

PART V FINANCE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
Chapter 05.10 - Tuition and Student Fees

P05.10.010. General Principles for Tuition and Fees.

The constitution of the State of Alaska provides for the establishment of the University of Alaska, governed by a Board of Regents and state law provides that the board may approve tuition rates and fees. The establishment of a state university recognizes the importance of higher education to the state collectively and its citizens individually. It is reasonable, therefore, for both the state, through appropriation to the university, and for students, through the payment of

P05.10.020. Definitions.

In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

- A. Course levels
 - 1. “lower division courses,” for purposes of tuition assessment, mean courses with designators lower than 300, including 100- and 200-level and developmental education courses.
 - 2. “upper division courses,” for purposes of tuition assessment, mean courses classified as 300- and 400-level.
 - 3. “graduate courses,” for purposes of tuition assessment, mean post-baccalaureate courses classified as 600-level.
 - 4. “professional development courses,” for purposes of tuition assessment, mean courses classified as 500-level that are designed to meet professional development and other continuing education requirements.
- B. “dependent child or children” means an unmarried natural or adopted child who is financially dependent upon the subject individual for support, and who is under 24 years of age.
- C. “self-support courses” are those noncredit courses offered with the intent of full cost recovery to the university for all expenses incurred in offering the course.
- D. “student fees” are charges to students for specific purposes, inc

4. “student government fees” are those fees assessed to support recognized student government organizations and the programs and activities administered through such organizations.
 5. “use and service fees” are those fees assessed to support services and activities such as parking, auxiliary services, recreation center, health center, insurance, technology enhancement, and similar activities, but which are not course specific.
- E. "tuition" is the base institutional charge for enrollment in a course offered for credit at the university; it represents the student’s core contribution to the cost of the student’s education at the university and is not directly related to the cost of any specific course or program. Tuition is generally assessed on a per-student credit hour (credit) rate.
1. “regular tuition” is the amount approved by the board for resident and nonresident tuition as distinguished from special tuition or surcharges.
 - a. “resident tuition” is the tuition cost universities may assess on students meeting Alaska residency requirements or other students exempted from paying nonresident tuition as stated in this policy or regulation.
 - b. “nonresident tuition” is the tuition cost universities may assess on students not meeting Alaska residency requirements or otherwise exempted in this policy or regulation.
 2. “tuition surcharge” is a supplement to tuition for a specified purpose, course, or program that has been approved in accordance with this policy or regulation.
 3. “special tuition” is a single charge that may include tuition, tuition surcharges, or discounts.

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P05.10.030. Authority to Set Tuition Rates.

Regular tuition rates shall be established or changed only by action of the board or as provided in this chapter. Tuition rates may vary to reflect (a) the different missions of the major university units (b) central urban campuses, community colleges, extended community campuses, and other sites, (c) differing costs of instruction by student level (e.g., lower division, upper division, and graduate courses), (d) distinctions between Alaska residents and nonresidents, (e) costs of modes of delivery (e.g., online, face-to-face, hybrid), (f) university standing within a regional or national higher education context with peer institutions, and (g) different program or course costs or demands. Any such proposed differentiation of tuition rates shall be accompanied by an explicit statement of justification or rationale that considers the objectives laid out in P05.10.010., and includes an analysis of the potential impacts of the differential tuition rates on programs, campuses, colleges, and the university system.

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member must either: reside in Alaska for at least one year prior to service and list Alaska as the “home of record” for purposes of military records; or have been a legal resident of Alaska for one year at the time of death or listing as missing or prisoner of war; or

2. a firefighter employed by a federal, state, or municipal fire department located in Alaska, or performing duties for a regularly organized volunteer fire department registered with the state fire marshal, who died from an act arising out of and in the course of employment or duties as a volunteer firefighter; or
3. a state trooper, municipal police officer, village or regional public safety officer, U.S. marshal or deputy marshal, corrections officer, or other officers whose duty is to enforce and preserve public peace in Alaska, who died from an act arising out of and in the course of employment.

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UAS

Interior Alaska Campus
Kuskokwim Campus
Northwest Campus
Community and Technical College
Juneau Campus
Ketchikan Campus
Sitka Campus

- F. Installment or Deferred Payment Plans: Formal installment payment plans and deferred payment plans shall be approved by each university's chancellor or designee prior to implementation. The chancellor or designee may approve informal deferred payment arrangements based on the circumstances of individual students and groups or consolidated billings.

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R05.10.040. Special Tuition and Tuition Surcharges.

- A. Universities considering a programmatic tuition surcharge for undergraduate or graduate programs must develop a compelling proposal for review and approval. The chancellor of the requesting campus will recommend to the president for approval a proposal that meets the following criteria:

1. **Quality of the student experience.** The proposal will address how the programmatic tuition surcharge maintains an already high level of program quality or how it substantially increases the quality of the learning experience for participating students.
2. **Program costs.** The proposal must include a justification explaining the variance in the component program cost(s). This applies to cost of instructional delivery, faculty salaries and other contributing factors the chancellor deems pertinent.
3. **Program demand, employment and earnings potential.** The proposal must be based on factors such as program demand, graduate employment and program graduate earnings potential compared to a similar program utilizing base or regular tuition funding of a non-specific nature.
4. **Enrollment and affordability.** The proposal must include a detailed analysis of:
 - a. current enrollment, retention, graduation and affordability;
 - b. existing financial aid, scholarships and other funding support available within the program;
 - c. the impact of implementation.

The analysis shall also include description of an advising process that enables the student to anticipate future cost increases and (if necessary) how to seek additional aid to cover the programmatic surcharge amount over base tuition.

5. **Peer and process review.** A campus must use their protocols and procedures, and the guidance provided by these regulations, to formulate and review proposals. Reviews should include practices at peer institutions in the United States.

Proposals will be presented to the Academic Council (AC) for vetting and to verify (or in some cases facilitate) cross system discussions that could result in surcharge alignment. AC will review each proposal and provide the president with their recommendation.

6. **Student consultation.** All proposals for existing programs must show evidence of consultation with students who will be affected.
7. **Accountability.** Tuition surcharge reviews are to include an operational analysis detailing resources, expenditures and outcomes under baseline. Following implementation of the surcharge, subsequent reviews of the surcharge will follow the universities normal program review cycle.

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R05.10.050. Nonresident Tuition

- A. Generally, tuition, surcharges and financial aid should consider education quality, access, and ability for a student to pay. It is reasonable for nonresident students to pay a larger share of instructional costs than resident students, in closer alignment with the full cost of instruction, when the market allows. Nonresident rates should be competitive with those charged at peer institutions and sensitive to institutional nonresident enrollment changes

- 12 months ago;
 - b. documentation of the lease, rental, or ownership of real property in Alaska for at least the prior 12 months;
 - c. documentation of permanent employment in Alaska for at least the prior 12 months; or
 - d. other indicia of Alaska residency for the twelve months deemed satisfactory by the university chief enrollment officer or designee.
- 4. Proof that the person has received or has been qualified by the State of Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend Division to receive an Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend within the last 12 months creates a presumption of residency for purposes of this provision.
- 5. Students applying for resident tuition assessment must file an application for resident tuition with the appropriate university admissions office prior to the published end of the add/drop period for regular semester-length courses for the semester for which residency is sought. Failure to file and provide adequate proof of physical presence by this date will waive any claim that the student was eligible for resident tuition assessment for that semester or prior semesters unless

- b. Residents of other states or provinces (e.g., Yukon Territory) for as long as those other states or provinces have a reciprocal agreement exempting/waiving nonresident tuition rates for Alaska residents.
 - c. Participants of the University of Alaska College Savings Plan, the John Hancock Freedom 529, and the T. Rowe Price College Savings Plan, who meet eligibility criteria as may be established by the Education Trust of Alaska.
 - d. Students designated by the UA Scholars Program as UA Scholars for a period of 12 months after UA Scholars designation.
 - e. Students that graduated within the past 12 months from a qualified Alaska high school. "Qualified Alaska high school" shall have the same meaning used to determine eligibility for the UA Scholars Program.
 - f. Spouses or dependent children of UA employees.
 - g. Students who have a parent, step-parent or grandparent (natural or adoptive) currently living in Alaska that qualifies as an Alaska resident (also known as the "Come Home to Alaska" program).
 - h. Students participating in the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) Western Regional Graduate Program (WRGP).
2. The following are to have their nonresident tuition adjusted:
- a. Nonresident students participating in the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) will be assessed a nonresident tuition as may be determined by the university's chief finance officer at an amount not to exceed 150 percent of the resident tuition charge.
 - b. Tuition and fees for incoming and outgoing participants in the National Student Exchange Program shall be charged in accordance with the terms and conditions of the National Student Exchange. In general, the student will pay resident tuition at either the student's host or home institution depending upon the exchange plan selected.
3. At the discretion of each chancellor, subject to any terms or limitations the chancellor may specify, each university may enact policies charging resident tuition to:
- a. Students at other universities that exempt UA students from nonresident tuition based on reciprocal agreements;
 - b. Students from foreign cities and provinces that establish sister city or sister province relationships with the State of Alaska, or Alaska municipalities;
 - c. Dependent children of Alaska residents;
 - d. Graduates from a UA baccalaureate program who have participated in the Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE) who earn Alaska residency status upon or after completion of a UA undergraduate degree; participants must meet Alaska residency requirements as listed above with an intention to remain in Alaska.

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- J. Fees must be established far enough in advance to be published in the semester course schedule. No unpublished fees or fee increases shall be charged to students, unless the reason for not publishing the fee was beyond the control of the department receiving the proceeds and the fee or fee increase is specifically authorized by the respective chancellor. This approval authority may not be delegated beyond the provost or vice chancellor.
- K. The university's chief financial officer shall provide an annual report to the university president and the board regarding tuition and fees and comparisons with prior periods and similarly situated programs of other western states.

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R05.10.080. Tuition and Fee Waivers.

- A. Under the authority granted to the president by Board of Regents' Policy 05.10.080, the president or respective chancellor may waive student tuition and fees, including tuition surcharges and special tuition, upon a determination that such waivers are in the best interest of the university. Such authority cannot be further delegated.
- B. By September first of each year, each university must report the amount of tuition and fee waivers granted during the preceding fiscal year to the university's chief financial officer.
- C. To be eligible, for tuition and fee waivers under AS 14.43.085 as described in P05.10.080.C., an eligible child or spouse of a recipient must:
 1. establish eligibility for the waiver prior to tuition payment deadlines. Waivers do not cover tuition or fees for non-credit courses, fees that are voluntarily incurred by the student (e.g., fines, late fees, housing, parking, insurance), fees imposed by student government, or fees unrelated to student status;
 2. be enrolled as a student in good academic, financial aid, and student code of conduct standing in accordance with institutional standards of the campus attended; and
 3. have been the spouse or financially interdependent