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Overview

Understanding the <u>A</u>ctors

Understanding the **Background**

Understanding the Consequences

Actors

Who are the main players in the tension between the Federal Government and institutions?



	Direct
Policymakers	
State-Level Governing Board	University Operations Leaders Academic Leaders
Donors	Presidents
External	Faculty Senate Internal Boards
Interests Groups	Student Activists
Local Communities	Faculty DEI Leaders
Philanthropies	DELLeaders
Non-profits	Student Affairs Leaders
Ind	direct

1966 Statement on Government of Colleges and Universities

"This statement is a call to **mutual understanding** regarding the government of colleges and universities. **Understanding**, based on community of interest and producing joint effort, **is essential** for at least three reasons.

- 1. The academic institution, public or private, often has become less autonomous..;
- 2. Regard for the welfare of the institution remains important..;
- 3. A college or university in which all the components are aware of their interdependence, of the usefulness of communication among themselves, and of the force of joint action will enjoy increased capacity to solve educational problems."







1966 Statement on Government of Colleges and Universities

"The statement does not attempt to cover relations with those outside agencies that increasingly are controlling the resources and influencing the patterns of education in our institutions of higher learning: for example, the United States government, state legislatures, state commissions, interstate associations or compacts, and other interinstitutional arrangements. However, it is hoped that the statement will be helpful to these agencies in their consideration of educational matters."







Background

What contextual background should I keep in mind regarding federal funding threats and actions?



Federal Mechanisms that Shape Higher Education

Financial

- Higher Education Act (1965/ 2008)
 - Title III: Grants that Support Institutional Development
 - Title IV: Student Finanaial Aid
 - Pell Grants
 - Student Loans
 - Title V: Minority Serving Institutions
- University Endowment Tax

Operational

- Department of Education
 - Data Collection
 - Office of Civil Rights
 - Regulatory Interpreations (e.g., February Dear Colleague Letter)
- Quality Assurance "Triad"
 - State <u>Authorization</u>
 - Accredition
 - Department of Ed Recognition

Connected Issues

- Federal Agencies Research & Development Budgets
- Immigration
- Public Health
- Workforce and Labor Dynamics
- Public Opinion

Judical

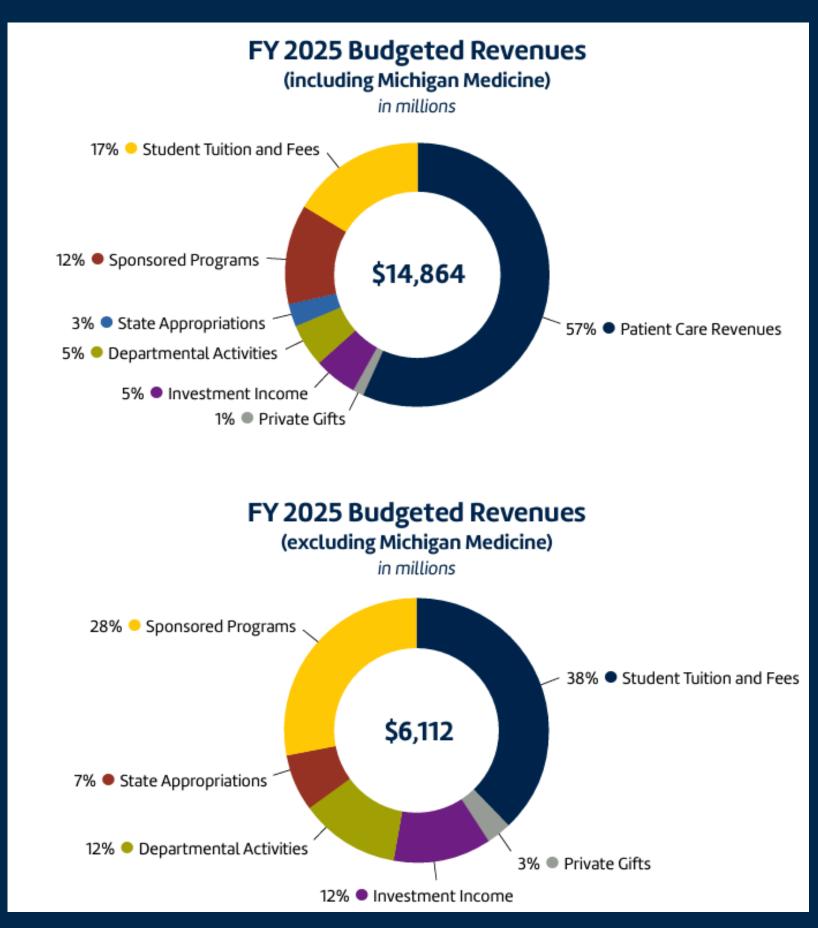
- Supreme Court Rulings
 - (e.g., Students for Fair Admissions v. Harvard)

Consequences

What are the consequences of federal funding threats and actions?



University of Michigan



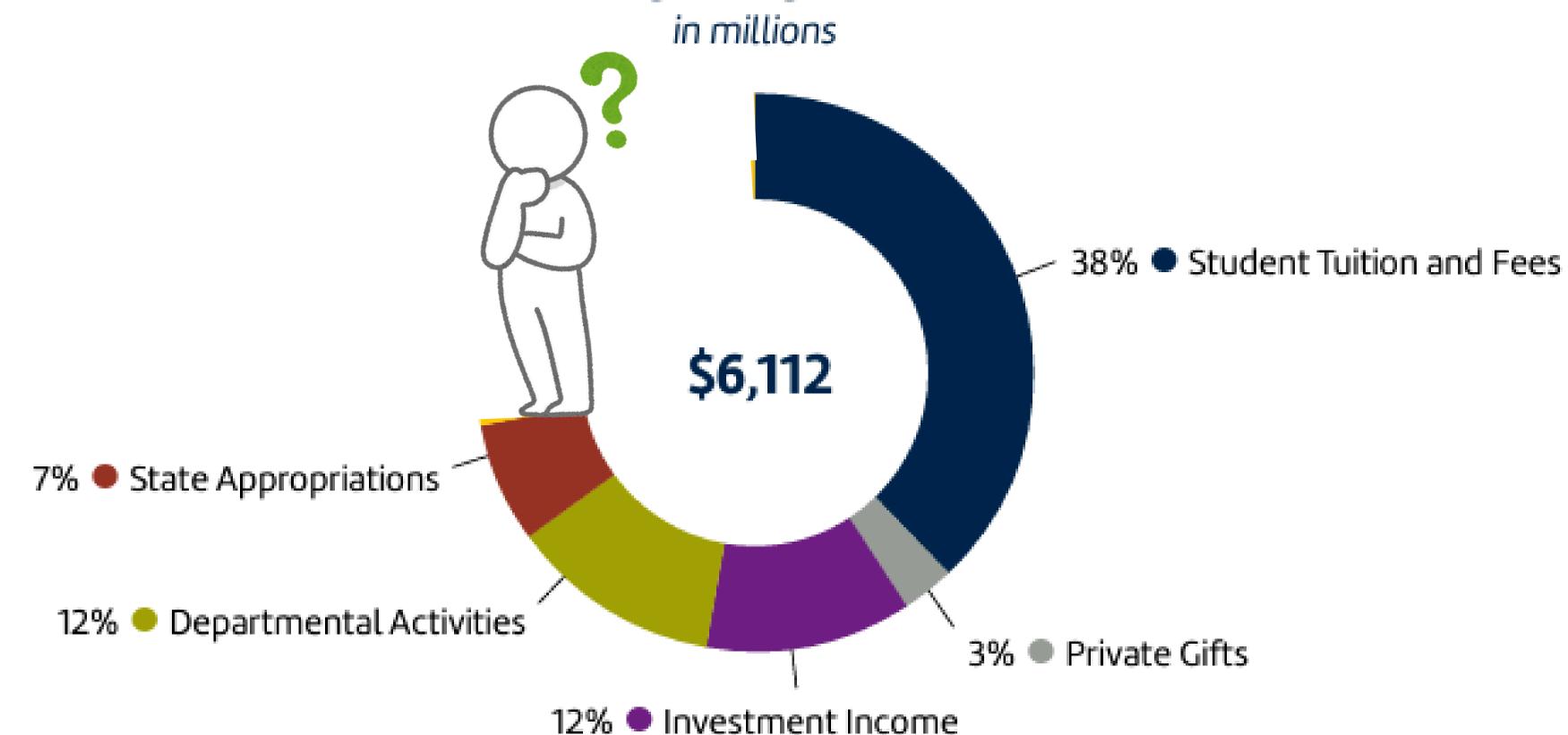
Typical Percentage of Revenues

	Net Tuition Revenue	State and Local Appropriations	Federal Appropriations and Federal, State, and Local Grants and Contracts
Public Doctoral			
2011-12	41%	27%	32%
2016-17	43%	28%	29%
2021-22	38%	26%	36%

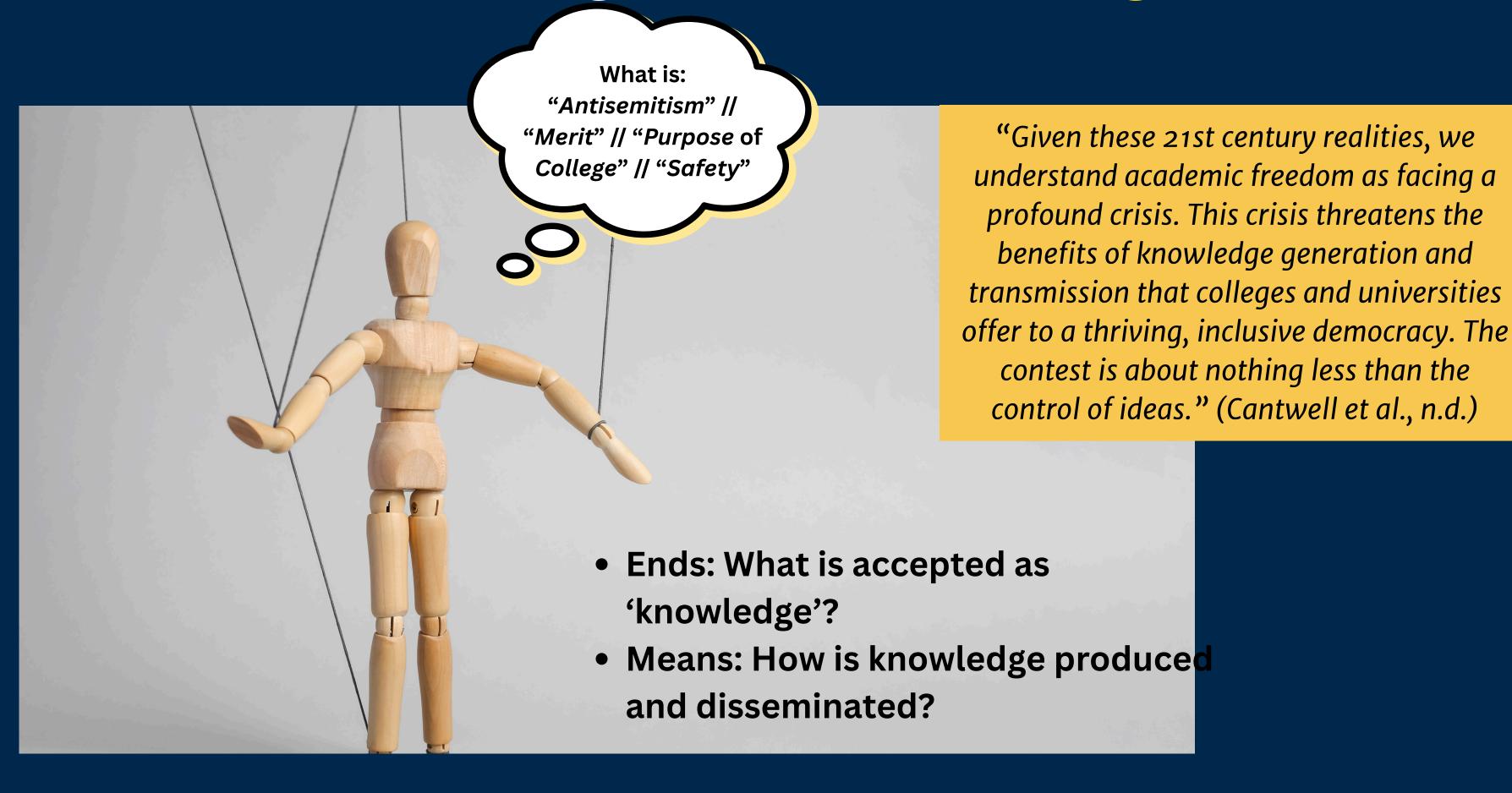
(College Board, 2025)

FY 2025 Budgeted Revenues

(excluding Michigan Medicine)



The Throughline: Controlling Ideas



What Can You

Do?





Foster and sustain cross unit relationships to share information



Optimize communications (meetings and committees)



Identifying Regent matters on the horizon that deserve direct faculty input, prioritize, and strategize



Identify University matters of mutual interest with existing agreement and build from there (e.g., low hanging fruit, quick wins)



Discuss the type of influence (e.g., initiating, advocacy, accountability, etc.) faculty want with the Regents and Administration



Audit and develop processes to monitor and safeguard areas where Regents/Admin have historically been deferential to the Senate



Continuing to refine and enhance how we communicate the usefulness and added value of our knowledge production and dissemenation activities to various audiences.







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