

Office of the President

TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:

ACTION ITEM

For Meeting of November 18, 2009

APPROVAL OF 2010-11 PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL DEGREE FEES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Actions: Approve the proposed professional degree fees for 2010-11 for the 20 programs that are fully compliant with the Regents' *Policy on Fees for Selected Professional School Students*.¹ Included is Nursing at Davis, which proposes charging a professional degree fee for the first time in 2010-11.

Approve as an exception to Regents' Policy the 2010-11 professional degree fees for the 24 programs that are not expected to be fully compliant with Regents' Policy due to in-State fee proposals that are projected to exceed the average of estimated fees at their public comparison institutions in 2010-11. Included are Architecture at Los Angeles, Environmental Design at Berkeley, Information Management at Berkeley, Social Welfare at Berkeley and Los Angeles, and Urban Planning at Los Angeles, which propose charging professional degree fees for the first time in 2010-11.

Eliminate the separate \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medical Students that was established by the Regents in 1990. Effective fall 2010, this fee will be incorporated into in the professional degree fees for Law and Medicine programs.

Previous Actions: In March 2007, the Regents adopted the principle that fee levels for professional degree students would be approved within the context of a multi-year plan that is subject to annual reconsideration.

In September 2007, the Regents approved the *Three-Year Plan for Professional Degree Program Fees and Proposed Professional Degree Fee Increases for 2008-09*, which included professional school fee increases for 2008-09 and a three-year fee plan for each professional

¹ Policy is available at <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/regents/policies/6088.html>.

degree program. This action (the September 20, 2007 Approval Requirement) also includes specific conditions for ensuring that the University's commitment to access, affordability, diversity, and students' public service career decisions are not adversely affected by increases in fees for professional degree students. (The conditions adopted by the Regents on September 20, 2007 are now incorporated into the Regents' *Policy on Fees for Selected Professional School Students*, referred to as the "Regents' Policy.")

In May 2008, given the Regents' Policy that professional degree programs' total fees be at or below the average fees of comparable degree programs at other public institutions, the Regents approved revised 2008-09 professional degree fee increases for some programs, including nine programs that did not initially meet this aspect of the Regents' Policy.

In May 2009, the Regents approved professional degree fee levels for 2009-10. Of the 36 programs requesting approval of professional degree fee levels for 2009-10, 24 programs were fully compliant with the Regents' Policy, while fee levels for 12 programs were approved as an exception to Regents' Policy. The exception to the Regents' Policy was necessary because the in-State fee levels were expected to exceed the estimated fees at their public comparison institutions in 2009-10; the programs otherwise complied with Regents' Policy. At the May 2009 meeting, the Regents also accepted three-year plans of professional degree program fees for planning purposes.

At the September 2009 Regents' meeting, Interim Provost Lawrence Pitts and selected professional school deans discussed proposed professional degree fee levels for 2010-11 and the need for fee increase revenue. Preliminary fee levels in campuses' proposed multi-year plans for 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 were presented, as well as preliminary information about programs' compliance with Regents' Policy.

Issues:

Consistent with the principal requirement set forth in Regents' Policy, each of the 44 professional degree programs under review submitted a plan "describing the academic and/or programmatic reasons for the requested increase and describing policies to ensure or enhance access and inclusion in the face of rising fees." As required by Regents' Policy, each plan discusses front-end financial aid offered by the program in question, loan repayment assistance programs, strategies for including underrepresented groups, marketing and outreach plans, and information about views from the professional school unit's students and faculty about the proposed increases.

Of the 44 programs proposing professional degree fees for 2010-11, 20 also satisfy the specific requirement that total in-State charges for the

program not exceed those for comparable programs at comparable public institutions. These include all the programs in the following disciplines: International Relations and Pacific Studies, Law, Nursing, and Preventative Veterinary Medicine, as well as five of UC's six Business programs, four of UC's seven Medicine programs, and one of UC's four Public Health programs.

Estimated in-State fees for the other 24 programs proposing professional degree fees for 2010-11 are expected to be greater than the estimated fees at their public comparison institutions. These include all programs in the following disciplines: Architecture; Environmental Design; Dentistry; Information Management; Optometry; Pharmacy; Physical Therapy; Public Policy; Social Welfare; Theater, Film & Television; Urban Planning; Veterinary Medicine; three of UC's seven Medicine programs; three of UC's four Public Health programs; and one of UC's six Business programs. In many instances, these professional degree programs compete most closely with private, not public, institutions for students, faculty, and national rankings. In several cases, UC programs' 2009-10 total fees already exceeded the charges at their public comparison institutions; their 2010-11 total resident fees continue to be higher than their comparators because UC's combined fee increases for 2010-11 exceed the five percent increase assumed at comparison institutions. (Total resident charges for 2010-11 at public comparison institutions are not available at this time; in lieu of actual figures, most campuses have projected a five percent increase in total resident charges for public comparison institutions, and estimated charges at these comparison schools may be artificially low.) An exception to the Regents' Policy and approval of the fee increases proposed for all of the programs anticipated not to be compliant with Regents' Policy are recommended.

RECOMMENDATION

The President, with the Provost's endorsement, recommends that the Committee on Finance recommend that the Regents:

1. Approve the proposed professional degree fees for 2010-11 for the 20 programs, shown in Display 1, that are compliant with the Regents' *Policy on Fees for Selected Professional School Students*. Included is Nursing at Davis, which proposes charging a professional degree fee for the first time in 2010-11.
2. Approve as an exception to the Regents' *Policy on Fees for Selected Professional School Students* professional degree fees for 2010-11 for the 24 programs, shown in Display 2, that are not expected to be compliant with the Regents' Policy as their in-State fees are expected to exceed the average of estimated 2010-11 fees at their public comparison institutions. Included are Architecture at Los Angeles, Environmental Design at

Berkeley, Information Management at Berkeley, Social Welfare at Berkeley and Los Angeles, and Urban Planning at Los Angeles, which propose charging professional degree fees for the first time in 2010-11.

3. Approve eliminating the separate \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medical Students that was established by the Regents in 1990. Effective fall 2010, this fee will be included in the professional degree fees for Law and Medicine programs.

DISPLAY 1: 2010-11 Proposed Professional Degree Fees for Programs Fully Compliant with Regents' Policy

	Residents	Nonresidents (a)
Business		
Berkeley	\$28,820	\$24,542
Davis	\$20,332	\$20,332
Irvine	\$19,985	\$18,714
Los Angeles	\$27,447	\$23,150
San Diego	\$22,378	\$16,040
International Relations and Pacific Studies		
San Diego	\$5,248	\$5,054
Law (b)		
Berkeley	\$31,355	\$27,110
Davis	\$28,599	\$25,186
Irvine	\$27,225	\$25,003
Los Angeles	\$27,225	\$25,003
Medicine (b)		
Berkeley (Jt. MD/Ph.D.)	\$17,531	\$17,531
Los Angeles	\$17,531	\$17,531
Riverside	\$17,531	\$17,531
San Diego	\$17,531	\$17,531
Nursing		
Davis	\$4,866	\$4,866
Irvine	\$4,866	\$4,866
Los Angeles	\$4,866	\$4,866
San Francisco	\$4,459	\$4,459
Preventive Veterinary Medicine		
Davis	\$4,280	\$4,280
Public Health		
Davis	\$5,199	\$5,199

(a) Some schools have opted to set professional degree fee levels for *nonresident* students lower than those for *resident* students in the same program in acknowledgement of the \$12,245 in Nonresident Tuition that nonresident students must pay in addition to mandatory fees and professional degree fees. Total charges for nonresident students continue to be significantly above those for resident students.

(b) Fee amounts include an amount equivalent to the \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medical Students approved in 1990.

DISPLAY 2: 2010-11 Proposed Professional Degree Fees for Programs with Proposed Total In-State Fees Higher than the Average of Public Comparison Programs

	Residents	Nonresidents (a)
Architecture		
Los Angeles	\$8,000	\$8,000
Business		
Riverside	\$19,770	\$19,770
Dentistry		
Los Angeles	\$22,256	\$19,461
San Francisco	\$22,880	\$22,880
Environmental Design		
Berkeley	\$6,000	\$6,000
Information Management		
Berkeley	\$6,000	\$6,000
Medicine (b)		
Davis	\$17,531	\$17,531
Irvine	\$17,531	\$17,531
San Francisco	\$17,531	\$17,531
Optometry		
Berkeley	\$13,220	\$13,220
Pharmacy		
San Diego	\$17,155	\$17,155
San Francisco	\$17,155	\$17,155
Physical Therapy		
San Francisco	\$11,000	\$11,000
Public Health		
Berkeley	\$8,000	\$8,000
Irvine	\$5,345	\$5,345
Los Angeles	\$5,199	\$5,199
Public Policy		
Berkeley	\$5,494	\$5,494
Irvine	\$5,199	\$5,199
Los Angeles	\$5,199	\$5,199
Social Welfare		
Berkeley	\$4,000	\$4,000
Los Angeles	\$5,199	\$5,199
Theater, Film, and Television		
Los Angeles	\$7,954	\$7,954
Urban Planning		
Los Angeles	\$5,199	\$5,199
Veterinary Medicine		
Davis	\$14,664	\$14,664

(a) Some schools have opted to set professional degree fee levels for *nonresident* students lower than those for *resident* students in the same program in acknowledgement of the \$12,245 in Nonresident Tuition that nonresident students must pay in addition to mandatory fees and professional degree fees. Total charges for nonresident students continue to be significantly above those for resident students.

(b) Fee amounts include an amount equivalent to the \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medical Students approved in 1990.

BACKGROUND

In January 1994, the Regents approved a *Policy on Fees for Selected Professional School Students*, authorizing fees for students in selected professional degree programs that are required in addition to mandatory systemwide fees (i.e., the Educational Fee and Registration Fee), Campus-based Fees, and, when appropriate, Nonresident Tuition. In approving the fee policy, the University reaffirmed its commitment to maintain academic quality and enrollment in the professional school programs, and recognized that earning a degree in these programs benefits the individual financially as well as the State. Since 1994, professional schools have been largely supported by a combination of revenue sources, including State General Funds, Educational Fee revenue, and professional school fee revenue, among others.

The Policy as amended by the Regents at their July 2007 meeting provides that a number of factors be taken into consideration when setting fees, including total tuition and fees charged by comparable degree programs at public and private institutions. The Regents' Policy provides that these fees are "assessed to students enrolled in graduate professional degree programs, as determined by the Regents, to sustain and enhance the quality of the professional schools' academic programs and services." The Regents' Policy also sets conditions regarding the use of the fee, calls for the approval of fees within the context of a multi-year plan, and specifies criteria that should be taken into consideration in developing the plan.

As discussed, the Regents' September 20, 2007 Approval Requirement describes the required elements of programs' multi-year plans. All plans include discussion of the program's goals and objectives; proposed uses of new professional degree fee revenue; placement within the program's market; demographic enrollment trends, by ethnicity and socioeconomic status; diversity strategy; financial aid strategy; and affordability measures. All 44 professional degree program plans were endorsed by their campus's Chancellor and reflected the work of many contributors, including senior program leadership (deans, associate deans, etc.); campus budget officers; and program and/or campus financial aid directors.

Three-Year Fee Proposals

The multi-year plans and proposed fee levels for 2010-11 reflect certain assumptions about mandatory fee increases, specifically a 15 percent mid-year increase in mandatory systemwide fees for 2009-10; a 15 percent increase in mandatory systemwide fees for 2010-11; and 10 percent increases in mandatory systemwide fee levels in 2011-12 and 2012-13. The Office of the President also asked programs to assume that the salary reduction/furlough plan approved by the Regents would not continue beyond September 1, 2010; to assume non-salary price increases of 2.25 percent annually; and to assume no increases in nonresident tuition for graduate professional students over the three-year period, among other assumptions.

Staff in the Office of the President have reviewed these plans to ensure that they address each of the required elements, including:

1. A description of the academic and/or programmatic reasons for the requested professional degree fee increase, including expenditure plans for the revenue generated by professional degree fee increases;
2. Consideration of all of the following:
 - a. Front-end financial aid to ensure access to the degree program and to minimize financial barriers to the pursuit of careers in public service;
 - b. Loan repayment assistance programs for post-graduation low-paying public service jobs;
 - c. A strategy for inclusion of underrepresented groups;
 - d. A detailed marketing and outreach plan to explain financial aid and loan repayment assistance;
3. Information about whether in-State fees charged by any State-supported programs will be at or below the total tuition and/or fees charged by comparable degree programs at other comparable public institutions; and
4. Information about the views of students and faculty on the proposed professional degree fee increase.

Program compliance with each of these elements is discussed later in this item.

In addition, each of the 44 programs that submitted multi-year plans has committed to meeting the requirements for financial aid specified in the Regents' Policy – i.e., each program plans to supplement financial aid sources by an amount equivalent to at least 33 percent of new professional school fee revenue (or provide financial aid in an amount equivalent to at least 33 percent of all professional school fee revenue). Many programs anticipate exceeding this 33 percent return-to-aid level. In addition, each of the programs has been evaluating the impact of the fee increases on access and inclusion and has reported in their multi-year plans on changes in the demographic mixture of the students who enroll.

Displays 3-A and 3-B below show proposed professional degree fee levels submitted by the 44 programs for 2010-11 through 2012-13 for residents (Display 3-A) and nonresidents (Display 3-B). Displays 3-C and 3-D below show proposed total fee charges submitted by the 44 programs for 2010-11 through 2012-13 for residents (Display 3-C) and nonresidents (Display 3-D).

DISPLAY 3-A: Professional Degree Levels – Residents

	Actual	Proposed Fee Levels			Proposed % Increases		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Architecture							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$8,000	\$8,560	\$9,159	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Business							
Berkeley	\$25,675	\$28,820	\$34,331	\$40,802	12.2%	19.1%	18.8%
Davis	\$18,484	\$20,332	\$22,366	\$24,602	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Irvine	\$18,678	\$19,985	\$21,384	\$22,881	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Los Angeles	\$25,161	\$27,447	\$31,214	\$35,236	9.1%	13.7%	12.9%
Riverside	\$18,306	\$19,770	\$21,352	\$23,060	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
San Diego	\$19,392	\$22,378	\$25,824	\$28,406	15.4%	15.4%	10.0%
Dentistry							
Los Angeles	\$19,353	\$22,256	\$24,482	\$26,930	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%
San Francisco	\$19,896	\$22,880	\$26,312	\$30,259	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Environmental Design							
Berkeley	N/A	\$6,000	\$6,420	\$6,870	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Information Management							
Berkeley	N/A	\$6,000	\$6,400	\$6,800	N/A	6.7%	6.3%
International Relations and Pacific Studies							
San Diego	\$4,905	\$5,248	\$5,615	\$6,008	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Law (a)							
Berkeley	\$25,659	\$31,355	\$35,324	\$36,524	22.2%	12.7%	3.4%
Davis	\$23,425	\$28,599	\$31,422	\$34,527	22.1%	9.9%	9.9%
Irvine	\$24,784	\$27,225	\$29,910	\$32,863	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%
Los Angeles	\$24,784	\$27,225	\$29,910	\$32,863	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%
Medicine (a)							
Berkeley (Jt. MD/Ph.D.)	\$15,360	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	14.1%	6.9%	6.9%
Davis	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Irvine	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Los Angeles	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Riverside	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
San Diego	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
San Francisco	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Nursing							
Davis	N/A	\$4,866	\$5,838	\$7,008	N/A	20.0%	20.0%
Irvine	\$4,054	\$4,866	\$5,838	\$7,008	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Los Angeles	\$4,055	\$4,866	\$5,838	\$7,008	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
San Francisco	\$4,054	\$4,459	\$4,905	\$5,396	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Optometry							
Berkeley	\$12,018	\$13,220	\$14,674	\$16,435	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%
Pharmacy							
San Diego	\$15,395	\$17,155	\$18,356	\$19,641	11.4%	7.0%	7.0%
San Francisco	\$15,395	\$17,155	\$18,356	\$19,641	11.4%	7.0%	7.0%
Physical Therapy							
San Francisco	N/A	\$11,000	\$11,700	\$12,594	N/A	6.4%	7.6%
Preventive Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$4,000	\$4,280	\$4,580	\$4,900	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Public Health							
Berkeley	\$4,859	\$8,000	\$8,560	\$9,160	64.6%	7.0%	7.0%
Davis	\$4,859	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Irvine	\$4,859	\$5,345	\$5,612	\$5,893	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Los Angeles	\$4,859	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Public Policy							
Berkeley	\$4,995	\$5,494	\$6,043	\$6,648	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Irvine	N/A	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Los Angeles	\$4,859	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Social Welfare							
Berkeley	N/A	\$4,000	\$4,280	\$4,580	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Los Angeles	N/A	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Theater, Film, and Television							
Los Angeles	\$7,231	\$7,954	\$8,750	\$9,624	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Urban Planning							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$13,705	\$14,664	\$15,691	\$16,789	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%

(a) Fee amounts include an amount equivalent to the \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medical Students approved in 1990.

DISPLAY 3-B: Professional Degree Levels – Nonresidents (a)

	Actual	Proposed Fee Levels			Proposed % Increases		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Architecture							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$8,000	\$8,560	\$9,159	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Business							
Berkeley	\$22,630	\$24,542	\$28,346	\$32,542	8.4%	15.5%	14.8%
Davis	\$18,484	\$20,332	\$22,366	\$24,602	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Irvine	\$17,489	\$18,714	\$20,023	\$21,425	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Los Angeles	\$21,157	\$23,150	\$25,738	\$28,173	9.4%	11.2%	9.5%
Riverside	\$18,306	\$19,770	\$21,352	\$23,060	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
San Diego	\$16,040	\$16,040	\$16,040	\$16,842	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Dentistry							
Los Angeles	\$16,923	\$19,461	\$21,407	\$23,548	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%
San Francisco	\$19,896	\$22,880	\$26,312	\$30,259	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Environmental Design							
Berkeley	N/A	\$6,000	\$6,420	\$6,870	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Information Management							
Berkeley	N/A	\$6,000	\$6,400	\$6,800	N/A	6.7%	6.3%
International Relations and Pacific Studies							
San Diego	\$4,723	\$5,054	\$5,408	\$5,787	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Law (b)							
Berkeley	\$25,659	\$27,110	\$28,562	\$30,037	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%
Davis	\$22,126	\$25,186	\$29,403	\$32,306	13.8%	16.7%	9.9%
Irvine	\$23,179	\$25,003	\$27,466	\$30,175	7.9%	9.9%	9.9%
Los Angeles	\$23,179	\$25,003	\$27,466	\$30,175	7.9%	9.9%	9.9%
Medicine (b)							
Berkeley (Jt. MD/Ph.D.)	\$15,360	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	14.1%	6.9%	6.9%
Davis	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Irvine	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Los Angeles	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Riverside	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
San Diego	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
San Francisco	\$16,409	\$17,531	\$18,732	\$20,017	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%
Nursing							
Davis	N/A	\$4,866	\$5,838	\$7,008	N/A	20.0%	20.0%
Irvine	\$4,054	\$4,866	\$5,838	\$7,008	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Los Angeles	\$4,055	\$4,866	\$5,838	\$7,008	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
San Francisco	\$4,054	\$4,459	\$4,905	\$5,396	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Optometry							
Berkeley	\$12,018	\$13,220	\$14,674	\$16,435	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%
Pharmacy							
San Diego	\$15,395	\$17,155	\$18,356	\$19,641	11.4%	7.0%	7.0%
San Francisco	\$15,395	\$17,155	\$18,356	\$19,641	11.4%	7.0%	7.0%
Physical Therapy							
San Francisco	N/A	\$11,000	\$11,700	\$12,594	N/A	6.4%	7.6%
Preventive Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$4,000	\$4,280	\$4,580	\$4,900	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Public Health							
Berkeley	\$4,859	\$8,000	\$8,560	\$9,160	64.6%	7.0%	7.0%
Davis	\$4,859	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Irvine	\$4,859	\$5,345	\$5,612	\$5,893	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Los Angeles	\$4,859	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Public Policy							
Berkeley	\$4,995	\$5,494	\$6,043	\$6,648	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Irvine	N/A	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Los Angeles	\$4,859	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Social Welfare							
Berkeley	N/A	\$4,000	\$4,280	\$4,580	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Los Angeles	N/A	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Theater, Film, and Television							
Los Angeles	\$7,231	\$7,954	\$8,750	\$9,624	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Urban Planning							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$5,199	\$5,563	\$5,952	N/A	7.0%	7.0%
Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$13,705	\$14,664	\$15,691	\$16,789	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%

(a) Some schools have opted to set professional degree fees for *nonresident* students lower than those for *resident* students in the same program in acknowledgment of the \$12,245 in Nonresident Tuition that nonresident students must pay in addition to mandatory fees and professional degree fees. Total charges for nonresident students continue to be significantly above those for resident students.

(b) Fee amounts include an amount equivalent to the \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medical Students approved in 1990.

DISPLAY 3-C: Prospective Total Fees for Professional Degree Students – Residents (a)

	Actual	Proposed Fee Levels			Proposed % Increases		
	2009-10 (b)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Architecture							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$21,736	\$23,763	\$25,995	N/A	9.3%	9.4%
Business							
Berkeley	\$36,473	\$41,654	\$48,321	\$56,058	14.2%	16.0%	16.0%
Davis	\$29,570	\$33,437	\$36,610	\$40,092	13.1%	9.5%	9.5%
Irvine	\$30,108	\$33,326	\$35,798	\$38,471	10.7%	7.4%	7.5%
Los Angeles	\$36,433	\$40,894	\$45,996	\$51,508	12.2%	12.5%	12.0%
Riverside	\$29,014	\$32,479	\$35,182	\$38,118	11.9%	8.3%	8.3%
San Diego	\$29,891	\$34,982	\$39,669	\$43,615	17.0%	13.4%	9.9%
Dentistry							
Los Angeles	\$31,623	\$36,630	\$40,389	\$44,327	15.8%	10.3%	9.8%
San Francisco	\$31,191	\$36,367	\$41,143	\$46,557	16.6%	13.1%	13.2%
Environmental Design							
Berkeley	N/A	\$20,172	\$21,881	\$23,741	N/A	8.5%	8.5%
Information Management							
Berkeley	N/A	\$20,046	\$21,604	\$23,276	N/A	7.8%	7.7%
International Relations and Pacific Studies							
San Diego	\$16,493	\$19,190	\$20,930	\$22,831	16.4%	9.1%	9.1%
Law							
Berkeley	\$36,487	\$44,220	\$49,347	\$51,815	21.2%	11.6%	5.0%
Davis	\$34,528	\$41,722	\$45,684	\$50,035	20.8%	9.5%	9.5%
Irvine	\$36,199	\$40,551	\$44,308	\$48,438	12.0%	9.3%	9.3%
Los Angeles	\$35,906	\$40,522	\$44,542	\$48,985	12.9%	9.9%	10.0%
Medicine							
Berkeley (Jt. MD/Ph.D.)	\$26,158	\$30,365	\$32,722	\$35,273	16.1%	7.8%	7.8%
Davis	\$27,658	\$30,784	\$33,108	\$35,623	11.3%	7.5%	7.6%
Irvine	\$27,915	\$30,948	\$33,222	\$35,683	10.9%	7.3%	7.4%
Los Angeles	\$26,693	\$29,990	\$32,526	\$35,300	12.4%	8.5%	8.5%
Riverside	\$27,178	\$30,383	\$32,795	\$35,406	11.8%	7.9%	8.0%
San Diego	\$26,969	\$30,203	\$32,653	\$35,311	12.0%	8.1%	8.1%
San Francisco	\$27,769	\$31,095	\$33,643	\$36,409	12.0%	8.2%	8.2%
Nursing							
Davis	N/A	\$17,971	\$20,082	\$22,499	N/A	11.7%	12.0%
Irvine	\$15,469	\$18,192	\$20,237	\$22,583	17.6%	11.2%	11.6%
Los Angeles	\$15,842	\$19,092	\$21,707	\$24,729	20.5%	13.7%	13.9%
San Francisco	\$15,274	\$17,864	\$19,643	\$21,593	17.0%	10.0%	9.9%
Optometry							
Berkeley	\$22,816	\$26,054	\$28,665	\$31,692	14.2%	10.0%	10.6%
Pharmacy							
San Diego	\$26,044	\$29,913	\$32,357	\$35,011	14.9%	8.2%	8.2%
San Francisco	\$26,639	\$30,594	\$33,122	\$35,877	14.8%	8.3%	8.3%
Physical Therapy							
San Francisco	N/A	\$25,728	\$27,894	\$30,391	N/A	8.4%	9.0%
Preventive Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$17,036	\$19,664	\$21,321	\$23,122	15.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Public Health							
Berkeley	\$16,639	\$22,118	\$24,026	\$26,102	32.9%	8.6%	8.6%
Davis	\$17,034	\$19,642	\$21,277	\$23,057	15.3%	8.3%	8.4%
Irvine	\$17,363	\$20,009	\$21,481	\$23,082	15.2%	7.4%	7.5%
Los Angeles	\$16,171	\$18,935	\$20,766	\$22,789	17.1%	9.7%	9.7%
Public Policy							
Berkeley	\$16,913	\$19,598	\$21,433	\$23,444	15.9%	9.4%	9.4%
Irvine	N/A	\$19,863	\$21,432	\$23,141	N/A	7.9%	8.0%
Los Angeles	\$16,171	\$18,935	\$20,766	\$22,789	17.1%	9.7%	9.7%
Social Welfare							
Berkeley	N/A	\$18,163	\$19,741	\$21,451	N/A	8.7%	8.7%
Los Angeles	N/A	\$18,935	\$20,766	\$22,789	N/A	9.7%	9.7%
Theater, Film, and Television							
Los Angeles	\$17,454	\$20,352	\$22,483	\$24,846	16.6%	10.5%	10.5%
Urban Planning							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$18,934	\$20,456	\$22,426	N/A	8.0%	9.6%
Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$27,045	\$30,183	\$32,521	\$35,049	11.6%	7.7%	7.8%

(a) Total fees include the Educational Fee, Registration Fee, Campus-based Fees, and health insurance.

(b) 2009-10 totals incorporate mid-year increase in Educational Fee expected to be approved by the Regents in November 2009.

DISPLAY 3-D: Prospective Total Fees for Professional Degree Students – Nonresidents (a)

	Actual	Proposed Fee Levels			Proposed % Increases		
	2009-10 (b)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Architecture							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$34,437	\$36,512	\$38,798	N/A	6.0%	6.3%
Business							
Berkeley	\$45,673	\$49,621	\$54,581	\$60,043	8.6%	10.0%	10.0%
Davis	\$41,815	\$45,682	\$48,855	\$52,337	9.2%	6.9%	7.1%
Irvine	\$41,164	\$44,300	\$46,682	\$49,260	7.6%	5.4%	5.5%
Los Angeles	\$44,674	\$48,842	\$52,765	\$56,690	9.3%	8.0%	7.4%
Riverside	\$41,259	\$44,724	\$47,427	\$50,363	8.4%	6.0%	6.2%
San Diego	\$38,784	\$40,889	\$42,130	\$44,296	5.4%	3.0%	5.1%
Dentistry							
Los Angeles	\$41,438	\$46,080	\$49,559	\$53,190	11.2%	7.5%	7.3%
San Francisco	\$43,436	\$48,612	\$53,388	\$58,802	11.9%	9.8%	10.1%
Environmental Design							
Berkeley	N/A	\$32,873	\$34,630	\$36,544	N/A	5.3%	5.5%
Information Management							
Berkeley	N/A	\$32,747	\$34,353	\$36,079	N/A	4.9%	5.0%
International Relations and Pacific Studies							
San Diego	\$28,925	\$31,697	\$33,472	\$35,413	9.6%	5.6%	5.8%
Law							
Berkeley	\$48,732	\$52,220	\$54,830	\$57,573	7.2%	5.0%	5.0%
Davis	\$45,474	\$50,554	\$55,910	\$60,059	11.2%	10.6%	7.4%
Irvine	\$46,839	\$50,574	\$54,109	\$57,995	8.0%	7.0%	7.2%
Los Angeles	\$46,546	\$50,545	\$54,343	\$58,542	8.6%	7.5%	7.7%
Medicine							
Berkeley (Jt. MD/Ph.D.)	\$38,403	\$42,610	\$44,967	\$47,518	11.0%	5.5%	5.7%
Davis	\$39,903	\$43,029	\$45,353	\$47,868	7.8%	5.4%	5.5%
Irvine	\$40,160	\$43,193	\$45,467	\$47,928	7.6%	5.3%	5.4%
Los Angeles	\$38,938	\$42,235	\$44,771	\$47,545	8.5%	6.0%	6.2%
Riverside	\$39,423	\$42,628	\$45,040	\$47,651	8.1%	5.7%	5.8%
San Diego	\$39,214	\$42,448	\$44,898	\$47,556	8.2%	5.8%	5.9%
San Francisco	\$40,014	\$43,340	\$45,888	\$48,654	8.3%	5.9%	6.0%
Nursing							
Davis	N/A	\$30,216	\$32,327	\$34,744	N/A	7.0%	7.5%
Irvine	\$27,714	\$30,437	\$32,482	\$34,828	9.8%	6.7%	7.2%
Los Angeles	\$28,087	\$31,337	\$33,952	\$36,974	11.6%	8.3%	8.9%
San Francisco	\$27,519	\$30,109	\$31,888	\$33,838	9.4%	5.9%	6.1%
Optometry							
Berkeley	\$35,061	\$38,299	\$40,910	\$43,937	9.2%	6.8%	7.4%
Pharmacy							
San Diego	\$38,289	\$42,158	\$44,602	\$47,256	10.1%	5.8%	6.0%
San Francisco	\$38,884	\$42,839	\$45,367	\$48,122	10.2%	5.9%	6.1%
Physical Therapy							
San Francisco	N/A	\$38,429	\$40,643	\$43,194	N/A	5.8%	6.3%
Preventive Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$29,650	\$32,365	\$34,070	\$23,692	9.2%	5.3%	-30.5%
Public Health							
Berkeley	\$29,253	\$34,819	\$36,775	\$38,905	19.0%	5.6%	5.8%
Davis	\$29,648	\$32,343	\$34,026	\$35,860	9.1%	5.2%	5.4%
Irvine	\$29,977	\$32,710	\$34,230	\$35,885	9.1%	4.6%	4.8%
Los Angeles	\$28,785	\$31,636	\$33,515	\$35,592	9.9%	5.9%	6.2%
Public Policy							
Berkeley	\$29,527	\$32,299	\$34,182	\$36,247	9.4%	5.8%	6.0%
Irvine	N/A	\$32,564	\$34,181	\$35,944	N/A	5.0%	5.2%
Los Angeles	\$28,785	\$31,636	\$33,515	\$35,592	9.9%	5.9%	6.2%
Social Welfare							
Berkeley	N/A	\$30,864	\$32,490	\$34,254	N/A	5.3%	5.4%
Los Angeles	N/A	\$31,636	\$33,515	\$35,592	N/A	5.9%	6.2%
Theater, Film, and Television							
Los Angeles	\$29,699	\$32,597	\$34,728	\$37,091	9.8%	6.5%	6.8%
Urban Planning							
Los Angeles	N/A	\$31,635	\$33,205	\$35,229	N/A	5.0%	6.1%
Veterinary Medicine							
Davis	\$39,290	\$42,428	\$44,766	\$47,294	8.0%	5.5%	5.6%

(a) Total fees include the Educational Fee, Registration Fee, Nonresident Tuition, Campus-based Fees, and health insurance.

(b) 2009-10 totals incorporate mid-year increase in Educational Fee expected to be approved by the Regents in November 2009.

In their most recent multi-year plans, some programs proposed different resident and/or nonresident professional degree fee levels for 2010-11 than they had proposed in the three-year plans that were accepted by the Regents in May 2009. The fee levels proposed for 2010-11 for these programs, as well as their previously accepted professional degree fee levels for 2010-11, are shown in Display 4.

DISPLAY 4: 2010-11 UC Professional Degree Fee Levels – Currently Proposed as Compared to Accepted in May 2009

	<u>Residents</u>		<u>Nonresidents (a)</u>		<u>Change</u>	
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Nonresidents</u>
Business						
Berkeley	\$28,820	\$30,373	\$24,542	\$26,771	(\$1,553)	(\$2,229)
Los Angeles	\$27,447	\$29,047	\$23,150	\$25,221	(\$1,600)	(\$2,071)
Riverside	\$19,770	\$20,200	\$19,770	\$20,200	(\$430)	(\$430)
Dentistry						
Los Angeles	\$22,256	\$20,708	\$19,461	\$18,110	\$1,548	\$1,351
International Relations and Pacific Studies						
San Diego	\$5,248	\$5,248	\$5,054	\$4,959	\$0	\$95
Law (a)						
Berkeley	\$30,979	\$29,979	\$26,734	\$29,255	\$1,000	(\$2,521)
Davis	\$28,223	\$28,213	\$24,810	\$24,810	\$10	\$0
Irvine	\$26,849	\$28,213	\$24,627	\$26,618	(\$1,364)	(\$1,991)
Los Angeles	\$26,849	\$28,213	\$24,627	\$26,618	(\$1,364)	(\$1,991)
Medicine (a)						
Berkeley (Jt. MD/Ph.D.)	\$17,155	\$14,984	\$17,155	\$14,984	\$2,171	\$2,171
Nursing						
Irvine	\$4,866	\$4,459	\$4,866	\$4,459	\$407	\$407
Los Angeles	\$4,866	\$4,459	\$4,866	\$4,459	\$407	\$407
Public Health						
Berkeley	\$8,000	\$5,199	\$8,000	\$5,199	\$2,801	\$2,801
Irvine	\$5,345	\$5,199	\$5,345	\$5,199	\$146	\$146
Theater, Film, and Television						
Los Angeles	\$7,954	\$7,737	\$7,954	\$7,737	\$217	\$217
Veterinary Medicine						
Davis	\$14,664	\$15,075	\$14,664	\$15,075	(\$411)	(\$411)

(a) Some schools have opted to set professional degree fees for *nonresident* students lower than those for *resident* students in the same program in acknowledgment of the \$12,245 in Nonresident Tuition that nonresident students must pay in addition to mandatory fees and professional degree fees. Total charges for nonresident students continue to be significantly above those for resident students.

(b) Fee amounts do not include an amount equivalent to the \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medical Students approved in 1990.

Questions have been raised about why some programs propose higher percentage increases in their professional degree fees in one year and lower percentage increases in subsequent years. Programs typically have specific budgetary, programmatic or long-term planning reasons for doing this. Berkeley Law, for example, has sought to increase its fees to 90 percent of market rate; the program will achieve this benchmark in 2011-12, thus 2012-13 will see a substantially reduced rate of fee growth. As another example, Los Angeles Dentistry seeks to make up for historic budget reductions, as well as cover expenses outside of the control of the School of Dentistry (e.g., negotiated bargaining increases) and expenses that were previously covered outside of the School (e.g., health insurance premiums and pension payments). The program feels that once budget reductions abate, annual professional degree fee increase proposals will more closely mirror general inflation rates.

New Programs

Among the 44 programs that submitted multi-years plans, seven programs propose charging professional degree fees for the first time in 2010-11:

- **Architecture** (Los Angeles). UCLA Architecture and Urban Design plans to implement a professional degree fee beginning in fall 2010 for students enrolled in the Master of Architecture I and Master of Architecture II programs. The Master of Architecture I program currently enrolls 158 students, and the Master of Architecture II program currently enrolls 12 students.
- **Environmental Design** (Berkeley). Berkeley's College of Environmental Design plans to implement a professional degree fee beginning in fall 2010 for students enrolled in the Master of Architecture, Master of City and Regional Planning, and Master of Landscape Architecture programs. The three programs currently enroll approximately 210 students (90 in Architecture, 80 in Planning, and 40 in Landscape Architecture).
- **Information Management** (Berkeley). Berkeley's School of Information Management plans to implement a professional degree fee beginning in fall 2010 for students earning a Master of Information Management and Systems. The program currently enrolls about 80 students.
- **Nursing** (Davis). The Betty Irene Moore School of Nursing plans to implement a professional degree fee beginning in fall 2010 for students enrolled in the Master of Science, Nursing Science and Health-Care Leadership program. This is a new program for Davis and is expected to enroll 25 students in fall 2010.
- **Social Welfare** (Berkeley, Los Angeles). Berkeley's School of Social Welfare plans to implement a professional degree fee beginning in fall 2010 for students enrolled in the Master of Social Work program; the program currently enrolls 195 students. The Department of Social Welfare at UCLA plans to implement a Professional Degree Fee in fall 2010 for students enrolled in the Masters in Social Work program; the program currently enrolls approximately 200 students per year.
- **Urban Planning** (Los Angeles). The Department of Urban Planning plans to implement a professional degree fee in fall 2010 for students enrolled in the Master of Urban and Regional Planning program. The program enrolls approximately 140 students per year.

In the professional degree fee item presented at the May 2009 Regents' meeting, San Francisco had proposed charging a professional degree fee for its Dental Hygiene program beginning in 2009-10. However, San Francisco's School of Dentistry has put this program on hold due to the University's budget crisis.

Academic and/or Programmatic Reasons for Requested Fee Increase

As seen in Display 3-A, campuses are proposing professional degree fee levels for resident students for 2010-11 that range from \$4,000 to \$31,355.² The proposed percentage increases generally range from 7 percent to 22 percent (although one school is proposing a 65 percent increase).

² The \$31,355 professional degree fee, for Berkeley Law, includes an amount equivalent to the \$376 Special Fee for Law and Medicine approved in 1990.

Of the 44 programs that propose to charge the professional degree fee in 2010-11:

- Seven propose to charge the professional degree fee for the first time. In addition, two programs (Physical Therapy at San Francisco and Public Policy at Irvine) had already received Regents' acceptance of their plans to charge the professional degree fee for the first time in 2010-11;
- Thirteen propose charging professional degree fees for resident students with increases ranging from 5 percent to 7 percent in 2010-11;
- Ten propose charging professional degree fees for resident students with increases ranging from 7.1 percent to 10 percent in 2010-11; and
- Twelve propose charging professional degree fees for resident students with increases of 10.1 percent or higher (up to 64.6 percent) for 2010-11.

Historically many of UC's professional schools have held a place of prominence in the nation, promising a top-quality education for a reasonable price. Budget cuts have devastated the resources available to the professional schools to such a degree that the schools are extremely concerned about their ability to recruit and retain excellent faculty, provide an outstanding curriculum, and attract high-caliber students. New revenue generated from professional school fee increases is one of the ways to regain the excellence threatened by budget cuts.

As part of their multi-year plans, programs submitted three-year plans for how they plan to use the revenue generated by professional degree fee increases. Using expenditure categories provided by the Office of the President, UC's 44 professional degree fee programs plan to spend professional degree fee increase money as shown in Display 5.

Display 5: Planned Expenditures of Professional Degree Fee Increase Revenue, 2010-11 through 2012-13

Expenditure Category	Share of Revenue
Faculty Salary Adjustments	7.7%
UCRP Contributions	6.8
Benefits Cost Increases	6.1
Improving the Student-Faculty Ratio	9.7
Expanding Instructional Support Staff	9.9
Instructional Equipment Purchases	5.3
Providing Additional Student Financial Aid	35.4
Other Non-salary Cost Increases	4.9
Facilities Expansion/Renewal	5.0
Other: Miscellaneous	7.0
Other: Program Enhancements	0.5
Other: Recruitment, Marketing	0.2
Other: Student Services	1.5
Total	100.0%

As shown in Display 5, programs anticipate that financial aid will be the single largest use of professional degree fee increase revenue in 2010-11. Programs also plan to use the revenue to

make various efforts to build and maintain high quality faculty. Other initiatives include expanding instructional support staff, covering cost increases, retirement plan contributions, and classroom and lab developments.

Programs proposing professional degree fee increases of greater than 10 percent for resident students plan to use the revenue for the purposes described below.

- **Business** (Berkeley, San Diego – 12.2 percent and 15.4 percent increases in 2010-11). The highest priority for the Berkeley Business program for professional degree fee increase revenue is faculty recruitment and retention. San Diego Business plans to direct its professional degree fee increase revenue towards faculty salaries, diversity efforts, and student financial aid (the program currently invests approximately 50 percent of its professional fee revenue in financial aid).
- **Dentistry** (Los Angeles, San Francisco – 15 percent increases in 2010-11). UC's Dentistry programs plan to use professional degree fee increase revenue to improve student-faculty ratios.
- **Law** (Berkeley, Davis – 22.2 percent and 22.1 percent increases in 2010-11). Berkeley Law plans to use professional degree fee increase revenue to expand its Loan Repayment Assistance Program offerings and other aspects of its financial aid program, as well as to fund six new professional degree fee-supported faculty. Davis Law plans to spend professional degree fee increase revenue on faculty salaries and financial aid, earmarking at least 35 percent of future professional degree fee increases for financial aid.
- **Medicine** (Berkeley – 14.1 percent increase in 2010-11). Berkeley Medicine did not request an increase in its professional degree fee for 2009-10, as was approved for UC's other Medicine programs, as Berkeley's program was only anticipating an 8 percent permanent budget reduction in 2009-10. However, for 2010-11 Berkeley Medicine is proposing a 14.1 percent professional degree fee increase to bring the fee back in line with professional degree fees for UC's other Medicine programs, as well as in response to a 21 percent permanent budget reduction Berkeley Medicine received in 2009-10.
- **Nursing** (Irvine, Los Angeles – 20 percent increases in 2010-11). Irvine and Los Angeles Nursing report that UC's Nursing programs have the lowest total charges of all comparable schools. Irvine and Los Angeles Nursing plan to use revenue generated by their professional degree fee increases to chiefly hire clinical faculty.
- **Pharmacy** (San Diego, San Francisco – 11.4 percent increases in 2010-11). UC's Pharmacy programs plan to use professional degree fee increase revenue to recruit and retain faculty and to implement program changes to meet national accreditation standards.
- **Public Health** (Berkeley – 64.6 percent increase in 2010-11). As the Dean of Berkeley's School of Public Health reported at the September 2009 Regents' meeting, the program plans to use its professional degree fee increase revenue to expand enrollment, meet the School's diversity goals, and build program resources, e.g., summer internship support, student services, and lecturer/adjunct teaching support.

All programs proposing to increase professional degree fees by more than 10 percent also described cost-cutting and/or fundraising efforts the program has undertaken or plans to undertake to avoid even higher fee increases than those proposed.

Front-End Financial Aid

Each program demonstrated a commitment to providing students with grant and scholarship support in order to attract and enroll a highly talented and socioeconomically diverse student body, consistent with the financial aid policy goals articulated by the Regents in 1994. Programs differ in the details of their awarding strategy. For example:

- Most programs provide a combination of need- and merit-based aid, but the mix varies by program. For example, business programs generally expect students to have several years of full-time work experience when they enroll. As a result, these programs tend to enroll a smaller percentage of low-income students and, hence, award a larger portion of their front-end financial aid on the basis of merit.
- Certain programs set aside a portion of their awards for continuing students in order to insulate these students from the effect of a fee increase. Others focus on financial need and make no distinction between new and continuing students in their award policies.

Programs also differ in the amount of aid that is available to students over the summer. The differences are closely tied to the academic and/or experiential role that summer plays in each program. For example:

- Programs that include a summer enrollment term (e.g., Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Public Health programs) typically provide students with access to the same financial aid that is available during the standard nine-month academic year.
- Programs in which summer plays a major experiential role or where summer internships are important precursors to postgraduate career opportunities (e.g., programs in Business, Law, and Public Policy) typically provide funding for students seeking low-paying or volunteer internships in the public interest.
- Programs with neither a summer enrollment component nor any expectation regarding students' summer experiences often do not provide summer funding.

To monitor each program's ability to enroll a socioeconomically diverse student body, the Office of the President has begun tracking trends in the ethnic diversity of each program and in the diversity of the economic background of each entering class (as measured by the percentage of students who, as undergraduates, received a Pell Grant).

Student Debt and Loan Manageability

Although access is a universal goal, grants and scholarships are insufficient to cover the full cost of attendance. Loans are therefore a necessary and significant component to financial aid packages. Fortunately, there are a number of approaches students can take to manage their debt at graduation. Some professions have high earnings potential, such as business, law, medicine, and dentistry, which make debt repayment affordable. For example, the average debt at the business schools ranges from \$39,000 to \$74,000; the reported median salary at graduation ranges from \$70,000 to \$109,000. Repayment of these loan amounts represents no more than 10.4 percent of starting salaries, assuming a 7 percent annual interest rate compounded monthly over ten years.

In some disciplines students also have the option to participate in Federal, State, or University loan repayment assistance plans (LRAPs). Four programs (all three existing law programs and one business program) described their loan forgiveness programs for students who enter

qualifying public interest/public service employment upon graduation. Programs in the Health Sciences, while not offering such programs themselves, cited various federal programs that provide loan repayment assistance to physicians and other health practitioners who serve medically underserved populations.

Starting this year, students can avail themselves of an Income Based Repayment plan (IBR) for federal student loans, which is designed to make loan repayments easier for students who take jobs with lower salaries. The amount of debt repayment is determined not by the loan amount but by the borrower's discretionary income. Repayment will never exceed 15 percent of the borrower's net disposable income.

Strategy for Inclusion of Underrepresented Groups

The enrollment trends and diversity strategies for all of the programs were reviewed, and campuses received direct feedback on their strategies for inclusion of underrepresented groups.

Business Schools. Across the country, business schools have very low enrollment by students from underrepresented groups, and the same is true for the six UC MBA programs. The UC Business schools have the least representation of underrepresented students of all the professional degree programs, both in percentages and actual number of students. The Association to Advance the Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) reports 13 percent enrollment among its members by Native American, African American, and Chicano/Latino students, compared to 7 percent or less for UC programs. Schools are addressing this issue through developing partnerships with professional associations, alumni, and career-based outreach programs.

Law Schools. The representation of underrepresented groups among students enrolled at UC law schools ranges from 11 percent to 16 percent. These figures compare favorably to comparison public law schools at 11 percent and comparison private law schools at 16 percent enrollment of underrepresented students. The law schools at Berkeley and Los Angeles have among the highest numbers of underrepresented students of all the programs, if not the highest proportions. UC law schools have adopted strategies to increase their percentage of underrepresented students by focusing on long-term outreach programs, seasonal recruitment events, and need-based financial aid.

Medical Schools. In fall 2009, 21 percent of UC's first-year medical students are underrepresented minorities (URMs) compared to 16 percent at California's private schools (Loma Linda, Stanford, and the University of Southern California), according to data supplied by California medical school Admissions Deans. Thirty-one percent of UCSF's first-year class are URMs, leading all public and private medical schools in California. The University continues to make concerted efforts to increase the diversity of its health professions programs. Educational and community outreach programs are established elements of all UC medical schools. Collectively, these programs are intended to strengthen the educational pipeline, to encourage students from diverse backgrounds to consider medicine as a career choice, to mentor and support them as they pursue science and health related educational goals, and to provide a variety of resources to ensure their academic and personal success. Although there are several programs currently offered by UC medical schools, one example of a model program that continues to

achieve success in increasing diversity in UC medical education programs is the UC Program in Medical Education (PRIME). PRIME programs are five-year (M.D. and Master's degree) programs offering specialized education, training and support for students who wish to acquire added skill and expertise as they pursue careers caring for underserved populations. Each program has an area of focus that is selected based upon faculty expertise, the populations served by each school and its medical center, and other local considerations. Areas of focus include: rural health and telemedicine (Davis); the Spanish-speaking Latino community (Irvine); diverse disadvantaged communities (Los Angeles); health disparities and health equity (San Diego), and the urban underserved (San Francisco).

Socioeconomic Status. One indicator of the socioeconomic status of UC's professional degree students is to look at those who received Pell Grants as undergraduates. The pharmacy and dentistry schools have among the highest proportions, with three-year averages ranging from 38 percent to 49 percent. Law schools are in the middle, ranging from 23 percent to 26 percent; and Public Policy and some of the Business program students are in the lower range, with 13 percent to 20 percent who received Pell Grants as undergraduates. To date, fee increases do not appear to have reduced access to low socioeconomic students. The percent of students with undergraduate Pell awards has fluctuated over time, but there are no clear downward trends in any program.

Financial Aid Marketing and Outreach Efforts

All programs communicate information about financial aid availability and eligibility to prospective applicants and enrolled students through a number of different means. Nearly all programs rely on their respective websites and marketing brochures as the first and most frequent point of contact for detailed financial aid information for prospective students. Admissions staff members at most of the programs also participate in recruiting events at high schools, colleges, and other organizations within California and nationwide where they present information on financial aid and program affordability to prospective students. Some other examples of how programs communicate information about financial aid include:

- Providing specialized training to admissions staff so that they can respond to applicants' questions about financial aid during the admissions interview;
- Hosting an open house for newly admitted or prospective students where information on financial aid is presented and distributed in the form of brochures;
- Providing newly admitted students with early financial aid offers so they can better assess the cost of attendance and potential debt associated with the programs; and
- Providing comparative information about financial aid and average student loan debt compared to programs at other universities.

Fee Comparisons with Public Comparison Institutions

As noted in the "Previous Actions" section above, the September 20, 2007 Approval Requirement modified the *Policy on Fees for Selected Professional School Students* by requiring the President to review the fee levels of each program requesting increases in the professional degree fee greater than six percent to assure that estimated in-State charges for any degree program receiving State support will be at or below the average total in-State tuition and/or fees charged by comparable degree programs at other public institutions. All programs (with the exception of Theater, Film and Television at Los Angeles, for which there are no comparable

public programs) have identified comparison programs of high quality at public institutions across the nation for this analysis.

The September 20, 2007 Approval Requirement assumed UC programs will use marketplace analysis in pricing their programs, taking into consideration the tuition and fees charged by competitor institutions. While the Regents' Policy requires the use of public institutions for determining compliance with the Requirement, some campuses also look at private comparison institutions in their analysis as further evidence of their place in the market. However, in the analysis of UC programs' expected compliance with Regents' Policy below, only the average total resident fees for public comparison institutions are considered. The comparison institutions chosen by UC's programs are generally the UC programs' current competitors for students, faculty, and national rankings; the programs' aspirational peers; or a mix of these two groups.

Of the 44 programs planning to charge professional degree fees in 2010-11, 20 of the programs appear to be in compliance with the conditions related to public comparison fee levels as required by Regents' Policy. These 20 programs expect to meet the requirement that their in-State total resident charges for 2010-11 will be at or below the total tuition and/or fees charged by comparable degree programs at other public institutions. These include all the programs in the following disciplines:

- **International Relations and Pacific Studies** (San Diego)
- **Law** (Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles)
- **Nursing** (Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, San Francisco)
- **Preventive Veterinary Medicine** (Davis)

In addition, most **Business** programs (Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, and San Diego), four **Medicine** programs (Berkeley, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego), and one **Public Health** program (Davis) are expected to be compliant with Regents' Policy in 2010-11.

However, the estimated in-State fees of the remaining 24 programs are expected to **exceed** the estimated average total fees at their public comparison institutions for 2010-11, and thus require Regents' approval as an exception to Policy. These include all the programs in the following disciplines:

- **Architecture** (Los Angeles)
- **Dentistry** (Los Angeles, San Francisco)
- **Environmental Design** (Berkeley)
- **Information Management** (Berkeley)
- **Optometry** (Berkeley)
- **Pharmacy** (San Diego, San Francisco)
- **Physical Therapy** (San Francisco)
- **Public Policy** (Berkeley, Irvine, Los Angeles)
- **Social Welfare** (Berkeley, Los Angeles)
- **Theater, Film and Television** (Los Angeles)
- **Urban Planning** (Los Angeles)

- **Veterinary Medicine** (Davis)

In addition, one **Business** program (Riverside), three **Medicine** programs (Davis, Irvine, and San Francisco), and three **Public Health** programs (Berkeley, Irvine, and Los Angeles) are expected to have total resident charges in excess of the average for their public comparison institutions. (Regarding UC's Medicine programs, campus-based fees at Davis, Irvine and San Francisco – which include health insurance fees – have put these programs slightly above the public comparison average.)

Professional school deans collaborated with their disciplinary colleagues on other campuses to identify, where possible, a common set of comparison institutions and to explain how these institutions were chosen. Programs in Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacy used the same set of public comparison institutions. Other programs, namely Business, Public Health, Public Policy, and Social Welfare, have chosen different comparison institutions due to differences in competition for students and program aspirations with respect to quality, outcomes, and national rankings.

As total resident charges for 2010-11 at public comparison institutions are not consistently available at this time, campuses were asked to project a five percent increase in comparison institution fees unless better information was available. For those schools that are using a different methodology, projections of total charges at comparison institutions have been carefully reviewed by the Office of the President. In addition, as noted earlier, the multi-year plans and proposed fee levels for 2010-11 reflect certain assumptions about mandatory fee increases, specifically a 15 percent mid-year increase in mandatory systemwide fees for 2009-10; a 15 percent increase in mandatory systemwide fees for 2010-11; and 10 percent increases in mandatory systemwide fee levels in 2011-12 and 2012-13. (Before the September 2009 Regents' Meeting, at which mandatory fee increases for mid-year 2009-10 and for 2010-11 were discussed, campuses were asked to assume that the combined Educational and Registration Fees for 2010-11 would be 25 percent higher than the currently approved 2009-10 fees. In light of the 15 percent mid-year 2009-10 and 15 percent 2010-11 increases in mandatory systemwide fees for professional students that the Regents are expected to approve at their November 2009 meeting, four programs charging professional degree fees changed their proposed professional degree fee levels due to the modified assumptions.) Display 6, below, shows projected total resident fees for UC's professional degree programs as compared to the average total resident fees at the public comparison programs.

DISPLAY 6: 2010-11 Total Resident Fees: Professional Degree Programs with Proposed Total In-State Fees at UC and the Average of Public Comparison Programs

	Proposed 2010-11 Total Total Resident Fees: UC	Projected 2010-11 Total Resident Fees: Public Comparison Institution Average	Difference between UC and Average Public Comparison Fees
Architecture			
Los Angeles	\$21,736	\$15,639	\$6,097
Business			
Berkeley	\$41,654	\$49,080	(\$7,426)
Davis	\$33,437	\$38,112	(\$4,675)
Irvine	\$33,326	\$37,732	(\$4,406)
Los Angeles	\$40,894	\$46,508	(\$5,614)
Riverside	\$32,479	\$30,829	\$1,650
San Diego	\$34,982	\$38,341	(\$3,359)
Dentistry			
Los Angeles	\$36,630	\$33,347	\$3,283
San Francisco	\$36,367	\$33,347	\$3,020
Environmental Design			
Berkeley	\$20,172	\$17,319	\$2,853
Information Management			
Berkeley	\$20,046	\$14,216	\$5,830
International Relations and Pacific Studies			
San Diego	\$19,190	\$29,710	(\$10,520)
Law			
Berkeley	\$44,220	\$47,932	(\$3,712)
Davis	\$41,722	\$47,932	(\$6,210)
Irvine	\$40,551	\$47,932	(\$7,381)
Los Angeles	\$40,522	\$47,932	(\$7,410)
Medicine			
Berkeley (Jt. MD/Ph.D.)	\$30,365	\$30,707	(\$342)
Davis	\$30,784	\$30,707	\$77
Irvine	\$30,948	\$30,707	\$241
Los Angeles	\$29,990	\$30,707	(\$717)
Riverside	\$30,383	\$30,707	(\$324)
San Diego	\$30,203	\$30,707	(\$504)
San Francisco	\$31,095	\$30,707	\$388
Nursing			
Davis	\$17,971	\$23,829	(\$5,858)
Irvine	\$18,192	\$23,829	(\$5,637)
Los Angeles	\$19,092	\$23,829	(\$4,737)
San Francisco	\$17,864	\$23,829	(\$5,965)
Optometry			
Berkeley	\$26,054	\$22,321	\$3,734
Pharmacy			
San Diego	\$29,913	\$22,616	\$7,297
San Francisco	\$30,594	\$22,616	\$7,978
Physical Therapy			
San Francisco	\$25,728	\$17,788	\$7,941
Preventive Veterinary Medicine			
Davis	\$19,664	\$20,569	(\$905)
Public Health			
Berkeley	\$22,118	\$15,151	\$6,967
Davis	\$19,642	\$20,569	(\$927)
Irvine	\$20,009	\$14,017	\$5,992
Los Angeles	\$18,935	\$15,418	\$3,517
Public Policy			
Berkeley	\$19,598	\$14,606	\$4,992
Irvine	\$19,863	\$11,753	\$8,110
Los Angeles	\$18,935	\$14,375	\$4,560
Social Welfare			
Berkeley	\$18,163	\$16,227	\$1,937
Los Angeles	\$18,935	\$14,768	\$4,167
Theater, Film, and Television (a)			
Los Angeles	\$20,352	\$0	\$20,352
Urban Planning			
Los Angeles	\$18,934	\$10,353	\$8,581
Veterinary Medicine			
Davis	\$30,183	\$25,390	\$4,793

(a) There are no comparable public programs for Theater, Film and Television at Los Angeles.

In many instances, UC's professional degree programs compete most closely with private institutions, not public ones, for students, faculty, and national rankings. In several cases, UC's programs' 2009-10 total fees already exceeded the charges at their public comparison institutions; their 2010-11 total resident fees continue to be higher than their comparators in part because UC's combined fee increases for 2010-11 exceed the five percent increase assumed at many comparison institutions. In addition, the projection of a five percent increase in total resident charges for public comparison institutions may be artificially low.

Following is specific information about each UC program expected to charge total in-State fees higher than the average of their public comparison programs in 2010-11:

- **Architecture** (Los Angeles). Los Angeles Architecture's primary comparison institutions – Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale – are private, not public.
- **Business** (Riverside). Riverside Business has historically been the lowest-priced business program among its competitor schools, including the other UC business programs. However, Riverside Business feels its primary competitors are other UC campuses, and that its fees should be better aligned with those at the other campuses. The program's public comparison institutions include lower-priced Arizona State University with whom Riverside Business competes for students, uniquely among the UC Business schools.
- **Dentistry** (Los Angeles, San Francisco). Accreditation for dentistry programs requires a student-faculty ratio UC's schools are in danger of no longer meeting if funding for faculty is not available; also, since the cost of living is higher in California than its out-of-state competitors, these programs must pay more for faculty.
- **Environmental Design** (Berkeley). Environmental Design plans to spend professional degree fee revenue to improve its financial aid packages and enhance outreach, as well as to invest in high-cost equipment and research infrastructure. Two of Environmental Design's three public comparison institutions are lower-priced programs; the program also routinely loses students to programs at Harvard and MIT.
- **Information Management** (Berkeley). When the School of Information was founded approximately 10 years ago, a three-stage plan included, in the final stage, shifting reliance on endowment funds for recruiting students to imposing a professional degree fee to augment recruitment and enhance the program. Berkeley's two public comparison programs, the University of Michigan and the University of Washington, are lower-priced than Berkeley's program.
- **Medicine** (Davis, Irvine, San Francisco). While each medical school has chosen the same comparison institutions, high campus-based and health insurance fees at Davis, Irvine, and San Francisco place these medical schools above their comparison institutions' average fee levels while the lower charges at Berkeley, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Diego keep these medical schools below their comparison institutions' average fees.
- **Optometry** (Berkeley). Optometry seeks to keep fee levels competitive with comparison public school institutions while anticipating the likelihood that State funding to the School will not resume to prior year levels and may be further reduced. The program

plans to use professional degree fee increase revenue to avoid further layoffs and to improve the program's student-faculty ratio.

- **Pharmacy** (San Diego, San Francisco). Accreditation for Pharmacy programs requires schools to meet financial standards and student-faculty ratios that UC campuses would not be able to meet by charging lower professional degree fees. San Diego Pharmacy names San Francisco Pharmacy and private institutions as its main competitors for quality students, while San Francisco Pharmacy points out that its public comparison institutions are in cost of living areas that are 55 percent to 65 percent below California's Bay Area.
- **Physical Therapy** (San Francisco). The proposed professional degree fee will allow Physical Therapy to meet accreditation standards required in shifting from a two-year State-supported/one-year self-supported program to a three-year doctoral program. Physical Therapy's two public comparison institutions are the Universities of Washington and Utah, which charge much lower fees than Physical Therapy at San Francisco.
- **Public Health** (Berkeley, Irvine, Los Angeles). Berkeley Public Health plans to expand enrollment and increase diversity with its professional degree fee increase revenue; Irvine Public Health plans to expand the program's financial aid funds and services; and Los Angeles Public Health plans to retain staff, as well as improve career counseling and the program's infrastructure. All three of these programs include the University of North Carolina among their public comparison schools, an example of a comparator which charges significantly lower fees than the UC programs. Because Davis does not include the University of North Carolina among its comparators, this campus's in-State Public Health fees are below the average of its comparison institutions.
- **Public Policy** (Berkeley, Irvine, Los Angeles). The public comparison institutions UC's Public Policy programs have chosen – the University of Michigan, the University of Texas, and the University of Wisconsin for Berkeley and Los Angeles, and the University of Michigan, the University of Maryland, and the University of Washington for Irvine – typically charge lower total resident fees. Berkeley Public Policy names private institutions as its main competitors, however.
- **Social Welfare** (Berkeley, Los Angeles). Field training is necessary in this discipline, and Berkeley and Los Angeles' programs plan to use professional degree fee increase revenue to improve financial aid and to improve field training opportunities and support for field faculty. Both programs are in the top ten Social Work programs as ranked by *U.S. News & World Report*, which includes several social work programs at private institutions with which UC's programs compete.
- **Theater, Film and Television** (Los Angeles). Los Angeles Theater, Film and Television's competitors are all private institutions – New York University, the University of Southern California, Columbia, and Yale.
- **Urban Planning** (Los Angeles). Los Angeles' Department of Urban Planning has long been considered among the top five urban planning departments in the nation; several of its key competitors are private institutions, and without a professional degree fee Los Angeles' program ranking is likely to slip. The program plans to use professional degree fee increase revenue to maintain program quality and keep financial aid offers competitive, as well as to offer improved career placement services and more internship support to its students.

- **Veterinary Medicine** (Davis). Davis' Veterinary Medicine program is one of the three top-ranked veterinary schools in the country, along with the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell. Davis includes Cornell, Colorado State University, and Ohio State University among its comparators, and all three public comparison institutions are expected to charge lower total resident fees than Davis in 2010-11. Davis plans to use professional degree fee increase revenue to further develop its Community Practice program, as well as to purchase instructional equipment and renovate facilities.

Although 24 UC programs are not anticipated to be compliant with the requirement that in-State charges for any degree program receiving State support be at or below the total tuition and/or fees charged by comparable degree programs at other public institutions, UC and the State are in the midst of a fiscal crisis. UC programs are experiencing funding shortfalls, in large part due to decreases in State funding, as well as the increase of mandatory costs at a rapid rate. UC's professional programs believe that it is critical to maintain the quality of these programs, and the professional degree fee increases as proposed will allow the programs to do this.

Faculty and Student Perceptions

Students and faculty have expressed their opinions of the proposed fee increases in meetings with Deans and school administrators and through letters or emails addressed to school administrators. In general, they have expressed concern over the potential impact of the proposed fee increases on diversity, access, student debt, and on restricting the career paths of those interested in pursuing public interest careers. In most cases, however, these concerns have been ameliorated by an understanding of the necessity of the fee increases, which will expand resources in financial aid and additional outreach and support to underrepresented students. New programs indicated their intent to provide mechanisms for faculty and student feedback about fee proposals in the future.

The Special Fee for Law and Medicine

The Special Fee for Law and Medicine was established by the Regents in 1990-91, pursuant to the provisions of the 1990 State Budget Act and to provide revenue to replace reduced State funding for UC's Law and Medicine programs. The Special Fee was set at \$376 in 1990-91; that level has not changed over time. The fee generated approximately \$1.9 million in 2008-09 from approximately 2,600 medical students and 2,400 law students. When professional degree fees were established in 1994, the Special Fee was maintained as a separate fee.

The President, with the Provost's endorsement, recommends that the Regents eliminate the Special Fee for Law and Medicine and fold the \$376 amount into the respective professional degree fees for law and medical schools students, effective fall 2010. The Special Fee is comparable to professional degree fees, and the Regents' action to incorporate the Special Fee into professional degree fees would be cost-neutral for UC and students.