

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia



2026-27 Tuition and Fees at Virginia State-Supported Colleges and Universities

August 2026



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SUMMARY

The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) annually 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 2026-27 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 **3.2%** (\$320) for in-state undergraduate students at the system level.*
- *Mandatory non-educational and general fees (those fees related to non-instructional or “auxiliary” activities) increased by **3.9%** (\$190).*
- *Athletic fees represented the largest share of mandatory non-educational and general fees, averaging 36.2% of these fees, or an average of \$1,967 per student, an average increase of 5.5%.*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is **\$15,356**, a **3.4%** (\$510) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges averaged **\$14,357** at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of 4.4% (\$607).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are **\$30,759** for the 2026-27 academic year, an increase of **3.9%** (\$1,142) for in-state undergraduate students.*
- *It is estimated that Virginia undergraduate students on average paid **42%** of the costs related to education, while the state provided **58% in 2025-26**. This percentage is below Virginia’s cost-share policy of covering 67% of costs.*
- *The total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income remain higher than the national average at **41.6%** at baccalaureate institutions.*

- *Students who complete an associate degree at a community college and transfer to a baccalaureate institution can save an average of **\$22,637** of the cost of a bachelor's degree, if completed within four years. 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 23.*

Chart 1: 2026-27 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Total Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amt Increase	% Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,846	\$325	3.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,555	\$209	3.9%
<i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i>	\$16,401	\$534	3.4%
Room and Board	\$14,357	\$607	4.4%
Total Charges	\$30,759	\$1,142	3.9%
Virginia Community College System			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$5,237	\$202	4.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	(\$1)	-4.3%
Total Charges	\$5,250	\$201	4.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,307	\$320	3.2%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,049	\$190	3.9%
<i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i>	\$15,356	\$510	3.4%
Room and Board	\$14,394	\$569	4.1%
Total Charges²	\$28,902	\$1,046	3.8%

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, 2026 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 1.

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

Since 2002, Virginia’s public system of higher education has experienced a steady shift in how it is funded with students and their families contributing a larger share of the cost through higher tuition and fees as a result of the impact of the state funding provided to institutions. Since the pandemic, Virginia economy is experiencing a period

Introduction At a Glance

- **Virginia’s Appropriation Act directs SCHEV to issue an annual Tuition & Fees Report by August 1 (Item 4-2.01.b.4.b).**
- **Higher education is increasingly important to ensure a strong labor market and quality of life.**
- **In 2026-27, the total charges for in-state undergraduates as a percentage of per-capita disposable income at Virginia institutions lowered slightly from the previous year.**
- **Affordable access is an important component of Developing Tomorrow’s Talent: The Virginia Plan for Higher Education.**
- **See the appendices for detailed charts and comparisons.**

of strong growth. The state has made significant investments in higher education from FY 2020 to FY 2028. 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 large amounts to support public institutions, and students enrolled in both public and private institutions of higher education, Virginia's tuition and fee charges are high compared to the nation. Nevertheless, affordable options are available for students to attain a degree or credential. These options include community college transfer programs, financial aid programs offered by the state and institutions, and other alternative credential opportunities.

[Developing Tomorrow's Talent: The Virginia Plan for Higher Education](#) is the statewide strategic plan for higher education. The plan was developed in 2025 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 2026-27 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 2026-27 ACADEMIC YEAR

The board of visitors at each institution set tuition and fees for an academic year annually. A significant portion of the cost of education at public institutions in Virginia is funded by the state. The remaining cost is reflected in the tuition and fee charges to students. This section provides the definitions of tuition and fees and a breakout of charges for the 2026-27 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 2026 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly continued providing more state support to higher education in the 2026-28 biennium. To mitigate the need for institutions to raise tuition and fees and to keep college more affordable, the state will provide an additional \$55 million annually in FY 2027 and FY 2028 for institutions to maintain affordability; \$138 million for institution-specific funding and \$65 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 2026-27 Academic Year at a Glance

- *Tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by 3.2% (\$320).*
- *Mandatory non-E&G fees increased by 3.9% (\$190).*
- *The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$15,356, a 3.4%(\$510) increase from the prior year.*
- *Room and board charges average \$14,357 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of 4.4% (\$607).*
- *Total charges at baccalaureate institutions — the average sum of tuition, all mandatory fees and room and board — are \$30,759 for the 2026-27 academic year, an increase of 3.9% (\$1,142) 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 3.2% (\$320) in 2026-27.

Virginia public institutions increased tuition and mandatory fees in the 2026-27 academic year. At the system level, in-state undergraduate students' tuition and mandatory E&G fees increased by 3.2% (\$320) over the 2025-26 listed prices.



Chart 2: 2026-27 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees¹

Institution	2025-2026	2026-2027	Amt Increase	% Increase
Christopher Newport University	\$10,417	\$10,576	\$159	1.5%
George Mason University	\$10,392	\$10,752	\$360	3.5%
James Madison University	\$8,312	\$8,546	\$234	2.8%
Longwood University	\$8,960	\$9,290	\$330	3.7%
Norfolk State University	\$6,228	\$6,446	\$218	3.5%
Old Dominion University	\$8,076	\$8,466	\$390	4.8%
Radford University	\$8,818	\$9,014	\$196	2.2%
University of Mary Washington	\$9,406	\$9,649	\$243	2.6%
University of Virginia	\$16,747	\$17,336	\$589	3.5%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$6,348	\$6,507	\$159	2.5%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$14,035	\$14,570	\$535	3.8%
Virginia Military Institute	\$10,368	\$10,680	\$312	3.0%
Virginia State University	\$6,646	\$6,812	\$166	2.5%
Virginia Tech	\$13,656	\$14,057	\$401	2.9%
William & Mary	\$19,407	\$19,993	\$586	3.0%
Richard Bland College	\$6,930	\$7,290	\$360	5.2%
Virginia Community College System	\$5,035	\$5,237	\$202	4.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$10,521	\$10,846	\$325	3.1%
Average All Public Institutions	\$9,987	\$10,307	\$320	3.2%

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 a detailed breakout of in-state undergraduate student charges with the listed price for 2026-27. 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 2026-27 increase for in-state undergraduate students.

Mandatory non-E&G fees increased 3.9% (\$190).

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, 2026 Virginia Acts of Assembly

Virginia authorized a salary increase of 3.5% for state employees, including higher education faculty and staff in FY 2027. 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 2026-27).

The average tuition and all mandatory fees for in-state undergraduates is \$15,356, a 3.4% (\$510) increase from the prior year. These costs range from \$5,250 at the community colleges to \$27,235 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: 2026-27 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and All Mandatory Fees ¹²

Institutions	Tuition and All Mandatory Fees	Amt Increase Over 2025-26	% Increase Over 2025-26
Baccalaureate Institutions			
Christopher Newport University	\$17,616	\$397	2.3%
George Mason University	\$14,808	\$492	3.4%
James Madison University	\$14,768	\$468	3.3%
Longwood University	\$16,910	\$660	4.1%
Norfolk State University	\$10,842	\$386	3.7%
Old Dominion University	\$14,040	\$720	5.4%
Radford University	\$13,396	\$444	3.4%
University of Mary Washington	\$15,846	\$482	3.1%
University of Virginia	\$20,775	\$737	3.7%
University of Virginia - Wise	\$12,075	\$295	2.5%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$17,963	\$723	4.2%
Virginia Military Institute	\$21,976	\$610	2.9%
Virginia State University	\$10,678	\$260	2.5%
Virginia Tech	\$17,087	\$561	3.4%
William & Mary	\$27,235	\$779	2.9%
Associate-Degree-Granting Institutions			
Richard Bland College	\$9,780	\$448	4.8%
VA Community College System ²	\$5,250	\$201	4.0%
Average Baccalaureate Institutions	\$16,401	\$534	3.4%
Average Public Institutions	\$15,356	\$510	3.4%

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 \$14,357 at baccalaureate institutions, an increase of 4.4% (\$607).

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 \$30,759 for the 2026-27 academic year, an increase of 3.9% (\$1,142) 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 2026-27 academic year, the total cost for an in-state undergraduate student living on campus increased by 3.9% (including Richard Bland College). These institutional charges do not include other expenses related to attendance, such as books, transportation, supplies, etc.

Chart 4: 2026-27 Full-Time In-State Total Undergraduate Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Amt Increase	% Increase
Baccalaureate Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,846	\$325	3.1%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,555	\$209	3.9%
<i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>\$16,401</i>	<i>\$534</i>	<i>3.4%</i>
Room and Board	\$14,358	\$607	4.4%
Total Charges	\$30,759	\$1,142	3.9%
Virginia Community College System			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$5,237	\$202	4.0%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$14	(\$1)	-4.3%
Total Charges	\$5,250	\$201	4.0%
All Public Institutions' Average¹			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	\$10,307	\$320	3.2%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	\$5,049	\$190	3.9%
<i>Tuition and All Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>\$15,356</i>	<i>\$510</i>	<i>3.4%</i>
Room and Board	\$14,394	\$569	4.1%
Total Charges²	\$28,902	\$1,046	3.8%

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

Seven institutions implemented lower tuition and E&G fee increases than those projected for 2026–27 in their 2025 six-year plans. Three institutions VMI, UVA-Wise, and Virginia Tech maintained the tuition and fee rates proposed in their 2025 six-year plans. The remaining seven institutions increased tuition and fees above the rates previously proposed.

In addition, eight institutions approved higher non-E&G fee increases than planned for 2026–27. This is largely a result of the 3.5% salary increase included in the state budget. Institutions must fully fund salary increases for staff working in non-E&G positions. The Explanation of Increases in Mandatory Non-E&G Fees for In-State Undergraduate over the Limit of 3% in 2026-27 is in Appendix E-3.

Section § 23.1-307.G of the Code of Virginia, requires SCHEV to provide “a report on any increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees at a public institution of higher education, the public comment relating to such increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees, and any deviation in the increase in undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees from the increase projected in the institutional six-year plan provided pursuant to § 23.1-306.” Chart 5 compares the planned increase and actual increase in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees in 2026-27. 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 2026-27

Institution	Tuition and E&G Fees		Non-E&G Fees	
	Planned Increase ¹	Actual Increase	Planned Increase ¹	Actual Increase
Christopher Newport University	3.6%	1.5%	3.7%	3.5%
George Mason University	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	3.4%
James Madison University	2.5%	2.8%	3.5%	3.9%
Longwood University	2.9%	3.7%	4.9%	4.5%
Norfolk State University	5.0%	3.5%	6.0%	4.0%
Old Dominion University	3.7%	4.8%	3.0%	6.3%
Radford University	3.0%	2.2%	4.0%	6.0%
University of Mary Washington	3.0%	2.6%	4.0%	4.0%
University of Virginia	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	4.5%
University of Virginia - Wise	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Virginia Commonwealth University	4.3%	3.8%	5.2%	5.9%
Virginia Military Institute	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Virginia State University	6.0%	2.5%	6.0%	2.5%
Virginia Tech	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	5.6%
William & Mary	2.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%
Richard Bland College	5.0%	5.2%	5.0%	3.7%
VA Community College System	6.0%	4.0%	0.0%	-4.3%

Note: (1) Planned increases were provided by institutions in the six-year plans made in 2025.

The Impact of Athletics

Institutional fees for intercollegiate athletics rose by an average of 5.5% over the prior year, averaging \$1,967 per student per year. The highest planned fees in 2026-27 are at Virginia Military Institute (\$4,312), Longwood University (\$3,350) and Christopher Newport University (\$3,086).

On average, athletic fees increased at a faster rate than almost any other category of fee - growing by 5.5% compared with overall mandatory non-educational fee growth of 3.9%. The fastest growth, by percentage, occurred at Old Dominion University and Virginia Tech, both of which increased athletic fees by 13.7% over the prior year. Across all public four-year institutions, one institution, Virginia State University reduced athletic fees, by 8.7%. As a proportion of mandatory non-educational fees, UVA's College at Wise had the highest

share for athletics, at 55.2%, while George Mason had the lowest at 21.5% with an average across all public four-year institutions of 38.3%.

Chart 6: Intercollegiate Athletics Fees, by Amount and As a Share of Total Mandatory Non-Educational Fees

Institution	2025-26	2026-27	Athletic Fees as Share of Non-E&G		
			Fees	Difference	% Increase
Virginia Military Institute	\$4,186	\$4,312	38.2%	\$126	3.0%
Longwood University	\$3,206	\$3,350	44.0%	\$144	4.5%
Christopher Newport University	\$2,872	\$3,086	43.8%	\$214	7.5%
University of VA- Wise	\$2,877	\$3,072	55.2%	\$195	6.8%
Old Dominion University	\$2,305	\$2,620	47.0%	\$315	13.7%
James Madison University	\$2,456	\$2,581	41.5%	\$125	5.1%
William & Mary	\$2,409	\$2,494	34.4%	\$85	3.5%
Norfolk State University	\$1,960	\$2,040	46.4%	\$80	4.1%
Radford University	\$1,765	\$1,890	43.1%	\$125	7.1%
University of Mary Washington	\$1,545	\$1,694	27.3%	\$149	9.6%
Virginia Commonwealth University	\$1,391	\$1,501	44.2%	\$110	7.9%
Virginia State University	\$1,515	\$1,383	35.8%	-\$132	-8.7%
George Mason University	\$812	\$871	21.5%	\$59	7.3%
Virginia Tech	\$732	\$832	27.5%	\$100	13.7%
University of Virginia	\$786	\$823	23.9%	\$37	4.7%

STATE FUNDING AND TUITION AND FEE TRENDS

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

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

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

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

~ Item 4-2.01.b 3b, Chapter 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.

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.

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%.

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.

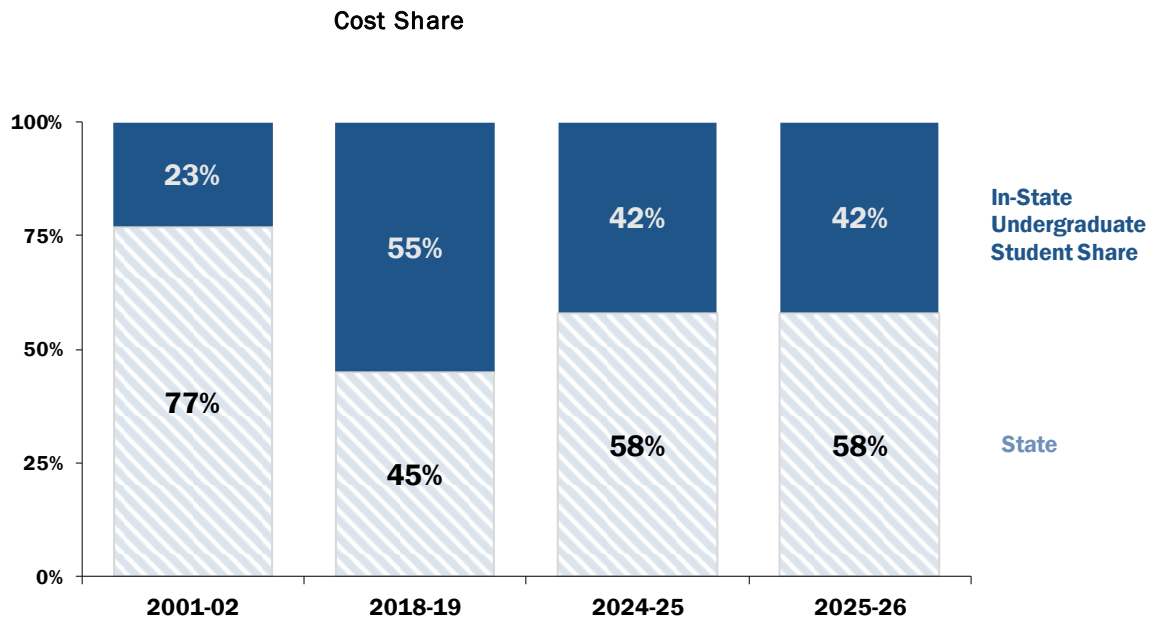
In the 2002-04 biennium, the cost-share relationship between the state and students changed dramatically due to the reduction in state funding for higher education and corresponding tuition increases. Between 2001-02 and 2003-04, the state's share of higher education costs decreased from 77% to 64%.

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 7 displays the average cost-shares between the Commonwealth and in-state undergraduate students in 2001-02 (the 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 7: Cost-Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students



Notes:

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

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

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, from FY 2019 to FY 2026, the state cost share gradually increased from 45% to 58%. This reduced the in-state undergraduate tuition cost share by 13%.

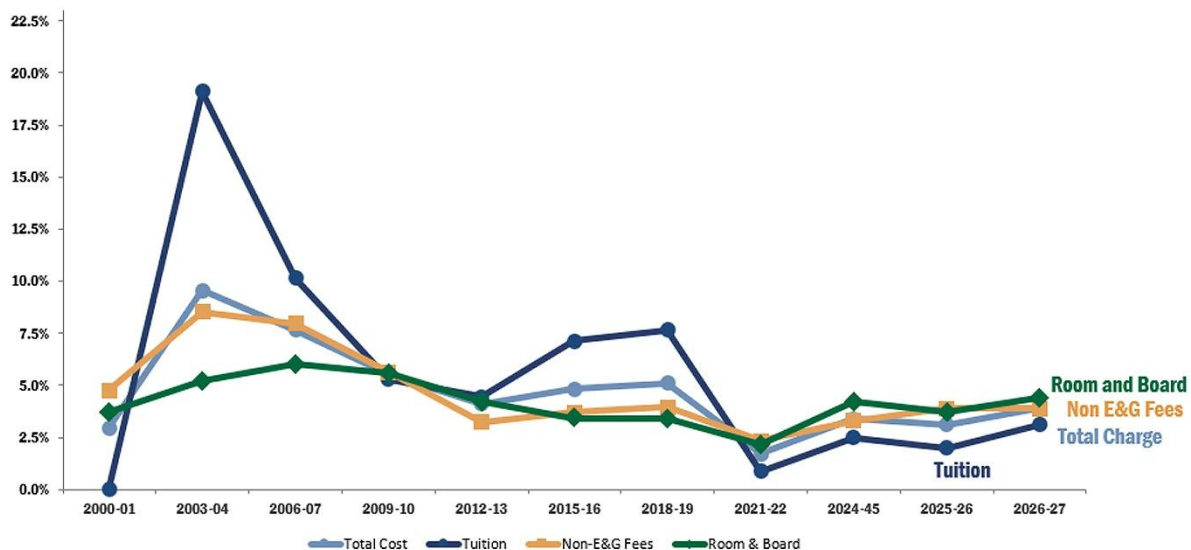
Despite the improvements in the state cost-share, the Commonwealth remains nine percentage points below the policy goal of 67% as stated in the Code of Virginia.



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 8 provides historical trends of annual increases by cost type. In the last 27 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 partially reactive to state funding increases.

Chart 8: 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.

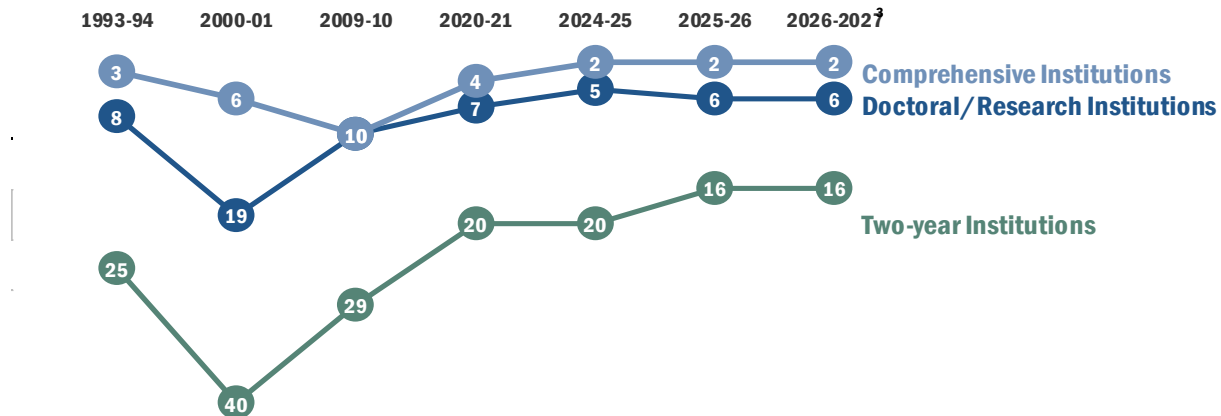
Tuition and Fee Comparisons to Other States At a Glance

- *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 41.6% in 2026 from the historical high of 2019-20.*
- *Associate-degree-granting colleges' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated to be 7.7% in 2026.*

- *Higher costs at **doctoral/research institutions** (William & Mary, George Mason University, Old Dominion University, University of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University and Virginia Tech) ranked Virginia sixth highest among doctoral/research institutions in the nation for average tuition and mandatory fees in the 2025-2026 academic year. SCHEV staff expect this ranking will remain unchanged in 2026-27.*
- *In the 2025–26 academic year, Virginia's comprehensive institutions—**Christopher Newport University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Norfolk State University, Radford University, the University of Mary Washington, the University of Virginia's College at Wise, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia State University**—ranked **second highest in the nation** for average tuition and mandatory fees. This ranking is expected to remain unchanged in 2026-27.*
- *The average tuition and mandatory fees of Virginia's **associate-degree-granting colleges** (the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College) were 16th highest in the nation for 2025-26. SCHEV staff expect the associate-degree-granting colleges ranking to remain unchanged in 2026-27.*

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

Chart 9: 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) VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY 26 and FY 27. Other state rates in FY 27 are increased by 2.9%, the average increase public master and baccalaureate-degree-granting institutions nationally in FY 26.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2025" by the 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, total state support in Virginia (of all types, including student financial aid) increased 130.6.5% from 2000 to 2024. The average increase was 119.9% nationally over this period. Virginia state support per full-time equivalent (FTE) for education, excluding funding for research, medical education and financial aid increased from \$5,473 in 2000 to \$10,025 in 2024. Virginia ranked 31st nationally in 2000 and ranked 18th in 2025 (national comparisons of per-student funding include all students, not just in-state students). The higher ranking was partly driven by increased enrollments in some states, which reduced state support per FTE.

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.

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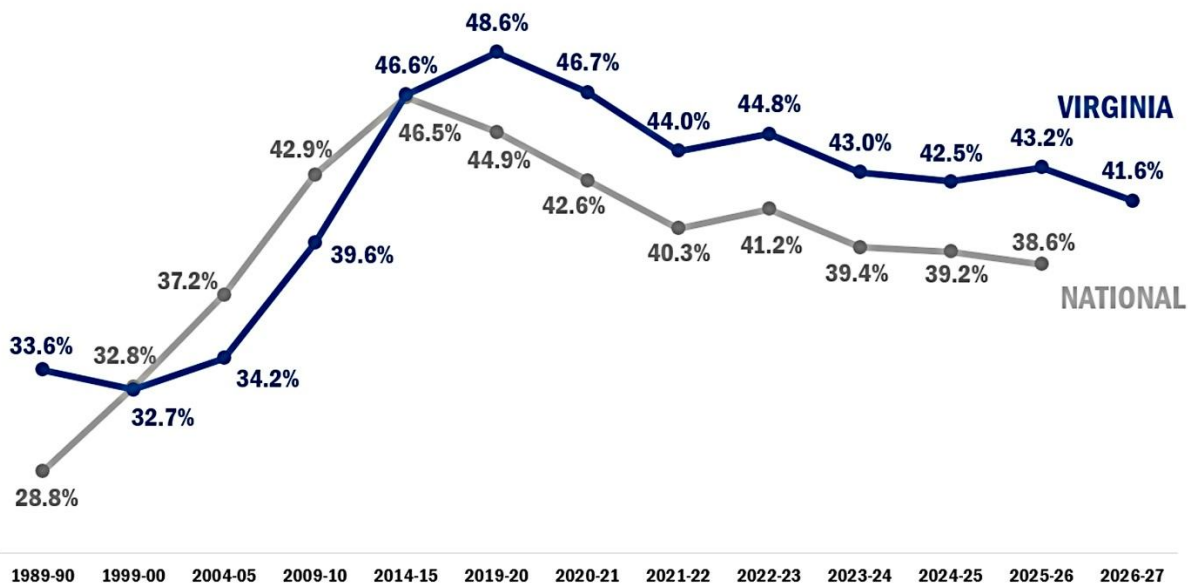
The Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce defines “per-capita disposable income” as income available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less than the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines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

Virginia's total charges at 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 10A 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. Since 2000, after several years of state-mandated tuition controls, this measure of affordability has crept steadily higher. It surpassed the national average in 2014-15 and reached the historical high of 48.6% in 2019-20.

For 2026-27, the total charges at Virginia's public four-year institutions as a percentage of per-capita disposable income is estimated at 41.6%, lower than the historical high of 48.6% in 2019-20.

Chart 10A: 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.

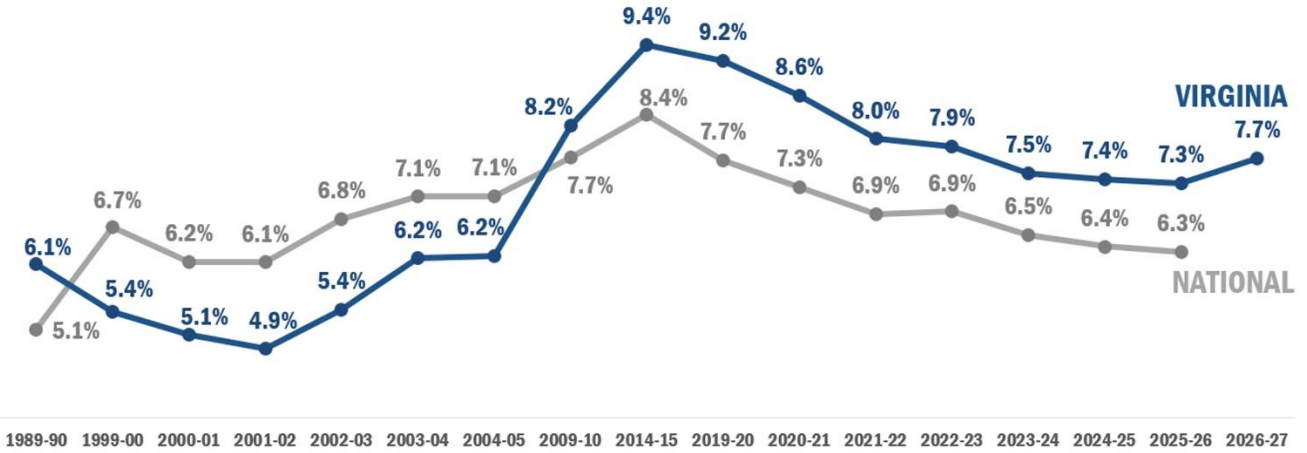
Sources: College Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, SCHEV.

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 7.7% in 2026-27.

In the 1990s, Virginia's associate-degree-granting institutions' average charge as a percentage of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 1999-2000, this percentage dropped below the national average. Since 2010, Virginia's associate-degree-granting institutions' average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has increased, reaching a historical high of 9.4% in 2014-15. Thanks to the freeze in tuition at community colleges from FY 2020 to FY 2023 during the pandemic, the average charge as a percentage of per-capita disposable income has declined and is estimated to be 7.7% in 2026-27.

Chart 10B 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 10B: 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 an approach to keeping tuition and fees low through increased state support, additional options available to students, parents and policymakers offer affordable pathways to a credential or degree. The Commonwealth and its higher education institutions can work together to devise plans to make the cost of education more predictable and affordable.

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

Recognizing the need to mitigate relatively high tuition and fees, the Commonwealth provides 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 2026-28 biennium, Virginia is appropriating a total of \$65 million in need-based aid for Virginian undergraduate students to help ensure access and affordability for students. Besides the need-based financial aid, the state provides the following targeted aid programs:

Pathways to Increase Affordability Beyond Tuition and Fees At a Glance

- **State and institutional financial aid assistance programs can reduce student costs.**
- **For the 2026-28 biennium, Virginia appropriated \$65 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.**

- **Two-year College Transfer Grant:** *This transfer grant, established by the General Assembly in 2007, promotes 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% (\$22,637) of tuition and fees in total if completing their degree within a four-year period. In addition, the Transfer Grant provides an incentive for eligible students to use this pathway. The annual award for an eligible student is \$1,000. An additional \$1,000 per year bonus award is provided to students pursuing undergraduate degrees in engineering, mathematics,*

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

- **Workforce Credential Grant Program:** During the 2016 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly created the workforce credential grant program. It allows students to obtain an industry certification by discounting the cost of noncredit training required for certification. The program, the first of its kind, focuses on training needed in high-demand occupations and qualifies individuals for well-paid work. Upon completion, students can receive a discount of as much as two thirds 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](#) and in past years through the New College Institute.
- **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, financial assistance pays full tuition and fees.
- **Virginia 529 Plans:** The program was established by the General Assembly in 1995 and named for Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. A 529 plan is a tax-advantaged investment vehicle designed to encourage saving for future higher-education expenses. Benefits are not limited to public higher-education institutions in Virginia.

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

- **William & Mary:** Part of the William & Mary [Promise](#), this program offers increased aid to students with financial need and promises to keep student debt low.



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

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

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

While the total charges for students are a significant factor to access and affordability, just as important for many students is what they pay after receiving financial aid, a term referred to as “net price.” 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 benefits. Therefore, average net price is best viewed by estimated income level.

Students with high financial need can pay significantly less than the total cost to attend an institution, but the net price varies by institution. Chart 10 shows the cost of attendance on campus and average net price by family income at Virginia public baccalaureate institutions in 2024-25.

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 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 \$31,555 in 2024-25, but a student/family with an estimated income of up to \$30,000 could expect to pay 31.16% of listed price (\$9,833).

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 11: Cost of Attendance on Campus and Average Net Price by Family Income for Virginia Public Baccalaureate Institutions in 2024-25

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	\$37,115	\$14,692	\$14,689	\$16,938	\$20,986	\$31,294
GMU	\$35,462	\$15,684	\$15,557	\$17,431	\$22,237	\$29,952
JMU	\$35,142	\$14,379	\$14,452	\$16,960	\$22,031	\$31,907
LU	\$38,762	\$15,653	\$14,079	\$15,255	\$21,637	\$28,287
NSU	\$28,208	\$11,462	\$11,497	\$9,931	\$15,082	\$20,097
ODU	\$33,916	\$11,552	\$11,594	\$12,902	\$16,668	\$26,141
RU	\$31,555	\$9,833	\$9,567	\$11,393	\$14,891	\$24,798
UMW	\$34,464	\$21,762	\$21,520	\$23,768	\$26,816	\$26,764
UVA	\$42,781	\$9,479	\$8,203	\$13,391	\$17,879	\$33,994
UVAW	\$28,986	\$5,076	\$5,392	\$6,683	\$5,325	\$13,946
VCU	\$45,548	\$18,927	\$18,347	\$20,373	\$27,067	\$38,273
VMI	\$36,366	\$10,028	\$4,645	\$5,212	\$7,336	\$27,249
VSU	\$29,522	\$11,335	\$17,026	\$17,292	\$21,045	\$25,432
VT	\$41,378	\$11,580	\$9,666	\$15,287	\$22,949	\$36,002
W&M	\$46,797	\$3,292	\$4,385	\$6,345	\$14,265	\$37,032

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/>.
- (4) Sources: IPEDS 2025 Net Price and Cost of Attendance (COA)

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 as 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 \$22,637, or 33%, of the average cost to attain a baccalaureate degree – if completing within four years – 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 12 provides the estimated cost savings.

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



Chart 12: Potential Tuition Savings of the Transfer Program for Students Completing a Baccalaureate Degree in Four Years

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Total Tuition
Avg 4-yr Tuition & Fees	\$16,401	\$16,893	\$17,400	\$17,922	\$68,616
Transfer Program	\$5,250	\$5,408	\$17,400	\$17,922	\$45,979
Amount Saved	\$11,151	\$11,486			\$22,637
% Saved	68%	68%			33%

Note: Assuming tuition increases by 3% per year over the base year of 2026-27.

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 increased debt and usually end up with a job with less pay, making it harder to pay off the 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, 2026 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 Commonwealth Savers 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 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 also 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: 2026-27 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Non-E&G Fees			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board ¹			Total		
	Charge	% Increase	\$ Increase	Charge	% Increase	\$ Increase	Charge	% Increase	\$ Increase	Charge	% Increase	\$ Increase	Charge	% Increase	\$ Increase
GMU	\$10,752	3.5%	\$360	\$4,056	3.4%	\$132	\$14,808	3.4%	\$492	\$15,020	4.0%	\$580	\$29,828	3.7%	\$1,072
ODU	\$8,466	4.8%	\$390	\$5,574	6.3%	\$330	\$14,040	5.4%	\$720	\$14,849	3.0%	\$432	\$28,889	4.2%	\$1,152
UVA	\$17,336	3.5%	\$589	\$3,439	4.5%	\$148	\$20,775	3.7%	\$737	\$16,088	5.0%	\$770	\$36,863	4.3%	\$1,507
VCU	\$14,570	3.8%	\$535	\$3,393	5.9%	\$188	\$17,963	4.2%	\$723	\$15,889	5.0%	\$761	\$33,852	4.6%	\$1,484
VT	\$14,057	2.9%	\$401	\$3,030	5.6%	\$160	\$17,087	3.4%	\$561	\$15,032	6.7%	\$950	\$32,119	4.9%	\$1,511
W&M	\$19,993	3.0%	\$586	\$7,242	2.7%	\$193	\$27,235	2.9%	\$779	\$17,653	6.3%	\$1,052	\$44,888	4.3%	\$1,831
CNU	\$10,576	1.5%	\$159	\$7,040	3.5%	\$238	\$17,616	2.3%	\$397	\$13,040	2.2%	\$284	\$30,656	2.3%	\$681
UVA-Wise	\$6,507	2.5%	\$159	\$5,568	2.5%	\$136	\$12,075	2.5%	\$295	\$13,566	2.8%	\$370	\$25,641	2.7%	\$665
JMU	\$8,546	2.8%	\$234	\$6,222	3.9%	\$234	\$14,768	3.3%	\$468	\$14,829	7.2%	\$990	\$29,597	5.2%	\$1,458
LU	\$9,290	3.7%	\$330	\$7,621	4.5%	\$331	\$16,911	4.1%	\$661	\$15,130	3.8%	\$560	\$32,041	4.0%	\$1,221
UMW	\$9,649	2.6%	\$243	\$6,197	4.0%	\$239	\$15,846	3.1%	\$482	\$13,240	1.6%	\$204	\$29,086	2.4%	\$686
NSU	\$6,446	3.5%	\$218	\$4,396	4.0%	\$168	\$10,842	3.7%	\$386	\$12,328	5.0%	\$592	\$23,170	4.4%	\$978
RU	\$9,014	2.2%	\$196	\$4,382	6.0%	\$248	\$13,396	3.4%	\$444	\$13,198	4.6%	\$575	\$26,594	4.0%	\$1,019
VMI	\$10,680	3.0%	\$312	\$11,296	2.7%	\$298	\$21,976	2.9%	\$610	\$11,998	3.0%	\$348	\$33,974	2.9%	\$958
VSU	\$6,812	2.5%	\$166	\$3,866	2.5%	\$94	\$10,678	2.5%	\$260	\$13,502	5.0%	\$642	\$24,180	3.9%	\$902
RBC	\$7,290	5.2%	\$360	\$2,490	3.7%	\$88	\$9,780	4.8%	\$448	\$14,934	0.0%	\$0	\$24,714	1.8%	\$448
VCCS ²	\$5,237	4.0%	\$202	\$14	-4.3%	(\$1)	\$5,250	4.0%	\$201	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,250	4.0%	\$201
Avg. 4-yr Ins	\$10,846	3.1%	\$325	\$5,555	3.9%	\$209	\$16,401	3.4%	\$534	\$14,357	4.4%	\$607	\$30,759	3.9%	\$1,142
Avg. All Inst	\$10,307	3.2%	\$320	\$5,049	3.9%	\$190	\$15,356	3.4%	\$510	\$14,394	4.1%	\$569	\$28,902	3.8%	\$1,046

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 \$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 C: 2025-27 VARIABLE TUITION AND MANDATORY E&G FEES CHARGES TO IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BY SCHOOL AND STUDENT LEVEL

Institution	School/College	Level	2025-2026	2026-2027	% Change	Notes
JMU	Business	Year 1	\$8,807	\$9,086	3.2%	
		Year 2	\$8,972	\$9,266	3.3%	
		Year 3	\$9,302	\$9,626	3.5%	
		Year 4	\$9,632	\$9,986	3.7%	
	Nursing	Year 3 & 4	\$11,222	\$11,666	4.0%	
UVA	Architecture	All Years	\$17,935	\$18,567	4.0%	
	Arts & Sciences	Years 3&4	\$19,839	\$20,539	4.0%	
	Batten	Years 3&4	\$28,825	\$29,849	4.0%	
	Data Science	Years 3&4	\$28,825	\$29,849	4.0%	
	Engineering	All Years	\$27,427	\$28,400	4.0%	
	McIntire	Years 3&4	\$28,887	\$29,913	4.0%	
	Nursing	All Years	\$21,407	\$22,164	4.0%	
	Nursing RN to BSN	All Years	\$18,899	\$19,565	4.0%	
VCU*	Arts	All	\$16,185	\$16,764	3.58%	
	Dental Hygiene	Year 1	\$19,338	\$20,008	3.46%	
	Dental Hygiene Year 2	Year 2	\$16,667	\$17,337	4.02%	
	Engineering	All	\$16,155	\$16,690	3.31%	
	Nursing, BS	All	\$16,105	\$16,640	3.32%	
	Nursing Accelerated BS	All	\$16,105	\$16,640	3.32%	
	Pharmacy	All	\$16,155	\$16,706	3.41%	
VT	Agriculture & Life Science	All	\$14,406	\$14,807	2.8%	
	Architecture & Design	All	\$15,156	\$15,557	2.6%	
	Building Construction	All	\$15,156	\$0	-100.0%	Merged to Engineering
	Engineering	All	\$15,656	\$16,057	2.6%	
	Business	All	\$16,206	\$16,607	2.5%	
		All	\$13,656	\$15,057	10.3%	
	Science					
VCCS	BCC	All	\$5,065	\$5,267	3.98%	
	PVCC	All	\$5,065	\$5,267	3.98%	
	TCC	All	\$5,095	\$5,297	3.95%	
	VPCC	All	\$5,095	\$5,297	3.95%	
	VWCC	All	\$5,095	\$5,297	3.95%	
	GCC	All	\$5,115	\$5,316	3.94%	
	JSRCC	All	\$5,158	\$5,360	3.91%	
	NVCC	All	\$5,847	\$6,048	3.44%	

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: 2025-27 FULL-TIME IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2025-26</u>				<u>2026-27</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 ¹	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$10,392	\$3,924	\$14,440	\$28,756	\$10,752	3.5%	\$4,056	3.4%	\$15,020	4.0%	\$29,828	3.7%
ODU	\$8,076	\$5,244	\$14,417	\$27,737	\$8,466	4.8%	\$5,574	6.3%	\$14,849	3.0%	\$28,889	4.2%
UVA	\$16,747	\$3,291	\$15,318	\$35,356	\$17,336	3.5%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$16,088	5.0%	\$36,863	4.3%
VCU	\$14,035	\$3,205	\$15,128	\$32,368	\$14,570	3.8%	\$3,393	5.9%	\$15,889	5.0%	\$33,852	4.6%
VT	\$13,656	\$2,870	\$14,082	\$30,608	\$14,057	2.9%	\$3,030	5.6%	\$15,032	6.7%	\$32,119	4.9%
W&M	\$19,407	\$7,049	\$16,601	\$43,057	\$19,993	3.0%	\$7,242	2.7%	\$17,653	6.3%	\$44,888	4.3%
CNU	\$10,417	\$6,802	\$12,756	\$29,975	\$10,576	1.5%	\$7,040	3.5%	\$13,040	2.2%	\$30,656	2.3%
UVA-Wise	\$6,348	\$5,432	\$13,196	\$24,976	\$6,507	2.5%	\$5,568	2.5%	\$13,566	2.8%	\$25,641	2.7%
JMU	\$8,312	\$5,988	\$13,839	\$28,139	\$8,546	2.8%	\$6,222	3.9%	\$14,829	7.2%	\$29,597	5.2%
LU	\$8,960	\$7,290	\$14,570	\$30,820	\$9,290	3.7%	\$7,621	4.5%	\$15,130	3.8%	\$32,041	4.0%
UMW	\$9,406	\$5,958	\$13,036	\$28,400	\$9,649	2.6%	\$6,197	4.0%	\$13,240	1.6%	\$29,086	2.4%
NSU	\$6,228	\$4,228	\$11,736	\$22,192	\$6,446	3.5%	\$4,396	4.0%	\$12,328	5.0%	\$23,170	4.4%
RU	\$8,818	\$4,134	\$12,623	\$25,575	\$9,014	2.2%	\$4,382	6.0%	\$13,198	4.6%	\$26,594	4.0%
VMI	\$10,368	\$10,998	\$11,650	\$33,016	\$10,680	3.0%	\$11,296	2.7%	\$11,998	3.0%	\$33,974	2.9%
VSU	\$6,646	\$3,772	\$12,860	\$23,278	\$6,812	2.5%	\$3,866	2.5%	\$13,502	5.0%	\$24,180	3.9%
RBC	\$6,930	\$2,402	\$14,934	\$24,266	\$7,290	5.2%	\$2,490	3.7%	\$14,934	0.0%	\$24,714	1.8%
VCCS ²	\$5,035	\$14	N/A	\$5,049	\$5,237	4.0%	\$14	-4.3%	N/A	N/A	\$5,250	4.0%
Avg. 4-yr Insts.	\$10,521	\$5,346	\$13,750	\$29,617	\$10,846	3.1%	\$5,555	3.9%	\$14,357	4.4%	\$30,759	3.9%
Avg. All Insts.	\$9,987	\$4,859	\$13,824	\$27,857	\$10,307	3.2%	\$5,049	3.9%	\$14,394	4.1%	\$28,902	3.8%

Notes:

- (1) Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.
- (2) Other mandatory fees vary by college, ranging from \$76.50 to \$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: 2025-27 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	2025-26				2026-27							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board ⁽¹⁾	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	\$35,388	\$3,924	\$14,440	\$53,752	\$35,748	1.0%	\$4,056	3.4%	\$15,020	4.0%	\$54,824	2.0%
ODU	\$29,166	\$5,244	\$14,417	\$48,827	\$29,796	2.2%	\$5,574	6.3%	\$14,849	3.0%	\$50,219	2.9%
UVA	\$56,607	\$3,291	\$15,318	\$75,216	\$58,607	3.5%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$16,088	5.0%	\$78,134	3.9%
VCU	\$37,199	\$3,205	\$15,128	\$55,532	\$37,734	1.4%	\$3,393	5.9%	\$15,889	5.0%	\$57,016	2.7%
VT	\$36,107	\$2,870	\$14,082	\$53,059	\$37,150	2.9%	\$3,030	5.6%	\$15,032	6.7%	\$55,212	4.1%
W&M	\$45,676	\$7,049	\$16,601	\$69,326	\$47,007	2.9%	\$7,242	2.7%	\$17,653	6.3%	\$71,902	3.7%
CNU	\$24,638	\$6,802	\$12,756	\$44,196	\$24,998	1.5%	\$7,040	3.5%	\$13,040	2.2%	\$45,078	2.0%
UVA-Wise	\$22,578	\$5,432	\$13,196	\$41,206	\$23,143	2.5%	\$5,568	2.5%	\$13,566	2.8%	\$42,277	2.6%
JMU	\$25,918	\$5,988	\$13,839	\$45,745	\$26,354	1.7%	\$6,222	3.9%	\$14,829	7.2%	\$47,405	3.6%
LU	\$21,890	\$7,290	\$14,570	\$43,750	\$22,220	1.5%	\$7,620	4.5%	\$15,130	3.8%	\$44,970	2.8%
UMW	\$22,912	\$5,958	\$13,036	\$41,906	\$23,507	2.6%	\$6,197	4.0%	\$13,240	1.6%	\$42,944	2.5%
NSU	\$18,778	\$4,228	\$11,736	\$34,742	\$19,408	3.4%	\$4,396	4.0%	\$12,328	5.0%	\$36,132	4.0%
RU	\$22,600	\$4,134	\$12,623	\$39,357	\$23,480	3.9%	\$4,382	6.0%	\$13,198	4.6%	\$41,060	4.3%
VMI	\$41,960	\$10,998	\$11,650	\$64,608	\$43,220	3.0%	\$11,296	2.7%	\$11,998	3.0%	\$66,514	3.0%
VSU	\$19,632	\$3,772	\$12,860	\$36,264	\$20,122	2.5%	\$3,866	2.5%	\$13,502	5.0%	\$37,490	3.4%
RBC	\$13,454	\$2,402	\$14,934	\$30,790	\$14,144	5.1%	\$2,490	3.7%	\$14,934	0.0%	\$31,568	2.5%
VCCS ⁽²⁾	\$11,548	\$14	N/A	\$11,562	\$11,750	1.7%	\$14	-4.3%	N/A	N/A	\$11,763	1.7%
Avg. 4-yr Insts.	\$30,737	\$5,346	\$13,750	\$49,832	\$31,500	2.5%	\$5,555	3.9%	\$14,357	4.4%	\$51,412	3.2%
Avg. All Insts.	\$28,591	\$4,859	\$13,824	\$46,461	\$29,317	2.5%	\$5,049	3.9%	\$14,394	4.1%	\$47,912	3.1%

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-3: 2025-27 FULL-TIME IN-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2025-26</u>			<u>2026-27</u>					
	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	\$3,924	\$18,060	\$14,640	3.6%	\$4,056	3.4%	\$18,696	3.5%
ODU	\$11,700	\$4,290	\$15,990	\$12,276	4.9%	\$4,554	6.2%	\$16,830	5.3%
UVA ¹	\$22,595	\$3,291	\$25,886	\$23,263	3.0%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$26,702	3.2%
VCU ²	\$14,625	\$3,164	\$17,789	\$15,183	3.8%	\$3,345	5.7%	\$18,528	4.2%
VT	\$16,348	\$2,870	\$19,218	\$16,828	2.9%	\$3,030	5.6%	\$19,858	3.3%
W&M	\$11,134	\$6,784	\$17,918	\$11,164	0.3%	\$6,978	2.9%	\$18,142	1.3%
UVAW	\$9,504	\$1,632	\$11,136	\$9,744	2.5%	\$1,680	2.9%	\$11,424	2.6%
JMU	\$12,456	\$1,296	\$13,752	\$12,816	2.9%	\$1,344	3.7%	\$14,160	3.0%
LU	\$7,020	\$1,080	\$8,100	\$7,650	9.0%	\$1,080	0.0%	\$8,730	7.8%
UMW	\$9,672	\$3,150	\$12,822	\$9,924	2.6%	\$3,276	4.0%	\$13,200	2.9%
NSU	\$9,540	\$4,228	\$13,768	\$9,874	3.5%	\$4,396	4.0%	\$14,270	3.6%
RU	\$10,252	\$4,134	\$14,386	\$10,556	3.0%	\$4,382	6.0%	\$14,938	3.8%
VSU	\$9,916	\$3,772	\$13,688	\$10,163	2.5%	\$3,866	2.5%	\$14,029	2.5%
Average	\$12,223	\$3,355	\$15,578	\$12,622	3.3%	\$3,494	4.2%	\$16,116	3.5%

Notes:

(1) 2026-27 tuition and E&G fees are for full-time general graduate students. Thirteen graduate programs have different tuition varying from \$6,395 for the College of Arts and Sciences program PhD years 4+ to \$23,911 for the Master of Architecture.

(2) VCU's tuition and mandatory E&G fees shown are for master's degrees. Doctoral tuition and mandatory E&G fees are \$11,632 in 2025-26 and \$12,086 in 2026-27.



APPENDIX D-4: 2025-27 FULL-TIME OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATE STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2025-26</u>			<u>2026-27</u>					
	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	\$37,200	\$3,924	\$41,124	\$37,704	1.4%	\$4,056	3.4%	\$41,760	1.5%
ODU	\$32,484	\$4,290	\$36,774	\$33,180	2.1%	\$4,554	6.2%	\$37,734	2.6%
UVA ¹	\$38,437	\$3,291	\$41,728	\$39,559	2.9%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$42,998	3.0%
VCU ²	\$29,843	\$3,164	\$33,007	\$30,401	1.9%	\$3,345	5.7%	\$33,746	2.2%
VT	\$33,342	\$2,870	\$36,212	\$34,304	2.9%	\$3,030	5.6%	\$37,334	3.1%
W&M	\$30,152	\$6,784	\$36,936	\$30,182	0.1%	\$6,978	2.9%	\$37,160	0.6%
UVAW	\$9,504	\$1,632	\$11,136	\$9,744	2.5%	\$1,680	2.9%	\$11,424	2.6%
JMU	\$30,240	\$1,296	\$31,536	\$30,768	1.7%	\$1,344	3.7%	\$32,112	1.8%
LU	\$19,782	\$1,080	\$20,862	\$19,782	0.0%	\$1,080	0.0%	\$20,862	0.0%
UMW	\$20,490	\$3,150	\$23,640	\$21,030	2.6%	\$3,276	4.0%	\$24,306	2.8%
NSU	\$23,026	\$4,228	\$27,254	\$23,806	3.4%	\$4,396	4.0%	\$28,202	3.5%
RU	\$20,408	\$4,134	\$24,542	\$23,480	15.1%	\$4,382	6.0%	\$27,862	13.5%
VSU	\$21,908	\$3,772	\$25,680	\$22,455	2.5%	\$3,866	2.5%	\$26,321	2.5%
Average	\$26,678	\$3,355	\$30,033	\$27,415	2.8%	\$3,494	4.2%	\$30,909	2.9%

Notes:

(1) 2026-27 tuition and E&G fees are for full-time general graduate students. Thirteen 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 \$24,504 in 2025-26 and \$24,958 in 2026-27.



APPENDIX D-5: 2025-27 IN-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2025-26</u>			<u>2026-27</u>					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	\$24,864	\$2,970	\$27,834	\$24,864	0.0%	\$3,066	3.2%	\$27,930	0.3%
ODU									
Medicine	\$36,909	N/A	\$36,909	\$38,016	3.0%	N/A	N/A	\$38,016	3.0%
UVA									
Law	\$74,567	\$3,291	\$77,858	\$78,419	5.2%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$81,858	5.1%
Medicine	\$50,069	\$3,291	\$53,360	\$51,561	3.0%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$55,000	3.1%
VCU									
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$37,939	\$3,761	\$41,700	\$38,410	1.2%	\$3,929	4.5%	\$42,339	1.5%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$67,046	\$3,181	\$70,227	\$69,276	3.3%	\$3,349	5.3%	\$72,625	3.4%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$31,583	\$3,181	\$34,764	\$25,877	-18.1%	\$3,349	5.3%	\$29,226	-15.9%
VT									
Medicine	\$62,274	\$1,447	\$63,721	\$64,104	2.9%	\$1,475	1.9%	\$65,579	2.9%
Vet Medicine	\$26,914	\$2,870	\$29,784	\$27,670	2.8%	\$3,030	5.6%	\$30,700	3.1%
W&M									
Law ⁴	\$39,013	\$7,139	\$46,152	\$40,013	2.6%	\$7,332	2.7%	\$47,345	2.6%
Average Law	\$46,148	\$4,467	\$50,615	\$47,765	3.5%	\$4,612	3.3%	\$52,378	3.5%
Average Medicine	\$46,798	\$2,833	\$48,923	\$48,023	2.6%	\$2,948	4.0%	\$50,234	2.7%

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: 2025-27 OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PROFESSIONAL STUDENT CHARGES

Institutions	<u>2025-26</u>			<u>2026-27</u>					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	\$42,000	\$2,970	\$44,970	\$42,000	0.0%	\$3,066	3.2%	\$45,066	0.2%
ODU									
Medicine	\$59,235	N/A	\$59,235	\$61,012	3.0%	N/A	N/A	\$61,012	3.0%
UVA									
Law	\$77,567	\$3,291	\$80,858	\$81,419	5.0%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$84,858	4.9%
Medicine	\$64,017	\$3,291	\$67,308	\$65,907	3.0%	\$3,439	4.5%	\$69,346	3.0%
VCU									
Medicine ⁽¹⁾	\$63,637	\$3,761	\$67,398	\$64,421	1.2%	\$3,929	4.5%	\$68,350	1.4%
Dentistry ⁽²⁾	\$104,433	\$3,181	\$107,614	\$107,727	3.2%	\$3,349	5.3%	\$111,076	3.2%
Pharmacy (PharmD) ⁽³⁾	\$45,816	\$3,181	\$48,997	\$38,541	-15.9%	\$3,349	5.3%	\$41,890	-14.5%
VT									
Medicine	\$62,274	\$1,447	\$63,721	\$64,104	2.9%	\$1,475	1.9%	\$65,579	2.9%
Vet Medicine	\$60,451	\$2,870	\$63,321	\$62,175	2.9%	\$3,030	5.6%	\$65,205	3.0%
W&M									
Law ⁴	\$63,700	\$7,139	\$70,839	\$66,876	5.0%	\$7,332	2.7%	\$74,208	4.8%
Average Law	\$61,089	\$4,467	\$65,556	\$63,432	3.8%	\$4,612	3.3%	\$68,044	3.8%
Average Medicine	\$62,291	\$2,833	\$64,416	\$63,861	2.5%	\$2,948	4.0%	\$66,072	2.6%

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

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	Telecommunication s 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	\$3,924
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
Avg All Inst	\$2,758	\$218	\$842	\$142	\$241	\$470	\$1,014	\$400	\$961	\$2,012	\$4,859

2026-27 Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Inst	113	80900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunication s Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				\$196	\$22	\$163	\$292	\$342	\$2,168	\$871	\$4,056
ODU				\$127		\$340	\$539	\$246	\$1,702	\$2,620	\$5,574
UVA		\$12		\$310		\$1,184	\$426	\$638	\$46	\$823	\$3,439
VCU				\$41		\$268	\$1,062	\$302	\$219	\$1,501	\$3,393
VT				\$277	\$223	\$692	\$584	\$421	\$1	\$832	\$3,030
WM				\$95	\$423	\$897	\$2,323	\$456	\$554	\$2,494	\$7,242
CNU							\$1,781	\$59	\$2,114	\$3,086	\$7,040
UVAW						\$204	\$1,294	\$59	\$939	\$3,072	\$5,568
JMU				\$223		\$352	\$598	\$793	\$1,084	\$3,172	\$6,222
LU					\$22	\$770	\$760	\$322	\$2,397	\$3,350	\$7,621
UMW		\$880			\$613	\$296	\$1,529	\$422	\$763	\$1,694	\$6,197
NSU				\$78	\$12	\$156	\$1,204	\$452	\$454	\$2,040	\$4,396
RU				\$102		\$439	\$1,123	\$176	\$652	\$1,890	\$4,382
VMI	\$2,840		\$866			\$630	\$2,648			\$4,312	\$11,296
VSU				\$46		\$466	\$564		\$1,407	\$1,383	\$3,866
RBC				\$213	\$285		\$391		\$783	\$818	\$2,490
VCCS									\$14		\$14
Avg All Inst	\$2,840	\$446	\$866	\$155	\$229	\$490	\$1,070	\$361	\$956	\$2,122	\$5,049

Annual Percent Change of Non-E&G Mandatory Fees by Category											
Inst	113	80900	80920	80940	80950	80960	80970	80980	80990	80995	Total
	Unique Military Activities	Higher Education Auxiliary Enterprises	Bookstores & Other Stores	Parking & Transportation Systems and Services	Telecommunication s Systems and Services	Student Health Services	Student Unions & Recreational Facilities	Recreational & Intramural Facilities	Other Enterprise Functions	Intercollegiate Athletics	
GMU				4.8%	9.8%	-3.0%	2.5%	-0.3%	2.9%	7.3%	3.4%
ODU				0.4%		0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	-12.7%	13.7%	6.3%
UVA		20.0%		11.5%		3.2%	2.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.5%
VCU				10.8%		0.0%	4.9%	6.7%	2.3%	7.9%	5.9%
VT				0.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.9%	1.9%	0.0%	13.7%	5.6%
WM				4.4%	3.7%	3.6%	1.4%	3.6%	2.0%	3.5%	2.7%
CNU							7.7%	11.3%	-4.9%	7.5%	3.5%
UVAW						0.0%	4.5%	-0.5%	-10.9%	6.8%	2.5%
JMU				2.8%		1.7%	-0.2%	0.3%	8.5%	4.5%	3.9%
LU					-86.16%	16.3%	5.8%	-22.2%	12.5%	4.5%	4.5%
UMW		107.1%		-100.0%	2.9%	4.6%	29.1%	-46.8%	-28.2%	9.6%	4.0%
NSU				5.4%	0.0%	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%	3.2%	4.1%	4.0%
RU				0.0%		8.9%	6.6%	3.5%	1.7%	7.1%	6.0%
VMI	3.0%		2.9%			3.3%	1.8%			3.0%	2.7%
VSU				2.2%		2.2%	2.5%		16.7%	-8.7%	2.5%
RBC				3.4%	4.0%		3.2%		3.85%	3.7%	3.7%
VCCS									-4.3%		-4.3%
Avg All Inst	3.0%	105.1%	2.9%	9.0%	-5.0%	4.3%	5.5%	-9.9%	-0.6%	5.5%	3.9%

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

Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees ⁽¹⁾

Institution	2025-206	2026-27	Difference	% Increase	Institution	2025-26	2026-27	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University					Virginia Tech				
Athletic	\$812.00	\$871.00	\$59.00	7.3%	Athletic	\$732.00	\$832.00	\$100.00	13.7%
Auxiliary Central	\$643.00	\$648.00	\$5.00	0.8%	Health Service	\$670.00	\$692.00	\$22.00	3.3%
Auxiliary Services	\$318.00	\$290.00	(\$28.00)	-8.8%	Recreational Facilities	\$413.00	\$421.00	\$8.00	1.9%
Facilities/Building	\$1,022.00	\$1,044.00	\$22.00	2.2%	Student Activity	\$520.00	\$541.00	\$21.00	4.0%
Health Service	\$172.00	\$192.00	\$20.00	11.6%	Student Services	\$535.00	\$544.00	\$9.00	1.7%
Student Activity	\$770.00	\$815.00	\$45.00	5.8%		\$2,870.00	\$3,030.00	\$160.00	5.6%
Transportation	\$187.00	\$196.00	\$9.00	4.8%					
	\$3,924.00	\$4,056.00	\$132.00	3.4%	William & Mary				
Old Dominion University					Athletic	\$2,409.00	\$2,494.00	\$85.00	3.5%
Athletic	\$2,304.81	\$2,620.42	\$315.61	13.7%	Bus and Escort	\$91.00	\$95.00	\$4.00	4.4%
Auxiliary Central	\$929.44	\$930.18	\$0.74	0.1%	Cultural Fee	\$76.00	\$79.00	\$3.00	3.9%
Contingent	\$620.31	\$524.11	(\$96.20)	-15.5%	Facility Fee	\$1,417.00	\$1,417.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Health Service	\$340.00	\$340.00	\$0.00	0.0%	General Auxiliary	\$194.00	\$201.00	\$7.00	3.6%
Innovation	\$150.00	\$240.00	\$90.00	60.0%	Green Fee	\$44.00	\$43.00	(\$1.00)	-2.3%
Photo ID	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Health and Wellness	\$797.00	\$825.00	\$28.00	3.5%
Student Activity	\$242.37	\$246.01	\$3.64	1.5%	Integrative Wellness Ctr	\$69.00	\$72.00	\$3.00	4.3%
Student Union	\$523.07	\$539.28	\$16.21	3.1%	Kaplan Arena Operations	\$372.00	\$385.00	\$13.00	3.5%
Transportation	\$126.00	\$126.00	\$0.00	0.0%	PC Maintenance	\$49.00	\$51.00	\$2.00	4.1%
	\$5,244.00	\$5,574.00	\$330.00	6.3%	Photo ID	\$50.00	\$52.00	\$2.00	4.0%
University of Virginia					Recreational Center	\$154.00	\$160.00	\$6.00	3.9%
Athletic	\$786.00	\$823.00	\$37.00	4.7%	Recreational Sports	\$252.00	\$261.00	\$9.00	3.6%
Auxiliary Services	\$61.00	\$61.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Activity	\$101.00	\$98.00	(\$3.00)	-3.0%
Campus-wide Microsoft License Fee	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$2.00	10.0%	Student Affairs	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$1.00	3.4%
Data Center Fee	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Unions	\$503.00	\$521.00	\$18.00	3.6%
Health Service	\$1,147.00	\$1,184.00	\$37.00	3.2%	Telecom/Networking	\$408.00	\$423.00	\$15.00	3.7%
Radio Station	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$2.00	20.0%	Tennis Center	\$34.00	\$35.00	\$1.00	2.9%
Recreational Facilities	\$552.00	\$576.00	\$24.00	4.3%		\$7,049.00	\$7,242.00	\$193.00	2.7%
Student Activity	\$58.00	\$62.00	\$4.00	6.9%	Christopher Newport University				
Student Union	\$355.00	\$365.00	\$10.00	2.8%	Auxiliary Support	\$1,249.00	\$1,191.00	(\$58.00)	-4.6%
Transit and Mobility Service	\$278.00	\$310.00	\$32.00	11.5%	Capital Reserve	\$130.00	\$0.00	(\$130.00)	-100.0%
	\$3,291.00	\$3,439.00	\$148.00	4.5%	Intercollegiate Athletics	\$2,872.00	\$3,086.00	\$214.00	7.5%
VA Commonwealth University					Intramurals	\$53.00	\$59.00	\$6.00	11.3%
Athletic	\$1,391.00	\$1,501.00	\$110.00	7.9%	Rec Facilities and Student Union	\$1,654.00	\$1,781.00	\$127.00	7.7%
Auxiliary Services	\$214.00	\$219.00	\$5.00	2.3%	Student Activities	\$104.00	\$113.00	\$9.00	8.7%
Health Service	\$268.00	\$268.00	\$0.00	0.0%	Student Life and Health Services	\$740.00	\$810.00	\$70.00	9.5%
Student Activity	\$110.00	\$130.00	\$20.00	18.2%		\$6,802.00	\$7,040.00	\$238.00	3.5%
Student Services	\$283.00	\$302.00	\$19.00	6.7%	UVA-Wise				
Student Union and Recreational Facilities	\$902.00	\$932.00	\$30.00	3.3%	Athletic	\$2,876.88	\$3,071.55	\$194.67	6.8%
Transportation	\$37.00	\$41.00	\$4.00	10.8%	Instructional Tech Fee: All Students	\$300.00	\$308.00	\$8.00	2.7%
	\$3,205.00	\$3,393.00	\$188.00	5.9%	Operation & Maintenance	\$204.29	\$204.29	\$0.00	0.0%
					Outdoor Recreation & Intramurals	\$59.10	\$59.10	\$0.00	0.0%
					Stadium & Slomp Std Ctr Dev	\$1,058.32	\$1,113.66	\$55.34	5.2%
					Student Information System	\$753.31	\$631.28	(\$122.03)	-16.2%
					Student Organizations	\$180.12	\$180.12	\$0.00	0.0%
						\$5,432.02	\$5,568.00	\$135.98	2.5%

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

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

Institution	2025-26	2026-27	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Athletic	\$2,456.00	\$2,581.00	\$125.00	5.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$1,236.00	\$1,312.00	\$76.00	6.1%
Facilities/Building	\$861.00	\$874.00	\$13.00	1.5%
Health Service	\$306.00	\$312.00	\$6.00	2.0%
Student Activity	\$983.00	\$991.00	\$8.00	0.8%
Transportation	\$146.00	\$152.00	\$6.00	4.1%
	\$5,988.00	\$6,222.00	\$234.00	3.9%
Longwood University				
Athletic	\$3,206.00	\$3,502.00	\$296.00	9.2%
Auxiliary Services	\$2,131.00	\$2,308.00	\$177.00	8.3%
Health Service	\$662.00	\$741.00	\$79.00	11.9%
Intramurals	\$414.00	\$310.00	(\$104.00)	-25.1%
Student Activity	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	\$538.00	\$558.00	\$20.00	3.7%
Telecommunications	\$159.00	\$22.00	(\$137.00)	-86.2%
	\$7,290.00	\$7,621.00	\$331.00	4.5%
University of Mary Washington				
Auxiliary Facilities O&M	\$633.00	\$166.00	(\$467.00)	-73.8%
Auxiliary Services	\$425.00	\$880.00	\$455.00	107.1%
Health Service	\$283.00	\$296.00	\$13.00	4.6%
Institutional Development	\$429.00	\$597.00	\$168.00	39.2%
Intercollegiate Athletics	\$1,545.00	\$1,694.00	\$149.00	9.6%
Parking and Transportation	\$70.00	\$0.00	(\$70.00)	-100.0%
Student Recreation	\$793.00	\$422.00	(\$371.00)	-46.8%
Student Unions & Rec Facilities	\$0.00	\$1,529.00	\$1,529.00	n/a
Telecommunications	\$596.00	\$613.00	\$17.00	2.9%
University Center	\$1,184.00	\$0.00	(\$1,184.00)	-100.0%
	\$5,958.00	\$6,197.00	\$239.00	4.0%
Norfolk State University				
Athletic	\$1,960.00	\$2,040.00	\$80.00	4.1%
Auxiliary Security Fee	\$354.00	\$368.00	\$14.00	4.0%
Auxiliary Technology Fee	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Contingent	\$86.00	\$86.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Fitness Center Fee	\$36.00	\$38.00	\$2.00	5.6%
Health Service	\$150.00	\$156.00	\$6.00	4.0%
Student Activity	\$400.00	\$414.00	\$14.00	3.5%
Student Center Building Maintenance	\$270.00	\$282.00	\$12.00	4.4%
Student Center Fee	\$886.00	\$922.00	\$36.00	4.1%
Transportation	\$74.00	\$78.00	\$4.00	5.4%
	\$4,228.00	\$4,396.00	\$168.00	4.0%
Radford University				
Athletic	\$1,765.00	\$1,890.00	\$125.00	7.1%
Auxiliary Services	\$347.00	\$355.00	\$8.00	2.3%
Facilities/Building	\$181.00	\$181.00	\$0.00	0.0%
General Services	\$113.00	\$116.00	\$3.00	2.7%
Health Service	\$403.00	\$439.00	\$36.00	8.9%
Recreational Facilities	\$622.00	\$664.00	\$42.00	6.8%
Student Activity	\$170.00	\$176.00	\$6.00	3.5%
Student Union	\$431.00	\$459.00	\$28.00	6.5%
Transportation	\$102.00	\$102.00	\$0.00	0.0%
	\$4,134.00	\$4,382.00	\$248.00	6.0%
Virginia Military Institute				
Athletic	\$4,186.00	\$4,312.00	\$126.00	3.0%
Barber Shop	\$344.00	\$354.00	\$10.00	2.9%
Health Service	\$610.00	\$630.00	\$20.00	3.3%
Laundry	\$498.00	\$512.00	\$14.00	2.8%
Student Activity	\$2,602.00	\$2,648.00	\$46.00	1.8%
UMA Fee	\$2,758.00	\$2,840.00	\$82.00	3.0%
	\$10,998.00	\$11,296.00	\$298.00	2.7%
Virginia State University				
Athletic	\$1,515.00	\$1,383.00	(\$132.00)	-8.7%
Facilities/Building	\$83.00	\$85.00	\$2.00	2.4%
Health Service	\$456.00	\$466.00	\$10.00	2.2%
Other Services	\$484.00	\$667.00	\$183.00	37.8%
Photo ID	\$55.00	\$56.00	\$1.00	1.8%
Police and Public Safety	\$477.00	\$489.00	\$12.00	2.5%
Radio Station	\$107.00	\$110.00	\$3.00	2.8%
Student Activity	\$461.00	\$473.00	\$12.00	2.6%
Student Union	\$89.00	\$91.00	\$2.00	2.2%
Transportation	\$45.00	\$46.00	\$1.00	2.2%
	\$3,772.00	\$3,866.00	\$94.00	2.5%
Richard Bland College				
Athletics	\$788.57	\$818.14	\$29.57	3.7%
Auxiliary Grounds/Facilities	\$754.29	\$782.57	\$28.28	3.7%
Facilities/Building	\$205.71	\$213.43	\$7.72	3.8%
Parking/Transportation Services	\$205.71	\$213.43	\$7.72	3.8%
Student Activity	\$173.43	\$177.86	\$4.43	2.6%
Technology	\$274.29	\$284.57	\$10.28	3.7%
	\$2,402.00	2,490.00	\$88.00	3.7%
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	\$14.10	\$13.50	(\$0.60)	-4.3%

(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 2026-27*

Institution	2025-26 Total Non-E&G Fee	Exemption						Non-Exemption			
		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	\$6,802	\$10	\$142	\$70		\$222	3.3%	\$16	0.2%	\$238	3.5%
GMU	\$3,924	\$132				\$132	3.4%			\$132	3.4%
JMU	\$5,988	\$107	\$26	\$11		\$144	2.4%	\$90	1.5%	\$234	3.9%
LU	\$7,290	\$72		\$79		\$151	2.1%	\$179	2.5%	\$330	4.5%
NSU	\$4,228	\$32		\$9		\$41	1.0%	\$127	3.0%	\$168	4.0%
ODU	\$5,244	\$159	\$18			\$177	3.4%	\$154	2.9%	\$331	6.3%
RBC	\$2,402	\$88				\$88	3.7%		0.0%	\$88	3.7%
RU	\$4,134	\$84	\$15	\$36		\$135	3.3%	\$113	2.7%	\$248	6.0%
UMW	\$5,958	\$69				\$69	1.2%	\$170	2.9%	\$239	4.0%
UVA	\$3,291	\$88	\$1	\$37		\$126	3.8%	\$22	0.7%	\$148	4.5%
VCU	\$3,205	\$34			\$58	\$92	2.9%	\$96	3.0%	\$188	5.9%
VT	\$2,870	\$59	\$17	\$22		\$98	3.4%	\$62	2.2%	\$160	5.6%

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

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

2025-26		Estimated 2026-27	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. Connecticut	\$21,344	1. Connecticut	\$21,963
2. New Hampshire	\$19,682	2. New Hampshire	\$20,253
3. Vermont	\$19,514	3. Vermont	\$20,080
4. Minnesota	\$18,482	4. Minnesota	\$19,018
5. Pennsylvania	\$18,169	5. Pennsylvania	\$18,696
6. Virginia	\$17,983	6. Virginia	\$18,651
7. New Jersey	\$17,886	7. New Jersey	\$18,405
8. Delaware	\$17,660	8. Delaware	\$18,172
9. Rhode Island	\$17,476	9. Rhode Island	\$17,983
10. Massachusetts	\$17,236	10. Massachusetts	\$17,736
11. Michigan	\$16,633	11. Michigan	\$17,115
21. Kentucky	\$12,321	21. Kentucky	\$12,678
27. Tennessee	\$11,247	27. Tennessee	\$11,573
29. Maryland	\$10,920	29. Maryland	\$11,237
33. Texas	\$10,356	33. Texas	\$10,656
50. North Carolina	\$7,251	50. North Carolina	\$7,461

* VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY26 and FY27. Other state rates are increased by 2.9%, the average increase public doctoral-degree-granting institutions nationally in FY26.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2025" by the College Board.

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

2025-2026		Estimated 2026-2027	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. New Jersey	\$15,707	1. New Jersey	\$16,163
2. Virginia	\$14,115	2. Virginia	\$14,890
3. New Hampshire	\$13,737	3. New Hampshire	\$14,135
4. Illinois	\$13,664	4. Illinois	\$13,328
5. Pennsylvania	\$13,357	5. Pennsylvania	\$13,744
6. Oregon	\$12,695	6. Oregon	\$13,063
7. Massachusetts	\$12,507	7. Massachusetts	\$12,870
8. Vermont	\$12,390	8. Vermont	\$12,749
9. Minnesota	\$11,996	9. Minnesota	\$12,344
10. Arizona	\$11,960	10. Arizona	\$12,307
15. Tennessee	\$10,515	15. Tennessee	\$10,820
18. Kentucky	\$10,190	18. Kentucky	\$10,486
23. Maryland	\$9,452	23. Maryland	\$9,726
42. Texas	\$6,890	42. Texas	\$7,090
45. North Carolina	\$6,087	45. North Carolina	\$6,264
50. Florida	\$3,214	50. Florida	\$3,307

*VA charges are actual tuition and fees charged in FY26 and FY27. Other state rates are increased by 2.4%, the average increase public master and baccalaureate-degree-granting institutions nationally in FY26.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2025" by the College Board.

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

2025-26		Estimated 2026-27	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees*
1. South Dakota	\$8,092	1. South Dakota	\$8,310
2. New Hampshire	\$7,461	2. New Hampshire	\$7,662
3. Vermont	\$7,160	3. Vermont	\$7,353
4. Pennsylvania	\$6,752	4. Pennsylvania	\$6,934
5. Iowa	\$6,502	5. Iowa	\$6,678
6. Minnesota	\$6,414	6. Minnesota	\$6,587
7. Massachusetts	\$6,407	7. Massachusetts	\$6,580
8. New York	\$6,388	8. New York	\$6,561
9. Oregon	\$6,090	9. Oregon	\$6,254
10. South Carolina	\$6,020	10. South Carolina	\$6,183
15. Alabama	\$5,678	15. Alabama	\$5,831
16. Virginia	\$5,493	16. Virginia	\$5,696
23. Tennessee	\$5,011	23. Tennessee	\$5,146
29. Kentucky	\$4,856	29. Kentucky	\$4,987
42. Texas	\$3,553	42. Texas	\$3,649
45. North Carolina	\$2,468	45. North Carolina	\$2,535

*VA FY2026 charges were actual average tuition and fees in IPEDS, and actual average tuition and fee increases of RBC and VCCS in FY2027. Other state rates are increased by 2.7%, the average increase public associate-degree-granting colleges nationally in FY26.

Sources: IPEDS and "Trend in College Pricing 2025" by the College Board.



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

2020-22: Continued state funding to contain tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students. The 2020 General Assembly provided additional state support of \$54.75 million in FY 2021 and \$25 million in FY 2022 to continue the Tuition Moderation Fund and freeze in-state undergraduate student tuition at public higher education institutions with the concern of affordability. However, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, Governor Northam froze (unallotted) all new spending in the state budget to help address the repercussions of the pandemic. In August, the Governor called for a special session to consider the unallotted budget. The special session provided \$60 million for affordable access in FY 2021. The 2021 General Assembly Special Session provided \$73.5 million to continue 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.

2026-2028- State funding increases in financial aid mitigate increases in tuition.

The Governor and the General Assembly provided an additional \$65 million for financial aid and \$110 million over the biennium to maintain affordable access to public higher education in the Commonwealth. The overall investment in public higher education for the 2026-2028 biennium is \$397 million.



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 \$320 (3.2%) for academic year 2026-2027. Non-E&G fees increased by \$190



(3.9%). The total charges including tuition, non-E&G fees and room and board increased by \$1,142 (3.9%) 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	4	6	10
GMU	2	39	41
JMU	0	3	0
LU	0	0	0
NSU	0	0	0
ODU	1	0	1
RU	0	0	0
UMW	4	0	4
UVA	1	8	9
UVA-W			
VCCS	0	0	0
VCU	4	4	8
VMI	2	21	23
VSU	2	1	3
VT	6	58	64
W&M	7	59	66
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

Publicity: March 31, 2026. 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.

The Rector emphasized that tuition increases are viewed as a last resort, highlighting the Board's commitment to maintaining affordability and ensuring consistent access for all students. To this end, the Rector referenced the Board's prior directive to the President to conduct a comprehensive financial review of the University to identify cost-saving measures and revenue-enhancement opportunities. The Rector acknowledged the efforts of faculty and staff in modeling various fiscal scenarios. While recognizing the challenges inherent in such exercises, the Rector characterized these proactive measures as essential and responsible steps to mitigate potential budgetary shortfalls. The Rector commended the University administration and the broader campus community for their diligence in exploring efficiency measures and cost-containment strategies. In closing, the Rector stated that the Board does not take tuition decisions lightly and expressed gratitude for the collaborative partnership demonstrated by the University stakeholders throughout this process.

Comment Description:

Eight students advocated against raising tuition focusing on inflationary costs and the impact on paying tuition. One parent voiced concern regarding tuition being unaffordable to the public. An alumnus expressed concern over the increase in tuition while higher education is being attacked from multiple fronts.

GMU

Publicity: On March 20, 2026, the March 31 Board of Visitors (BOV) Public Comment Session announcement was made available on the Board's website, Commonwealth Calendar, and posted in the Johnson Center (student center) and the President's Office. Meeting details were advertised in The George (official Mason newsletter), and Around Mason (a digest of faculty/staff announcements). Rose Pascarell, Vice President of University Life, and Dan Stephens, Interim Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, participated in a Student Government Tuition Town Hall.

The dates of those postings follow:

The George: 3/19/26 and 3/26/26

Around Mason: 3/13/26 and 3/24/26

Student Government Hosted Town Hall: 3/24/26

Rose Pascarell, Vice President of University Life, participated in numerous conversations with undergraduate and graduate student government leadership specific to FY 27 tuition and fees. Additionally, public comment was received in conjunction with the April 30, 2026, BOV meeting, consistent with standard meeting protocol. Following this public comment period in April, the Board approved Mason's FY 27 University Operating Budget on April 30, which included an increase in tuition and mandatory fees.

	Comment Description: During the March 31 BOV meeting, the written comment for one student advocated for the board to adopt cohort pricing to allow students the ability to plan and afford their education. Remaining comments were on topics other than tuition and fees. The graduate and undergraduate student representatives provided no comments related to tuition and fees during the April 30 BOV meeting.
JMU	Publicity: April 15, 2026- Public Comment Received
	Comment Description: A Qualtrics survey was distributed in a campus-wide email announcement, as one method to collect public comments. JMU received three student comments on this survey.
LU	Publicity: Notice posted on the institution's website May 5, 2026, that it would receive public comment regarding tuition and fees at the Board of Visitors meeting on June 5, 2026. N/A (no comments received)
NSU	Publicity: 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. • 04/07/2026 • 04/08/2026 • 04/13/2026 • 04/17/2026 • 04/27/2026 • 05/05/2026 N/A (no comments received)
ODU	Publicity: Announcement is sent through email blast that includes alumni, staff and press partners; it is uploaded to ODU's website; and it is added to the Commonwealth Calendar. N/A (No comments received)
RU	Publicity: Posted on Website- February 27 from 2:30 – 4:00 p.m. in the Mary Ann Jennings Hovis Memorial Board Room in Martin Hall at 915 East Main Street, Radford, Virginia. N/A (no comments received)
UMW	N/A (no comments received)
UVA	Publicity: The announcement of seeking public comments was posted on the UVA website, student newsletter and the Commonwealth Calendar. Comments Description: One student spoke in person regarding fees specifically for the engineering programs. The remaining comments were submitted online and were provided by alumni, faculty, former BOV members and students concerned about the rising cost of higher education.
UVAW	Publicity: The announcement of seeking public comments was posted on the UVA website, student newsletter and the Commonwealth Calendar.

	Comment Description: One student spoke in person regarding fees specifically for the engineering programs. The remaining comments were submitted online and were provided by alumni, faculty, former BOV members and students concerned about the rising cost of higher education.
VCU	Publicity: The VCU Board of Visitors posted a press release on the VCU news website, the BOV website, the Commonwealth Calendar, and an email blast informing of a public comment opportunity at the April 24, 2026, meeting. Comment Description: The theme for the student comments was the burden of increasing tuition costs.
VMI	Publicity: A notice was posted on the VMI website and the Commonwealth Calendar. An email was sent to all students and employees. Comment Description: Two individuals appeared before the Board of Visitors during the public hearing. Neither individual used their time to comment on tuition and fees. The first individual addressed many topics including diversity, equity, and inclusion, VMI's auxiliary fund balance, budget scenarios, organizational management theory, and consulting services offered by the individual to the Institute. The second individual used her opportunity to address diversity, critical race theory, and politics. Additionally, an independent, third-party organization solicited written comments to be submitted to the Board of Visitors. 19 individuals submitted written comments. None of the written comments had anything to do with the board's consideration of 2026-27 tuition and fees. The comments generally related to changes in board membership, legislation considered during the legislative session, and VMI athletics.
VSU	Publicity: Virginia State University utilizes a variety of formal public communication methods to disseminate information effectively, including official press releases, announcements published through the Commonwealth Calendar, updates posted on the university's official website, and strategically placed postings throughout the campus. Comment Description: One comment was from a faculty member concerned for the finances of students. Two comments were from students including the student government president. Both expressed concern for students already struggling to pay tuition and fees.
VT	Publicity: Press release on March 15, 2026, campus notice in VT daily email, and posting to bov.vt.edu website. Comment Description: Most of the comments were from graduate students expressing concern over the cost of fees for services not used. There were three comments from undergraduates citing high living costs and the pressure caused by tuition and fee increases.
W&M	Publicity: Press release, Information Posted on Website, Information Shared via Emails. Comment Description: Students, parents and alumni submitted comments focused on how the increased costs cause undue strain on students and their families.



RBC	Publicity: Press release on college website and on Commonwealth Calendar as part of the Hearing Notification.
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The hearing included a presentation by Richard Bland College's Controller, Mary Weaver and Richard Bland College's Chief Business Officer, Stacey Sokol.

N/A (no comments received)

VCCS	N/A (no comments received)
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