

SCHEV STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL AND STRATEGIES	PANELIST RECOMMENDATIONS	PANELIST EXAMPLES / EXPLANATIONS
<p>Goal 2: Enhance access through improved coordination of information</p> <p>Strategy 1: Provide more and better college-demystifying info to children earlier</p> <p>Strategy 2: Mobilize stakeholders to support/inform potential students/families</p>	Identify a Champion for access and affordability	Panelist suggested SCHEV. A dynamic individual could also bring attention and support
	Develop strategic early-awareness marketing campaign for post-high-school academic and financial preparation	North Carolina – College Foundation of NC (CFNC) Kentucky – GO Higher SREB – GO Alliance
	Develop measures / provide info with affordability implications: - student cost measures	Cost of attendance; state appropriations; tuition and fee levels; student net price
	- student demographic and behavior measures	Time to degree; enrollment trends; delayed participation; racial and income groups
<p>Goal 3: Enhance affordability through financial aid advocacy</p> <p>Strategy 1: Seek policies that moderate tuition increases and expand financial aid</p> <p>Strategy 2: Fully fund the 'partnership model' for need-based aid programs</p> <p>Strategy 3: Support increases in the Tuition Assistance Program (TAG)</p>	Improve efficiency and use results to control costs: - Seek appropriate efficiency-improving systemic solutions	State-level purchasing contracts
	- Refine the IPS to create incentives to improve productivity	Reward institutions that control costs
	- Encourage institutions to find operating efficiencies	University System of Maryland – 10% increase in faculty productivity; limit req'd degree credits, etc.
	Align financing and financial aid policies: - Dedicate % of tuition increases to need-based aid	Arizona
	Review financial aid policies to ensure Virginia and its institutions have the most appropriate structures and foci - Review existing aid programs to determine which should be restructured/simplified/expanded	Restructure - Programs addressing work-force shortage - Add a need-based component to TAG Simplify - Complexity of programs can complicate financial aid process
	- Consider merits of centralizing the state aid process - Consider the role of merit-based assistance - Consider further refining the Partnership Model to reflect enrollment trends and funding demands as well as create incentives for institutions	University of North Carolina System Georgia HOPE & West Virginia Promise Oregon & Minnesota models have shared responsibility components with targets for student contribution
<p>Goal 4: Enhance affordability through education and investment incentives</p> <p>Strategy 1: Promote educational investment by partnering with families</p> <p>a: Work toward income-based incentive program with VCSP</p> <p>b: Explore matching-fund program for student progress/completion</p>	Create pre-college incentives: - Create state programs that provide an incentive for families to save or for students to earn scholarships	Education IDAs (individual development accounts) for high-school students – private donor contribution
	- Use financial aid to encourage high-school students to better prepare for college	Early-commitment aid programs: Oklahoma's Promise & Wisconsin's Covenant each provide financial aid in exchange for pledge to prepare for college and good citizenship
	- Encourage employers to fund tuition-reimbursement programs for employees	LiLAs (lifetime learning accounts) – employer contribution
	Create post-enrollment incentives: - Link financial aid with rigorous frosh/soph course-taking - Create incentives/rewards for students who graduate early	Needy students who fulfill gen-ed on-time receive merit aid Rebates of some portion of tuition

Affordability-related SCHEV Activities

Recent and/or Ongoing

1. Nine annual "Tuition and Fees" reports (1999-2007)
2. Two "Affordability" studies (2002 and 2006)
3. Two federal GEAR UP grants (2001 and 2006)
4. New two-year college transfer grant program (2007)
5. Targeted '07 budget recommendations
 - A. State-efficiency efforts
 - Course-redesign initiative
 - Virtual library (VIVA) funding
 - B. Student-assistance efforts
 - Tuition Assistance Grant (TAG) funding
 - College Scholarship Assistance Program (CSAP) funding
 - Undergrad and grad student financial aid funding
 - Web portal for college preparation and financing information
 - C. Institutional-assistance efforts
 - Base adequacy funding
6. "Affordability" policy discussion (January 2008)

Work to be Done

- Development of additional Institutional Performance Standards (IPS)
 - Additional reporting requirements
 - Address both access and affordability concerns
- Application (as state coordinator) for federal College Access Challenge Grant
 - Develop state owned and controlled web portal to assist high school students preparing for post-secondary education
 - Develop early intervention information materials
 - Assist and enhance existing state college access activities
- Development of legislatively-required "clearly understandable measure of affordability"
 - By July 2008
 - Provide Virginia with a measurable determination of affordability for the system and for students
- ???