

Higher Education

**Senate Finance Committee
November 19-20, 2009**

Virginia's Changing Relationship with Higher Education

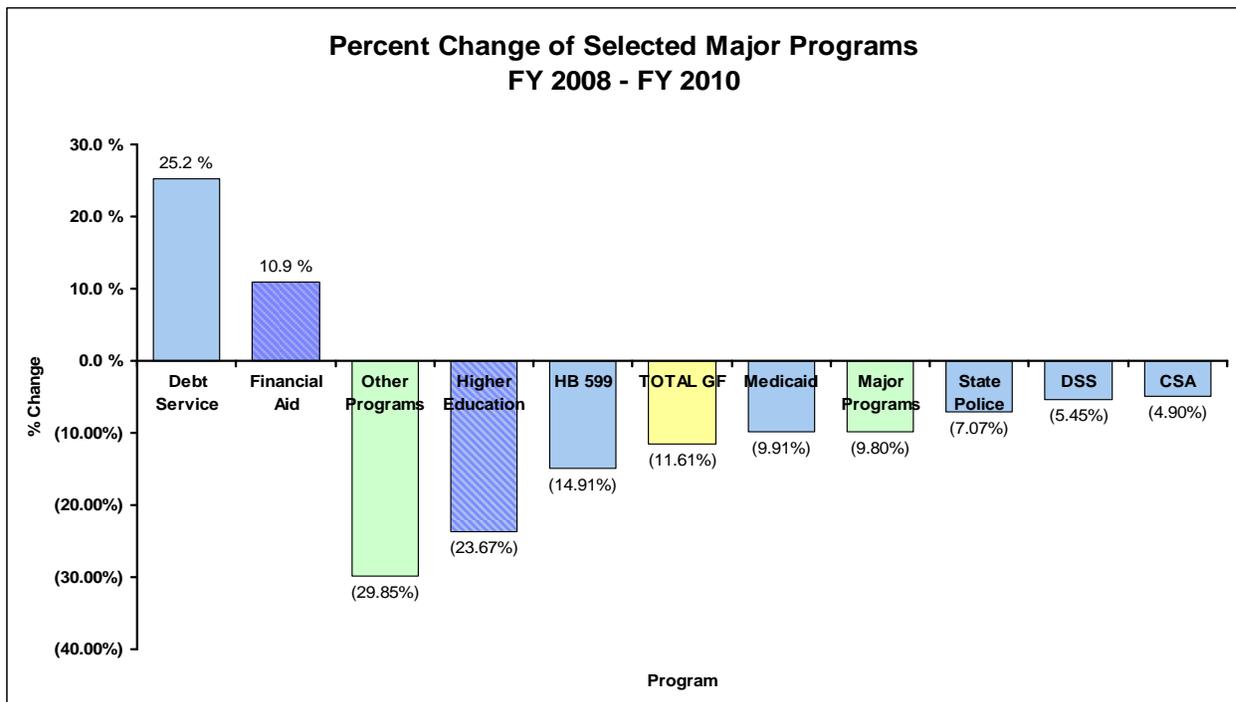
- Higher education plays an important role in any state.
 - Educates tomorrow's leaders.
 - Provides workforce training and retraining.
 - Stimulates economic development opportunities.
- However, during periods of economic downturns, higher education is particularly vulnerable to state funding cuts.
- During these time periods, there is often the belief that reductions can be absorbed in higher education because institutions can offset them with increased tuition and fees.
- Currently, these reductions are coupled with increased enrollments and a push from the business community to grow the number of degrees.
- Virginia's relationship with higher education is entering a period of uncertainty.

Higher Education in Virginia – Current Status

- Virginia’s public higher education system is the 12th largest in the country based on enrollment. The system includes:
 - 15 four-year institutions;
 - 23 community colleges with 40 campuses;
 - One two-year college;
 - Four regional higher education centers;
 - One institution focused mainly on research and graduate education; and
 - Over 380,000 students and 45,295 FTE salaried and 11,393 wage employees (includes GF and NGF) or about 46.9 percent of the State employee workforce.

Shift in General Fund Support Reflects Growth in Mandatory Programs

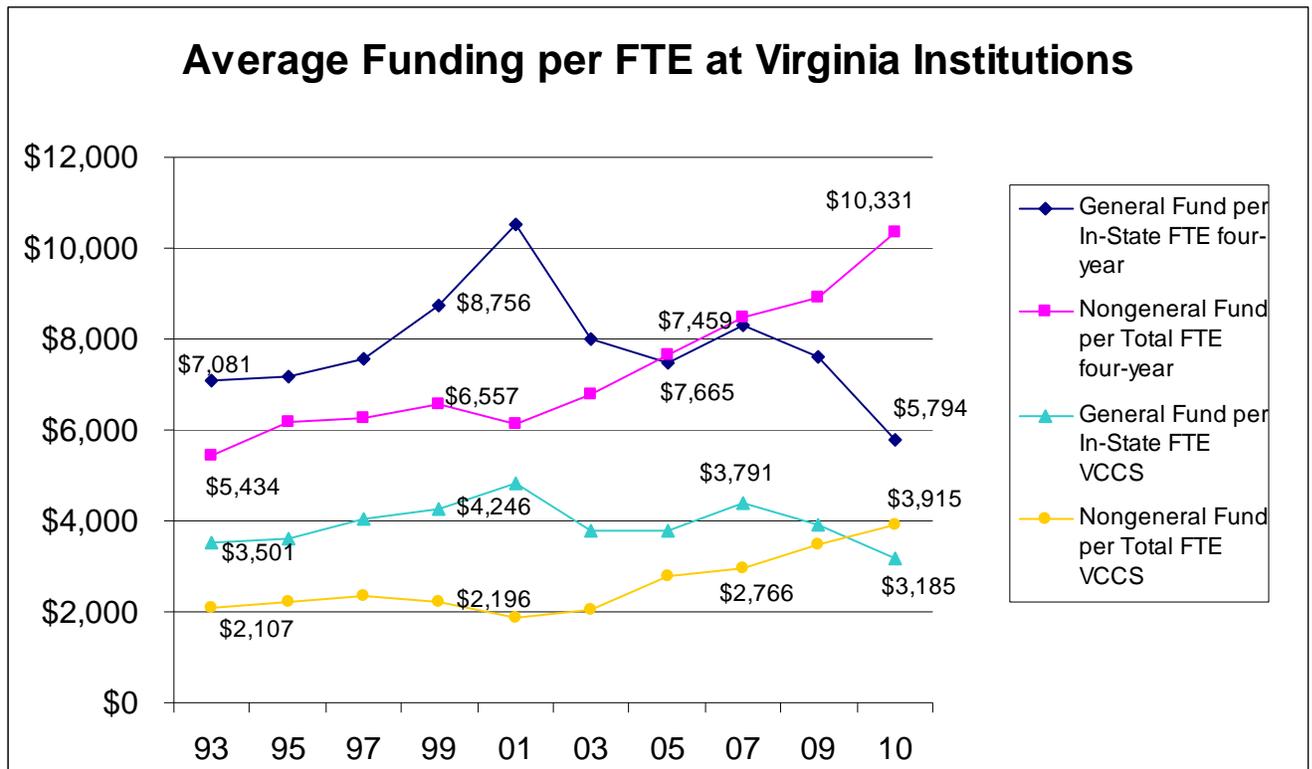
- Mandatory spending items have consumed a growing share of the general fund budget over time.
- Higher education often lags behind other major general fund budget drivers in relative growth over time.
- The share of general fund support to higher education operating has declined from 11.9 percent in FY 1998 to 8.6 percent in FY 2010.
- Uneven reductions between areas since FY 2008 have further exacerbated this issue; higher education has seen a decrease of almost 24 percent since FY 2008.
- Student financial aid has fared better.



Source: Senate Finance staff analysis, November, 2009.

General Fund Support to Higher Education in Virginia

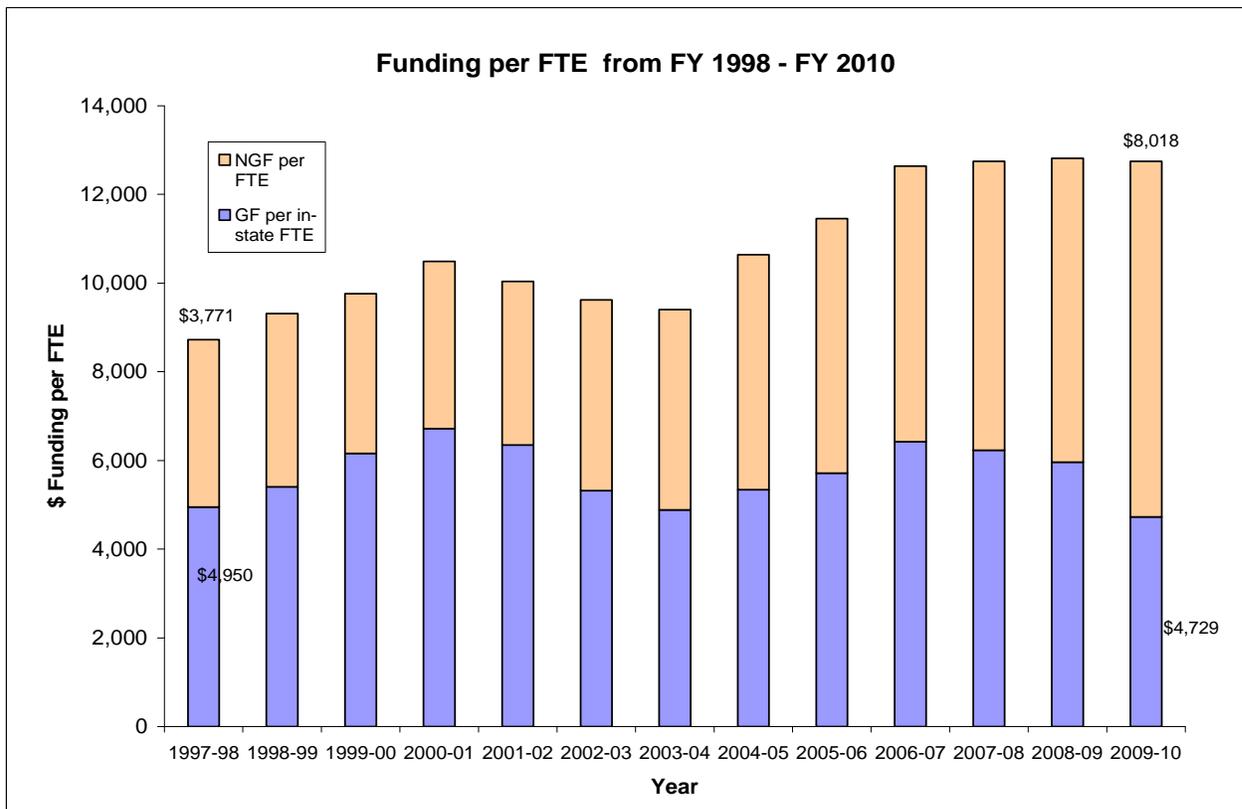
- Support to higher education in Virginia tends to fluctuate with the economy.
 - Actions have been taken to try to reduce this volatility mostly through the use of six-year plans under Restructuring.
- For all institutions, general fund Educational and General (E&G) funding per FTE has decreased 15 percent since FY 1993.



Source: SCHEV data 2009, constant dollars.

General Fund Support to Higher Education in Virginia (continued)

- Total funds have increased on a per student basis, but general fund support per FTE declined from the peak in FY 2001.
- Nongeneral fund revenues have grown as students have assumed a greater share of E&G costs through tuition and fees.



Source: SCHEV data files 2009, actual dollars.

FY 2008 Public Higher Education Support per Student

- Virginia ranks 26th among all states in total revenue per FTE.
 - Ranks 20th among all states in tuition and fee revenue per FTE.
 - Ranks the lowest among the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states in state and local appropriation per FTE, and 40th among all states.

- From these rankings, it is clear that Virginia is on the higher side for tuition and is quickly approaching the bottom for state and local funding.

- In the future, policy makers will need to decide if they want Virginia to be a high tuition state and whether this reduced state funding will have unintended consequences.

FY 2008 Public Higher Education Support per Student						
State	State & local appropriation per FTE	Ranking	Tuition & Fee Revenue per FTE	Ranking	Total Revenue per FTE	Ranking
GA	\$8,180	11	\$2,042	47	\$10,221	39
KY	\$7,643	15	\$6,118	12	\$13,761	11
MD	\$7,697	14	\$6,207	10	\$13,853	10
NC	\$8,871	7	\$2,356	43	\$11,305	24
TN	\$7,371	20	\$3,688	33	\$10,930	28
VA	\$5,805	40	\$5,322	20	\$11,127	26
WV	\$5,892	38	\$4,563	26	\$9,844	45

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) SHEF 2008 Final Report.
 Note: Data excludes enrollment and revenue related to agricultural, medical, and research funding.

Base Adequacy Progress Has Been Reversed

- In 1999, the legislature established a joint subcommittee on higher education to develop guidelines to reestablish a benchmark for determining funding adequacy for each institution.
- Although these guidelines have not been consistently employed to allocate funding to institutions of higher education, the General Assembly appropriated \$468 million for base adequacy between 2004 and 2008.
- The table below provides a history of where higher education institutions fall in regards to base adequacy.
 - System-wide gains since 2004 have been almost completely eliminated by budget cuts.

Institution	Dec.2000 Report to Joint Subcommittee	Jan. 2004 Report to Joint Subcommittee	FY 2007	FY 2010*
Christopher Newport University	92%	76%	99%	86%
College of William and Mary	93%	91%	>100%	96%
George Mason University	90%	90%	>100%	92%
James Madison University	82%	91%	>100%	90%
Longwood University	92%	74%	>100%	82%
Norfolk State University	>100%	>100%	>100%	93%
Old Dominion University	91%	77%	93%	75%
Radford University	86%	78%	96%	81%
University of Mary Washington	92%	87%	>100%	86%
University of Virginia	95%	90%	97%	96%
UVA-Wise	>100%	97%	>100%	87%
Virginia Commonwealth University	97%	81%	94%	82%
Virginia Military Institute	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%
Virginia State University	98%	90%	99%	91%
Virginia Tech	94%	82%	98%	85%
Richard Bland College	97%	95%	97%	86%
Virginia Community College System	87%	82%	97%	86%
Total All Institutions	90%	85%	99%	87%

* Excludes ARRA funds.
Source: SCHEV data tables.

Higher Education Budget Reductions

- After a period of gains in support in the middle of this decade, higher education has experienced several rounds of budget reductions.
 - Since FY 2008, higher education institutions' general fund appropriations have been reduced by almost 24 percent.
 - Stimulus funds will temporarily offset some of the reductions.
- Budget reductions of \$304.6 million GF were implemented at higher education institutions for the 2008-10 biennium.
 - ARRA funding of \$126.7 million was appropriated to help offset these reductions in FY 2010 only.
- In September 2009, the Governor announced additional reductions in higher education in the amount of \$196.8 million GF for FY 2010 (includes VIMS and the extension agencies).
 - Additional ARRA funding of \$91.5 million was proposed to help offset these additional reductions.
 - The Administration submitted a waiver to the maintenance-of-effort (MOE) provisions of ARRA for higher education to make this round of reductions.
 - **Update: The waiver request has been withdrawn.**
 - **The maximum general fund reduction in higher education through FY 2011 would now be \$82.2 million (rather than \$196.8 million).**

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009

- Chapter 781 includes \$126.7 million in FY 2010 for higher education from federal funds made available under ARRA.
- Consistent with the provisions of ARRA, the General Assembly appropriated stimulus funds with the intent to mitigate the need to raise tuition on in-state students at public colleges and universities.
- The stimulus funds offset about 60 percent of the original reduction.

Federal Stimulus Funding – FY 2010 Round 1

Institution	\$ Reduction	Stimulus (millions)	Net Total Reduction
CNU	(\$4.3)	\$3.5	(\$0.8)
CWM	(7.3)	3.8	(3.5)
GMU	(21.0)	10.9	(10.1)
JMU	(11.7)	7.3	(4.4)
LU	(4.1)	3.2	(0.9)
NSU	(6.1)	4.2	(1.9)
ODU	(16.5)	12.8	(3.7)
RU	(7.5)	5.5	(2.0)
RBC	(0.6)	0.3	(0.3)
UMW	(3.5)	2.4	(1.1)
UVA	(22.8)	10.7	(12.0)
UVA- Wise	(2.3)	1.6	(0.7)
VCU	(30.1)	20.5	(9.6)
VCCS	(39.8)	19.4	(20.3)
VIMS	(2.3)	0.7	(1.6)
VMI	(2.1)	1.2	(0.9)
VSU	(3.8)	1.3	(2.5)
VT	(26.7)	17.3	(9.4)
Total	(212.3)	126.7	(85.6)

FY 2010 Higher Education Budget Reductions

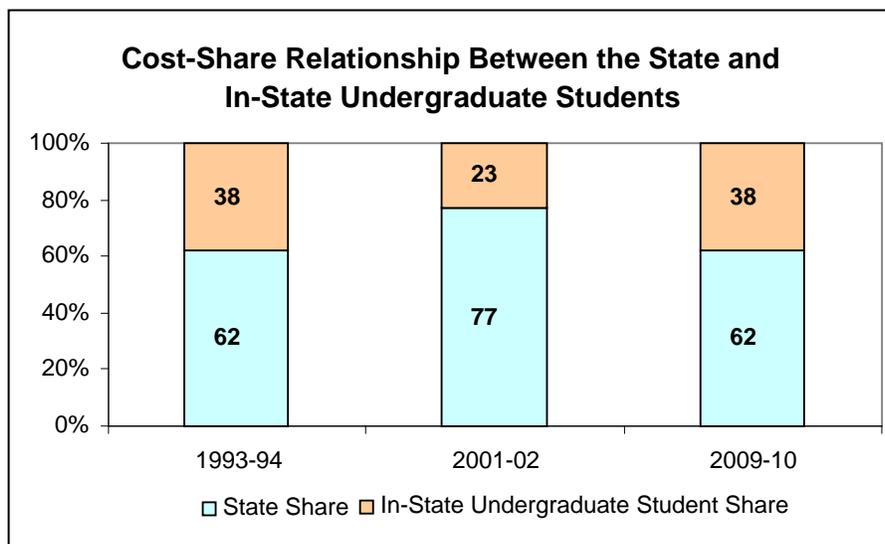
- As part of the announced reduction actions on September 8th, the Governor reduced four-year institutions by an additional 15 percent and two-year institutions by an additional 13 percent.
- The Administration had submitted a waiver request to the US DOE to make these decreases because reductions of this magnitude violate the MOE requirements under ARRA (cannot go below FY 2006 appropriations).
- Stimulus funds would offset the reductions to an average of 7.7 percent under this proposal.
- As mentioned previously, the waiver has been withdrawn and FY 2010 has become a work in progress.

Federal Stimulus Funding – FY 2010 Round 2

Institution	\$ Reduction	Additional Stimulus	Net Total Reduction
CNU	(\$3.6)	\$1.7	(\$1.9)
CWM	(6.1)	2.8	(3.2)
GMU	(17.6)	8.2	(9.4)
JMU	(9.9)	4.6	(5.3)
LU	(3.5)	1.6	(1.9)
NSU	(5.2)	2.4	(2.8)
ODU	(14.2)	6.6	(7.7)
RBC	(0.7)	0.3	(0.4)
RU	(6.4)	3.0	(3.4)
UMW	(3.0)	1.4	(1.6)
UVA	(19.3)	9.0	(10.3)
UVA- Wise	(1.9)	0.9	(1.0)
VCCS	(45.8)	21.3	(24.5)
VCU	(25.2)	11.7	(13.5)
VMI	(1.8)	0.8	(1.0)
VSU	(3.4)	1.6	(1.8)
VT	(21.9)	10.2	(11.7)
Total	(189.4)	88.1	(101.3)

Tuition Policy Overview

- Until the early 1990s, the general fund covered 60 to 70 percent of E&G costs at four-year institutions.
- Faced with a recession, the legislature abandoned a cost-sharing policy for in-state students in the early 1990s and required out-of-state students to pay their full cost.
 - From 1993 to 2003, in-state tuition was subject to mandated caps, freezes, and a 20 percent rollback.
- In 2004, the General Assembly reinstated an E&G cost-sharing goal for in-state students, under which the state would cover 67 percent of the costs, with tuition revenues supporting the remaining 33 percent.
 - Because the state share of cost applies only to in-state students, the general fund target varies by institution based on the mix of in-state and out-of-state students.



Source: SCHEV Tuition and Fee Report, July 2009.

Note: In 1993-94, tuition policy required out-of-state students to pay 100% of their costs. In 2001-02, the tuition policy goal was that in-state undergraduate students would pay 25%. In 2009-10, the tuition policy goal was that in-state undergraduate students would pay 33%. The percentages for 1993-94 and 2001-02 are based on the average appropriated cost of education and 2009-10 is based on the average guideline calculated cost of education.

Recent Tuition Actions and Expectations in the Future

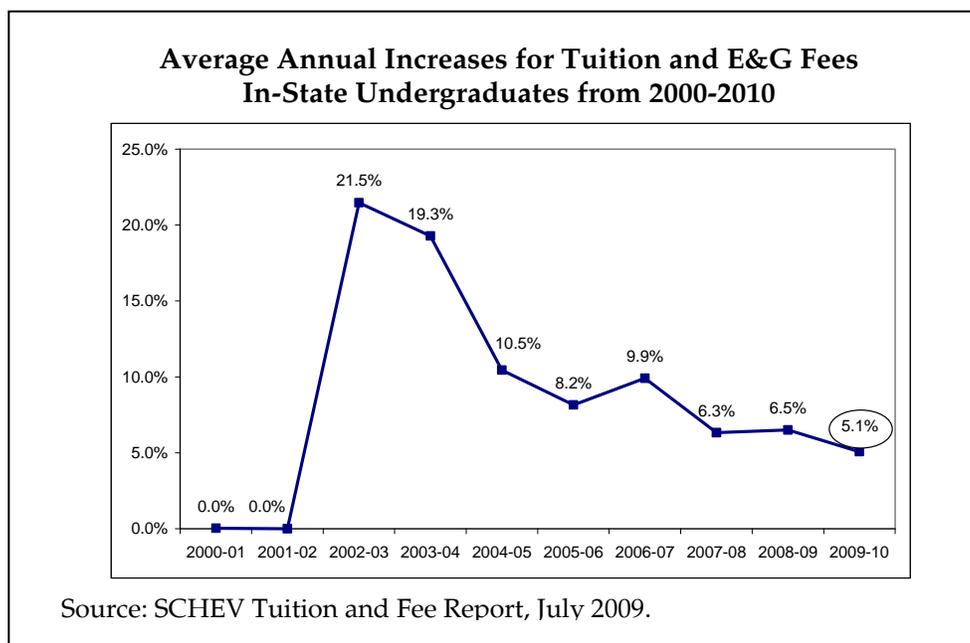
- Even with major investments in “base adequacy” and enrollment growth, general fund appropriations have not kept pace with tuition revenue.
 - As a result, tuition and other revenue now account for 67 percent of E&G appropriations while the general fund covers 33 percent.
- The following chart summarizes tuition actions and policies over the last decade.

Overview of General Assembly Actions Regarding Funding and Tuition Policy

Policy Question	Legislative Session	Action
How much funding is needed?	1999, 2000	Joint Subcommittee Studying Higher Education Funding Policies established
	2000, 2001	Base adequacy funding guidelines adopted
Who should pay?	2002, 2003, 2004	Tuition caps loosened and tuition setting authority returned to Boards
	2004	Cost-sharing policy for in-state students advanced
Will incentives moderate tuition?	2007, 2008	Tuition Incentive Fund (2007, \$7.2 million GF) and the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund (2008, \$35 million) created
ARRA stimulus funding	2009	Legislation states that the funds should be used to mitigate the need to raise tuition on in-state students

Recent Tuition Actions and Expectations in the Future (continued)

- Mandatory tuition and fees at public colleges and universities have fluctuated dramatically over the last decade.
 - Policy decisions regarding caps, freezes, and a 20 percent rollback kept tuition suppressed in the first part of the decade.
 - Large increases followed after these restrictions were lifted.
 - Tuition increases slowed as more funding became available for base adequacy and other incentive programs intended to keep tuition low.
- Large tuition increases are likely once the stimulus funding is no longer available to back-fill reductions.



2009-10 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees

- The average increase for tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students for all institutions is 5.1 percent for 2009-2010.
 - The average increase for tuition and mandatory E&G fees for out-of-state undergraduate students for all institutions is 5.6 percent for 2009-2010.
- It appears that the stimulus funds helped mitigate tuition and fee increases for FY 2010.

Institutions	In-State Undergraduate		
	Charge	Change over 2008-09	
		Percent	Amount
Christopher Newport University	\$4,414	4.9%	\$208
College of William and Mary	\$6,483	4.9%	\$300
George Mason University	\$5,840	5.7%	\$314
James Madison University	\$3,734	5.0%	\$178
Longwood University	\$4,725	4.8%	\$216
Norfolk State University	\$2,952	6.2%	\$171
Old Dominion University	\$4,412	5.0%	\$209
Radford University	\$4,396	5.0%	\$209
University of Mary Washington	\$4,946	5.0%	\$235
University of Virginia	\$7,873	5.0%	\$375
UVA-Wise	\$3,696	3.0%	\$107
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$5,253	5.2%	\$261
Virginia Military Institute	\$5,500	4.5%	\$238
Virginia State University	\$3,584	8.2%	\$271
Virginia Tech ¹	\$7,240	5.0%	\$345
Richard Bland College	\$2,666	2.1%	\$54
Virginia Community College System ^{2,3}	\$2,767	7.7%	\$197
Average 4-Year Institutions	\$5,003	5.1%	\$242
Average 2-Year Institutions	\$2,716	4.8%	\$125
Average All Institutions	\$4,734	5.1%	\$229

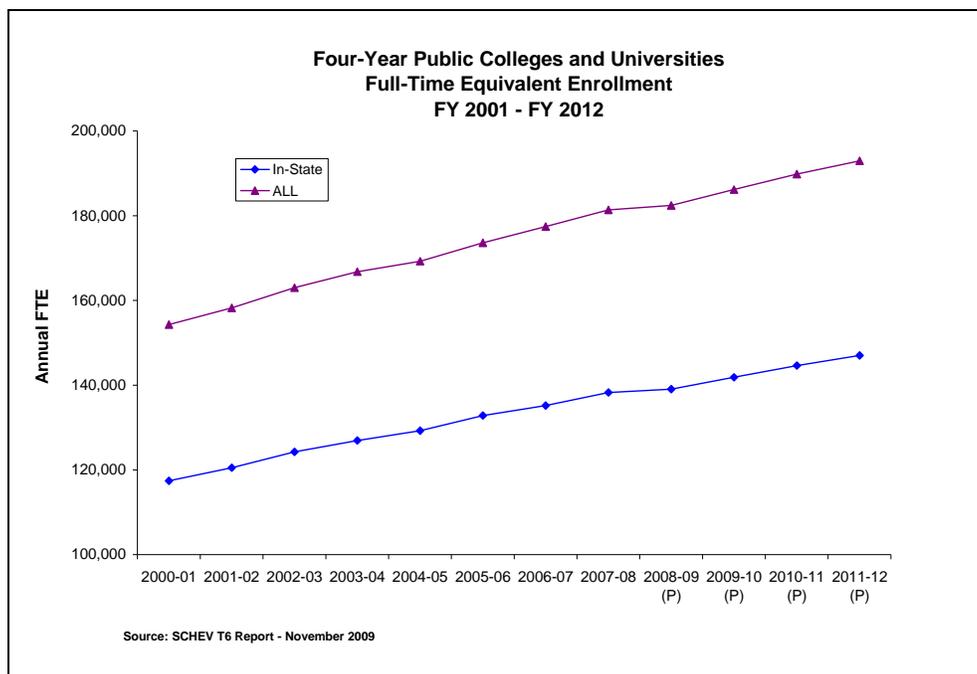
Notes:

- (1) The rate is net of \$130 Board-approved "mitigation grant" related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
- (2) Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) and J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College (JSRCC) have tuition differentials in addition to the systemwide tuition. NVCC has an extra \$340.50 and JSRCC has an extra \$33 per year. Enrollment at these two colleges represents 1/3 of the total community college system.
- (3) Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from \$30 to \$625.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

Source: SCHEV presentation: 2009-10 Tuition And Fees At Virginia Public Institutions, June 16, 2009.

Enrollment Growth Continues at Virginia's Institutions of Higher Education

- The chart below shows actual and projected growth for in-state and total students at four-year institutions.
 - A consultant study looking at enrollment projections between 2006 and 2016, estimates growth at the four-year institutions to be 9.8 percent and 23.2 percent at two-year institutions during this time period.
- Total Fall 2008 headcount was 383,462 and in-state headcount was 330,439.
- Fall 2009 estimated in-state headcount is 347,696 - 21,476 students over enrollment targets.
- Increasing enrollment coupled with a decline in general fund support will likely lead to tuition increases.



Business Community Supports Increase in Degrees

- The Virginia Business Higher Education Council has launched an initiative called *Grow by Degrees*.
- The initiative asks for a commitment by policy makers of 70,000 additional degrees by 2020.
 - This is the number of degrees needed to remain competitive nationally and internationally with top producers of degrees (NCHEMS and OECD data).
- An economic analysis projected the impact of this proposed commitment to be the following through 2020:
 - \$18.0 billion more in Virginia GDP.
 - \$16.0 billion in increased personal income for Virginians.
 - \$1.9 billion in new tax revenues for state government.
- At this time, there has not been a proposal on how to fund this potential commitment.
- Reaching this goal may be difficult in the short-term based on the budget reductions received by higher education and the enrollment growth that will likely not be funded for this fall.

2010 Reduction Strategies and Survey

- Senate Finance and House Appropriations staff surveyed the higher education institutions in October 2009 to ascertain the impacts that the proposed reductions would have on the institutions and the students.
- The survey attempted to categorize reduction strategies and quantify impacts.
- Examples of reduction strategies include:
 - Freeze selected faculty and staff positions (reported position level change of 562 in FY 2010).
 - Layoffs of staff (reported layoffs of 152 in FY 2010).
 - Eliminate student and hourly wages.
 - Eliminate travel, equipment, and some operating expenses.
 - Increase tuition and other fees.
 - Reduce supplies and contractual services.
 - Convert publications to an on-line format.

Survey of Institutions

- The chart below summarizes the strategies by category that were listed by the higher education institutions.

Planned Strategies to Deal with Budget Reductions Beginning in FY 2010

Category	Total
Reduce or eliminate current services	39
Reduce personnel costs	34
Deferral of discretionary expenses	23
Supplant GF with NGF resources	17
Improved business practices or efficiencies	10
Increase existing fees or institute new fees	6
Capture nongeneral fund balances	2
Capture capital outlay balances	1
GF Pledged Balance (2010 Only)	1
Not listed	1
Grand Total	134

Source: SFC/HAC Survey, November, 2009.

- The colleges and universities provided additional anecdotal information.
- This information included potential impacts to students:
 - Increased class sizes.
 - Decreased retention rates.
 - Reduced graduation rates.

Survey of Institutions (continued)

- Impacts to students (continued):
 - Diminished quality of education.
 - Elimination of concentrations and minors.
 - Decline in the amount of library resources.
 - A decline in affordability.
 - Double digit tuition increases.
- This information also included a list of other consequences:
 - Fear that the reductions would lead to a failure of one or more of the Institutional Performance Standards (IPS) measures (required under Restructuring).
 - A decline in research productivity.
 - Increased workload for remaining faculty.
 - Poor faculty and staff morale.
 - No growth in PhD programs in nursing and medicine.

SCHEV Recommendations and Funding Issues

- Major funding issues and cost estimates are shown below:

Summary of Budget Issues for Higher Education Operating 2010 Session

Funding Area	Assumptions	2010-12 GF Cost (in millions)
Undergraduate Financial Aid	Additional funding needed to phase-in to 70% of guidelines under the Partnership Model for each institution (at about 60% overall now).	\$58.7
Graduate Student Financial Aid	This represents two years of a four-year phase in to return to 1995 levels that represented 13 percent of the cost of tuition and fees.	\$17.7
Tuition Assistance Grant	This represents the funding necessary to maintain undergraduate and graduate awards at their current levels.	\$16.5
Debt Service for Equipment	Additional funding needed for debt service on revenue bonds for equipment.	\$12.2
SCHEV Recommendations*		\$105.1
Base Adequacy	Full base funding in FY 2010 (reflects 2008-09 enrollment, September 2009 reductions, and ARRA stimulus funding).	\$147.4
Faculty Salaries	60 th Percentile by FY 2012.	\$143.0
Operation and Maintenance of New Facilities	90 new E&G and research facilities will come on-line between FY 2010-12.	\$35.7
Virtual Library of Virginia	Funding needed due to increased costs due to higher enrollment and contractual services.	\$1.5
Virtual Virginia Computing Lab	Funding for a virtual lab provided through a consortium of institutions.	\$2.1
Total for Other Items		\$329.7
Total		\$434.8

*The total of these four items are SCHEV's official recommendation. The other items are estimates for traditional funding items.

Conclusion

- Public colleges and universities in Virginia again find themselves in a difficult situation; unprecedented budget reductions, pressure to moderate tuition and fees, increasing enrollments without additional state funding, and a drive to increase degree production all during the worst economic environment since the Great Depression.
- What strategies should be considered as part of a solution to these problems?
- Some ideas that have been proposed include:
 - Letting institutions that have greater tuition capacity use it and then focus state subsidization on the remaining institutions.
 - Getting rid of certain functions and/or programs.
 - Providing greater autonomy or quasi-privatization (this would be an expansion of authority before a full assessment of current Restructuring efforts is done).
- Policy makers will have to decide whether these strategies are appropriate, perhaps by reconvening the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education.

Appendix A: SCHEV Base Adequacy – Option 1

Option 1 - Estimated 2009-10 Base Adequacy Funding (Includes ARRA/Stimulus Funding)

Institution	Calculated	Available	% Funding	Funding	GF	Incremental Funding		
	Need ^{1,2}	Resources ^{3,4,5,6}	to Guideline	Shortfall	Share	GF	NGF	Total
Christopher Newport University	59,243,751	56,396,639	95%	(2,847,112)	61%	1,725,350	1,121,762	2,847,112
College of William and Mary	135,572,513	136,290,184	101%	0	41%	0	0	0
George Mason University	361,985,562	352,196,153	97%	(9,789,409)	52%	5,090,493	4,698,916	9,789,409
James Madison University	225,439,721	214,672,164	95%	(10,767,557)	46%	4,985,379	5,782,178	10,767,557
Longwood University	57,410,103	51,690,352	90%	(5,719,751)	62%	3,540,526	2,179,225	5,719,751
University of Mary Washington	61,430,235	56,836,859	93%	(4,593,376)	53%	2,420,709	2,172,667	4,593,376
Norfolk State University	64,937,728	67,131,834	103%	0	54%	0	0	0
Old Dominion University	254,599,428	210,620,426	83%	(43,979,002)	57%	24,892,115	19,086,887	43,979,002
Radford University	104,304,290	92,628,649	89%	(11,675,641)	61%	7,110,465	4,565,176	11,675,641
University of Virginia	485,465,822	486,601,382	100%	0	37%	0	0	0
University of Virginia at Wise	20,680,127	20,480,980	99%	(199,147)	64%	126,857	72,290	199,147
Virginia Commonwealth University	502,216,533	446,288,704	89%	(55,927,829)	50%	28,187,626	27,740,203	55,927,829
Virginia Military Institute	24,984,546	29,425,974	118%	0	40%	0	0	0
Virginia State University	59,214,299	56,606,327	96%	(2,607,972)	45%	1,168,372	1,439,601	2,607,972
Virginia Tech	550,290,342	494,477,079	90%	(55,813,263)	41%	22,771,811	33,041,452	55,813,263
Richard Bland College	9,510,048	8,828,557	93%	(681,491)	66%	451,147	230,344	681,491
Virginia Community College Sys	797,008,794	729,849,036	92%	(67,159,758)	61%	40,900,293	26,259,465	67,159,758
Total, All Institutions	3,774,293,841	3,511,021,299	93%	(271,761,307)	50%	143,371,141	128,390,166	271,761,307
Eastern Virginia Medical School	13,567,572	9,565,314	71%	(4,002,258)	100%	4,002,258	0	4,002,258
Grand Total	3,787,861,414	3,520,586,613		(275,763,566)		147,373,400	128,390,166	275,763,566

Notes:

- (1) Based on actual FY09 student FTE and FY07-FY09 3-year average discipline credit hours.
- (2) The cost including blended salary is based on the 2010 activity-based budget (ABB).
- (3) Based on FY10 ABB, which reflects the approved tuition and fee increases and estimated revenues based on FY10 enrollment growth.
- (4) Includes funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- (5) Excludes funding for OCR at NSU and VSU, VCU Qatar campus and VCCS central office.
- (6) Including NGF adjustments to reflect the required funding for programs 101-40, 102 and 103.

Appendix B: SCHEV Base Adequacy – Option 2

Option 2 - Estimated 2009-10 Base Adequacy Funding - (Excludes ARRA/Stimulus Funding)

Institution	Calculated	Available	% Funding	Funding	GF	Incremental Funding		
	Need ^{1,2}	Resources ^{3,4,5,6}	to Guideline	Shortfall	Share	GF	NGF	Total
Christopher Newport University	59,243,751	51,235,030	86%	(8,008,721)	61%	4,853,285	3,155,436	8,008,721
College of William and Mary	135,572,513	129,646,039	96%	(5,926,474)	41%	2,441,707	3,484,767	5,926,474
George Mason University	361,985,562	333,107,725	92%	(28,877,837)	52%	15,016,475	13,861,362	28,877,837
James Madison University	225,439,721	202,770,013	90%	(22,669,708)	46%	10,496,075	12,173,633	22,669,708
Longwood University	57,410,103	46,880,448	82%	(10,529,655)	62%	6,517,856	4,011,798	10,529,655
University of Mary Washington	61,430,235	53,047,333	86%	(8,382,902)	53%	4,417,790	3,965,113	8,382,902
Norfolk State University	64,937,728	60,466,772	93%	(4,470,956)	54%	2,427,729	2,043,227	4,470,956
Old Dominion University	254,599,428	191,215,475	75%	(63,383,953)	57%	35,875,317	27,508,636	63,383,953
Radford University	104,304,290	84,163,600	81%	(20,140,690)	61%	12,265,680	7,875,010	20,140,690
University of Virginia	485,465,822	466,922,810	96%	(18,543,012)	37%	6,860,915	11,682,098	18,543,012
University of Virginia at Wise	20,680,127	17,960,019	87%	(2,720,108)	64%	1,732,709	987,399	2,720,108
Virginia Commonwealth University	502,216,533	414,038,922	82%	(88,177,611)	50%	44,441,516	43,736,095	88,177,611
Virginia Military Institute	24,984,546	27,355,200	109%	0	40%	0	0	0
Virginia State University	59,214,299	53,732,742	91%	(5,481,557)	45%	2,455,738	3,025,820	5,481,557
Virginia Tech	550,290,342	466,990,722	85%	(83,299,620)	41%	33,986,245	49,313,375	83,299,620
Richard Bland College	9,510,048	8,167,025	86%	(1,343,023)	66%	889,081	453,942	1,343,023
Virginia Community College Sys	797,008,794	689,152,455	86%	(107,856,339)	61%	65,684,510	42,171,829	107,856,339
Total, All Institutions	3,774,293,841	3,296,852,330	87%	(479,812,166)	50%	250,362,628	229,449,538	479,812,166
Eastern Virginia Medical School	13,567,572	9,565,314	71%	(4,002,258)	100%	4,002,258	0	4,002,258
Grand Total	3,787,861,414	3,306,417,644		(483,814,424)		254,364,886	229,449,538	483,814,424

Notes:

- (1) Based on actual FY09 student FTE and FY07-FY09 3-year average discipline credit hours.
- (2) The cost including blended salary is based on the 2010 activity-based budget (ABB).
- (3) Based on FY10 ABB, which reflects the approved tuition and fee increases and estimated revenues based on FY10 enrollment growth.
- (4) Excludes funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- (5) Excludes funding for OCR at NSU and VSU, VCU Qatar campus and VCCS central office.
- (6) Including NGF adjustments to reflect the required funding for programs 101-40, 102 and 103.