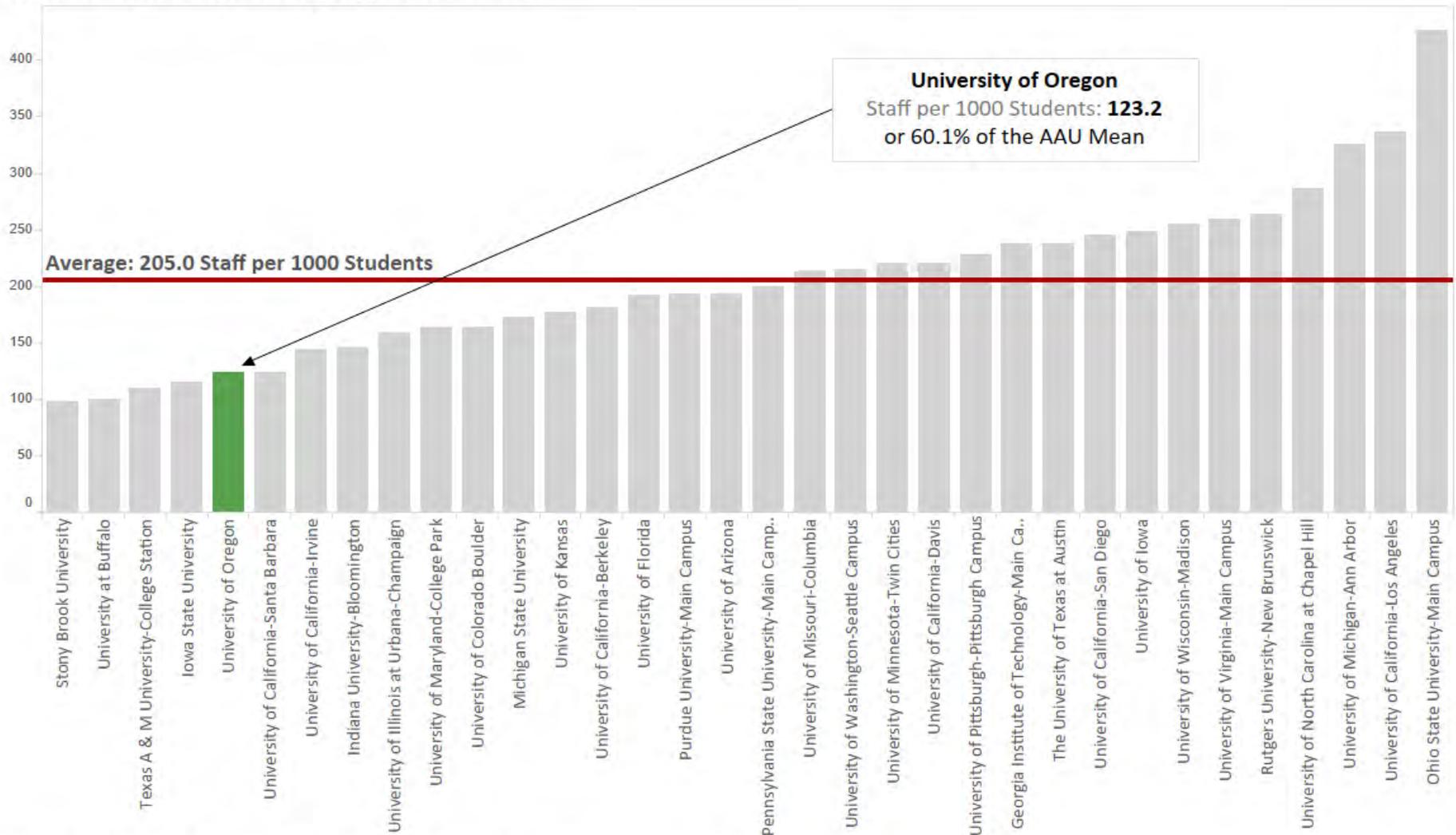


Note: The ratio of faculty to students is based on faculty FTE to student FTE.

Source: IPEDS Human Resources and Enrollment (FY2017).

UO Staff per Student Ratio at 60.1% of Public AAU Average Page 16

FTE Non-Faculty Staff (Non-medical) per FTE Students

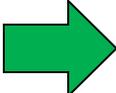


Note: The ratio of staff to students is based on staff FTE to student FTE.

Source: IPEDS Human Resources and Enrollment (FY2017).



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Summary – Major FY2020 E&G Fund Cost Drivers

Cost Driver	FY20 Cost	Notes
Faculty, Staff and GE Salary and Wages	\$10.6 million	E&G employee increases per existing collective bargaining agreement for approximately 1,402 faculty. Also includes estimates of increases for 665 classified staff, 1,272 graduate employees, and approximately 1,034 unrepresented staff. Figures are for employees paid with E&G funds only.
Medical Costs	\$1.9 million	Assumed annual increase of 3.7%
Retirement Costs	\$7.1 million	Based on new PERS rates released by PERS board in fall 2018
Institutional Expenses	\$1.0 million	Increases related to utilities, insurance, debt for academic buildings, assessments, and leases
Strategic Investments	\$2.0 million	Allocated via strategic investment process
Minimum Wage Increase	\$1.0 million	Increases per State of Oregon minimum wage increase to \$11.25/hour
Total Projected Cost Increases	\$23.6 million	

Summary – Major FY2020 E&G Fund Cost Drivers

Cost Driver	FY19 Base	FY20 Cost Increase	FY20 % increase
Faculty, Staff and GE Salary and Wages	\$422.3 million	\$10.6 million	2.5%
Medical Costs	\$51.0 million	\$1.9 million	3.7%
Retirement Costs	\$54.4 million	\$7.1 million	13.0%
Institutional Expenses	\$36.6 million	\$1.0 million	2.7%
Strategic Investments	\$541.1 million	\$2.0 million	0.4%
Minimum Wage Increase	\$429.2 million	\$1.0 million	0.2%
Totals	\$541.1 million	\$23.6 million	4.36%

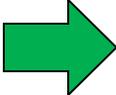
Cost Drivers – PERS Costs

Projected Annual Increases	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
E & G Fund	\$7.1M	\$0	\$7.1M	\$0	\$7.1M
Other	\$3.4M	\$0	\$3.0M	\$0	\$3.0M
Total	\$10.5M	\$0	\$10.1M	\$0	\$10.1M

Projected Cumulative Increases	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
E & G Fund	\$7.1M	\$7.1M	\$14.2M	\$14.2M	\$21.3M
Other	\$3.4M	\$3.4M	\$6.4M	\$6.4M	\$9.4M
Total	\$10.5M	\$10.5M	\$20.6M	\$20.6M	\$30.7M

If PERS unfunded liabilities continue to grow, charges to the University of Oregon could grow significantly in future years.

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State Funding

- Governor's original recommended budget "flat funded" universities
 - Due to split and allocation formula UO would have seen a \$2.7 million cut in FY20
 - No increases were provided for cost drivers such as salary increases, PERS, PEBB
- Budget put out by Ways and Means co-chairs increased funding to \$40.5 million for PUSF which would provide UO with \$200K in FY20
- We are lobbying for a more significant investment in the PUSF (+\$120 million)
- Process likely not complete until late June

Summary of FY2020 E&G Fund Budget Challenge

• FY2019 Projected Deficit:	\$10.7 million
• FY2020 Cost Drivers:	\$23.6 million
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• Total:	\$34.3 million
• Co Chairs Budget	\$0.2 million
• Non resident tuition increase	\$7.4 million
• Budget Cuts	\$11.6 million
• Increased enrollment	\$2.3 million
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• Total	\$21.5 million

Remaining Gap: \$12.8 million



Summary of FY2020 E&G Fund Budget Challenge

- Remaining gap: \$12.8 million
- Challenge: UO state allocation could vary between \$0.2 million and \$8.0 million depending upon level of PUSF funding (co-chairs budget vs. \$120 million PUSF)

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President's Proposal

PUSF Level	Resident Tuition Increase (\$ per SCH)	Resident Tuition Increase (%)	Total Tuition and Fee Increase (%)
Baseline Rate (assumes +\$80 million)	\$21	9.68%	9.18%
At Least +\$90 million	\$18	8.29%	8.04%
At Least +\$100 million	\$15	6.91%	6.91%
At Least +\$110 million	\$12	5.53%	5.77%
At Least +\$120 million	\$9.65	4.45%	4.89%

Support fund for low income students: up to \$350,000



President's Proposal

FY2019 Tuition: \$217 per SCH; \$9,765 per year (45 SCH)

FY2019: Total Tuition and Fees: \$11,898 (45 SCH)

PUSF Level	Resident Tuition Increase (\$ per SCH)	Resident Tuition Increase (%)	Total Annual Increase (assumes 45 SCH)	Proposed FY2020 Tuition	Resident Tuition and Fees	Total Tuition and Fee Increase (%)
Baseline Rate (assumes +\$80 million)	\$21	9.68%	\$945	\$10,710	\$12,990	9.18%
At Least +\$90 million	\$18	8.29%	\$810	\$10,575	\$12,855	8.04%
At Least +\$100 million	\$15	6.91%	\$675	\$10,440	\$12,720	6.91%
At Least +\$110 million	\$12	5.53%	\$540	\$10,305	\$12,585	5.77%
At Least +\$120 million	\$9.65	4.45%	\$434.25	\$10,199.25	\$12,479.25	4.89%

President's Proposal

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Support fund for low income students: up to \$350,000



Summary of HB 4141 Requirements and UO Fulfillment

HB4141 requires the UO	Action taken, date, link to online materials
Have an advisory body to advise the president of the university on the president's recommendations to the governing board regarding resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees for the upcoming academic year. [Sect 2. (1)]	The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) was created as an advisory body to the president of the University of Oregon. The first meeting of the TFAB was October 9, 2018.
(a) Establish a process to ensure that the advisory body is composed of no fewer than: (A) Two administrators of the university; (B) Two faculty members of the university; (C) Two students representing the recognized student government of the university; and (D) Two students representing historically underserved students of the university, as defined by the public university. [Sect 2. (1)]	The advisory body (TFAB) was established in October 2019. The membership of the advisory body meets the composition criteria of HB 4141. The full 18-person membership list is available online: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/TFAB_Members_2018-2019.pdf . University definition of "historically underserved students of the university" is included in the guiding principles document: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/TFAB_Guiding_Principles_Sept2018.pdf .
(b) Establish a written document describing the role of the advisory body and the relationship of the advisory body to the public university, president of the university and the governing board. [Sect 2. (2)]	The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board Guiding Principles document was established and shared at the TFAB meeting on October 9, 2018. Document available online: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/TFAB_Guiding_Principles_Sept2018.pdf .
Ensure that all members of the advisory body are offered training on: (a) The budget of the public university; [Sect 2. (3)]	Training offered to all TFAB members on October 30, 2018. Presentation available online: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/Fall_TFAB_Background_Budget_Presentation_10-30-18.pdf .
(b) The mechanisms by which moneys are appropriated by the Legislative Assembly to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission for allocation to public universities; and	Training offered to all TFAB members on October 30, 2018. Presentation available online: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/FINAL_PUSF_Presentation_10-30-18.pdf .
(c) Historical data regarding the relationship between the amount of resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees charged by the public university and the amount of state appropriations that the commission allocates to the public university.	Training offered to all TFAB members on October 9, 2018. Presentation available online: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/FY20_TFAB_Packet.pdf .
Provide the advisory body with: [Sect 2. (4)] (a) A plan for how the governing board and the public university's administration are managing costs on an ongoing basis; and	Plan provided to the TFAB on November, 16, 2018. Available online: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/Cost_Management_Plan_11-16-18.pdf .
(b) A plan for how resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees could be decreased if the public university receives more moneys from the state than anticipated.	Discussed during the May 7, 2019 TFAB meeting. Outlined on page four of the May 10, 2019 memo to President Schill.

<p>Before making a recommendation to the university president that resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees be increased by more than 5% annually, the advisory body must document its consideration of [Sect. 2. (5)]</p>	<p>Action taken, date, link to online materials</p>
<p>(a) The impact of the resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees that the advisory body intends to recommend to the president on: (A) Students at the public university, with an emphasis on historically underserved students, as defined by the public university;</p>	<p>Discussed during the following TFAB meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 18, 2019 TFAB tuition forum: feedback from TFAB student forum about impact of tuition increases on students • January 23, 2019: impact of online course fees and positive impacts of online courses on students, particularly non-traditional students. • January 30, 2019: perspectives of students being priced out of higher education, vulnerable in-state students, etc. • April 29, 2019: discussion of resident student demographics, challenges faced by low-income transfer and non-PathwayOregon-eligible students, non-tuition/fee financial pressures on Pathway Oregon students, etc. • Available online: https://www.uoregon.edu/tuition.
<p>(B) The mission of the public university, as described by the mission statement adopted under ORS 352.089; and</p>	<p>Discussed during TFAB meetings on January 30, 2019 and April 19, 2019. Meeting summaries available online at: https://www.uoregon.edu/tuition.</p>
<p>(b) Alternative scenarios that involve smaller increases in resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees than the advisory body intends to recommend to the president of the public university.</p>	<p>Discussed during May 7, 2019 TFAB meeting and outlined on page four of the May 10, 2019 memo to President Schill.</p>

<p>The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board shall</p>	<p>Action taken, date, link to online materials</p>
<p>(a) Provide meaningful opportunities for members of the recognized student government and other students enrolled at the public university to participate in the process and deliberations of the advisory body; and [Sect 2. (6)]</p>	<p>All meetings of the TFAB were open to the public and were publicized in advance on the UO Tuition and TFAB webpages. Reporters from the UO student newspaper (<i>The Daily Emerald</i>) were provided with the time, venue, and agenda of each TFAB meeting in advance. A number of TFAB meetings were publicized on the Facebook page of the ASUO (recognized student government association).</p>

The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board shall <i>(continued)</i>	Action taken, date, link to online materials <i>(continued)</i>
<p>(b) Provide a written report to the president of the university that sets forth the recommendations, deliberations and observations of the advisory body regarding resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees for the upcoming academic year. The written report must include any minority report requested by a member of the advisory body and any documents produced or received by the advisory body under subsections (4) and (5) of this section." <i>Documents listed below:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2019 memo (resident undergraduate tuition) submitted to President Schill on May 10, 2019. • February 2019 memo (non-resident and graduate tuition and fees) submitted to President Schill on February 6, 2019 (see Appendix 1 of May memo).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any minority report requested by a member of the advisory body 	Submitted to President Schill on May 10, 2019.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan for how the governing board and the public university's administration are managing costs on an ongoing basis. 	Discussed during November 16, 2018 TFAB meeting. Available at https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/Cost_Management_Plan_11-16-18.pdf
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan for how resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees could be decreased if the public university receives more moneys from the state than anticipated. 	Discussed during May 7, 2019 TFAB meeting. Outlined on page four of the May 10, 2019 memo to President Schill.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented consideration of the impact of resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees that the advisory body intends to recommend to the president on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Students at the public university, with an emphasis on historically underserved students, as defined by the public university. 	<p>Discussed during the following TFAB meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 18, 2019 TFAB tuition forum: feedback from TFAB student forum about impact of tuition increases on students • January 23, 2019: impact of online course fees and positive impacts of online courses on students, particularly non-traditional students. • January 30, 2019: perspectives of students being priced out of higher education, vulnerable in-state students, etc. • April 29, 2019: discussion of resident student demographics, challenges faced by low-income transfer and non-Pathway Oregon-eligible students, non-tuition/fee financial pressures on Pathway Oregon students, etc. <p>TFAB meeting summaries online: https://www.uoregon.edu/tuition</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mission of the public university, as described by the mission statement adopted under ORS 352.089. 	Discussed during TFAB meetings on January 30, 2019 and April 19, 2019. Meeting summaries available online at: https://www.uoregon.edu/tuition .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alternative scenarios that involve smaller increases in resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees than the advisory body intends to recommend to the president of the public university. 	Discussed during May 7, 2019 TFAB meeting and outlined on page four of the May 10, 2019 memo to President Schill .

HB4141 requires the UO	Action taken, date, link to online materials
<p>Ensure that the process of establishing resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees at the public university is described on the Internet website of the public university. This material must include, but is not limited to: [Sect 2. (7)]</p> <p>(a) The written document produced by the public university under subsection (2)(b) of this section; and</p>	<p>The process of establishing resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees at the UO is described online at https://www.uoregon.edu/tuition.</p> <p>The Tuition and Fee Advisory Board Guiding Principles document was established and shared at the TFAB meeting on October 9, 2018. It is available online at: https://ir.uoregon.edu/files/TFAB_Guiding_Principles_Sept2018.pdf</p>
<p>(b) All relevant documents, agendas and data that are considered by the advisory body during its deliberations.</p>	<p>All documents, agendas and data considered by the TFAB between October 2018 and May 2019 are available online at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UO Tuition webpage: https://www.uoregon.edu/tuition • The TFAB webpage: https://ir.uoregon.edu/tuition_fee_board

To: Michael Schill, President
From: ASUO Executive
Date: May 10, 2019
Re: Minority Report Memo regarding the FY2019 Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB) recommended Resident Undergraduate Tuition Rates

This minority report memo will provide the ASUO Executive perspective on the FY2019 tuition-setting process, based on the participation of Maria Gallegos-Chacón (ASUO President), Imani Dorsey (ASUO Internal Vice President), and Odalis Aguilar-Aguilar (ASUO State Affairs Commissioner) as official members of the Tuition and Fee Advisory Board (TFAB), in collaboration with other members of our executive cabinet whom attended TFAB meetings over the course of the process. Additionally, this memo will provide our suggestions regarding the resident undergraduate tuition rate contextualized with our analysis of the University of Oregon budget structure, as a whole.

Participation on TFAB

The makeup and function of this FY2019 TFAB began in accordance with the requirements of HB 4141. In regards to ASUO representation, we can confidently say these implemented changes have improved the operation of the advisory board in pursuit of better student inclusion in the tuition-setting process. Although, it should be noted that the students ASUO was not responsible for appointing were not fully present; Tova Kruss and Aimée Marquez were the two members who did attend every meeting. The graduate student and the other undergraduate student did not attend regularly, but occasionally, ASUO members brought an additional student, which made up for absences in student representation. We encourage incoming ASUO leadership, TFAB co-chairs, and Debbie Sharp to continue to partner to build on the progress TFAB has made to be more accessible to the general campus population. Additionally, we are disappointed with the lack of advocacy on behalf of co-chair and VP Marbury in which he represents student life but seldom advocated for students, despite attempts President Gallegos-Chacón has made requesting his aide. It is critical that students are not the only ones advocating for students.

Legislative Budget Advocacy

ASUO officials have been in Salem multiple times a week, in partnership with the Libby Batlan, Hans Bernard, and other UO representatives, advocating that \$120 million be allocated to the PUSF. We brought updated knowledge from the legislature to the TFAB to get a better sense of the funding levels the UO would receive, in order to provide the TFAB with more certainty on how this could affect the budget hole. At this moment, it appears that the most likely funding scenarios for the PUSF will fall somewhere between \$60 million, with the UO receiving an

additional \$2 million, and \$80 million, with the UO receiving an additional \$3.9 million. We are doing our best to continue advocating for funds until the session is over.

Perspective on Budget and Actions Taken to Address the Budget

Recognizing the \$34.2 million E & G budget shortfall, we recommended the University make cuts and move money around to alleviate the burden students would take on through paying an increasing cost of education and ensure that money is most effectively spent in accordance with the purpose of a university, which is to provide a quality post-secondary education. We are most concerned about those students most susceptible to tuition increases, meaning low-income, Pell-eligible and non-Pell eligible students, first-generation, and students of marginalized backgrounds.

In response, the University is proposing \$11.6 million in strategic cuts, claiming to protect student success, affordability, campus safety, and revenue-generating areas of campus. As a result, we are seeing the financial well-being of our unionized workers on campus be threatened, despite the disproportionate amount of work they provide in comparison to their benefits and wages to keep this institution operating. The Labor and Education Research Center, the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, the Oregon Bach Festival, demonstrate the devaluation of unions and the arts by this university. We cannot support cuts that hurt the learning environment. For example, this means protecting GEs and the critical work they do directly with students whether it be teaching, grading, or enriching the community with their research.

We are highly concerned about the incongruence between the seemingly, highly-sensitive and unprotected E&G side of the budget compared to the, as described, “untouchable Other Funds” side of the budget, comprised of Grants and Contracts Revenue, Auxiliary Revenue, Student Center Revenue, Designated Operations Revenue, and Restricted Gifts. We understand this side of the budget is majority self-sustaining, contains money from non-tuition funded outside sources, and are protected by various legal contracts, but the priorities of this side are, in our opinion, targeted more towards providing a lavish experience at the UO, which is significantly less important than providing a quality, secure, and sound education. The claim that these construction projects and gifts from donors are integral to investing in this long-term financial well-being of the university in the face of disinvestment from the state, is relying on the status quo notion that increasing enrollment and growing campus will fix these budget problems. As we have seen with enrollment, it is constantly in flux and has hurt the university immensely. The campus is beautiful and we provide an illustrious non-educational experience, but students are not coming because it is too expensive in comparison to the quality. The strategy of investing, growing campus, and accepting frivolous gifts is not the concern of students today who risk being priced out.

It is not on student's backs to fix an unbalanced budget. ASUO groups are held accountable to every penny they spend and are vigilant when it comes to being fiscally responsible. We find it hard to believe the University is consistently in a deficit and instead of looking for transformative, creative, and sustainable budget solutions, we continue to raise tuition and cut employees as our only solution. We expect more from our university, and this fiscal irresponsibility has hurt us this legislative session in which legislators have been aware for years that UO has an issue with overspending as a result of poor priorities. Further, last year, there was a transfer of approximately \$14 million from the E&G budget to Plant Funds on the "Other Funds" side of the budget. We recognize this is under the discretion of departments to work on capital projects they see necessary and we do not completely disagree with this. The point is, if money is able to move, and in these amounts, we believe it is imperative to explore options for flowing money from the "Other Funds" to E&G, especially in financial conditions as dire as these in an effort to bring our focus back to providing an affordable, accessible, and quality education as the number one priority.

Financial Aid

We are in agreement with the suggestion from TFAB to allocate tuition to financial aid, and it should be noted that ASUO leadership have been pushing this kind of idea from the beginning.

From the FY2019 TFAB Undergraduate Resident Tuition Recommendation:

"The advisory group also recommends that the university set aside additional scholarship funds, beyond what is normally budgeted, to support low-income resident students not covered by the PathwayOregon program. The figures in the chart below assume that in addition to the normal 10% of tuition revenue that is set aside for fee remissions, that an additional 10% of net tuition revenue from the resident tuition increase will be set aside to help students according to needs-based criteria. In total we are recommending that 20% of tuition revenue is allocated for students who are likely most vulnerable to tuition hikes. These funds could be used in a number of different ways to support students who are not eligible for PathwayOregon but who have significant income needs (e.g., fully offset the proposed tuition increase, partially offset the proposed tuition increase, focus on keeping the impact of the tuition increase below 5%, creation of a new emergency fund, etc.). The group discussed the fact that creating additional support funds (whether scholarship or emergency funds) would impact the budget and could result in a slightly higher tuition increase. It was noted that many other schools provide much greater levels of scholarship support than the UO and that these fee remissions are often funded with a higher tuition rate (i.e., high tuition/high aid model). It is important to note that all students in the PathwayOregon program (2,360 low income resident students in FY19) who remain eligible for the program will continue to have all tuition and fees fully covered by the university and will not be directly impacted by this tuition increase."

In this meeting members also discussed that these funds should be consulted with student leadership from ASUO to get a sense of how the student body would be best served with this model of increased financial aid.

There is no doubt that the tuition setting process is difficult and that this year has had many challenges. With that being said, ASUO has found the suggestion of an 11.06% in state tuition

increase to be unfair and irrefutable towards students. Far too long students have had to carry the burden of funding public universities across the United States, and this burden is resulting in homelessness, hunger, and students being priced out or all together left out of a chance at a better life. It is the duty of the ASUO to protect and advocate for students which is why we have submitted this minority report today. Throughout the tuition setting process we have been left with several unanswered questions, namely; why some budgets are deemed as “untouchable” and therefore non transferable (athletics, housing, etc.) when other public universities use transfers to fill holes in times of deficit. The reliance on students and enrollment projections has proven time and again to be an irresponsible tactic. We encourage President Schill and the Board of Trustees to seriously consider putting in the extra work to restructure this budget to reflect this true priorities of the University of Oregon and ensure students are protected in pursuit of their education. Students are highly critical of these budget issues, but we also have many creative ideas for how to fix it. Listen to us. It may be strenuous to shift from the status quo, but it will be well worth it.