

Fee Increase Proposal

Board of Regents Meeting

January 23, 2026



Why is this fee increase needed?

- AB568 provided short-term stabilization, but salary obligations continue beyond the biennium or campuses must reduce budgets

IN ADDITION:

- Campuses are significantly underfunded, causing challenges in our ability to adequately serve our students and maintain campus facilities
- NSHE funding, especially net tuition, remains below national averages
- Action now avoids steeper fee increases or reductions in future years
- The fee increase proposal sustains instruction and core student services



There Are More Budget Concerns Than Just the AB568 funding cliff:

1. Massive deferred maintenance backlog
2. Fee waivers
3. Graduate Assistant stipends and PTI rates
4. Student support for food and housing insecurity and wellness services
5. Small institution factor 100% funding, other formula enhancements
6. Faculty 1% Merit Pool
7. Technology infrastructure and cybersecurity risk mitigation



What We Heard From the Board

- Questions about other funds – HEPI, enrollment growth, self-supporting funds
- Questions about administrative growth and prioritization
- Interest in understanding what alternatives/cost savings measures can be taken
- Desire for clearer explanation of consequences if fee increase is not approved
- Concern about affordability for students and families, including risk of enrollment decline resulting from fee increase and impact of Access policy

The materials that follow are structured to directly address these concerns



HEPI

Enrollment Growth Revenue

Other Revenues (Self-Supporting Funds)



What is HEPI?

Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)

The Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) is an inflation index specific to US colleges and universities that is a more accurate indicator of changes in costs for colleges and universities than the more familiar Consumer Price Index. It measures the average relative level of prices in a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities each year through current fund educational and general expenditures, excluding research.

The index is calculated and published annually by the Commonfund, a non-profit asset management firm, established in 1971 that provides investment management and advisory services primarily for other non-profits (like universities, foundations, hospitals) and pension funds.



HEPI Funds Inflation, HEPI Does Not add New Capacity

- While HEPI increases revenue, because it represents inflation, this additional revenue does not translate to additional purchasing power – it represents the ability to maintain purchasing power for the existing level of goods and services.
- Because it funds inflation, revenue generated by the annual HEPI increase does not fill existing budget.
- Inflation adjustment on fee revenue does not fully fund inflation – these fee revenues account for less than 20% of the campus operating budgets. As such, this does not cover all campus inflation costs and is not capable of covering ‘catch-up’ adjustments, such as the 2024-2025 salary adjustments.



Enrollment Growth Revenue: Fiscal Year 2026 Fee Revenue Projection

	Budgeted	Projected	Variance
UNLV	\$164,109,452	\$165,923,023	\$1,813,571
UNR	119,614,051	118,749,835	(864,216)
NSU	15,256,319	15,920,563	664,244
CSN	48,726,497	49,335,808	609,311
GBC	5,422,706	7,011,192	1,588,486
TMCC	15,432,271	17,508,295	2,076,024
WNC	5,130,401	5,133,822	3,421
Total	\$373,691,697	\$379,582,538	\$5,890,841

While some campuses expect additional revenue generated from increased enrollment, this is not consistent across NSHE.

More importantly, where campuses experience enrollment gains, they will have to hire additional faculty (full and/or part time) and incur additional student services.

Note: Includes registration fee and non-resident tuition in state-supported operating budgets, excluding Medical, Law, and Dental schools.



Other Funds Are Restricted and Do Not Solve the Structural Gap

Other sources of revenue that are managed outside the state-supported operating budget generally have spending restrictions and/or support staff and other operating expenses that are not supported with state appropriations. These activities are similarly absorbing 100% of the cost of the FY24/FY25 salary adjustments and FY26/FY27 benefit cost increases with no state support.

- Grants and Contracts Revenue
- Sales & Services (Self-Supported) of Auxiliary Activities (Housing/Dining, Parking, etc.)
- Sales & Services (Self-Supported) of Educational Activities (Clinical Activities, Ticket Sales, Events, etc.)
- Gifts and Endowment Income
- Unrestricted Investment Income
- Unrestricted Royalties (water and mineral rights)



Staffing Data

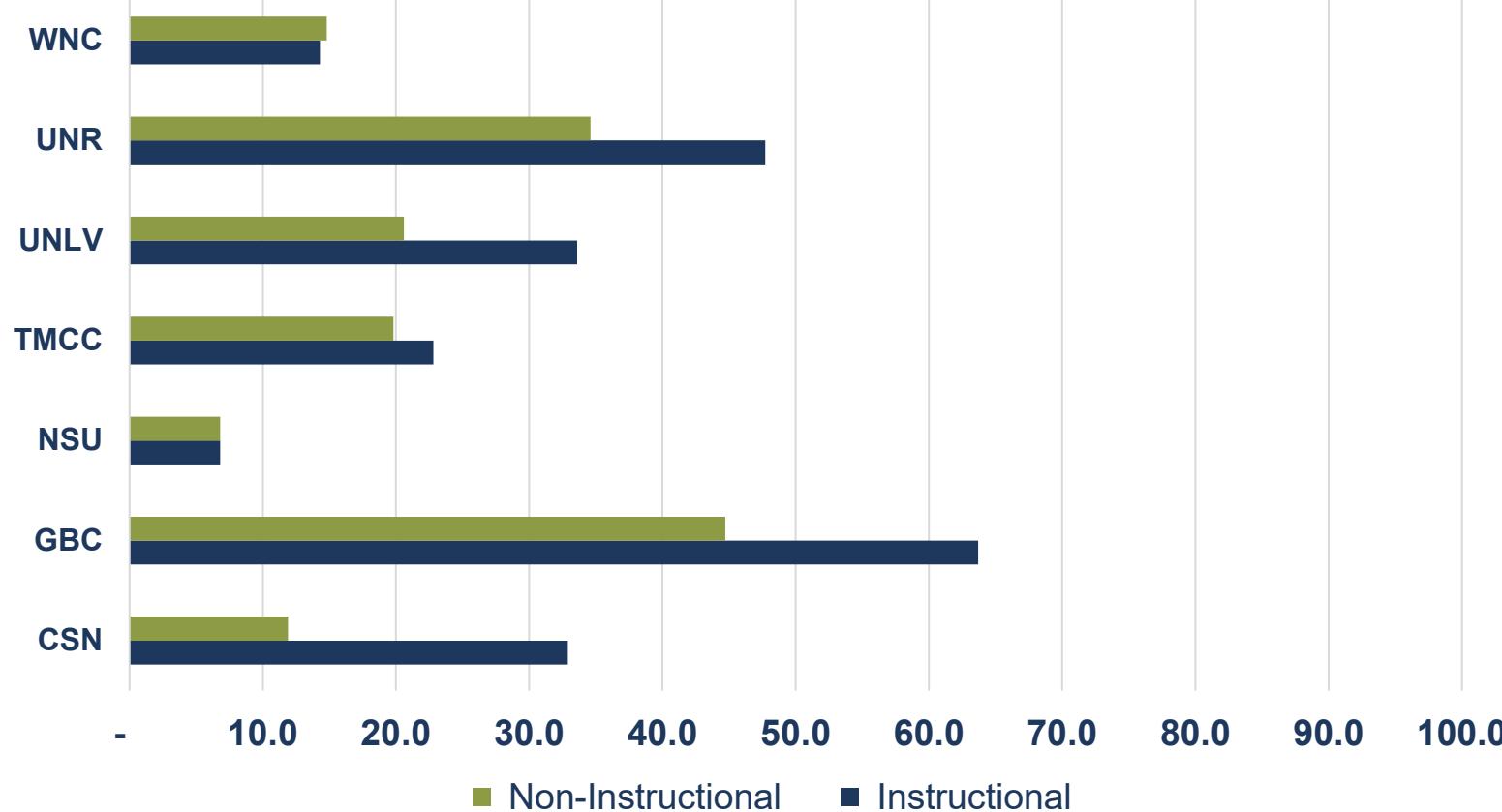
Instructional/Non-Instructional Balance

Administrative Staff



Staffing Levels Are Below Peers and Focused on Instruction and Student Support

Full Time Staffing per Student FTE Percentile Comparison to Peers



Compared to peers, NSHE institutions' ratio of full-time staff to student FTE is better for instructional staff than non-instructional staff.

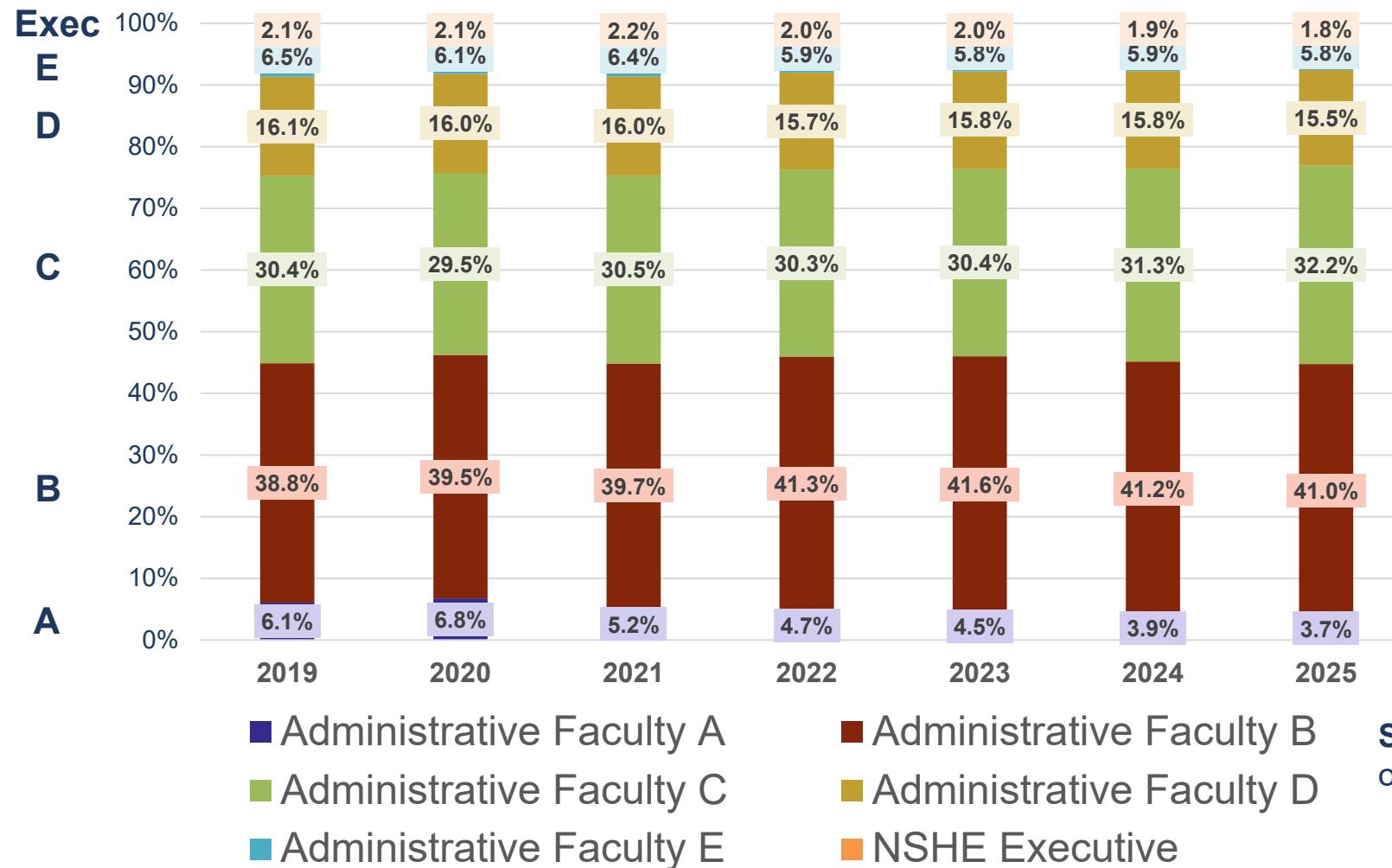
In almost all cases, staffing levels are in the lower 50th percentile among peer institutions, with administrative staff ranging from 6.8 percentile to 44.7 percentile and instructional staff ranging from 6.8 percentile to 63.7 percentile.

Source: IPEDS comparative data Fall 2023 – Public R1 institutions (n=107) for UNR and UNLV, Public masters granting (n=117) for NSU, public primarily associates granting (n=237) for community colleges



NSHE Administrative Faculty

Headcount Distribution by Salary Schedule Grade



NSHE positions are not disproportionately distributed in Executive or high-level grades. The majority of positions (ranging from 69% to 73% in the years reported) are grades B and C positions.

As administrative positions have increased from 2019 to 2025, the percentage of Executive and grade E positions has declined. Positions have been primarily added in grades B and C.

Source: Workday Filled Positions as of November 1 of each reported year



NSHE Administrative Faculty Positions

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Executive Salary Schedules	76	74	77	75	79	78	75
Administrative Faculty E	231	221	224	219	230	246	246
Administrative Faculty D	570	576	561	579	628	663	660
Administrative Faculty C	1,079	1,062	1,068	1,117	1,209	1,315	1,368
Administrative Faculty B	1,378	1,418	1,389	1,520	1,652	1,729	1,742
Administrative Faculty A	215	243	181	174	177	165	159
Total Administrative Faculty	3,549	3,594	3,500	3,684	3,975	4,196	4,250

Note: During the 2021 Legislative session, the State provided COVID relief funds in state operating budgets to restore positions held frozen/vacant in 2020 and 2021, resulting in positions previously vacant being filled in 2022 and 2023. In addition, campuses added staff in support of student services.

In the 2023 session, the Legislature restored permanent funding, replacing the COVID-19 relief funds and cost-of-living adjustments for fiscal years 2024 and 2025. This improvement led to enhanced hiring and retention, resulting in additional filled positions in 2024 and 2025, as enrollments also recovered at most institutions during those years.

Source: Workday Filled Positions as of November 1 for each year reported

NSHE positions are not disproportionately distributed in Executive or high-level grades. The majority of positions (ranging from 69% to 73% in the years reported) are grades B and C positions.

As administrative positions have increased from 2019 to 2025, the percentage of Executive and grade E positions has declined. Positions have been primarily added in grades B and C.



Administrative Faculty Positions

Compensation by Quartile of Salary Schedule

Salary Grade	Lower 50%	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Upper 50%
E	71.1%	43.1%	28.0%	18.7%	10.2%	28.9%
D	62.6%	23.9%	38.6%	24.7%	12.7%	37.4%
C	59.1%	22.7%	36.4%	29.3%	11.5%	40.9%
B	60.4%	17.5%	42.8%	28.4%	11.3%	39.6%
A	55.3%	8.2%	47.2%	30.8%	13.8%	44.7%

Source: Workday Filled Positions as of November 1, 2025

NSHE administrative positions are not disproportionately compensated in the higher quartiles of the salary schedule.

In all salary grades, more positions are compensated in the lower 50th percentile ranging from 55% to 71% of positions.

Notably, salary grade E - the highest grade - has the smallest proportion of positions funded in the fourth quartile and the lowest share in the upper 50th percentile.



Staffing Levels

- Staffing remains generally below peer averages and is weighted more toward more instructional roles than non-instructional in comparison to peers
- Growth has been concentrated in support roles rather than executive staff
- Reductions will directly affect services to students



Cost Savings/Efficiency



Cost-Saving Measures Already in Place or Currently Underway

- System shared services and Business Centers
- Actively managing position vacancies
- Board of Regents approved NSHE-wide merit pay suspension
- Prioritized academic and student-facing strategic plan initiatives
- Strategic procurement initiatives



NSHE Initiatives Addressing Affordability

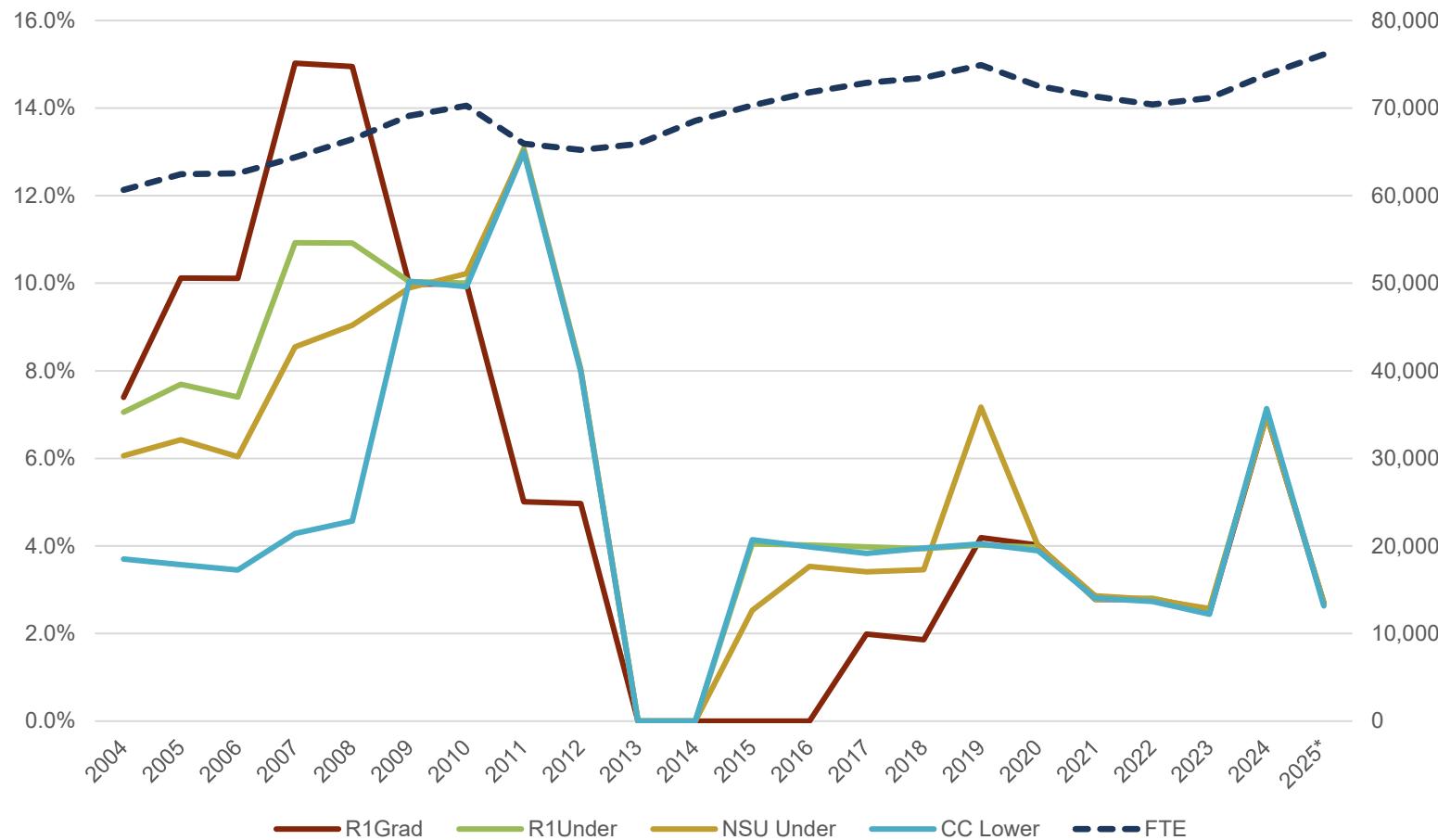
- **Credit for Prior Learning**
 - Recognizes college-level learning gained outside the traditional environment by awarding academic credit, reducing cost and time to degree
- **Open Educational Resources**
 - Free or low-cost digital course material that replace expensive commercial textbooks
- **Dual Credit**
 - Allows high school students to take college courses that count toward both high school and college credit at a reduced cost
- **Systemwide Transfer**
 - Course and Degree alignment across NSHE institutions to improve transfer consistency and reduce credit loss for students moving between colleges and universities



Fee Increase Risk - Enrollment Decline Student Access Funds



Historical Fee Increase and Enrollment



When comparing NSHE's historical trend in enrollment (dashed line) with fee increases, there is not clear, quantifiable correlation between fee increases and enrollment decline. In some cases, enrollment gains followed significant fee increases.

This doesn't mean a fee increase is painless – only that history does not show a direct correlation to enrollment collapse.

Source: NSHE Institutional Research Data & Dashboards



Access Policy – Fee Set Aside

Handbook, Title 4, Chapter 17, Section 1, Subsection 3:
and also in *Handbook*, Title 4, Chapter 18, Section B:

Student Financial Assistance – In order to improve the access of all students and to encourage participation in higher education, an amount equal to at least 10 percent of the total registration fee at the community colleges (lower division only) and at least 15 percent of the total registration fee for all other institutions including upper-division at the community colleges, net the amounts distributed to other fee categories, will be dedicated to student financial assistance. These percentages are target amounts that must be achieved by academic year 2022-23.



Access Policy – Use of Access Funds

Handbook, Title 4, Chapter 18, Section 8:

General Policy Statement Subsection B.1.:

100% of Student Access Funds will be used for financial assistance for students.

Need-Based Requirement Subsection B.4.:

For fee-generated Student Access Funds, at least 80% of undergraduate funds and at least 50% of graduate funds for each institution each academic year will go to need-based programs.

Non-Need Portion Subsection B.5:

The remainder of the fee-generated Student Access Funds (not to exceed 20% for undergraduate and 50% for graduate students) for each institution each academic year will go to other “access-oriented” financial assistance, including but not limited to scholarships, non-need based grants and work study programs.



Summary of Access Impact

Institution	2025-26 Budgeted	2024-25 Average Award	2024-25 Number of Recipients
UNLV	\$31,200,000	\$2,330	13,610
UNR	\$15,413,639	\$3,195	6,562
NSU	\$2,857,940	\$1,708	1,697
CSN	\$6,600,000	\$1,072	4,935
GBC	\$1,250,000	\$713	1,039
TMCC	\$1,825,000	\$2,095	789
WNC	\$606,693	\$1,030	528
TOTAL	\$59,753,272	\$2,049	29,160

Fee-generated Student Access Funds are used primarily to support need-based grants with 20% (undergraduate) and 50% (graduate) available to also support non-need based access programs.

In the most recently completed fiscal year, System-wide over 29,000 students received an Access award with an average amount of \$2,000.

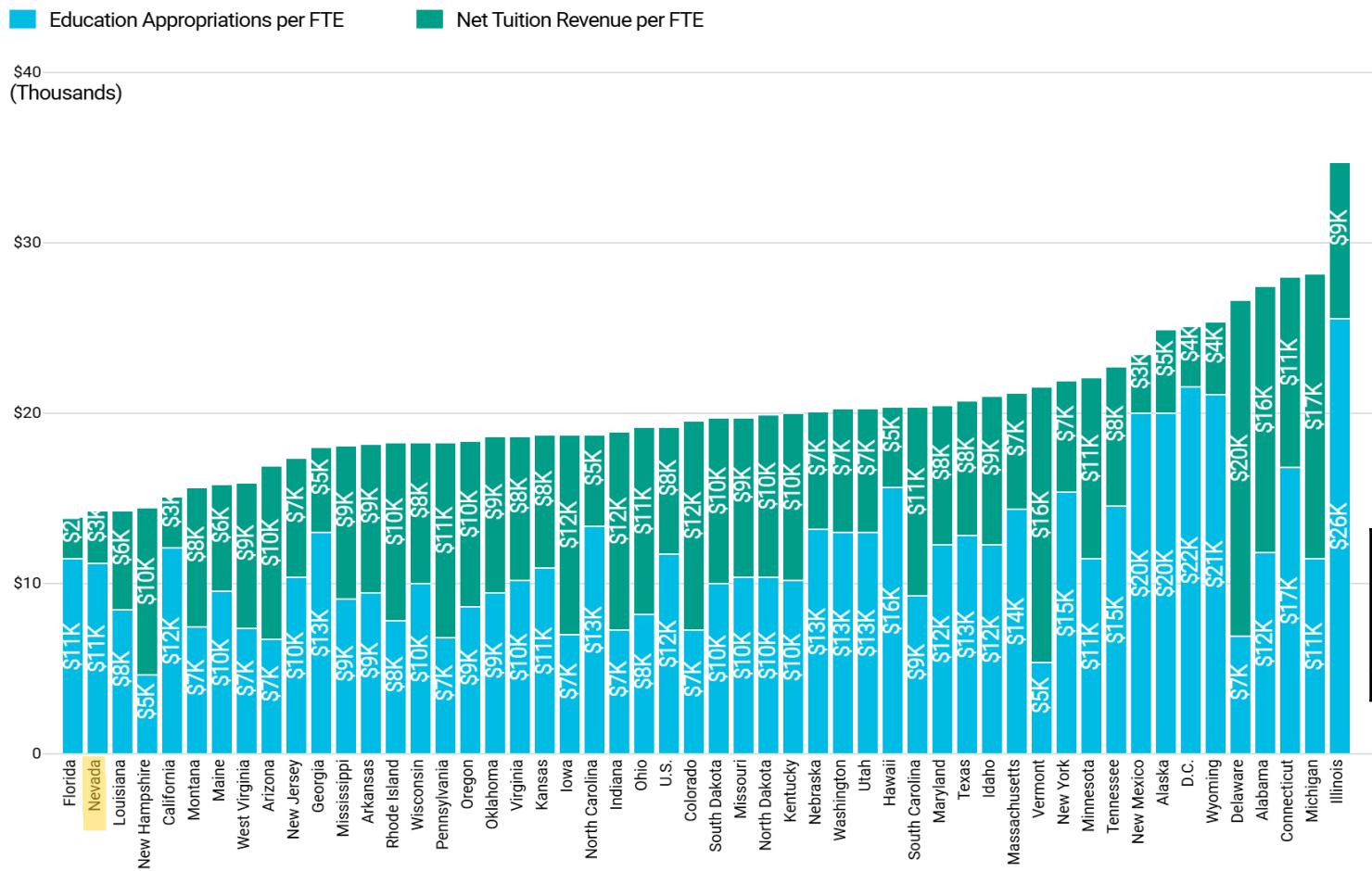


Fee Increase Recommendation and Affordability



SHEF FY24 Total Revenue Benchmark

Education Appropriations and Net Tuition Revenue per FTE by State, FY 2024 (Constant Adjusted Dollars)



The salary adjustments authorized by the 82nd Legislature and approved by the Board of Regents have helped close the gap toward the US average state funding, but total funding still lags the national average, more significantly in net tuition than state appropriation.

	NV	US Average	% Avg	Difference
Appropriation	\$ 11,198	\$ 11,683	95.8%	\$ 485
Net Tuition	\$ 3,036	\$ 7,510	40.4%	\$ 4,474
Total	\$ 14,234	\$ 19,193	74.2%	\$ 4,959

Note: SHEF net tuition reflects offset for all state aid, primarily Millennium and Access

Source: FY24 State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report



Fee Increase Recommendation

Option 1: Original recommendation – 12% & 9% spread over three years

Option 2: Delay start to Fall 2027, complete in two years instead of three



Fee Increase Proposal: Option 1

December 2025 Proposal

The proposal initially advanced by the Committee and recommended by all institutions as the best alternative for the following reasons:

- Provides stability and full coverage of otherwise ongoing base budget shortfall allowing for full reinvestment in campus up to the 2023 base service levels
- Provides initial funding in FY26, allowing for immediate investment in other major underfunded services, and will allow campuses to begin fully restoring positions with confidence in ongoing funding

Institution	AY 2026-27	AY 2027-28	AY 2028-29
UNLV, UNR, NSU	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC (lower division)	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC (upper division)	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%

Note: Recommended increases above are in addition to scheduled HEPI increases of 5.2%, 4.0%, and 3.4% for academic years 2026-27, 2027-28, and 2028-29, respectively.



Fee Increase Proposal: Option 2

Delay First Increase until Fall 2027

An alternative that delays the increase until Fall 2027 to align with the expiration of bridge funding the Board may consider delays the start of fee increases until Fall 2027.

Important considerations for this proposal include:

- Achieves essentially the same result for fiscal years 2028 and 2029 – critical to replacing the bridge funds and restoring 2023 base budget levels.
- Delays impact to students from Fall 2026 to Fall 2027 allowing more time for students and parents to plan for the increase.

Institution	AY 2026-27	AY 2027-28	AY 2028-29
UNLV, UNR, NSU	0.0%	7.0%	5.0%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC (lower division)	0.0%	5.0%	4.0%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC (upper division)	0.0%	7.0%	5.0%

Note: Recommended increases above are in addition to scheduled HEPI increases of 5.2%, 4.0%, and 3.4% for academic years 2026-27, 2027-28, and 2028-29, respectively.



Comparison of Proposal Options:

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
HEPI Increase	5.2%	4.0%	3.4%
Option 1:			
UNLV, UNR, NSU, Colleges upper div.	3%	4%	5%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC lower division	2%	3%	4%
Option 2:			
UNLV, UNR, NSU, Colleges upper div.	0%	7%	5%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC lower division	0%	5%	4%

The proposed fee increase is in addition to the HEPI (inflation) adjustment already scheduled and published in the Procedures and Guidelines Manual.

A summary of the fee changes under the proposals follows.



Comparison of Options: Full-time Student Impact – Fall 2028 (FY2028-29)

	Option 1		Option 2	
	Per Cr Hour	Full-Time	Per Cr Hour	Full-Time
Full Time Nevada Resident:				
UNLV, UNR undergraduate	\$40.75	\$1,223	\$40.25	\$1,208
UNLV, UNR graduate	\$49.75	\$1,194	\$49.25	\$1,182
NSU undergraduate, Colleges upper division	\$29.50	\$885	\$29.25	\$878
NSU graduate	\$39.75	\$954	\$39.25	\$942
Colleges lower division	\$13.50	\$405	\$13.25	\$398
Full Time Non-Resident:	NRT	NRT+Reg Fee	NRT	NRT+Reg Fee
UNLV, UNR undergraduate	\$2,630	\$3,853	\$2,603	\$3,811
UNLV, UNR graduate	\$2,630	\$3,824	\$2,603	\$3,785
NSU undergraduate	\$2,174	\$3,059	\$2,162	\$3,040
NSU graduate	\$2,174	\$3,128	\$2,162	\$3,104
Colleges upper division	\$932	\$1,817	\$926	\$1,804
Colleges lower division	\$932	\$1,337	\$926	\$1,324

The impact at full implementation (academic year 2028-29) of both option 1 and option 2 are for all practical purposes the same.

The proposed rate increases are significant as needed to fully fund the base budget gap while still keeping NSHE's fees highly affordable among peers.

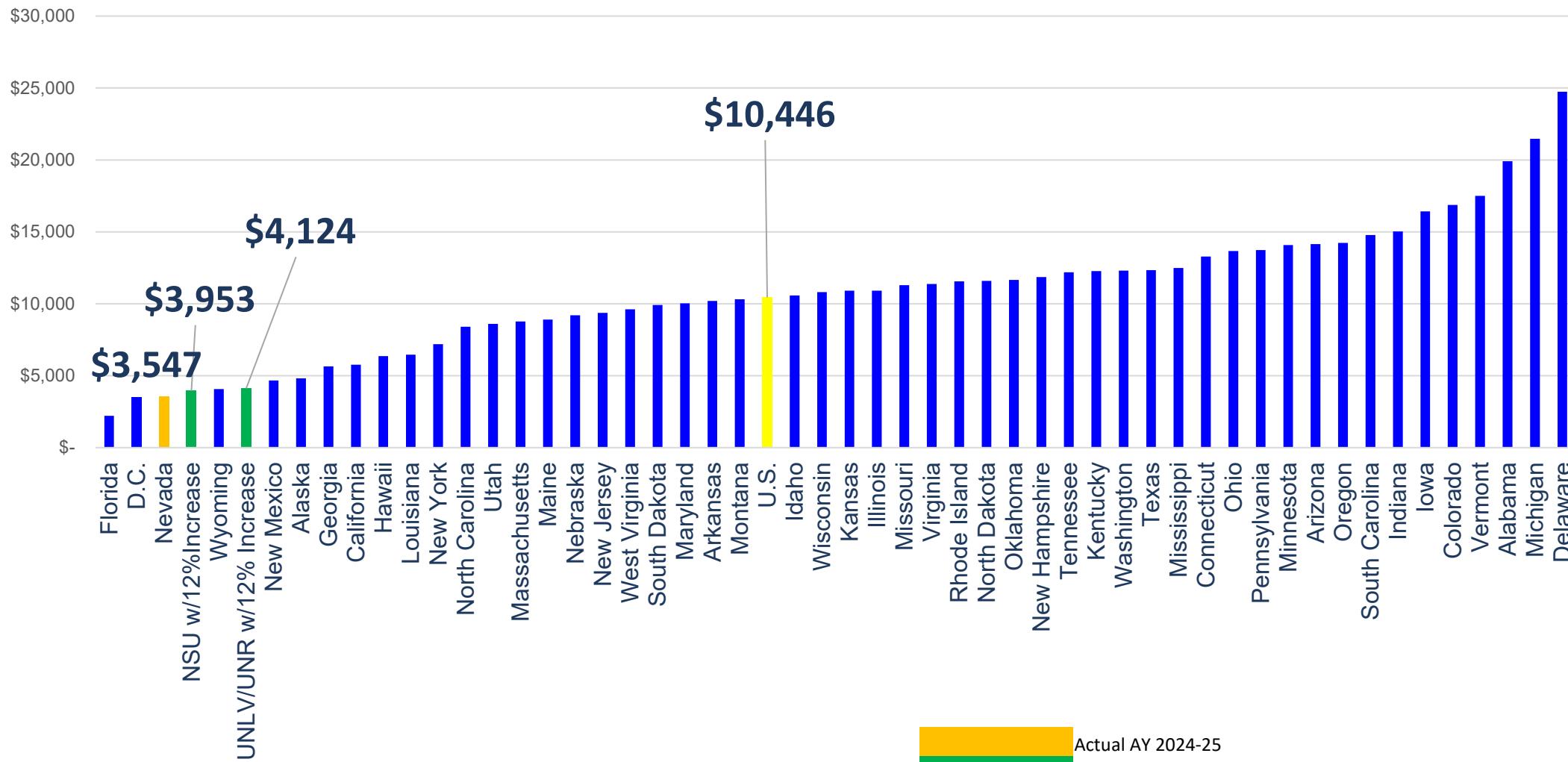


Affordability and Peer Comparisons

- NSHE tuitions and fees are generally priced well below national averages and peer institutions
- NSHE institutions would remain very competitively priced if the proposal is approved
- Continuing Student Access funds policy lessens the impact of fee changes on our most vulnerable students



SHEF Benchmark: 4-Year *Net Tuition* per FTE

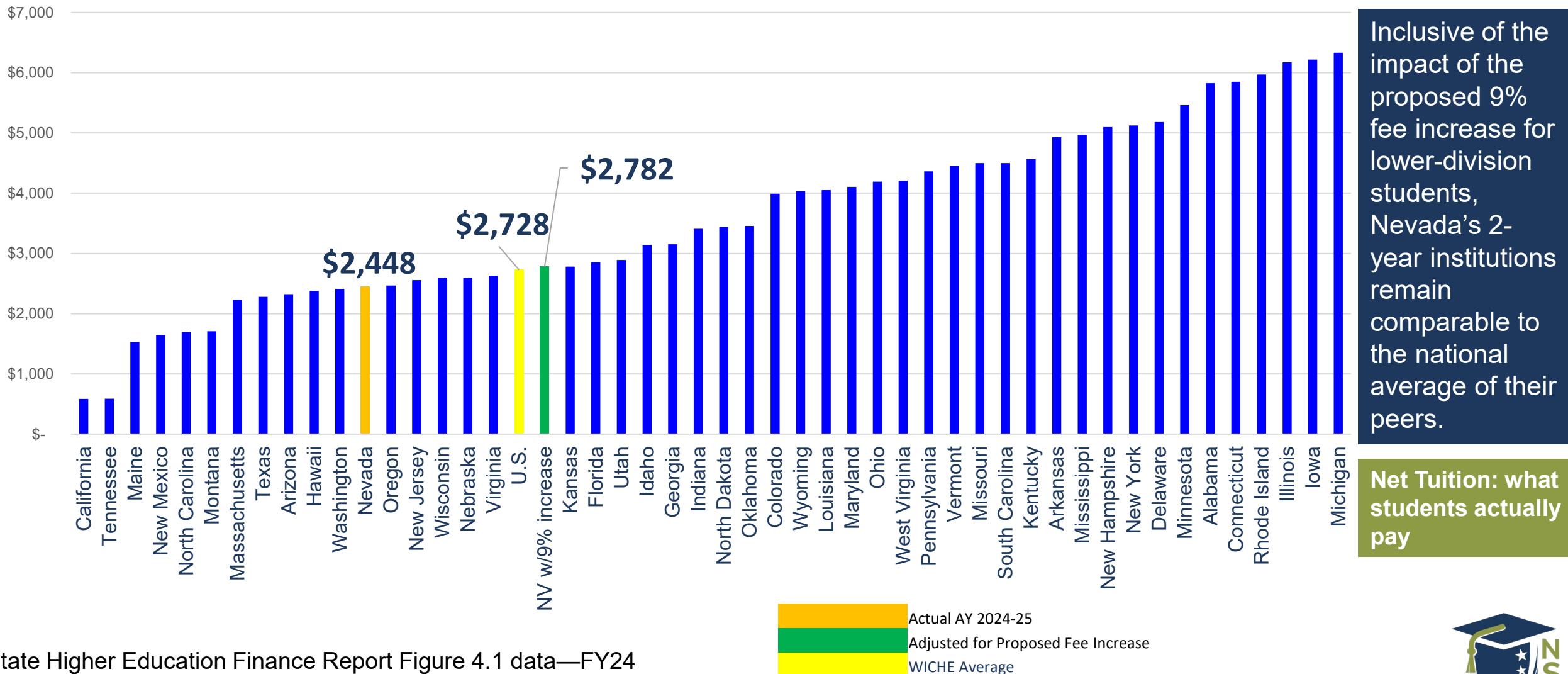


Inclusive of the impact of the proposed 12% fee increase, Nevada's 4-year institutions move from 2nd most affordable to 3rd most affordable institutions nationally.

Net Tuition: what students actually pay



SHEF Benchmark: 2-Year *Net Tuition* per FTE



State Higher Education Finance Report Figure 4.1 data—FY24



Net Tuition and Fees at NSHE Institutions

Out of Pocket Costs after Financial Aid is applied

Fall 2024 Undergraduate Nevada Residents

Institutions	Student Count	Average Tuition and Fees*	Financial Aid**	Average Net Tuition and Fees
UNLV/UNR	33,976	\$4,612	\$3,456	\$1,156
NSU	3,790	2,999	3,045	-46
Community Colleges	37,942	1,371	1,287	84

Fall 2024 Graduate Nevada Residents

UNLV/UNR	5,833	3,994	1,790	2,204
NSU	5,753	4,007	1,791	2,215

* Registration, program differential, course, and other mandatory fees; Nevada Residents do not pay non-resident tuition

** Grants, scholarships, and certain waivers. Excludes loans, workstudy, and graduate assistantships

Net tuition after aid is significantly lower than published tuition and fees across NSHE institutions. Financial aid funds meaningfully reduce out-of-pocket cost for many students.



WICHE Comparison: NV Residents

Comparison of Gross Tuition and All Mandatory Fees

Student Level (resident)	2025-26 NSHE Tuition & Fees (includes proposed fee increase)	WICHE Peer Average	NSHE as % of WICHE Peer Average	NSHE WICHE Peer Ranking (before/after)
UNLV/UNR Undergraduate	\$11,350	\$14,265	79.6%	4 th / 5 th
UNLV/UNR Graduate	\$11,005	\$15,223	72.3%	1 st / 5 th
NSU Undergraduate	\$7,905	\$11,693	67.6%	1 st / 1 st
NSU Graduate	\$8,292	\$13,773	60.2%	1 st / 1 st
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC lower division	\$4,904	\$4,775	102.7%	6 th / 8 th

NSHE institutions would remain affordable for Nevada resident students and competitively priced compared to our WICHE peers if the fee proposal is approved.



WICHE Comparison: Non-Residents

Comparison of Gross Tuition and All Mandatory Fees

Student Level (resident)	NSHE Tuition & Fees (includes proposed fee increase)	WICHE Peer Average	NSHE as % of WICHE Peer Average	NSHE WICHE Peer Ranking (before/after)
UNLV/UNR Undergraduate	\$32,612	\$43,079	75.7%	3 rd / 4 th
UNLV/UNR Graduate	\$32,267	\$33,488	96.4%	2 nd / 13 th
NSU Undergraduate	\$25,544	\$32,612	78.3%	4 th / 6 th
NSU Graduate	\$25,941	\$29,145	89.0%	5 th / 6 th
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC lower division	\$14,736	\$12,789	115.2%	11 th / 12 th

NSHE institutions would remain competitively priced for non-resident students compared to our WICHE peers if the fee proposal is approved.



Revenue Projection and Budget Impact



Projected Additional Revenue – FY2028

FY 2028 PROJECTED REVENUE GENERATED BY PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FEE INCREASE				
	Undergraduate Registration Fee	Graduate Registration Fee	Non-Resident Tuition	Total
UNLV	\$ 8,991,196	1,351,874	2,260,949	\$ 12,604,019
UNR	6,242,078	718,286	2,103,387	9,063,751
NSU	1,571,677	25,929	41,906	1,639,512
CSN	2,568,311	-	189,464	2,757,775
GBC	271,035	-	23,721	294,756
TMCC	746,950	-	97,257	844,207
WNC	153,336	-	8,598	161,934
Total	\$ 20,544,583	2,096,089	4,725,281	\$ 27,365,954

First Year 2027-29 Biennium	
AB568 One-Shot Funds	Fee Increase vs. Expiring Funding
\$ 11,790,472	\$ 813,547
11,220,998	(2,157,247)
536,113	1,103,400
2,666,316	91,459
204,369	90,387
521,629	322,578
112,173	49,761
\$ 27,052,069	\$ 313,885

The proposed additional fee increase is projected to generate sufficient revenue to replace expiring AB568 bridge funds in FY2028 for all institutions except UNR.



Projected Additional Revenue – FY2029

FY 2029 PROJECTED REVENUE GENERATED BY PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FEE INCREASE				
	Undergraduate Registration Fee	Graduate Registration Fee	Non-Resident Tuition	Total
UNLV	\$ 16,099,962	2,420,714	4,048,536	\$ 22,569,212
UNR	11,177,292	1,286,189	3,766,401	16,229,882
NSU	2,761,546	46,339	73,429	2,881,315
CSN	4,797,538	-	353,691	5,151,229
GBC	507,380	-	44,406	551,786
TMCC	1,390,224	-	181,014	1,571,238
WNC	285,086	-	15,985	301,071
Total	\$ 37,019,028	3,753,242	8,483,462	\$ 49,255,733

Fully Implemented - Remaining Unfunded FY24/FY25 COLA	Ongoing (Shortfall) After Proposal
Continuing Unfunded	
\$ 16,724,006	\$ 5,845,206
15,543,087	686,795
1,135,782	1,745,533
5,325,235	(174,006)
695,214	(143,428)
1,465,900	105,338
462,506	(161,435)
\$ 41,351,730	\$ 7,904,003

Upon full implementation in FY2029, the estimated revenue generated by the proposed additional fee increase is sufficient to generally offset the ongoing unfunded FY24 and FY25 salary adjustments for the state-supported operating budgets.



Budget Impact of Fee Increase Proposal

What the Fee Increase *Preserves If Approved* or What Is *At Risk* If It Is Not

	FTE	Average Salary	Average Benefits	Total Salary	Total Benefits	Total Budget Impact
Professor	28	168,926	51,246	4,729,915	1,434,877	6,164,792
Associate Professor	29	119,361	38,862	3,461,471	1,126,997	4,588,469
Assistant Professor	21	98,615	32,817	2,070,920	689,157	2,760,077
Lecturer	28	86,516	31,085	2,422,439	870,384	3,292,823
CC Professor	8	80,287	26,995	642,294	215,963	858,257
CC Instructor	13	56,641	22,409	736,329	291,314	1,027,643
Academic Advisor/Counselor	13	60,686	22,703	788,916	295,144	1,084,060
Administrative Faculty	98	94,631	32,356	9,273,831	3,170,911	12,444,740
Classified	79	62,445	28,113	4,933,176	2,220,962	7,154,139
Total Compensation & Benefits	317	\$91,670	\$32,542	\$29,059,291	\$10,315,710	\$39,374,999
Operating Expenses, Including Wages						\$2,031,848
Total Budget Impact						\$41,406,847

System-wide, the proposed fee increase supports approximately 317 positions.

Contextually, this represents nearly twice the number of full-time positions at WNC and over 50% more than the positions at GBC and System Admin (including SCS)



Comparison of Impacts If Not Approved or if Approved at Lesser Rates

4-Yr	2-Yr	Reduced Revenue Estimate	Positions Not Supported
12%	9%	\$0	0
8%	6%	(\$17.3 million)	(102)
4%	3%	(\$33.6 million)	(206)
0%	0%	(\$49.4 million)	(317)

The chart illustrates the approximate reduction in operating budget support resulting from the additional fee increase upon full implementation and the corresponding impact to position funding.

As proposed (12% and 9%), there is no loss in revenue, and all 317 positions the proposal supports remain funded.

With no fee increase (0%), 317 positions would be reduced. The alternative rates are provided for illustration purposes only.



Comparison of Proposal Options:

Option 1:	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
UNLV, UNR, NSU, Colleges upper div.	3%	4%	5%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC lower division	2%	3%	4%

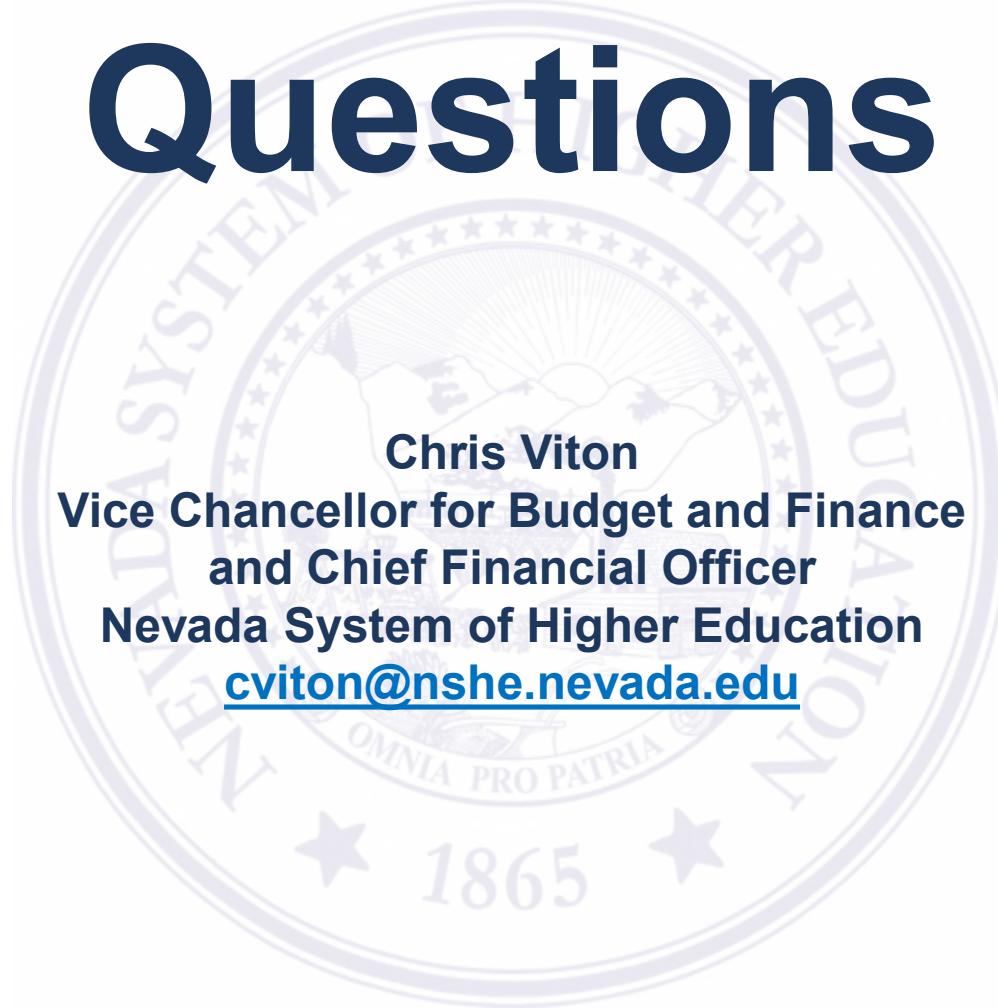
- Provides greatest stability and full coverage of otherwise ongoing base budget shortfall allowing for full reinvestment in campus up to the 2023 base service levels
- Provides initial funding in FY26, allowing for immediate investment in other major underfunded services, and will allow campuses to begin fully restoring positions with confidence in ongoing funding

Option 2:	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
UNLV, UNR, NSU, Colleges upper div.	0%	7%	5%
CSN, GBC, TMCC, WNC lower division	0%	5%	4%

- Achieves essentially the same result for fiscal years 2028 and 2029 – critical to replacing the bridge funds and restoring 2023 base service levels
- Delays impact to students from Fall 2026 to Fall 2027, allowing more time for students and parents to plan for the increase.



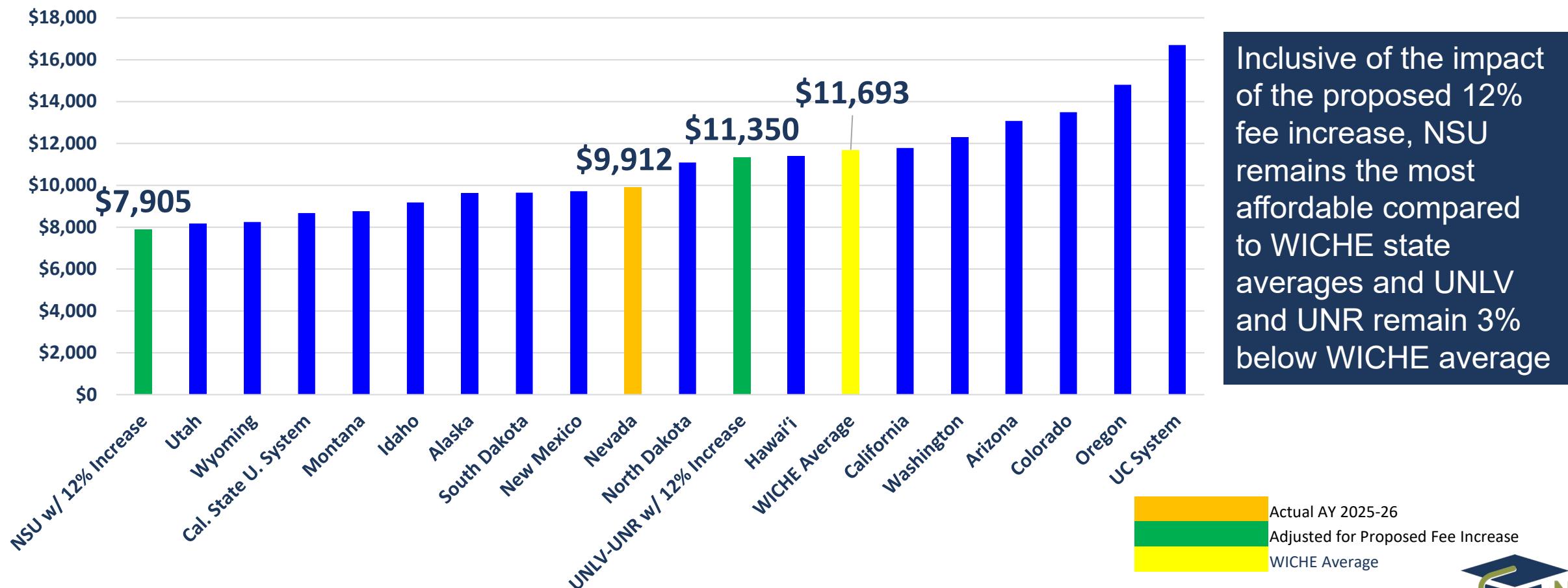
Questions



Chris Viton
Vice Chancellor for Budget and Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
Nevada System of Higher Education
cviton@nshe.nevada.edu

WICHE Benchmark: 4-Year Tuition and Fees

Fall 2025 (FY26) Average In-State Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees (unreduced)

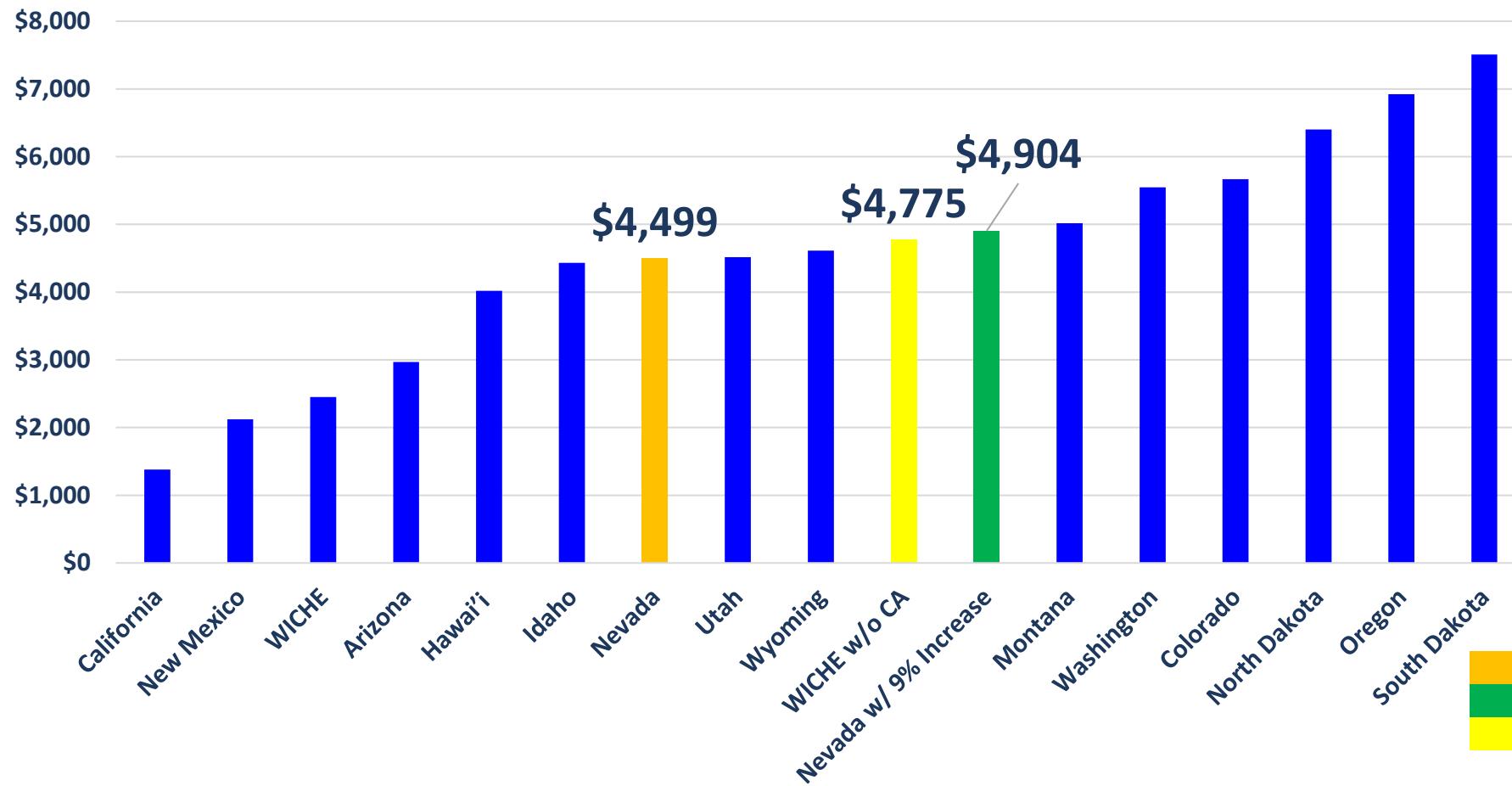


Source: Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE), Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West 2024-25



WICHE Benchmark: 2-Year Tuition and Fees

Fall 2025 (FY26) Average In-State Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees (unreduced)



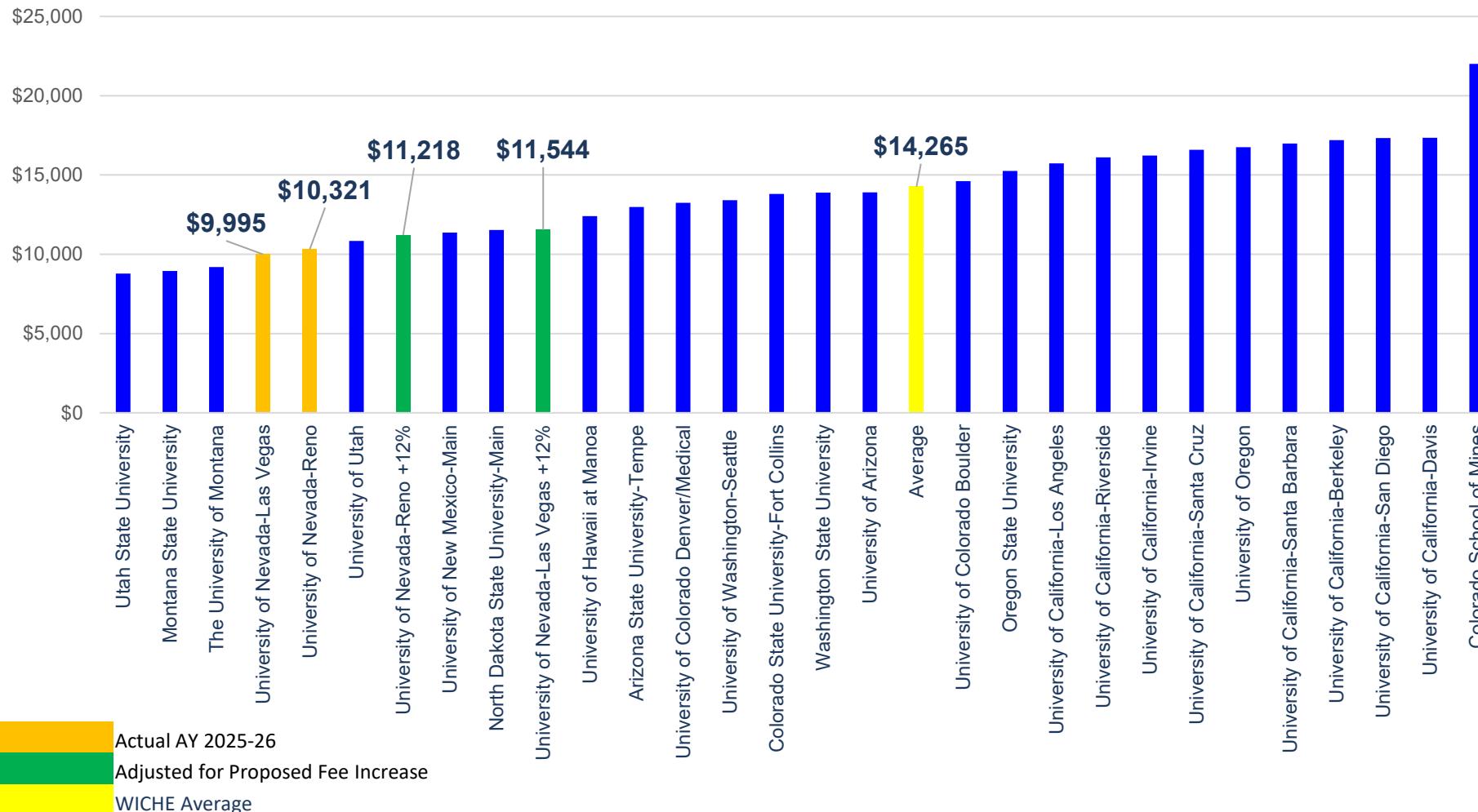
Inclusive of the impact of the proposed 9% fee increase, Nevada's 2-year institutions remain comparable to the WICHE state average (excluding CA)

Source: Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE), Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West 2024-25



WICHE Benchmark R-1: Undergraduate

Fall 2024 (FY25) Average In-State Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees (unreduced)



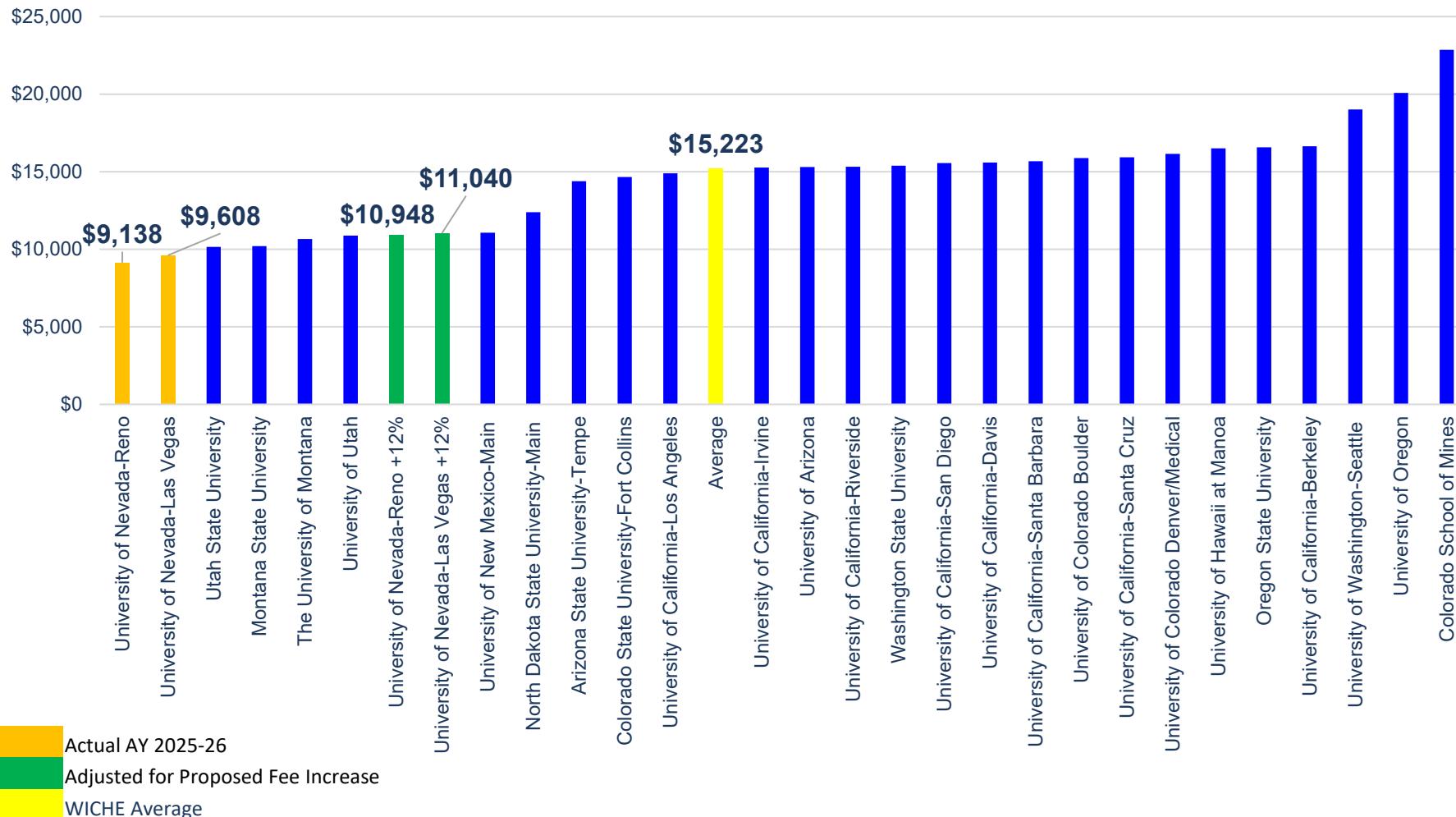
Adjusted to reflect the full impact of the proposed fee 12% fee increase, UNLV and UNR would have been 5th and 8th most affordable of the 27 WICHE peer institutions and still 27+% below the average of the peer group

Source: Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE), Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West 2025-26



WICHE Benchmark R-1: Graduate

Fall 2025 (FY26) Average In-State Resident Tuition and Mandatory Fees (unreduced)



Adjusted to reflect the full impact of the proposed 12% fee increase, UNLV and UNR would have been 5th and 7th most affordable of the 27 WICHE peer institutions and still 36+% below the average of the peer group

Source: Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE), Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West 2025-26

