

# Research Report

## **Pandemic Funding For Public Colleges Has Been Insufficient, As Schools Across The US Face Revenue Losses Approximately 2.5x Greater Than Federal Aid Provided**

The Lack Of Sufficient Funding Could Lead To Increased Tuition  
Costs – Threatening Affordability & Access For Students & Families

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# Executive Summary

A review of the largest universities or university systems in 44 states showed that **36 did not receive enough Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEERF) funding to cover reported COVID-induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls**. Based on the universities most modest projections:

- **Of the 14 schools denoting estimated revenue losses or budget shortfalls for FY 2020, 10 received less than 50%** of the funding needed to cover COVID-induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls.
  - o **University of Alaska Anchorage received 86.39% less funding** than needed to cover COVID-induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls in FY 2020.
- **Of the 18 schools denoting estimated losses or budget shortfalls for FY 2021, 14 received less than 50%** of the funding needed to cover COVID-induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls.
  - o **Michigan State University received 90.05% less funding** than needed to cover COVID-induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls in FY 2021; **Eight more schools received less than 80% funding needed** to cover their FY 2021 revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls.
- **Of the 12 schools denoting losses or budget shortfalls from the spring 2020 semester, 4 received less than 50%** of the funding needed to cover COVID-induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls.
- Of the 44 states reviewed, the following were the only 8 states with universities or colleges that received sufficient HEERF funding:
  - o Idaho, South Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Texas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and California.

Under the schools or school systems' gloomiest projections, the total number of universities or university systems receiving insufficient HEERF funding increases to 38 (with the addition of South Carolina and Idaho). In the 44 states reviewed, we found that the federal government provided **between \$2.8 - \$3.3 billion LESS than needed to each state's top university or university system** to close the COVID-induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls. Total HEERF allocations to these schools totaled roughly \$1.75 billion, **less than two and a half times** what would be needed to close the-COVID induced revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls by current predictions.

Historically, colleges and universities facing budget shortfalls, revenue losses, or budget cuts have had to increase tuition rates for students. These increases threaten affordability and access to higher education— particularly for students of color, low-income students, and those from non-traditional backgrounds.

\*The largest public universities/university systems in Utah (Utah State), New York (University Of Buffalo), Montana (Montana State), Mississippi (Mississippi State), Alabama (University Of Alabama), and Arkansas (University of Arkansas) did not provide either COVID-related budget shortfall, projected COVID-related revenue loss, or COVID-related budget cut data. Due to this they were excluded.

# HEERF Was Created In The CARES Act To Provide Aid To Both Institutions And Students For Expenses Related To Disruptions Due To COVID-19 And Emergency Financial Aid Grants

**The \$14 Billion HEERF Was Created By The CARES Act In March To Provide Emergency Funding To Higher Education, Including Money For Institutional Expenses Related To COVID-19 Disruptions As Well As Direct Student Aid.** “The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act or, CARES Act, was passed by Congress and signed by President Donald Trump on March 27th, 2020. This bill allotted \$2.2 trillion to provide fast and direct economic aid to the American people negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Of that money, approximately \$14 billion was given to the Office of Postsecondary Education as the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund, or HEERF.” [\[Office of Postsecondary Education, accessed 9/02/20\]](#)

- **Institutional HEERF Money Was Supposed To Go To “Cover Any Costs Associated With Significant Changes To The Delivery Of Instruction Due To The Coronavirus.”** “The CARES Act establishes and funds the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF). Sections 18004(a)(1) and 18004(c) of the CARES Act, which address the HEERF, allow institutions of higher education to use up to 50 percent of the funds they receive to cover any costs associated with significant changes to the delivery of instruction due to the coronavirus so long as such costs do not include payment to contractors for the provision of pre-enrollment recruitment activities, including marketing and advertising; endowments; or capital outlays associated with facilities related to athletics, sectarian instruction, or religious worship (collectively referred to as “Recipient’s Institutional Costs”). [\[HEERF FAQs, accessed 9/02/20\]](#)

**DOE’s Methodology For Allocating HEERF Money Based On Full-Time Students Who Qualified For Pell Grants.** “Of the funds available for the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund, 90% (\$12,557,254,500.00) of the funds will be awarded to [Institutes of Higher Education (IHEs)] based on two formula factors: (1) 75% of the funds will be awarded to IHEs based on each IHE’s share of full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of Pell Grant recipients who were not enrolled exclusively in distance education prior to the coronavirus emergency, relative to the total FTE enrollment of such the coronavirus emergency, relative to the total FTE enrollment of such individuals in all IHEs. The first factor primarily allocates funds based on undergraduate enrollment since Pell Grant eligibility is limited to undergraduates and students in postbaccalaureate teacher education programs. The second factor allocates funds based on undergraduate and graduate enrollment.” [\[Department of Education Methodology for Calculating Allocations, accessed 9/02/20\]](#)

- **HEERF Funding Was Allocated To Schools With Greater Shares Of Students Receiving Pell Grants.** “The CARES Act provides a \$14.25 billion Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) for institutions of higher education to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of these funds, 90% is allocated to colleges and universities based primarily on their share of students receiving the Pell Grant.” [\[National Conference on State Legislatures, 4/23/20\]](#)
- **At Least Half Of The Allocated HEERF Funding Must Go To Students And As Much As Half Could Go Directly To Schools.** “At least 50% of these funds must be distributed as emergency financial aid to students who have had their semester disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The remaining 50% can be used for institutional uses, although an institution could choose to allocate more than 50% of funds for emergency aid for students.” [\[National Conference on State Legislatures, 4/23/20\]](#)

# After Years Of Undermining Higher Education In America, The Trump Administration Weaponized Financial Assistance To Colleges And Universities

## The Trump Administration Consistently Pushed For Massive Budget Cuts To Higher Education Aid Programs, Loan Forgiveness Programs, And Academic Research

**Inside Higher Ed:** In “Every Year Of His Presidency” Trump Has Proposed Eliminating Public Service Loan Forgiveness And Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Programs. “In proposing education cuts, as he has every year of his presidency, Trump repropose several ideas that have been rejected by Congress, including eliminating the Public Service Loan Forgiveness and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs, and giving campus financial aid administrators greater latitude to limit loan borrowing by individual students.” [[Inside Higher Ed, 2/11/20](#)]

- **Trump’s Proposed FY 2020 Department Of Education Budget Cut \$7 Billion And Included The Elimination Of The Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program.** “The plan repeats themes raised in President Trump’s 2020 federal budget proposal and reflects division between Democrats and Republicans over the federal government’s role in regulating the forces that shape colleges and the for-profit sector. Trump’s budget proposal for 2020, released last week, [includes](#) a \$7-billion cut in the U.S. Department of Education, a changed student-loan repayment process, and the elimination of the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program.” [[The Chronicle Of Higher Education, 3/18/19](#)]

**February 2020: Trump And DeVos Proposed Cutting \$5.6 Billion From Academic Research At Institutions Of Higher Learning.** “President Trump on Monday called for a \$5.6 billion, or 7.8 percent, [cut](#) in Department of Education funding and reductions for most core funders of academic research, but also proposed a nearly \$900 million increase in career and technical education funding that U.S. Education Secretary Betsy DeVos called ‘perhaps the largest increase in CTE ever.’” [[Inside Higher Ed, 2/11/20](#)]

**Trump’s FY 2019 Budget Proposed \$200 Billion In Cuts To Student Aid.** “In December, Congress passed one of President Donald Trump’s key priorities: tax cuts. These cuts primarily benefit the wealthy to the tune of [\\$1.5 trillion](#) in deficit spending over 10 years. To pay for it, the [budget released this week](#) proposes cutting over \$200 billion in student aid funding over the next decade by eliminating some types of federal student loans; changing the loan repayment safety net; and ending forgiveness for borrowers who work in public service. And it would cut over \$1.4 billion in annual grant aid and student support to low-income students.” [[Center For American Progress, 2/14/18](#)]

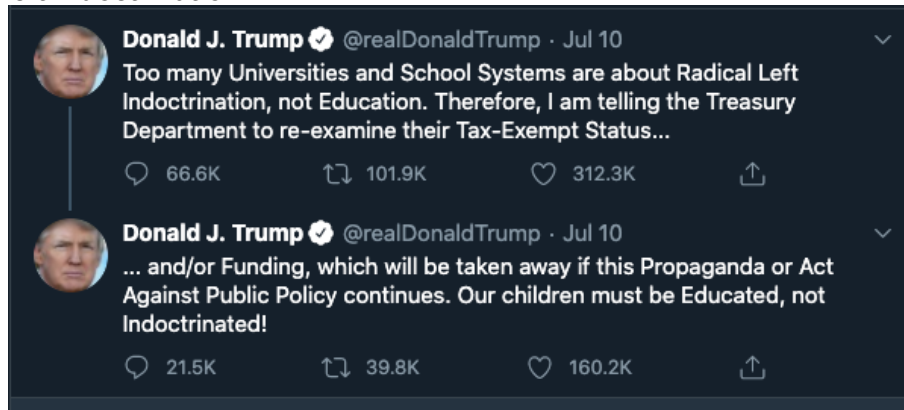
**Trump’s Proposed FY 2017 Budget Cut \$5 Billion In Aid Programs For Low Income Higher Education Students.** “According to [two pieces](#) from The Washington Post published Wednesday, not only will the budget include the disappointing [\\$5 billion in cuts](#) to programs for low-income students that the administration unveiled in March, but it also proposes additional draconian policy changes that will raise student debt burdens and eliminate sought-after loan forgiveness.” [[Center For American Progress, 5/19/20](#)]

- **Trump’s Proposed FY 2018 Budget Proposed Cutting Half Of All Work Study Program Funding For Higher Education Students, As Well As Millions In Cuts To Numerous Programs For Low Income And BIPOC Students.** “Funding for college work-study programs would be cut in half, public-service loan forgiveness would end and hundreds of millions of dollars that public schools could use for mental health, advanced coursework and other services would vanish under a Trump administration plan to cut \$10.6 billion from federal education initiatives, according to budget documents obtained by The Washington Post...The documents obtained by The Post — dated May 23, the day the president’s budget is expected to be released — outline the rest of the cuts, including a \$15 million program that provides child care for low-income parents in college; a \$27 million arts education program; two programs targeting Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian students, totaling \$65 million; two international education and foreign language programs,

\$72 million; a \$12 million program for gifted students; and \$12 million for Special Olympics education programs.” [\[Washington Post, 5/17/17\]](#)

## Trump And DeVos Have Used Federal Funding As A Threat To Schools Teaching “Radical Left Indoctrination” ...

Trump Threatened That Universities Should Lose Their Tax-Exempt Status And Federal Funding For Teaching “Radical Left Indoctrination.”



[\[Twitter, @realDonaldTrump, 07/10/20\]](#)

**As Education Secretary Betsy DeVos Threatened To Pull Federal Funding From A Joint UNC-Duke Middle Eastern Studies Program For Being “Biased” In Favor Of Islam.** “Since her first semester — when Hedrick took a course on Iranian prisons, taught by a Christian of Armenian descent who’d lived in Iran— she’s taken a number of classes through [the Consortium for Middle East Studies](#), a joint venture of UNC and nearby Duke University...Late last week, the Betsy DeVos-led U.S. Department of Education sent shockwaves through the academic world when it [threatened to yank \\$235,000 in federal funding](#) for the UNC-Duke program because, according to an agency letter published in the Federal Register, the program is biased in favor of Islam.” [\[Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/24/19\]](#)

## The Trump Administration Imposed Eligibility Requirements On HEERF Funding In An Attempt To Restrict The Students Who Would Be Eligible For Such Aid

**The Department Of Education Added An HEERF Requirement That The Money Go Only To Students Who Are Eligible For Financial Aid Under Title IV Of The Higher Education Act.** “That is, it did until Education Secretary Betsy DeVos added a requirement that the money go only to students who are eligible for financial aid under Title IV of the Higher Education Act — a restriction that lead plaintiff Eloy Ortiz Oakley, the chancellor of California community colleges, says Congress never included or intended. Title IV regulates financial aid. ... At first the Department of Education agreed the schools could decide who gets the funds, then later told applicants the aid would be limited to Title IV-eligible students, which excludes undocumented residents covered by Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, temporary protected status recipients, and asylum applicants, the plaintiffs say.” [\[Courthouse News Service, 05/12/20\]](#)

- **Following Two Lawsuits, The Department Of Education Said It Did Not Intend To Enforce The Guidelines—Leading To Mass Confusion Amongst Financial Aid Administrators And Associations.** “In a statement on its website and a court filing over the Memorial Day weekend, the U.S. Department of Education said it does not intend to enforce guidelines it has issued that say only those eligible for regular student aid can get emergency student grants created by the CARES Act. However, financial aid administrators and associations representing colleges say that still leaves as clear as mud the question of whether colleges can give the grants to undocumented students without fear of being later penalized by the department.” [\[Inside Higher Ed, 05/27/20\]](#)

# Historically, Colleges And Universities Facing Budget Shortfalls, Revenue Losses, Or Budget Cuts Have Had To Increase Tuition Rates For Students

**New York Times**: “By 2013, State Spending On Higher Education Was Still Down Almost 22 Percent From The Pre-Recession Peak, Adjusted For Inflation. Tuition Had Increased By 27 Percent.” “Over the next five years, almost every state cut college spending, often more than other public services. Lawmakers know that colleges can increase tuition to make up lost revenue, while K-12 schools and prisons can’t. By 2013, state spending on higher education was still down almost 22 percent from the pre-recession peak, adjusted for inflation. Tuition had increased by 27 percent.” [[New York Times, 05/05/20](#)]

**Center On Budget And Policy Priorities**: “Deep State Cuts In Funding For Higher Education Over The Last Decade Have Contributed To Rapid, Significant Tuition Increases And Pushed More Of The Costs Of College To Students.” “Deep state cuts in funding for higher education over the last decade have contributed to rapid, significant tuition increases and pushed more of the costs of college to students, making it harder for them to enroll and graduate. These cuts also have worsened racial and class inequality, since rising tuition can deter low-income students and students of color from college.” [[Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 10/24/19](#)]

- **Rising Tuition “Threatens Affordability And Access” For Students And Families—Particularly For Students Of Color, Low-Income Students, And Those From Non-Traditional Backgrounds.** “Rising tuition threatens affordability and access, leaving many students and their families—including those whose annual wages have stagnated or fallen over recent decades — either saddled with onerous debt or unable to afford college altogether. This is especially true for students of color (who have historically faced large barriers to attending college), low-income students, and students from non-traditional backgrounds. Higher costs jeopardize not only the prospects of those individual students but also the outlook for whole communities and states, which increasingly rely on highly educated workforces to grow and thrive.” [[Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 10/24/19](#)]



# The Federal Government Failed To Provide Sufficient Pandemic Response Funding For Most Of The Largest Schools With Estimated Losses Or Budget Shortfalls Through The End Of Fiscal Year 2020

TOP 3 FISCAL YEAR 2020 FUNDING GAPS				
STATE	LARGEST PUBLIC SCHOOL OR SYSTEM	TOTAL HEERF ALLOCATION	EXPERIENCED OR EXPECTED LOSS/DEFICIT	HEERF ALLOCATION VS LOSSES
<a href="#">Maryland</a>	University of Maryland	\$80,507,647	<a href="#">\$425 million</a>	-\$344,492,35
<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	Rutgers University	\$54,160,640	<a href="#">\$200 million</a>	-\$145,839,360
<a href="#">Minnesota</a>	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	\$35,546,782	<a href="#">\$160 million - \$315 million</a>	-\$124,453,218

## STATE BY STATE

### Alaska

The University of Alaska Anchorage—The Largest Public School In Alaska—Received Only \$5,445,184 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting A \$40 Million Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Alaska</a>	The University of Alaska Anchorage	<a href="#">\$5,445,184</a>	\$2,722,592	<a href="#">\$40 Million</a>

### Maryland

The University System Of Maryland, Which Projects A Total Loss Of About \$425 Million In The Fiscal Year, Received Only \$41,637,201 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Maryland</a>	University of Maryland	<a href="#">\$80,507,647</a>	\$40,253,827	<a href="#">\$425 Million</a>

### New Jersey

Rutgers University—The Largest Public School In New Jersey—Received \$54,160,640 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite A Projected \$200 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS

<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	Rutgers University	<a href="#">\$54,160,640</a>	\$27,080,320	<a href="#">\$200 million</a>
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### Minnesota

The University Of Minnesota System—The Largest University System In Minnesota—Received \$35,546,782 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting Between \$160-350 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Minnesota</a>	University of Minnesota System	<a href="#">\$35,546,782</a>	\$17,773,392	<a href="#">\$160 Million - \$315 Million</a>

### Wisconsin

The University Of Wisconsin Madison—The Largest Public School In Wisconsin—Received Only \$19,783,001 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting A \$98.6 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Wisconsin</a>	University of Wisconsin-Madison	<a href="#">\$19,783,001</a>	\$9,891,501	<a href="#">\$98.6 million</a>

### Rhode Island

University Of Rhode Island—The Largest Public School In Rhode Island—Received \$11,238,683 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting Between \$42.2 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>	University of Rhode Island	<a href="#">\$11,238,683</a>	\$5,619,342	<a href="#">\$42.2 Million</a>

### Connecticut

The University Of Connecticut Received \$21,500,845 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Expecting To Lose \$50-120 Million By The Fall Of 2020.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Connecticut</a>	University of Connecticut	<a href="#">\$21,500,845</a>	\$10,750,423	<a href="#">\$50-120 Million</a>

### Oregon



**Oregon State—The Largest Public School In Oregon—Received \$15,559,998 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting \$38 Million In Revenue Loss Due In FY 2020 To COVID Impacts.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Oregon</a>	Oregon State University	<a href="#">\$15,559,998</a>	\$7,779,999	<a href="#">\$38 million</a>

**California**

**California State University at Fullerton —The Largest Public School In California—Received Only \$22,351,397 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED SPENDING
<a href="#">California</a>	California State University-Fullerton	<a href="#">\$41,021,512</a>	\$20,510,756	<a href="#">\$18.4 Million</a>

**South Carolina**

**University Of South Carolina—The Largest Public School In South Carolina—Received \$21,415,130 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting \$20-40 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts In Its Spring And Summer 2020 Semesters.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">South Carolina</a>	University of South Carolina	<a href="#">\$21,415,130</a>	\$10,707,565	<a href="#">\$20-\$40 million</a>

**North Carolina**

**North Carolina State University At Raleigh—The Largest Public School In North Carolina—Received \$17,895,881 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite A Projected \$220 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">North Carolina</a>	North Carolina State University System	<a href="#">\$183,047,734</a>	\$91,523,872	<a href="#">\$220 million</a>

**Texas**

**Texas A&M's College Station Campus—The Largest Public School In Texas—Received \$39,816,443 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting \$31 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
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<a href="#">Texas</a>	Texas A&M University- - College Station	<a href="#">\$39,816,443</a>	\$19,908,222	<a href="#">\$31 million</a>
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**Kentucky**

**The University Of Kentucky—The State’s Largest University—Faces \$57,939,400 In Lost Revenue And COVID Related Expenses After Receiving Only \$17,811,058 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Kentucky</a>	University of Kentucky	<a href="#">\$17,811,058</a>	\$8,905,529	<a href="#">\$57.9 Million</a>

**Delaware**

**The University Of Delaware Received Only \$12,174,809 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Facing A \$50 Million Budget Shortfall.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED BUDGET SHORTFALL
<a href="#">Delaware</a>	University of Delaware	<a href="#">\$12,174,809</a>	\$6,087,405	<a href="#">\$50 Million</a>

# The Federal Government Failed To Provide Sufficient Pandemic Response Funding For Most Of The Largest Schools With Reported Estimated Losses Or Budget Shortfalls Through The End Of Fiscal Year 2021

TOP 3 FISCAL YEAR 2021 FUNDING GAPS				
STATE	LARGEST PUBLIC SCHOOL OR SYSTEM	TOTAL HEERF ALLOCATION	EXPERIENCED OR EXPECTED LOSS/DEFICIT	HEERF ALLOCATION VS LOSSES
<a href="#">Michigan</a>	Michigan State University	\$29,836,588	<a href="#">\$300 million</a>	-\$270,163,412
<a href="#">Colorado</a>	University of Colorado System	\$36,842,136	<a href="#">\$250 million</a>	-\$213,167,864
<a href="#">Pennsylvania</a>	Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	\$54,994,846	<a href="#">\$260 million</a>	-\$205,005,154

## STATE BY STATE

### Kansas

The University Of Kansas, Which Received Only \$15,189,645 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Now Faces A Budget Shortfall Of \$120 Million.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED BUDGET SHORTFALL
<a href="#">Kansas</a>	University of Kansas	<a href="#">\$15,189,645</a>	\$7,594,823	<a href="#">\$120 Million</a>

### Georgia

The University System of Georgia Received Only \$252,624,990 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, While The University System's Revenue Losses Are Expected To Climb To \$350 Million.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED BUDGET CUTS
<a href="#">Georgia</a>	University System of Georgia	<a href="#">\$252,624,990</a>	\$123,229,667	<a href="#">\$350 Million</a>

### Vermont

University Of Vermont—The Largest Public School In Vermont—Received Only \$7,055,880 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting \$26 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
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<a href="#">Vermont</a>	University of Vermont	<a href="#">\$7,055,880</a>	\$3,527,940	<a href="#">\$26 million</a>
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**Hawaii**

The University Of Hawaii Received Only \$16,587,499 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, While The Board Of Regents Estimates A \$91.7 Million Revenue Drop In FY 2021.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Hawaii</a>	University of Hawaii System	<a href="#">\$16,587,499</a>	\$8,293,751	<a href="#">\$91.7 Million</a>

**Washington**

The University Of Washington's Seattle Campus—The Largest Public School In Washington State—Received Only \$39,715,956 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting A \$100 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts From March To September 2020 Alone.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Washington</a>	University of Washington-Seattle Campus	<a href="#">\$39,715,956</a>	\$19,857,978	<a href="#">\$90 Million (Football &amp; Student Revenue)</a>

**Massachusetts**

UMass Amherst—The Largest Public School In Massachusetts—Received \$18,335,243 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite A Projected \$300 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Massachusetts</a>	University of Massachusetts-Amherst	<a href="#">\$18,335,243</a>	\$9,167,622	<a href="#">\$168.6 Million</a>

**Wyoming**

The University Of Wyoming—The Largest Public School In Wyoming—Received Only \$6,613,580 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting At Least \$42 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Wyoming</a>	University of Wyoming	<a href="#">\$6,613,580</a>	\$3,306,790	<a href="#">\$42 million</a>

**Indiana**

**Facing A \$50 Million Budget Shortfall, Purdue University In Indiana Received Only \$22,588,795 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED BUDGET SHORTFALL
<a href="#">Indiana</a>	Purdue University	<a href="#">\$22,588,795</a>	\$11,294,398	<a href="#">\$50 Million</a>

**Iowa**

**Iowa State University—The State’s Largest Public University—Cut Its Budget By \$41 Million After It Received Only \$21,698,857 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED BUDGET CUT
<a href="#">Iowa</a>	Iowa State University	<a href="#">\$21,698,857</a>	\$10,849,429	<a href="#">\$41 Million</a>

**Michigan**

**Michigan State University—The Largest Public School In Michigan—Received \$29,836,588 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite A Projected \$300 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Michigan</a>	Michigan State University	<a href="#">\$29,836,588</a>	\$14,918,294	<a href="#">\$300 Million</a>

**Missouri**

**The University Of Missouri System—The Largest University System In Missouri—Received \$16,309,144 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting A \$180 Million Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts In Spring 2020 Alone.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Missouri</a>	University of Missouri System	<a href="#">\$29,202,092</a>	\$14,601,047	<a href="#">\$180 Million</a>

**Colorado**

**The Colorado University System Is Still A Being Hit With A \$250 Million Budget Fall After Receiving Only \$36,842,136 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID RELATED BUDGET SHORTFALL
<a href="#">Colorado</a>	University of Colorado System	<a href="#">\$36,842,136</a>	\$18,421,069	<a href="#">\$250 Million</a>

**Pennsylvania**

**Penn State—The Largest Public School In Pennsylvania—Received \$54,994,846 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting \$160 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Pennsylvania</a>	Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	<b>\$54,994,846</b>	\$27,497,423	<b><a href="#">\$260 million</a></b>

**Ohio**

**Ohio State's Main Colombia Campus—The Largest Public School In Ohio—Received \$42,885,215 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting At Least \$241.5 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts. In Response To The Losses, \$77.2 Million Will Be Cut From The University's Wexner Medical Center.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Ohio</a>	Ohio State University-Main Campus	<b><a href="#">\$42,885,215</a></b>	\$21,442,608	<b><a href="#">\$241.5 Million</a></b>

**Nevada**

**The University Of Nevada System—The Largest University System In Nevada—Received \$23,685,293 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Cutting Their Budget By \$124.7 Million Due To Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED BUDGET CUT
<a href="#">Nevada</a>	University of Nevada System	<b>\$45,866,349</b>	\$22,933,177	<b><a href="#">\$124.7 Million</a></b>

**Virginia**

**Virginia Polytechnic Institute—The Largest Public School In Virginia—Received Only \$39,715,956 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting \$48-240 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts In Fall 2020, Excluding Reductions In State Funding, After Already Losing A Projected \$50-67 Million In Spring 2020.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Virginia</a>	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	<b><a href="#">\$19,398,987</a></b>	\$9,699,494	<b><a href="#">\$48- \$240 Million In Fall 2020, \$50-67 Million In Spring 2020</a></b>

**Maine**

**The University of Maine System—The State’s Largest University System—Received Only \$12,643,863 From The Higher Education Relief Fund Despite Expecting At Least \$20 Million In Lost Revenue.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Maine</a>	University of Maine System	<a href="#">\$17,260,108</a>	\$8,630,055	<a href="#">\$20 Million</a>

**North Dakota**

**North Dakota State University’s Main Campus—The Largest Public School In North Dakota—Received \$7,728,326 From The Higher Education Relief Fund And Projected A \$5 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">North Dakota</a>	North Dakota State University-Main Campus	<a href="#">\$7,728,326</a>	\$3,864,163	<a href="#">\$5 Million</a>



# The Federal Government Failed To Provide Sufficient Pandemic Response Funding For Most Of The Largest Schools With Losses From The Spring 2020 Semester

TOP 3 SPRING 2020 LOSSES				
STATE	LARGEST PUBLIC SCHOOL OR SYSTEM	TOTAL HEERF ALLOCATION	EXPERIENCED OR EXPECTED LOSS/DEFICIT	HEERF ALLOCATION VS LOSSES
<a href="#">Illinois</a>	University of Illinois System	\$63,054,655	\$158 million	-\$94,945,345
<a href="#">Tennessee</a>	The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	\$19,258,313	<a href="#">\$57.9 million</a>	-\$38,641,687
<a href="#">New Mexico</a>	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	\$17,266,512	<a href="#">\$49.8 million</a>	-\$32,533,488

## STATE BY STATE

### Arizona

Arizona State University—The Largest Public School In Arizona—Received Only \$22,351,397 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Spending \$25 Million For Additional Health And Public Safety Services.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED COSTS
<a href="#">Arizona</a>	Arizona State University-Tempe	<a href="#">\$63,533,137</a>	\$31,766,569	<a href="#">\$25 Million</a>

### Florida

The University Of Central Florida—The State's Largest Public University—Received Only \$51,071,250 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, With More Than 50% Going To Direct Student Aid, Despite Facing A \$50 Million Budget Shortfall And Cutting Costs.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Florida</a>	University of Central Florida	<a href="#">\$51,071,250</a>	\$25,535,625	<a href="#">\$48.7 Million</a>

### Idaho

Boise State University—Idaho's Largest Public School—Lost \$10 Million In Direct Costs Alone In Spring 2020 And Estimates Up To \$20 Million In Losses From Football, Yet Only Received \$10,937,516 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	COVID-RELATED BUDGET SHORTFALL
<a href="#">Idaho</a>	Boise State University	<a href="#">\$10,937,516</a>	\$5,468,758	<a href="#">Approximately \$30 Million</a>

### Illinois

The University Of Illinois System Projected \$158 Million In Lost Revenue By June 2020, Yet Only Received \$63,054,655 From The Higher Education Relief Fund.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Illinois</a>	University of Illinois System	<a href="#">\$63,054,655</a>	\$31,527,328	<a href="#">\$158 Million By June 2020</a>

### Louisiana

Even After Receiving \$18,882,288 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, The Louisiana State University System Saw A \$18.4 Million Loss Due To COVID-19 And Expects To Accrue Even More Expenses.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Louisiana</a>	Louisiana State University System	<a href="#">\$196,475,156</a>	\$13,237,579	<a href="#">\$18.4 Million</a>

### Nebraska

The University Of Nebraska System—The Largest University System In Nebraska—Received \$31,609,613 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting A \$50 Million Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts In Spring 2020 Alone.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED SPRING 2020 COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Nebraska</a>	University of Nebraska System	<a href="#">\$31,609,613</a>	\$15,804,808	<a href="#">\$50 Million</a>

### New Hampshire

University Of New Hampshire's Main Campus—The Largest Public School In New Hampshire—Received \$11,647,555 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Losing \$27.2 Million In Revenue Due To COVID Impacts In Spring 2020 Alone.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	SPRING 2020 COVID-RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">New Hampshire</a>	University of New Hampshire-Main Campus	<a href="#">\$11,647,555</a>	\$5,823,778	<a href="#">\$27.2 Million</a>

**New Mexico**

University Of New Mexico's Main Campus—The Largest Public School In New Mexico—Received Only \$17,266,512 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Losing \$49.8 Million In Revenue Due To COVID Impacts In From March To May 2020 Alone.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	SPRING 2020 COVID RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">New Mexico</a>	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	<a href="#">\$17,266,512</a>	\$8,633,256	<a href="#">\$40 million</a>

**Oklahoma**

University Of Oklahoma's Norman Campus—The Largest Public School In Oklahoma—Received Only \$17,935,530 From The Higher Education Relief Fund After Incurring \$4.2 Million In Revenue Losses From COVID Impact In Its Spring 2020 Semester.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED SPRING 2020 LOSSES FROM REIMBURSEMENTS
<a href="#">Oklahoma</a>	University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	<a href="#">\$17,935,530</a>	\$8,967,765	<a href="#">\$4.2 million</a>

**South Dakota**

South Dakota State University—The Largest Public School In South Dakota—Received Only \$6,020,168 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Being Forced To Pay Students \$6.7 Million In COVID-Related Reimbursements In Its Spring 2020 Semester Alone.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED SPRING 2020 LOSSES FROM REIMBURSEMENTS
<a href="#">South Dakota</a>	South Dakota State University	<a href="#">\$6,020,168</a>	\$3,010,084	<a href="#">\$6.7 Million</a>

**Tennessee**

The University Of Tennessee-Knoxville—The Largest Public School In Tennessee—Received Only \$19,258,313 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting At \$40 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts In Its Spring And Summer 2020 Semesters.

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED SPRING/ & SUMMER 2020 COVID RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">Tennessee</a>	The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	<a href="#">\$19,258,313</a>	\$9,629,157	<a href="#">\$57.9 million</a>

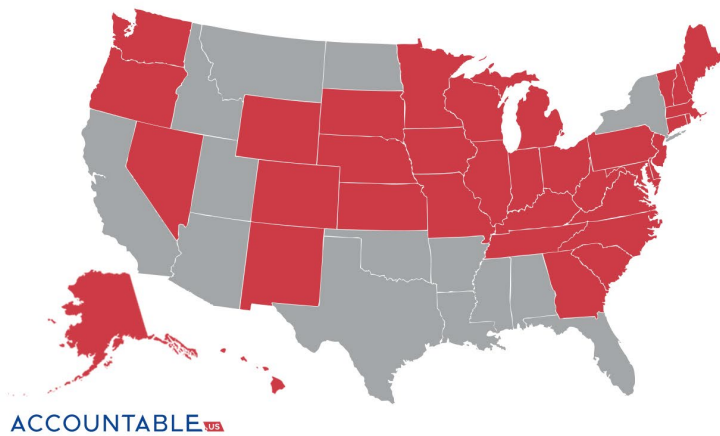
**West Virginia**

**West Virginia University—The Largest Public School In West Virginia—Received Only \$20,174,232 From The Higher Education Relief Fund, Despite Projecting At \$40 Million In Revenue Loss Due To COVID Impacts In Spring 2020 Alone.**

STATE	SCHOOL	HEERF FUND ALLOCATION	HEERF ALLOCATION (MINIMUM AID TO STUDENTS)	PROJECTED SPRING 2020 COVID RELATED REVENUE LOSS
<a href="#">West Virginia</a>	West Virginia University	<a href="#">\$20,174,232</a>	\$10,087,116	<a href="#">\$40 million</a>

## Public Colleges Still Face Revenue Losses Despite Federal Funding

The largest universities and university systems in 36 states did not receive enough Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEERF) funding to cover reported COVID-induced revenue losses and budget cuts.



TOP FUNDING GAPS	
<u>FISCAL YEAR 2020</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 2021</u>
-\$344,492,350 <b>MARYLAND</b>	-\$270,163,412 <b>MICHIGAN</b>
-\$145,839,360 <b>NEW JERSEY</b>	-\$213,167,864 <b>COLORADO</b>
-\$124,453,218 <b>MINNESOTA</b>	-\$205,005,154 <b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>

## METHODOLOGY

1. Using the National Center for Education Statistics, we identified the largest public universities or systems for undergraduate students in all 50 states;
2. We identified each institution's allocation from the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) and the specific amount available for institutional funds and direct student aid;
3. Using news sources and school websites, we then identified either projected revenue loss, revenue loss from the spring 2020 semester, or other COVID-related financial loss for each school and separated the losses into the following datasets:
  - FY 2020 losses
  - Spring 2020 losses
  - FY 2021 losses.
4. We then determined the numerical difference between the HEERF funding allocated and the total reported COVID induced financial impacts for each dataset. We calculated that difference as a percentage of the total financial impact. We determined this number for each institution's most modest and gloomiest projections.
5. We then created a ratio for each dataset to determine how many times greater the revenue losses or budget cuts and shortfalls were than the HEERF funding provided.

**APPENDIX**

**Combined COVID-Induced Losses For Schools With Estimated Losses Or Budget Shortfalls Through The End Of Fiscal Year 2020**

STATE	SCHOOL/SCHOOL SYSTEM	HEERF ALLOCATI ON (TOTAL)	ESTIMATED OR EXPECTED REVENUE LOSS	DIFFERENCE IN LOSSES VS HEERF (LOW)	DIFFERENCE IN LOSSES VS HEERF (HIGH)
<a href="#">Alaska</a>	The University of Alaska Anchorage	\$5,445,184	<a href="#">\$40 million</a>	\$34,554,816	\$34,554,816
<a href="#">Maryland</a>	University of Maryland	\$80,507,647	<a href="#">\$425 million</a>	\$344,492,353	\$344,492,353
<a href="#">Wisconsin</a>	University of Wisconsin-Madison	\$19,783,001	<a href="#">\$98.6 million</a>	\$78,816,999	\$78,816,999
<a href="#">Minnesota</a>	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	\$35,546,782	<a href="#">\$160 million - \$315 million</a>	\$124,453,218	\$279,453,218
<a href="#">Delaware</a>	University of Delaware	\$12,174,809	<a href="#">\$50 million</a>	\$37,825,191	\$37,825,191
<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>	University of Rhode Island	\$11,238,683	<a href="#">\$42.2 million</a>	\$30,961,317	\$30,961,317
<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	Rutgers University	\$54,160,640	<a href="#">\$200 million</a>	\$145,839,360	\$145,839,360
<a href="#">Kentucky</a>	University of Kentucky	\$17,811,058	<a href="#">\$57.9 million</a>	\$40,088,942	\$40,088,942
<a href="#">Oregon</a>	Oregon State University	\$15,559,998	<a href="#">\$38 million</a>	\$22,440,002	\$22,440,002
<a href="#">Connecticut</a>	University of Connecticut	\$21,500,845	<a href="#">\$50-120 million</a>	\$28,499,155	\$98,499,155
<a href="#">North Carolina</a>	North Carolina State University System	\$183,047,734	<a href="#">\$220 million</a>	\$36,952,266	\$36,952,266
<a href="#">South Carolina</a>	University of South Carolina	\$21,415,130	<a href="#">\$20-\$40 million</a>	\$(1,415,130)	\$18,584,870

<a href="#">Texas</a>	Texas A&M University-- College Station	\$39,816,443	<a href="#">\$31 million</a>	\$(8,816,443)	\$(8,816,443)
<a href="#">California</a>	California State University-Fullerton	\$41,021,512	<a href="#">\$18.4 million</a>	\$(22,621,512)	\$(22,621,512)
<b>LOSS/AID DIFFERENCE FY 2020 PROJECTION</b>		<b>\$559,029,466</b>		<b>\$892,070,534</b>	<b>\$1,137,070,534</b>

**Combined COVID-Induced Losses For Schools With Estimated Losses Or Budget Shortfalls Through The End Of Fiscal Year 2021**

STATE	SCHOOL/SCHOOL SYSTEM	HEERF ALLOCATION (TOTAL)	ESTIMATED OR EXPECTED REVENUE LOSS	DIFFERENCE IN LOSSES VS HEERF (LOW)	DIFFERENCE IN LOSSES VS HEERF (HIGH)
<a href="#">Michigan</a>	Michigan State University	\$29,836,588	<a href="#">\$300 million</a>	\$270,163,412	\$ 270,163,412.00
<a href="#">Massachusetts</a>	University of Massachusetts-Amherst	\$18,335,243	<a href="#">\$168.6 million</a>	\$150,264,757	\$150,264,757
<a href="#">Kansas</a>	University of Kansas	\$15,189,645	<a href="#">\$120 Million</a>	\$104,810,355	\$104,810,355
<a href="#">Colorado</a>	University of Colorado System	\$36,842,136	<a href="#">\$250 million</a>	\$213,167,864	\$213,167,864
<a href="#">Wyoming</a>	University of Wyoming	\$6,613,580	<a href="#">\$42 million</a>	\$35,386,420	\$35,386,420
<a href="#">Missouri</a>	University of Missouri System	\$29,202,092	<a href="#">\$180 million</a>	\$150,797,908	\$150,797,908
<a href="#">Ohio</a>	Ohio State University-Main Campus	\$42,885,215	<a href="#">\$241.5 million</a>	\$198,614,785	\$198,614,785
<a href="#">Hawaii</a>	University of Hawaii System	\$16,587,499	<a href="#">\$91.7 million</a>	\$75,112,501	\$75,112,501
<a href="#">Virginia</a>	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	\$19,398,987	<a href="#">Up to \$240 million</a>	\$78,601,013	\$287,601,013
<a href="#">Pennsylvania</a>	Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	\$54,994,846	<a href="#">\$260 million</a>	\$205,005,154	\$205,005,154
<a href="#">Vermont</a>	University of Vermont	\$7,055,880	<a href="#">\$26 million</a>	\$18,944,120	\$18,944,120
<a href="#">Nevada</a>	University of Nevada System	\$45,866,349	<a href="#">\$124.7 Million In Cuts Due To Covid (university system)</a>	\$78,833,651	\$78,833,651



<a href="#">Washington</a>	University of Washington-Seattle Campus	\$39,715,956	<a href="#">\$90 Million (\$70 from Football, 20 Million from student revenue)</a>	\$50,284,044	\$50,284,044
<a href="#">Indiana</a>	Purdue University	\$22,588,795	<a href="#">\$50 Million</a>	\$27,411,205	\$27,411,205
<a href="#">Iowa</a>	Iowa State University	\$21,698,857	<a href="#">\$41 Million revenue cut</a>	\$19,301,143	\$19,301,143
<a href="#">Georgia</a>	University System of Georgia	\$252,624,990	<a href="#">\$350M</a>	\$97,375,010	\$97,375,010
<a href="#">Maine</a>	University of Maine System	\$17,260,108	<a href="#">\$20 Million</a>	\$2,739,892	\$2,739,892
<a href="#">North Dakota</a>	North Dakota State University-Main Campus	\$7,728,326	<a href="#">\$5 Million</a>	\$(2,728,326)	\$(2,728,326)
<b>LOSS/AID DIFFERENCE FY 2021 PROJECTION</b>		<b>\$584,221,480</b>		<b>\$1,774,084,908</b>	<b>\$1,983,084,908</b>

**Combined COVID-Induced Losses For Schools With Estimated Losses Or Budget Shortfalls From The Spring 2020 Semester**

STATE	SCHOOL/SCHOOL SYSTEM	HEERF ALLOCATION (TOTAL)	ESTIMATED OR EXPECTED REVENUE LOSS	DIFFERENCE IN LOSSES VS HEERF (LOW)	DIFFERENCE IN LOSSES VS HEERF (HIGH)
<a href="#">Tennessee</a>	The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	\$19,258,313	<a href="#">\$57.9 million</a>	\$38,641,687	\$38,641,687
<a href="#">New Mexico</a>	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	\$17,266,512	<a href="#">\$49.8 million</a>	\$32,533,488	\$32,533,488
<a href="#">Illinois</a>	University of Illinois System	\$63,054,655	<a href="#">\$158 Million (university system)</a>	\$94,945,345	\$94,945,345
<a href="#">New Hampshire</a>	University of New Hampshire-Main Campus	\$11,647,555	<a href="#">\$27.2 Million</a>	\$15,552,445	\$15,552,445

<a href="#">West Virginia</a>	West Virginia University	\$20,174,232	<a href="#">\$40 million</a>	\$19,825,768	\$19,825,768
<a href="#">Nebraska</a>	University of Nebraska System	\$31,609,613	<a href="#">\$50 Million (university system)</a>	\$18,390,387	\$18,390,387
<a href="#">South Dakota</a>	South Dakota State University	\$6,020,168	<a href="#">\$6.7 Million</a>	\$679,832	\$679,832
<a href="#">Louisiana</a>	Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College System	\$196,475,156	<a href="#">\$18.4 Million post CARES act (university system)</a>	\$18,400,000	\$18,400,000
<a href="#">Florida</a>	University of Central Florida	\$51,071,250	<a href="#">\$48.7 Million</a>	\$(2,371,250)	\$(2,371,250)
<a href="#">Idaho</a>	Boise State University	\$10,937,516	<a href="#">\$10 Million in direct losses</a>	\$(937,516)	\$19,062,484
<a href="#">Arizona</a>	Arizona State University-Tempe	\$63,533,137	<a href="#">\$25 Million</a>	\$(38,533,137)	<a href="#">\$(38,533,137)</a>
<a href="#">Oklahoma</a>	University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	\$17,935,530	<a href="#">\$4.2 million</a>	\$(13,735,530)	\$(13,735,530)
<b>LOSS/AID DIFFERENCE SPRING 2020</b>		<b>\$508,983,637</b>		<b>\$183,391,519</b>	<b>\$203,391,519</b>
<b>OVERALL DIFFERENCE TOTAL</b>				<b>\$2,849,546,961</b>	<b>\$3,323,546,961</b>