

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia



2024-25
Tuition and Fees
at Virginia State-Supported Colleges and
Universities

August 2024



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SUMMARY

Each year, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) provides a tuition and fees report based on charges approved by boards of visitors at Virginia public institutions. The report includes a list of tuition and fee charges to in-state and out-of-state students and for undergraduate and graduate programs. It also provides trends over time, comparisons to other states and highlights affordable options students can choose to reduce costs.

The requirements for the report are outlined in the Appropriation Act and are provided to the Governor and the chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).

The following are **key findings** from the 2024-25 Tuition and Fees Report.

- *Tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees (those fees related to instruction and supported by the state) increased by **2.6%** (\$243) for in-state undergraduate students at the system level.*
- *Mandatory non-educational and general fees (those fees related to non-instructional or “auxiliary” activities) increased by **3.3%** (\$149).*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is **\$14,460**, a **2.8%** (\$393) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges averaged **\$13,185** at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of **4.2%** (\$530).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are **\$28,640** for the 2024-25 academic year, an increase of **3.4%** (\$949) for in-state undergraduate students.*
- *While charges have increased, Virginia undergraduate students on average will pay **42%** of the costs related to education, while the state will provide **58%**, **5% lower in cost shares than last year**. This percentage is below Virginia’s cost-share policy of covering 67% of costs. SCHEV staff estimates that if the state had funded institutions at the level of the cost-share policy (67%) over time, tuition would have been as much as **\$1,900 (22%)** lower than current levels.*
- *The total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income remains higher than the national average at **43.3%** at baccalaureate institutions.*

- *Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer to a baccalaureate institution can save an average of \$21,423 of the cost of a bachelor's degree. Other affordable options exist for students and families, including need-based financial aid that reduces the sticker price and access to pathway programs that begin in high school. More information on affordable pathways can be found in the section beginning on page 22.*

Chart 1: 2024-25 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Total Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amt Increase	% Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,310	\$254	2.5%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,145	\$165	3.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$15,455	\$419	2.8%
Room and Board	\$13,185	\$530	4.2%
Total Charges	\$28,640	\$949	3.4%
Virginia Community College System			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,888	\$144	3.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total Charges	\$4,902	\$144	3.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,782	\$243	2.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,678	\$149	3.3%
Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	\$14,460	\$393	2.8%
Room and Board	\$13,295	\$573	4.5%
Total Charges²	\$26,972	\$932	3.6%

Notes:

- (1) Includes Richard Bland College -- a selective, residential, two-year college to prepare students for transfer to four-year colleges.
- (2) Average charge for the majority of students at each institution, excluding tuition differentials.



INTRODUCTION

The Appropriation Act directs the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to submit an annual report to the Governor and the chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees documenting the annual change in total charges for tuition and fees approved by the boards of visitors at Virginia public institutions of higher education. The Act states:

“b) The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall report to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees no later than August 1 of each year the annual change in total charges for tuition and all required fees approved and allotted by the Board of Visitors. As it deems appropriate, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall provide comparative national, peer, and market data with respect to charges assessed students for tuition and required fees at institutions outside of the Commonwealth.”

~Item 4-2.01.b.4.b, 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 2.

Higher Education continues to be one of the strongest indicators of future earnings and reflects an important investment in the individual, the public good, and the future workforce. The growing importance of higher education as a requirement for sustainable employment and prosperity imposes an ever-greater responsibility on the Commonwealth to ensure that Virginia’s public higher-education system remains not only viable but also vibrant and serves all of Virginia’s students.

Since 2002, Virginia’s public system of higher education has experienced a steady shift in how it is funded with students and their families contributing a larger share of the cost through higher tuition and fees. Higher tuition and fees are impacted by the amount of state funding provided to institutions. Due to large state investments in

Introduction At a Glance

- **Virginia’s Appropriation Act directs SCHEV to issue an annual Tuition & Fees Report by August 1 (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).**
- **Higher education is increasingly important to ensure a strong labor market and quality of life.**
- **In 2024-25, the total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia institutions decreased slightly from the historical high.**
- **Affordable access is an important component of Pathways to Opportunity: The Virginia Plan for Higher Education.**
- **See the appendices for detailed charts and comparisons.**



higher education in the last two biennia (2020-22 and 2022-24), tuition and fee increases at Virginia public institutions remained low from FY 2021 to FY 2023. The average increase rate of 2024-25 tuition and fees is higher than the rates in these years but lower than the increase rate of last year, in part to cover higher operating costs and the cost of their share of General Assembly-approved salary increases.

While the state has contributed increasingly large amounts to support public institutions, and students enrolled in both public and private institutions of higher education, Virginia's tuition and fee charges are high compared to the nation. Nevertheless, affordable options are available for students to attain a degree or credential. These options include community college transfer programs, financial aid programs offered by the state and institutions, and other alternative credential opportunities.

[Pathways to Opportunity: The Virginia Plan for Higher Education](#) is the statewide strategic plan for higher education. The plan was revised in 2021 and includes three goals. One of the goals focuses on making college affordable by lowering costs to students with a strategy to align state appropriations, financial aid, and tuition and fees.

This report focuses on tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates and provides a summary of the following four items:

- *Tuition and fees for the 2024-25 academic year;*
- *State funding and tuition and fee trends;*
- *Tuition and fee comparisons to other states; and*
- *Pathways to increase affordability beyond tuition and fees.*

The appendices compare changes in tuition and fees for in-state undergraduate, out-of-state undergraduate, in-state graduate, out-of-state graduate, in-state first professional and out-of-state first professional students.



TUITION AND FEES FOR THE 2024-25 ACADEMIC YEAR

The boards of visitors at each institution set tuition and fees for an academic year annually. A significant portion of the cost of education at public institutions in Virginia is funded by the state. The remaining cost is reflected in the tuition and fee charges to students. This section provides the definitions of tuition and fees and a breakout of charges for the 2024-25 academic year along with comparisons to the prior year.

Tuition and fees include several components. The graphic on the following page contains definitions of the various terms used in this report.

In the 2024 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly continued to provide more state funding for higher education for the 2024-26 biennium, including funds for the state share of annual 3% salary increases. Institutions share the cost of the salary increases (about 50% on average). To mitigate the need for institutions to raise tuition and fees and to keep college more affordable, the state provided \$106 million per year to institutions for affordable access and degree production and \$42 million in additional aid to support students. The additional funding is on top of the largest state investment in history with more than \$1 billion in additional general fund in the 2022-24 biennium.

Tuition and Fees for the 2024-25 Academic Year At a Glance

- *Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by 2.6% (\$243).*
- *Mandatory non-E&G fees increased by 3.3% (\$149).*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$14,460, a 2.8% (\$393) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges average \$13,185 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of 4.2% (\$530).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are \$28,640 for the 2024-25 academic year, an increase of 3.4% (\$949) for in-state undergraduate students.*



TUITION AND MANDATORY EDUCATION & GENERAL FEES (E&G)

Support instruction-related activities, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and facility operations and maintenance.



MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES (AUXILIARY FEES)

Support non-instructional activities, such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation and capital debt service.

TUITION AND ALL MANDATORY FEES

The sum of tuition and mandatory E&G fees and non-E&G fees.



ROOM AND BOARD

Supports dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on campus.

CHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS

The sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board.

Excludes other costs such as books and supplies, transportation, etc.

Also does not include what a student may pay if receiving financial aid (state, federal or local grants and scholarships.)



OTHER COSTS

Books, supplies, transportation, and other personal expenses.

TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE

Total charges and other costs related to attending an institution.

Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by 2.6% (\$243) in 2024-25.

Virginia public institutions increased tuition and mandatory fees in the 2024-25 academic year. At the system level, in-state undergraduate students, tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by 2.6% (\$243) over the 2023-24 listed prices.



Chart 2: 2024-25 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees¹

Institution	2023-24	2024-25	Amt Increase	% Increase
Christopher Newport University	\$10,001	\$10,288	\$287	2.9%
George Mason University	\$10,095	\$10,392	\$297	2.9%
James Madison University	\$7,914	\$8,150	\$236	3.0%
Longwood University	\$8,660	\$8,840	\$180	2.1%
Norfolk State University	\$5,926	\$6,076	\$150	2.5%
Old Dominion University	\$7,608	\$7,836	\$228	3.0%
Radford University	\$8,521	\$8,648	\$127	1.5%
University of Mary Washington	\$8,998	\$9,177	\$179	2.0%
University of Virginia	\$15,785	\$16,259	\$474	3.0%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$6,348	\$6,348	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$13,353	\$13,703	\$350	2.6%
Virginia Military Institute	\$10,076	\$10,368	\$292	2.9%
Virginia State University	\$6,269	\$6,452	\$183	2.9%
Virginia Tech	\$12,891	\$13,266	\$375	2.9%
William & Mary	\$18,389	\$18,845	\$456	2.5%
Richard Bland College	\$6,570	\$6,750	\$180	2.7%
Virginia Community College System	\$4,744	\$4,888	\$144	3.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institution	\$10,056	\$10,310	\$254	2.5%
Average All Public Institutions	\$9,538	\$9,782	\$243	2.6%

Notes: Tuition and E&G Fees reflect charges for the majority of full-time in-state undergraduate students. JMU, UVA, VCU, VT and some of the VCCS colleges also have tuition differentials by year or by program in addition to tuition and E&G fees (See Chart 3).

Appendix B provides the detailed breakout of in-state undergraduate student charges with the listed price of 2024-25. Detailed tuition and fee charges by student type and domicile (in-state/out-of-state) are presented in Appendices D-1 through D-6.

Several baccalaureate institutions charge tuition differentials by student level (year 1, year 2, etc.) and by program (engineering, business, etc.) in addition to the tuition rates shown above to in-state and out-of-state students. Some colleges of the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) have tuition differentials to address unique and specific institutional priorities. Appendix C shows Virginia institutions that have tuition differentials depending on a program or location and the annual 2024-25 increase for in-state undergraduate students.



Mandatory non-E&G fees increased 3.3% (\$149). Institutions that exceeded the 3% annual increase cap, but met the allowed exceptions outlined in the state budget.

Mandatory non-E&G fees support auxiliary activities such as athletics, student health services, campus transportation and debt service. Unlike instruction, these non-educational activities receive no state support and are funded almost entirely by the revenue generated from student fees.

Beginning in 2019, institutions were expected to limit their fee increases to 3% annually. However, the state gives exemptions for salary and fringe benefit increases authorized by the General Assembly, as well as student health services and debt service as stated below.

“8. a) Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, mandatory fees for purposes other than educational and general programs shall not be increased for Virginia undergraduates beyond 3% annually, excluding requirements for wage, salary, and fringe benefit increases, authorized by the General Assembly...

b) This restriction shall not apply in the following instances: fee increases directly related to capital projects authorized by the General Assembly; fee increases to support student health services; and other fee increases specifically authorized by the General Assembly.”

~Item 4-2.01.b.8 a and b, 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly

Virginia authorized a salary increase of 3% for state employees, including higher education faculty and staff in FY 2025. Based on the state’s cost-share policy, public institutions must share the cost of salary increases by using their nongeneral fund revenues. Institutions that exceeded the 3% increase limit submitted explanations to meet the exceptions, which were verified by SCHEV.

Detailed lists of mandatory non-E&G fees by institution and program are presented in Appendix E-1 (by program), E-2 (by fee item) and E-3 (explanation of increases in mandatory non-E&G fees over the limit of 3% in 2024-25).



The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$14,460, a 2.8% (\$393) increase from the prior year. These costs range from \$4,902 at the community colleges to \$25,734 at William & Mary.

The amount includes tuition, E&G and non-E&G fees. This average is for all public baccalaureate and associate-degree-granting institutions.

Chart 3: 2024-25 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees ^{1,2}

Institutions	Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	Amt Increase Over 2023-24	% Increase Over 2023-24
Baccalaureate Institutions			
Christopher Newport University	\$16,828	\$477	2.9%
George Mason University	\$14,220	\$405	2.9%
James Madison University	\$13,966	\$390	2.9%
Longwood University	\$15,740	\$540	3.6%
Norfolk State University	\$10,180	\$270	2.7%
Old Dominion University	\$12,750	\$488	4.0%
Radford University	\$12,548	\$262	2.1%
University of Mary Washington	\$14,905	\$346	2.4%
University of Virginia	\$19,414	\$606	3.2%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$11,780	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$16,720	\$487	3.0%
Virginia Military Institute	\$21,046	\$562	2.7%
Virginia State University	\$10,043	\$288	3.0%
Virginia Tech	\$15,950	\$474	3.1%
William & Mary	\$25,734	\$693	2.8%
Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions			
Richard Bland College	\$9,093	\$246	2.8%
VA Community College System ²	\$4,902	\$144	3.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$15,455	\$419	2.8%
Average Public Institutions	\$14,460	\$393	2.8%

Notes:

- (1) Includes mandatory E&G fees and mandatory non-E&G fees, which are charges assessed against students primarily for Auxiliary Enterprise activities.
- (2) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$76.50 to \$895.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.



Room and board charges averaged \$13,185 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of 4.2% (\$530).

For a student living on campus, room and board charges account for about 46% of the total cost of their college education.

Total charges – the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board – are \$28,640 for the 2024-25 academic year, an increase of 3.4% (\$949) for in-state undergraduate students at baccalaureate institutions.

Chart 4 details the average total charges for the next academic year and average increases in these charges from the previous year at baccalaureate institutions and community colleges. In the 2024-25 academic year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 3.6% (including Richard Bland College). These institutional charges do not include other expenses related to attendance, such as books, transportation, supplies, etc.



Chart 4: 2024-25 Full-Time In-State Total Undergraduate Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amt Increase	% Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,310	\$254	2.5%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,145	\$165	3.3%
<i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i>	\$15,455	\$419	2.8%
Room and Board	\$13,185	\$530	4.2%
Total Charges	\$28,640	\$949	3.4%
Virginia Community College System			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$4,888	\$144	3.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
Total Charges	\$4,902	\$144	3.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,782	\$243	2.6%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,678	\$149	3.3%
<i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i>	\$14,460	\$393	2.8%
Room and Board	\$13,295	\$573	4.5%
Total Charges²	\$26,972	\$932	3.6%

Notes:

- (1) Includes Richard Bland College - a selective, residential, two-year college to prepare students for transfer to four-year colleges.
- (2) Average charge for the majority of students at each institution, excluding tuition differentials.

Historical student charges by type, level and institution can be found at <http://research.schev.edu/apps/info/Reports.Guide-to-the-Tuition-and-Fees-Reports.ashx>.

Tuition and Fees Public Comments and Comparison to Six-Year Plan Proposals

Fifteen institutions had a lower tuition and E&G fee increase than their originally planned 2024-25 tuition increases in the 2023 six-year plans. The University of Virginia at Wise did not increase tuition for in-state undergraduate students in 2024-25. The University of Virginia increased the 2024-25 tuition for in-state undergraduate as it planned in the 2023 six-year plan. Seven institutions had higher non-E&G fee increases than planned in 2024-25. This is largely a result of the 3% salary increase included in the state budget. Institutions must fully fund salary increases for staff working in non-E&G positions. Most institutions

did not plan for a 3% salary increase in their six-year plans. The Explanation of Increases in Mandatory Non-E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate over the Limit of 3% in 2024-25 is in Appendix E-3.

Section § 23.1-307.G of the Code of Virginia, requires SCHEV to provide “a report on any increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees at a public institution of higher education, the public comment relating to such increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, and any deviation in the increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees from the increase projected in the institutional six-year plan provided pursuant to § 23.1-306.” Chart 5 compares the planned increase and actual increase in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees in 2024-25. The report on Public Comments is included in Appendix H.

Chart 5: Comparison of Planned and Actual Increases in Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees and Mandatory Non-E&G Fees for In-State Total Undergraduate Students in 2024-25

Institution	Tuition and E&G Fees		Non-E&G Fees	
	Planned Incr. ¹	Actual Incr.	Planned Incr. ¹	Actual Incr.
Christopher Newport University	4.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%
George Mason University	5.0%	2.9%	5.0%	2.9%
James Madison University	4.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%
Longwood University	2.9%	2.1%	4.9%	5.5%
Norfolk State University	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Old Dominion University	6.0%	3.0%	3.0%	5.6%
Radford University	3.0%	1.5%	3.0%	3.6%
University of Mary Washington	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%
University of Virginia	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.4%
University of Virginia - Wise	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	4.0%	2.6%	5.0%	4.8%
Virginia Military Institute	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%
Virginia State University	4.0%	2.9%	4.0%	3.0%
Virginia Tech	4.9%	2.9%	4.9%	3.8%
William & Mary	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.6%
Richard Bland College	3.0%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%
VA Community College System	6.8%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: (1) Planned increases were provided by institutions in the six-year plans made in 2023.



STATE FUNDING AND TUITION AND FEE TRENDS

The levels at which institutions set tuition and fees depend on institutional costs and state support. The following section provides background information on the state's cost-share policy, the relationship between increases in tuition and E&G fees and state funding, and trends in total charges.

Virginia's cost-share policy is a commitment by the Commonwealth to contribute to the costs of higher education for in-state students.

The Commonwealth's cost-share policy is premised on the belief that higher education yields both public and private benefits. It establishes the means by which the cost of education can be shared between the student and the state. The cost-share policy is included in the Code of Virginia (Paragraph A of Section 23.1-303 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act) and is included in the Appropriation Act.

"In determining the appropriate state share of educational costs for resident students, the General Assembly shall seek to cover at least 67% of educational costs."

~ Item 4-2.01.b 3b, Chapter 2, 2024 [Acts of Assembly](#)

The General Assembly established the cost-share policy in 1976 to create more equitable tuition practices among institutions. Under the original policy, institutions received appropriations based on the state providing 70% of the cost of education — a budgetary estimate based on the per-student cost of instruction and support. Students contributed the remaining 30%. For community colleges, the state funded 80% of the cost, and students contributed the remaining 20% of costs.

State Funding and Tuition and Fee Trends At a Glance

- *The Commonwealth's cost-share policy establishes the means by which the cost of education can be shared between the student and the state.*
- *The state's goal is to cover 67% of the cost of higher education for in-state students. The remaining 33% is borne by the student.*
- *The responsibility for paying for higher education shifted from the state to the student beginning in 2001-02.*
- *In 2024-25, Virginia undergraduate students will pay, on average, 42% of the costs of education-related funding, while the state pays for 58%.*
- *SCHEV staff estimates that if the state funded at the level of the cost-share policy (67%), tuition could be as much as \$1,900 (22%) lower than current levels.*

A recession in 1992-1994 required institutions to increase tuition to offset general fund budget reductions. By the end of the recession, in-state students contributed up to 40% of the cost of education at some institutions.

During the 2000 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reaffirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. The General Assembly appropriated significant state general funding and directed institutions to begin reducing in-state student tuition charges to 25% of the average cost at public baccalaureate institutions and 20% at community colleges.

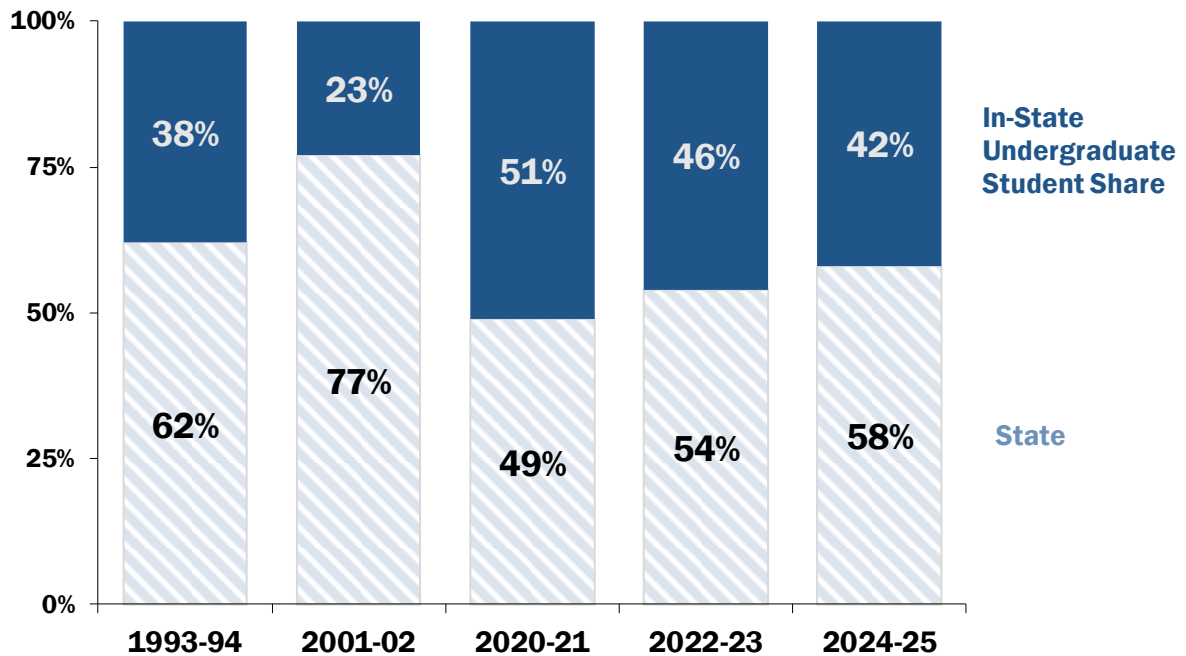
In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-share relationship between the state and students changed dramatically due to the reduction in state funding for higher education and corresponding tuition increases. Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, the state's share of higher education costs decreased from 77% to 64%.

In 2004, the Joint Subcommittee on Higher Education Funding Policy developed a goal to establish a 67%/33% state/student cost-share relationship to fund basic institutional operations. Since then, the 67%/33% cost-share policy has been applied in various budget development and policy decisions.

Chart 6 displays the average cost-shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in 1993-94 (historical low state share of cost), 2001-02 (historical high state share of cost) and selected recent three years of cost share in 2020-21, 2022-23 and 2024-25. (Additional historical context surrounding tuition and fee policy and cost share can be found in Appendix G.)



Chart 6: Cost-Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students



Notes:

- (1) Starting in 1993-94, the tuition policy required out-of-state students to pay 100% of the cost, but had no cost-share requirement for in-state undergraduate students. Calculation was based on the average appropriated cost of education.
- (2) In 2000, the state set the goal of the tuition policy for in-state undergraduate students to pay 25% of the cost. The 2001-02 calculation was based on the average appropriated cost of education.
- (3) In 2004, the goal of the tuition policy was set for in-state students to pay 33% of the cost. Since then, the cost share was calculated based on the average guideline cost of education.

Since 2001-02, the responsibility for paying for higher education has shifted from the state to the student, but recent investments in higher education by the Commonwealth have increased the proportion of the state's share.

From 2018-19 to 2024-25, the General Assembly and Governor provided significant state investment in higher education, and especially provided specific funding targeted to contain tuition increases from FY 2020 to FY 2025. As a result, the state share percentage has gradually increased. From FY 2019 to FY 2025, the state cost share increased from 45% to 58%. This means the in-state undergraduate cost share was reduced by 13%. The cost share between the state and in-state undergraduate is estimated at 58% and 42% respectively in 2024-25. The state share of cost increased 5%, and the in-state undergraduate cost share reduced 5% in 2024-25 over last year.



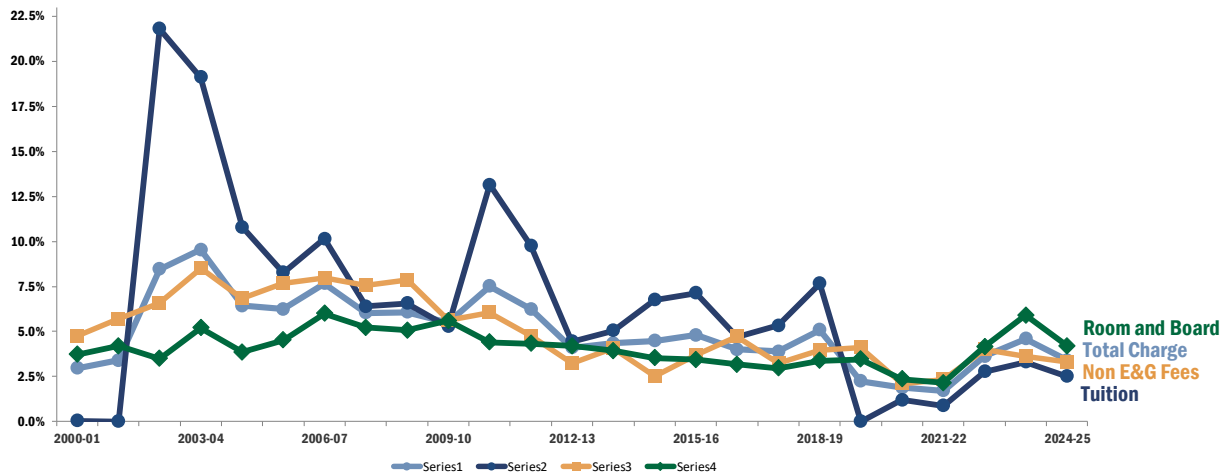
Despite the improvements in the state cost-share, the Commonwealth remains nine percentage points below the policy goal of 67% as stated in the Code of Virginia.

SCHEV staff estimates that if the state met its cost-share policy goal of 67%, in-state undergraduate tuition could be as much as \$1,900 (22%) lower than current levels.

The annual increase in total charges from institutions has trended downward in recent years.

While the state provides funding to help offset education-related costs, concerns remain about the increase in non-education-related fees and room and board. Chart 7 provides historical trends of annual increases by cost type. In the last 25 years, increases in non-educational and general fees and room and board have trended lower and did not fluctuate as much as annual tuition increases because institutions can control and manage these non-tuition increases. In comparison, tuition increases were mostly a reverse impact of state funding increases.

Chart 7: Annual Increases of In-State Undergraduate Cost by Type at Baccalaureate Institutions



Note: Total cost is the sum of tuition, non-E&G fees and room and board.

TUITION AND FEE COMPARISONS TO OTHER STATES

Tuition and fee rates are affected by the institution's costs and by the amount of funding that each state provides to support institutions and students. Many states with low tuition and fees have high rates of per-student state funding. This section provides tuition and fee rates compared to other states and historical trends of total tuition and fee charges as a percentage of per-capita income.

Virginia's tuition and fee rates are high compared to other states.

Chart 8 depicts national rankings of Virginia public institutions' tuition and fee charges for in-state undergraduate students. The data came from the tuition and fee survey of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a division of the U.S. Department of Education. Based on the 2021 Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education, this comparison groups national public institutions into three categories: doctoral/research, comprehensive and associate-degree-granting colleges.

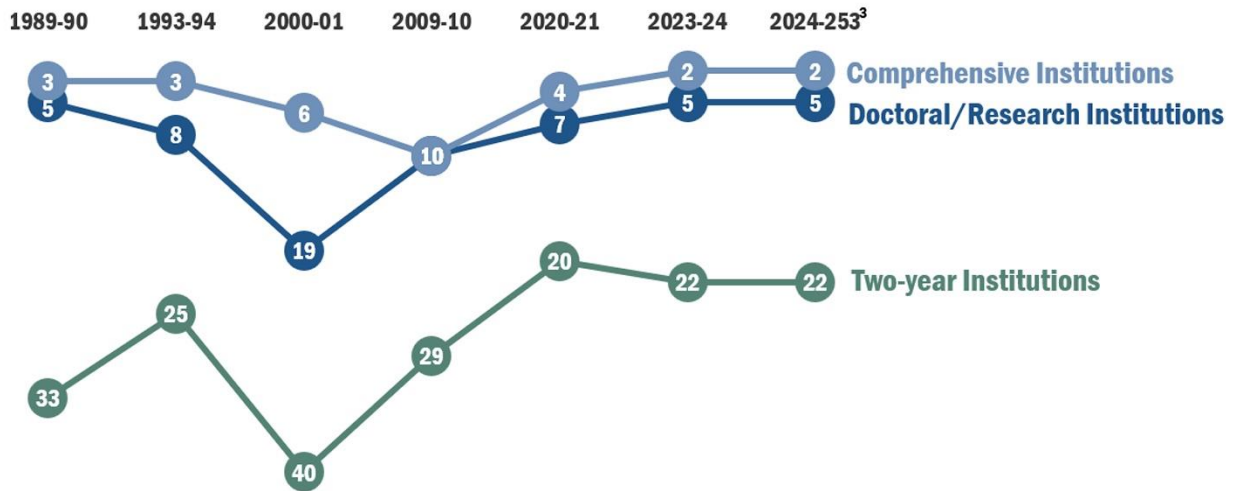
- Higher costs at **doctoral/research institutions** (William & Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University and Virginia Tech) placed Virginia 5th highest in the nation in 2023-24, whereas this group ranked 19th nationally in the 2000-01 academic year — a time when tuition was frozen for several years, then reduced by 20% in 1999-2000. SCHEV staff expects this ranking will remain unchanged in 2024-25.
- For **comprehensive institutions** (Christopher Newport University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Norfolk State University, Radford University, University of Mary Washington, University of Virginia's College at Wise, Virginia Military Institute and Virginia State University), the 2023-24 national ranking was the 2nd highest. This ranking is expected to remain unchanged in 2024-25.
- The total tuition and fees of Virginia's **associate-degree-granting colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) was 22nd highest in 2023-24. SCHEV staff expects the associate-degree-granting colleges ranking to remain unchanged in 2024-25.

Tuition and Fee Comparisons to Other States At a Glance

- Virginia's tuition and fee rates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income are high compared to other states.
- Estimated total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income decreased slightly to 43.3% in 2024-25 from the historical high of 2019-20.
- Associate-degree-granting colleges' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to be 7.4% in 2024-25.

Detailed national comparisons by institution type are presented in Appendices F-1 through F-3.

Chart 8: Ranking of Virginia’s In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Charges Nationally



Notes:

- (1) Based on full-time in-state undergraduate 2023-24 tuition and fees in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).
- (2) Ranking is from highest cost to least cost.
- (3) Virginia charges are actual tuition and fees in FY 2025. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2023-24 national increase rates of 3.3% for doctoral, 2.8% for comprehensive institutions, and 2.6% for public associate-degree-granting colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2023" by the College Board.

Sources: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics and College Board.

These increases can be traced to state budget reductions during the economic recessions of 2002-04 and 2008-12. Based on 2023 state-funding data from the State Higher Education Executive Officers association, total state support in Virginia (of all types, including student financial aid) increased 103.8% from 2000 to 2023. The average increase was 112.4% nationally over this period. Virginia state support per full-time equivalent (FTE) for education, excluding funding for research, medical education and financial aid increased from \$5,473 in 2000 to \$8,979 in 2023. Virginia ranked 31st nationally in 2000 and ranked 28th in 2023 (national comparisons of per-student funding include all students, not just in-state students). The increase in the current national ranking for the state support per student attributed to the large state investments in higher education since 2020.



Virginia’s undergraduate total charges as a percentage of per-capita disposable income are higher than the national average.

One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges (tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board) and per-capita disposable income.

One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship between total charges (tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board) and per-capita disposable income.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce defines “per-capita disposable income” as income available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines and forfeitures) to the government.

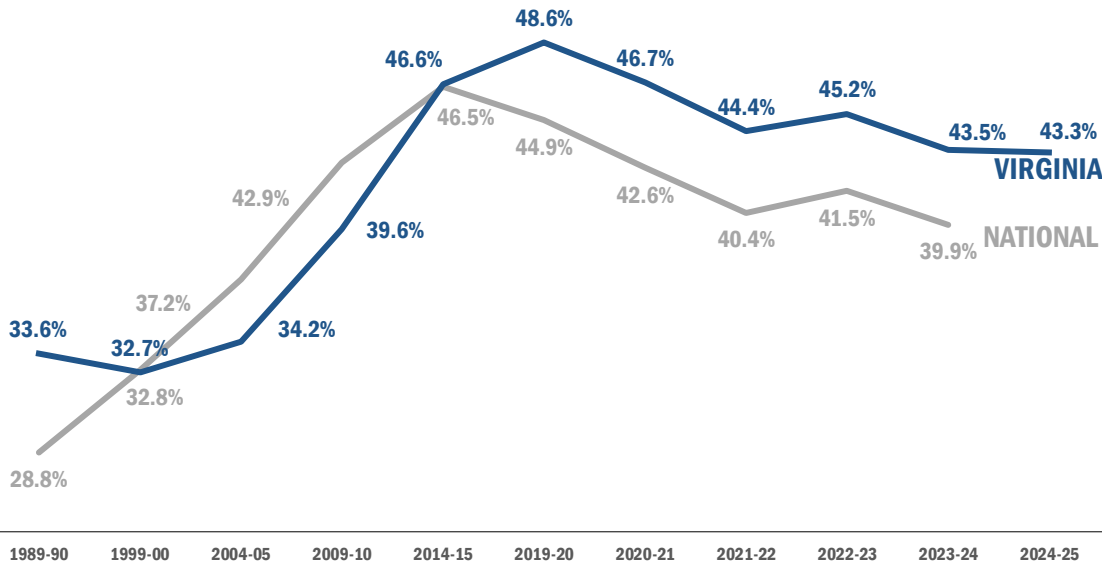
Virginia’s total charges at baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income have exceeded the national average every year since 1990, except for the years between 1999-2000 and 2014-15. Chart 9A shows Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at public baccalaureate institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.

In the 1990s, Virginia’s baccalaureate public institutions’ average charge as a percentage of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 1999-2000, this percentage dropped below the national average to 32.7%, reached the lowest point and most affordable in history. Since 2000 after several years of state-mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher. It surpassed the national average in 2014-15 and reached the historical high of 48.6% in 2019-20.

For 2024-25, the estimated total charges at Virginia’s baccalaureate public institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is 43.3%, lower than the historical high of 48.6% in 2019-20.



Chart 9A: Virginia’s Average Total In-State Undergraduate Charges at Public Baccalaureate Institutions As a Percentage of Per-Capita Disposable Income Are Higher Than the National Average.



Note: Cost includes tuition, mandatory fees and room and board.

Sources: College Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

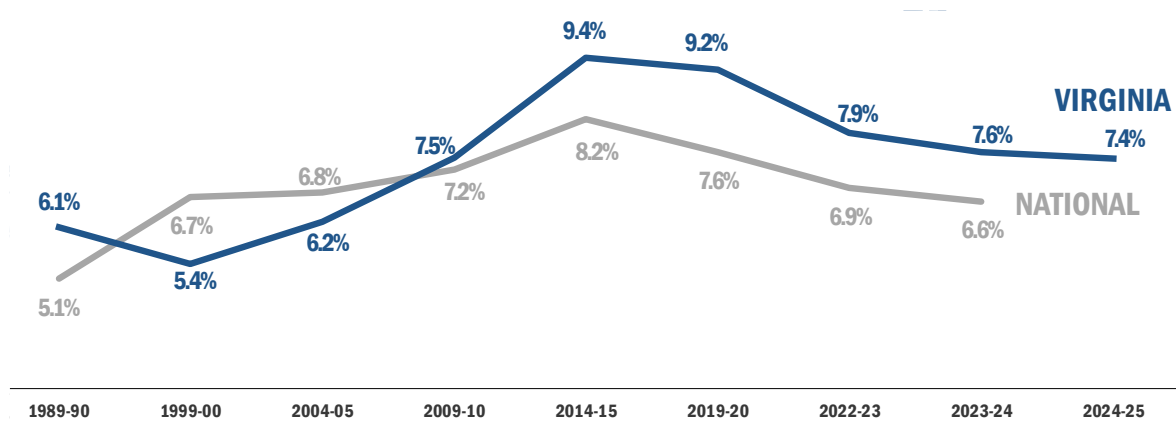
Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined from its peak of 9.4% in 2014-15. It is estimated to be 7.4% in 2024-25.

In the 1990s, Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 1999-2000, this percentage dropped below the national average. Since 2010, Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has increased, reaching a historical high of 9.4% in 2014-15. Thanks to the freeze in tuition at community colleges from FY 2020 to FY 2023 during the pandemic, the average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined and is estimated to be 7.4% in 2024-25.

Chart 9B shows Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at associate-degree-granting institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 30 years.



Chart 9B: Virginia’s Average Total In-State Undergraduate Charges at Public Associate-degree-granting Institutions As a Percentage of Per-Capita Disposable Income Has Declined Due to a Freeze in Tuition for Four Years at the Virginia Community College System from FY 2020 to FY 2023.



Notes:

- (1) Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees.
- (2) Virginia public two-year charges include the Richard Bland College commuter student charges and Virginia Community College System charges.

Sources: College Board, U.S. Board of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.



PATHWAYS TO INCREASE AFFORDABILITY BEYOND TUITION AND FEES

Rising tuition and fees are a concern for students, parents, institutions and policymakers. While this report highlights an approach to keeping tuition and fees low through increased state support, additional options available to students, parents and policymakers offer affordable pathways to a credential or degree. The Commonwealth and its higher education institutions can work together to devise plans to make the cost of education more predictable and affordable.

State and institutional financial assistance programs can reduce costs for students.

Recognizing the need to mitigate relatively high tuition and fees, the Commonwealth's approach increases financial aid for students with demonstrated need. For example, in 2022-23 Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received about \$3.15

billion in federal, state, institutional and private financial aid grants and scholarships, most of which was awarded based on financial need. For the 2024-26 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$42 million in additional support for Virginian students, which includes both statewide and targeted financial aid programs to help ensure access and affordability for students.

- Two-year College Transfer Grant:** *This transfer grant, established by the General Assembly in 2007, allows students to obtain an associate degree at a community college in two years and then transfer to a public baccalaureate institution for the remaining two years to get a bachelor's degree. This is the least expensive pathway to obtain a baccalaureate degree in four years. (This is explained more in Chart 11 and in the two-year transfer grant section.) On average, an in-state student can save 33% (\$21,423) of tuition and fees in total. In addition, the Transfer Grant provides an incentive for eligible students to use this pathway. The annual award for an eligible student is \$1,000. An additional \$1,000 per year bonus award is provided to students pursuing undergraduate degrees in engineering, mathematics, nursing, teaching or science. Also, students transferring to*

Pathways to Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees At a Glance

- State and institutional financial aid assistance programs can reduce student costs.**
- For the 2024-26 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$42 million in additional support for undergraduate need-based student aid.**
- Financial assistance programs include need-based state aid, the Two-year College Transfer Grant, Va529 savings plans, Workforce Credential Grants and G3.**
- Net price, the amount students pay if they receive financial aid, can be much lower than the total price an institution charges.**

Norfolk State University, Old Dominion University, Radford University, University of Virginia at Wise, Virginia Commonwealth University or Virginia State University can receive an additional \$1,000 per year for their junior and senior years. As a result, through the transfer grant program, eligible students can receive as much as \$3,000 per year in grants as they pursue a baccalaureate degree.

- **Workforce Credential Grant Program:** During the 2016 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly created the workforce credential grant program. It allows students to obtain an industry certification by discounting the cost of noncredit training required for certification. The program, the first of its kind, focuses on training needed in high-demand occupations and qualifies individuals for well-paid work. Upon completion, students can receive a discount of as much as 70% of the cost of training. The program is currently offered at [community colleges across Virginia](#), where it is known as FastForward, and through the [Southern Virginia Higher Education Center](#).
- **G3 at Virginia's Community Colleges:** Launched in 2021-22, this program provides last dollar funding for students enrolled in in-demand occupations who also meet other need-based requirements. For those eligible, students pay no tuition and fees.
- **Virginia 529 Plans:** The program was established by the General Assembly in 1995 and named for Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. A 529 plan is a tax-advantaged investment vehicle designed to encourage saving for future higher-education expenses. Benefits are not limited to public higher-education institutions in Virginia.

Programs at colleges and universities offer additional aid, tuition predictability and affordability. As mentioned, institutions can provide varying amounts of aid to students to offset the total cost, often based on the resources available to them. In addition, some institutions have implemented programs that offer more predictability in tuition for in-state students and a greater commitment to providing financial aid.

- **William & Mary:** Part of the William & Mary [Promise](#), this program offers increased aid to students with financial need and promises to keep student debt low.
- **University of Virginia:** The [Affordable Excellence](#) program commits the university to help students with financial need and keep their debt low. It provides 100% of need through scholarships, grants, work-study and need-based loans. In addition, the University pledges to [fully cover tuition and fees for Virginia families who earn less than \\$80,000 per year and cover tuition, fees and room and board for students from Virginia families earning less than \\$30,000 per year](#).

While these programs offer promising practices for tuition predictability and affordability, institutions are able to provide these types of commitments because they are less dependent on the state to provide funding support. They are able to use other funding sources to offset potential decreases in state funding that may impact tuition.

Net price, the amount students pay if they receive financial aid, can be much lower than the total price an institution charges.

While the total charges for students are a significant factor to access and affordability, just as important for many students is what they pay after receiving financial aid, a term referred to as “net price.” Net price is the total cost of attendance including all tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies and other expenses to attend an institution after subtracting scholarships and grants the student receives. Scholarships and grants are forms of financial aid that a student does not have to pay back. (The U.S. Department of Education provides [information and videos](#) to explain how net price works.)

The majority of aid is awarded based on financial need. Need-based aid considers factors such as the student or family income status, assets and other benefits. Therefore, average net price is best viewed by estimated income level.

Students with high financial need can pay significantly less than the total cost to attend an institution, but the net price varies by institution. Chart 10 shows the cost of attendance on campus and average net price by family income at Virginia public baccalaureate institutions in 2022-23.

Recognizing the need to mitigate relatively high tuition and fees, the Commonwealth has embraced an approach to increase financial aid for students with demonstrated need in order to lower their overall costs.



While the total charges for students are a significant factor to access and affordability, just as important for many students is what they pay after receiving financial aid, a term referred to as 'net price.'

For example, at Radford University, the total cost to attend (all tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies and other expenses) was \$27,063 in 2022-23, but a student/family with an estimated income of up to \$30,000 could expect to pay 42% of listed price (\$11,289).

These rates vary by institution and by income level and primarily depend on the additional resources available to an institution (endowments, scholarships and institutional reserves). Often institutions with high proportions of students demonstrating financial need have fewer resources available per student than institutions with relatively low proportions of students who demonstrate financial need.

Chart 10: Cost of Attendance on Campus and Average Net Price by Family Income for Virginia Public Baccalaureate Institutions in 2022-23

Institution	Total Cost of Attendance on Campus	Average Net Price by Family Income				
		\$0 - \$30,000	\$30,001 - \$48,000	\$48,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$110,000	\$110,000+
CNU	\$32,799	\$9,652	\$11,509	\$15,030	\$24,931	\$30,024
GMU	\$31,303	\$12,197	\$13,383	\$16,296	\$20,394	\$25,247
JMU	\$30,508	\$10,582	\$12,172	\$17,150	\$23,171	\$28,869
LU	\$32,996	\$14,546	\$15,727	\$18,489	\$22,915	\$26,405
NSU	\$26,710	\$11,099	\$12,836	\$13,868	\$14,235	\$18,020
ODU	\$29,000	\$9,627	\$9,883	\$13,142	\$18,121	\$22,658
RU	\$27,063	\$11,289	\$11,883	\$14,533	\$20,204	\$22,537
UMW	\$31,084	\$11,137	\$12,388	\$19,886	\$26,300	\$29,234
UVA	\$38,132	\$10,123	\$8,842	\$14,658	\$24,023	\$34,777
UVAW	\$27,427	\$15,634	\$6,448	\$7,159	\$9,605	\$11,647
VCU	\$35,067	\$12,830	\$13,612	\$16,455	\$20,633	\$28,474
VMI	\$33,738	\$3,152	\$5,980	\$10,551	\$16,055	\$25,359
VSU	\$24,173	\$12,432	\$13,665	\$17,511	\$19,774	\$22,390
VT	\$32,274	\$13,536	\$14,891	\$19,660	\$26,533	\$30,568
W&M	\$41,118	\$6,616	\$6,407	\$12,603	\$20,439	\$35,264

Notes:

- (1) Total cost is the sum of all tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and room and board for a full-time in-state student living on-campus. Average aid includes all federal, state/local government or institutional grant or scholarship aid.
- (2) The net prices are estimates and do not represent a final award amount. The cost to attend college and availability of financial aid may change.
- (3) Explore all colleges' costs and net price at <https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>.



In general, students and their families should consider their eligibility for financial aid to determine whether they can afford the cost of the intended college. The U.S. Department of Education’s [College Navigator](#) website provides information to help students and parents in their college search, including net price and general information for each college regarding admissions, enrollments, programs and majors, athletics, campus security, accreditation and loan default rates.

In addition, each institution provides a net-price calculator to help estimate the cost to attend a college. Links to each college’s net-price calculator are available on the [U.S. Department of Education’s Net Price Calculator website](#). These estimates do not represent a final decision, and costs to attend and financial aid award availability can change; however, these tools can help students better plan for college.

An in-state student can save \$21,423, or 33%, of the average cost to attain a baccalaureate degree by first getting an associate degree at a community college and then transferring to a public baccalaureate institution.

In addition to assessing net price, students and parents also may consider obtaining an associate degree before transferring to a baccalaureate institution. Virginia’s community colleges and Richard Bland College have agreements in place with public baccalaureate institutions and some private institutions in Virginia that allow students to transfer to a baccalaureate university as a junior if the student a) first obtains an associate degree at a community college, and b) meets certain GPA and course requirements. Chart 11 provides the estimated cost savings.

As previously mentioned, low- and middle-income students taking this approach also can be considered for the [Virginia Two-year College Transfer Grant](#), which further reduces the costs for students meeting program criteria at a participating baccalaureate institution.

Chart 11: Potential Tuition Savings of the Transfer Program for Students Completing a Baccalaureate Degree in Four Years

	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total Tuition
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Fees	\$15,455	\$15,919	\$16,396	\$16,888	\$64,658
Transfer Program	\$4,902	\$5,049	\$16,396	\$16,888	\$43,235
Amount Saved	\$10,553	\$10,870			\$21,423
% Saved	68%	68%			33%

Note: Assuming tuition increases by 3% per year over the base year of 2024-25.

While transfer is a viable path to an affordable baccalaureate degree, students are advised to research the appropriate courses needed and expected course grades required of any baccalaureate institution to ensure that their completed courses can be transferred from the two-year institution. Transfer agreement information is available for associate-degree-granting institutions at the [Virginia Wizard website](#) for Virginia’s community colleges or at [Richard Bland College](#).

Another approach to addressing affordability is for students to complete a college degree or certificate on time (e.g., associate degree in two years, baccalaureate degree in four years).

Students who do not complete a college degree often leave with debt and usually end up with a job with less pay, making it harder to pay off the debt.

If students enroll in an institution and do not return, they may incur student debt. A [SCHEV analysis](#) of 2016-17 student dropouts shows that 10% of students who enroll for the first time in a public or private non-profit college in Virginia do not return after the first year. Forty percent of these students carry loans with an average debt amount of \$10,201.

In addition, not all students who enroll in a baccalaureate degree program complete it in four years. Based on [SCHEV’s analysis](#), the average time to complete a degree for a full-time student upon entry is 4.5 years at a public baccalaureate institution and 3.7 years at an associate-degree-granting institution.

There are many reasons for delays in completing a degree, such as changing personal or financial circumstances or switching from full-time to part-time status. However, students will incur more costs through additional tuition and fees and lost earnings for each additional semester they remain in college.

To complete a degree on time, students should take 30 credits each year. Some students may not be aware of the number of credits needed to complete a degree. This can occur because a student is considered full time at an institution if they take 12 or more credits (the federal financial aid definition of full time). By taking only 12 credits a semester, a student may not complete a degree on time unless they augment annual enrollment by taking winter or summer courses. Many institutions have implemented “15-to-finish” or “12 does not equal 4” campaigns. The programs help build awareness that enrolling in courses that total 15 credits per semester will help ensure that degree requirements will be met in four years. Institutions also have developed other strategies to increase completion rates.



APPENDIX A: HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING POLICIES

Item 4-2.01.b, Chapter 2, 2024 Acts of Assembly

1. Except as provided in Chapters 933 and 943 of the 2006 Acts of Assembly, Chapters 594 and 616 of the 2008 Acts of Assembly, and Chapters 675 and 685 of the 2009 Acts of Assembly, all nongeneral fund collections by public institutions of higher education, including collections from the sale of dairy and farm products, shall be deposited in the state treasury in accordance with § 2.2-1802, Code of Virginia, and expended by the institutions of higher education in accordance with the appropriations and provisions of this act, provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to private gifts, endowment funds, or income derived from endowments and gifts.

2. a) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education may set tuition and fee charges at levels they deem to be appropriate for all resident student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs provided in this act.

- b) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education may set tuition and fee charges at levels they deem to be appropriate for all nonresident student groups based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that: i) the tuition and mandatory educational and general fee rates for nonresident undergraduate and graduate students cover at least 100 percent of the average cost of their education, as calculated through base adequacy guidelines adopted, and periodically amended, by the Joint Subcommittee Studying Higher Education Funding Policies, and ii) the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students is within the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs provided in this act.

- c) For institutions charging nonresident students less than 100 percent of the cost of education, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia may authorize a phased approach to meeting this requirement, when in its judgment, it would result in annual tuition and fee increases for nonresident students that would discourage their enrollment.



d) The Boards of Visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education shall not increase the current proportion of nonresident undergraduate students if the institution's nonresident undergraduate enrollment exceeds 25 percent, unless: i) such enrollment is intended to support workforce development needs within the Commonwealth of Virginia as identified in consultation with the Virginia Economic Development Partnership, and ii) the number of in-state undergraduate students does not drop below fall 2018 full-time equivalent census levels as certified by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia. Norfolk State University, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia State University, and two-year public institutions are exempt from this restriction. Any such increases shall be limited to no more than a one percentage point increase over the prior year.

3. a) In setting the nongeneral fund appropriation for educational and general programs at the institutions of higher education, the General Assembly shall take into consideration the appropriate student share of costs associated with providing full funding of the base adequacy guidelines referenced in subparagraph 2. b), raising average salaries for teaching and research faculty to the 60th percentile of peer institutions, and other priorities set forth in this act.

b) In determining the appropriate state share of educational costs for resident students, the General Assembly shall seek to cover at least 67 percent of educational costs associated with providing full funding of the base adequacy guidelines referenced in subparagraph 2. b), raising average salaries for teaching and research faculty to the 60th percentile of peer institutions, and other priorities set forth in this act.

4. a) Each institution and the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall monitor tuition, fees, and other charges, as well as the mix of resident and nonresident students, to ensure that the primary mission of providing educational opportunities to citizens of Virginia is served, while recognizing the material contributions provided by the presence of nonresident students. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall also develop and enforce uniform guidelines for reporting student enrollments and the domiciliary status of students.

b) The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall report to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees no later than August 1 of each year the annual



change in total charges for tuition and all required fees approved and allotted by the Board of Visitors. As it deems appropriate, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall provide comparative national, peer, and market data with respect to charges assessed students for tuition and required fees at institutions outside of the Commonwealth.

c) Institutions of higher education are hereby authorized to make the technology service fee authorized in Chapter 1042, 2003 Acts of Assembly, part of ongoing tuition revenue. Such revenues shall continue to be used to supplement technology resources at the institutions of higher education.

d) Except for those public institutions of higher education that have a Management Agreement with the Commonwealth of Virginia pursuant to the Restructured Higher Education Financial and Administrative Operations Act, each institution shall work with the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia and the Virginia College Savings Plan to determine appropriate tuition and fee estimates for tuition savings plans.

5. It is the intent of the General Assembly that each institution's combined general and nongeneral fund appropriation within its educational and general program closely approximate the anticipated annual budget each fiscal year.

6. Nonresident graduate students employed by an institution as teaching assistants, research assistants, or graduate assistants and paid at an annual contract rate of \$4,000 or more may be considered resident students for the purposes of charging tuition and fees.

7. The fund source "Higher Education Operating" within educational and general programs for institutions of higher education includes tuition and fee revenues from nonresident students to pay their proportionate share of the amortized cost of the construction of buildings approved by the Commonwealth of Virginia Educational Institutions Bond Act of 1992 and the Commonwealth of Virginia Educational Facilities Bond Act of 2002.

8. a) Except for those public institutions of higher education that have a Management Agreement with the Commonwealth of Virginia pursuant to the Restructured Higher Education Financial and Administrative Operations Act, mandatory fees for purposes other than educational and general programs shall not be increased for Virginia undergraduates beyond three percent annually,



excluding requirements for wage, salary, and fringe benefit increases, authorized by the General Assembly. Fee increases required to carry out actions that respond to mandates of federal agencies are exempt from this provision, provided that a report on the purposes of the amount of the fee increase is submitted to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees by the institution of higher education at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the fee increase.

b) This restriction shall not apply in the following instances: fee increases directly related to capital projects authorized by the General Assembly; fee increases to support student health services; and other fee increases specifically authorized by the General Assembly.

c) Due to the small mandatory non-educational and general program fees currently assessed students in the Virginia Community College System, increases in any one year of no more than \$15 shall be allowed on a cost-justified case-by-case basis, subject to approval by the State Board for Community Colleges.

9. Any institution of higher education granting new tuition waivers to resident or nonresident students not authorized by the Code of Virginia must absorb the cost of any discretionary waivers.

10. Tuition and fee revenues from nonresident students taking courses through Virginia institutions from the Southern Regional Education Board's Southern Regional Electronic Campus must exceed all direct and indirect costs of providing instruction to those students. Tuition and fee rates to meet this requirement shall be established by the Board of Visitors of the institution.



APPENDIX B: 2024-25 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G Fees			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board ¹			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$10,392	2.9%	\$297	\$3,828	2.9%	\$108	\$14,220	2.9%	\$405	\$14,090	4.2%	\$570	\$28,310	3.6%	\$975
ODU	\$7,836	3.0%	\$228	\$4,914	5.6%	\$260	\$12,750	4.0%	\$488	\$13,997	-1.1%	(\$158)	\$26,747	1.2%	\$330
UVA	\$16,259	3.0%	\$474	\$3,155	4.4%	\$132	\$19,414	3.2%	\$606	\$14,495	6.1%	\$839	\$33,909	4.5%	\$1,445
VCU	\$13,703	2.6%	\$350	\$3,017	4.8%	\$137	\$16,720	3.0%	\$487	\$14,268	7.4%	\$985	\$30,988	5.0%	\$1,472
VT	\$13,266	2.9%	\$375	\$2,684	3.8%	\$99	\$15,950	3.1%	\$474	\$12,358	5.2%	\$612	\$28,308	4.0%	\$1,086
W&M	\$18,845	2.5%	\$456	\$6,889	3.6%	\$237	\$25,734	2.8%	\$693	\$16,225	9.2%	\$1,366	\$41,959	5.2%	\$2,059
CNU	\$10,288	2.9%	\$287	\$6,540	3.0%	\$190	\$16,828	2.9%	\$477	\$12,460	0.8%	\$100	\$29,288	2.0%	\$577
UVA-Wise	\$6,348	0.0%	\$0	\$5,432	0.0%	\$0	\$11,780	0.0%	\$0	\$12,816	3.7%	\$459	\$24,596	1.9%	\$459
JMU	\$8,150	3.0%	\$236	\$5,816	2.7%	\$154	\$13,966	2.9%	\$390	\$12,916	3.3%	\$412	\$26,882	3.1%	\$802
LU	\$8,840	2.1%	\$180	\$6,900	5.5%	\$360	\$15,740	3.6%	\$540	\$14,155	4.1%	\$557	\$29,895	3.8%	\$1,097
UMW	\$9,177	2.0%	\$179	\$5,728	3.0%	\$167	\$14,905	2.4%	\$346	\$12,876	5.7%	\$700	\$27,781	3.9%	\$1,046
NSU	\$6,076	2.5%	\$150	\$4,104	3.0%	\$120	\$10,180	2.7%	\$270	\$11,506	3.0%	\$336	\$21,686	2.9%	\$606
RU	\$8,648	1.5%	\$127	\$3,900	3.6%	\$135	\$12,548	2.1%	\$262	\$12,060	4.3%	\$496	\$24,608	3.2%	\$758
VMI	\$10,368	2.9%	\$292	\$10,678	2.6%	\$270	\$21,046	2.7%	\$562	\$11,310	2.9%	\$320	\$32,356	2.8%	\$882
VSU	\$6,452	2.9%	\$183	\$3,591	3.0%	\$105	\$10,043	3.0%	\$288	\$12,246	3.0%	\$356	\$22,289	3.0%	\$644
RBC	\$6,750	2.7%	\$180	\$2,343	2.9%	\$66	\$9,093	2.8%	\$246	\$14,934	8.9%	\$1,224	\$24,027	6.5%	\$1,470
VCCS ²	\$4,888	3.0%	\$144	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$4,902	3.0%	\$144	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,902	3.0%	\$144
Avg. 4-yr Inst	\$10,310	2.5%	\$254	\$5,145	3.3%	\$165	\$15,455	2.8%	\$419	\$13,185	4.2%	\$530	\$28,640	3.4%	\$949
Avg. All Insts	\$9,782	2.6%	\$243	\$4,678	3.3%	\$149	\$14,460	2.8%	\$393	\$13,295	4.5%	\$573	\$26,972	3.6%	\$932

Note:

- (1) Charges represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.
- (2) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$76.50 to \$895.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.



APPENDIX C: 2024-25 VARIABLE TUITION AND MANDATORY E&G FEES CHARGES TO IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BY SCHOOL AND STUDENT LEVEL

Institution	School/College	Level	2023-24	2024-25	% Change
JMU	Business	Year 1	\$8,364	\$8,600	2.8%
		Year 2	\$8,514	\$8,750	2.8%
		Year 3	\$8,814	\$9,050	2.7%
		Year 4	\$9,114	\$9,350	2.6%
	Nursing	Year 3 & 4	\$10,614	\$10,850	2.2%
UVA¹	Architecture	All Years	\$16,905	\$17,413	3.0%
	Arts & Sciences	Years 3&4	\$18,699	\$19,261	3.0%
	Batten	Years 3&4	\$27,169	\$27,985	3.0%
	Engineering	Year 1	\$25,851	\$26,627	3.0%
		Year 2	\$25,851	\$26,627	3.0%
		Year 3	\$24,821	\$26,627	3.0%
		Year 4	\$23,743	\$25,567	3.0%
	McIntire	Years 3&4	\$27,227	\$28,045	3.0%
	Nursing	All Years	\$20,177	\$20,783	3.0%
RN to BSN (All Years)		\$17,815	\$18,349	3.0%	
VCU²	Arts	All	\$15,383	\$15,793	2.7%
	Dental Hygiene Year 1	All	\$17,467	\$18,448	5.6%
	Dental Hygiene Year 2	All	\$15,116	\$15,860	4.9%
	Engineering	All	\$15,473	\$15,823	2.3%
	Nursing, BS	All	\$15,153	\$15,773	4.1%
	Nursing Accelerated BS	All	\$15,423	\$15,773	2.3%
VT	Agriculture & Life Science	All	\$13,641	\$14,016	2.7%
	Architecture & Design	All	\$14,391	\$14,766	2.6%
	Building Construction	All	\$14,391	\$14,766	2.6%
	Engineering	All	\$14,891	\$15,266	2.5%
	Business	All	\$15,441	\$15,816	2.4%
VCCS	BCC		\$4,774	\$4,918	3.0%
	GCC		\$4,774	\$4,964	4.0%
	PVCC		\$4,774	\$4,918	3.0%
	TCC				
	VPCC	All	\$4,804	\$4,948	3.0%
	VWCC				
	JSRCC		\$4,867	\$5,011	3.0%
	NVCC		\$5,536	\$5,700	3.0%

Notes:

- (1) Percent change reflects the change for each cohort year-over-year (e.g.- Year 4 in FY25 is compared to Year 3 in FY24).
- (2) VCU undergraduate students pay an additional program fee based on a student's major, in lieu of course or other fees. All units have a program fee. The programs in the table represent areas that have a fee of over \$500 per academic year in addition to the base charges a majority of students pay.

APPENDIX D-1: 2023-25 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2023-24				2024-25							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ¹	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$10,095	\$3,720	\$13,520	\$27,335	\$10,392	2.9%	\$3,828	2.9%	\$14,090	4.2%	\$28,310	3.6%
ODU	\$7,608	\$4,654	\$14,155	\$26,417	\$7,836	3.0%	\$4,914	5.6%	\$13,997	-1.1%	\$26,747	1.2%
UVA	\$15,785	\$3,023	\$13,656	\$32,464	\$16,259	3.0%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$14,495	6.1%	\$33,909	4.5%
VCU	\$13,353	\$2,880	\$13,283	\$29,516	\$13,703	2.6%	\$3,017	4.8%	\$14,268	7.4%	\$30,988	5.0%
VT	\$12,891	\$2,585	\$11,746	\$27,222	\$13,266	2.9%	\$2,684	3.8%	\$12,358	5.2%	\$28,308	4.0%
W&M	\$18,389	\$6,652	\$14,859	\$39,900	\$18,845	2.5%	\$6,889	3.6%	\$16,225	9.2%	\$41,959	5.2%
CNU	\$10,001	\$6,350	\$12,360	\$28,711	\$10,288	2.9%	\$6,540	3.0%	\$12,460	0.8%	\$29,288	2.0%
UVA-Wise	\$6,348	\$5,432	\$12,357	\$24,137	\$6,348	0.0%	\$5,432	0.0%	\$12,816	3.7%	\$24,596	1.9%
JMU	\$7,914	\$5,662	\$12,504	\$26,080	\$8,150	3.0%	\$5,816	2.7%	\$12,916	3.3%	\$26,882	3.1%
LU	\$8,660	\$6,540	\$13,598	\$28,798	\$8,840	2.1%	\$6,900	5.5%	\$14,155	4.1%	\$29,895	3.8%
UMW	\$8,998	\$5,561	\$12,176	\$26,735	\$9,177	2.0%	\$5,728	3.0%	\$12,876	5.7%	\$27,781	3.9%
NSU	\$5,926	\$3,984	\$11,170	\$21,080	\$6,076	2.5%	\$4,104	3.0%	\$11,506	3.0%	\$21,686	2.9%
RU	\$8,521	\$3,765	\$11,564	\$23,850	\$8,648	1.5%	\$3,900	3.6%	\$12,060	4.3%	\$24,608	3.2%
VMI	\$10,076	\$10,408	\$10,990	\$31,474	\$10,368	2.9%	\$10,678	2.6%	\$11,310	2.9%	\$32,356	2.8%
VSU	\$6,269	\$3,486	\$11,890	\$21,645	\$6,452	2.9%	\$3,591	3.0%	\$12,246	3.0%	\$22,289	3.0%
RBC	\$6,570	\$2,277	\$13,710	\$22,557	\$6,750	2.7%	\$2,343	2.9%	\$14,934	8.9%	\$24,027	6.5%
VCCS ²	\$4,744	\$14	N/A	\$4,758	\$4,888	3.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$4,902	3.0%
Avg. 4-yr Insts.	\$10,056	\$4,980	\$12,655	\$27,691	\$10,310	2.5%	\$5,145	3.3%	\$13,185	4.2%	\$28,640	3.4%
Avg. All Insts.	\$9,538	\$4,529	\$12,721	\$26,040	\$9,782	2.6%	\$4,678	3.3%	\$13,295	4.5%	\$26,972	3.6%

Notes:

- (1) Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.
- (2) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$76.50 to \$895.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.

APPENDIX D-2: 2023-25 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2023-24				2024-25							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$34,259	\$3,720	\$13,520	\$51,499	\$34,860	1.8%	\$3,828	2.9%	\$14,090	4.2%	\$52,778	2.5%
ODU	\$28,008	\$4,654	\$14,155	\$46,817	\$28,866	3.1%	\$4,914	5.6%	\$13,997	-1.1%	\$47,777	2.1%
UVA	\$53,397	\$3,023	\$13,656	\$70,076	\$54,979	3.0%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$14,495	6.1%	\$72,629	3.6%
VCU	\$35,937	\$2,880	\$13,283	\$52,100	\$36,867	2.6%	\$3,017	4.8%	\$14,268	7.4%	\$54,152	3.9%
VT	\$34,108	\$2,585	\$11,746	\$48,439	\$35,093	2.9%	\$2,684	3.8%	\$12,358	5.2%	\$50,135	3.5%
W&M	\$42,760	\$6,652	\$14,859	\$64,271	\$44,149	3.2%	\$6,889	3.6%	\$16,225	9.2%	\$67,263	4.7%
CNU	\$24,638	\$6,350	\$12,360	\$43,348	\$24,638	0.0%	\$6,540	3.0%	\$12,460	0.8%	\$43,638	0.7%
UVA-Wise	\$27,098	\$5,432	\$12,357	\$44,887	\$22,578	-16.7%	\$5,432	0.0%	\$12,816	3.7%	\$40,826	-9.0%
JMU	\$25,128	\$5,662	\$12,504	\$43,294	\$25,496	1.5%	\$5,816	2.7%	\$12,916	3.3%	\$44,228	2.2%
LU	\$21,530	\$6,540	\$13,598	\$41,668	\$21,770	1.1%	\$6,900	5.5%	\$14,155	4.1%	\$42,825	2.8%
UMW	\$25,918	\$5,561	\$12,176	\$43,655	\$22,355	-13.7%	\$5,728	3.0%	\$12,876	5.7%	\$40,959	-6.2%
NSU	\$18,188	\$3,984	\$11,170	\$33,342	\$18,338	0.8%	\$4,104	3.0%	\$11,506	3.0%	\$33,948	1.8%
RU	\$21,420	\$3,765	\$11,564	\$36,749	\$21,733	1.5%	\$3,900	3.6%	\$12,060	4.3%	\$37,693	2.6%
VMI	\$40,778	\$10,408	\$10,990	\$62,176	\$41,960	2.9%	\$10,678	2.6%	\$11,310	2.9%	\$63,948	2.8%
VSU	\$18,520	\$3,486	\$11,890	\$33,896	\$19,059	2.9%	\$3,591	3.0%	\$12,246	3.0%	\$34,896	3.0%
RBC	\$12,810	\$2,277	\$13,710	\$28,797	\$12,817	0.1%	\$2,340	2.8%	\$14,934	8.9%	\$30,091	4.5%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	\$10,747	\$14	N/A	\$10,761	\$11,326	5.4%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$11,340	5.4%
Avg. 4-yr Insts.	\$30,112	\$4,980	\$12,655	\$47,748	\$30,183	0.2%	\$5,145	3.3%	\$13,185	4.2%	\$48,513	1.6%
Avg. All Insts.	\$27,956	\$4,529	\$12,721	\$44,457	\$28,052	0.3%	\$4,678	3.3%	\$13,295	4.5%	\$45,243	1.8%

Notes:

- (1) Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.
- (2) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$76.50 to \$895.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary. N/A in Average Room and Board is because VCCS does not have this charge.

APPENDIX D-3: 2023-25 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2023-24			2024-25					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$13,726	\$3,720	\$17,446	\$14,136	3.0%	\$3,828	2.9%	\$17,964	3.0%
ODU	\$11,034	\$3,813	\$14,847	\$11,364	3.0%	\$4,026	5.6%	\$15,390	3.7%
UVA ¹	\$21,099	\$3,023	\$24,122	\$21,939	4.0%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$25,094	4.0%
VCU ²	\$13,907	\$2,846	\$16,753	\$14,269	2.6%	\$2,983	4.8%	\$17,252	3.0%
VT	\$15,427	\$2,585	\$18,012	\$15,881	2.9%	\$2,684	3.8%	\$18,565	3.1%
W&M	\$11,041	\$6,381	\$17,422	\$11,041	0.0%	\$6,625	3.8%	\$17,666	1.4%
JMU	\$11,856	\$1,224	\$13,080	\$12,216	3.0%	\$1,248	2.0%	\$13,464	2.9%
LU	\$6,678	\$1,440	\$8,118	\$6,678	0.0%	\$1,440	0.0%	\$8,118	0.0%
UMW	\$9,258	\$2,934	\$12,192	\$9,438	1.9%	\$3,024	3.1%	\$12,462	2.2%
NSU	\$9,084	\$3,984	\$13,068	\$9,308	2.5%	\$4,104	3.0%	\$13,412	2.6%
RU	\$9,577	\$3,765	\$13,342	\$9,862	3.0%	\$3,900	3.6%	\$13,762	3.1%
VSU	\$9,355	\$3,486	\$12,841	\$9,627	2.9%	\$3,591	3.0%	\$13,218	2.9%
Average	\$11,837	\$3,267	\$15,104	\$12,147	2.6%	\$3,384	3.6%	\$15,531	2.8%

Notes:

- (1) 2023-24 and 2024-25 tuition and E&G fees shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twenty-four graduate programs have different tuition varying from \$2,103 for Master of Biomedical Science program Year 3 to Complete to \$36,035 for Master of Data Science program.
- (2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees shown are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$11,050 in 2023-24 and \$11,348 in 2024-25.



APPENDIX D-4: 2023-25 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2023-24			2024-25					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$35,677	\$3,720	\$39,397	\$36,480	2.3%	\$3,828	2.9%	\$40,308	2.3%
ODU	\$31,194	\$3,814	\$35,008	\$32,148	3.1%	\$4,026	5.6%	\$36,174	3.3%
UVA ¹	\$35,933	\$3,023	\$38,956	\$37,339	3.9%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$40,494	3.9%
VCU ²	\$28,743	\$2,847	\$31,590	\$29,487	2.6%	\$2,983	4.8%	\$32,470	2.8%
VT	\$31,499	\$2,585	\$34,084	\$32,407	2.9%	\$2,684	3.8%	\$35,091	3.0%
W&M	\$30,059	\$6,381	\$36,440	\$30,059	0.0%	\$6,625	3.8%	\$36,684	0.7%
JMU	\$29,304	\$1,224	\$30,528	\$29,736	1.5%	\$1,248	2.0%	\$30,984	1.5%
LU	\$18,438	\$1,440	\$19,878	\$18,462	0.1%	\$1,440	0.0%	\$19,902	0.1%
UMW	\$19,590	\$2,934	\$22,524	\$19,986	2.0%	\$3,024	3.1%	\$23,010	2.2%
NSU	\$22,258	\$3,984	\$26,242	\$22,482	1.0%	\$4,104	3.0%	\$26,586	1.3%
RU	\$19,070	\$3,765	\$22,835	\$19,625	2.9%	\$3,900	3.6%	\$23,525	3.0%
VSU	\$20,668	\$3,486	\$24,154	\$21,269	2.9%	\$3,591	3.0%	\$24,860	2.9%
Average	\$26,869	\$3,267	\$30,136	\$27,457	2.2%	\$3,384	3.6%	\$30,841	2.3%

Notes:

- (1) 2023-24 and 2024-25 tuition and E&G fees shown is for full-time general graduate students. Twenty-four graduate programs have different tuition varying from \$1,487 for Master of Biomedical Science program Year 3 to Complete to \$51,870 for Master of Data Science program.
- (2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees shown are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$23,583 in 2023-24 and \$24,220 in 2024-25.



APPENDIX D-5: 2023-25 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2023-24			2024-25					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	\$24,136	\$2,814	\$26,950	\$24,864	3.0%	\$2,898	3.0%	\$27,762	3.0%
UVA									
Law	\$68,137	\$3,023	\$71,160	\$71,505	4.9%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$74,660	4.9%
Medicine	\$47,657	\$3,023	\$50,680	\$48,611	2.0%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$51,766	2.1%
VCU									
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$36,256	\$3,456	\$39,712	\$37,320	2.9%	\$3,593	4.0%	\$40,913	3.0%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$61,775	\$2,876	\$64,651	\$64,176	3.9%	\$3,013	4.8%	\$67,189	3.9%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$30,585	\$2,876	\$33,461	\$31,479	2.9%	\$3,013	4.8%	\$34,492	3.1%
VT									
Medicine	\$59,020	\$1,335	\$60,355	\$60,519	2.5%	\$1,390	4.1%	\$61,909	2.6%
Vet Medicine	\$25,571	\$2,585	\$28,156	\$26,190	2.4%	\$2,684	3.8%	\$28,874	2.6%
W&M									
Law ⁴	\$36,554	\$6,732	\$43,286	\$37,974	3.9%	\$6,979	3.7%	\$44,953	3.9%
Average Law	\$42,942	\$4,190	\$47,132	\$44,781	4.3%	\$4,344	3.7%	\$49,125	4.2%
Average Medicine	\$47,644	\$2,605	\$50,249	\$48,817	2.5%	\$2,713	4.1%	\$51,529	2.5%

Notes:

- (1) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year medical students.
- (2) Tuition and fees listed are for first-year dental students. Fees vary by student level.
- (3) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year PharmD students.
- (4) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year law students.



APPENDIX D-6: 2023-25 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2023-24			2024-25						
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase	
GMU										
Law	\$39,984	\$2,814	\$42,798	\$40,978	2.5%	\$2,898	3.0%	\$43,876	2.5%	
UVA										
Law	\$71,137	\$3,023	\$74,160	\$74,505	4.7%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$77,660	4.7%	
Medicine	\$59,813	\$3,023	\$62,836	\$62,173	3.9%	\$3,155	4.4%	\$65,328	4.0%	
VCU										
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$60,927	\$3,456	\$64,383	\$62,710	2.9%	\$3,593	4.0%	\$66,303	3.0%	
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$96,921	\$2,876	\$99,797	\$100,425	3.6%	\$3,013	4.8%	\$103,438	3.6%	
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$44,423	\$2,876	\$47,299	\$45,712	2.9%	\$3,013	4.8%	\$48,725	3.0%	
VT										
Medicine	\$59,020	\$1,335	\$60,355	\$60,519	2.5%	\$1,390	4.1%	\$61,909	2.6%	
Vet Medicine	\$57,386	\$2,585	\$59,971	\$58,798	2.5%	\$2,684	3.8%	\$61,482	2.5%	
W&M										
Law ⁴	59,311	\$6,732	\$66,043	61,597	3.9%	\$6,979	3.7%	68,576	3.8%	
Average Law	\$56,811	\$4,190	\$61,000	\$59,027	3.9%	\$4,344	3.7%	\$63,371	3.9%	
Average Medicine	\$59,920	\$2,605	\$62,525	\$61,801	3.1%	\$2,713	4.1%	\$64,513	3.2%	

Notes:

- (1) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year medical students.
- (2) Tuition and fees listed are for first-year dental students. Fees vary by student level.
- (3) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year PharmD students.
- (4) The tuition and mandatory fee totals are for first-year law students.



APPENDIX E-1: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY PROGRAM

2023-24 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Inst	113	80900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunication s Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$189.00	\$19.00	\$141.00	\$320.00	\$291.00	\$2,029.00	\$731.00	\$3,720.00
ODU				\$126.00		\$320.00	\$1,474.24	\$116.10	\$569.95	\$2,047.71	\$4,654.00
UVA		\$10.00		\$239.00		\$1,030.00	\$395.00	\$563.00	\$44.00	\$742.00	\$3,023.00
VCU				\$92.00		\$246.00	\$932.00	\$402.00	\$76.00	\$1,132.00	\$2,880.00
VT				\$270.00	\$180.00	\$629.00	\$584.00	\$374.00	\$127.00	\$421.00	\$2,585.00
WM				\$68.00	\$348.00	\$919.00	\$2,374.00	\$33.00	\$650.00	\$2,260.00	\$6,652.00
CNU							\$1,492.00	\$47.00	\$2,243.00	\$2,568.00	\$6,350.00
UVAW						\$234.93	\$1,323.59	\$32.44	\$1,045.78	\$2,795.27	\$5,431.01
JMU				\$188.00		\$330.00	\$591.00	\$785.00	\$818.00	\$2,950.00	\$5,662.00
LU				\$0.00	\$34.00	\$668.00	\$815.00	\$634.00	\$1,555.00	\$2,834.00	\$6,540.00
UMW		\$406.00		\$173.00	\$409.00	\$168.00	\$914.00	\$586.00	\$1,969.00	\$936.00	\$5,561.00
NSU				\$70.00	\$12.00	\$142.00	\$1,108.00	\$412.00	\$418.00	\$1,822.00	\$3,984.00
RU				\$159.00		\$369.00	\$968.00	\$156.00	\$611.00	\$1,502.00	\$3,765.00
VMI	\$2,602.00		\$794.00			\$576.00	\$2,486.00			\$3,950.00	\$10,408.00
VSU				\$42.00		\$421.00	\$508.00		\$1,101.00	\$1,414.00	\$3,486.00
RBC				\$195.00	\$260.00		\$357.00		\$716.00	\$749.00	\$2,277.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,602.00	\$208.00	\$794.00	\$139.31	\$180.29	\$442.42	\$1,040.11	\$340.89	\$874.18	\$1,803.37	\$4,528.95

2024-25 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Inst	113	80900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunication s Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$235.00	\$45.00	\$178.00	\$308.00	\$435.00	\$1,752.00	\$875.00	\$3,828.00
ODU				\$126.00		\$340.00	\$1,334.76	\$254.53	\$731.28	\$2,127.43	\$4,914.00
UVA		\$10.00		\$258.00		\$1,093.00	\$405.00	\$582.00	\$44.00	\$763.00	\$3,155.00
VCU				\$32.00		\$246.00	\$954.00	\$262.00	\$164.00	\$1,359.00	\$3,017.00
VT				\$276.00	\$196.00	\$646.00	\$598.00	\$400.00	\$131.00	\$437.00	\$2,684.00
WM				\$88.00	\$396.00	\$958.00	\$2,343.00	\$33.00	\$670.00	\$2,401.00	\$6,889.00
CNU							\$1,591.00	\$52.00	\$2,135.00	\$2,762.00	\$6,540.00
UVAW						\$213.57	\$1,298.38	\$34.49	\$997.55	\$2,888.02	\$5,432.01
JMU				\$186.00		\$334.00	\$588.00	\$785.00	\$912.00	\$3,011.00	\$5,816.00
LU					\$2.00	\$824.00	\$847.00	\$561.00	\$1,583.00	\$3,083.00	\$6,900.00
UMW		\$421.00		\$177.00	\$424.00	\$174.00	\$925.00	\$601.00	\$2,042.00	\$964.00	\$5,728.00
NSU				\$72.00	\$12.00	\$146.00	\$1,144.00	\$422.00	\$430.00	\$1,878.00	\$4,104.00
RU				\$164.00		\$380.00	\$996.00	\$161.00	\$630.00	\$1,569.00	\$3,900.00
VMI	\$2,678.00		\$818.00			\$592.00	\$2,526.00			\$4,064.00	\$10,678.00
VSU				\$43.00		\$434.00	\$524.00		\$1,139.00	\$1,451.00	\$3,591.00
RBC				\$200.54	\$267.46		\$367.62		\$735.46	\$768.92	\$2,340.00
VCCS									\$14.10		\$14.10
Avg All Inst	\$2,678.00	\$215.50	\$818.00	\$154.80	\$191.78	\$468.47	\$1,046.86	\$352.54	\$881.90	\$1,900.09	\$4,678.24

Annual Percent Change of Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Inst	113	80900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunication s Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				24.3%	136.8%	26.2%	-3.8%	49.5%	-13.7%	19.7%	2.9%
ODU				0.0%		6.3%	-9.5%	119.2%	28.3%	3.9%	5.6%
UVA		0.0%		7.9%		6.1%	2.5%	3.4%	0.0%	2.8%	4.4%
VCU				-65.2%		0.0%	2.4%	-34.8%	115.8%	20.1%	4.8%
VT				2.2%	8.9%	2.7%	2.4%	7.0%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%
WM				29.4%	13.8%	4.2%	-1.3%	0.0%	3.1%	6.2%	3.6%
CNU							6.6%	10.6%	-4.8%	7.6%	3.0%
UVAW						-9.1%	-1.9%	6.3%	-4.6%	3.3%	0.0%
JMU				-1.1%		1.2%	-0.5%	0.0%	11.5%	2.1%	2.7%
LU					-94.1%	23.4%	3.9%	-11.5%	1.8%	8.8%	5.5%
UMW		3.7%		2.3%	3.7%	3.6%	1.2%	2.6%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%
NSU				2.9%	0.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%
RU				3.1%		3.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%	4.5%	3.6%
VMI	2.9%		3.0%			2.8%	1.6%			2.9%	2.6%
VSU				2.4%		3.1%	3.1%		3.5%	2.6%	3.0%
RBC				2.8%	2.9%		3.0%		2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
VCCS									0.0%		0.0%
Avg All Inst	2.9%	3.2%	3.0%	11.1%	6.4%	5.9%	0.6%	3.4%	0.9%	5.4%	3.3%

APPENDIX E-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE¹

Institution	2023-24	2024-25	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2023-24	2024-25	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$730.00	\$874.00	\$144.00	19.7%	Athletic	\$421.00	\$437.00	\$16.00	3.8%
Auxiliary Central	\$541.00	\$0.00	(\$541.00)	-100.0%	Health Service	\$629.00	\$646.00	\$17.00	2.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$604.00	\$868.00	\$264.00	43.7%	Recreational Facilities	\$374.00	\$400.00	\$26.00	7.0%
Facilities/Building	\$998.00	\$1,128.00	\$130.00	13.0%	Student Activity	\$548.00	\$559.00	\$11.00	2.0%
Health Service	\$120.00	\$154.00	\$34.00	28.3%	Student Services	\$613.00	\$642.00	\$29.00	4.7%
Student Activity	\$538.00	\$569.00	\$31.00	5.8%		\$2,585.00	\$2,684.00	\$99.00	3.8%
Transportation	\$189.00	\$235.00	\$46.00	24.3%					
	\$3,720.00	\$3,828.00	\$108.00	2.9%	William & Mary				
Old Dominion University					Athletic	\$2,260.00	\$2,401.00	\$141.00	6.2%
Athletic	\$2,047.71	\$2,127.43	\$79.72	3.9%	Bus and Escort	\$68.00	\$88.00	\$20.00	29.4%
Contingent	\$182.81	\$266.37	\$83.56	45.7%	Facilities/Building	\$1,906.00	\$1,879.00	(\$27.00)	-1.4%
Facilities/Building	\$383.14	\$456.91	\$73.77	19.3%	General Services	\$512.00	\$530.00	\$18.00	3.5%
Health Service	\$320.00	\$340.00	\$20.00	6.3%	Green Fee	\$43.00	\$43.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Photo ID	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$4.00	100.0%	Health and Wellness	\$919.00	\$958.00	\$39.00	4.2%
Student Activity	\$1,162.50	\$1,103.33	(\$59.17)	-5.1%	PC Maintenance	\$49.00	\$48.00	(\$1.00)	-2.0%
Student Union	\$427.84	\$485.96	\$58.12	13.6%	Photo ID	\$46.00	\$49.00	\$3.00	6.5%
Transportation	\$126.00	\$126.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$468.00	\$464.00	(\$4.00)	-0.9%
	\$4,654.00	\$4,914.00	\$260.00	5.6%	Telecom/Networking	\$348.00	\$396.00	\$48.00	13.8%
University of Virginia					Tennis Center	\$33.00	\$33.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$742.00	\$763.00	\$21.00	2.8%		\$6,652.00	\$6,889.00	\$237.00	3.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$61.00	\$61.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Christopher Newport University				
Bus and Safe Ride	\$239.00	\$0.00	(\$239.00)	-100.0%	Auxiliary Support	\$1,284.00	\$1,197.00	(\$87.00)	-6.8%
Campus-wide Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Capital Reserve	\$20.00	\$109.00	\$89.00	445.0%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Intercollegiate Athletics	\$2,568.00	\$2,762.00	\$194.00	7.6%
Health Service	\$1,030.00	\$1,093.00	\$63.00	6.1%	Intramurals	\$47.00	\$52.00	\$5.00	10.6%
Radio Station	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Rec Facilities and Student Union	\$1,492.00	\$1,591.00	\$99.00	6.6%
Recreational Facilities	\$507.00	\$524.00	\$17.00	3.4%	Student Activities	\$98.00	\$104.00	\$6.00	6.1%
Student Activity	\$56.00	\$58.00	\$2.00	3.6%	Student Life and Health Services	\$841.00	\$725.00	(\$116.00)	-13.8%
Student Union	\$334.00	\$344.00	\$10.00	3.0%		\$6,350.00	\$6,540.00	\$190.00	3.0%
Transit and Mobility Service	\$0.00	\$258.00	\$258.00	n/a	UVA-Wise				
	\$3,023.00	\$3,155.00	\$132.00	4.4%	Athletic	\$2,795.27	\$2,888.02	\$92.75	3.3%
VA Commonwealth University					Instructional Tech Fee: All Students	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Athletic	\$1,132.00	\$1,359.00	\$227.00	20.1%	Operation & Maintenance	\$234.93	\$213.57	(\$21.36)	-9.1%
Contingent	\$76.00	\$164.00	\$88.00	115.8%	Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$32.44	\$34.49	\$2.05	6.3%
Health Service	\$246.00	\$246.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Stadium & Sleep Stdt Ctr Dev	\$1,205.72	\$1,159.39	(\$46.33)	-3.8%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Information System	\$745.78	\$697.55	(\$48.23)	-6.5%
Student Services	\$402.00	\$262.00	(\$140.00)	-34.8%	Student Organizations	\$117.87	\$138.99	\$21.12	17.9%
Student Union and Recreational Facilities	\$842.00	\$864.00	\$22.00	2.6%		\$5,432.01	\$5,432.01	\$0.00	0.0%
Transportation	\$92.00	\$32.00	(\$60.00)	-65.2%					
	\$2,880.00	\$3,017.00	\$137.00	4.8%					

(1) Comprehensive fees have been allocated to appropriate categories based on prior year expenditure budgets.

APPENDIX E-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE ITEM (CONT.)¹

Institution	2023-24	2024-25	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Athletic	\$2,362.00	\$2,388.00	\$26.00	1.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,071.00	\$1,180.00	\$109.00	10.2%
Facilities/Building	\$841.00	\$857.00	\$16.00	1.9%
Health Service	\$298.00	\$302.00	\$4.00	1.3%
Student Activity	\$971.00	\$972.00	\$1.00	0.1%
Transportation	\$119.00	\$117.00	(\$2.00)	-1.7%
	\$5,662.00	\$5,816.00	\$154.00	2.7%
Longwood University				
Athletic	\$2,834.00	\$3,083.00	\$249.00	8.8%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,555.00	\$1,583.00	\$28.00	1.8%
Health Service	\$668.00	\$824.00	\$156.00	23.4%
Intramurals	\$634.00	\$561.00	(\$73.00)	-11.5%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$635.00	\$667.00	\$32.00	5.0%
Telecommunications	\$34.00	\$2.00	(\$32.00)	-94.1%
	\$6,540.00	\$6,900.00	\$360.00	5.5%
University of Mary Washington				
Auxiliary Facilities O&M	\$1,321.00	\$1,370.00	\$49.00	3.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$406.00	\$421.00	\$15.00	3.7%
Health Service	\$168.00	\$174.00	\$6.00	3.6%
Institutional Development	\$648.00	\$672.00	\$24.00	3.7%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$936.00	\$964.00	\$28.00	3.0%
Parking and Transportation	\$173.00	\$177.00	\$4.00	2.3%
Student Recreation	\$586.00	\$601.00	\$15.00	2.6%
Telecommunications	\$409.00	\$424.00	\$15.00	3.7%
University Center	\$914.00	\$925.00	\$11.00	1.2%
	\$5,561.00	\$5,728.00	\$167.00	3.0%
Norfolk State University				
Athletic	\$1,822.00	\$1,878.00	\$56.00	3.1%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$334.00	\$344.00	\$10.00	3.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$84.00	\$86.00	\$2.00	2.4%
Fitness Center Fee	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$1.00	3.0%
Health Service	\$142.00	\$146.00	\$4.00	2.8%
Student Activity	\$379.00	\$388.00	\$9.00	2.4%
Student Center Building Maintenance	\$254.00	\$262.00	\$8.00	3.1%
Student Center Fee	\$854.00	\$882.00	\$28.00	3.3%
Transportation	\$70.00	\$72.00	\$2.00	2.9%
	\$3,984.00	\$4,104.00	\$120.00	3.0%
Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,502.00	\$1,569.00	\$67.00	4.5%
Auxiliary Services	\$327.00	\$337.00	\$10.00	3.1%
Facilities/Building	\$180.00	\$186.00	\$6.00	3.3%
General Services	\$104.00	\$107.00	\$3.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$369.00	\$380.00	\$11.00	3.0%
Recreational Facilities	\$571.00	\$587.00	\$16.00	2.8%
Student Activity	\$156.00	\$161.00	\$5.00	3.2%
Student Union	\$397.00	\$409.00	\$12.00	3.0%
Transportation	\$159.00	\$164.00	\$5.00	3.1%
	\$3,765.00	\$3,900.00	\$135.00	3.6%
Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$3,950.00	\$4,064.00	\$114.00	2.9%
Barber Shop	\$324.00	\$334.00	\$10.00	3.1%
Health Service	\$576.00	\$592.00	\$16.00	2.8%
Laundry	\$470.00	\$484.00	\$14.00	3.0%
Student Activity	\$2,486.00	\$2,526.00	\$40.00	1.6%
UMA Fee	\$2,602.00	\$2,678.00	\$76.00	2.9%
	\$10,408.00	\$10,678.00	\$270.00	2.6%
Virginia State University				
Athletic	\$1,414.00	\$1,451.00	\$37.00	2.6%
Facilities/Building	\$77.00	\$79.00	\$2.00	2.6%
Health Service	\$421.00	\$434.00	\$13.00	3.1%
Other Services	\$434.00	\$452.00	\$18.00	4.1%
Photo ID	\$50.00	\$52.00	\$2.00	4.0%
Police and Public Safety	\$441.00	\$454.00	\$13.00	2.9%
Radio Station	\$99.00	\$102.00	\$3.00	3.0%
Student Activity	\$425.00	\$439.00	\$14.00	3.3%
Student Union	\$83.00	\$85.00	\$2.00	2.4%
Transportation	\$42.00	\$43.00	\$1.00	2.4%
	\$3,486.00	\$3,591.00	\$105.00	3.0%
Richard Bland College				
Athletics	\$749.00	\$768.92	\$19.92	2.7%
Auxiliary Grounds/Facilities	\$716.00	\$735.46	\$19.46	2.7%
Facilities/Building	\$195.00	\$200.54	\$5.54	2.8%
Parking/Transportation Services	\$195.00	\$200.54	\$5.54	2.8%
Student Activity	\$162.00	\$167.08	\$5.08	3.1%
Technology	\$260.00	\$267.46	\$7.46	2.9%
	\$2,277.00	\$2,340.00	\$63.00	2.8%
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%

(1) Comprehensive fees have been allocated to appropriate categories based on prior year expenditure budgets.

APPENDIX E-3: EXPLANATION OF INCREASES IN MANDATORY NON-E&G FEES OVER THE LIMIT OF 3% IN 2023-24 COMPARED TO 2022-23 RATES*

Institution	Exemption							Non-Exemption			
	2023-24 Total Non-E&G Fee	Increases for Salary & Fringe Benefits	Debt Service	Student Health Services	General Assembly Authorized programs	Total Amount Increase	Total Percent Increase	Amount Increase for Operations	Percent Increase for Operations	All Categories Amount Increase	All Categories Percent Increase
LU	\$6,540		\$63	\$156		\$219	3.3%	\$141	2.2%	\$360	5.5%
ODU	\$4,654	\$113		\$20		\$133	2.9%	\$127	2.7%	\$260	5.6%
RU	\$3,765	\$32	\$8	\$11		\$51	1.4%	\$84	2.2%	\$135	3.6%
UVA	\$3,023			\$63		\$63	2.1%	\$69	2.3%	\$132	4.4%
VCU	\$2,880	\$40			\$97	\$137	4.8%			\$137	4.8%
VT	\$2,585	\$55	\$16	\$17		\$88	3.4%	\$11	0.4%	\$99	3.8%
W&M	\$6,652	\$164		\$31		\$195	2.9%	\$42	0.6%	\$237	3.6%

*Based on Appropriation Act Item 4-2.01.b.8a.



APPENDIX F-1: IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND TOTAL MANDATORY FEES IN SELECTED STATES (PUBLIC DOCTORAL/ RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES)

2023-24		Estimated 2024-25	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Connecticut	\$20,366	1. Connecticut	\$21,038
2. New Hampshire	\$19,112	2. New Hampshire	\$19,743
3. Vermont	\$18,890	3. Vermont	\$19,513
4. Pennsylvania	\$17,163	4. Pennsylvania	\$17,729
5. Virginia	\$16,939	5. Virginia	\$17,465
6. Minnesota	\$16,488	6. Minnesota	\$17,032
7. Rhode Island	\$16,408	7. Rhode Island	\$16,949
8. New Jersey	\$16,169	8. New Jersey	\$16,702
9. Massachusetts	\$16,158	9. Massachusetts	\$16,691
10. Delaware	\$16,080	10. Delaware	\$16,611
13. South Carolina	\$14,121	13. South Carolina	\$14,587
21. Kentucky	\$11,700	21. Kentucky	\$12,086
28. Maryland	\$10,368	28. Maryland	\$10,710
29. Tennessee	\$10,262	29. Tennessee	\$10,601
30. Texas	\$10,241	30. Texas	\$10,579
48. North Carolina	\$7,265	48. North Carolina	\$7,505

* VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY 24 and FY 25. Other state rates are increased by 2.5%, the average increase public doctoral-degree-granting institutions nationally in FY 24.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2023" by the College Board.



APPENDIX F-2: IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND TOTAL MANDATORY FEES IN SELECTED STATES (PUBLIC COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES)

2023-24		Estimated 2024-25	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$14,084	1. New Jersey	\$14,478
2. Virginia	\$13,767	2. Virginia	\$14,115
3. New Hampshire	\$13,225	3. New Hampshire	\$13,595
4. Pennsylvania	\$12,888	4. Pennsylvania	\$13,328
5. Illinois	\$12,690	5. Illinois	\$13,045
6. South Carolina	\$12,015	6. South Carolina	\$12,351
7. Oregon	\$11,629	7. Oregon	\$11,954
8. Massachusetts	\$11,489	8. Massachusetts	\$11,811
9. Vermont	\$11,400	9. Vermont	\$11,719
10. Minnesota	\$11,236	10. Minnesota	\$11,551
15. Tennessee	\$9,792	15. Tennessee	\$10,066
17. Kentucky	\$9,587	17. Kentucky	\$9,855
21. Maryland	\$8,994	21. Maryland	\$9,246
36. Texas	\$7,292	36. Texas	\$7,496
45. North Carolina	\$5,416	45. North Carolina	\$5,568
49. Florida	\$3,225	49. Florida	\$3,315

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY 24 and FY 25. Other state rates are increased by 2.8%, the average increase public master and baccalaureate-degree-granting institutions nationally in FY 24.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2023" by the College Board.



APPENDIX F-3: IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND TOTAL MANDATORY FEES IN SELECTED STATES (PUBLIC ASSOCIATE-DEGREE-GRANTING COLLEGES)

2023-24		Estimated 2024-25	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Pennsylvania	\$9,886	1. Pennsylvania	\$10,143
2. Illinois	\$9,828	2. Illinois	\$10,083
3. South Dakota	\$7,475	3. South Dakota	\$7,669
4. Maryland	\$7,374	4. Maryland	\$7,565
5. New Jersey	\$7,232	5. New Jersey	\$7,421
6. Michigan	\$7,120	6. Michigan	\$7,305
7. New Hampshire	\$7,049	7. New Hampshire	\$7,232
8. Vermont	\$6,920	8. Vermont	\$7,100
9. New York	\$6,207	9. New York	\$6,369
10. South Carolina	\$6,138	10. South Carolina	\$6,298
20. Alabama	\$5,205	20. Alabama	\$5,340
22. Virginia	\$5,028	22. Virginia	\$4,976
28. Kentucky	\$4,662	28. Kentucky	\$4,783
29. Tennessee	\$4,581	29. Tennessee	\$4,700
30. Texas	\$4,576	30. Texas	\$4,695
43. North Carolina	\$2,531	43. North Carolina	\$2,597

*VA charges are actual average tuition and fees by two-year colleges in IPEDS in FY 24 and weighted average tuition and fee increases of RBC and VCCS in FY 25. Other state rates are increased by 2.6%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY 24.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2023" by the College Board.



APPENDIX G: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TUITION AND FEE INCREASES AND STATE FUNDING

An inverse relationship exists between state funding and the increase in tuition and educational and general fees at Virginia's public higher-education institutions. When the state provides additional support to public higher education costs, institutions are better able to control tuition increases. When funding is reduced, institutions increase tuition to help meet their budgets. This appendix is a brief history of the relationship between state funding and increases in higher education fees – generally considered to be tuition, educational fees and general fees, and discusses the policies that have been established to manage increases.

2002-04: Budget reductions, double-digit tuition increases, tuition caps. In the wake of the 2001 recession, the Commonwealth reduced higher education funding during the 2002-04 biennium by an average of 22%. With the additional challenge of a reduction in funding and in an effort to close the budget gap following a tuition freeze, institutions raised tuition by double-digit percentages. Boards of visitors also levied mid-year increases for the 2003 spring semester. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases on college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a tuition cap policy for 2003-04 that essentially limited increases to 5% of the annualized mid-year rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year.

2004: Return of tuition authority to boards and establishment of a review process. In 2004, the General Assembly reinstated the boards of visitors' authority to set tuition charges at levels they deemed appropriate for all in-state students. The rates had to be based on, but not limited to, competitive market rates, provided that the total revenue generated by the collection of tuition and fees from all students was within the nongeneral fund appropriation for E&G programs.

2006-10: State support increases, moderate tuition and fees increases, Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund established. An improving economy in 2005-06 meant that institutions received additional state support during the next four years, enabling them to reduce annual tuition increases.

To ensure more moderate tuition increases, the 2007 General Assembly established a \$7.2 million Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund. It was contingent upon institutions limiting the increase of tuition and E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students to no more than 6% in 2007-08. Institutions could exceed the 6% limit (up to the tuition

increase rate in their six-year plan – a long-range institutional academic and financial plan required by the state) if the additional revenue was used solely for in-state undergraduate financial aid. Institutions received the state funding upon compliance with these requirements.

The 2008 General Assembly continued to support the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund, providing \$17.5 million in each year of the 2008-10 biennium for allocation as long as institutions limited in-state undergraduate tuition and E&G fee increases to no more than 4% (3% for E&G operations and 1% for student financial aid) in 2008-09. Due to a state budget shortfall, the 2009 General Assembly discontinued the Tuition Moderation Incentive Fund for 2009-10.

2010-12: Budget reduction, tuition increase. Due to the budget shortfalls, the state support to public institutions was reduced by 27%. Most institutions responded by raising tuition accordingly.

2013-14: Budget increases, lower tuition and fee growth. In 2013, higher education experienced an average increase in state funding of about 5% and another 3% in 2014. These investments resulted in the lowest increases in tuition and fees in a decade.

2014-16: Budget reductions, substantial tuition increases. The 2014-16 biennium saw a return to state revenue shortfalls, budget reductions and steeper tuition increases. The same pattern occurred in the 2016-18 biennium.

2016-17: Budget increase, low tuition increase: The Commonwealth provided an additional \$223 million from the general fund for public institutions — a commitment by the state to reinvest in higher education. As a result, 12 out of 17 public institutions (the 23 colleges of the Virginia Community College System are counted as one institution) that teach 97% of in-state undergraduate students saw tuition increases that were 3% or less.

Excluding William & Mary and UVA, because both have variable tuition charges for in-state undergraduate students, the average tuition increase was 2.9% in 2016-17, the lowest annual tuition increase in the past 15 years.

2018: Budget reductions, tuition and fee increases: General fund budget reductions were necessary again in 2017-18, and the average in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by \$422, or 5.4% in 2017-18. In academic year 2018-19, in-state undergraduate tuition increased by \$466 (5.7%), 0.3 percentage points higher

than the year before. It should be noted that institutions made 2018-19 tuition and fee decisions without a final state budget.

2019-20: Zero tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students. The 2019 General Assembly continued to be concerned about affordability and provided an additional \$52.5 million in state support to establish the Tuition Moderation Fund for public higher education institutions. In exchange, public institutions were required to maintain their 2019-20 tuition for in-state undergraduate students at the FY 2019 level. All institutions complied with the requirement. 2019-20 became a year with no tuition increase. The last time that occurred was nearly 20 years ago when the General Assembly rolled back tuition by 20% in 1999-2000 and froze the tuition increase for in-state undergraduate students in 2000-01.

2020-22: Continued state funding to contain tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students. The 2020 General Assembly provided additional state support of \$54.75 million in FY 2021 and \$25 million in FY 2022 to continue the Tuition Moderation Fund and freeze in-state undergraduate student tuition at public higher education institutions with the concern of affordability. However, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, Governor Northam froze (unallotted) all new spending in the state budget to help address the repercussions of the pandemic. In August, the Governor called for a special session to consider the unallotted budget. The special session provided \$60 million for affordable access in FY 2021. The 2021 General Assembly Special Session provided \$73.5 million to continue the affordable access in FY 2022. As a result, in 2020-21 and 2021-22 academic years, for in-state undergraduate students, the increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees kept breaking the historical lowest annual increase rate except in the years when the legislature mandated a tuition freeze or tuition rollback. Eleven institutions had zero tuition increase in each year, of which seven institutions had zero tuition increase in both academic years.

2022-24: Continued state funding to contain tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students. The Governor and the 2022 General Assembly provided public higher education with additional funding of \$143 million per year to address affordable access and to mitigate the tuition increases. In addition, the administration asked institutions to freeze in-state undergraduate tuition at the 2021-22 level in 2022-23. Institutions responded by providing one-time scholarships or waivers to offset the tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students in 2022-23.



2024-26: Continued state funding to contain tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students. The Governor and the 2024 General Assembly provided public higher education with additional funding of \$106 million per year to address affordable access and to mitigate the tuition increases.



APPENDIX H: TUITION AND FEES PUBLIC COMMENT

Introduction

Pursuant to section § 23.1-307 of the Code of Virginia, public institutions of higher education may not approve an increase in undergraduate tuition or mandatory fees without providing students and the public a projected range of the planned increase, an explanation of the need for the increase, and notice of the date, time and location of the meeting at which public comment is permitted. Institutions' boards of visitors must permit public comment and establish policies, which may include reasonable time limitations.

In addition, section G of the Code requires the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) to submit a report on the required public comment, as follows:

“No later than August 1 of each year, the Council shall provide to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Education, the Senate Committee on Education and Health, and the Senate Committee on Finance a report on any increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees at a public institution of higher education, the public comment relating to such increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, and any deviation in the increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees from the increase projected in the institutional six-year plan provided pursuant to § 23.1-306.”

SCHEV annually reports on Tuition and Fees at public institutions of higher education by August 1 of each year. The Tuition and Fee report fulfills the first and third required components described in § 23.1-307 G, regarding increases in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, as well as any deviation in the increase from that projected in the institutional six-year plan. Thus, this appendix report focuses solely on the second topic; public comment relating to increases in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees. General observations of the process are included in the subsequent pages.

Appendix I includes the nature of how comments were received and what institutions submitted to SCHEV as their general characterization of the public comment period.



Public Comment on Increases in Tuition and Mandatory Fees

In-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees increased by \$318 (3.5%) for academic year 2023-2024. Non-E&G fees increased by \$156 (3.6%). The total charges including tuition, non-E&G fees and room and board increased by \$1,143 (4.3%) at the baccalaureate institutions.

APPENDIX I: Institutional Submissions Regarding Public Comment Period

Number of individuals presenting at the meeting/number of additional comments received and shared with board members (email, online, website, etc.)

Institution	In-Person	Additional Comments	Total
CNU	0	0	0
GMU	7	0	97
JMU	0	8	8
LU	0	0	0
NSU	0	0	0
ODU	1	0	0
RU	0	0	0
UMW	1	0	0
UVA	0	1	0
UVA-W	0	0	0
VCCS	0	0	0
VCU	6	0	24
VMI	0	0	0
VSU	1	0	0
VT	0	8	218
W&M	4	0	29
RBC	0	0	0



General Characterization of the Public Comment Period (i.e., means of publicity, description of comments, board member comments or other relevant information) (Note: N/A means institutions did not??? increase tuition or institutions did not receive public comments.)

Institution General Characterization of the Public Comment Period as Submitted by Institutions to SCHEV

CNU

on March 18, 2024. Notice of the public comment and information session was published on the University’s Home Page as a highlighted “story,” the Board of Visitors website, BoardDocs, placed on the University’s calendar and on the Commonwealth Calendar. Notice was also physically posted in the Student Union and the press were notified. Email communication was sent by the Rector to the student body. The notice included the opportunity to attend the public comment session in person and/or submit comments via an online form.

Three Board of Visitors (the Rector, a member of the Finance Committee and a member of the Student Life Committee) and staff members were present at the meeting. Ms. Sarah Herzog, Chief Financial Officer/Associate Vice President, provided a budget presentation which included an overview and background of the budget, both revenue and expenses, a review of the historical tuition and fee rates and factors, and an overview of the proposed new rates. The Rector opened up the floor for public comment, waited a period of time and there being none, adjourned the meeting.

GMU

Publicity - On March 18, GMU announced an April 2, 2024 meeting and materials were available through the Board’s website and meeting notices were additionally posted in the Commonwealth Calendar, the Johnson Center (student center) and in the President’s Office. Additionally, there was a Student Tuition Town Hall. Meeting information was also provided in The George (official Mason newsletter), Provost’s Newsletter and Around Mason (a weekly digest of faculty/staff announcements).

During the May 2 Board of Visitors (BOV) meeting, there was another public comment period. Registration for this period opened on April 15 and was announced on the Board’s website, Commonwealth Calendar, Johnson Center and in the President’s Office. Following this public comment period in May, the Board approved Mason’s FY 25 University Operating Budget on May 2, which included an increase in tuition and fees.

Comment Description

(A) Public Comments

- *During the April 2 meeting:*
 - *Student comments all centered around DEI and Just Societies courses.*
 - *Numerous written comments were received from alumni, faculty and community members regarding a proposed baseball/cricket stadium, DEI, and Just Societies courses. A communication was sent to the university community on March 27, 2024, relaying Mason was not moving forward with the shared stadium.*
 - *There were 12 registrations for oral public comment and 55 written public comment submissions for the public comment session on April 2. One oral comment was provided regarding the proposed building of a baseball/cricket stadium, four oral comments were regarding Mason's curriculum, two oral comments on Palestine, and*

five oral comment registrants were no-shows.

- *During the May 2 meeting:*
 - *One written comment was received from a student regarding tuition and fees. This student expressed concern about Mason’s financial decisions, specifically the lack of transparency and student involvement in the process of increasing tuition and fees. The majority of the student comments were about DEI and Just Societies courses with one free Palestine comment.*
 - *Numerous written comments were received from faculty regarding Just Societies courses, and none were received on tuition and fees.*

(B) Board Member Comments

- *During the April 4 public comment session, BOV members inquired of the following:*
 - *Visitor Brown requested seeing some of Mason’s data trends over time for areas such as administrative costs, faculty instruction, operations and maintenance. Some of this information existed in the Fact Pact that was presented at the February 22, 2024, meeting and it was relayed that it would be included in the meeting materials for May 2, 2024*
 - *Visitor Peterson inquired whether Mason's acquisition of tier three delegation allowed the university to self-manage its funds. Ms. Dickenson clarified that it did not. She further explained that Mason's funding disparity would be resolved, indicating that Mason would have earned approximately \$25-\$28 million in the past year if it were able to manage its own funds. For further details, please refer to the video: <https://vimeo.com/showcase/8557205/video/915702291>.*
 - *Visitor Rosen inquired, if Mason were managing its funds, why it is thought the university would do better than the state is currently doing. Ms. Dickenson responded that the state is only investing a small portion and Mason would invest a higher amount of the reserve funds.*
- *During the May 2 BOV meeting, two board members abstained from voting on Mason’s FY 25 budget, two voted no, and the remaining 12 voted yes. One board member expressed a desire to understand what achieving a zero-tuition increase would entail. Another member highlighted that Mason's highly successful model is underfunded despite producing exceptional outcomes worthy of global recognition and investment. Given the current financial constraints, they suggested that capping growth needs serious consideration and proposed prioritizing discussions on such significant matters during the July meetings.*

JMU Two (2) emails to all students; posting on the website.
 Board member comments recognize the need to cover mandated programs/costs not covered by the Commonwealth.
 Public comments from people who identified as faculty/staff included reduced tuition if their children attend the institution.
 Public comments from students included asking for free tuition and keeping the cost relevant.

LU No comments were received.

NSU Public comments from students had many themes and focused on inadequate buildings, including the dining and academic buildings with no upgrades.



ODU	<p>Information posted on the Commonwealth Calendar and ODU's BOV website. Notification was also sent via email.</p> <p>No comments were received</p>
RU	<p>N/A (no comments received)</p>
UMW	<p>A notice was emailed to all UMW faculty, staff, and students on March 11, 2024, in which announced seeking public comments as the board will decide the tuition and fees on April 19, 2024.</p> <p>No comments were received.</p>
UVA	<p>Announcement seeking public comments was posted at the UVA website, student newsletter and the Commonwealth Calendar.</p> <p>Public comments included lack of merit scholarships at UVA that makes UVA less competitive for top talent than some other universities; impact on families of increases; and need to balance UVA's financial needs with those of families.</p>
UVAW	<p>A notice was sent to all students and employees on November 6, 2023, that a joint public meeting for comments regarding the 2024-25 tuition and fees would be held at UVA on November 17, 2023.</p> <p>No comments were received.</p>
VCU	<p>The VCU Board of Visitors posted a press release on the VCU news website, the BOV website, the Commonwealth Calendar, and an email blast noticing the public-comment opportunity at the May 10, 2024, meeting. All postings included instructions on how to sign up to speak and how to submit comments online. The postings were shared on April 3 and April 16.</p> <p>The board recognized the importance of keeping tuition low while also acknowledging the impact that no or little tuition increase would have on the university and initiatives the board has supported. The board admitted these are tough choices, but are best for the university.</p> <p>Public comments from students included tuition and fees are already high, an increase of any amount is more than students can manage. Concerns around housing and cost of living. One alumna shared that the modest tuition and fee increases are justified and are competitive with other R1 and Tier III institutions. One faculty member supported an increase to support student success initiatives.</p>
VMI	<p>A notice was posted at the VMI website and the Commonwealth Calendar. An email was sent to all students and employees.</p> <p>Received one public comment from a non-alumnus who was concerned about the VMI Alumni Association's treatment of an alumnus.</p>
VSU	<p>N/A (no comments received)</p>
VT	<p>An announcement of public comments was posted at the VT website on March 8, 2024. Eight graduate students spoke during the public comment session on March 24. A total of 218 written comments from students, faculty and alumni were submitted via email and website.</p> <p>A common theme for opposing tuition and fee increases was the concerns of the burden of affordability and cost of living. Of the comments received noted that more graduate students and international students submitted their comments than undergraduate students.</p>

W&M	The W&M Board of Visitors hosted two public hearing on tuition on April 24, 2024. One was on the W&M campus, and one was at RBC. Four people spoke at the public hearing on April 24. Twenty-nine written comments were received electronically.
RBC	The W&M Board of Visitors hosted two public hearings on tuition on April 24, 2024. One was on the W&M campus, and one was at RBC. No comments were received.
VCCS	N/A (no comments received)



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