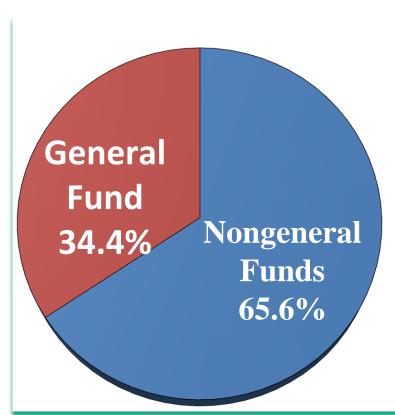


Virginia's Budget



2020-2022 Budget: Nongeneral fund vs. General fund



The General Fund (34.4%)

- From income and sales taxes paid by citizens and businesses
- Can be used for a variety of government programs
- Governor and General Assembly have the most discretion

Nongeneral Funds (65.6%)

- Receipts set aside for specific purposes:
 - motor vehicle and gas taxes for transportation programs
 - student tuition and fees for higher education
 - federal grants for specific activities

Where the operating money goes-General Fund 2020-2022

Government (Administration, Finance & Technology)	12.9 %
Commerce & Trade/Agriculture and Forestry	1.9 %
Education	41.8 %
Health and Human Resources	32.5 %
Natural Resources	0.9 %
Public Safety/Veterans/Homeland Security	9.7 %
Transportation	0.0 %
Other (legislative & judicial branch, executive offices, independent agencies, central appropriations, and nonstate agencies)	0.3 %

Budgetary authorization for higher education involves several major programs

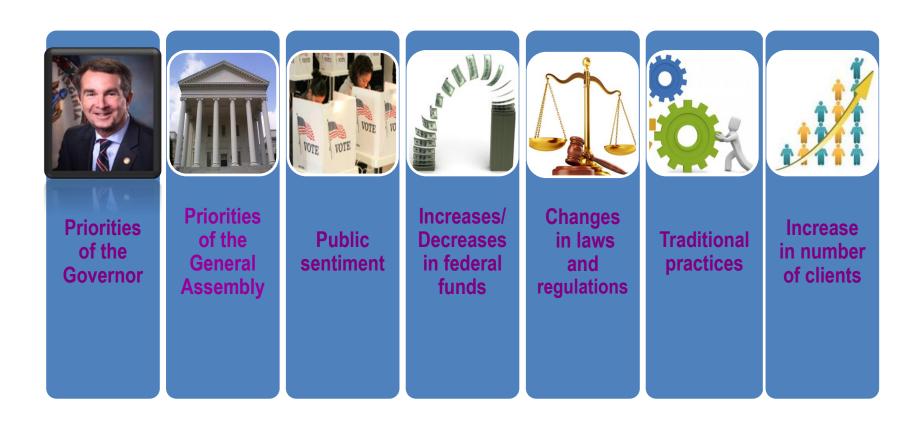
- Educational and General (E&G)
 - General fund (GF) and nongeneral fund (NGF) sources (tuition and fee revenue)
- Student Financial Assistance
 - General fund and nongeneral fund (federal assistance and tuition revenue)
- Sponsored Programs (Research)
 - General fund and nongeneral fund (federal and private grants)
 - Institution specific initiatives
- Auxiliary Enterprises
 - Nongeneral fund only (self-supporting activities such as residential facilities, dining halls, and parking)

Support for educational and general is a shared cost

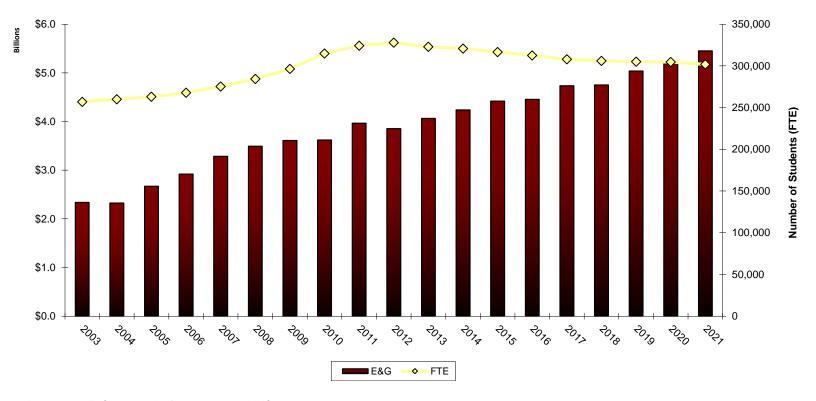
Institution	GF Share	NGF Share
Richard Bland College	64%	36%
Virginia Community College System	63%	37%
Longwood University	62%	38%
Radford University	61%	39%
Christopher Newport University	60%	40%
University of Virginia at Wise	60%	40%
University of Mary Washington	60%	40%
Old Dominion University	56%	44%
Norfolk State University	50%	50%
George Mason University	50%	50%
Virginia Commonwealth University	50%	50%
James Madison University	50%	50%
Virginia State University	47%	53%
Virginia Military Institute	41%	59%
College of William and Mary	39%	61%
Virginia Tech	38%	62%
University of Virginia	32%	68%

Source: SCHEV

Many factors and perspectives influence budget development:



Both E&G support and FTE students have grown

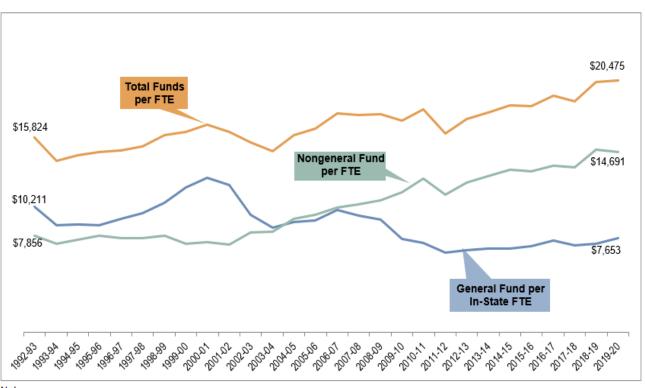


Notes: Data includes E&G appropriation for 17 institutions, VIMS and extension services. FY 2010-11 includes SFSF appropriation.

Average Funding per FTE Student at Four-Year Institutions for E&G programs has grown

(from SCHEV 11/2020 Higher Education Funding report)

Average Funding per FTE Student at Four-Year Institutions for E&G programs (in 2019-20 constant dollars)



Total per FTE: 29% increase FY93-FY20, average annual increase 1.0%

NGF (tuition and fees)/FTE: 87% increase FY93-FY20, average annual increase 3.1%

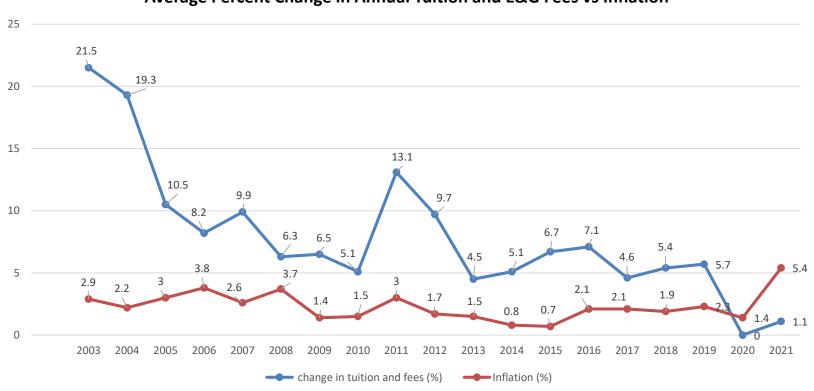
GF per In-State FTE: 25% decrease FY93-FY20, average annual decrease 0.9%

Notes:

- (1) Total Funding per Total FTE is not the sum of General Fund per In-State FTE and Nongeneral Fund per Total FTE.
- (2) FTE are actual enrollments.
- (3) Funding by fund comes from Chapter 552 2021
- (4) FY10 and FY11 Nongeneral Fund per Total FTE include funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- (5) General fund per in-state FTE has decreased by 39.2% from the peak year of FY2001 to FY2020.

Increases in tuition is one of the few state funding issues that historically has surpassed inflation (until COVID)

Average Percent Change in Annual Tuition and E&G Fees vs Inflation



What about the pandemic?!!

- Institutions incurred costs to implement distance education and telework and installing social distance infrastructure; continue to incur costs for procuring personal protection items, cleaning costs, and testing staff and students.
- Biggest impact has been lost auxiliary revenues (room, board, parking, book store) with fewer students living on campus and dorms holding fewer students due to social distancing.
- Although most institutions showed less loss of student enrollment than expected, tuition and fee revenues are generally down. Revenue from sporting events has declined.

A significant amount of the lost revenues and increased costs as a result of COVID have been offset by federal support

	CARES Act	CARES Act	CARES; CRRSAA;ARPA Acts	CARES; CRRSAA;ARPA Acts		CARES; CRRSAA;ARPA Acts
Institution	Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)	Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERF)	Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) Total	HEERF Student Aid Total		Grand Total (CRF, GEERF, HEERF)
Christopher Newport University	\$2,626,975	\$154,800	\$14,389,378	\$6,577,594		\$17,171,153
College of William & Mary	\$5,585,714	\$96,500	\$19,823,063	\$9,046,805		\$25,505,277
George Mason University	\$10,671,330	\$3,502,500	\$121,073,489	\$52,971,581		\$135,247,319
James Madison University	\$4,761,913	\$669,700	\$61,734,645	\$27,995,206		\$67,166,258
Longwood University	\$1,648,068	\$423,700	\$17,223,783	\$7,733,454		\$19,295,551
Norfolk State University	\$3,138,480	\$846,100	\$102,526,938	\$16,901,812		\$106,511,518
Old Dominion University	\$6,829,564	\$2,698,500	\$91,620,712	\$39,522,445		\$101,148,776
Radford University	\$3,791,536	\$1,299,200	\$48,512,648	\$21,271,763		\$53,603,384
University of Mary Washington	\$2,319,940	\$265,200	\$15,236,153	\$6,849,429		\$17,821,293
University of Virginia	\$21,310,707	\$190,200	\$58,987,461	\$26,940,507		\$80,488,368
University of Virginia - Wise	\$1,080,026	\$231,400	\$6,224,611	\$2,677,372		\$7,536,037
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$14,442,783	\$2,349,200	\$109,304,526	\$48,875,361		\$126,096,509
Virginia Military Institute	\$895,326	\$43,400	\$5,567,687	\$2,567,338		\$6,506,413
Virginia State University	\$10,052,332	\$768,500	\$78,645,902	\$16,211,486		\$89,466,734
Virginia Tech	\$16,762,010	\$841,600	\$97,065,933	\$44,249,713		\$114,669,543
4-year total	\$105,916,704	\$14,380,500	\$847,936,929	\$330,391,866		\$968,234,133
vccs	\$11,513,000	\$4,917,300	\$539,463,441	\$211,885,537		\$555,893,741
Richard Bland College	\$73,059	\$107,200	\$5,779,910	\$2,410,320		\$5,960,169
2-year total	\$11,586,059	\$5,024,500	\$545,243,351	\$214,295,857		\$561,853,910
Total	\$117,502,763	\$19,405,000	\$1,393,180,280	\$544,687,723	Ī	\$1,530,088,043