

Senate Finance Committee

The Status of Higher Education Funding in Virginia

**November 18-19, 2010
Staunton, Virginia**

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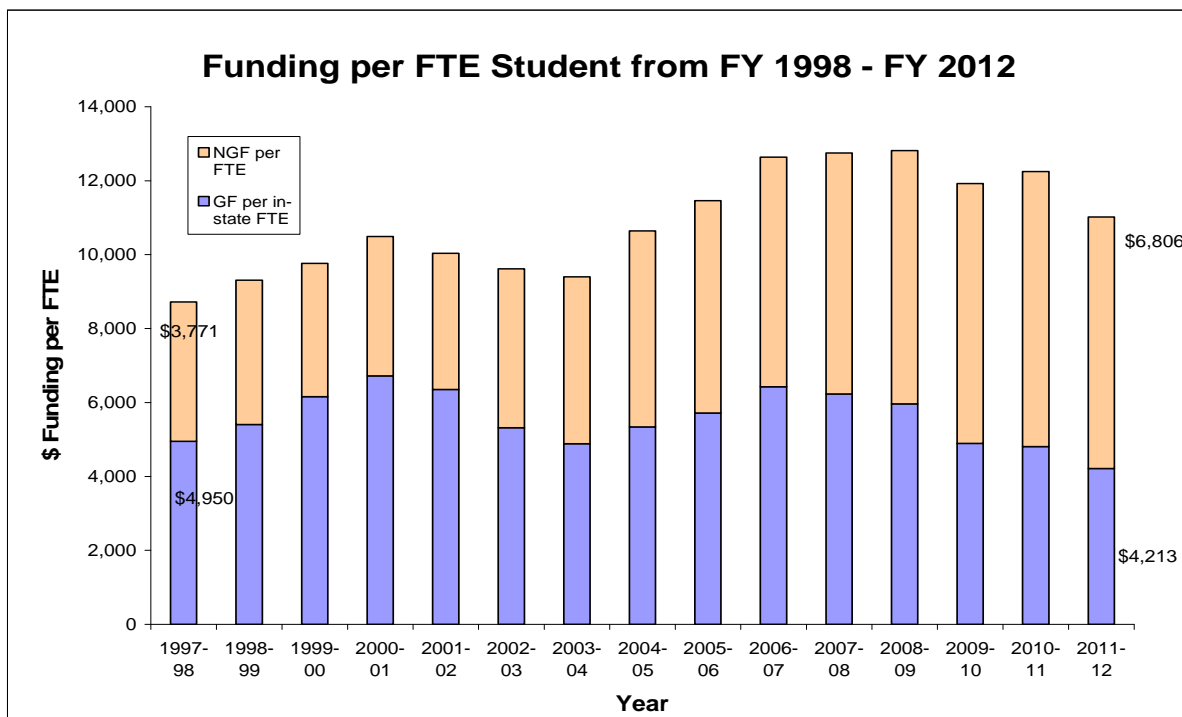
- FY 2012 appropriations to higher education were reduced by 27 percent, or over \$400 million when compared to the original FY 2010 budget.
- Federal stimulus funding temporarily offset the loss of some funding and was to be used to mitigate tuition increases.
 - \$75 million in FY 2010.
 - \$201.7 million in FY 2011.
- In-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general fees increased an average of 13.1 percent in FY 2011.
- Rising costs are a concern as they may limit future access to higher education.
- The increasing cost of higher education is challenging in light of the Governor's and Virginia Business Higher Education Council's stated goal to increase the number of higher education degrees.
- Changes to funding methodologies and restructuring authority will likely be requested in the 2011 Session.

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;
 - Over 400,000 students and 45,230 FTE salaried and 11,163 wage employees (includes GF and NGF) or about 48.2 percent of the State employee workforce; and
 - 27,471 registrations for internet delivered/web based courses.
- Virginia has 34 private non-profit institutions of higher education.
 - Over 100,000 students.
 - 295,997 registrations for internet delivered/web based courses.

General Fund Support to Higher Education

- Support to higher education in Virginia has fluctuated with the economy.
- General fund Educational and General (E&G) funding per in-state full-time equivalent (FTE) student has decreased 14.9 percent since FY 1998.
- Total funds have increased on a per student basis (ignoring the appearance of a NGF decline when ARRA funds go away), but general fund support per FTE student declined from the peak in FY 2001.
- Nongeneral fund revenues per FTE student have grown as students have assumed a greater share of E&G costs through tuition and fees.



Source: SCHEV data files 2010, actual dollars. Notes: (1) FY10 and FY11 NGF include ARRA funding. (2) FY11 and FY12 NGF do not include additional tuition revenue from tuition increases. (3) FY11 and FY12 student FTE come from the enrollment projection made in spring 2009 with some institutions' revision in summer 2010.

Base Adequacy Progress Has Been Reversed

- The General Assembly appropriated \$468 million for base adequacy between 2004 and 2008.
- FY 2012 appropriations to higher education were reduced by 27 percent or over \$400 million when compared to the original FY 2010 budgets.
- The latest base adequacy calculations from the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) project additional needs of almost \$450.0 million – \$245.6 million GF and \$204.3 million NGF for FY 2011.
- System-wide gains since FY 2009 have been reduced.

Institution	Dec. 2000 Report to Joint Subcommittee	Jan. 2004 Report to Joint Subcommittee	FY 2009*	FY 2012
Christopher Newport University	92%	76%	95%	86%
College of William and Mary	93%	91%	>100%	>100%
George Mason University	90%	90%	97%	94%
James Madison University	82%	91%	95%	93%
Longwood University	92%	74%	90%	84%
Norfolk State University	>100%	>100%	>100%	87%
Old Dominion University	91%	77%	83%	75%
Radford University	86%	78%	89%	87%
University of Mary Washington	92%	87%	93%	88%
University of Virginia	95%	90%	>100%	>100%
UVA-Wise	>100%	97%	99%	86%
Virginia Commonwealth University	97%	81%	89%	86%
Virginia Military Institute	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%
Virginia State University	98%	90%	90%	91%
Virginia Tech	94%	82%	96%	87%
Richard Bland College	97%	95%	93%	90%
Virginia Community College System	87%	82%	92%	85%
Total All Institutions	90%	85%	93%	89%

* Includes ARRA funds.
Source: SCHEV data tables.

Stimulus Funding in FY 2010 and FY 2011

- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided funding of \$984 million for education.
 - The share of this funding for higher education was \$75.0 million in FY 2010 and \$201.7 million in FY 2011 (this is an updated number that has not been approved and is subject to change).
 - Stimulus funds help to temporarily offset some of the budget reductions.
 - 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.

Institution	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total Distribution
Christopher Newport University	\$2,531,692	\$3,564,094	\$6,095,786
College of William & Mary	2,188,188	6,943,426	9,131,614
George Mason University	6,203,142	20,073,636	26,276,778
James Madison University	4,648,818	11,390,393	16,039,211
Longwood University	2,221,989	3,365,141	5,587,130
Norfolk State University	2,826,052	3,997,186	6,823,238
Old Dominion University	8,965,969	12,771,247	21,737,216
Radford University	3,761,002	6,150,597	9,911,599
Richard Bland College	155,539	720,569	876,108
University of Mary Washington	1,579,107	3,483,596	5,062,703
University of Virginia	5,559,100	22,434,996	27,994,096
UVA's College at Wise	1,097,609	1,703,000	2,800,609
VA Commonwealth University	13,798,668	23,572,220	37,370,888
Virginia Military Institute	765,001	1,969,673	2,734,674
Virginia State University	397,690	3,401,979	3,799,669
Virginia Tech (VPI)	11,479,961	21,125,663	32,605,624
VA Community College System	6,836,891	46,891,497	53,728,388
VA Institute of Marine Science	-	3,125,094	3,125,094
VPI - Extension	-	4,905,773	4,905,773
VSU - Extension	-	144,654	144,654
Total	\$75,016,418	\$201,734,434	\$276,750,852

Note: The distribution for FY 2011 is different from what was approved in Chapter 874 and is subject to approval.

2010-11 Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees

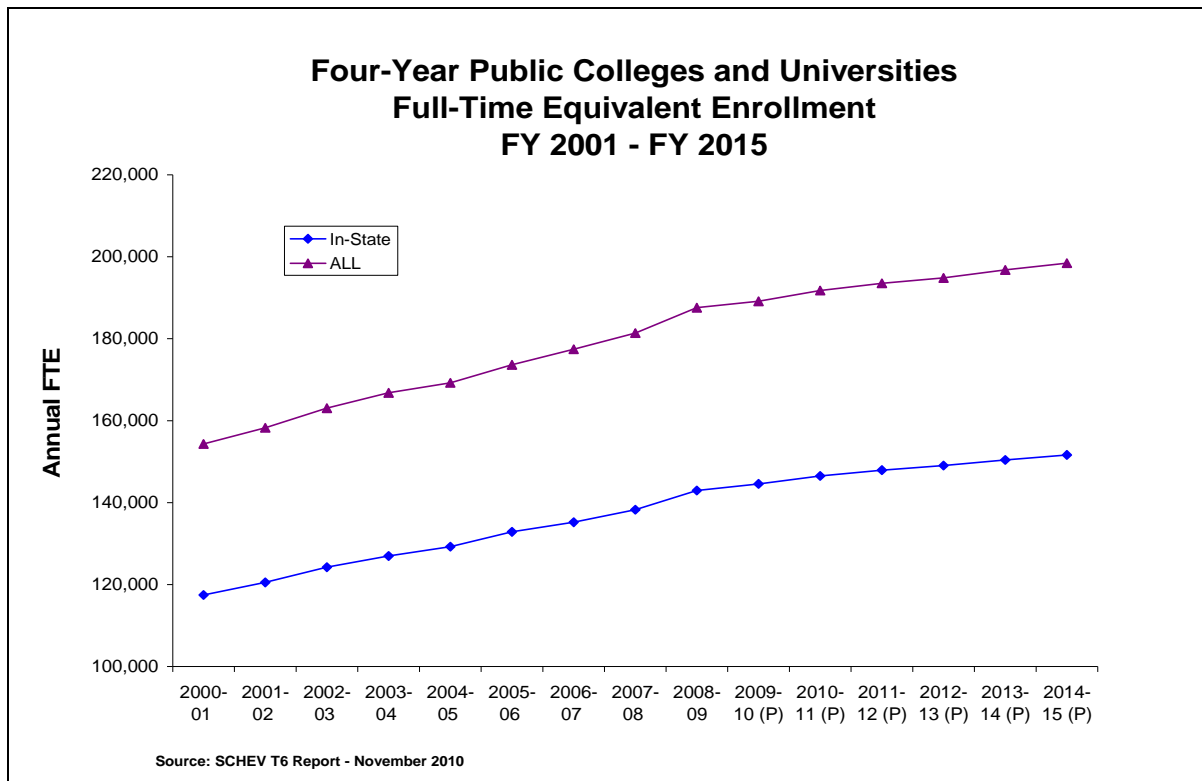
- The average increase for tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students for all institutions is 13.1 percent for 2010-2011. Increases range from 6.8 to 32.4 percent.
- General fund appropriations to higher education were reduced by 27 percent over the original FY 2010 budget.
 - Tuition has increased by 35 percent since FY 2007.
- The average increase in tuition required to just replace federal stimulus funds in FY 2012 is six percent (Appendix E).

In-State Undergraduate Tuition and E&G Fees						
Institution	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% Change 07-11
Christopher Newport University	\$3,818	\$4,046	\$4,206	\$4,414	\$5,314	39%
College of William and Mary	\$5,265	\$5,637	\$6,183	\$6,483	\$7,618	45%
George Mason University	\$4,752	\$5,035	\$5,526	\$5,840	\$6,320	33%
James Madison University	\$3,228	\$3,420	\$3,556	\$3,734	\$4,182	30%
Longwood University	\$4,049	\$4,338	\$4,509	\$4,725	\$5,415	34%
Norfolk State University	\$2,580	\$2,700	\$2,781	\$2,952	\$3,159	22%
Old Dominion University	\$3,832	\$4,042	\$4,203	\$4,412	\$4,722	23%
Radford University	\$3,728	\$4,026	\$4,187	\$4,396	\$5,060	36%
University of Mary Washington	\$4,274	\$4,530	\$4,711	\$4,946	\$5,500	29%
University of Virginia	\$6,282	\$6,821	\$7,498	\$7,873	\$8,780	40%
UVA-Wise	\$3,312	\$3,485	\$3,589	\$3,696	\$4,020	21%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$4,270	\$4,525	\$4,992	\$5,253	\$6,953	63%
Virginia Military Institute	\$4,776	\$5,062	\$5,262	\$5,500	\$6,024	26%
Virginia State University	\$3,007	\$3,186	\$3,313	\$3,584	\$3,886	29%
Virginia Tech	\$5,813	\$6,160	\$6,895	\$7,370	\$8,098	39%
Richard Bland College	\$2,400	\$2,514	\$2,612	\$2,666	\$2,848	19%
Virginia Community College System	\$2,255	\$2,390	\$2,570	\$2,767	\$3,271	45%
Four-Year Average	\$4,199	\$4,468	\$4,761	\$5,012	\$5,670	35%
Two-Year Average	\$2,328	\$2,452	\$2,591	\$2,716	\$3,060	31%

Source: SCHEV data tables, October 2010.

Enrollment Growth Will Continue

- The chart below shows actual and projected growth for in-state and all students at four-year institutions.
 - A study of 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 2009 headcount was 401,352 and in-state headcount was 346,775.



- Institutions that have grown have been at a disadvantage.
 - The Virginia Community College System (VCCS) has open enrollment and is not able to control growth, exacerbating funding issues (reflected in the percentage of base adequacy guidelines).

FY 2009 Public Higher Education Support per Student

- Virginia ranks 24th among all states in total revenue per FTE.
 - Ranks 16th among all states in tuition and fee revenue per FTE.
 - Ranks 3rd lowest among the closest Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states in state and local appropriation per FTE, and 38th among all states.
- From these rankings, it is clear that Virginia is on the higher side for tuition and is in the bottom third for state and local funding.

2009 Public Higher Education Support per Student

State	State & local appropriation per FTE	Ranking	Net Tuition & Fee Revenue per FTE	Ranking	Total Revenue per FTE	Ranking
GA	\$8,265	9	\$1,955	47	\$10,220	39
KY	\$7,134	19	\$4,669	26	\$11,803	20
MD	\$8,030	11	\$6,484	10	\$14,514	10
NC	\$8,260	10	\$2,237	45	\$10,498	36
SC	\$5,209	42	\$5,200	20	\$10,409	37
TN	\$7,317	17	\$3,704	36	\$11,022	27
VA	\$5,666	38	\$5,631	16	\$11,297	24
WV	\$5,120	45	\$5,088	22	\$10,208	40

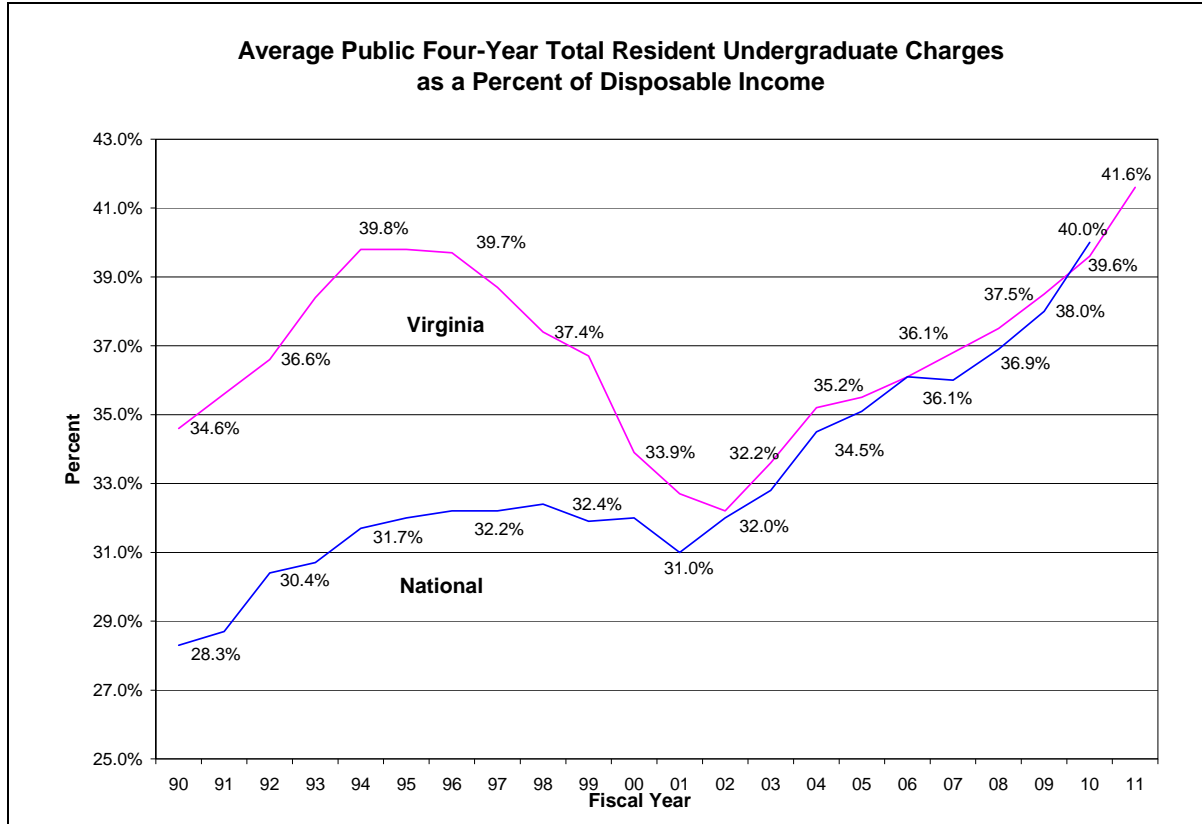
Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) SHEF 2009 Final Report (data revised in July 2010).

Notes: Data excludes appropriations for independent institutions and financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education.

Financial Aid Will be an Issue as Tuition Rates Continue to Rise

- College costs continue to out-pace inflation as tuition and fees rise. Funding for financial aid has not kept pace.
 - Students and parents increasingly rely on debt to finance higher education.
 - According to FinAid and FastWeb.com, total national student loan debt now (\$850 billion outstanding) exceeds total credit card debt (\$828 billion outstanding).
 - Defaults on student loans have risen.
 - For the third year in a row, the percentage of borrowers defaulting on their student loans has risen.
 - Defaults are at an 11-year high of seven percent. (The most recent data is for 2008.)
 - Rising costs have increased the percent of per capita disposable income necessary to pay total resident undergraduate charges.
 - Costs for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus at a four-year institution average 41.6 percent of disposable per capita income.
 - This is the highest percentage on record (see chart on next page).
 - Colleges and universities report that a larger number of students are qualifying for aid.

Financial Aid Will be an Issue as Tuition Rates Continue to Rise (continued)



- SCHEV makes recommendations annually for the Virginia Student Financial Assistance Program (VSFAP).
 - Since funding is not sufficient to fully fund Virginia’s goal, the Partnership Model is used to allocate the funds to the institutions.
 - The Model was adopted in 2006 and is used to establish the funding goals for institutions.
 - For FY 2011, funding is at 54.9 percent of the Model.
- SCHEV has recommended funding of \$29.8 million GF to phase-in to 70 percent of the guidelines under the Model.
 - If no new funding is provided, the percent of the Model may drop as low as 43 percent.

Tuition Assistance Grant Program

- The tuition assistance grant program (TAG) provides grants to Virginia students that attend Virginia private colleges and are awarded on a first-come basis with no requirement for need.
 - TAG appropriation for FY 2011 is over \$53 million.
 - Projected amount of the award for FY 2011 is \$2,600 for undergraduate students and \$1,130 for graduate students.
 - The program provided 21,038 awards for the 2008-09 academic year.
 - Of these awards, 3,582 students were defined as not having need and 2,666 students did not apply for aid.
 - 4,599 recipients came from a household with a family income above \$100,000.
- TAG has received some recent reductions to funding.
 - Awards to all graduate programs began to be phased-out in 2009. Graduate students in health-related programs can still receive awards.
 - In 2010, the TAG program received a reduction of \$5.0 million GF per year for the 2010-2012 biennium.
 - Awards had been as high as \$3,000 for undergraduate students and \$1,900 for graduate students.

Governor's Commission on Higher Education Reform, Innovation, and Investment

- The Commission plans to provide an interim report on November 30, 2010.
- Findings and recommendations will be in three categories:
 1. Economic Opportunity - *Fueling economic growth and preparing Virginians for the top job opportunities in the knowledge-based economy.*
 2. Affordable Access – *Providing all capable Virginians with access to a college degree at an affordable cost.*
 3. Reform-Based Investment – *Maintaining excellence and achieving global leadership through sustained, reform-based investment and innovation.*
- The Governor has stated a goal of 100,000 more degrees in 15 years as part of his recommendations.
 - Increase enrollment of Virginia students in public and private colleges in Virginia.
 - Increase degree completion (900,000 Virginians have partial college credit).
 - Increase graduation rates at public and private colleges in Virginia.
 - The Virginia Business Higher Education Council initially launched an initiative called *Grow by Degrees* which asks for a commitment by policy makers of 70,000 additional degrees by 2020.

Recommendations for Economic Opportunity

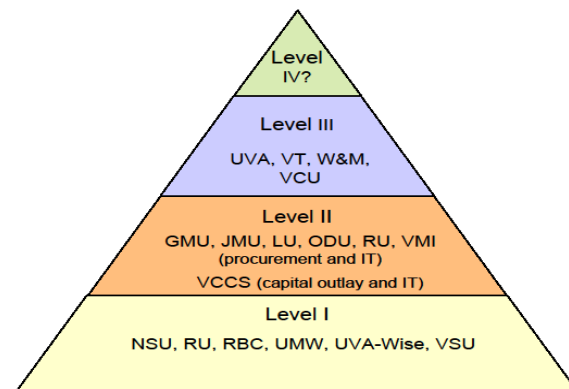
- The Commission will recommend investment in high-demand, high-earning degrees.
 - STEM Degree Initiative (will also include healthcare)
 - Foundation to engage in strategic direction.
 - Increase teachers with STEM degrees.
 - Incentives for students to major in STEM areas and for colleges to increase STEM capacity.
 - Strengthen college and math readiness in high school to decrease remediation.
 - Economic Opportunity Metric (Programs will be assessed by workplace demand, earnings potential).
- The final recommendation for this area would be for a public/private research and development initiative.
- For FY 2010: 12,372 STEM degrees were produced by public and private institutions in Virginia (14.9 percent of the total of 82,994 degrees awarded).
 - STEM degrees as a percentage of total degrees (41,536) peaked in the 1986-87 school year at 20.9 percent.
- One economist suggests that Virginia will need 100,000 more workers with STEM degrees in the next 10 years.

Commission Recommends Affordable Access and Reform-Based Investment

- Governor's Commission will recommend:
 - A "codified policy commitment to support sustained, reform-based investment" and to relieve tuition pressure.
 - The "base adequacy" funding model was developed after several years of study and consultation by experts and a legislative panel. It has not been codified.
 - Increased access for Virginia students (through per-student funding that follows the student and degree conferral commitments from public institutions).
 - Increased need-based financial aid (through grants and loans).
 - Rainy Day Fund – to guard against tuition spikes in future downturns.
- The Commission will recommend reform-based investment and states four priority areas:
 - Use of physical/instructional resources year-round.
 - Employ more technology-enhanced instruction.
 - Develop innovative and economical degree paths that will lead to more degree completion.
 - Take system-wide restructuring to the next level.

Restructuring

- It appears that the Governor's Commission will recommend additional authority under restructuring.
- The Higher Education Restructuring Act, passed in 2005, provided a new framework for aligning state and institutional priorities, state policy, and funding.
- The Act clarifies the state's expectations for higher education by codifying a "public agenda" through statewide policy goals.
- SCHEV certification of the institutional achievement of performance benchmarks first occurred in FY 2007.
- Positive certification on the benchmarks enables the higher education institutions to receive financial incentives.
 - All institutions have satisfactorily or substantially met standards every year.
 - Funding of these incentives was included for FY 2011 but not for FY 2012 in the current budget.
- Below is a summary of restructuring levels.



Status and Future of Restructuring Initiatives

- Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) reviewed Level III management agreements in 2008.

<i>Institutions are generally satisfied with the management agreements.</i>	<i>Covered institutions estimated \$6.9 million in savings in their capital outlay programs.</i>
<i>Access for underrepresented student populations and affordability for lower- and middle-income students should increase.</i>	<i>Ability to achieve statewide goals for higher education is increased due to the Restructuring Act and subsequent management agreements.</i>
<i>Better coordination in oversight process could help resolve disagreements and help retain institutional memory between gubernatorial administrations.</i>	<i>The only identified savings from the study were in capital outlay and were based on institutional estimates.</i>

- Additional restructuring authority creates some questions.
 - Has there been an evaluation that is comprehensive enough to warrant additional authority?
 - Will additional authority create burdens for the state?
- Below is a sample of additional authority/changes that institutions are requesting:

<i>Eliminate eVA requirements and fees.</i>	<i>Set-up own purchasing card programs.</i>
<i>Relief from institutional performance standards and assessment requirements administered by SCHEV.</i>	<i>Waive requirement for pre-approval of Equipment Trust Fund equipment by SCHEV.</i>
<i>Require all state agencies to demonstrate the value and purpose of each report or ad hoc query they require from institutions of higher education.</i>	<i>Relief from reporting requirements for budget reductions from DPB and money committee staff.</i>
<i>Eliminate requirement to assess a surcharge to in-state students who exceed the 125% credit hour threshold. Compliance is a time consuming, manual process.</i>	<i>Amend Level II legislation to allow institutions to request delegated authority in the third functional area. Currently limited to only two of three areas.</i>

Thoughts About Next Session

- The Governor's Commission on Higher Education will likely produce legislation for the 2011 Session to consider action by the General Assembly.
- Changes to higher education policy from the legislation could be substantial.
- Previous policy decisions concerning funding models for higher education operating and financial aid have been deliberative, often over a several-year period.
- The goal to achieve an additional 100,000 degrees may need to be reevaluated taking in to account the continuing recession and sustained high levels of unemployment.
 - This is especially important to consider in light of the fact that students are having an increasingly difficult time paying back their student loans.
- Proposed policy changes to higher education policy and funding models should be carefully considered to avoid unintended consequences.

Appendix A: SCHEV Recommendations and Funding Issues

- Major funding issues and cost estimates are shown below:

Summary of Budget Issues for Higher Education Operating 2011 Session

Funding Area	Assumptions	FY 11-12 GF Cost (in millions)
Undergraduate Financial Aid	Additional funding needed to phase-in to 70% of guidelines under the Partnership Model for each institution over a five-year period (at about 55% overall now).	\$29.8
Graduate Student Financial Aid	This represents a five- year phase in to return to 1995 levels that represented 13 percent of the cost of tuition and fees.	\$5.3
Tuition Assistance Grant	This represents the funding necessary for awards of \$2,700 for undergraduate awards.	\$5.8
Operation and Maintenance of New Facilities	96 new E&G and research facilities will come on-line between FY 2010-12.	\$33.9
SCHEV Recommendations*		\$74.8
Base Adequacy	Full base funding in FY 2012 (reflects FY 2010 student FTE, FY 2012 GF, FY 11 NGF, and VCCS full-time faculty ratio in FY 11 operating plan).	\$245.6
Faculty Salaries	60 th Percentile by FY 2012.	\$41.6
Commonwealth Graduate Engineering Program	One-time funding needed for developing courses to increase online offerings.	\$1.0
Total for Other Items		\$288.2
Total		\$363.0

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

Appendix B: Restructuring Goals

Goal	Measure	Reporting (A= Annual B= Biennial)
Access	In-State Enrollment	A
	Underrepresented enrollment	A
	Degree awards	A
Affordability	Affordability	A
	Need-based borrowing	B
	Tuition assessment	B
Breadth of Academics	High-need degrees	A
Academic Standards	SACS program review	A
	Degrees per FTE faculty	B
Retention & Graduation	Retention rate	A
	Degrees per FTE students	A
Articulation and Dual Enrollment	Transfer agreements	B
	Degree transfers	A
	Dual enrollment	A
Economic Development	Economic Development	B
Research	Research expenditures	A
	Patents and licenses	B
K-12 Education	K-12 partnerships	B
Six-year Financial Plan	Suspended in 2009	Other
Meet Financial and Administrative Standards	Secretaries of Finance, Admin., and IT.	Other
Campus Safety and Security	Campus Safety and Security	B

Source: SCHEV data, October 2010.

Appendix C: Restructuring Autonomy

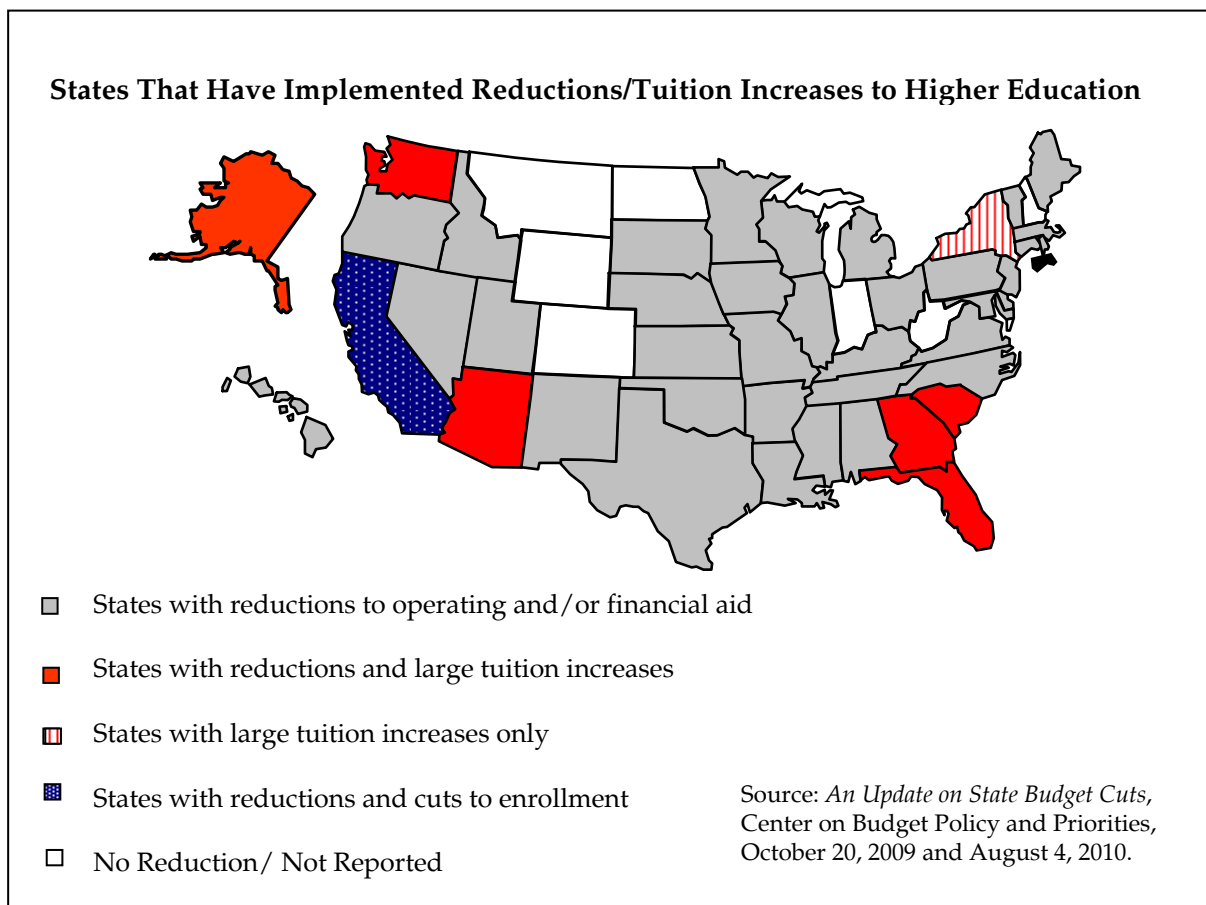
- The Act also established a three-level process through which institutions can seek increased operational autonomy based on their individual needs and demonstrated level of administrative expertise.

Levels of Autonomy Under Restructuring

Level	Eligible Institutions	Functional Areas
1	All with BOV commitment to state goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Authority limited to specific functions. Focuses on reducing “bureaucracy.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Examples include: selection of project construction methodology without prior approval; certification of compliance with minority business requirements; and classification of administrative faculty positions. ✓ Institutions meeting performance criteria will qualify for financial incentives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Incentives include interest earnings on tuition, rebates on state credit card purchases, and refunds on state vendor fees for select purchases.
2	Those with an appropriate organizational structure to manage with limited state oversight and an approved memorandum of understanding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capital project execution for all NGF projects and selected finance/ accounting functions (already existing). ✓ Legislation passed in 2008 that gave authority in 2 of 3 areas (capital outlay, procurement, and information technology).
3	Those with an unenhanced AA- bond rating or higher; or a proven track record in two “Level 2” areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Broad range of flexibility across functional areas, including financial management, capital outlay, personnel, IT, procurement, and leases, as set forth in a management agreement.

Appendix D: Actions in Other States

- Budget reductions to public higher education institutions or large increases in tuition have occurred in at least 43 states since late 2007.
- In Florida, higher education budgets have been reduced, layoffs of faculty and staff have occurred, and tuition has increased by 32 percent during the last two years.
- California has increased tuition by 32 percent and has reduced enrollment by 40,000 students as a direct result of state budget reductions.



Appendix E:

FY2012 Required Tuition Increase to Make Up General Fund Reduction and ARRA Elimination

	Appropriations									2010-11 Additional Tuition Rev
Inst	2010-11			2011-12						
	GF	NGF w ARRA	Total	GF	NGF	Total	GF Change	NGF Change	Total Change	
CNU	23,381,851	31,333,903	54,715,754	20,646,134	28,135,532	48,781,666	(2,735,717)	(3,198,371)	(5,934,088)	485,972
CWM	39,291,864	101,623,744	140,915,608	34,655,223	94,920,969	129,576,192	(4,636,641)	(6,702,775)	(11,339,416)	5,491,560
GMU	111,733,347	247,047,381	358,780,728	98,330,415	227,152,738	325,483,153	(13,402,932)	(19,894,643)	(33,297,575)	23,944,937
JMU	63,577,853	155,456,122	219,033,975	56,036,172	144,163,323	200,199,495	(7,541,681)	(11,292,799)	(18,834,480)	11,632,226
LU	23,855,610	28,476,173	52,331,783	20,272,085	25,240,440	45,512,525	(3,583,525)	(3,235,733)	(6,819,258)	3,131,808
NSU	39,807,466	37,103,044	76,910,510	35,816,791	33,433,500	69,250,291	(3,990,675)	(3,669,544)	(7,660,219)	0
ODU	89,771,848	128,055,579	217,827,427	78,924,343	122,625,905	201,550,248	(10,847,505)	(5,429,674)	(16,277,179)	2,055,627
RU	42,386,924	53,609,950	95,996,874	36,328,928	46,796,188	83,125,116	(6,057,996)	(6,813,762)	(12,871,758)	3,985,168
UMW	18,987,067	39,195,782	58,182,849	16,738,956	36,424,816	53,163,772	(2,248,111)	(2,770,966)	(5,019,077)	1,985,375
UVA	120,946,433	377,098,190	498,044,623	106,603,758	355,205,473	461,809,231	(14,342,675)	(21,892,717)	(36,235,392)	23,988,529
UVA-W	11,829,222	9,491,304	21,320,526	10,349,852	7,610,167	17,960,019	(1,479,370)	(1,881,137)	(3,360,507)	-527,572
VCU	159,638,456	323,071,250	482,709,706	140,445,431	299,910,329	440,355,760	(19,193,025)	(23,160,921)	(42,353,946)	34,350,798
VMI	8,306,364	22,240,861	30,547,225	6,948,594	20,300,106	27,248,700	(1,357,770)	(1,940,755)	(3,298,525)	1,999,894
VSU	30,129,353	35,380,312	65,509,665	27,559,170	32,065,916	59,625,086	(2,570,183)	(3,314,396)	(5,884,579)	2,585,256
VT	144,789,971	344,572,430	489,362,401	128,128,499	323,960,040	452,088,539	(16,661,472)	(20,612,390)	(37,273,862)	17,293,136
RBC	5,234,621	4,224,663	9,459,284	4,603,884	3,471,170	8,075,054	(630,737)	(753,493)	(1,384,230)	919,073
VCCS	341,647,732	430,512,094	772,159,826	306,247,245	385,608,498	691,855,743	(35,400,487)	(44,903,596)	(80,304,083)	88,096,122
Total	1,275,315,982	2,368,492,782	3,643,808,764	1,128,635,480	2,187,025,110	3,315,660,590	(146,680,502)	(181,467,672)	(328,148,174)	221,417,909

Inst	Adjusted Appropriations									Required Tuition Incr
	2010-11			2011-12						
	GF	NGF ¹	Total	GF	NGF ²	Total	GF Change	NGF Change	Total Change	
CNU	23,381,851	28,314,604	51,696,455	20,646,134	28,621,504	49,267,638	(2,735,717)	306,900	(2,428,817)	8%
CWM	39,291,864	100,231,262	139,523,126	34,655,223	100,412,529	135,067,752	(4,636,641)	181,267	(4,455,374)	4%
GMU	111,733,347	251,097,675	362,831,022	98,330,415	251,097,675	349,428,090	(13,402,932)	0	(13,402,932)	5%
JMU	63,577,853	155,795,549	219,373,402	56,036,172	155,795,549	211,831,721	(7,541,681)	0	(7,541,681)	5%
LU	23,855,610	28,302,773	52,158,383	20,272,085	28,372,248	48,644,333	(3,583,525)	69,475	(3,514,050)	12%
NSU	39,807,466	33,187,409	72,994,875	35,816,791	33,433,500	69,250,291	(3,990,675)	246,091	(3,744,584)	11%
ODU ³	89,771,848	117,446,979	207,218,827	78,924,343	117,446,979	196,371,322	(10,847,505)	0	(10,847,505)	9%
RU	42,386,924	51,534,818	93,921,742	36,328,928	50,781,356	87,110,284	(6,057,996)	(753,462)	(6,811,458)	13%
UMW	18,987,067	37,775,000	56,762,067	16,738,956	38,410,191	55,149,147	(2,248,111)	635,191	(1,612,920)	4%
UVA	120,946,433	379,194,002	500,140,435	106,603,758	379,194,002	485,797,760	(14,342,675)	0	(14,342,675)	4%
UVA-W	11,829,222	7,260,876	19,090,098	10,349,852	7,082,595	17,432,447	(1,479,370)	(178,281)	(1,657,651)	23%
VCU	159,638,456	334,261,127	493,899,583	140,445,431	334,261,127	474,706,558	(19,193,025)	0	(19,193,025)	6%
VMI	8,306,364	22,300,000	30,606,364	6,948,594	22,300,000	29,248,594	(1,357,770)	0	(1,357,770)	6%
VSU	30,129,353	34,651,172	64,780,525	27,559,170	34,651,172	62,210,342	(2,570,183)	0	(2,570,183)	7%
VT	144,789,971	340,973,030	485,763,001	128,128,499	341,253,176	469,381,675	(16,661,472)	280,146	(16,381,326)	5%
RBC	5,234,621	4,442,000	9,676,621	4,603,884	4,390,243	8,994,127	(630,737)	(51,757)	(682,494)	16%
VCCS	341,647,732	472,812,016	814,459,748	306,247,245	473,704,620	779,951,865	(35,400,487)	892,604	(34,507,883)	7%
Total	1,275,315,982	2,399,580,292	3,674,896,274	1,128,635,480	2,401,208,466	3,529,843,946	(146,680,502)	1,628,174	(145,052,328)	6%

Source: SCHEV data files October 2010

Notes:

(1) NGF does not include ARRA but FY11 additional tuition revenue.

(2) NGF includes FY11 additional tuition revenue.

(3) ODU FY12 NGF is the same as FY11 NGF to exclude the additional revenue from tuition increase in the appropriations.