



OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Public Meeting Notice

March 10, 2016

TO: Southern Oregon University Board of Trustees, Finance Committee

FROM: Sabrina Prud'homme, University Board Secretary

RE: Notice of Regular Meeting of the Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of the Southern Oregon University Board of Trustees will hold a regular meeting on the date and at the location set forth below.

Topics of the meeting will include: the Vice President's report, consisting of a review of the financial dashboard and updates on the internal auditor position, SOU Science Building and bond funding. Topics will also include an enrollment update; a budget discussion on tuition, fees and revenue projections; action on the housing fee; 2017-'19 capital request information; and the HECC budget submission draft.

The meeting will occur as follows:

Thursday, March 17, 2016

4:00 pm to 6:00 pm (or until business is concluded)

Hannon Library, DeBoer Boardroom, 3rd Floor, Room #303

The Hannon Library is located at 1290 Ashland Street, on the Ashland campus of Southern Oregon University. **If special accommodations are required, please contact Kathy Park at (541) 552-8055 at least 72 hours in advance.**



**Board of Trustees
Finance Committee Meeting
March 17, 2016**

Call to Order and Preliminary Business



**Board of Trustees
Finance Committee Meeting**

**Thursday, March 17, 2016
4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. (or until business concludes)
DeBoer Room, Hannon Library**

AGENDA

Persons wishing to participate during the public comment period shall sign up at the meeting. Please note: times are approximate and items may be taken out of order.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--|---|
| | 1 | Call to Order and Preliminary Business | Chair Nicholson |
| | 1.1 | Welcome and Opening Remarks | |
| | 1.2 | Agenda Review | |
| | 1.3 | Roll Call | Sabrina Prud'homme,
SOU, Board Secretary |
| | 1.4 | Consent Agenda: Approval of February 18, 2016 Meeting Minutes (Action) | Chair Nicholson |
| | 2 | Public Comment | |
| ~ 5 min. | 3 | Vice President's Report | Craig Morris, SOU,
Vice President for
Finance and
Administration |
| | 3.1 | Dashboard Review | |
| | 3.2 | Internal Auditor Update | |
| | 3.3 | Science Building Update | |
| | 3.4 | Bond Funding Update | |
| ~ 5 min. | 4 | Enrollment Update | Chris Stanek, SOU,
Director of Institutional
Research |
| ~ 60 min. | 5 | Budget – Tuition and Fees | Mark Denney, SOU,
Associate Vice
President for Budget
and Planning |
| | 5.1 | Tuition and Mandatory Fees | |
| | 5.2 | Housing Fee (Action) | |

**Board of Trustees
Finance Committee Meeting**

**Thursday, March 17, 2016
4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. (or until business concludes)
DeBoer Room, Hannon Library**

AGENDA (Cont'd)

- 5.3 Revenue Projections for 2016-'17
- 5.4 Schneider Children's Center Information
- ~ 30 min. **6 2017-'19 Capital Request Information** Craig Morris
- ~ 15 min. **7 HECC Budget Submission Draft** Craig Morris
- 8 Adjourn** Chair Nicholson



**Board of Trustees
Finance Committee Meeting
Thursday, February 18, 2016
4:00 pm – 6:00 pm (or until business concludes)
DeBoer Room, Hannon Library**

MINUTES

Call to Order and Preliminary Business

Chair Nicholson called the meeting to order at 4:01 pm.

The following committee members were present: Paul Nicholson, Lyn Hennion, April Sevcik, Dennis Slattery and Steve Vincent. Trustee Les AuCoin participated by videoconference. The following member was not present: Jeremy Nootenboom. Trustees Bill Thorndike and Roy Saigo (ex officio) were also present.

Other meeting guests included: Craig Morris, Vice President for Finance and Administration; Dr. Susan Walsh, Provost and Vice President for Academic and Student Affairs; Jason Catz, General Counsel; Mark Denney, Associate Vice President for Budget and Planning; Steve Larvick, Director of Business Services; Drew Gilliland, Director of Facilities Management and Planning; Ryan Brown, Head of Community and Media Relations; Gordon Carrier, Computing Coordinator; Don Hill, Classroom and Media Services Manager; Shane Hunter, Senior Financial Management Analyst; Janet Fratella, Vice President for Development; Sabrina Prud'homme, Board Secretary; Kathy Park, Executive Assistant; David Coburn, OSA; and Olena Black, League of Women Voters.

Colin Sanders-Estrada from Sightlines was present to discuss the prioritization of capital projects. Penny Burgess, Director of Treasury Operations from the University Shared Services Enterprise (USSE), joined by teleconference to present the current investment report.

The agenda was amended to exclude the bond funding item for the Science Building. The full Board of Trustees previously handled the item in a special meeting, thereby omitting the need for committee action.

Trustee AuCoin moved to approve the January 21, 2016 meeting minutes and, with the motion, asked if additional thought had been given to visiting the Science Building. Chair Nicholson indicated that it is something he wants the committee to do. Trustee Vincent seconded the motion and although he recused himself from the biomass/cogeneration discussion reflected in the minutes, he requested a correction on page 5, noting the backup to the natural gas boiler is oil. No other changes were noted. The motion passed unanimously.

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Vice President's Report

Craig Morris presented the dashboard and offered to answer any questions; none were asked. Chair Nicholson added that all elements were on target or better.

Mr. Morris informed the committee that the HECC presented “marching orders” for the seven universities’ budget submission. That submission is due April 1 and the capital construction request is due May 1. The vice presidents of finance and administration met to discuss how to proceed and, along with support staff, to develop numbers for the current service level (CSL). Mr. Morris then described the budget submission process.

On a flip chart, he illustrated the state’s biennium allocations for higher education: Public University Support Fund (PUSF) at \$665 million; State Programs at \$38.5 million; Statewide Programs that are housed at Oregon State University at \$118.5 million; Sports Lottery at \$8.2 million; and Debt Service at \$151.6 million – for a total of \$981.8 million.

The CSL issue focuses almost entirely on the PUSF, which is where the dollars allocated to SOU through the HECC model come from. Mr. Morris said the budget process for SOU is now like a non-state agency that receives state allocations and SOU is supposed to receive an inflationary increase (e.g., 3 percent) of the PUSF. The seven universities identified significant costs that will be incurred beyond the 3 percent, the two biggest being 1) the increases in PERS retirement costs and health insurance, and 2) the cost of union agreements and the potential increase in minimum wage. Adding all of those, except minimum wage, raises the desired CSL to 7.8 percent and 7.9 including minimum wage. The vice presidents have talked with the HECC and legislators, the majority of whom agree with this CSL calculation. The HECC requires three scenarios be addressed in the budget submission: 1) if PUSF stays at \$665 million; 2) if it increases by 7.8 percent plus another 10 percent; and 3) if the CSL is 7.8 percent but PUSF decreases 10 percent. The seven universities will submit a consolidated report addressing the three scenarios, indicating impact by institution.

The universities also will prepare a portfolio of 11 scenarios to analyze different funding possibilities. Chair Nicholson clarified that the scenarios are based on the assumption of no other cost changes, which may not be the case. The narratives are not what the boards would necessarily do, but rather what the institutions see as logical alternatives. The vice presidents will present the report to the presidents at their next council meeting then present to the boards and finance committees. Mr. Morris expects to have a draft report for review and if necessary, revision, at the next committee meeting.

Trustee Hennion asked where the money would come from to fund the universities if the state does not provide them. Mr. Morris said that is the ultimate question adding that scenario-planning is common and lets the legislature know what would happen if the budgets are cut or increased. Responding to her question about competition for funding among the larger and smaller institutions, Mr. Morris said the focus at this point is on changes to the \$665 million, as the funding model dictates how that money will be distributed. A 10 percent decrease in the PUSF would result in a decrease of more than 10 percent for SOU because the larger universities have better numbers in the areas the funding model emphasizes.

In response to Trustee AuCoin’s question about the legislature’s total budget, Mr. Morris

indicated the projection for 2017-'19 is for a \$165 million decrease, which, in a \$13-14 billion budget, is not a significant amount. Though, historically, the first, deepest cuts are in higher education.

Biomass/Cogeneration Project Prioritization Options (Action)

Chair Nicholson introduced the topic, saying a few trustees expressed their passionate views on the subject at previous meetings, as did members of the public. There was not enough support for the biomass/cogeneration option but SOU needed to move forward with something. Trustee Vincent recused himself from participating in the conversation.

Trustee Sevcik moved that SOU select natural gas boilers as the campus heating option to be included in the university's request to the HECC for 2017-2019 capital funding at an estimated cost of \$2.5 million. Trustee Slattery seconded the motion and added that future nomenclature for this project should become "boiler replacement." Save for Trustee Vincent's abstention, the motion passed unanimously.

Trustee AuCoin recommended that SOU administration inform community members that biomass/cogeneration is no longer an option under consideration. Ryan Brown duly noted the recommendation.

2017-19 Prioritization of Capital Projects

Mr. Morris introduced Colin Sanders-Estrada of Sightlines to discuss and present the campus profile, backlog of deferred maintenance, future capital renewal and recommendations.

Mr. Sanders-Estrada discussed nationwide trends of building construction in higher education, with an overlay of SOU's, noting the trends are similar. There was a lot of construction at SOU in the 1960s and 1970s, resulting in a big portion of campus approaching the critical 50-year age threshold. At that point buildings require significant renewal and investment.

Looking at the backlog by subsystem or building component shows that HVAC systems are the most expensive need category at SOU, which is typical. Building renewal and electrical round out the top three. Trustee Vincent asked if there is a trend to lease HVAC equipment, thus reducing capital outlay. Mr. Sanders-Estrada said he has not seen that happening.

Chair Nicholson noted SOU has a total of \$50 million in subsystem backlogs, which is about 10 percent of the overall replacement value of the campus, and asked if that was typical. Mr. Sanders-Estrada indicated SOU is better than the norm.

Mr. Sanders-Estrada addressed where SOU has the highest amount of backlog, with Britt Hall leading this. Mr. Morris added that the legislature has allocated \$4.7 million to renovate Britt Hall and SOU will get those funds a year from this spring.

In comparing the facilities condition index by building (the proportion of the backlog to the total campus replacement value), the Student Health and Wellness Center is at the top. Mr. Sanders-Estrada added that these comparisons do not consider programmatic value; these are two components to balance and his analysis gives priority to the deferred maintenance.

Mr. Sanders-Estrada discussed the most costly backlog projects in state-supported and auxiliary spaces. Morris said SOU receives about \$2-3 million in capital repairs and renewal funds from the state each biennium that can only be used on state-supported spaces. The auxiliaries have to pay for the repair and maintenance on their own spaces. Although McNeal is an auxiliary space, the legislature provided funding because the building was falling down and posed a liability risk.

Cascade involves five of the most costly backlog projects. Following further discussion, the consensus was that demolition of Cascade may be the best option. It was later noted that Cascade comprises 74 percent of the renewal amount in 2019. Mr. Morris said it would cost \$2 million to tear down Cascade and \$65-70 million to replace it.

The total backlog in 2015 is just over \$50 million. Over the next 10 years, if SOU makes no investment as capital projects become due, the backlog in 2025 would be \$130 million. The buildings with the highest backlog and capital renewal include Cascade, Susanne Homes Hall, McNeal and Britt Hall. A plan already exists for the last two.

Due to the age distribution of the SOU campus and the biennial nature of state funding, Sitalines recommended a systematic building renovation schedule prioritized by impact on backlog and future capital renewal and that factors in programmatic initiatives and SOU's mission.

Trustee Vincent asked if SOU has an electric grid crisis similar to that at OSU. Mr. Gilliland indicated SOU does not and is completely supported by the City of Ashland.

Noting it has been three years since SOU's last study, Chair Nicholson asked when the next study should be done. Mr. Morris and Mr. Gilliland will make a recommendation, but both thought every other year might be appropriate.

Investment Report – FY 2016 Second Quarter

Penny Burgess provided the investment report for the second quarter of FY16, which includes the university's operating assets invested in the Public University Fund (PUF) and the university's endowment assets managed by the Oregon State Treasury.

Directing the committee to the FY16 Q2 market commentary, which provides a general discussion on the economy and market performance during the quarter, Ms. Burgess reviewed market highlights underpinning investment performance.

She also reviewed investment returns and the PUF investments allocations in Oregon's short-, intermediate- and PUF long-term investment pools. The PUF investment return for the quarter was -0.2 percent and a positive .3 percent year-to-date. The total market value of SOU's operating cash and investment deposits on December 31 was \$25.2 million, equivalent to 5 percent of the total PUF balance of \$502.4 million. The short-term fund outperformed its benchmark for the quarter and year-to-date by 10 and 30 basis points respectively, and outperformed the 3 year benchmark return by 40 basis points. The intermediate-term pool outperformed its benchmark for the quarter by 10 basis points and underperformed its benchmark by 30 basis points year-to-date. The long-term pool outperformed its benchmark for the quarter by 10 basis points but lagged the benchmark by 110 basis points year-to-date. The year-to-date underperformance of the intermediate-

and long-term pools was attributable to the average portfolio duration variance with each pool's respective benchmark in addition to price volatility in the corporate bond segment of the portfolios.

The PUF's investment manager is addressing the average portfolio duration variance by purchasing securities with longer maturities in an effort to reduce the benchmark variances. During the quarter, the PUF administrator distributed over \$110,000 of earnings to SOU.

Next, Ms. Burgess discussed the endowment assets which were invested in a separately managed account by the Oregon State Treasury as of December 31. The total return for the quarter was a positive 3.4 percent and a negative 2.8 percent year-to-date, outperforming the recommended policy benchmark by 10 basis points for the quarter and 50 basis points year-to-date. The total market value of SOU's endowment investments on December 31 was just under \$2.1 million.

Ms. Burgess remarked that she and Mr. Morris recently discussed the existing SOU Endowment Fund Investment Policy, which was inherited from OUS. The OUS policy was crafted for a \$70-80 million endowment pool and featured an investment strategy which allocated dollars to multiple asset classes, including alternative investments. Given the SOU endowment fund size of \$2 million, the State Treasury recommended a simplified asset allocation of 70 percent to global equities, 30 percent to fixed income and has been managing the portfolio with this strategy since late June 2015. Due to the difference of investment strategies, she and Mr. Morris feel it would be prudent to update SOU's existing investment policy in accordance with the current strategy and benchmark. Obtaining approval from Chair Nicholson, Ms. Burgess will bring a draft endowment fund policy to the committee for review during her next investment update.

Enrollment Update

Provost Walsh discussed enrollment, noting that the funnel was a little down, which is common at this time of year, as ebbs and flows in the numbers are expected. However, enrollment is up 3.8 percent from winter term last year.

The Provost's Office is gathering numbers from the recent preview weekends. The February event had 413 attendees, which was a 25.9 percent increase, and historically, was the largest February event. She also noted that admissions counselors are at local high schools holding application workshops; the admissions office has started a phone campaign to complete applications; and admissions personnel have visited the Klamath and Rogue community colleges several times to recruit students.

Trustee Vincent passed along a compliment to the admissions office from the KCC board chair, Jeff Ball. Chair Ball complimented SOU on the process for KCC students to transfer to SOU, even in comparison to OIT. Dr. Walsh commented that SOU is now seeing the results of years of hard work arranging the partnerships with KCC, RCC and the articulation agreements.

Year-end Projections / Pro-forma

Delivering the year-end projections, Steve Larvick discussed various highlights from the budget forecast slides he presented, most of which are in line with earlier projections. The

athletic post-season travel activities substantially impacted the figures.

To demonstrate the impact funding changes have on the operating revenues and fund balance, Mr. Morris changed various forecast figures on the pro forma to offer the committee various scenarios. Responding to Trustee Hennion's inquiry on determining the right fund balance, Mr. Morris said SOU is beating the retrenchment plan target of 10 percent. What pushed SOU into its last retrenchment was spending the fund balance down, then spending it down again. Responding to Trustee Vincent's question about a fund balance benchmark, Mr. Morris said the OUS standard was no lower than 5 percent and no higher than 15 percent.

Trustee Slattery clarified that an increase in tuition revenue could be achieved through a combination of increased enrollment and raised tuition. Chair Nicholson pointed out the forecast also makes the assumption that staffing levels are not changed.

Responding to Trustee Hennion's question about raising tuition, Mr. Morris said the HECC would have to approve any increase over 5 percent. He added that the retrenchment plan and pro forma assume a 3 percent increase.

Pointing out that state allocation is one-third of SOU's revenue, Trustee Vincent asked if there was a scenario to build the fund balance in case of a total loss of state allocation. Mr. Morris said University of Oregon has done that but its state allocation is only 11 percent of its total revenue.

Budget - Enrollment Projections

Mark Denney described the process used for projecting FY17 enrollment. SOU has FY16 known data for fall. To the known data for winter, he added advanced southern credit statistics based on last year's winter term. Then, using FY15 figures and a conservative 1.1 percent down, he added the projected balance of FY16 for spring and summer to obtain the enrollment for FY16. He then calculated the retrenchment target of .2 percent growth to get the projected enrollment for FY17, adjusting each tuition category by its historical trend but making sure each nets out to the .2 percent growth.

Mr. Denney discussed the projections for each tuition category, highlighting the largest categories: the resident undergraduate 1.31 percent decline, the WUE undergraduate 4.43 percent growth and the online undergraduate .11 percent growth. This does not take into account efforts to recruit more resident undergraduate students. Even so, SOU has done better this year recruiting those students than what a historical look would have projected.

Answering Chair Nicholson's query about the dark side to being too conservative, Mr. Denney said that if SOU says no to budget opportunities because it believes the revenue will not be there, the opportunities may pass. Mr. Morris added that one way around that is to add certain items if enrollment increases to a specified point.

Dr. Walsh chairs the Tuition Advisory Council (TAC), comprised of students, faculty and administrators. TAC recommended a 3 percent increase for all undergraduate tuition (SOU is second lowest for resident and third lowest for nonresident) but no increase for graduate tuition (SOU is third highest for resident and third lowest for nonresident). Mr. Denney will present this recommendation to campus groups over the next few weeks, then

will provide feedback and a recommendation to President Saigo and his cabinet. Next month, President Saigo will present to the committee a recommendation on tuition rates and mandatory fees. The board will make a final decision in a future meeting.

Addressing Chair Nicholson's question about whether TAC did tuition comparisons with California schools, Mr. Denney said TAC looked at Chico State, Sacramento State, UC Davis and Humboldt. SOU's resident rate was significantly lower than theirs. However, comparing their semester-based academic year to SOU's term-based year, the rates were pretty close. Mr. Denney said it was difficult to compare because the California schools use a flat rate for 0-6 credits and for 7 or more credits. He used costs for 15 credits but doubted students take that many credits per term or semester.

At the March meeting, Mr. Denney will give a presentation on mandatory fees. Mandatory fees are published in the fee book and are used to compare SOU to other universities. Adding all the mandatory fees together, SOU is the second lowest in the state.

The TAC is considering a \$13 increase in the student incidental fee based on the referendum to support Schneider Children's Center and an additional 1-3 percent increase; the student group is debating whether to create a reserve to support athletic post-season travel. TAC is also considering increasing the rec center fee to \$75; increasing the student health fee 3 percent; increasing the residence and dining fee 4 percent; and making no change to the building fee because that is set by the legislature. The TAC is also discussing raising the single room rate to get demand and availability more in line.

Mr. Denney addressed limits on tuition and fee increases. The HECC or legislature must give prior approval for any increase in total tuition and mandatory fees by more than 5 percent. For the 2016-2017 academic year, justification must be provided to the HECC if resident undergraduate or mandatory fees increase by more than 3 percent individually.

Mr. Denney then analyzed 2016-17 resident undergraduate costs for 15 credits per term. Responding to Trustee Slattery's question on financial aid, Mr. Morris said a student's budget increases when the university increases tuition and fees but only the federal government can increase the amount a student can borrow over an academic career.

Adjournment

Chair Nicholson adjourned the meeting at 6:07 pm.

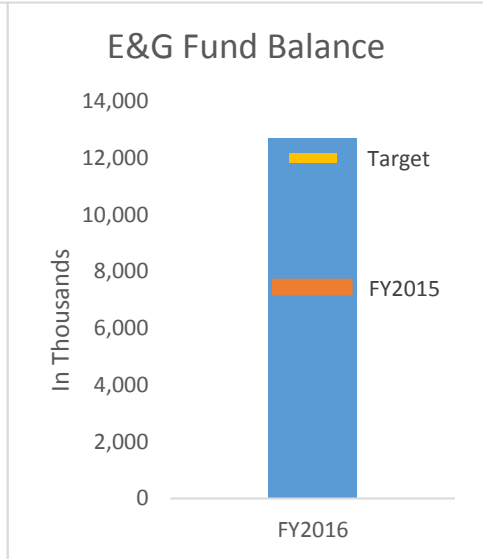
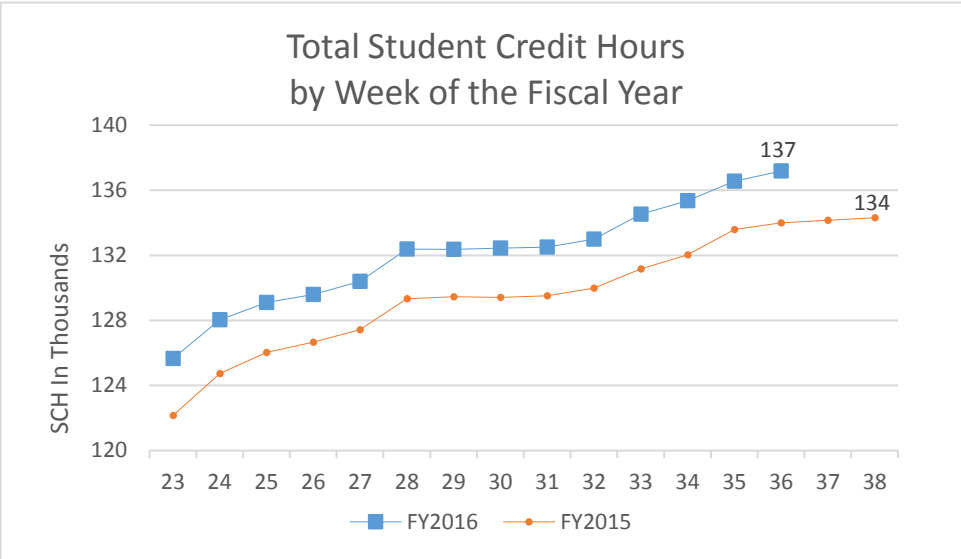
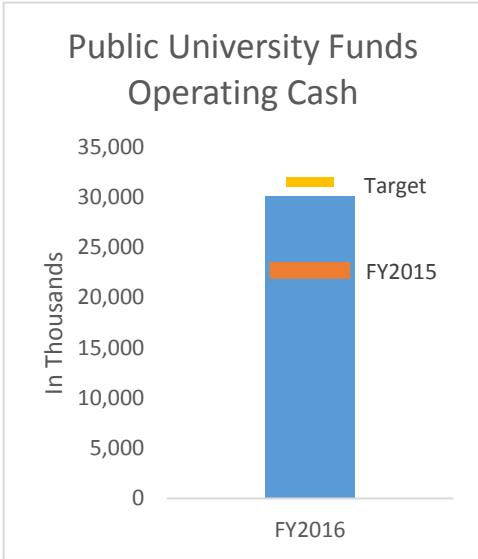
Public Comment

Vice President's Report

Materials for this section added/updated

Financial Dashboard

For FY16
As of February 29, 2016

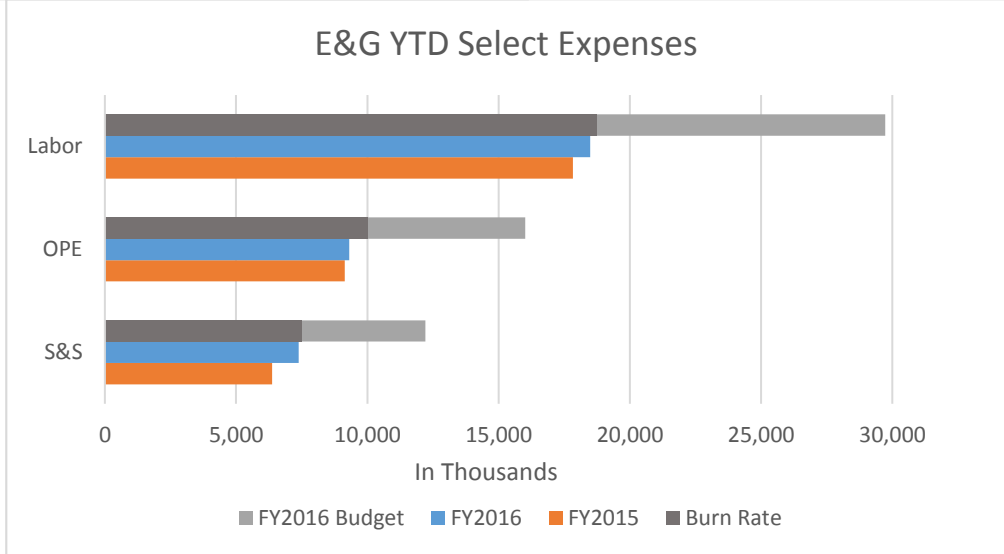
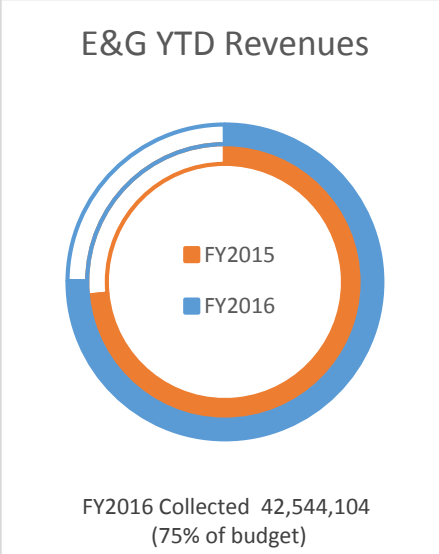


Open Construction Projects

3 main projects plus deferred maintenance

3 nearing completion

Total budget of \$78M
Expended \$29M



February 18, 2016



Soderstrom Architects
1200 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 410
Portland, Oregon 97209

Daly • Standlee & Associates, Inc.

4900 S.W. Griffith Drive
Suite 205
Beaverton, Oregon 97005
(503) 646-4420
Fax (503) 646-3385

Attn: Michael Shea, Architect

From: Daly-Standlee & Associates, Inc.

Kerrie G. Standlee, P.E.
Principal



Re: SOU Science Bldg Rooftop HVAC Equipment Noise Investigation
Project #: 150142

Introduction

Daly-Standlee & Associates, Inc. (DSA) conducted sound level measurements in the neighborhood south of the Southern Oregon University (SOU) Science Building at three times of the day on January 27, 2016 to document the amount of sound radiating into the neighborhood from HVAC equipment located on roof of the building. This report presents the results of the measurements and a discussion of the data relative to the City of Ashland noise regulation. Information is also presented in the report concerning the HVAC equipment operating conditions on the day of the measurements and the potential of the sound radiating from the equipment to produce excessive vibration levels at residences south of the buildings.

Summary of Findings

Sound radiating from HVAC equipment on the SOU Science Building roof was found to vary with the time of day. Because the sound is associated with the exhaust fans located on the building roof, the sound was found to be highest during daytime hours when the building is occupied and lab exhaust hoods were in use. As the building and exhaust hood use decreased, the sound radiating from the equipment was observed to decrease. The lowest amount of sound radiating from the building ventilation system was observed during the late-night measurements that occurred between 11 p.m. and midnight.

The noise radiating from the Science Building rooftop exhaust fans was found to be in compliance with the City of Ashland noise code at all non-university owned properties

during each of the three measurement periods. The noise radiating from the equipment during the evening and late-night hours was found to be in compliance with the City of Ashland noise code at all properties; including that owned by the university.

City of Ashland Noise Code

The City of Ashland has codified their noise code in Section 9.08.170 (Unnecessary Noise) of the Municipal Code. Section 9.08.170 E (1) of the code provides specific noise level limits that must be met throughout the city between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. and the hours of 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. The limits are specified in terms of the hourly L_{01} , L_{10} and L_{50} noise levels which are defined as the noise levels exceeded 1%, 10% and 50% of the time, respectively, during any one-hour period. The specific limits imposed during the two time periods are:

<u>7 a.m. to 9 p.m.</u>	<u>9 p.m. to 7 a.m.</u>
$L_{01} = 60$ dBA	$L_{01} = 55$ dBA
$L_{10} = 55$ dBA	$L_{10} = 50$ dBA
$L_{50} = 50$ dBA	$L_{50} = 45$ dBA

In addition to the specific noise level limits addressed in Section 9.08.170 E (1), the code addresses noise level limits specific to Heat Pumps or Mechanical Devices operated within the city in Section 9.08.170 (3). That section of the code states that, for residential heat pumps, air-conditioning units or similar mechanical devices installed prior to 1981, the noise radiating from the equipment shall not exceed 50 dBA at the nearest residential property line on an adjacent parcel of land characterized as noise sensitive. For all other heat pumps, air-conditioning units or similar mechanical devices, the limit shall be 45 dBA. The City has indicated that the Heat Pump or Mechanical Device section of the code would apply to the noise radiating from the Science Building rooftop equipment.

A complete copy of the city noise code is attached in the Appendix of this report.

Measurement Procedure

Sound measurements were made during three time periods on January 27, 2016; between 3:28 p.m. and 5:10 p.m., between 9:05 p.m. and 9:47 p.m., and between 11:06 p.m. and 11:36 p.m. Measurements were made at twelve (12) locations in the community to determine how much noise was radiating from the Science Building rooftop equipment. Three (3) of the locations were selected to provide data regarding the ambient noise in the area during the time when measurements were made at the other nine (9) locations. The three ambient noise measurement locations were selected because they were in the vicinity of the Science building but far enough away that the ambient noise was the dominant source of sound at the location. The noise radiating from the Science Building equipment was not audible. The three ambient noise measurement locations are identified as Locations A1 thru A3 in Figure 1. The nine locations where Science Building rooftop ventilation equipment noise could be heard are identified as M1 thru M9 in Figure 1.



The measurements at all twelve measurement locations were made with a Larson Davis Model 831 sound level meter. The calibration of the meter was field checked prior to each measurement period with a Larson Davis Model CAL 150 Sound Level Calibrator. Due to the fact that noise from transient sources such as vehicle traffic on local streets could have a significant effect the measurement results, measurements were typically made for approximately 15 to 25 seconds to capture data that could be used to quantify the sound coming from the rooftop equipment.

Measurement Results

Table 1 presents the results of the measurements made at the three ambient noise measurement locations and the nine Science Building ventilation equipment measurement locations. Figure 1 shows the locations where the measurements were made.

**TABLE 1
January 27, 2015 Noise Measurement Results**

Location¹	Energy Avg Sound Level (L_{eq})² (dBA)	L₅₀ Noise Level² (dBA)	L₁₀ Noise Level² (dBA)	L₀₁ Noise Level² (dBA)	Start Time	Duration (sec)	Comments
Daytime Period							
A1	48.5	48.3	49.2	50.5	17:10	21	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fan noise, noise dominated by noise coming from main street traffic north of campus
M1	46.5	46.5	47.0	48.0	16:44	25	Can hear Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but noise is dominated by noise coming from main street traffic north of campus
M2	49.5	49.2	50.4	52.5	16:45	22	Can hear Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but noise is dominated by noise coming from main street traffic north of campus
M3	51.0	50.6	51.1	58.7	16:58	20	Can hear Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but noise is dominated by noise coming from main street traffic north of campus
M4	50.7	50.7	51.4	52.0	16:14	22	Noise mostly traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg but Science Bldg exhaust fan noise is contributing
M5	49.6	49.5	50.4	51.2	16:09	27	Noise mostly traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg but Science Bldg exhaust fan noise is contributing
M6	48.7	48.6	49.3	50.0	16:04	22	Noise maybe an equal mix of noise coming from Science Bldg exhaust fans and traffic noise coming from NE
M7	47.8	47.5	48.4	49.0	15:54	20	Noise maybe an equal mix of noise coming from Science Bldg exhaust fans and traffic noise coming from NE
A2	47.4	47.5	48.1	48.7	15:57	23	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fans, noise is traffic noise coming from NE
M8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.6	15:44	29	Noise maybe an equal mix of noise coming from Science Bldg exhaust fans and traffic



SOU Science Bldg Rooftop HVAC Equipment Noise Investigation

							noise coming from NE
M9	44.4	44.3	45.0	45.9	15:43	23	Noise mostly traffic noise coming from NE of Science Bldg but Science Bldg exhaust fan noise is contributing
A3	43.4	43.2	44.3	45.6	15:29	15	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fans, noise is traffic noise coming from NE
Evening Period							
A1	42.3	42.0	43.3	44.7	21:21	21	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fan noise, noise dominated by noise coming from main street traffic north of campus
M1	43.2	43.1	43.7	44.2	21:10	24	Noise is about equal mix of Science Bldg exhaust fan noise traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg
M2	43.8	43.8	44.4	45.2	21:11	30	Noise is about equal mix of Science Bldg exhaust fan noise and traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg
M3	46.5	46.4	47.1	48.0	21:14	21	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg
M4	46.8	46.8	47.3	47.6	21:29	21	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg
M5	47.0	47.0	47.4	47.8	21:31	21	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from NE
M6	47.6	47.6	48.0	48.5	21:33	21	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from NE
M7	46.4	46.3	46.9	48.0	21:35	21	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from NE
A2	45.7	45.5	46.8	48.3	21:46	23	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fans, noise is traffic noise coming from NE
M8	46.6	46.6	47.2	47.7	21:37	21	Noise is a mix of noise coming from Science Bldg exhaust fans and traffic noise coming from the NE
M9	44.4	44.3	45.0	46.0	21:38	21	Noise mostly traffic noise coming from NE of Science Bldg but Science Bldg exhaust fan noise is contributing
A3	43.5	43.5	44.0	44.7	21:39	21	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fans, noise is traffic noise coming from NE
Late Night Period							
A1	44.1	44.0	44.9	45.5	23:33	21	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fan noise, noise dominated by noise coming from main street traffic north of campus and ventilation equip in vicinity of Theater
M1	42.9	42.5	44.0	46.8	23:27	22	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is a contribution of traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg



SOU Science Bldg Rooftop HVAC Equipment Noise Investigation

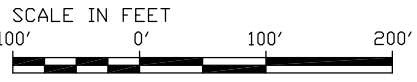
M2	43.7	43.7	44.3	44.7	23:26	20	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is a contribution of traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg
M3	47.0	47.0	47.4	47.7	23:24	21	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is a contribution of traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg
M4	47.2	47.2	47.7	48.1	23:23	22	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is a contribution of traffic noise coming from around both ends of Science Bldg
M5	46.5	46.2	47.5	49.4	23:21	20	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from NE
M6	47.9	47.9	48.4	49.1	23:19	20	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from NE
M7	46.5	46.5	47.3	48.0	23:17	23	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from NE
A2	43.6	43.5	44.5	46.4	23:06	21	Cannot hear Science Bldg exhaust fans, noise is traffic noise coming from NE
M8	45.2	45.1	45.8	46.5	23:16	21	Noise is mostly Science Bldg exhaust fan noise but there is some contribution of traffic noise coming from NE
M9	42.2	42.1	42.7	43.8	23:15	21	Noise mostly traffic noise coming from NE of Science Bldg but Science Bldg exhaust fan noise is contributing
A3	41.8	41.8	42.6	43.5	23:14	21	Noise mostly traffic noise coming from NE of Science Bldg but Science Bldg exhaust fan noise is contributing

Note 1: See Figure 1 for measurement locations.

Note 2: The L_{50} , L_{10} and L_{01} noise levels are the sound levels exceeded 50%, 10% and 1% of the time respectively during the measurement. The L_{eq} noise level is the sound level, which is present continuously during the measurement period, which would have the same acoustic energy as is present in the time-varying sound occurring during the period.

Discussion of Measurement Results

As many of the comments in Table 1 suggests, traffic noise was a major contributor to the measured noise levels during the daytime measurement period and it had some influence on the measured noise levels during the evening and late night measurement periods. Consequently, the values shown in Table 1 are not necessarily the noise levels contributed by just the Science Building rooftop exhaust fans. It is difficult to provide an absolute value of the Science Building exhaust fan sound levels reaching each measurement location due to the fact that traffic noise is often constantly changing and it can be louder at times and quieter at times. To develop a good approximation of the amount of noise radiating from the Science Building rooftop exhaust fans to each measurement location, DSA considered the ambient noise levels measured around the nine rooftop equipment measurement locations and the notes about what was observed during the measurements. An approximation of the traffic noise that would have been present at each measurement location was then subtracted from the values shown in Table 1 to come up with what is





-  Source Measurement Locations
-  Ambient Measurement Locations

IMAGE FROM GOOGLE EARTH



Daly-Standlee & Associates, Inc.

ph: 503-646-4420
 fax: 503-646-3385
 email: DSA@acoustechgroup.com

Source and Ambient Measurement Locations SOU Science Building

PROJECT NO. 150142 Project Engineer: BDW

DATE: 02/18/2016

FIGURE # 1

believed to be the sound levels radiating from the rooftop exhaust fans. Table 2 presents those values.

**TABLE 2
Science Building Rooftop Exhaust Fan Noise Levels**

Location ¹	Energy Avg Sound Level (L _{eq}) ² (dBA)	L ₅₀ Noise Level ² (dBA)
Daytime period		
A1	48.5	48.3
M1	43	43
M2	45	45
M3	46	46
M4	47	47
M5	45	45
M6	45	45
M7	44	44
A2	47.4	47.5
M8	42	42
M9	40	40
A3	43.4	43.2
Evening Period		
A1	42.3	42.0
M1	41	41
M2	43	43
M3	44	44
M4	45	45
M5	44	44
M6	44	44
M7	43	43
A2	45.7	45.5
M8	42	42
M9	40	40
A3	43.5	43.5
Late-night Period		
A1	44.1	44.0
M1	41	41



M2	43	43
M3	44	44
M4	45	45
M5	44	44
M6	44	44
M7	43	43
A2	43.6	43.5
M8	41	41
M9	39	39
A3	41.8	41.8

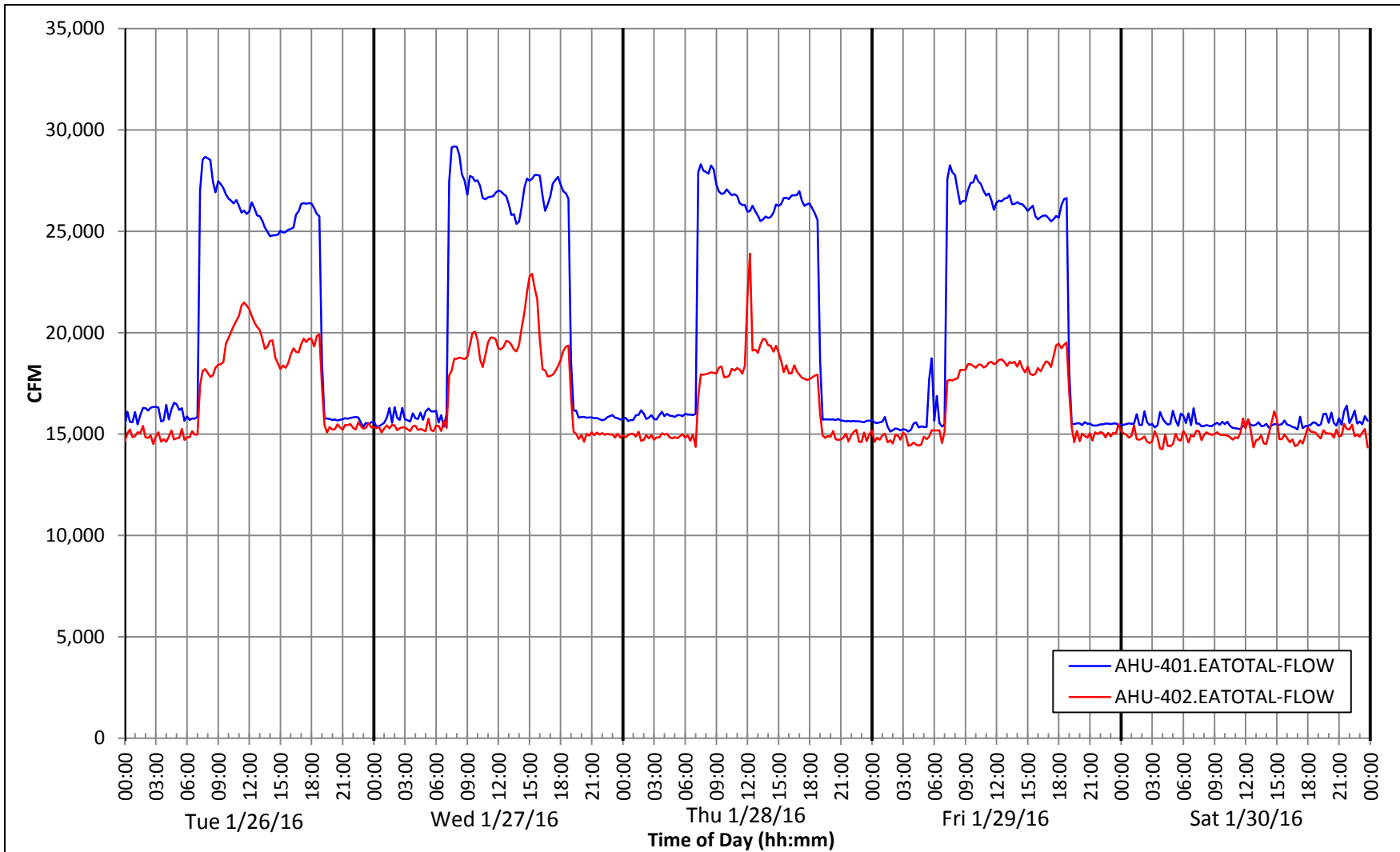
Note 1: See Figure 1 for measurement location.

Note 2: The L_{50} noise levels are the sound levels exceeded 50% of the time during the measurement. The L_{eq} noise level is the sound level, which is present continuously during the measurement period, which would have the same acoustic energy as is present in the time-varying sound occurring during the period.

If the values in Table 2 are compared to the City of Ashland general noise limits in Section 9.08.170 E (1) it can be seen that the noise radiating from the Science Building exhaust fans are in compliance with both the daytime hour and the nighttime hour noise limits. If the levels are compared with the 45 dBA limit specified for new mechanical equipment in the Heat Pump and Mechanical Devices section of the code (Section 9.08.170 E (3), it can be seen that the levels meet the limits at all non-university-owned residential properties around the building (the levels during the daytime period at Locations M 3 and M4 are slightly above the 45 dBA limit – 46 and 47 dBA respectively) but those two locations are at the eastern boundary of the residence owned by the university which may be grounds for an exception at those locations). During the evening and late-night hours, the noise levels at even those locations are at or below the 45 dBA limit due to the fact that the exhaust fan use is reduced during those hours which in-turn causes a reduction in the noise levels radiating into the neighborhood.

Representativeness of Data Measured on January 27, 2015

There has been some concern in the neighborhood that the Science Building exhaust fan noise occurring on January 27, 2016 may not have been representative of the noise that radiated from the equipment prior to or after the completion of the measurements. To qualify the conditions monitored by DSA on January 27, SOU provided data showing the exhaust fan operations on the west wing (the wing nearest the residential area of concern) of the two wings making up the Science Building. Figure 2 presents the exhaust fan operating conditions over a five-day period between midnight on Monday, January 25 and midnight on Saturday, January 30, 2015. The data shows the fans were basically at their lowest setting between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and that on Saturday, they never came back up, basically due to the fact that the facility is not in use during the weekend.



Data supplied by SOU

Daly-Standlee & Associates, Inc.

Phone: 503/646-4420
 Fax: 503/646-3385
 Email: DSA@acoustechgroup.com

Exhaust Fan Operating Conditions 1/26/16 to 1/30/16

DESIGNED BY: BDW	DRAWN BY: BDW	DATE: 2/18/16	PROJECT NO. 150142	Figure 2
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DSA believes the data in Figure 2 shows that the conditions monitored on January 27, 2015 are representative of the conditions typically found at the university.

Vibrations Produced by the Science Building Exhaust Fans

Some neighbors in the community to the west have voiced concerns with the amount of vibration experienced at their homes when the Science Building exhaust fans are in operation. One neighbor has referenced Section 9.08.170 (1) of the Municipal Code and has questioned if the vibrations caused by the fans would be considered unreasonable as discussed in that section of the code. The section states

1. Unreasonable Noises. The unreasonable making of, or knowingly and unreasonably permitting to be made, any unreasonably loud, boisterous or unusual noise, disturbance, commotion or vibration in any boarding facility, dwelling, place of business or other structure, or upon any public street, park, or other place or building. The ordinary and usual sounds, noises, commotion or vibration incidental to the operation of these places when conducted in accordance with the usual standards of practice and in a manner which will not unreasonably disturb the peace and comfort of adjacent residences or which will not detrimentally affect the operators of adjacent places of business are exempted from this provision.

Based on my experience with vibration-related codes, the reference to vibration in Section 9.08.107 (1) is referring to structure-borne or ground-borne vibration caused by a source and I can state that, based on my observations at the facility and in the neighborhood, the structure-borne and ground-borne vibrations produced by the exhaust fans on the roof of the Science Building are well below the levels that would be normally detectable without any some sort of instrumentation. In addition, if the section of that section of the code was attempting to address any vibrations caused by the transmission of airborne energy from the fans, given the fact that the level of vibration currently experience in their homes can typically be generated by sound radiating from vehicles driving by on the local streets and the acoustic energy radiating from their own heating and ventilating systems and refrigerators, I believe it can be concluded that the level of vibrations caused by the transmission of acoustic energy from the Science Building exhaust fans is not necessarily at an unreasonable level. Therefore, according to the second section of Section 9.08.107 (1), the sound radiating from the rooftop exhaust fans would be exempt from having to meet that section of the code.

Conclusion

The noise radiating from the Science Building rooftop exhaust fans was found to be in compliance with the City of Ashland noise code at all non-university owned properties during each of the three measurement periods occurring on January 27, 2016. The noise radiating from the equipment during the evening and late-night hours was found to be in compliance with the City of Ashland noise code at all properties; including that owned by the university.



APPENDIX
CITY OF ASHLAND NOISE CODE

9.08.170 Unnecessary Noise

A. Definitions. For the purposes of this section only, the following words shall have the meaning provided in this paragraph.

1. Emergency: any occurrence or set of circumstances involving actual or imminent physical trauma or property damage demanding immediate attention.
2. Emergency Work: any work performed for the purpose of preventing or alleviating physical trauma or property damage, whether actually caused or threatened by an emergency, or work by private or public utilities when restoring utility service.
3. City Administrator: the City Administrator of City or the City Administrator's designee.
4. Noise Sensitive Area: includes, but is not limited to, real property normally used for sleeping, or normally used as a school, church, hospital or public library.
5. Plainly audible: any sound that can be detected by a reasonable person of ordinary sensitivities using his or her unaided hearing faculties.
6. Public right-of-way: any street, sidewalk, or similar place normally accessible to the public which is owned or controlled by a government entity.
7. Public space: any real property or structures on real property, owned by a government entity and normally accessible to the public, including but not limited to parks and other recreational areas.
8. Residential property: any real property located in a residentially zoned district pursuant to the local land use code.

B. General Prohibition. No person shall make, continue, or assist in making:

1. Any unreasonably loud, disturbing, or raucous noise; or
2. Any noise that unreasonably annoys, disturbs, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, safety, or peace of reasonable persons of ordinary sensitivity, within the jurisdictional limits of the City;
3. any noise which is so harsh, prolonged, unnatural, or unusual in time or place as to occasion unreasonable discomfort to any persons, or as to unreasonably interfere with the peace and comfort of neighbors or their guests, or operators or customers in places of business, or as to detrimentally or adversely affect such residences or places of business.

C. The standard for judging loud, disturbing and unnecessary noises shall be that of an average, reasonable person with ordinary sensibilities after taking into consideration:

1. The character of the neighborhood in which the noise is made and the noise is heard;
2. The proximity of the sound to sleeping facilities, whether residential or commercial;
3. The land use, nature, and zoning of the area from which the sound emanates and the area where it is received or perceived;
4. The time of day or night the sound occurs;
5. The duration of the sound; and
6. Whether the sound is recurrent, intermittent, or constant.

D. Noises Prohibited. The following acts are declared to be per se violations of this Ordinance. This enumeration does not constitute an exclusive list:

1. Unreasonable Noises. The unreasonable making of, or knowingly and unreasonably permitting to be made, any unreasonably loud, boisterous or unusual noise, disturbance, commotion or vibration in any boarding facility, dwelling, place of business or other structure, or upon any public street, park, or other place or building. The ordinary and usual sounds, noises, commotion or vibration incidental to the operation of these places when conducted in accordance with the usual standards of practice and in a manner which will not unreasonably disturb the peace and comfort of adjacent residences or which will not detrimentally affect the operators of adjacent places of business are exempted from this provision.
2. Animals and Birds. Unreasonably loud and raucous noise emitted by an animal or bird for which a person is responsible. A person is responsible for an animal if the person owns controls or otherwise cares for the animal or bird.
3. Vehicle Horns, Signaling Devices, and Similar Devices. The sounding of any horn, signaling device, or other similar device, on any automobile, motorcycle, or other vehicle on any right-of-way or in any public space of the City, for more than ten consecutive seconds. The sounding of any horn, signaling device, or other similar device, as a danger warning is exempt from this prohibition.
4. Non-Emergency Signaling Devices. Sounding or permitting sounding of any amplified signal from any bell, chime, siren, whistle or similar device, intended primarily for non-emergency purposes, from any place for more than ten consecutive seconds in any hourly period. The reasonable sounding of such devices by houses of religious worship, ice

cream trucks, seasonal contribution solicitors or by the City for traffic control purposes are exempt from the operation of this provision.

5. Emergency Signaling Devices. The intentional sounding or permitting the sounding outdoors of any emergency signaling device including fire, burglar, civil defense alarm, siren, whistle, or similar emergency signaling device, except in an emergency or except as provided in subsections (a) and (b), below.

a. Testing of an emergency signaling device shall occur between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Any testing shall use only the minimum cycle test time. In no case shall such test time exceed five minutes. Testing of the emergency signaling system shall not occur more than once in each calendar month.

b. If a false or accidental activation of an alarm occurs more than twice in a calendar month, the owner or person responsible for the alarm shall be in violation of this Ordinance.

6. Construction or Repair of Buildings, Excavation of Streets and Highways. The construction, demolition, alteration or repair of any building or the excavation of streets and highways other than between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., on weekdays, and 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays, except in the case of an emergency in the interest of the public welfare and safety. In cases of emergency, construction or repair noises are exempt from this provision. In non-emergency situations, the City Administrator may issue a permit, upon application, if the City Administrator determines that the public health and safety, as affected by loud and raucous noise caused by construction or repair of buildings or excavation of streets and highways between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. will not be impaired, and if the City Administrator further determines that loss or inconvenience would otherwise result. The permit shall grant permission in non-emergency cases for a period of not more than five days. The permit may be renewed once for a period of five days or less. The actual owner of property may do work on property which is owner occupied between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. without obtaining a permit under this paragraph.

7. Radios, Televisions, Boomboxes, Stereos, Musical Instruments and Similar Devices. The use or operation of a radio, television, boombox, stereo, musical instrument, or similar device that produces or reproduces sound in a manner that is plainly audible to any person other than the player(s) or operator(s) of the device, and those who are voluntarily listening to the sound, and which unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet, and comfort of neighbors and passers-by, or is plainly audible at a distance of 50 feet from any person in a commercial, industrial area, or public space. The use or operation of a radio, television, boombox, stereo, musical instrument, or similar device that produces or reproduces sound in a manner that is plainly audible to any

person other than the player(s) or operator(s) of the device, and those who are voluntarily listening to the sound, and unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet, and comfort of neighbors in residential or noise sensitive areas, including multi-family or single-family dwellings.

8. Loudspeakers, Amplifiers, Public Address Systems, and Similar Devices. The unreasonably loud and raucous use or operation of a loudspeaker, amplifier, public address system, or other device for producing or reproducing sound is prohibited without a permit from the City Administrator. The City Administrator may grant a permit to responsible persons or organizations for the broadcast or amplification of sound as a part of a national, state, or city event, public festival, or special events of a noncommercial nature. If the City Administrator does not grant the permit, the matter may be appealed to an outside hearings officer pursuant to AMC 2.30. This permit shall not be required for any public performance, gathering, or parade for which a permit authorizing the event has been obtained from the City.

9. Yelling, Shouting, and Similar Activities. Yelling, shouting, hooting, whistling, or singing in residential or noise sensitive areas or in public places, between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or at any time or place so as to unreasonably disturb the quiet, comfort, or repose of reasonable persons of ordinary sensitivities. This section is to be applied only to those situations where the disturbance is not a result of the content of the communication but due to the volume, duration, location, timing or other factors not based on content.

10. Noise Sensitive Areas - Schools, Courts, Churches, Hospitals, and Similar Institutions. The creation of any unreasonably loud and raucous noise adjacent to any noise sensitive area while it is in use, which unreasonably interferes with the workings of the institution or which disturbs the persons in these institutions; provided that conspicuous signs delineating the boundaries of the noise sensitive area are displayed in the streets surrounding the noise sensitive area.

11. Blowers, and Similar Devices. In residential or noise sensitive areas, between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., the operation of any noise-creating blower, power fan, power tools or any internal combustion engine, the operation of which causes noise due to the explosion of operating gases or fluids, provided that the noise is unreasonably loud and raucous and can be heard across the property line of the property from which it emanates.

12. Commercial Establishments Adjacent to Residential Property. Unreasonably loud and raucous noise from the premises of any commercial establishment, including any outdoor area which is part of or under the control of the establishment, between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., which is plainly audible at from the property line of any residential property.

The use of a mechanical device operated by compressed air, steam, or otherwise, unless the noise thereby created is effectively muffled

E. Generally sound measurements are not required for enforcement of this chapter; however, sound measurements are required for enforcement pursuant to this section. If sound measurements are taken, they shall be taken with a sound level meter in good operating condition. Any source of noise which exceeds the following standards is considered a public nuisance:

1. Decibel Noise Standards

Allowable Statistical Noise Levels in any One Hour:

7 a.m. to 9 p.m. 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.

L50--50 DBA L50--45 DBA

L10--55 DBA L10--50 DBA

L1--60 DBA L1--55 DBA

where:

L50 = noise level exceeded 50% of the time

L10 = noise level exceeded 10% of the time

L1 = noise level exceeded 1% of the time

2. Where measured. Measurement of a noise source shall be made from the closest property line of a residential property.

3. Heat Pumps or Mechanical Devices.

a. No person shall operate a commercial or residential heat pump, air-conditioning unit, or similar mechanical device if noise levels from its operation exceed forty-five (45) DBA from the closest property line of a residential property on an adjacent parcel of land characterized as a noise sensitive area.

b. No person shall operate a commercial or residential heat pump, air-conditioning unit, or similar mechanical device that was installed prior to 1981 if noise levels from its operation exceed fifty (50) DBA from the closest property line of a residential property on an adjacent parcel of land characterized as a noise sensitive area.

c. Heat Pumps or Mechanical Devices is a Class II violation.

4. Variances. The Council may grant variance to the Decibel Noise Standards when it finds that strict compliance with the ordinance would cause an unusual and unreasonable hardship to a commercial or industrial use.

a. The Council shall notify all adjacent residential structures within 200 ft. of the proposed variance and shall hold the public

hearing on the variance prior to making any decisions on the request for a variance.

b. The variance shall be the minimum necessary to alleviate the unreasonable hardship.

F. Exemptions.

1. Sounds caused by the following are exempt from the prohibitions set out in paragraph D and are in addition to the exemptions specifically set forth in paragraph D:

a. Sounds of regular vehicular traffic upon premises open to the public, provided that the prohibition of paragraph D.3 continues to apply.

b. Sirens, whistles, or bells lawfully used by emergency vehicles, or other alarm systems used in case of fire, collision, civil defense, police activity, or imminent danger, provided that the prohibition contained in paragraph D.5 continues to apply.

c. The emission of sound for the purpose of alerting persons to the existence of an emergency or the emission of sound in the performance of emergency work.

d. Sounds regulated by federal law, including, but not limited to, sounds caused by railroads or airports.

e. Bell tower chimes.

f. Temporary Construction activities. Noise from temporary construction activities that take place between 7:00 a.m. to 9 p.m.

g. Outdoor School and Playground Activities. Reasonable activities conducted on public playgrounds and public or private school grounds, which are conducted in accordance with the manner in which such spaces are generally used, including but not limited to, school athletic and school entertainment events.

h. Other Outdoor Events. Athletic events, outdoor gatherings, public dances, shows and sporting events, and other similar outdoor events, provided that any required permits have been obtained from the appropriate permitting authority.

G. Penalty. Unless otherwise specified in this section, unnecessary noise is a Class I Violation.

(Ord 2215, 1982; Ord 3025, 2010; Ord 3038, 2010)



Craig Morris <cmorris@sou.edu>

Fwd: SOU Science Building HVAC System update from Code Compliance

Drew <gilliland@sou.edu>

Tue, Feb 23, 2016 at 7:06 PM

To: Craig Morris <cmorris@sou.edu>, saigo@sou.edu, Ryan Brown <brownr2@sou.edu>

FYI

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Kevin Flynn <kevin.flynn@ashland.or.us>
Date: February 23, 2016 at 4:52:37 PM PST
To: Drew Gilliland <gilliland@sou.edu>
Cc: "brownr2@sou.edu" <brownr2@sou.edu>, "Kerrie G. Standlee" <kstandlee@acoustechgroup.com>
Subject: FW: SOU Science Building HVAC System update from Code Compliance

Drew,

Shared this with neighbors today.

See you at meeting next week.

Kevin

The SOU Science Building discussion has changed a few times since the initial "noise complaint" was first brought to my attention during the construction phase of the remodel. I will attempt to address your questions with this email.

SNAPSHOT SUMMARY

The initial complaints received by code compliance were regarding the decibel level (noise) of the new HVAC system on the SOU Science Buildings roof top.

In response to the complaints checks were made and the decibel level was found to be outside the city ordinance maximum allowable levels and SOU was notified to bring it into compliance. SOU agreed and made corrections such as adding additional baffling and installation to the system. Also, SOU agreed to only run the system only during the day (during the construction hours) while the remodel continued and efforts to lower the decibel levels were completed. This was a good compromise short term for neighbors wanting quiet at night.

While looking into the initial noise complaint, a second complaint arose from neighbors regarding the visual impact of the new HVAC system installed on the roof top during the remodel.

During the time since the initial noise complaint, then the second "visual" complaint were both received, two more additional complaints were raised.

There are **four separate concerns** from neighbors. It may be best to break each issue of concern into four parts in providing you an update:

1) Noise Ordinance Violation (City Ordinance)

The initial complaint received stated that the new HVAC System was not meeting the maximum allowable decibel level under the city ordinance. SOU has been addressing this and since this issue was first reported to the city the sound level has been reduced. The report from the University's Acoustic Engineer arrived just this morning.

In reviewing the extensive report the summary findings is that "...the levels meet the limits at all non-university-owned residential properties around the building..."

**The report is enclosed attached to this email with this summary explanation by code compliance.

Note: The City of Ashland code compliance specialist had similar results when testing at various times of day and night, however the city equipment is limited and not as accurate as the engineers report. The engineer is a third party and the report is deemed to be reliable.

2) Visual Impact of HVAC system Planning Approval

The complaint by neighbors in their two signed letters is that the HVAC system installed on roof top of SOU Science Building is a negative impact on the neighborhood and does not meet code. In reviewing this complaint it was found the University is not in violation of building code, city ordinance, or land use planning action for the installation of the HVAC system. The University obtained all permits including planning approvals for the installation.

** SOU has decided to add the visual screening requested by the majority of the neighbors and is, as of today, working with their architects. A final date of completion has not been established but the Director of Facilities, Management, and Planning & Sustainability Drew Gilliland advises that by September 1st, 2016 the screening should be in place.

A neighborhood meeting is planned for next week in an effort to include neighbors in the process. Architectural design options will be presented at the meeting. Neighbors will be notified soon of the meeting date and time.

3) Odor Nuisance

At the neighborhood meeting last fall, several neighbors reported an unusual odor in the area.

Code compliance looked into this and was unable to detect an odor as described. It is likely true there is some odor at times but whether it is an "offensive odor" as described in the city ordinance has not yet been confirmed. Neighbors were asked to call police when the odor is occurring to confirm the source and to confirm it rises to the level of "offensive odor".

**** Of NOTE - A very strong marijuana odor was present during visits last fall to the neighborhood. It was discovered that a strong offensive odor was emitting from a property located outside city limits, in the county. This was believed to be at least a portion of the smell neighbors were reporting.**

SOU was asked and code compliance was asked during the neighborhood meeting about the nature of what is being vented from the building and who regulates it? Does the HVAC system vent the laboratories properly and safely?

The city Building Official reported that all permitting requirements and approvals were obtained in installation of the HVAC System. The Mechanical Engineer ensured all State of Oregon Building Requirements had been met. Per the Building Official the HVAC System complies with the Oregon Mechanical Specialty codes relating to laboratory hazardous exhaust systems in regards to NFPA 704 .The State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) advised that the venting of the science lab did not require permits due to the low level venting and therefore is not inspected by their agency. It was explained that the venting is below any DEQ permitting requirements. Discussions with other campuses to include Oregon State University and University of Oregon Environmental Sciences found that the school science labs are not required to be inspected because of the extremely low levels of venting.

****There is no city ordinance requiring testing of these systems once they have been approved through the Building Department's inspection process. SOU assisted code compliance by conducting checks of their own in response to my inquiry. SOU provided a recent Outdoor Air Quality testing report completed over a four (4) day period at various times above the Science Building. "At no time was odor, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Combustible Gases found. The oxygen levels were found in normal levels." Per SOU Environmental Health, Safety and Risk Manager Russell Deen. His report is enclosed with this summary.**

4) High Frequency / Low Frequency vibration

Two neighbors have reported problems with a what they described as a type of vibration. One of them described - "the rooftop equipment apparently generates a low frequency vibration in certain situations that are also affecting some neighbors. One hypothesis is that the frequency at which the vibration occurs may be related to the speed of the exhaust fans..."

I have not observed this low or high frequency impact in my visits to the neighborhood. One neighbor believes that the "vibration" is a violation of the city noise ordinance. In speaking to the acoustic engineer regarding this it was learned that, "... the code referenced by Mr. Belsky addresses vibration, it is referring to structure or ground borne vibration. I believe the neighbors are talking about airborne energy that they think is causing their structures to vibrate. I noticed that the code referenced by Mr. Belsky comments on the fact that the sounds, noise, commotion or vibration incidental to the operations of the businesses being regulated is exempt from that

section of the code when the sounds, noise, commotion or vibration are generated by the business when it is using the usual standards of practice to ensure the sounds, noise, commotion or vibration are not unreasonably detrimental to the health and welfare of the adjacent properties. Given the fact that the level of vibration people currently experience in their homes can typically be generated by sound radiating from vehicles driving by on the local streets and the acoustic energy radiating from their own heating and ventilating equipment and their refrigerators, I believe it can be concluded that the vibration levels in their homes caused by the sound radiating from the science building rooftop equipment is not necessarily at an unreasonable level.

****It does not appear that this described "vibration" is a violation of the city code. At this time the city does not have the equipment or the ability to measure the airborne energy described by complainants referencing these frequencies. It is a matter not addressed by city code. SOU has been made aware of this complaint and has the engineer assessing it.**

Attached to this summary are the following documents or letters:

- 1) Report forwarded from the city Building Official from the Engineers certifying the HVAC system meets all test and balance requirements.
- 2) Final Report from the Acoustic Engineer regarding decibel level measurements certifying the HVAC system is in compliance with the city noise ordinance.
- 3) Report from SOU on air quality from the university Environmental Health, Safety and Risk Manager Russell Deen.

Please feel free to contact me with any additional questions or concerns.

Regards, Kevin

Kevin Flynn, Code Compliance
City of Ashland Community Development
51 Winburn Way, Ashland OR 97520
(541) 552-2424, TTY: 1-800-735-2900
FAX: (541) 552-2050
kevin.flynn@ashland.or.us

This email transmission is official business of the City of Ashland, and it is subject to Oregon Public Records law for disclosure and retention. If you have received this message in error, please contact me at (541)552-2076. Thank you.

SOU Science Center Rehab Project
 Comparison of Financing Approaches
 As of 03-4-16

Project Cost	\$ 1,650,000
Estimated Share of Issuance Costs*	50,000
Loan Amount	<u>\$ 1,700,000</u>

Interest Rate on State GO Bonds (both XI-F and XI-J bond programs)*	
15 year amortization	2.40%
20 year amortization	2.70%

Additional spread on XI-J loan 1.50%

Payment Period	Loan using XI-F GO Bonds						Loan using XI-J GO Bonds					
	15 year			20 year			15 year			20 year		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
1	100,000	40,800	140,800	65,000	45,900	110,900	85,000	66,300	151,300	60,000	71,400	131,400
2	100,000	38,508	138,508	65,000	44,139	109,139	85,000	62,964	147,964	60,000	69,052	129,052
3	100,000	36,161	136,161	70,000	42,331	112,331	85,000	59,498	144,498	60,000	66,605	126,605
4	100,000	33,758	133,758	70,000	40,473	110,473	95,000	55,897	150,897	60,000	64,055	124,055
5	100,000	31,297	131,297	70,000	38,566	108,566	100,000	52,156	152,156	70,000	61,398	131,398
6	110,000	28,777	138,777	70,000	36,607	106,607	100,000	48,268	148,268	70,000	58,629	128,629
7	110,000	26,197	136,197	80,000	34,595	114,595	110,000	44,229	154,229	70,000	55,745	125,745
8	110,000	23,554	133,554	80,000	32,529	112,529	110,000	40,033	150,033	70,000	52,739	122,739
9	120,000	20,849	140,849	80,000	30,407	110,407	120,000	35,673	155,673	80,000	49,607	129,607
10	120,000	18,078	138,078	80,000	28,227	108,227	120,000	31,142	151,142	80,000	46,343	126,343
11	120,000	15,241	135,241	90,000	25,989	115,989	130,000	26,436	156,436	80,000	42,942	122,942
12	120,000	12,335	132,335	90,000	23,691	113,691	130,000	21,545	151,545	90,000	39,398	129,398
13	130,000	9,360	139,360	90,000	21,330	111,330	140,000	16,464	156,464	90,000	35,706	125,706
14	130,000	6,314	136,314	90,000	18,906	108,906	140,000	11,184	151,184	100,000	31,858	131,858
15	130,000	3,194	133,194	90,000	16,416	106,416	150,000	5,699	155,699	100,000	27,849	127,849
16				100,000	13,859	113,859				100,000	23,672	123,672
17				100,000	11,233	111,233				110,000	19,319	129,319
18				100,000	8,536	108,536				110,000	14,783	124,783
19				110,000	5,766	115,766				120,000	10,056	130,056
20				110,000	2,921	112,921				120,000	5,132	125,132
Total	1,700,000	344,424	2,044,424	1,700,000	522,419	2,222,419	1,700,000	577,490	2,277,490	1,700,000	846,286	2,546,286

*Preliminary, subject to change

Enrollment Update

**Undergraduate Course SCH* by Department
Winter 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Winter 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
10 Weeks After Start of Term**

Department	Winter 2015	Winter 2016	Change	% Change
Art	2,446	1,555	-891	-36.4%
Creative Writing	552	605	53	9.6%
Emerging Media & Digital Art	1,193	1,421	228	19.1%
Music	1,365	1,395	30	2.2%
Theatre	2,381	2,567	186	7.8%
Subtotal - Oregon Center for the Arts	7,937	7,543	-394	-5.0%

Education	2,453	2,483	30	1.2%
Health and Physical Education	2,176	2,114	-62	-2.8%
Outdoor Adventure Leadership	589	679	90	15.3%
Military Science	124	122	-2	-1.6%
Subtotal - Education, Health and Leadership	5,342	5,398	56	1.0%

Criminology and Criminal Justice	2,408	2,444	36	1.5%
Economics	948	968	20	2.1%
Geography	324	204	-120	-37.0%
History	2,211	2,091	-120	-5.4%
Political Science	885	959	74	8.4%
Psychology	4,380	4,362	-18	-0.4%
Sociology/Anthropology	1,716	1,910	194	11.3%
Subtotal - Social Sciences	12,872	12,938	66	0.5%

Gen Ed and House Experience	605	525	-80	-13.2%
Honors College	218	292	74	33.9%
Learning Commons	40	-	-40	-100.0%
Success at Southern	32	38	6	18.8%
Undergraduate Studies	287	248	-39	-13.6%
University Seminar	2,882	3,688	806	28.0%
Subtotal - Undergraduate Studies	4,064	4,791	727	17.9%

Department	Winter 2015	Winter 2016	Change	% Change
Biology	2,478	3,006	528	21.3%
Chemistry	1,205	1,610	405	33.6%
Computer Science	1,064	1,212	148	13.9%
Mathematics	4,254	4,358	104	2.4%
Physics	987	1,048	61	6.2%
Subtotal - STEM Division	9,988	11,234	1,246	12.5%

Business	6,130	6,359	229	3.7%
Communication	2,340	2,853	513	21.9%
Environmental Studies	1,593	1,150	-443	-27.8%
Subtotal - Division of BCE	10,063	10,362	299	3.0%

English	1,751	1,656	-95	-5.4%
Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies	68	165	97	142.6%
International Studies	148	152	4	2.7%
Native American Studies	326	248	-78	-23.9%
Philosophy	1,069	930	-139	-13.0%
Foreign Languages & Literatures	1,928	1,958	30	1.6%
Subtotal - Humanities and Culture	5,290	5,109	-181	-3.4%

Library Science	-	-	-	
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Physical Education Activities	754	683	-71	-9.4%
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Total Undergraduate	56,310	58,058	1,748	3.1%
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Total Undergraduate + Graduate	60,007	61,779	1,772	3.0%
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* SCH = Student Credit Hours

Graduate Course SCH* by Department
Winter 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Winter 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
10 Weeks After Start of Term

Department	Winter 2015	Winter 2016	Change	% Change
Art	5	-	-5	-100.0%
Creative Writing	-	-	-	
Emerging Media & Digital Art	-	-	-	
Music	90	100	10	11.1%
Theatre	3	6	3	100.0%
Subtotal - Oregon Center for the Arts	98	106	8	8.2%

Education	2,101	2,166	65	3.1%
Health and Physical Education	14	6	-8	-57.1%
Outdoor Adventure Leadership	10	6	-4	-40.0%
Military Science	-	-	-	
Subtotal - Education, Health and Leadership	2,125	2,178	53	2.5%

Criminology and Criminal Justice	-	4	4	
Economics	-	-	-	
Geography	-	-	-	
History	-	-	-	
Political Science	-	-	-	
Psychology	468	543	75	16.0%
Sociology/Anthropology	4	4	-	0.0%
Subtotal - Social Sciences	472	551	79	16.7%

Master in Interdisciplinary Studies	38	21	-17	-44.7%
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* SCH = Student Credit Hours

Department	Winter 2015	Winter 2016	Change	% Change
Biology	120	75	-45	-37.5%
Chemistry	-	-	-	
Computer Science	16	20	4	25.0%
Mathematics	34	22	-12	-35.3%
Physics	-	-	-	
Subtotal - STEM Division	170	117	-53	-31.2%

Business	195	338	143	73.3%
Master in Business Administration	252	237	-15	-6.0%
Master in Management	234	36	-198	-84.6%
Communication	18	5	-13	-72.2%
Environmental Studies	7	36	29	414.3%
Subtotal - Division of BCE	706	652	-54	-7.6%

English	8	4	-4	-50.0%
Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies	8	-	-8	-100.0%
International Studies	-	-	-	
Native American Studies	-	8	8	
Philosophy	-	-	-	
Foreign Languages & Literatures	72	84	12	16.7%
Subtotal - Humanities and Culture	88	96	8	9.1%

Total Graduate	3,697	3,721	24	0.6%
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Total Undergraduate + Graduate	60,007	61,779	1,772	3.0%
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Enrolled Student Headcounts
Winter 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Winter 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
10 Weeks After Start of Term

	Winter 2015	Winter 2016	Change	% Change	Winter 2015 End of Term	Change	% Change
First Year Students	26	23	-3	-11.5%	26	-3	-11.5%
New Transfers	116	125	9	7.8%	117	8	6.8%
New PostBacs/Graduates	34	39	5	14.7%	34	5	14.7%
Subtotal - New Students	176	187	11	6.3%	177	10	5.6%
Continuing Students	4,234	4,271	37	0.9%	4,293	-22	-0.5%
Returning after Absence	165	158	-7	-4.2%	104	54	51.9%
Non-Admitted	1,209	1,267	58	4.8%	1,261	6	0.5%
Grand Total - Headcount	5,784	5,883	99	1.7%	5,835	48	0.8%
Grand Total - FTE	4,072	4,189	117	2.9%	4,083	106	2.6%
Resident	4,097	4,071	-26	-0.6%	4,148	-77	-1.9%
Non-Resident	1,687	1,812	125	7.4%	1,687	125	7.4%
International	134	139	5	3.7%	134	5	3.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	56	59	3	5.4%	55	4	7.3%
Asian	97	93	-4	-4.1%	96	-3	-3.1%
Black/African American	108	119	11	10.2%	108	11	10.2%
Hispanic/Latino	465	493	28	6.0%	465	28	6.0%
Pacific Islander	23	19	-4	-17.4%	23	-4	-17.4%
North African, Middle Eastern, Other	33	28	-5	-15.2%	31	-3	-9.7%
Two or More Races	361	425	64	17.7%	352	73	20.7%
Subtotal - Students of Color (race & ethnicity)	1,143	1,236	93	8.1%	1,130	106	9.4%
White	3,129	2,977	-152	-4.9%	3,077	-100	-3.2%
Unknown*	1,378	1,531	153	11.1%	1,494	37	2.5%
Alaska	78	79	1	1.3%	78	1	1.3%
California	985	1,090	105	10.7%	985	105	10.7%
Hawaii	99	106	7	7.1%	99	7	7.1%
Idaho	28	29	1	3.6%	28	1	3.6%
Washington	149	152	3	2.0%	149	3	2.0%
All Other States	241	250	9	3.7%	241	9	3.7%

*includes a significant number of non-admitted students whose ethnicity/race data is not systematically tracked

SCH* by Student Level Within Tuition Category
Winter 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Winter 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
10 Weeks After Start of Term

Tuition Category	Winter 2015	Winter 2016	Change	% Change
UG WUE	13,793	15,282	1,489	10.8%
UG Resident	28,484	28,226	-258	-0.9%
UG Non-resident	1,521	1,482	-39	-2.6%
UG Online	6,478	6,647	169	2.6%
Subtotal - Undergraduates	50,276	51,637	1,361	2.7%
GR Resident	738	750	12	1.6%
GR Non-resident	473	484	11	2.3%
GR Online	394	290	-104	-26.4%
GR Education Differential	1,601	1,703	102	6.4%
Subtotal - Graduates	3,206	3,227	21	0.7%
Staff Rates	804	726	-78	-9.7%
Waived Tuition	654	690	36	5.5%
Course Based Tuition	557	693	136	24.4%
Advanced Southern Credit	4,498	4,777	279	6.2%
Early Entry HS	12	29	17	141.7%
Grand Total - SCH	60,007	61,779	1,772	3.0%

* SCH = Student Credit Hours

Undergraduate Course SCH* by Department
Spring 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Spring 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
2 Weeks From Start of Term

Department	Spring 2015	Spring 2016	Change	% Change
Art	1,764	1,324	-440	-24.9%
Creative Writing	436	384	-52	-11.9%
Emerging Media & Digital Art	837	1,282	445	53.2%
Music	1,099	1,136	37	3.4%
Theatre	1,851	1,737	-114	-6.2%
Subtotal - Oregon Center for the Arts	5,987	5,863	-124	-2.1%

Education	2,280	2,458	178	7.8%
Health and Physical Education	1,610	1,741	131	8.1%
Outdoor Adventure Leadership	661	611	-50	-7.6%
Military Science	96	95	-1	-1.0%
Subtotal - Education, Health and Leadership	4,647	4,905	258	5.6%

Criminology and Criminal Justice	2,304	2,188	-116	-5.0%
Economics	668	594	-74	-11.1%
Geography	296	160	-136	-45.9%
History	1,056	784	-272	-25.8%
Political Science	568	644	76	13.4%
Psychology	3,930	3,789	-141	-3.6%
Sociology/Anthropology	1,452	1,475	23	1.6%
Subtotal - Social Sciences	10,274	9,634	-640	-6.2%

Gen Ed and House Experience	526	373	-153	-29.1%
Honors College	230	357	127	55.2%
Learning Commons	4	-	-4	-100.0%
Success at Southern	23	6	-17	-73.9%
Undergraduate Studies	-	12	12	
University Seminar	1,790	2,276	486	27.2%
Subtotal - Undergraduate Studies	2,573	3,024	451	17.5%

Department	Spring 2015	Spring 2016	Change	% Change
Biology	1,913	2,322	409	21.4%
Chemistry	828	1,040	212	25.6%
Computer Science	1,286	1,212	-74	-5.8%
Mathematics	2,402	2,264	-138	-5.7%
Physics	911	767	-144	-15.8%
Subtotal - STEM Division	7,340	7,605	265	3.6%

Business	5,975	5,909	-66	-1.1%
Communication	2,368	2,459	91	3.8%
Environmental Studies	1,410	2,042	632	44.8%
Subtotal - Division of BCE	9,753	10,410	657	6.7%

English	790	982	192	24.3%
Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies	184	198	14	7.6%
International Studies	168	188	20	11.9%
Native American Studies	180	192	12	6.7%
Philosophy	944	1,056	112	11.9%
Foreign Languages & Literatures	1,374	1,370	-4	-0.3%
Subtotal - Humanities and Culture	3,640	3,986	346	9.5%

Library Science	-	-	-	
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Physical Education Activities	690	655	-35	-5.1%
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Total Undergraduate	44,904	46,082	1,178	2.6%
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Total Undergraduate + Graduate	47,455	48,901	1,446	3.0%
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* SCH = Student Credit Hours

Graduate Course SCH* by Department
Spring 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Spring 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
2 Weeks From Start of Term

Department	Spring 2015	Spring 2016	Change	% Change
Art	-	-	-	
Creative Writing	-	-	-	
Emerging Media & Digital Art	-	-	-	
Music	74	90	16	21.6%
Theatre	-	-	-	
Subtotal - Oregon Center for the Arts	74	90	16	21.6%

Education	1,358	1,471	113	8.3%
Health and Physical Education	-	-	-	
Outdoor Adventure Leadership	6	-	-6	-100.0%
Military Science	-	-	-	
Subtotal - Education, Health and Leadership	1,364	1,471	107	7.8%

Criminology and Criminal Justice	-	-	-	
Economics	-	-	-	
Geography	-	-	-	
History	-	-	-	
Political Science	-	-	-	
Psychology	475	546	71	14.9%
Sociology/Anthropology	-	-	-	
Subtotal - Social Sciences	475	546	71	14.9%

Master in Interdisciplinary Studies	12	15	3	25.0%
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* SCH = Student Credit Hours

Department	Spring 2015	Spring 2016	Change	% Change
Biology	85	96	11	12.9%
Chemistry	-	-	-	
Computer Science	12	4	-8	-66.7%
Mathematics	30	45	15	50.0%
Physics	-	-	-	
Subtotal - STEM Division	127	145	18	14.2%

Business	127	262	135	106.3%
Master in Business Administration	204	183	-21	-10.3%
Master in Management	114	51	-63	-55.3%
Communication	34	24	-10	-29.4%
Environmental Studies	4	16	12	300.0%
Subtotal - Division of BCE	483	536	53	11.0%

English	-	12	12	
Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies	-	-	-	
International Studies	-	-	-	
Native American Studies	12	4	-8	-66.7%
Philosophy	-	-	-	
Foreign Languages & Literatures	4	-	-4	-100.0%
Subtotal - Humanities and Culture	16	16	-	0.0%

Total Graduate	2,551	2,819	268	10.5%
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Total Undergraduate + Graduate	47,455	48,901	1,446	3.0%
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Enrolled Student Headcounts
Spring 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Spring 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
2 Weeks From Start of Term

	Spring 2015	Spring 2016	Change	% Change	Spring 2015 End of Term	Change	% Change
First Year Students	4	4	-	0.0%	12	-8	-66.7%
New Transfers	42	40	-2	-4.8%	84	-44	-52.4%
New PostBacs/Graduates	20	15	-5	-25.0%	31	-16	-51.6%
Subtotal - New Students	66	59	-7	-10.6%	127	-68	-53.5%
Continuing Students	3,712	3,743	31	0.8%	4,140	-397	-9.6%
Returning after Absence	89	141	52	58.4%	112	29	25.9%
Non-Admitted	98	101	3	3.1%	717	-616	-85.9%
Grand Total - Headcount	3,965	4,044	79	2.0%	5,096	-1,052	-20.6%
Grand Total - FTE	3,205	3,306	101	3.2%	3,769	-463	-12.3%
Resident	2,605	2,546	-59	-2.3%	3,557	-1,011	-28.4%
Non-Resident	1,360	1,498	138	10.1%	1,539	-41	-2.7%
International	95	109	14	14.7%	120	-11	-9.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	47	46	-1	-2.1%	60	-14	-23.3%
Asian	89	76	-13	-14.6%	98	-22	-22.4%
Black/African American	71	83	12	16.9%	104	-21	-20.2%
Hispanic/Latino	374	421	47	12.6%	435	-14	-3.2%
Pacific Islander	20	18	-2	-10.0%	23	-5	-21.7%
North African, Middle Eastern, Other	25	22	-3	-12.0%	28	-6	-21.4%
Two or More Races	305	371	66	21.6%	336	35	10.4%
Subtotal - Students of Color (race & ethnicity)	931	1,037	106	11.4%	1,084	-47	-4.3%
White	2,491	2,420	-71	-2.9%	2,952	-532	-18.0%
Unknown*	448	478	30	6.7%	940	-462	-49.1%
Alaska	67	62	-5	-7.5%	71	-9	-12.7%
California	811	932	121	14.9%	907	25	2.8%
Hawaii	90	86	-4	-4.4%	95	-9	-9.5%
Idaho	22	31	9	40.9%	24	7	29.2%
Washington	119	119	-	0.0%	135	-16	-11.9%
All Other States	172	187	15	8.7%	212	-25	-11.8%

*includes a significant number of non-admitted students whose ethnicity/race data is not systematically tracked

SCH* by Student Level Within Tuition Category
Spring 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Spring 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
2 Weeks From Start of Term

Tuition Category	Spring 2015	Spring 2016	Change	% Change
UG WUE	11,732	12,875	1,143	9.7%
UG Resident	24,471	24,345	-126	-0.5%
UG Non-resident	1,123	1,318	195	17.4%
UG Online	6,584	6,669	85	1.3%
Subtotal - Undergraduates	43,910	45,207	1,297	3.0%
GR Resident	559	1,757	1,198	214.3%
GR Non-resident	454	672	218	48.0%
GR Online	265	142	-123	-46.4%
GR Education Differential	1,024	-	-1,024	-100.0%
Subtotal - Graduates	2,302	2,571	269	11.7%
Staff Rates	592	309	-283	-47.8%
Waived Tuition	409	525	116	28.4%
Course Based Tuition	242	285	43	17.8%
Advanced Southern Credit	-	4	4	
Early Entry HS	-	-	-	
Grand Total - SCH	47,455	48,901	1,446	3.0%

* SCH = Student Credit Hours

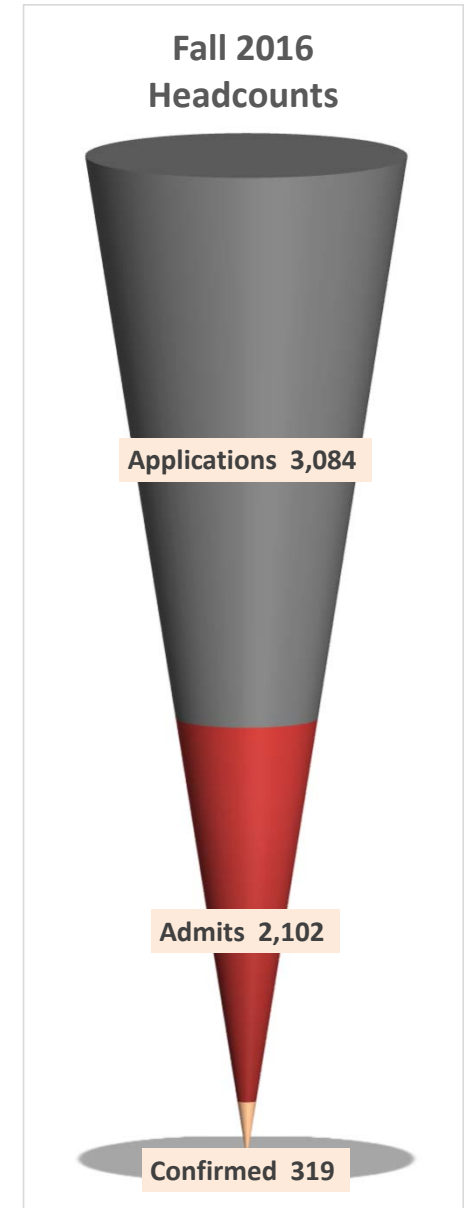
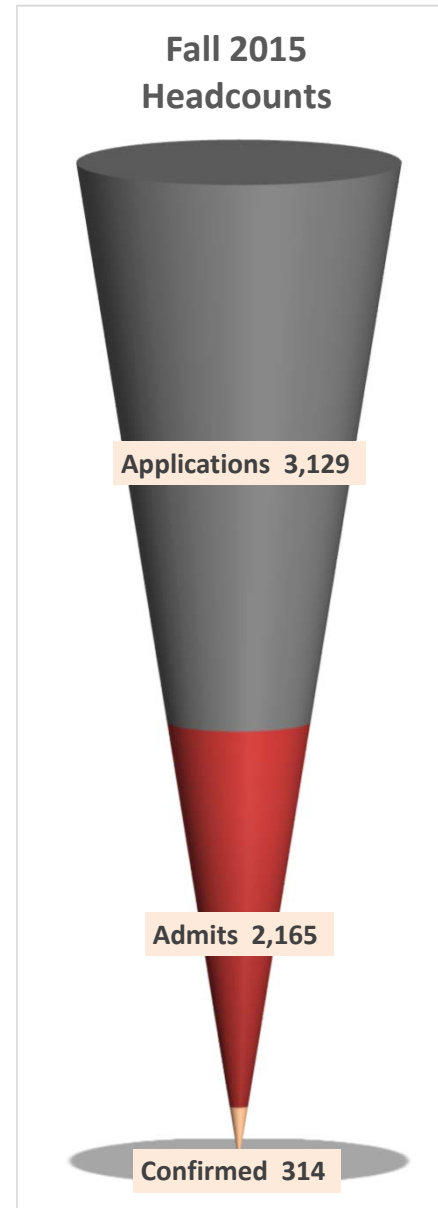
Funnel Report: Headcount by Student Type
Fall 2015 Week Ending 3/15/15 vs. Fall 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
28 Weeks From Start of Term

Applications				
Student Type	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Change	% Change
Freshmen - Resident	1,061	972	-89	-8.4%
Freshmen - Nonresident	1,494	1,482	-12	-0.8%
Transfer - Resident	189	222	33	17.5%
Transfer - Nonresident	248	238	-10	-4.0%
Postbacs/Grads	137	170	33	24.1%
Total	3,129	3,084	-45	-1.4%

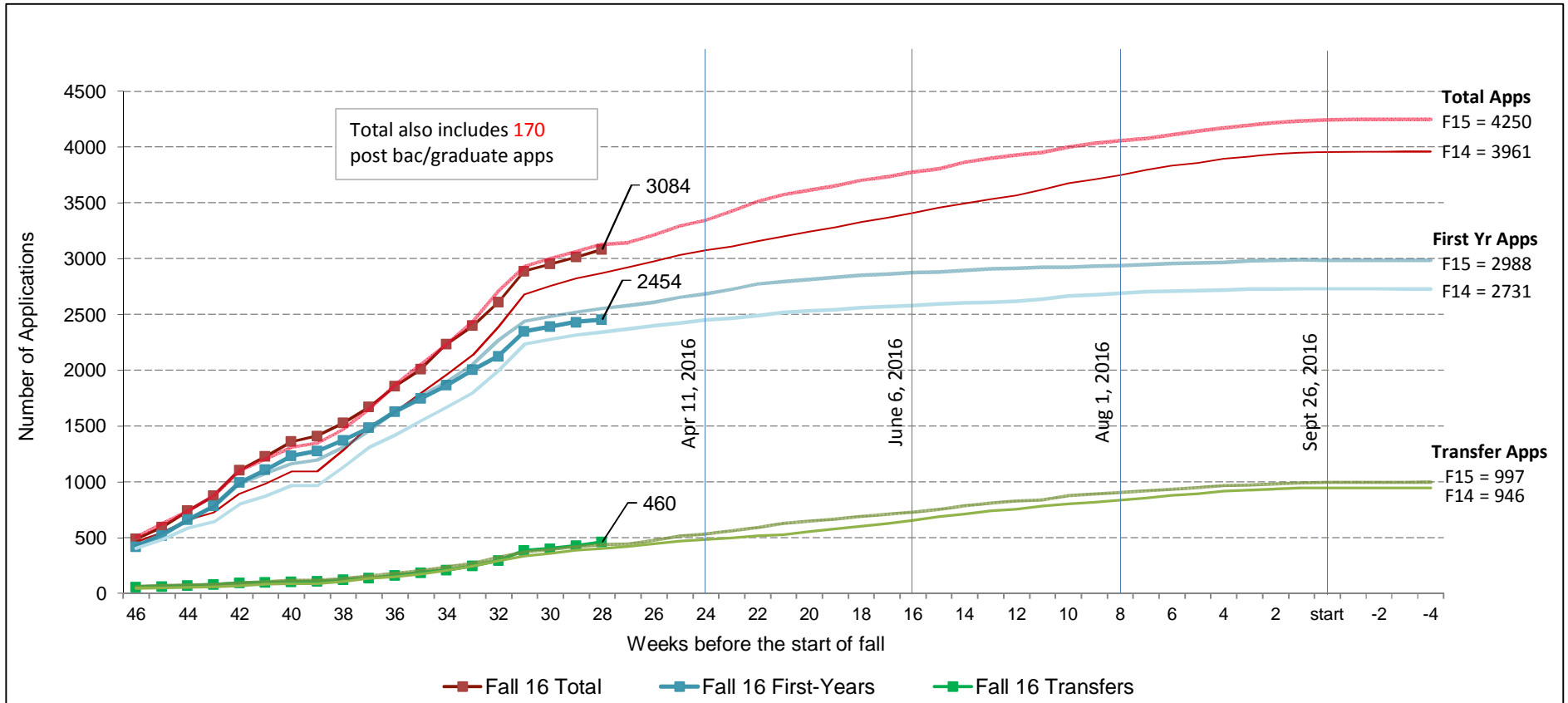
Admits				
Student Type	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Change	% Change
Freshmen - Resident	747	715	-32	-4.3%
Freshmen - Nonresident	1,084	1,068	-16	-1.5%
Transfer - Resident	137	145	8	5.8%
Transfer - Nonresident	183	158	-25	-13.7%
Postbacs/Grads	14	16	-	0.0%
Total	2,165	2,102	-63	-2.9%

Confirmed (e.g. deposit paid)				
Student Type	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Change	% Change
Freshmen - Resident	92	65	-27	-29.3%
Freshmen - Nonresident	132	147	15	11.4%
Transfer - Resident	28	42	14	50.0%
Transfer - Nonresident	48	49	1	2.1%
Postbacs/Grads	14	16	2	14.3%
Total	314	319	5	1.6%

Enrolled				
Student Type	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Change	% Change
Freshmen - Resident	-	-	-	-
Freshmen - Nonresident	-	-	-	-
Transfer - Resident	-	-	-	-
Transfer - Nonresident	-	-	-	-
Postbacs/Grads	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-



Funnel Report: Application Activity
Fall 2016 Week Ending 3/13/16
28 Weeks Before Start of Term



Total also includes 170 post bac/graduate apps

* Total applications also include graduate and post bac category not charted above

Budget – Tuition and Fees

Tuition and Fee Recommendation

Comparison to other schools

- Resident Undergraduate
- Nonresident Undergraduate
- WUE Undergraduate

- Resident Graduate
- Nonresident Graduate

- Total Mandatory Fees

EOU	SOU	PSU	WOU	OIT	UO	OSU
-----	------------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

OIT	EOU	SOU	WOU	PSU	OSU	UO
-----	-----	------------	-----	-----	-----	----

EOU	SOU	PSU	WOU	OIT	UO	OSU
-----	------------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

EOU	PSU	WOU	OIT	SOU	OSU	UO
-----	-----	-----	-----	------------	-----	----

OIT	EOU	SOU	PSU	OSU	WOU	UO
-----	-----	------------	-----	-----	-----	----

PSU	EOU	OIT	SOU	OSU	WOU	UO
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Tuition and Fee Recommendation

Scenarios considered

Scenarios Considered:	Additional Tuition \$
• 3% across the board increase	\$ 958K
• 5% across the board increase	\$2,621K
• 3% resident, 5% nonresident	\$1,032K
• 3% resident, same as res for nonres	(\$ 771K)
• 3% resident UG, flat for all other	\$ 758K
• 3% UG, flat Grad	\$ 826K
• Pro Forma	\$1,041K

Tuition and Fee Recommendation

Recommendation

- Proposed by the Tuition Advisory Council
 - Recommendation:
 - 3% Increase for all Undergraduate Tuition rates
 - Zero Increase for all Graduate Tuition rates
- Fairly consistent w/ Financial Pro Forma and Retrenchment Plan
- Feedback
 - Faculty Senate – Appreciated the process and strong student involvement
 - ASSOU Senate – prefer no increase, supports process, modest recommendation
 - UPB – Comfortable with recommendation, primarily focused on the process
 - Budget Committee – supports recommendation aligned with retrenchment plan

Tuition and Fee Recommendation

New tuition rates

Tuition Rate	2015-16	2016-17	% Inc.	\$ Inc.
Resident Undergrad	\$147	\$151	2.72%	\$4.00
Western Undergrad Exchange	\$221	\$227	2.71%	\$6.00
Nonresident Undergrad	\$463	\$477	3.02%	\$14.00
Online Undergrad	\$212	Based on residency status		
Resident Graduate	\$397	\$397	0.00%	\$0.00
Nonresident Graduate	\$497	\$497	0.00%	\$0.00
Masters in Education	\$341	\$341	0.00%	\$0.00

Note: Rates are rounded to whole dollars, in most cases, rounded down. By rounding to whole dollars, it greatly simplifies the message to students, as well as the work in the Registrar's office, Financial Aid and all Enrollment Services Departments. But there is an impact from rounding.

Tuition and Fee Recommendation

New tuition rates – Rounded up

Tuition Rate	2015-16	2016-17	% Inc.	\$ Inc.
Resident Undergrad	\$147	\$152	3.40%	\$5.00
Western Undergrad Exchange	\$221	\$228	3.17%	\$7.00
Nonresident Undergrad	\$463	\$477	3.02%	\$14.00
Online Undergrad	\$212	Based on residency status		
Resident Graduate	\$397	\$397	0.00%	\$0.00
Nonresident Graduate	\$497	\$497	0.00%	\$0.00
Masters in Education	\$341	\$341	0.00%	\$0.00

Note: Resident Undergraduate tuition would exceed 3% and require HECC notification

Tuition and Fee Recommendation

Financial impact of rounding

- Recommended scenario, rounded down: \$826K
- Recommended scenario, rounded up: \$983K
 —Additional Revenue \$157K

- Recommended scenario, no rounding \$876K
 —Additional Revenue \$ 50K

Note: without rounding, Resident Undergraduate tuition would not exceed 3% and eliminate HECC notification

Tuition and Fee Recommendation

Fees



- Two primary types of Fees

- Mandatory Fees

- Student Incidental Fee → Student Fee Process
- Student Recreation Center Fee → Student Fee Process**
- Student Health Fee → Director of SHWC
- Building Fee → Legislative Action
- Residence and Dining Fee * → Director, Housing

- Special Fees (not being presented here)

- Course Fees → Academic Directors
- Late/Registration Fees → Divisions/Departments
- Other Misc. Fees → Divisions/Departments

*Note: Residence and Dining are not technically a Mandatory Fee, however, for consistency, SOU presents them along with Mandatory Fees

**Note: For the Student Recreation Center, the Recreation Center Steering Committee will set the Rec Center fees, once established.

Student Incidental Fee Recommendation

- SOU, Relative to Other Oregon Public Universities:

PSU	UO	EOU	SOU	OIT	WOU	OSU
\$218	\$224	\$255	\$307	\$310	\$327	\$344

- History

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rate	\$304	\$307	\$263	\$301	\$307	\$307	\$320

Note: 2012-13 preceded \$1 Million decline in Student Fee Reserve

- Recommendation
 - \$13 increase, or 4.23% to accommodate the Student Referendum to support the Schneider Children's Center
 - No other increase, held spending relatively flat.

Student Recreation Center Fee Recommendation

- Currently, the Fee is \$35/term
 - Covers $\frac{1}{2}$ year of Debt Service
- Projection for FY17 is \$75/term
 - Covers full year of Debt Service and partial operations cost

Student Health Fee Recommendation

- SOU, Relative to Other Oregon Public Universities:

SOU	PSU	WOU	OSU	EOU	OIT	UO
\$123	\$124	\$127	\$135	\$150	\$150	\$161

- History

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rate	\$116	\$119	\$119	\$123	\$130

- Primary Cost Drivers:

- SEIU contract: 2.25% COLA, reclassification of staff
- Services to meet growing student needs
 - CU Thrive, Mental Health Library, mental health counselors

Building Fee

Recommendation

- Set by Legislature
- Currently \$45/term – all Oregon Public Universities
- Funds deferred maintenance & minor capital
- No change announced

Residence and Dining Facilities

Recommendation

- Not a mandatory Fee – but presented here as info
- Residence Hall Rates:
 - Contractually required to raise at least 3%
 - Proposing increases ranging from 3% to 7%
 - Double rooms: Greensprings: 3%, Shasta & McLoughlin: 3.5%
 - Single rooms: 7% due to current demand exceeding supply
 - Housing Remissions, rate reductions:
 - \$100K supporting enrollment mission – awarded through Fin Aid
 - \$75K supporting Athletics
 - \$125K supporting returning students: GPA discounts, etc.
- Dining
 - Ranges on plans are between 2.3% and 4.3%
 - Returning students will pay last year's rate

Room and Board Rates 2016-17*(Rates subject to approval by Southern Oregon University Board)***Southern Oregon University 2016-17****Food Plans (overall rate increase 2.6%)**

<i>Plan (Description)</i>	Cost per Term	Cost Per Year	Average CPM (Cost Per Meal)	Rate Increase
*Red Plan - Unlimited Meals Weekly / \$100 Raider Cash/ 10 guest	\$1825	\$5475	\$7.16	4.3%
*Black Plan - 17 Meals Weekly / \$150 Raider Cash/ 20 guest	\$1825	\$5475	\$8.09	4.3%
(S) Plan - 14 Meals Weekly / \$150 Raider Cash/ 10 guest	\$1515	\$4545	\$8.32	2.3%
(O) Plan - 12 Meals Weekly / \$250 Raider Cash/ 10 guest	\$1515	\$4545	\$8.91	2.3%
(U) Plan - 10 Meals Weekly / \$350 Raider Cash/ 10 guest	\$1515	\$4545	\$9.71	2.3%
Madrone Plan – All Raider Cash	\$800	\$2400	NA	0.0%
Madrone Hawk Plan – 5 Meals Weekly / \$400 Raider Cash/ 5 guest	\$800	\$2400	\$6.67	0.0%

*= Only 2 options freshmen (First Year Students) have to pick from

Southern Oregon University 2016-17**Room Rates (overall rate increase 3.25%)**

<i>Area (Building & Room Type)</i>	Cost per Term	Cost Per Year	Per Month Average Cost	Rate Increase
Raider Village – Shasta Hall				
Double Room	\$2655	\$7965	\$885	3.5%
Single Room	\$3110	\$9330	\$1036	6.0%
Raider Village – McLoughlin Hall				
Double Room	\$2795	\$8385	\$932	3.5%
Single Room	\$3340	\$10020	\$1113	6.0%
Super Single Room	\$3605	\$10815	\$1202	7.0%
Madrone Hall				
Single Room	\$3595	\$10785	\$1198	5.0%
Greensprings Hall (Applegate & Bear Creek)				
Double Room	\$2355	\$7065	\$785	3.0%
Double as Single Room	\$3275	\$9825	\$1092	7.0%

Of Note:

- Required 3% increase in Raider Village rooms (as agreed upon with public/private partnership)
- Larger rate increases with single rooms (still in high demand and large waiting list)
- Food increase matches food and labor yearly increase, also always for returning residents to have meal plan at last year's rate. Only new students will see the rate increase on meal plans.

Summary:

- Room will cost between \$7065 and \$10,815 per year
- Food will cost between \$5475 and \$4545 per year (excluding Madrone which will be \$2400)

Typical Room and Board Total for First Year Student will be \$12,540 per year (\$1390 per month)

Total Tuition and Fees

Limitations

- Total tuition and fee increase in excess of 5%: Advance HECC approval
- Individual tuition rate or fee increase in excess of 3%: HECC notice

	2015-16 Current Rate		2016-17 Proposed rates		Percent Increase	Percent of total
	Rate	@ 15 Credits	Rate	@ 15 Credits		
Tuition	147.00	\$ 2,205.00	151.00	\$ 2,265.00	2.72%	79.89%
Building Fee	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	0.00%	1.59%
Incidental Fee	307.00	307.00	320.00	320.00	4.23%	11.29%
Health Fee	123.00	123.00	130.00	130.00	5.69%	4.49%
Rec Center Fee	35.00	35.00	75.00	75.00	114.29%	2.65%
		\$ 2,715.00		\$ 2,835.00	4.42%	100.00%
Increase \$ / Term:				\$ 120.00		

Total Tuition and Fees

Limitations – if we round up

- Total tuition and fee increase in excess of 5%: Advance HECC approval
- Individual tuition rate or fee increase in excess of 3%: HECC notice

	2015-16 Current Rate		2016-17 Proposed rates		Percent Increase	Percent of total
	Rate	@ 15 Credits	Rate	@ 15 Credits		
Tuition	147.00	\$ 2,205.00	152.00	\$ 2,280.00	3.40%	80.00%
Building Fee	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	0.00%	1.58%
Incidental Fee	307.00	307.00	320.00	320.00	4.23%	11.23%
Health Fee	123.00	123.00	130.00	130.00	5.69%	4.56%
Rec Center Fee	35.00	35.00	75.00	75.00	114.29%	2.63%
		\$ 2,715.00		\$ 2,850.00	4.97%	100.00%
Increase \$ / Term:				\$ 135.00		

Enrollment Projection

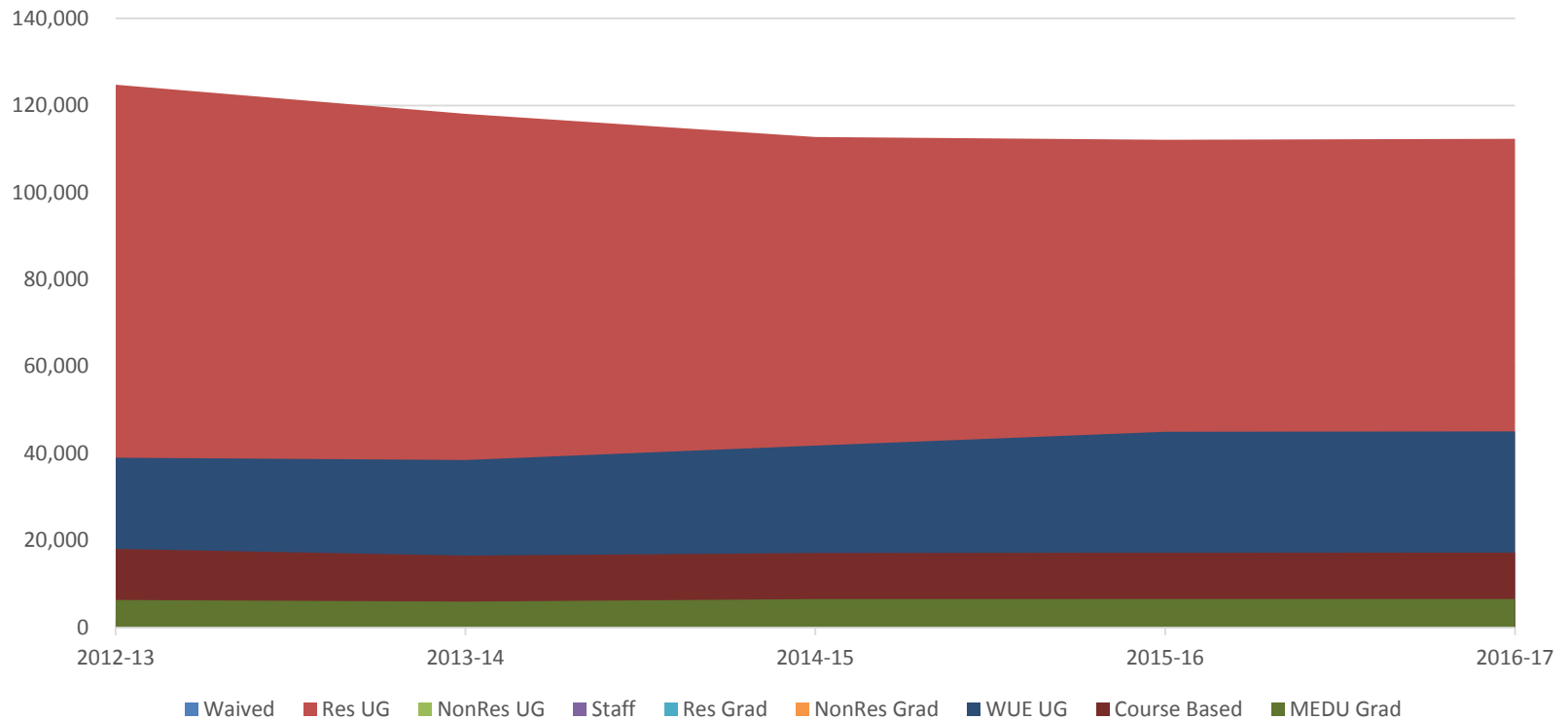


Account	Tuition Category	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Waived	Waived	1,812	2,199	2,126	2,231	2,235
01101	Res UG	124,762	118,067	112,747	112,107	112,332
01102	NonRes UG	6,387	5,031	4,811	4,829	4,838
01103	Staff	2,074	2,219	2,690	2,605	2,610
01104	Res Grad	5,097	4,473	4,819	4,484	4,493
01105	NonRes Grad	1,149	1,605	1,006	968	971
01106	WUE UG	39,061	38,527	41,841	45,014	45,104
01180	Course Based	18,114	16,561	17,168	17,214	17,248
01587	MEDU Grad	6,377	5,998	6,575	6,582	6,595
	Total SCH Enrollment	204,833	194,680	193,783	196,034	196,426
	Average FTE	4,839	4,607	4,608	4,673	4,683
	Retrenchment Projection			189,618	187,533	187,908
	Retrenchment Projection %			-2.60%	-1.10%	0.20%
	Actual to Retrenchment %			2.20%	4.53%	4.53%
	Actual to prior year %			-0.46%	1.16%	0.20%

Enrollment Projection

Graphically Displayed

Total SCH Enrollment by tuition category



Revenue

Projections



	FY14-15		FY15-16		FY16-17		
	Budget	Actual	Budget	YTD	Pro Forma	Projected RD*	Projected RU*
Tuition	34,090,227.00	34,764,268.00	36,653,711.00	26,030,224.00		35,775,114.00	35,932,525.00
Fees	1,568,850.00	1,489,864.00	1,385,027.00	1,061,628.00		3,178,592.00*	3,178,592.00
Remissions	(3,458,094.00)	(3,211,523.00)	(3,529,264.00)	(2,685,258.00)		(3,598,733.00)	(3,614,533.00)
Net Tuition	32,200,983.00	33,042,609.00	34,509,474.00	24,406,594.00	35,731,000.00	35,354,973.00	35,496,584.00
State Aid	16,986,240.00	17,064,538.00	20,392,670.00	17,270,529.00	21,490,000.00	21,490,000.00	21,490,000.00
Misc. Revenue	1,958,858.00	1,915,358.00	2,230,427.00	1,404,085.00	2,000,000.00	1,851,993.00	1,851,993.00
Total Revenue	51,146,081.00	52,022,505.00	57,132,571.00	43,081,208.00	59,221,000.00	58,696,966	58,838,577

- ❖ RD = tuition rate rounding down
- ❖ RU = tuition rate rounding up
- ❖ Note: the reason for the increase in Fee revenue from FY15-16 to FY16-17 is the change for online courses, moving from a differential tuition to an online course delivery fee

Questions, Comments, Concerns?

Schneider Children's Center

Challenges

- Enrollment
 - Due to closing , we completely lost all enrollment and had to build from scratch, only now have they recovered to pre-closure
 - In closing, State license was cancelled, recertification process was very challenging and time consuming
 - Getting children qualified for EHS has proven a challenge we did not anticipate – many low income students or others do not want full day care, even if next to free

Schneider Children's Center

Challenges - Continued

- Revenue
 - ERDC does count class time, but students must still be employed
 - ERDC (State Program) ran out of FY16 funds in Feb
 - Student Incidental Fee was miss-calculated and will generate less revenue than anticipated, no ability to increase

Schneider Children's Center

Challenges - Continued

- Expenses
 - Due to closure, extensive re-certification process
 - Due to low enrollment, labor savings this year
 - SEIU Contract reclassified Teachers and Teacher's Assist.
 - EHS requirements not anticipated
 - Unlucky – some unanticipated costs
 - Kitchen Stove - replaced
 - Kitchen Refrigerator – repaired
- Working with OCDC to see what they will cover

Schneider Children's Center

Challenges – Going Forward

- Enrollment –
 - Due to high cost, enrollment to capacity will remain challenge
 - ERDC challenges may persist
- Revenue –
 - Have to see how Student Support actually comes in
- Expenses –
 - New State staffing requirements

2017-19 Capital Request Information

Proposed Capital Projects

State Paid Debt Service

2017/19

- 1) Boiler Replacement Project - \$2.7M
- 2) Central Hall Deferred Maintenance Project - \$7M

2019/21

- 1) Music Building Deferred Maintenance Project - \$6M
- 2) Suzanne Homes Academic Building Repurpose - \$11M
- 3) Cascade Building Demolition - \$2M

2021-23

- 1) Ed/Psych Building Deferred Maintenance Project - \$6M
- 2) Taylor Hall Deferred Maintenance Project \$5M

Institution Paid Debt Service

2017/19

None

2019/21

- 1) Greensprings Deferred Maintenance Project - \$8M

2021/23

None

HECC Budget Submission Draft

State Biennial Funding

Categories	2013-15 Funding	2015-17 Funding
Public University Support Fund (PUSF)	522,845,511	\$665,000,000
State Programs		
Ongoing	23,458,572	\$37,226,225
One-time	929,000	1,321,638
Subtotal Education & General (E&G)	547,233,083	703,547,863
Statewide Public Services	101,255,580	118,493,713
Sports Lottery	8,000,000	\$8,240,000
Debt Service	114,736,795	\$151,592,649
Total	771,225,458	981,874,225

Public University Support Fund (PUSF)

- Introduction with fund description and lead in to various funding levels to be discussed
- Table with history of funding level, scenario funding levels, relative share of state general fund

OPTION: Keeping tuition increases under 5% (Scenario 1)

How much funding is needed to protect the 2015 investments for better student outcomes and protect undergraduate Oregon students from tuition increases larger than 5%?

- 1) **PUSF of \$765 million** – an increase of \$100 million, 15% over 2015-17
(Represents state's share of true 7.9% CSL plus state would pay the share of PERS costs otherwise borne by students)
 - Resident undergraduate tuition increases: All under 5%¹
 - Protects the state's student-focused investments made in 2015

OPTION: Improved Outcomes for Students (Scenarios 2 – 4)

What might result from additional or transformative levels of state investment?

- 2) **PUSF of \$873.7 million (HECC scenario B.3.)** – an increase of \$208.7 million/31.4% over 2015-17
(Represents total true 7.9% CSL – both state and students' share of increases, less 10%)
 - Resident undergraduate tuition increases: All under 3%
 - Significant investments in additional student support initiatives
Describe Provost Council initiatives with additional university-specific details, connection to HECC Strategic Plan, and possible key outcomes.
- 3) **PUSF of \$920.2 million (HECC scenario B.1.)** – an increase of \$255.2 million, 38.4% over 2015-17
(Represents total true 7.9% CSL – both state and students' share of increases, plus 10%)
- 4) **PUSF of \$943.4 million (HECC scenario B.2.)** – an increase of \$278.4 million, 41.9% over 2015-17
(Represents total true 7.9% CSL – both state and students' share of increases, plus 20%)

Under both scenarios 3 and 4:

Three Framing Options for Presidents to Consider:

- i. No tuition increases
- ii. All campuses keep tuition increases under 3% and increase remission budgets by full amount of tuition increases
- iii. All campuses keep tuition increases under 3% and provide resident students with individual remissions equal to the tuition increase

¹ Exception: Entering WOU students electing the Promise program pay an initially higher rate but rate held constant for four years.

- Significant investments in additional student support initiatives
Describe Provost Council initiatives with additional university-specific details, connection to HECC Strategic Plan, and possible key outcomes.
Include outcomes for URM students, high demand high cost degrees, completion rates, etc.

Option: Reduced Outcomes for Students, Large Tuition Hikes (Scenarios 5 -7)

What happens if the funding level doesn't cover true CSL?

- 5) **PUSF of \$685 million** – an increase of \$20 million, 3% over 2015-17
(While a technical increase, effectively a decrease due to biennial cost increases closer to 7.9%)
- If campuses protect existing student focused investments, all campuses would need to raise resident undergraduate tuition more than 5%.
 - Many institutions would need to raise tuition over 10% with at least three campuses over 15%
- 6) **PUSF of \$616 million** – a decrease of \$48.5 million, -7.3% from 2015-17 (3% CSL less 10%)
- Universities would need to address the worsening situation by various combinations of larger tuition increases and programmatic cuts. Most tuition increases would be 10% or more, with some exceeding 20%, and an additional \$14 million of cuts (equivalent of 156 jobs).
 - Talk about negative impact on student recruitment, retention and completion – including impact on PELL eligible, diverse students.
- 7) **PUSF of \$582 million** – a decrease of \$82.8 million, -12.4.0% from 2015-17 (3% CSL less 15%)
- The situation is even worse. All universities implement tuition increases over 10% with most campuses over 15% and two over 20% plus close to \$19 million of cuts (equivalent to 208 jobs)
 - Talk about further negative impact on students.

Other University Appropriations

State Programs

- Brief description of the origin on this particular grouping of programs; importance of CSL for this group; connection to public service and research missions, integrated connections with student success
- Table by specific program with history of funding and 17-19 “true CSL” (with phase-outs, specific roll-ups)

Statewide Public Services

- Importance of CSL for this group; connection to public service and research missions, integrated connections with student success
- Table by specific program w history of funding and 17-19 "true CSL"

Sports Lottery

- Brief program description and history; importance to accessibility and success of student athletes; value in returning to statutory 1%
- Table with history of funding and university allocations (possibly with number of student athletes and/or graduate scholarships awarded)

Appendices

Appendix A – HECC request for revenue impact of successive 2% tuition increases (Item B.4. in HECC guidance):

Projected additional revenue from successive 2% annual increase to tuition; show both overall increase in revenue and portion derived from resident undergraduate students by fiscal year and by institution.

Estimated University Allocations of the Public University Support Fund (PUSF) Under Each 2017-19 Scenario

	2015-17			Scenario 1 - PUSF of \$765M				
	FY16	FY17	2015-17	Estimated Allocation			Change from 2015-17	
	Actual Allocation	Estimated Allocation	Estimated Final Allocation	FY18	FY19	2017-19		
EOU	19,096,072	19,476,757	38,572,829	20,484,847	21,320,954	41,805,811	3,232,982	8.4%
OIT	23,682,597	24,519,550	48,202,147	25,832,726	26,887,123	52,719,850	4,517,703	9.4%
OSU	101,505,403	106,012,428	207,517,831	116,835,776	121,604,583	238,440,358	30,922,528	14.9%
PSU	76,357,519	81,178,542	157,536,061	92,577,237	96,355,900	188,933,137	31,397,076	19.9%
SOU	20,263,320	20,638,622	40,901,942	21,319,613	22,189,801	43,509,414	2,607,471	6.4%
UO	62,658,731	64,614,402	127,273,133	72,107,789	75,050,964	147,158,753	19,885,621	15.6%
WOU	22,286,358	22,709,700	44,996,058	24,935,941	25,953,735	50,889,676	5,893,619	13.1%
	325,850,000	339,150,000	665,000,000	374,093,929	389,363,070	763,457,000	98,457,000	14.8%

	2015-17		
	FY16	FY17	2015-17
	Actual Allocation	Estimated Allocation	Estimated Final Allocation
EOU	19,096,072	19,476,757	38,572,829
OIT	23,682,597	24,519,550	48,202,147
OSU	101,505,403	106,012,428	207,517,831
PSU	76,357,519	81,178,542	157,536,061
SOU	20,263,320	20,638,622	40,901,942
UO	62,658,731	64,614,402	127,273,133
WOU	22,286,358	22,709,700	44,996,058
	325,850,000	339,150,000	665,000,000

UPSIDE SCENARIOS:

	Scenario 2 (HECC) - PUSF of \$873.7M				
	Estimated Allocation			Change from 2015-17	
	FY18	FY19	2017-19		
	22,105,989	23,008,274	45,114,263	6,541,434	17.0%
	28,145,984	29,294,800	57,440,784	9,238,638	19.2%
	134,217,164	139,695,416	273,912,580	66,394,749	32.0%
	107,976,596	112,383,804	220,360,401	62,824,340	39.9%
	23,621,208	24,585,339	48,206,547	7,304,605	17.9%
	83,903,222	87,327,843	171,231,065	43,957,933	34.5%
	28,180,566	29,330,793	57,511,359	12,515,301	27.8%
	428,150,729	445,626,269	873,777,000	208,777,000	31.4%

	Scenario 3 (HECC) - PUSF of \$920.2M				
	Estimated Allocation			Change from 2015-17	
	FY18	FY19	2017-19		
	23,008,540	23,947,654	46,956,205	8,383,376	21.7%
	29,356,628	30,554,857	59,911,485	11,709,338	24.3%
	141,734,062	147,519,126	289,253,188	81,735,357	39.4%
	113,559,255	118,194,327	231,753,582	74,217,521	47.1%
	24,752,985	25,763,311	50,516,297	9,614,355	23.5%
	88,824,279	92,449,760	181,274,039	54,000,906	42.4%
	29,648,040	30,858,164	60,506,205	15,510,147	34.5%
	450,883,789	469,287,209	920,171,000	255,171,000	38.4%

	Scenario 4 (HECC) - PUSF of \$943.4M				
	Estimated Allocation			Change from 2015-17	
	FY18	FY19	2017-19		
	25,029,893	26,051,522	51,081,415	12,508,586	32.4%
	31,494,634	32,780,129	64,274,763	16,072,616	33.3%
	144,952,362	150,868,785	295,821,147	88,303,316	42.6%
	114,407,595	119,077,292	233,484,887	75,948,826	48.2%
	26,196,695	27,265,948	53,462,644	12,560,702	30.7%
	89,575,412	93,231,551	182,806,963	55,533,831	43.6%
	30,594,219	31,842,963	62,437,182	17,441,124	38.8%
	462,250,810	481,118,190	943,369,000	278,369,000	41.9%

	2015-17		
	FY16	FY17	2015-17
	Actual Allocation	Estimated Allocation	Estimated Final Allocation
EOU	19,096,072	19,476,757	38,572,829
OIT	23,682,597	24,519,550	48,202,147
OSU	101,505,403	106,012,428	207,517,831
PSU	76,357,519	81,178,542	157,536,061
SOU	20,263,320	20,638,622	40,901,942
UO	62,658,731	64,614,402	127,273,133
WOU	22,286,358	22,709,700	44,996,058
	325,850,000	339,150,000	665,000,000

DOWNSIDE SCENARIOS:

	Scenario 5 - PUSF of \$685M				
	Estimated Allocation			Change from 2015-17	
	FY18	FY19	2017-19		
	19,331,195	20,120,223	39,451,418	878,589	2.3%
	24,186,543	25,173,749	49,360,293	1,158,146	2.4%
	104,466,661	108,730,607	213,197,268	5,679,437	2.7%
	81,618,594	84,949,966	166,568,560	9,032,499	5.7%
	19,681,729	20,485,065	40,166,793	(735,149)	-1.8%
	63,713,807	66,314,371	130,028,179	2,755,046	2.2%
	22,626,970	23,550,520	46,177,490	1,181,432	2.6%
	335,625,499	349,324,501	684,950,000	19,950,000	3.0%

	Scenario 6 - PUSF of \$616M				
	Estimated Allocation			Change from 2015-17	
	FY18	FY19	2017-19		
	18,324,667	19,072,613	37,397,280	(1,175,549)	-3.0%
	22,750,298	23,678,882	46,429,180	(1,772,967)	-3.7%
	93,674,981	97,498,449	191,173,430	(16,344,401)	-7.9%
	72,057,508	74,998,630	147,056,138	(10,479,923)	-6.7%
	18,252,724	18,997,733	37,250,458	(3,651,484)	-8.9%
	56,390,311	58,691,956	115,082,267	(12,190,866)	-9.6%
	20,612,462	21,453,787	42,066,248	(2,929,810)	-6.5%
	302,062,951	314,392,050	616,455,000	(48,545,000)	-7.3%

	Scenario 7 - PUSF of \$582M				
	Estimated Allocation			Change from 2015-17	
	FY18	FY19	2017-19		
	17,821,411	18,548,816	36,370,227	(2,202,603)	-5.7%
	22,032,186	22,931,459	44,963,645	(3,238,502)	-6.7%
	88,279,219	91,882,452	180,161,671	(27,356,159)	-13.2%
	67,277,034	70,023,035	137,300,069	(20,235,992)	-12.8%
	17,538,232	18,254,079	35,792,311	(5,109,631)	-12.5%
	52,728,616	54,880,804	107,609,420	(19,663,713)	-15.5%
	19,605,222	20,405,435	40,010,658	(4,985,400)	-11.1%
	285,281,920	296,926,080	582,208,000	(62,792,000)	-12.4%

* Scenario 5 considered downside because it doesn't cover true CS.

NOTE: Both the FY17 allocation as part of 2015-17 and all scenario allocations were estimated using the HECC SSCM projection tool; other than changes in state funding levels, that process assumed all other variables (enrollments, enrollment mix, completions, etc.) were held constant; thus these are very high level, rough estimates of how these actual funding levels might get allocated.

2017-19 Consolidated Funding Request – Current timeline

To Date

VPFAs and Workgroup have analyzed 11 different funding level scenarios, three of which have been requested by the HECC. For the actual document to be submitted to HECC, seven scenarios are currently planned for inclusion; brief descriptions of each are in the draft outline.

Between March 4 & 10	VPFAs and Presidents at each university have one-on-one discussions about the work to date and the approach in the draft outline to be discussed at Presidents Council on March 10th.
March 10	Jamie Moffitt presents Presidents Council with outline of funding request; Council provides feedback.
Early-mid March	Department of Administrative Services issues formal budget instructions to state agencies (possible implications for scenario modeling)
March 11	VPFAs/Workgroup have conference call to discuss PC feedback as well as review current draft of full narrative. Work continues on full narrative based on feedback.
Between March 11 & 16	VPFAs keep Presidents informed of progress/direction of narrative, circulating any presidential concerns to full VPFA/Workgroup as needed.
March 16	Regularly scheduled VPFA Conference Call – possibly use some time to touch base on status of narrative and finalize any directions on draft narrative.
March 18	Draft narrative circulated to VPFAs/Workgroup with expectation each VPFA gets final presidential approval.
March 21 - 25	Narrative put into final submittal format; last chance for any changes.
March 25	Target date for final document distribution to Boards of Trustees
March 31/April 1	Public Universities submit 2017-19 Consolidated Request to HECC

Adjourn