

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia



**2025-26**  
**Tuition and Fees**  
at Virginia State-Supported Colleges and  
Universities

August 2025



## Table of Contents

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Tuition and Fees for the 2025-26 Academic Year .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>State Funding and Tuition and Fee Trends .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Tuition and Fee Comparisons To Other States.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Pathways To Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix A: Higher Education Funding Policies.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Appendix B: 2025-26 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Appendix C: 2025-26 Variable Tuition and Mandatory E&amp;G Fees to In-State Undergraduate Students by School and Program .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Appendix D-1: 2024-26 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Student Charges.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Appendix D-2: 2024-26 Full-Time Out-of-State Undergraduate Student Charges.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Appendix D-3: 2024-26 Full-Time In-State Graduate Student Charges .....</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Appendix D-4: 2024-26 Full-Time Out-of-State Graduate Student Charges .....</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>Appendix D-5: 2024-26 In-State First Professional Student Charges.....</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Appendix D-6: 2024-26 Out-of-State First Professional Student Charges.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Appendix E-1: Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-educational and General Fees by Program .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Appendix E-2: Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees by Fee .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Appendix E-3: Explanation of Increases in Mandatory Non-E&amp;G Fees Over the Limit of 3% in 2025-26 compared to 2024-25 rates.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Appendix F-1: In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Doctoral/ Research Universities).....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Appendix F-2: In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Comprehensive Colleges and Universities) .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Appendix F-3: In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees in Selected States (Public Associate-degree-granting Colleges).....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Appendix G: The Relationship Between Tuition and Fee Increases and State Funding ...</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Appendix H: Tuition and Fees Public Comment.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Acknowledgements.....</b>	<b>57</b>

## 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 2025-26 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 **2.1%** (\$206) for in-state undergraduate students at the system level, the lowest annual increase since FY 2022.*
- *Mandatory non-educational and general fees (those fees related to non-instructional or “auxiliary” activities) increased by **3.9%** (\$180).*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is **\$14,846**, a **2.7%** (\$386) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges averaged **\$13,671** at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of **3.7%** (\$486).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are **\$29,538** for the 2025-26 academic year, an increase of **3.1%** (\$898) 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%**. 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 (21%)** 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 **41.5%** at baccalaureate institutions.*

- *Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer to a baccalaureate institution can save an average of **\$21,961** 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: 2025-26 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Total Charges**

<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Amt Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
<b>Baccalaureate Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,521	\$211	2.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,346	\$201	3.9%
<b>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>\$15,867</b>	<b>\$412</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Room and Board	\$13,671	\$486	3.7%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$29,538</b>	<b>\$898</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Virginia Community College System</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$5,035	\$147	3.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$5,049</b>	<b>\$147</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>All Public Institutions' Average<sup>1</sup></b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,987	\$205	2.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,859	\$181	3.9%
<b>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>\$14,846</b>	<b>\$386</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Room and Board	\$13,750	\$455	3.4%
<b>Total Charges<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$27,787</b>	<b>\$815</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

**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, 2025 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 725.*

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 that 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 as a result of the impact of the state funding provided to institutions. Since the pandemic, Virginia’s economy is experiencing a

### Introduction At a Glance

- **Virginia’s Appropriation Act directs SCHEV to issue an annual Tuition & Fees Report by August 1 of each year (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).**
- **Higher education is increasingly important to ensure a strong labor market and quality of life.**
- **In 2025-26, the total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia institutions decreased 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.**

period of strong growth. The state has made significant investments in higher education in the last three biennia (2020-22, 2022-24 and 2024-26), increases in tuition and fees at Virginia public institutions remained low compared to historical annual increases. The primary reasons for the tuition and fee increases are to cover higher operating costs due to inflation and the cost share of General Assembly-approved annual salary increases.

While the state has contributed increasingly larger amounts to support public institutions, 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 2025-26 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 2025-26 ACADEMIC YEAR

The boards of visitors at each institution annually set tuition and fees for an academic year. 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 2025-26 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 2025 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly continued providing additional state support to higher education in the 2024-26 biennium. To mitigate the need for institutions to raise tuition and fees, and to keep college more affordable, the state provided an additional \$55 million in FY 2025 for institutions to maintain affordability; \$53 million for institution specific funding; and \$15 million in financial aid to support students. This 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 and about \$400 million by the 2024 General Assembly.

### Tuition and Fees for the 2025-26 Academic Year at a Glance

- *Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by 2.1% (\$206).*
- *Mandatory non-E&G fees increased by 3.9% (\$180).*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$14,846, a 2.7% (\$386) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges average \$13,671 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of 3.7% (\$486).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are \$29,538 for the 2025-26 academic year, an increase of 3.1% (\$898) 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 2.1% (\$206) in 2025-26.**

Virginia public institutions increased tuition and mandatory fees in the 2025-26 academic year. At the system level, for in-state undergraduate students, tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by 2.1% (\$206) over the 2024-25 listed prices, the lowest annual increase since 2021-22.





**Chart 2: 2025-26 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>Amt Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
Christopher Newport University	\$10,288	\$10,417	\$129	1.3%
George Mason University	\$10,392	\$10,392	\$0	0.0%
James Madison University	\$8,150	\$8,312	\$162	2.0%
Longwood University	\$8,840	\$8,960	\$120	1.4%
Norfolk State University	\$6,076	\$6,228	\$152	2.5%
Old Dominion University	\$7,836	\$8,076	\$240	3.1%
Radford University	\$8,648	\$8,818	\$170	2.0%
University of Mary Washington	\$9,177	\$9,406	\$229	2.5%
University of Virginia	\$16,259	\$16,747	\$488	3.0%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$6,348	\$6,348	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$13,703	\$14,035	\$332	2.4%
Virginia Military Institute	\$10,368	\$10,368	\$0	0.0%
Virginia State University	\$6,452	\$6,646	\$194	3.0%
Virginia Tech	\$13,266	\$13,656	\$390	2.9%
William & Mary	\$18,845	\$19,407	\$562	3.0%
Richard Bland College	\$6,750	\$6,930	\$180	2.7%
Virginia Community College System	\$4,888	\$5,035	\$147	3.0%
<b>Average Baccalaureate Institution</b>	<b>\$10,310</b>	<b>\$10,521</b>	<b>\$211</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Average All Public Institutions</b>	<b>\$9,782</b>	<b>\$9,987</b>	<b>\$206</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**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 in 2025-26. 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 2025-26 increase for in-state undergraduate students.



**Mandatory non-E&G fees increased 3.9% (\$180). Institutions that exceeded the 3% annual increase cap submitted explanations and were verified to have 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, 2025 Virginia Acts of Assembly*

Virginia authorized a salary increase of 3% for state employees, including higher education faculty and staff in FY 2026. 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 2025-26).



**The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$14,846, a 2.7% (\$386) increase from the prior year. These costs range from \$5,049 at the community colleges to \$26,456 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: 2025-26 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees <sup>1,2</sup>**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</b>	<b>Amt Increase Over 2024-25</b>	<b>% Increase Over 2024-25</b>
<b>Baccalaureate Institutions</b>			
Christopher Newport University	\$17,219	\$391	2.3%
George Mason University	\$14,316	\$96	0.7%
James Madison University	\$14,300	\$334	2.4%
Longwood University	\$16,250	\$510	3.2%
Norfolk State University	\$10,456	\$276	2.7%
Old Dominion University	\$13,320	\$570	4.5%
Radford University	\$12,952	\$404	3.2%
University of Mary Washington	\$15,364	\$459	3.1%
University of Virginia	\$20,038	\$624	3.2%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$11,780	\$0	0.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$17,240	\$520	3.1%
Virginia Military Institute	\$21,366	\$320	1.5%
Virginia State University	\$10,418	\$375	3.7%
Virginia Tech	\$16,526	\$576	3.6%
William & Mary	\$26,456	\$722	2.8%
<b>Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions</b>			
Richard Bland College	\$9,332	\$239	2.6%
VA Community College System <sup>2</sup>	\$5,049	\$147	3.0%
<b>Average Baccalaureate Institutions</b>	<b>\$15,867</b>	<b>\$412</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Average Public Institutions</b>	<b>\$14,846</b>	<b>\$386</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

**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 \$903 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.



**Room and board charges averaged \$13,671 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of 3.7% (\$486).**

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 \$29,538 for the 2025-26 academic year, an increase of 3.1% (\$898) 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 2025-26 academic year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 3.0% (including Richard Bland College). These institutional charges do not include other expenses related to attendance, such as books, transportation, supplies, etc.



**Chart 4: 2025-26 Full-Time In-State Total Undergraduate Charges**

<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Amt Increase</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
<b>Baccalaureate Institution Average</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,521	\$211	2.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,346	\$201	3.9%
<b><i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i></b>	<b>\$15,867</b>	<b>\$412</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Room and Board	\$13,671	\$486	3.7%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$29,538</b>	<b>\$898</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Virginia Community College System</b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$5,035	\$147	3.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>\$5,049</b>	<b>\$147</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>All Public Institutions' Average<sup>1</sup></b>			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$9,987	\$205	2.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$4,859	\$181	3.9%
<b><i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i></b>	<b>\$14,846</b>	<b>\$386</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Room and Board	\$13,750	\$455	3.4%
<b>Total Charges<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$27,787</b>	<b>\$815</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

**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**

All institutions, except for the University of Virginia, had a lower tuition and E&G fee increase than their planned 2025-26 increases in the 2024 six-year plans. The University of Virginia board approved the 2025-26 tuition increases in 2023. George Mason University, the University of Virginia at Wise and Virginia Military Institute did not increase tuition for in-state undergraduate students in 2025-26. Ten institutions had higher non-E&G fee increases than planned in 2025-26. 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 2025-26 can be found 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 2025-26. 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 2025-26**

Institution	Tuition and E&G Fees		Non-E&G Fees	
	Planned Incr. <sup>1</sup>	Actual Incr.	Planned Incr. <sup>1</sup>	Actual Incr.
Christopher Newport University	4.9%	1.3%	3.0%	4.0%
George Mason University	2.9%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%
James Madison University	4.9%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Longwood University	3.8%	1.4%	4.3%	5.7%
Norfolk State University	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Old Dominion University	6.0%	3.1%	3.0%	6.7%
Radford University	3.0%	2.0%	5.0%	6.0%
University of Mary Washington	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	4.0%
University of Virginia	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	4.3%
University of Virginia - Wise	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	4.0%	2.4%	5.0%	6.2%
Virginia Military Institute	3.0%	0.0%	2.4%	3.0%
Virginia State University	4.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%
Virginia Tech	4.9%	2.9%	4.9%	6.9%
William & Mary	3.1%	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%
Richard Bland College	3.0%	2.7%	3.0%	2.5%
VA Community College System	5.9%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Note:** (1) Planned increases were provided by institutions in the six-year plans made in 2024.



## 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 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 725, 2025 [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 2025-26, 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 (21%) 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.

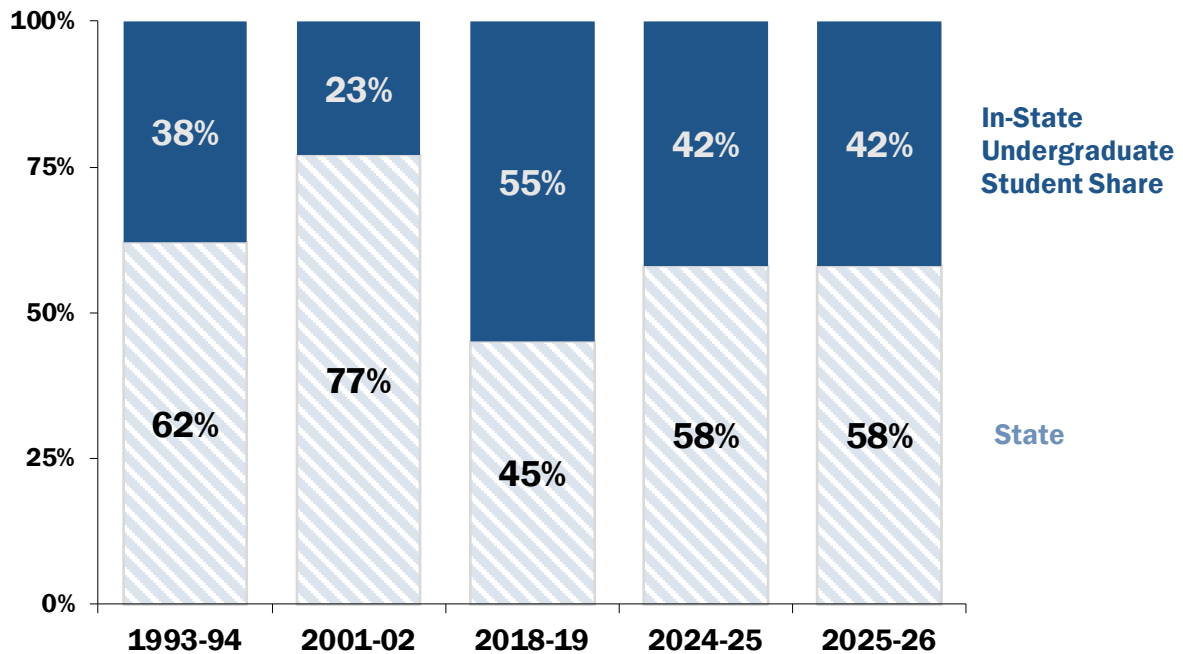
In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-share relationship between the state and students changed dramatically due to the reduction in state funding for higher education and corresponding tuition increases. Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, the state's share of higher education costs decreased from 77% to 64%.

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 years of cost share in 2018-19 (lowest state share in recent years), 2024-25 and 2025-26. (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 began shifting from the state to the student, but recent investments in higher education by the Commonwealth have increased the proportion of the state's share.**

Since 2018-19, 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 2026. As a result, the state share percentage has gradually increased. From FY 2019 to FY 2026, the state cost share increased from 45% to 58%. This means the in-state undergraduate cost share was reduced by 13 percentage points. The cost share between the state and in-state undergraduate is estimated at 58% and 42% respectively in 2025-26. The cost share between the state and in-state undergraduate students remained the same as last year's.

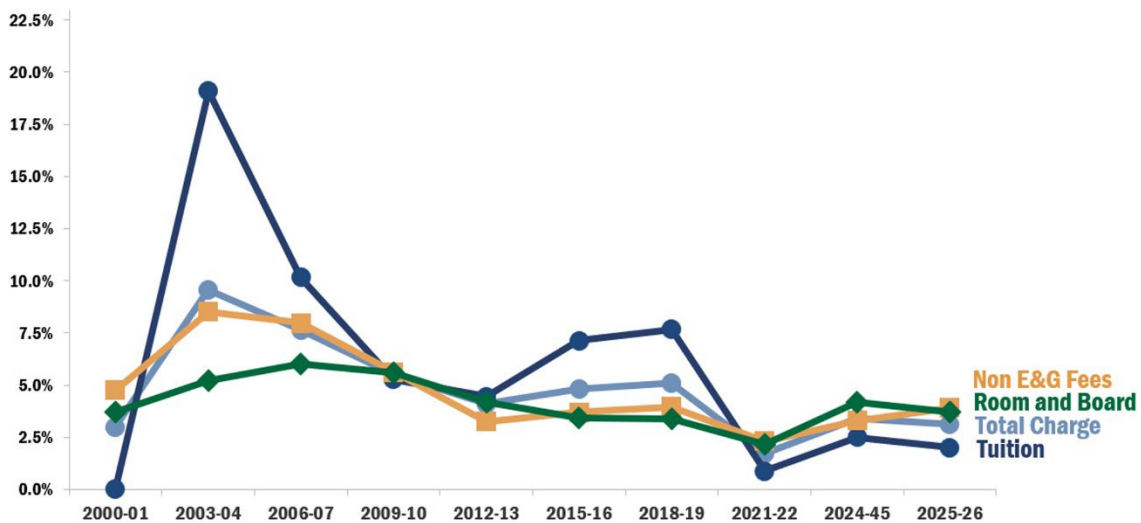
Despite the improvements in the state cost-share, the Commonwealth remains nine percentage points below the policy goal of 67% as stated in the Code of Virginia.

**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 (21%) 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.

#### Tuition and Fee Comparisons to Other States At a Glance

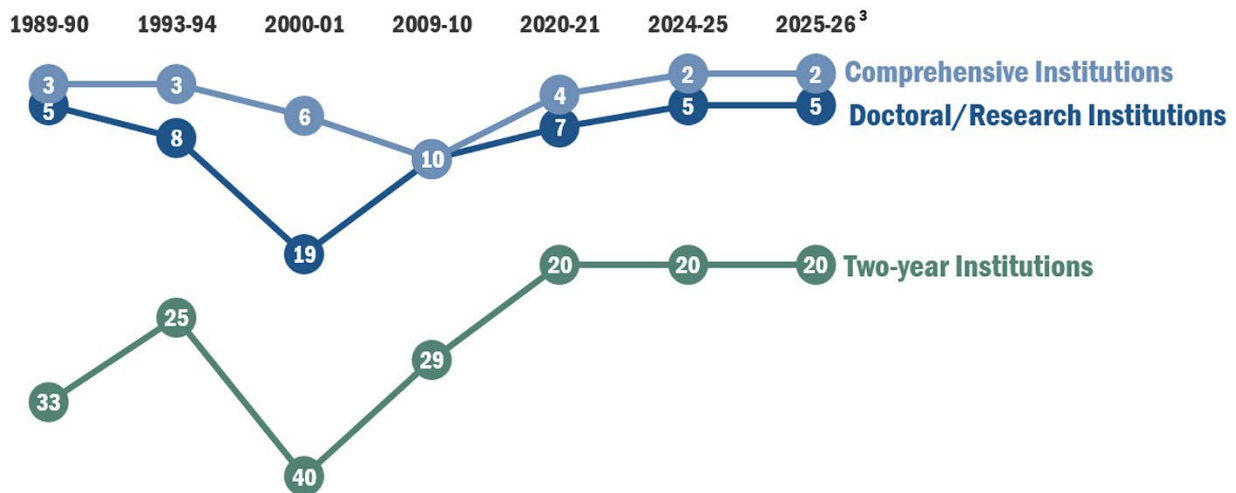
- *Virginia's tuition and fee rates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income are high compared to other states.*
- *Estimated total charges at public four-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income decreased to 41.5% in 2025-26 from the historical high in 2019-20.*
- *Associate-degree-granting colleges' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to be 7.2% in 2025-26.*

- 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 5<sup>th</sup> highest in the nation in 2024-25, whereas this group ranked 19<sup>th</sup> 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 expect this ranking will remain unchanged in 2025-26.
- 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 2024-25 national ranking was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest. This ranking is expected to remain unchanged in 2025-26.
- The total tuition and fees of Virginia's **associate-degree-granting colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) were 20<sup>th</sup> highest

in 2024-25. SCHEV staff expect the associate-degree-granting colleges ranking to remain unchanged in 2025-26.

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 2024-25 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 2026. Charges in other states are estimated by applying 2024-25 national increase rates of 2.7% for doctoral, 2.4% for comprehensive institutions, and 2.5% for public associate-degree-granting colleges published in "Trends in College Pricing 2024" 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 2024 state-funding data from the State Higher Education Executive Officers association, 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 \$10,025 in 2024. Virginia ranked 31<sup>st</sup> nationally in 2000 and ranked 27<sup>th</sup> in 2024 (national comparisons of per-student funding include all students, not just in-state students). The increase in the current national ranking for state support per student is 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.

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.

---

*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.*

---

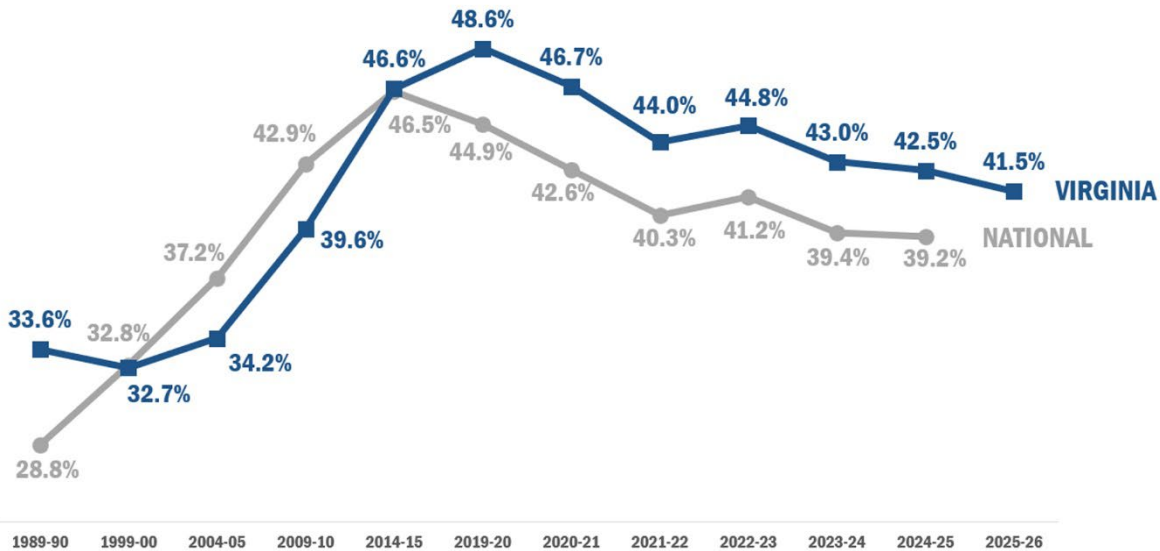
**Virginia’s total charges at public four-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income have exceeded the national average every year since 1990, except for the years between 1999-2000 and 2014-15.** Chart 9A shows Virginia’s average in-state undergraduate charges at public four-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income over the past 35 years.

In the 1990s, Virginia’s public four-year 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%, reaching the lowest point and most affordable in history. This measure of affordability surpassed the national average in 2014-15 and reached the historical high of 48.6% in 2019-20.

**For 2025-26, the total charges at Virginia’s public four-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated at 41.5%, lower than the historical high of 48.6% in 2019-20.**



**Chart 9A: Virginia’s Average Total In-State Undergraduate Charges at Public Four-Year 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.

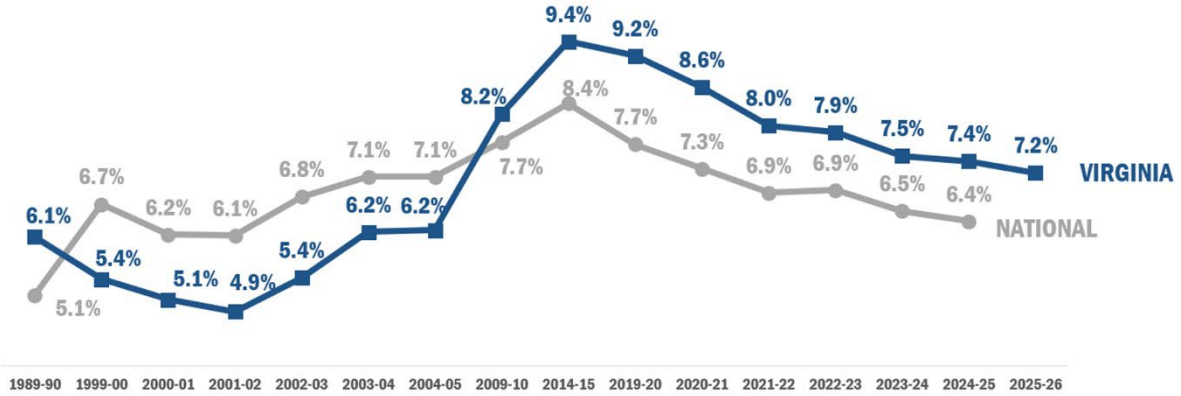
Virginia’s associate-degree-granting institutions’ average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined from its peak of 9.4% in 2014-15. It is estimated to be 7.2% in 2025-26.

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 declined and is estimated to be 7.2% in 2025-26.

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 35 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 and Virginia Community College System.

**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 the role of tuition and fees in providing 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 2023-24, Virginia undergraduate students at public institutions received about \$2.1 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 a total of \$52 million in need-based aid for Virginia undergraduate students to help ensure access and affordability for students. Besides the need-based financial aid, the state provides the following targeted aid programs:

- **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% (\$21,961) of tuition and fees in total. 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 Norfolk State University, Old Dominion University, Radford University, University of Virginia at*

### 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 \$52 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.**



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 67% 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, administered by Commonwealth Savers, 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.** Institutions 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 to 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 on 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.” The 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 resources. 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 2023-24.

---

*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 \$30,148 in 2023-24, but a student/family with an estimated income of up to \$30,000 could expect to be charged 31.6% of listed price (\$9,517).

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 2023-24**

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	\$35,272	\$12,461	\$12,752	\$14,163	\$22,776	\$30,584
GMU	\$34,900	\$14,073	\$14,224	\$17,355	\$21,561	\$28,025
JMU	\$33,276	\$11,444	\$12,977	\$16,475	\$22,343	\$30,147
LU	\$37,316	\$11,896	\$12,320	\$15,544	\$19,647	\$26,747
NSU	\$27,551	\$12,804	\$13,905	\$15,507	\$17,972	\$26,175
ODU	\$32,988	\$9,739	\$10,114	\$13,123	\$16,940	\$23,567
RU	\$30,148	\$9,517	\$9,276	\$12,621	\$17,644	\$24,085
UMW	\$32,900	\$10,304	\$11,061	\$15,477	\$26,212	\$30,986
UVA	\$41,803	\$8,174	\$9,696	\$13,283	\$20,822	\$35,402
UVAW	\$28,606	\$8,891	\$7,668	\$7,455	\$8,813	\$16,176
VCU	\$42,793	\$17,512	\$17,777	\$20,925	\$24,691	\$32,739
VMI	\$35,706	\$12,697	\$9,246	\$12,162	\$13,385	\$23,434
VSU	\$39,670	\$11,689	\$11,670	\$17,894	\$25,835	\$34,201
VT	\$28,338	\$13,220	\$14,758	\$19,463	\$22,223	\$25,508
W&M	\$45,606	\$3,106	\$881	\$5,916	\$16,803	\$34,370

Sources: IPEDS 2024 Net Price and Cost of Attendance (COA)

**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 \$21,961, 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) obtains an associate degree at a community college, and b) meets certain GPA and course requirements. Chart 11 provides the estimated cost savings.

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**

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	Total Tuition
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Fees	\$15,867	\$16,343	\$16,833	\$17,338	\$66,382
Transfer Program	\$5,049	\$5,200	\$16,833	\$17,338	\$44,421
<b>Amount Saved</b>	<b>\$10,818</b>	<b>\$11,143</b>			<b>\$21,961</b>
<b>% Saved</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>68%</b>			<b>33%</b>

**Note:** Assuming tuition increases by 3% per year over the base year of 2025-26.



**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 4.2 years at a public baccalaureate institution and 5.3 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 725, 2025 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: 2025-26 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 <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	\$ Incr
GMU	\$10,392	0.0%	\$0	\$3,924	2.5%	\$96	\$14,316	0.7%	\$96	\$14,440	2.5%	\$350	\$28,756	1.6%	\$446
ODU	\$8,076	3.1%	\$240	\$5,244	6.7%	\$330	\$13,320	4.5%	\$570	\$14,417	3.0%	\$420	\$27,737	3.7%	\$990
UVA	\$16,747	3.0%	\$488	\$3,291	4.3%	\$136	\$20,038	3.2%	\$624	\$15,318	5.7%	\$823	\$35,356	4.3%	\$1,447
VCU	\$14,035	2.4%	\$332	\$3,205	6.2%	\$188	\$17,240	3.1%	\$520	\$15,128	6.0%	\$860	\$32,368	4.5%	\$1,380
VT	\$13,656	2.9%	\$390	\$2,870	6.9%	\$186	\$16,526	3.6%	\$576	\$12,900	4.4%	\$542	\$29,426	3.9%	\$1,118
W&M	\$19,407	3.0%	\$562	\$7,049	2.3%	\$160	\$26,456	2.8%	\$722	\$16,601	2.3%	\$376	\$43,057	2.6%	\$1,098
CNU	\$10,417	1.3%	\$129	\$6,802	4.0%	\$262	\$17,219	2.3%	\$391	\$12,756	2.4%	\$296	\$29,975	2.3%	\$687
UVA-Wise	\$6,348	0.0%	\$0	\$5,432	0.0%	\$0	\$11,780	0.0%	\$0	\$13,196	3.0%	\$380	\$24,976	1.5%	\$380
JMU	\$8,312	2.0%	\$162	\$5,988	3.0%	\$172	\$14,300	2.4%	\$334	\$13,839	7.1%	\$923	\$28,139	4.7%	\$1,257
LU	\$8,960	1.4%	\$120	\$7,290	5.7%	\$390	\$16,250	3.2%	\$510	\$14,570	2.9%	\$415	\$30,820	3.1%	\$925
UMW	\$9,406	2.5%	\$229	\$5,958	4.0%	\$230	\$15,364	3.1%	\$459	\$13,036	1.2%	\$160	\$28,400	2.2%	\$619
NSU	\$6,228	2.5%	\$152	\$4,228	3.0%	\$124	\$10,456	2.7%	\$276	\$11,736	2.0%	\$230	\$22,192	2.3%	\$506
RU	\$8,818	2.0%	\$170	\$4,134	6.0%	\$234	\$12,952	3.2%	\$404	\$12,623	4.7%	\$563	\$25,575	3.9%	\$967
VMI	\$10,368	0.0%	\$0	\$10,998	3.0%	\$320	\$21,366	1.5%	\$320	\$11,650	3.0%	\$340	\$33,016	2.0%	\$660
VSU	\$6,646	3.0%	\$194	\$3,772	5.0%	\$181	\$10,418	3.7%	\$375	\$12,860	5.0%	\$614	\$23,278	4.4%	\$989
RBC	\$6,930	2.7%	\$180	\$2,402	2.5%	\$59	\$9,332	2.6%	\$239	\$14,934	0.0%	\$0	\$24,266	1.0%	\$239
VCCS <sup>2</sup>	\$5,035	3.0%	\$147	\$14	0.0%	\$0	\$5,049	3.0%	\$147	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,049	3.0%	\$147
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts</b>	<b>\$10,521</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$211</b>	<b>\$5,346</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$201</b>	<b>\$15,867</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>\$412</b>	<b>\$13,671</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>\$486</b>	<b>\$29,538</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>\$898</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts</b>	<b>\$9,987</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$206</b>	<b>\$4,859</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>\$14,846</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>\$386</b>	<b>\$13,750</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>\$456</b>	<b>\$27,787</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>\$815</b>

**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: 2024-26 VARIABLE TUITION AND MANDATORY E&G FEES CHARGES TO IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BY SCHOOL AND STUDENT LEVEL

Institution	School/College	Level	2024-25	2025-26	% Change	Notes
JMU	Business	Year 1	\$8,600	\$8,807	2.4%	
		Year 2	\$8,750	\$8,972	2.5%	
		Year 3	\$9,050	\$9,302	2.8%	
		Year 4	\$9,350	\$9,632	3.0%	
	Nursing	Year 3 & 4	\$10,850	\$11,222	3.4%	
UVA	Architecture	All Years	\$17,413	\$17,935	3.0%	
	Arts & Sciences	Years 3&4	\$19,261	\$19,839	3.0%	
	Batten	Years 3&4	\$27,985	\$28,825	3.0%	
	Data Science	Years 3&4	\$27,985	\$28,825	3.0%	Starts in FY26
	Engineering	All Years	\$26,627	\$27,427	3.0%	
	McIntire	Years 3&4	\$28,045	\$28,887	3.0%	
	Nursing	All Years	\$20,783	\$21,407	3.0%	
	Nursing RN to BSN	All Years	\$18,349	\$18,899	3.0%	
VCU*	Arts	All	\$15,793	\$16,185	2.5%	
	Dental Hygiene	Year 1	\$18,448	\$19,338	4.8%	
	Dental Hygiene Year 2	Year 2	\$15,860	\$16,667	5.1%	
	Engineering	All	\$15,823	\$16,155	2.1%	
	Nursing, BS	All	\$15,773	\$16,105	2.1%	
	Nursing Accelerated BS	All	\$15,773	\$16,105	2.1%	
	Pharmacy	All	\$15,823	\$16,155	2.1%	
VT	Agriculture & Life Science	All	\$14,016	\$14,406	2.8%	
	Architecture & Design	All	\$14,766	\$15,156	2.6%	
	Building Construction	All	\$14,766	\$15,156	2.6%	
	Engineering	All	\$15,266	\$15,656	2.6%	
	Business	All	\$15,816	\$16,206	2.5%	
VCCS	BCC	All	\$4,918	\$5,065	3.0%	
	PVCC	All	\$4,918	\$5,065	3.0%	
	TCC	All	\$4,948	\$5,095	3.0%	
	VPCC	All	\$4,948	\$5,095	3.0%	
	VWCC	All	\$4,948	\$5,095	3.0%	
	GCC	All	\$4,964	\$5,114	3.0%	
	JSRCC	All	\$5,011	\$5,158	2.9%	
	NVCC	All	\$5,700	\$5,847	2.6%	

Notes: \*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 \$500 or higher per academic year in addition to the base charges a majority of students pay.



**APPENDIX D-1: 2024-26 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2024-25				2025-26							
	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 <sup>1</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$10,392	\$3,828	\$14,090	\$28,310	\$10,392	0.0%	\$3,924	2.5%	\$14,440	2.5%	\$28,756	1.6%
ODU	\$7,836	\$4,914	\$13,997	\$26,747	\$8,076	3.1%	\$5,244	6.7%	\$14,417	3.0%	\$27,737	3.7%
UVA	\$16,259	\$3,155	\$14,495	\$33,909	\$16,747	3.0%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$15,318	5.7%	\$35,356	4.3%
VCU	\$13,703	\$3,017	\$14,268	\$30,988	\$14,035	2.4%	\$3,205	6.2%	\$15,128	6.0%	\$32,368	4.5%
VT	\$13,266	\$2,684	\$12,358	\$28,308	\$13,656	2.9%	\$2,870	6.9%	\$12,900	4.4%	\$29,426	3.9%
W&M	\$18,845	\$6,889	\$16,225	\$41,959	\$19,407	3.0%	\$7,049	2.3%	\$16,601	2.3%	\$43,057	2.6%
CNU	\$10,288	\$6,540	\$12,460	\$29,288	\$10,417	1.3%	\$6,802	4.0%	\$12,756	2.4%	\$29,975	2.3%
UVA-Wise	\$6,348	\$5,432	\$12,816	\$24,596	\$6,348	0.0%	\$5,432	0.0%	\$13,196	3.0%	\$24,976	1.5%
JMU	\$8,150	\$5,816	\$12,916	\$26,882	\$8,312	2.0%	\$5,988	3.0%	\$13,839	7.1%	\$28,139	4.7%
LU	\$8,840	\$6,900	\$14,155	\$29,895	\$8,960	1.4%	\$7,290	5.7%	\$14,570	2.9%	\$30,820	3.1%
UMW	\$9,177	\$5,728	\$12,876	\$27,781	\$9,406	2.5%	\$5,958	4.0%	\$13,036	1.2%	\$28,400	2.2%
NSU	\$6,076	\$4,104	\$11,506	\$21,686	\$6,228	2.5%	\$4,228	3.0%	\$11,736	2.0%	\$22,192	2.3%
RU	\$8,648	\$3,900	\$12,060	\$24,608	\$8,818	2.0%	\$4,134	6.0%	\$12,623	4.7%	\$25,575	3.9%
VMI	\$10,368	\$10,678	\$11,310	\$32,356	\$10,368	0.0%	\$10,998	3.0%	\$11,650	3.0%	\$33,016	2.0%
VSU	\$6,452	\$3,591	\$12,246	\$22,289	\$6,646	3.0%	\$3,772	5.0%	\$12,860	5.0%	\$23,278	4.4%
RBC	\$6,750	\$2,343	\$14,934	\$24,027	\$6,930	2.7%	\$2,402	2.5%	\$14,934	0.0%	\$24,266	1.0%
VCCS <sup>2</sup>	\$4,888	\$14	N/A	\$4,902	\$5,035	3.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$5,049	3.0%
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts.</b>	<b>\$10,310</b>	<b>\$5,145</b>	<b>\$13,185</b>	<b>\$28,640</b>	<b>\$10,521</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$5,346</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$13,671</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>\$29,538</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts.</b>	<b>\$9,782</b>	<b>\$4,678</b>	<b>\$13,295</b>	<b>\$26,972</b>	<b>\$9,987</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$4,859</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$13,750</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>\$27,787</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

**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 \$903 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: 2024-26 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2024-25</u>				<u>2025-26</u>							
	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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$34,860	\$3,828	\$14,090	\$52,778	\$35,388	1.5%	\$3,924	2.5%	\$14,440	2.5%	\$53,752	1.8%
ODU	\$28,866	\$4,914	\$13,997	\$47,777	\$29,166	1.0%	\$5,244	6.7%	\$14,417	3.0%	\$48,827	2.2%
UVA	\$54,979	\$3,155	\$14,495	\$72,629	\$56,607	3.0%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$15,318	5.7%	\$75,216	3.6%
VCU	\$36,867	\$3,017	\$14,268	\$54,152	\$37,199	0.9%	\$3,205	6.2%	\$15,128	6.0%	\$55,532	2.5%
VT	\$35,093	\$2,684	\$12,358	\$50,135	\$36,107	2.9%	\$2,870	6.9%	\$12,900	4.4%	\$51,877	3.5%
W&M	\$44,149	\$6,889	\$16,225	\$67,263	\$45,676	3.5%	\$7,049	2.3%	\$16,601	2.3%	\$69,326	3.1%
CNU	\$24,638	\$6,540	\$12,460	\$43,638	\$24,638	0.0%	\$6,802	4.0%	\$12,756	2.4%	\$44,196	1.3%
UVA-Wise	\$22,578	\$5,432	\$12,816	\$40,826	\$22,578	0.0%	\$5,432	0.0%	\$13,196	3.0%	\$41,206	0.9%
JMU	\$25,496	\$5,816	\$12,916	\$44,228	\$25,918	1.7%	\$5,988	3.0%	\$13,839	7.1%	\$45,745	3.4%
LU	\$21,770	\$6,900	\$14,155	\$42,825	\$21,890	0.6%	\$7,290	5.7%	\$14,570	2.9%	\$43,750	2.2%
UMW	\$22,355	\$5,728	\$12,876	\$40,959	\$22,912	2.5%	\$5,958	4.0%	\$13,036	1.2%	\$41,906	2.3%
NSU	\$18,338	\$4,104	\$11,506	\$33,948	\$18,778	2.4%	\$4,228	3.0%	\$11,736	2.0%	\$34,742	2.3%
RU	\$21,733	\$3,900	\$12,060	\$37,693	\$22,600	4.0%	\$4,134	6.0%	\$12,623	4.7%	\$39,357	4.4%
VMI	\$41,960	\$10,678	\$11,310	\$63,948	\$41,960	0.0%	\$10,998	3.0%	\$11,650	3.0%	\$64,608	1.0%
VSU	\$19,059	\$3,591	\$12,246	\$34,896	\$19,632	3.0%	\$3,772	5.0%	\$12,860	5.0%	\$36,264	3.9%
RBC	\$12,817	\$2,343	\$14,934	\$30,094	\$13,454	5.0%	\$2,402	2.5%	\$14,934	0.0%	\$30,790	2.3%
VCCS <sup>(2)</sup>	\$11,326	\$14	N/A	\$11,340	\$11,548	2.0%	\$14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	\$11,562	2.0%
<b>Avg. 4-yr Insts.</b>	<b>\$30,183</b>	<b>\$5,145</b>	<b>\$13,185</b>	<b>\$48,513</b>	<b>\$30,737</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>\$5,346</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$13,671</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>\$49,754</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Avg. All Insts.</b>	<b>\$28,052</b>	<b>\$4,678</b>	<b>\$13,295</b>	<b>\$45,243</b>	<b>\$28,591</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>\$4,859</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>\$13,750</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>\$46,392</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

**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. Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$76.50 to \$903 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.
- (3) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$76.5 to \$903 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: 2024-26 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	<b>2024-25</b>			<b>2025-26</b>					
	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	\$14,136	\$3,828	\$17,964	\$14,136	0.0%	\$3,924	2.5%	\$18,060	0.5%
ODU	\$11,364	\$4,026	\$15,390	\$11,700	3.0%	\$4,290	6.6%	\$15,990	3.9%
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$21,939	\$3,155	\$25,094	\$22,595	3.0%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$25,886	3.2%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$14,269	\$2,983	\$17,252	\$14,625	2.5%	\$3,164	6.1%	\$17,789	3.1%
VT	\$15,881	\$2,684	\$18,565	\$16,348	2.9%	\$2,870	6.9%	\$19,218	3.5%
W&M	\$11,041	\$6,625	\$17,666	\$11,134	0.8%	\$6,784	2.4%	\$17,918	1.4%
UVAW	\$7,128	\$1,224	\$8,352	\$7,128	0.0%	\$1,224	0.0%	\$8,352	0.0%
JMU	\$12,216	\$1,248	\$13,464	\$12,456	2.0%	\$1,296	3.8%	\$13,752	2.1%
LU	\$6,678	\$1,080	\$7,758	\$7,020	5.1%	\$1,080	0.0%	\$8,100	4.4%
UMW	\$9,438	\$3,024	\$12,462	\$9,672	2.5%	\$3,150	4.2%	\$12,822	2.9%
NSU	\$9,308	\$4,104	\$13,412	\$9,540	2.5%	\$4,228	3.0%	\$13,768	2.7%
RU	\$9,862	\$3,900	\$13,762	\$10,252	4.0%	\$4,134	6.0%	\$14,386	4.5%
VSU	\$9,627	\$3,591	\$13,218	\$9,916	3.0%	\$3,772	5.0%	\$13,688	3.6%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$11,761</b>	<b>\$3,190</b>	<b>\$14,951</b>	<b>\$12,040</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>\$3,324</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>\$15,364</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

**Notes:**

(1) 2025-26 tuition and E&G fees are for full-time general graduate students. Twenty-five graduate programs have different tuition varying from \$2,219 for Master of Biomedical Science program Year 3 to \$39,366 for Master of Data Science program in 3 terms.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees shown are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$11,348 in 2024-25 and \$11,632 in 2025-26.



**APPENDIX D-4: 2024-26 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2024-25			2025-26					
	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	\$36,480	\$3,828	\$40,308	\$37,200	2.0%	\$3,924	2.5%	\$41,124	2.0%
ODU	\$32,148	\$4,026	\$36,174	\$32,484	1.0%	\$4,290	6.6%	\$36,774	1.7%
UVA <sup>1</sup>	\$37,339	\$3,155	\$40,494	\$38,437	2.9%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$41,728	3.0%
VCU <sup>2</sup>	\$29,487	\$2,983	\$32,470	\$29,843	1.2%	\$3,164	6.1%	\$33,007	1.7%
VT	\$32,407	\$2,684	\$35,091	\$33,342	2.9%	\$2,870	6.9%	\$36,212	3.2%
W&M	\$30,059	\$6,625	\$36,684	\$30,152	0.3%	\$6,784	2.4%	\$36,936	0.7%
UVAW	\$7,128	\$1,224	\$8,352	\$7,128	0.0%	\$1,224	0.0%	\$8,352	0.0%
JMU	\$29,736	\$1,248	\$30,984	\$30,240	1.7%	\$1,296	3.8%	\$31,536	1.8%
LU	\$18,324	\$1,080	\$19,404	\$19,782	8.0%	\$1,080	0.0%	\$20,862	7.5%
UMW	\$19,986	\$3,024	\$23,010	\$20,490	2.5%	\$3,150	4.2%	\$23,640	2.7%
NSU	\$22,482	\$4,104	\$26,586	\$23,026	2.4%	\$4,228	3.0%	\$27,254	2.5%
RU	\$19,625	\$3,900	\$23,525	\$20,408	4.0%	\$4,134	6.0%	\$24,542	4.3%
VSU	\$21,269	\$3,591	\$24,860	\$21,908	3.0%	\$3,772	5.0%	\$25,680	3.3%
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$25,882</b>	<b>\$3,190</b>	<b>\$29,072</b>	<b>\$26,495</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>\$3,324</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>\$29,819</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

**Notes:**

(1) 2025-26 tuition and E&G fees are for full-time general graduate students. Twenty-five graduate programs have different tuition varying from \$1,537 for Master of Biomedical Science program Year 3 to \$53,961 for Master of Data Science program in 3 terms.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees are for master's degrees only. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$24,220 in 2024-25 and \$24,504 in 2025-26.



**APPENDIX D-5: 2024-26 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2024-25			2025-26				Total	Percent Increase
	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		
<b>GMU</b>									
Law	\$24,864	\$2,898	\$27,762	\$24,864	0.0%	\$2,970	2.5%	\$27,834	0.3%
<b>ODU</b>									
Medicine	\$35,834	N/A	\$35,834	\$36,909	3.0%	N/A	N/A	\$36,909	3.0%
<b>UVA</b>									
Law	\$71,505	\$3,155	\$74,660	\$74,567	4.3%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$77,858	4.3%
Medicine	\$48,611	\$3,155	\$51,766	\$50,069	3.0%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$53,360	3.1%
<b>VCU</b>									
Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	\$37,320	\$3,593	\$40,913	\$37,939	1.7%	\$3,761	4.7%	\$41,700	1.9%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	\$64,176	\$3,013	\$67,189	\$67,046	4.5%	\$3,181	5.6%	\$70,227	4.5%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	\$31,479	\$3,013	\$34,492	\$31,583	0.3%	\$3,181	5.6%	\$34,764	0.8%
<b>VT</b>									
Medicine	\$60,519	\$1,390	\$61,909	\$62,274	2.9%	\$1,447	4.1%	\$63,721	2.9%
Vet Medicine	\$26,190	\$2,684	\$28,874	\$26,914	2.8%	\$2,870	6.9%	\$29,784	3.2%
<b>W&amp;M</b>									
Law <sup>4</sup>	\$37,974	\$6,979	\$44,953	\$39,013	2.7%	\$7,139	2.3%	\$46,152	2.7%
<b>Average Law</b>	<b>\$44,781</b>	<b>\$4,344</b>	<b>\$49,125</b>	<b>\$46,148</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>\$4,467</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>\$50,615</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Average Medicine</b>	<b>\$45,571</b>	<b>\$2,713</b>	<b>\$47,606</b>	<b>\$46,798</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>\$2,833</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>\$48,923</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

**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: 2024-26 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES**

Institutions	2024-25			2025-26					
	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
<b>GMU</b>									
Law	\$40,978	\$2,898	\$43,876	\$42,000	2.5%	\$2,970	2.5%	\$44,970	2.5%
<b>ODU</b>									
Medicine	\$57,510	N/A	\$57,510	\$59,235	3.0%	N/A	N/A	\$59,235	3.0%
<b>UVA</b>									
Law	\$74,505	\$3,155	\$77,660	\$77,567	4.1%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$80,858	4.1%
Medicine	\$62,173	\$3,155	\$65,328	\$64,017	3.0%	\$3,291	4.3%	\$67,308	3.0%
<b>VCU</b>									
Medicine <sup>(1)</sup>	\$62,710	\$3,593	\$66,303	\$63,637	1.5%	\$3,761	4.7%	\$67,398	1.7%
Dentistry <sup>(2)</sup>	\$100,425	\$3,013	\$103,438	\$104,433	4.0%	\$3,181	5.6%	\$107,614	4.0%
Pharmacy (PharmD) <sup>(3)</sup>	\$45,712	\$3,013	\$48,725	\$45,816	0.2%	\$3,181	5.6%	\$48,997	0.6%
<b>VT</b>									
Medicine	\$60,519	\$1,390	\$61,909	\$62,274	2.9%	\$1,447	4.1%	\$63,721	2.9%
Vet Medicine	\$58,798	\$2,684	\$61,482	\$60,451	2.8%	\$2,870	6.9%	\$63,321	3.0%
<b>W&amp;M</b>									
Law <sup>4</sup>	\$61,597	\$6,979	\$68,576	\$63,700	3.4%	\$7,139	2.3%	\$70,839	3.3%
<b>Average Law</b>	<b>\$59,027</b>	<b>\$4,344</b>	<b>\$63,371</b>	<b>\$61,089</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>\$4,467</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>\$65,556</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Average Medicine</b>	<b>\$60,728</b>	<b>\$2,713</b>	<b>\$62,763</b>	<b>\$62,291</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>\$2,833</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>\$64,416</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

**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

**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	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$184	\$19	\$160	\$288	\$364	\$2,071	\$742	\$3,828
ODU				\$126		\$340	\$1,335	\$255	\$731	\$2,127	\$4,914
UVA		\$10		\$258		\$1,093	\$405	\$582	\$44	\$763	\$3,155
VCU				\$32		\$246	\$954	\$262	\$164	\$1,359	\$3,017
VT				\$276	\$196	\$646	\$598	\$400	\$131	\$437	\$2,684
WM				\$88	\$396	\$958	\$2,343	\$33	\$670	\$2,401	\$6,889
CNU							\$1,591	\$52	\$2,135	\$2,762	\$6,540
UVAW						\$214	\$1,298	\$34	\$998	\$2,888	\$5,432
JMU				\$186		\$334	\$588	\$785	\$912	\$3,011	\$5,816
LU					\$2	\$824	\$847	\$561	\$1,583	\$3,083	\$6,900
UMW		\$421		\$177	\$424	\$174	\$925	\$601	\$2,042	\$964	\$5,728
NSU				\$72	\$12	\$146	\$1,144	\$422	\$430	\$1,878	\$4,104
RU				\$164		\$380	\$996	\$161	\$630	\$1,569	\$3,900
VMI	\$2,678		\$818			\$592	\$2,526			\$4,064	\$10,678
VSU				\$43		\$434	\$524		\$1,139	\$1,451	\$3,591
RBC				\$201	\$267		\$368		\$735	\$771	\$2,343
VCCS									\$14		\$14
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>\$2,678</b>	<b>\$218</b>	<b>\$818</b>	<b>\$151</b>	<b>\$188</b>	<b>\$487</b>	<b>\$1,046</b>	<b>\$347</b>	<b>\$902</b>	<b>\$1,892</b>	<b>\$4,878</b>

**2025-26 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	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$187	\$20	\$168	\$285	\$343	\$2,107	\$812	\$3,922
ODU				\$126		\$340	\$523		\$1,950	\$2,305	\$5,244
UVA		\$10		\$278		\$1,147	\$416	\$610	\$44	\$786	\$3,291
VCU				\$37		\$268	\$1,012	\$283	\$214	\$1,391	\$3,205
VT				\$276	\$216	\$670	\$562	\$413	\$1	\$732	\$2,870
WM				\$91	\$408	\$866	\$2,292	\$440	\$543	\$2,409	\$7,049
CNU							\$1,654	\$53	\$2,223	\$2,872	\$6,802
UVAW						\$204	\$1,238	\$59	\$1,053	\$2,877	\$5,432
JMU				\$217		\$346	\$599	\$791	\$999	\$3,036	\$5,988
LU					\$159	\$662	\$718	\$414	\$2,131	\$3,206	\$7,290
UMW		\$425		\$70	\$596	\$283	\$1,184	\$793	\$1,062	\$1,545	\$5,958
NSU				\$74	\$12	\$150	\$1,156	\$436	\$440	\$1,960	\$4,228
RU				\$102		\$403	\$1,053	\$170	\$641	\$1,765	\$4,134
VMI	\$2,758		\$842			\$610	\$2,602			\$4,186	\$10,998
VSU				\$45		\$456	\$550		\$1,206	\$1,515	\$3,772
RBC				\$206	\$274		\$379		\$754	\$789	\$2,402
VCCS									\$14		\$14
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>\$2,758</b>	<b>\$218</b>	<b>\$842</b>	<b>\$142</b>	<b>\$241</b>	<b>\$470</b>	<b>\$1,014</b>	<b>\$400</b>	<b>\$961</b>	<b>\$2,012</b>	<b>\$4,859</b>

**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	Telecommunications Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				1.6%	5.3%	5.0%	-1.0%	-5.8%	1.7%	9.4%	2.5%
ODU				0.0%		0.0%	-60.8%	-100.0%	166.7%	8.3%	6.7%
UVA		0.0%		7.8%		4.9%	2.7%	4.8%	0.0%	3.0%	4.3%
VCU				15.6%		8.9%	6.1%	8.0%	30.5%	2.4%	6.2%
VT				0.0%	10.2%	3.7%	-6.0%	3.3%	-99.2%	67.5%	6.9%
WM				3.4%	3.0%	-9.6%	-2.2%	1233.3%	-19.0%	0.3%	2.3%
CNU						4.0%	1.9%		4.1%	4.0%	4.0%
UVAW						-4.3%	-4.6%	71.4%	5.6%	-0.4%	0.0%
JMU				16.7%		3.6%	1.9%	0.8%	9.5%	0.8%	3.0%
LU					7850.0%	-19.7%	-15.2%	-26.2%	34.6%	4.0%	5.7%
UMW		1.0%		-60.5%	40.6%	62.6%	28.0%	31.9%	-48.0%	60.3%	4.0%
NSU				2.8%	0.0%	2.7%	1.0%	3.3%	2.3%	4.4%	3.0%
RU				-37.8%		6.1%	5.7%	5.6%	1.7%	12.5%	6.0%
VMI	3.0%		2.9%			3.0%	3.0%			3.0%	3.0%
VSU				4.7%		5.1%	5.0%		5.9%	4.4%	5.0%
RBC				2.6%	2.6%		3.1%		2.6%	2.2%	2.5%
VCCS									0.0%		0.0%
<b>Avg All Inst</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

## APPENDIX E-2: FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY NON-EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FEES BY FEE<sup>1</sup>

Institution	2024-25	2025-26	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2024-25	2025-26	Difference	% Increase
<b>George Mason University</b>					<b>Virginia Tech</b>				
Athletic	\$741.00	\$811.00	\$70.00	9.4%	Athletic	\$437.00	\$732.00	\$295.00	67.5%
Auxiliary Central	\$521.00	\$644.00	\$123.00	23.6%	Health Service	\$646.00	\$670.00	\$24.00	3.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$640.00	\$318.00	(\$322.00)	-50.3%	Recreational Facilities	\$400.00	\$413.00	\$13.00	3.3%
Facilities/Building	\$1,037.00	\$1,022.00	(\$15.00)	-1.4%	Student Activity	\$559.00	\$520.00	(\$39.00)	-7.0%
Health Service	\$136.00	\$172.00	\$36.00	26.5%	Student Services	\$642.00	\$535.00	(\$107.00)	-16.7%
Student Activity	\$569.00	\$770.00	\$201.00	35.3%		<b>\$2,684.00</b>	<b>\$2,870.00</b>	<b>\$186.00</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
Transportation	\$184.00	\$187.00	\$3.00	1.6%					
	<b>\$3,828.00</b>	<b>\$3,924.00</b>	<b>\$96.00</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>William &amp; Mary</b>				
<b>Old Dominion University</b>					Athletic	\$2,401.00	\$2,409.00	\$8.00	0.3%
Athletic	\$2,127.43	\$2,304.81	\$177.38	8.3%	Bus and Escort	\$88.00	\$91.00	\$3.00	3.4%
Auxiliary Central	\$0.00	\$929.44	\$929.44	n/a	Cultural Fee	\$0.00	\$76.00	\$76.00	n/a
Contingent	\$266.37	\$620.31	\$353.94	132.9%	Facilities/Building	\$1,879.00	\$0.00	(\$1,879.00)	-100.0%
Facilities/Building	\$456.91	\$0.00	(\$456.91)	-100.0%	Facility Fee	\$0.00	\$1,417.00	\$1,417.00	n/a
Health Service	\$340.00	\$340.00	\$0.00	0.0%	General Auxiliary	\$0.00	\$194.00	\$194.00	n/a
Innovation	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	n/a	General Services	\$530.00	\$0.00	(\$530.00)	-100.0%
Photo ID	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Green Fee	\$43.00	\$44.00	\$1.00	2.3%
Student Activity	\$1,103.33	\$242.37	(\$860.96)	-78.0%	Health and Wellness	\$958.00	\$797.00	(\$161.00)	-16.8%
Student Union	\$485.96	\$523.07	\$37.11	7.6%	Integrative Wellness Ctr	\$0.00	\$69.00	\$69.00	n/a
Transportation	\$126.00	\$126.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Kaplan Arena Operations	\$0.00	\$372.00	\$372.00	n/a
	<b>\$4,914.00</b>	<b>\$5,244.00</b>	<b>\$330.00</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	PC Maintenance	\$48.00	\$49.00	\$1.00	2.1%
<b>University of Virginia</b>					Photo ID	\$49.00	\$50.00	\$1.00	2.0%
Athletic	\$763.00	\$786.00	\$23.00	3.0%	Recreational Center	\$0.00	\$154.00	\$154.00	n/a
Auxiliary Services	\$61.00	\$61.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Recreational Sports	\$0.00	\$252.00	\$252.00	n/a
Campus-wide Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	n/a	Student Activity	\$464.00	\$101.00	(\$363.00)	-78.2%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Affairs	\$0.00	\$29.00	\$29.00	n/a
Health Service	\$1,093.00	\$1,147.00	\$54.00	4.9%	Student Unions	\$0.00	\$503.00	\$503.00	n/a
Radio Station	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Telecom/Networking	\$396.00	\$408.00	\$12.00	3.0%
Recreational Facilities	\$524.00	\$552.00	\$28.00	5.3%	Tennis Center	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$1.00	3.0%
Student Activity	\$58.00	\$58.00	\$0.00	0.0%		<b>\$6,889.00</b>	<b>\$7,049.00</b>	<b>\$160.00</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Student Union	\$344.00	\$355.00	\$11.00	3.2%	<b>Christopher Newport University</b>				
Transit and Mobility Service	\$258.00	\$278.00	\$20.00	7.8%	Auxiliary Support	\$1,197.00	\$1,249.00	\$52.00	4.3%
	<b>\$3,155.00</b>	<b>\$3,291.00</b>	<b>\$136.00</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	Capital Reserve	\$109.00	\$130.00	\$21.00	19.3%
<b>VA Commonwealth University</b>					Intercollegiate Athletics	\$2,762.00	\$2,872.00	\$110.00	4.0%
Athletic	\$1,359.00	\$1,391.00	\$32.00	2.4%	Intramurals	\$52.00	\$53.00	\$1.00	1.9%
Contingent	\$164.00	\$214.00	\$50.00	30.5%	Rec Facilities and Student Union	\$1,591.00	\$1,654.00	\$63.00	4.0%
Health Service	\$246.00	\$268.00	\$22.00	8.9%	Student Activities	\$104.00	\$104.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Activity	\$90.00	\$110.00	\$20.00	22.2%	Student Life and Health Services	\$725.00	\$740.00	\$15.00	2.1%
Student Services	\$262.00	\$283.00	\$21.00	8.0%		<b>\$6,540.00</b>	<b>\$6,802.00</b>	<b>\$262.00</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Student Union and Recreational Facilities	\$864.00	\$902.00	\$38.00	4.4%	<b>UVA-Wise</b>				
Transportation	\$32.00	\$37.00	\$5.00	15.6%	Athletic	\$2,888.02	\$2,876.88	(\$11.14)	-0.4%
	<b>\$3,017.00</b>	<b>\$3,205.00</b>	<b>\$188.00</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	Instructional Tech Fee: All Students	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	0.0%
					Operation & Maintenance	\$213.57	\$204.29	(\$9.28)	-4.3%
					Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$34.49	\$59.10	\$24.61	71.4%
					Stadium & Slemp Stdt Ctr Dev	\$1,159.39	\$1,058.32	(\$101.07)	-8.7%
					Student Information System	\$697.55	\$753.31	\$55.76	8.0%
					Student Organizations	\$138.99	\$180.12	\$41.13	29.6%
						<b>\$5,432.01</b>	<b>\$5,432.02</b>	<b>\$0.01</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

(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.)<sup>1</sup>

Institution	2024-25	2025-26	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2024-25	2025-26	Difference	% Increase
<b>James Madison University</b>					<b>Radford University</b>				
Athletic	\$2,388.00	\$2,456.00	\$68.00	2.8%	Athletic	\$1,569.00	\$1,765.00	\$196.00	12.5%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,180.00	\$1,236.00	\$56.00	4.7%	Auxiliary Services	\$337.00	\$347.00	\$10.00	3.0%
Facilities/Building	\$857.00	\$861.00	\$4.00	0.5%	Facilities/Building	\$186.00	\$181.00	(\$5.00)	-2.7%
Health Service	\$302.00	\$306.00	\$4.00	1.3%	General Services	\$107.00	\$113.00	\$6.00	5.6%
Student Activity	\$972.00	\$983.00	\$11.00	1.1%	Health Service	\$380.00	\$403.00	\$23.00	6.1%
Transportation	\$117.00	\$146.00	\$29.00	24.8%	Recreational Facilities	\$587.00	\$622.00	\$35.00	6.0%
	<b>\$5,816.00</b>	<b>\$5,988.00</b>	<b>\$172.00</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	Student Activity	\$161.00	\$170.00	\$9.00	5.6%
					Student Union	\$409.00	\$431.00	\$22.00	5.4%
					Transportation	\$164.00	\$102.00	(\$62.00)	-37.8%
						<b>\$3,900.00</b>	<b>\$4,134.00</b>	<b>\$234.00</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>Longwood University</b>					<b>Virginia Military Institute</b>				
Athletic	\$3,083.00	\$3,206.00	\$123.00	4.0%	Athletic	\$4,064.00	\$4,186.00	\$122.00	3.0%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,583.00	\$2,131.00	\$548.00	34.6%	Barber Shop	\$334.00	\$344.00	\$10.00	3.0%
Health Service	\$824.00	\$662.00	(\$162.00)	-19.7%	Health Service	\$592.00	\$610.00	\$18.00	3.0%
Intramurals	\$561.00	\$414.00	(\$147.00)	-26.2%	Laundry	\$484.00	\$498.00	\$14.00	2.9%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$2,526.00	\$2,602.00	\$76.00	3.0%
Student Union	\$667.00	\$538.00	(\$129.00)	-19.3%	UMA Fee	\$2,678.00	\$2,758.00	\$80.00	3.0%
Telecommunications	\$2.00	\$159.00	\$157.00	7850.0%		<b>\$10,678.00</b>	<b>\$10,998.00</b>	<b>\$320.00</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
	<b>\$6,900.00</b>	<b>\$7,290.00</b>	<b>\$390.00</b>	<b>5.7%</b>					
<b>University of Mary Washington</b>					<b>Virginia State University</b>				
Auxiliary Facilities O&M	\$1,370.00	\$633.00	(\$737.00)	-53.8%	Athletic	\$1,451.00	\$1,515.00	\$64.00	4.4%
Auxiliary Services	\$421.00	\$425.00	\$4.00	1.0%	Facilities/Building	\$79.00	\$83.00	\$4.00	5.1%
Health Service	\$174.00	\$283.00	\$109.00	62.6%	Health Service	\$434.00	\$456.00	\$22.00	5.1%
Institutional Development	\$672.00	\$429.00	(\$243.00)	-36.2%	Other Services	\$452.00	\$484.00	\$32.00	7.1%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$964.00	\$1,545.00	\$581.00	60.3%	Photo ID	\$52.00	\$55.00	\$3.00	5.8%
Parking and Transportation	\$177.00	\$70.00	(\$107.00)	-60.5%	Police and Public Safety	\$454.00	\$477.00	\$23.00	5.1%
Student Recreation	\$601.00	\$793.00	\$192.00	31.9%	Radio Station	\$102.00	\$107.00	\$5.00	4.9%
Telecommunications	\$424.00	\$596.00	\$172.00	40.6%	Student Activity	\$439.00	\$461.00	\$22.00	5.0%
University Center	\$925.00	\$1,184.00	\$259.00	28.0%	Student Union	\$85.00	\$89.00	\$4.00	4.7%
	<b>\$5,728.00</b>	<b>\$5,958.00</b>	<b>\$230.00</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	Transportation	\$43.00	\$45.00	\$2.00	4.7%
						<b>\$3,591.00</b>	<b>\$3,772.00</b>	<b>\$181.00</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Norfolk State University</b>					<b>Richard Bland College</b>				
Athletic	\$1,878.00	\$1,960.00	\$82.00	4.4%	Athletics	\$771.47	\$788.57	\$17.10	2.2%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$344.00	\$354.00	\$10.00	2.9%	Auxiliary Grounds/Facilities	\$735.46	\$754.29	\$18.83	2.6%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Facilities/Building	\$200.54	\$205.71	\$5.17	2.6%
Contingent	\$86.00	\$86.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Parking/Transportation Services	\$200.54	\$205.71	\$5.17	2.6%
Fitness Center Fee	\$34.00	\$36.00	\$2.00	5.9%	Student Activity	\$167.08	\$173.43	\$6.35	3.8%
Health Service	\$146.00	\$150.00	\$4.00	2.7%	Technology	\$267.46	\$274.29	\$6.83	2.6%
Student Activity	\$388.00	\$400.00	\$12.00	3.1%		<b>\$2,342.55</b>	<b>\$2,402.00</b>	<b>\$59.45</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Student Center Building Maintenance	\$262.00	\$270.00	\$8.00	3.1%					
Student Center Fee	\$882.00	\$886.00	\$4.00	0.5%	<b>VA Community College System</b>				
Transportation	\$72.00	\$74.00	\$2.00	2.8%	Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$14.10	\$0.00	0.0%
	<b>\$4,104.00</b>	<b>\$4,228.00</b>	<b>\$124.00</b>	<b>3.0%</b>					

(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			
	2024-25 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
CNU	\$6,540	\$112	-\$36	\$15		\$91	1.4%	\$171	2.6%	\$262	4.0%
LU	\$6,900	\$28	\$157			\$185	2.7%	\$205	3.0%	\$390	5.7%
ODU	\$4,914	\$185				\$185	3.8%	\$145	3.0%	\$330	6.7%
RU	\$3,900	\$57	\$0	\$23		\$80	2.1%	\$154	3.9%	\$234	6.0%
UMW	\$5,728	\$73		\$55		\$128	2.2%	\$102	1.8%	\$230	4.0%
UVA	\$3,155			\$54		\$54	1.7%	\$82	2.6%	\$136	4.3%
VCU	\$3,017	\$91		\$22		\$113	3.7%	\$75	2.5%	\$188	6.2%
VSU	\$3,591					\$0	0.0%	\$181	5.0%	\$181	5.0%
VT	\$2,684	\$61	\$22	\$24		\$107	4.0%	\$79	2.9%	\$186	6.9%

\*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)

2024-25		Estimated 2025-26	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Connecticut	\$21,044	1. Connecticut	\$21,612
2. New Hampshire	\$19,202	2. New Hampshire	\$19,720
3. Vermont	\$19,058	3. Vermont	\$19,573
4. Pennsylvania	\$17,546	4. Pennsylvania	\$18,020
5. Virginia	\$17,465	5. Virginia	\$17,465
6. Minnesota	\$17,214	6. Minnesota	\$17,679
7. New Jersey	\$16,996	7. New Jersey	\$17,455
8. Rhode Island	\$16,942	8. Rhode Island	\$17,399
9. Delaware	\$16,810	9. Delaware	\$17,264
10. Michigan	\$16,705	10. Michigan	\$17,156
13. South Carolina	\$14,121	13. South Carolina	\$14,502
21. Kentucky	\$11,940	21. Kentucky	\$12,262
27. Tennessee	\$10,780	27. Tennessee	\$11,071
29. Maryland	\$10,593	29. Maryland	\$10,879
30. Texas	\$10,310	30. Texas	\$10,588
49. North Carolina	\$7,211	49. North Carolina	\$7,406

\* VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY 25 and FY 26. Other state rates are increased by 2.7%, the average increase public doctoral-degree-granting institutions nationally in FY 25.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2024" by the College Board.



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

2024-25		Estimated 2025-26	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$14,887	1. New Jersey	\$15,237
2. Virginia	\$14,115	2. Virginia	\$14,115
3. New Hampshire	\$13,243	3. New Hampshire	\$13,554
4. Illinois	\$12,942	4. Illinois	\$13,328
5. Pennsylvania	\$12,907	5. Pennsylvania	\$13,210
6. Oregon	\$12,180	6. Oregon	\$12,466
7. Vermont	\$11,952	7. Vermont	\$12,233
8. Massachusetts	\$11,895	8. Massachusetts	\$12,174
9. South Carolina	\$11,887	9. South Carolina	\$12,167
10. Minnesota	\$11,368	10. Minnesota	\$11,635
16. Tennessee	\$10,163	16. Tennessee	\$10,402
18. Kentucky	\$9,770	18. Kentucky	\$10,000
19. Maryland	\$9,641	19. Maryland	\$9,868
35. Texas	\$7,384	35. Texas	\$7,558
43. North Carolina	\$6,053	43. North Carolina	\$6,195
49. Florida	\$3,177	49. Florida	\$3,252

\*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY 25 and FY 26. Other state rates are increased by 2.4%, the average increase public master and baccalaureate-degree-granting institutions nationally in FY 25.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2024" by the College Board.



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

2024-25		Estimated 2025-26	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Illinois	\$9,865	1. Illinois	\$10,111
2. Pennsylvania	\$9,093	2. Pennsylvania	\$9,320
3. New Jersey	\$7,618	3. New Jersey	\$7,809
4. South Dakota	\$7,547	4. South Dakota	\$7,735
5. Maryland	\$7,529	5. Maryland	\$7,717
6. Michigan	\$7,315	6. Michigan	\$7,498
7. New Hampshire	\$7,049	7. New Hampshire	\$7,225
8. Vermont	\$6,920	8. Vermont	\$7,093
9. South Carolina	\$6,441	9. South Carolina	\$6,602
10. Missouri	\$6,390	10. Missouri	\$6,550
20. Virginia	\$5,342	20. Virginia	\$5,493
22. Alabama	\$5,264	22. Alabama	\$5,395
28. Tennessee	\$4,792	28. Tennessee	\$4,912
29. Kentucky	\$4,738	29. Kentucky	\$4,856
31. Texas	\$4,636	31. Texas	\$4,752
43. North Carolina	\$2,551	43. North Carolina	\$2,614

\*VA FY2025 charges were actual average tuition and fees in IPEDS, and actual average tuition and fee increases of RBC and VCCS in FY2026. Other state rates are increased by 2.5%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY25.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2024" 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.

However, the Great Recession occurred in 2008, a severe global economic downturn, particularly impacting the United States and Western Europe. Virginia faced a 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 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 increases 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 General Assembly provided public higher education with a total biennial funding of \$554.4 million in additional general fund 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 \$206 (2.1%) for academic year 2025-2026. Non-E&G fees increased by \$180 (3.9%). The total charges including tuition, non-E&G fees and room and board increased by \$898 (3.1%) 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	4	4
GMU	3	137	140
JMU	6	0	6
LU	0	0	0
NSU	0	6	6
ODU	0	0	0
RU	0	0	0
UMW	4	0	4
UVA	0	1	1
UVA-W	0	0	0
VCCS	0	0	0
VCU	0	5	5
VMI	7	11	18
VSU	1	0	1
VT	0	64	64
W&M	4	29	33
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**    March 17, 2025. Notice of the public comment session was shared via the University’s homepage, Board of Visitors website, BoardDocs, University and Commonwealth calendars, physically posted in the Student Union, emailed to the student body and the press was notified.

Three Board members (the Rector and representatives from Finance and Student Life) and staff attended. The CFO presented an overview of the budget and proposed tuition rates. There were no public comments offered.

**GMU**    **Publicity** - On March 17, the April 1 Board of Visitors (BOV) meeting announcement was made on the Board’s website, 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), and Around Mason (a digest of faculty/staff announcements). The dates of those postings follow:

- The George: 3/18/25 and 3/25/25
- Around Mason: 3/18/25 and 3/25/25
- Student Government Hosted Town Hall: 3/20/25
- Vice President of University Life, Rose Pascarell, also had numerous, independent conversations with undergraduate and graduate student government leadership specific to FY26 tuition and fees.

An additional public comment period was held in conjunction with the May 1 BOV meeting. The meeting announcement was made on April 21 at the Board’s website, Commonwealth Calendar, the Johnson Center (student center), and in the President’s Office. Following this public comment period in May, the Board approved Mason’s FY26 University Operating Budget on May 1, which included an increase in fees and an out-of-state tuition increase.

**Comment Description**

**(A) Public Comments**

- During the April 1 BOV meeting,
  - Three students advocated against raising tuition; however, nearly all comments were focused on the topic of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI).
  - Almost all written and oral comments from alumni, faculty and community members concerned DEI. The exception was a written comment about the electrical grid from a former faculty member.
- During the May 1 BOV meeting,
  - The student body president warned that any tuition increase would result in increased financial strain for the students. The graduate student representative emphasized that Mason’s brand is centered on access and outcomes and not about being inexpensive. Other student comments were exclusively focused on DEI.
  - Every comment from alumni, faculty, and community members was focused on DEI.

**(B) Board Member Comments**

- During the April 1 public comment session, BOV members inquired about the following:
  - Rector Stimson asked if other Virginia schools with a Northern Virginia operation pay a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to their faculty. EVP Dickenson replied that she did not believe they pay COLA, but they are paying a substantially higher compensation base and have flexibility in location so faculty can work remotely and live in lower cost areas.
  - Visitor Brown asked how much money for Athletics is raised from alumni versus outside groups compared to peer schools. Vice President Lewis responded that other schools bring in more ticket sales and media rights because of their recent successes. Visitor Brown requested Mason focus on alumni and outside fundraising so that alumni and not current students are sharing the responsibility of revenue generation. Vice President Lewis added that they have hired two development specialists to maximize Athletics' fundraising capacity.
  - Visitor Blackman commented that infrastructure investments would lead to higher levels of giving and attract greater talent. He also noted the additional cost from the House v. NCAA settlement. EVP Dickenson added that UVA and Virginia Tech are able to support athletics with a lower student fee due to a large endowment and revenue generating real estate gifts, as well as higher tuition, appropriations and more selective student base.
- During the May 1 BOV meeting, two visitors urged an increase in tuition and fees, emphasizing the impacts of unfunded mandates and rising market-driven costs. Other board members opposed an increase arguing it places financial burden on students amid broader economic hardship for families, job losses and tariffs. They stressed focusing on cost containment rather than tuition hikes. A compromise was reached, raising Mandatory Student Fees on all students and an increase in tuition for out-of-state students only.

**JMU** Campus-wide emails (2 - original and follow-up reminder two weeks later); Website posting to JMU homepage; Website posting to JMU Board of Visitors page.  
A Qualtrics survey was distributed in the campus-wide email blast announcement, as one method to collect public comments. JMU received three student comments on this survey.

**LU** Longwood did not receive any public comment.

- NSU**
- *Public notices are disseminated to the media, within a minimum of three days prior to a scheduled meeting.*
  - *On the dates listed below, notifications regarding tuition were disseminated via campus announcements and social media platforms for public comment.*
    - 04/10/25
    - 04/11/25
    - 04/14/25
    - 05/06/25

NSU did not receive any public comment.

**ODU** Announcement is sent through email blast that includes alumni, staff and our press partners; it is uploaded to the ODU website; and it is added to the Commonwealth Calendar.  
No comments were received.





<b>RU</b>	N/A (no comments received)
<b>UMW</b>	No comments were received.
<b>UVA</b>	<p>The announcement of 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> <p>Note: The board makes tuition decisions biennially.</p>
<b>UVAW</b>	<p>A notice was sent to all students and employees on November 6, 2023, that joint public comments regarding the 2024-25 tuition and fees will be held at UVA on November 17, 2023. One student spoke at the meeting. The student urged the Board of Visitors to consider a more modest increase – as close to the 3% number as possible, instead of the proposed 4.4%.</p> <p>Note: The board makes tuition decisions biennially.</p>
<b>VCU</b>	<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 9, 2025, meeting. All postings included instructions on how to sign up to speak and how to submit comments online.</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 they are best for the university.</p> <p>Students expressed that an increase of any amount is more than students can manage, especially with inflation and the cost of living.</p>
<b>VMI</b>	<p>A notice was posted on the VMI website and the Commonwealth Calendar. An email was sent to all students and employees.</p> <p>Received comments to request VMI culture should be inclusive and transparent. The board should partner with The Cadet newspaper; BOV should be transparent about decision not to renew superintendent's contract and DEI is bad.</p>
<b>VSU</b>	N/A (no comments received)
<b>VT</b>	<p>Press release on February 21, 2025, campus notice in VT daily news and posting to bov.vt.edu website.</p> <p>Most written comments came from graduate students, voicing concerns of Virginia Tech's graduate tuition and fees. Some students asked to freeze tuition and fees at least for the coming year.</p> <p>Other students commented on the affordability problem if tuition continues increasing and urged VT to increase student financial aid.</p>
<b>W&amp;M</b>	<p>The W&amp;M Board of Visitors hosts two public hearings on tuition on April 24, 2024. One was on the W&amp;M campus, and one was at RBC.</p> <p>Four people spoke at the public hearing on April 24. Twenty-nine written comments were received electronically.</p> <p>Note: The board makes tuition decisions biennially.</p>



---

**RBC**

The W&M Board of Visitors hosts 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.

Note: The board makes tuition decision biennially.

---

**VCCS**

N/A (no comments received)

---



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is the result of collaboration and coordination both within and beyond SCHEV. First, SCHEV would like to acknowledge and thank the budget offices and institutional research offices at Virginia's public colleges and universities. The data and information they submit to SCHEV serve as the foundation of this report.

Also, special thanks go to the following staff members: Casey Bailey, research associate, is commended for managing the web-based tuition and fee data collection; Laura Osberger, board & executive operations director, for her careful editing of this report; Elizabeth Liverman for her graphic design; and the staff of the institutional research sections for their assistance in the actual data collection by answering and helping institutions with various questions and data problems. SCHEV staff Yan Zheng and Lee Andes in the Finance Policy section provided the primary research and writing of this report.

