

## Tuition on Grants Committee

### ***Executive Summary***

The Tuition on Grants Committee was tasked with recommending a revised policy on the charging of tuition remission for graduate students working on sponsored research projects. The committee was comprised of graduate faculty from various units across campus, with an emphasis on units that are most significantly impacted by the policy. Other members of the committee were present to assist in technical and accounting aspects of policy considerations. The committee's work was conducted during FY13 with its final action being made in July of 2014. The committee developed several data driven policy ideas that were based on an examination of the practices of peer institutions and the recent grant portfolio of SIU Carbondale. The policy recommendations that were considered by the committee are as follows:

1. Complete rescission of the policy requiring tuition remission.
2. Progressive model where grants are assessed a fractional portion of the in-state tuition rate based on MTDC.
3. Fixed rate model where all grants are charged a lower fixed fee (30% of in-state tuition per FTE GA) with a maximum of 10% of MTDC.
4. Policy with a PI initiated waiver mechanism.

The broad range of recommendations reflects the fact that the committee was unable to find a single policy that would allow the positive effects of revenue generation without entailing significant negative effects to many grant mechanisms. Specifically, the charging of tuition remission affects grants differently depending on whether there is an effective award limit and whether the limit is based on total award or direct cost. The two major federal granting agencies, NSF and NIH, fall on opposite ends of the spectrum in award mechanisms common to this campus. The most notable effects of the various tuition remission policies examined are a decrease in the total revenue to the university and/or a major redistribution of revenue, both of which are a result of the fact that tuition remission charges are exempt from indirect cost.

The committee voted via email on the acceptability of the four policies and ranked the preference of the acceptable policies. Of the 12 current committee members, 9 votes were received. All 9 submitted votes found rescission acceptable. The progressive and fixed rate models were also voted acceptable with positive votes numbering 7 and 8, respectfully. A 5 to 4 majority found the waiver mechanism unacceptable. With regard to preference ranking, all 9 votes submitted ranked rescission first. The progressive model and the fixed rate model were nearly an identical second and third with the preference going to the progressive model by one vote.

## Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee August, 2013

### **Introduction**

A new policy was instituted in the summer of 2012 regarding the charging of tuition on grants supporting graduate assistants. The policy was the outcome of the Tuition-on-Grants Taskforce that was convened during the 2011-2012 academic year. Faculty expressed significant concerns with the new policy, especially in the case of graduate assistants that would be categorized as out-of-state. The central administration was responsive to these concerns and Provost Nicklow and Vice Chancellor Koropchak made to Chancellor Cheng the recommendation to temporarily require proposals to budget only the in-state portion of the tuition remission and to have a committee develop a revised tuition remission proposal to the Graduate Council and the Provost for approval.

### **Committee**

Matt McCarroll was appointed Chair of the committee and was tasked with determining the membership of the committee, in consultation with Vice Chancellor Koropchak and Provost Nicklow. To provide balanced perspective and varied expertise, members were chosen from the Graduate Council: Judy Davie (SOM), Chair of Research Committee; Members of the Original Task Force: Sue Rimmer (OSPA), Boyd Goodson (COS), Luke Tolley (COS), Spyros Tragoudas (COE), John Warwick (Dean, COE); Members of the Graduate Faculty At Large: Reza Habib (COLA), Justin Schoof (COLA), Todd Winters (College of Ag. Sci.), Frackson Mumba (College of Ed); Representative from Faculty Senate: James McLean (SOM); and Others: Wayne Glass (OSPA Director), Jeff Talley (Grants and Contacts), Linda Toth (Associate Dean for Research and Faculty Affairs, SOM). Donald Torry (SOM) served as a backup for Linda Toth. Every attempt was made to include membership from units and colleges that are impacted by the policy.

### **Background**

Existing university policy allows a tuition waiver for graduate students holding an assistantship with at least a 25% appointment. Prior to the implementation of the new policy, there were no guidelines pertaining to the budgeting and charging of tuition remission on external grants. While this arguably represents a loss of potential revenue for the university, it also provides a competitive advantage with regard to the number of students that can be supported and overall research productivity, broadly defined. Given the varied potential impacts, both beneficial and detrimental, the committee set out to evaluate peer institution practices and to predict potential impacts to campus activities.

The existing policy has the stated goal of increasing support for graduate research at SIU. A notable feature of the policy is that it ensures the generated revenue will go toward supporting graduate research by distributing the revenue to the PI (25%), the Department (50%) and the Graduate School (25%) to support graduate fellowships. In the simple case where a PI can request and obtain additional funding to cover the cost of the tuition remission there is little basis for concern. However, in the common situation where awards are capped, either by policy or practice, the effects of the policy

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

vary depending on whether the agency cap is based on total award or direct cost, due to the fact that tuition remission is not considered for IDC calculations. For example, in the case of an NSF grant where total award is capped, the charging of tuition results in a decrease in IDC, which increases funds potentially available to the PI within the cap. The effect is different, however, in cases such as an NIH R15 mechanism where the direct award is capped. In this situation, the decrease in generated IDC does not filter back into the spendable grant; hence the University and the PI experience a net loss. These nuances color the focus of the committee in crafting a policy that offers to capture a new revenue stream while holding harmless common grant mechanisms that could be negatively impacted in a manner contrary to the intent of the policy.

### **Practices of Peer Institutions**

A subcommittee was tasked with generating a list of peer institutions and to examine their policies on the charging of graduate tuition to grants. The committee considered multiple classes of peer institutions: 1) Southern @ 150 peers, 2) IBHE peers, 3) Illinois public university peers, 4) Grant expenditure peers, and 5) R15-eligible peers. Note that some institutions fall into multiple peer groups. To foreshadow our observations and conclusions, an evaluation of practices at these peer institutions revealed a wide variety of practices with respect to charging tuition to grants. The range included institutions not charging any tuition, some charging tuition based on a percentage of stipends, others charging in-state tuition, and some charging both in-state and out-of-state rates. The practices of each group of peers are outlined in greater detail below. Tables compiling peer data are contains in Appendix 1.

*Southern @ 150 Peers:* Auburn University, Iowa State University, Kansas State University, Ohio University – Athens, Oklahoma State University, Texas Tech University, Washington State University, West Virginia University;

*Southern @ 150 Aspirational Peers:* Louisiana State, University of Colorado at Boulder, University of Kentucky, University of Missouri – Columbia

Many of these schools charge tuition on grants with a few exceptions such as Auburn University which does not currently charge tuition to grants and West Virginia University, which only charges tuition on a case by case basis; most grants are not charged. For those with policies in place, there is a wide range in approaches from charging only a portion of the in-state tuition (Texas Tech University), to full in-state rates (University of Colorado at Boulder, University of Kentucky, and University of Missouri Columbia), to up to full in-state plus out-of-state rates depending on the student (Washington State University requires this; Ohio University – Athens recommends this). Another approach that was noted was to charge tuition based on a percentage of the graduate stipend. For example, Oklahoma State University charges 15% of the graduate stipend, whereas Louisiana State University charges 26% of the graduate stipend. In the case of Louisiana State University, different campus units charge tuition at different rates. For example, LSU's School of Medicine and other health science center programs use a fluctuating rate between 6 - 8%. These remission rates are negotiated with the Federal government or may be set and revised internally (as in LSU's School of Medicine and Oklahoma State). Iowa State University

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

differentiates between doctoral and master's students: for Ph.D. students, 100% of the tuition is to be charged to the grant (at a set rate that is projected out several years) whereas only 50% of M.S./M.A. students' tuition can be charged. Kansas State uses the employee rate (following the argument that the supported graduate students are employees).

*IBHE Peers:* East Carolina University, Kent State University, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma State University, Texas Tech University, University of Louisville, University of Missouri Kansas City, University of North Dakota, West Virginia University, William and Mary College, Wright State University – Dayton

As with the Southern @ 150 peer institutions, there is considerable variability amongst the group of IBHE peer institutions. Many of these institutions require tuition to be charged, but the rates are not always clear (e.g. University of Louisville, University of Missouri – Kansas City). Mississippi State University's practices involve establishing a fixed monthly rate based on months of stipend provided. Wright State University does not expect tuition to be charged for those agencies that pay a significant stipend (> \$2500 / Qtr) and pay full indirect costs. East Carolina University allows (but it is not mandatory) Ph.D. tuition to be charged to Federal grants at the in-state rate, but not MA tuition (which can be charged to non-Federal agencies). William and Mary College charges a modest tuition fee (\$1500 per student per year). University of North Dakota stands alone at requiring both in-state and out-of-state tuition on proposal budgets, with the actual amount charged post-award depending on the student's status.

*Illinois Public Universities:* Eastern Illinois, Illinois State, Northern Illinois University, University of Illinois Chicago, University of Illinois Springfield, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, Western Illinois University

Within the state of Illinois, Northern Illinois University requires that the in-state tuition rate be charged except in cases of "hardship" in which case tuition can be waived. Both University of Illinois Chicago and University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign use a federally negotiated rate (a percentage based on stipend) of 42% and 62%, respectively. University of Illinois Springfield requires tuition to be charged, but allows for exceptions to be granted by the Vice Chancellor for Research. Eastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, and Illinois State University do not currently charge tuition to grants.

*Grant Expenditure Peers:* Binghamton University, Florida Atlantic University, Ohio University – Athens, University of Louisiana – Lafayette, University of Memphis, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, Wichita State University.

The criteria for selection of peers in this category included: 1) R15 eligible, 2) Public institution, 3) \$40 - \$120 Million in total research expenditures, 4) \$5 - \$20 Million in federal research expenditures. As with institutions in other peer groups, a wide variety of policies regarding charging tuition to grants were noted. For example, Binghamton University requires the charging of in-state tuition or the average cost of out-of-state

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

tuition to grants for in-state and out-of-state students, respectively. When a grant pays full-time in-state or out-of-state tuition, the department/PI receives an allocation in the amount of \$2500 – \$3000 per student per year (depending on the number of credit hours the student enrolls). Florida Atlantic considers charging tuition to grants as cost-sharing and appears to be at the discretion of the investigator. Ohio University – Athens *recommends* the charging of full in-state plus out-of-state rates. University of Louisiana – Lafayette requires a charging of \$2500 per fall/spring semester and \$2000 per summer semester with a 5% increase in cost per year. University of Memphis requires a fixed rate for tuition (\$9612 annually) to be charged to grants. Finally, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee distinguishes between Research Assistants (RAs) and Project Assistants (PAs), with the resident tuition cost being charged to grants for PAs. University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee defines a PA as an enrolled graduate student assigned to conduct research under the supervision of a member of the faculty or staff; an RA is a graduate student working towards their MA or PhD degree and the activity being performed is primarily for the benefit of the student's course of study and directly applicable to their research, thesis, or dissertation.

*R15-eligible Universities:* Since 1989, SIU has ranked in the top 10 (currently #2) among R15-eligible institutions with respect to active grants in both total R15 dollars and number of funded projects. Presently, the top R15-eligible institution, Miami University (Ohio), the #3 institution, Illinois State, and the #4 institution, Marquette University do not charge tuition on grants. Other top performing R15-eligible institutions, Brigham Young University, DePaul University, and the University of Georgia also do not charge tuition on grants. Furthermore, Oklahoma State University, East Carolina University, and Northern Illinois University, all R15-eligible, charge a reduced rate or make available the possibility to negotiate a waiver.

In sum, there is great variability across different groups of peer institutions with regards to their policy on charging of tuition to grants – everything from not charging tuition to grants to charging at full in-state or out-of-state tuition rates. This variance in policy extends to all institutions, not just the ones reviewed here. For example, John Hopkins University, with greater than \$686 Million in NIH funding requires the charging of full in-state tuition. The Ohio State University, on the other hand, with greater than \$180 Million in NIH funding requires the charging of only 6 hours of tuition per year to grants, with the majority of those fees paid by departmental waivers. It should also be noted that 3 of the 4 top R15-eligible institutions, institutions that directly compete with SIU for NIH R15 grants, **do not** require the charging of tuition on grants. This may be due to the realization that protection of grant budgets from extraneous costs is correlated with higher success rates and/or creating a climate where seeking external funding is encouraged.

### **Grant Mechanisms**

A subcommittee was tasked with identifying the grant mechanisms on campus and to determine the impact of charging tuition on these grants (such as funding limit cap, tuition allowable?)

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

*Data Generation*

Data on each current grant allowable under the current policy was prepared by OSPA. Data on grant mechanisms available to SIUC researchers was collected from the School of Medicine, College of Engineering, College of Science, College of Liberal Arts and the College of Education and Human Services. These data are representative of the grant-funded projects on campus.

*Results*

For FY2012, 47 graduate students were funded on grants that would have been impacted by the current policy. Charging tuition for these students would have resulted in ~ \$423,000, of which 25% (\$105,750) would have been returned to the Graduate School, *assuming that the award amounts could have been increased* to accommodate the additional charge.

All grant mechanisms identified have a cap on the total award allowable, imposed by the funding agency. That is, the researcher cannot increase the grant budget to accommodate the tuition without exceeding the allowable award amount. Thus, charging tuition will NOT increase the total award. Including tuition on a grant that has a cap on the total award means that other line items (e.g., commodities, graduate student salaries) within the grant will be reduced to provide funds for the tuition. Further, budgeting tuition costs can reduce the IDC recovery on the total award, because IDC is not charged on tuition (based on federal policy). Following the above example for FY2012, reallocating the \$423,000 in tuition charge would result in a loss of up to \$192,465 depending on whether the award limits are based on total award or direct.

Tuition fees are allowable on federal grants such as NIH, NSF, DOD and DOE, unless otherwise prohibited. Tuition fees are not allowable on most state, foundation and industry grants. Many of the state, foundation and industry grants also limit the allowable indirect costs, and are therefore excluded from the present policy. All grants in College of Education and Human Services are training grants funded by the state or federal agencies. Such grants only allow expenses for trainees (teachers and school administrators or rehabilitation service providers) and not for graduate students. However, graduate students are recruited merely to help instructors during training workshops. The state and other funding agencies have ONLY allowed tuition for trainees to be charged to a grant, if the training has credit hours. In a situation where no credit hours are earned by trainees no tuition or fees are allowed to be charged to a grant. In short, many grants in COEHS are exempt from the current policy. They are mainly for trainees (teachers and school administrators or rehabilitation service providers) the funding agency has identified for a specific program.

Note: The maximum NIH allowable charge (salary, fringe benefits and tuition remission) for a graduate student is \$40,470. For out of state students, salary (\$20,800), fringe (health care fee, (\$300) and out of state tuition (\$19,698) would exceed the allowable charge.

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

*Conclusion*

While tuition fees are allowable in many cases, the benefit to the institution is unclear, as the capped award amount will not change. As tuition fees are excluded from IDC calculations, IDC will be reduced.

Because the total grant award cannot be increased with the addition of a tuition fee, the number of graduate students supported by individual grants will likely be reduced as principal investigators formulate their budgets to conduct the project. The estimated revenue generated by the current policy is modest, and is further reduced by the loss in IDC on the budgeted tuition.

**Potential Policy Models**

There are a number of models that can be used to determine the implementation of tuition remission. Many possible approaches were proposed and discussed by the committee with the goal of optimizing potential new revenue to support graduate students without negatively threatening the ability of the PI to compete for and carryout sponsored research. The strongest of the discussed approaches are presented in this report.

*Progressive Tuition Remission*

Many of the approaches aim to minimize the impact to grant mechanisms that are negatively impact by the inclusion of tuition remission. These tend to be grants with annual direct cost in the range of \$70-150K with award limits. The existing policy can be viewed as a square wave function, where grants are not charged up to the exempted level of \$50k and are charged the full amount above that level. An arguable approach is one that smoothly phases in the amount of tuition remission that is charged based on the size of the grant. The logic behind this approach is that larger grants may be able to more easily absorb the additional charges and that larger awards are less likely to hit hard limits. It should be noted that there are many known exceptions, especially in situations where a large number of graduate students are supported on a given grant. Nevertheless, such models were evaluated and viewed as an improved alternative to the current policy.

A guiding principle in the development of a phased, or progressive tuition charge was that the policy should not encourage negative behavior in the preparation of grants. Namely, the current policy formalizes parameters where a PI stands to lose resources by requested additional award *if* it pushes them over the exemption limit of \$50K. This is clearly not an optimum situation for the university and it puts the PI in a conflicted position as grant proposals are developed. A model perceived to have merit was based on using a sigmoidal curve to determine the fraction of tuition that would be charged, an example of which is shown in Equation 1.

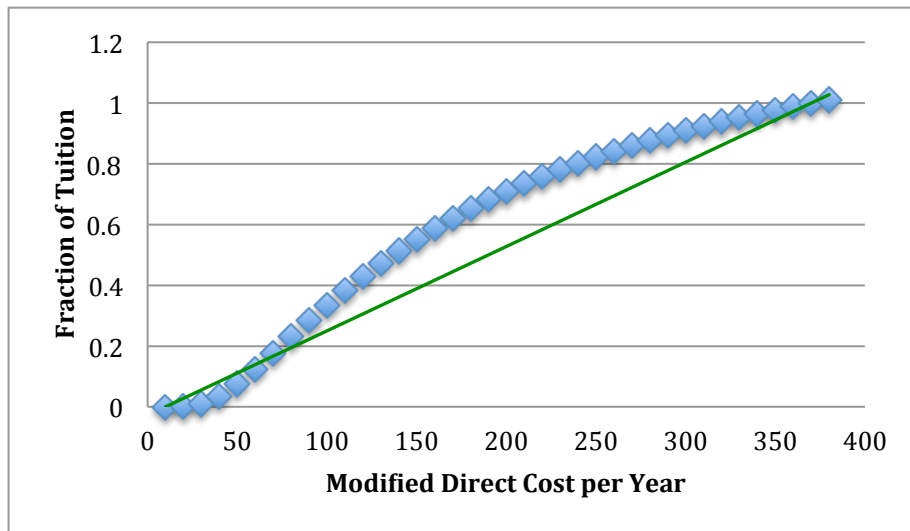
$$\text{fraction of tuition} = A * e^{-B/x} \quad 1$$

The parameters A and B can be varied to affect the slope and inflection point of the curve. It is proposed that parameters will be evaluated and modified as necessary on an annual basis by a committee comprised of faculty from across campus and representatives from the graduate school and Vice Chancellor for Research. The goal of

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

the committee's actions would be to adjust the parameters in an attempt to minimize competitive disadvantage from overcharging tuition remission. An example and suggested starting point is shown in Figure 1 (A = 1.5, B = 150). Assuming a maximum tuition rate of \$7879 per year, Table 1 shows the rate and charge per GA for various sized awards (rate is truncated to maximum fee when fraction is greater than 1). Alternatively, a simple linear model could be used to achieve nearly the same goal, though it would impact the smaller grants to a greater degree.

**Figure 1**



**Table 1**

Modified Direct (in thousands)	Tuition Charge per GA (sigmoidal model)	Tuition Charge per GA (linear model)
\$20	\$7	\$220
\$50	\$588	\$884
\$70	\$1,387	\$1,325
\$90	\$2,232	\$1,766
\$100	\$2,637	\$1,987
\$120	\$3,386	\$2,428
\$150	\$4,348	\$3,090
\$170	\$4,891	\$3,531
\$200	\$5,583	\$4,193
\$300	\$7,168	\$6,399
\$500	\$7,879	\$7,879

*Fixed Fee with Cap*

Another method considered by the committee was the charging of a fractional amount (1/3) of actual tuition with a fixed maximum of 10% of the modified direct cost. This approach would generate tuition remission revenue similar to the example shown in Table 1. The 10% cap would prevent undue burden to a given grant and would scale with the size of the grant.



Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

*Waiver Request*

An alternate method to mitigate negative effects of the tuition remission policy is to provide a mechanism for PI initiated waivers from tuition remission. We strongly believe that PI's are in the best position to recognize potential benefits and risks of including tuition remission in their proposals. The waiver would need to be approved by the PI's department chair and the Vice Chancellor for Research. Criteria for granting waivers would need to be transparent and based on (1) the cost of the waiver to the institution, (2) the likelihood of negative impacts to the proposal and/or project should the waiver be denied, and (3) the ability of the waiver to increase direct cost available to support graduate students.

**Potential Revenue and Pitfalls**

As discussed above, charging tuition remission affects a given grant differently depending on whether there is an effective award limit and whether the limit is based on total award or direct cost. In the case of grants where there is a limit based on total award, such as most NFS mechanisms, the effect of the tuition charge to the PI is partially negated due to the release of IDC and the partial return of the tuition charge. It must be noted, however, that the cases where the total award amount will not increase, total revenue to the university does not vary and new revenue does not result from charging tuition remission. The net effect is that some of the available direct cost is restricted in use and diverted from control of the PI. The situation is slightly different in cases where the limit is based on direct cost, such as is the case for NIH grants. For example the limit on the R15 award mechanism is \$100k direct cost per year. The R15 is the most common NIH award at SIU. In this case the charging of tuition remission will result in a decrease in the total revenue to the university. For example with the current policy and a typical budget supporting 3 graduate assistants per year, the budget would incur a tuition charge of \$23,637 per year with the corresponding IDC loss of \$10,754. Given that SIU current holds over \$4M in R15 awards, this translates to a potential loss of ~\$400,000 in IDC, assuming an average level of GA support.

**Conclusions**

Unfortunately, there is not a clear answer to the question of charging tuition on grants. Practices amongst peer institutions are not consistent enough to offer clear guidance. The varied grant mechanisms of sponsored projects and the different mechanism of imposing award limits dictates that uniform policies will necessary impact grants differentially. Best practices and federal regulations dictate that uniform policy be applied to all grant mechanisms and agencies, making it difficult to tailor a policy to the campus grant portfolio. While we have obtained and analyzed award data from 2008-2012, it was not feasible to determine the number of supported GA's in all years and it was not possible to determine whether individual grants could have requested additional funds from the agency to cover tuition remission. What is clear is the fact that University as a whole only benefits from charging tuition remission in cases where the size of the award can be increased to accommodate the charge, a scenario that seems infrequent in the current budgetary climate. It must also be noted that in cases where the cap is based on total grant size, rather than modified direct cost, the net

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

effect is a significant redistribution of IDC toward the PI and the Department. This redistribution could jeopardize the ability of the Vice Chancellor for Research to properly support the campus research infrastructure. Given these considerations, the many on this committee feel a significant moderation or even rescission of the current policy is warranted.

**Recommendation**

Based on committee vote, a rescission of the current policy is recommended. Should either the Graduate Council or the Provost deem this recommendation unacceptable, the two additional policy models presented were determined to be acceptable by a majority of the committee. The progressive model was slightly favored over the fixed fee model.

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

**Appendix**

**Tables**

Institution	2009 Total Research Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	2009 Federal Research Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	2011 R15 Eligible <sup>2</sup>	R15 Dollars	Policy
<b>Southern Illinois</b>	66,316	19,223	Yes	4,034,449	

***Southern @ 150 Peers***

<b>Auburn</b>	143,654	52,911	Yes	0	No
<b>Iowa State</b>	224,311	96,483	No	323,867 <sup>5</sup>	100% PhD 50% MA/S
<b>Kansas State</b>	146,310	57,743	Yes	3,129,755	Employee rate
<b>Ohio University - Athens</b>	41,256	16,508	Yes	1,505,331	If Allowed: In-State +Out-of- State
<b>Oklahoma State</b>	120,445	39,517	Yes	3,675,462	Salary x 15%
<b>Texas Tech</b>	80,011	24,184	Yes	1,263,596	Partial In- State
<b>Washington State</b>	285,595	95,824	No	752,056 <sup>5</sup>	In-State +Out-of- State
<b>West Virginia</b>	139,592	64,388	Yes	1,616,437	Unclear

***Southern @ 150 Aspirational Peers***

<b>Louisiana State</b>	58,237	42,622	Yes	457,963	Salary x 26% <sup>4</sup>
<b>U of Colorado - Boulder</b>	288,388	239,687	No	N/A	In-State
<b>U of Kentucky</b>	373,364	145,483	No	445,500 <sup>5</sup>	In-State
<b>U of Missouri - Columbia</b>	245,058	118,998	No	894,386 <sup>5</sup>	In-State

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

***IBHE Peers***

<b>East Carolina</b>	24,177	17,079	Yes	3,326,927	Optional
<b>Kent State</b>	25,050	13,282	Yes	1,858,194	Unclear
<b>Mississippi State</b>	216,936	102,903	Yes	1,595,890	Fixed Rate
<b>Oklahoma State</b>	120,445	39,517	Yes	3,675,462	Salary x 15%
<b>Texas Tech</b>	80,011	24,184	Yes	1,263,596	Partial In-State
<b>U of Louisville</b>	146,874	72,770	No	979,813 <sup>5</sup>	Unclear
<b>U of Missouri – Kansas City</b>	27,500	15,786	Yes	1,860,101	Rate Unclear
<b>U of North Dakota</b>	71,656	49,215	Yes	2,194,340	Out-of-State
<b>West Virginia</b>	139,592	64,388	No	1,616,437 <sup>5</sup>	Unclear
<b>William and Mary</b>	48,153	22,789	Yes	1,202,257	Fixed Rate
<b>Wright State</b>	24,177	17,079	Yes	292,000	No if full F&A charged

***Illinois Public Institution Peers***

<b>Eastern Illinois</b>	1,061	753	Yes	0	No
<b>Illinois State</b>	5,397	3,627	Yes	2,184,238	No
<b>Northern Illinois</b>	20,644	17,098	Yes	3,437,441	In-State <sup>3</sup>
<b>U of Illinois – Urbana Champaign</b>	563,710	288,013	No	N/A	Salary x 62%
<b>U of Illinois Chicago</b>	341,655	196,702	No	N/A	Salary x 42%
<b>U of Illinois – Springfield</b>	1,347	994	Yes	0	Yes <sup>3</sup>
<b>Western Illinois</b>	1,742	458	Yes	0	No

Final Report of the Tuition on Grants Committee  
August, 2013

***Grant Expenditure Peers***

<b>Binghamton</b>	66,050	16,704	Yes	1,559,874	In-State
<b>Florida Atlantic</b>	44,334	15,115	Yes	2,977,669	Optional
<b>Ohio University - Athens</b>	41,256	16,508	Yes	1,505,331	If Allowed: In-State +Out-of-State
<b>U of Louisiana - Lafayette</b>	68,018	13,075	Yes	0	Fixed Rate
<b>U of Memphis</b>	45,747	16,179	Yes	101,085	Fixed Rate
<b>U of Wisconsin - Milwaukee</b>	44,115	18,955	Yes	1,870,188	In-State for PAs
<b>Wichita State</b>	65,988	12,241	Yes	1,559,874	Unclear

***R15-Eligible Peers***

<b>Miami University</b>	29,808	13,500	Yes	4,954,349	No
<b>Illinois State</b>	5,397	3,627	Yes	2,184,238	No
<b>Marquette</b>	10,275	6,781	Yes	3,598,303	No
<b>Brigham Young</b>	25,497	16,979	Yes	2,863,174	No
<b>Depaul</b>	3,215	2,897	Yes	719,232	No
<b>U of Georgia</b>	349,730	106,932	Yes	816,750	No
<b>Oklahoma State</b>	120,445	39,517	Yes	3,675,462	Salary x 15%
<b>East Carolina</b>	24,177	17,079	Yes	3,326,927	Optional
<b>Northern Illinois</b>	20,644	380	Yes	3,437,441	In-State <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dollars x \$1000

<sup>2</sup>Excluding school of medicine

<sup>3</sup>May be waived

<sup>4</sup>Differs depending on academic unit

<sup>5</sup>These schools are not R15 eligible based on 2011 criterion