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Illinois paying for its big debt

Costs for Illinois borrowing continue to rise because of the state's dire financial situation

By Kathy Bergen, Tribune reporter

9:55 PM CDT, July 13, 2010

While Illinois continues its biggest borrowing spree in recent years, it is paying a steep premium for loans because of its failure to significantly address its financial crisis, observers say.

In peddling another \$900 million in Build America capital projects bonds on Wednesday, Illinois could face interest costs of about \$9 million a year more than if the state were in better financial shape. The extra costs would total about \$225 million over the life of the bonds.

The annual hit may not seem like a huge sum compared with the state's \$25 billion budget. But it's more than Gov. Pat Quinn's \$8 million in cuts to the Department of Natural Resources, for example, or his \$8 million in cuts for veterans programs.

And the additional borrowing costs are expected to keep on rising. Factors include recent downgrades in the state's credit ratings and the huge amount of borrowing the state is undertaking.

The latest bond issue is only a fraction of what could add up to \$9.3 billion in long-term borrowing this fiscal year, on top of \$8.9 billion in such borrowing last year. Those sums are topped only by borrowing in fiscal 2003, when then-Gov. Rod Blagojevich pushed through a record \$10 billion bond sale to prop up the state employee pension funds.

"Every time Illinois comes to market, the premium they have to pay gets higher because the market experiences Illinois debt fatigue," said Brian Battle, a director at Performance Trust Capital Partners LLC, a Chicago-based fixed-income investment adviser.

"These are costs Illinois will be paying for decades to come," said Josh Barro, a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute, a free-market think tank.

John Sinsheimer, the state's director of capital markets, said there is no question Illinois is paying more to borrow than states with better credit ratings. But net borrowing costs to the state remain "very attractive," he said, because interest rates remain at historically low levels and because the federal

government will pay 35 percent of the state's interest costs on Build America bonds, the taxable bonds the state is using to fund its capital program.

"It still makes sense to strategically borrow," Sinsheimer said.

The state has not had a capital program for a decade, he said, "so there are a lot of roads, bridges, schools and infrastructure that need improvement. Equally important, we want to put people to work, and every \$1 billion in Build America bonds adds 20,000 to 25,000 direct new jobs to the Illinois economy."

Still, the state's escalating borrowing, not only for capital projects but to make the state's annual payment to employee pension systems and to meet other operating expenses, is raising red flags among government watchdogs, investment firms and credit rating agencies. They see a state unwilling to address its growing operating deficit and its accumulating pension and retiree health care obligations with anything more than stop-gap measures.

The state had \$4.7 billion in unpaid bills in the fiscal year ended June 30, and its pension system is the worst funded among the states, according to one recent study.

"The financial uncertainty of the state and the continued failure of the General Assembly and the governor to address the problem are having very negative consequences for the business climate," said Laurence Msall, president of the nonpartisan Civic Federation. "Businesses are not willing to invest in a state when they cannot predict the long-term tax policy and fiscal conditions."

Last month, Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service each took Illinois' debt rating down a notch, which can lead to higher borrowing costs. The Moody's downgrade to a fifth-rung A1 brought Illinois into a tie with California as the worst-rated state by that agency. The state remains a notch above California in ratings by Fitch and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services.

The state's status is reflected in how much interest investors are demanding. Ten-year Build America bonds issued earlier by Illinois were yielding 5.62 percent on the secondary market Friday, while Build America bonds from higher-rated Ohio were yielding 4.44 percent.

The secondary market, where previously issued bonds are bought and sold, provides a clue of what investors think bonds are worth at that moment, Battle said.

If that proves to be the case, Illinois may have to pay a 1 percentage point premium to move its \$900 million in bonds Wednesday, which would translate into another \$10,000 a year for every \$1 million in bonds issued.

Battle declined to estimate a total extra cost, noting the 25-year issue is a collection of bonds with varying maturities. But a ballpark estimate, arrived through simple multiplication, reveals an annual premium of about \$9 million.

The growing risk associated with debt issued by recession-battered states and cities was underscored last month when Warren Buffett, head of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., and Thomas Wilson, chief executive of Allstate Corp., said their companies had trimmed investments in such debt.

Illinois is the only U.S. state listed among 10 government entities most likely to default, coming as No. 8, right after Iraq, according to CMA DataVision. The rankings are based on the cost of insuring a state's debt against default.

Yet, observers caution that fears of default are overblown.

Illinois' situation "is not good, but it's not a Third World country, either," said Tom Doe, chief executive of Municipal Market Advisors, a Concord, Mass.-based research and advisory firm.

In Illinois, the payment of debt service effectively comes ahead of any other obligation of the state, according to a report this week by the firm.

The state can still borrow, Battle said, "but it's paying more because it's a compromised borrower."

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 www.STLtoday.com

Illinois has much to explain about religion professor's dismissal

Posted: Wednesday, July 14, 2010 12:00 am

The **University of Illinois** finds itself embroiled in an entirely avoidable debate over academic and religious freedom.

At issue is the dismissal in May of Kenneth Howell, an adjunct associate professor of religious studies at the university's Urbana-Champaign campus. Much about the case remains unclear, but Mr. Howell, through his lawyers, claims that his annual teaching contract was not renewed because he presented and defended Catholic religious doctrine on homosexuality, which offended some students.

Mr. Howell has taught Religious Studies 127, "Introduction to Catholicism," at Illinois since 2001. As part of the class, he presents Catholic teaching that homosexual conduct is immoral. He argued that homosexual conduct violates not just religious doctrine but also "natural law" — also part of the church's teachings.

Mr. Howell told his students that as a Catholic, he agreed with the church's teachings. Some students were offended by his lecture and a follow up e-mail he circulated. One student complained to the university's Department of Religion, saying Mr. Howell had engaged in "hate speech."

If that's all there was to it — a claim that Catholic religious doctrine is "hate speech" — the complaint should have been ignored. But shortly after that complaint was filed on May 13, Mr. Howell's contract was not renewed.

The American Association of University Professors has complained that the teacher was dismissed for exercising his rights of academic freedom — the belief that freedom of inquiry and ideas are essential to the mission of higher education.

The Alliance Defense Fund, a conservative Christian advocacy group, meanwhile, has put lawyers on the case and chided the university for succumbing to a "heckler's veto."

University officials were slow to react to the controversy, but on Monday, they finally did the right thing. Chancellor Robert Easter said the case had been submitted to the Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure of the university's Faculty Senate. That review will determine whether the dismissal violated the tenets of academic freedom.

Michael Hogan, the new university president, told members of the Faculty Senate on Monday that, "We want to be able to reassure ourselves there was no infringement of academic freedom here. This is a very, very important — not to mention a touchy and sensitive — issue. Did this cross the line somehow?"

Melissa Silverberg, editor-in-chief of the Daily Illini, the campus newspaper, said that students "come to a large, public and diverse institution like the University of Illinois to learn new viewpoints and ideas, even ones we may not agree with. A classroom should be a forum for discussion, not somewhere professors and students are afraid to speak their mind."

University officials thus bear the burden of explaining their actions. Other issues may be involved, but the circumstances of Mr. Howell's dismissal call into question their commitment to academic freedom.

The university must ensure that unpopular viewpoints can be freely expressed without fear of reprisal. If, indeed, the university made a misjudgment in Mr. Howell's case, he should be reinstated in time for the fall semester.

As an individual and as a Catholic, Mr. Howell is entitled not only to his beliefs but also the right to express them. The university must protect those rights.

No one who claims a genuine interest in the free exchange of ideas at the University of Illinois should stand mum in this case.

Daily Herald

Big Picture . Local Focus

Practicing 'inclusivity' at the U of I

Daily Herald Editorial Board

Published: 7/14/2010 12:01 AM

It may be too early in the debate to condemn the University of Illinois for firing an adjunct professor whose orthodox Catholic views on homosexuality deeply offended some of his students. But the university's action against religion professor Kenneth Howell certainly bears more, and careful, scrutiny.

The principle of academic freedom is one of the critical underpinnings of a strong and intellectually vital university - especially a public university that purports to serve the society in all its rich diversity. So, there's a darkly Orwellian irony in the U of I's firing of Howell for violating the school's policy of "inclusivity."

"Inclusivity" at the University of Illinois, it would appear, does not apply to devout Catholics describing their points of view on morality.

It must be said that freedom of speech in general and academic freedom in particular do not justify dangerously irresponsible statements. One is not free, nor should one be free, to shout "Fire!" in a crowded theater, as the U.S. Supreme Court has famously determined. Similarly, we cannot tolerate in the name of free speech those who advocate the violent overthrow of the government nor those who call for violence against any individual or group.

But from the early reports, it's hard to see what Howell said that could rise to that standard. Indisputably, he argued in an e-mail that homosexual acts are a violation of what the Catholic Church and he himself regard as "Natural Moral Law." He also stated that students "are not ready to make judgments about moral truth in this matter" if they have not adequately studied it, perhaps implying that the grade they could expect on a pending exam might depend on their adherence to his own prejudices though he insists he would not penalize students for holding views different from his.

If the definition of "hate speech" stoops to the level of such expressions, it's not just academic freedom but all speech freedom that is in trouble. For on such grounds, the assessment of almost any statement is reduced not to its inherent logic or lack thereof, but to the whim of the people in authority.

The people in authority at the University of Illinois wisely have agreed to examine this situation more thoroughly, and they are right to go about that business with the notion of protecting the rights and dignity of all individuals and groups in the university community. Yet, they must also keep in mind that - at a university, of all places - offensive statements are not necessarily dangerous statements. The prospects of firing a professor for teaching and defending the point of view of one of the world's dominant religious denominations are in themselves an act of intimidation that surely would send shudders of fear through any professor whose pronouncements could be construed to offend the powers that be.

In such an environment, it is not Howell's ideas but the intolerance of them that truly threatens the doctrine and practice of inclusivity.

Professor's dismissal at university absurd

I am writing in regards to Professor Howell losing his teaching position at the **University of Illinois**. This is absurd.

How is it that a man who has the courage to teach what his class is titled loses his job because one student, who doesn't even have the courage to complain using his own name, doesn't like what he teaches? Absurd.

How is it that one has to be so careful about not offending women's rights, blacks, Indians, homosexuals, etc., but it is fine to criticize Catholics? Absurd.

I am so tired of Christians of all faiths being trampled on by someone who claims to be offended. Christians seem to be fair game for anyone else to offend. Others get by with shouting "freedom of speech" or "freedom of religion."

Now it's our turn. This student wasn't forced to take the class and didn't like it. I'm sure there are a lot of professors who teach things that some of their students don't agree with or like. Will all of those professors get fired too?

If this is an example of how the new UI president is going to earn his big salary, we're in for trouble. I continue to lose respect for this university.

CELENE BAXLEY
Pesotum

Professor's dismissal raises big questions

It was disconcerting, to say the least, to read of the firing of Ken Howell, an adjunct professor at the University of Illinois.

Howell taught a class on Catholicism, and his job required him to acquaint students with the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. He was fired for stating that homosexual acts violate natural law. This is precisely the teaching of the church.

Howell added that, as a Roman Catholic, that was also his position. Howell did his job, as required, no more and no less. He was fired because this offended some student. This was called "hate speech." Apparently, the UI has identified the Roman Catholic Church as a hate group.

How is it that the religion department head, Robert McKim, was not aware of the Catholic position on homosexuality? I am continually amazed by some of the people who find their way to administrative positions at universities.

WALTER C. HENNEBERGER
Carbondale



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New facial bones could be 'engineered'

Monday, July 12, 2010

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CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 12 (UPI) -- An engineering technique used to design high-rise buildings may soon give facial reconstruction patients better chances of a good outcome, U.S. researchers say.

An engineering design technique called topology optimization can be used to aid in bone replacement that improves the patient's ability to chew, swallow, speak and even breathe, a [University of Illinois](#) release said Monday.

"The mid-face is perhaps the most complicated part of the human skeleton," Glaucio Paulino, a professor of engineering, said. "What makes mid-face reconstruction more complicated is its unusual unique shape (bones are small and delicate) and functions."

Topology optimization used 3-D modeling to design structures to support specific loads in tight spaces. It is often used in engineering structures, including high-rise buildings, and automobile parts.

"It tells you where to put material and where to create holes," Paulino said. "Essentially, the technique allows engineers to find the best solution that satisfies design requirements and constraints."

For bone replacements, surgeons often harvest bones from elsewhere in a patient's body -- the shoulder blade or hip, for example -- and reshape them to replace the missing portion.

Topology optimization could create improved bone replacements, based on a 3-D computer model of the patient's injury and the missing bone parts, researchers say.

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No Mention of UIC

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Published on *Psychology Today* (<http://www.psychologytoday.com>)

Expecting the Unexpected? You Probably Won't Notice When It Happens

By Faith Brynie

Created Jul 13 2010 - 9:28am

gorillaExpecting the Unexpected? You Probably Won't Notice When It Happens

Of all our senses, we probably trust vision the most. We believe that our eyes project into our brains a perfect three-dimensional video recording of the objects and events around us.

We are kidding ourselves. As the unreliability of eyewitness accounts attests, our vision is notoriously untrustworthy. We see what we are looking for--not what's really there. We suffer from "inattention blindness," which is the failure to see something obvious when focusing attention on something else.

Scientists wonder why our brains are so poor at observing accurately. Daniel J. Simons, a psychologist at the **University of Illinois**, has been researching the "gorilla at the basketball game" phenomenon for years. You've probably seen it. In a 1999 study of inattention blindness, Simons teamed up with Christopher Chabris to film carefully choreographed sequences of a woman with an umbrella walking through a basketball game, as well as his own version of the 1970s actor in a gorilla suit episode. In both cases, test subjects were charged with counting the number of times the basketball players in a filmed scene passed the ball. Most people managed the ball counting, but 50 percent failed to notice the major and obvious distracters. They simply were not aware of the woman, the umbrella, or the gorilla.

"When people perform a selective looking task by devoting attention to some aspects of a display while ignoring others, they often fail to notice unexpected information in the display," says Simons. Okay, so that leads to another question: *What if people know they should expect the unexpected?* Is forewarned really forearmed? Can an advance warning--*look out for something aberrant!*--inoculate against inattention blindness?

To find out, Simons has done another experiment published just this week. He first filmed a new version of the gorilla video, this time in front of a green screen that allowed him to digitally change the color of a red stage-curtain background. As in the earlier videos, he showed three white-shirted and three black-shirted basketball players passing the ball. At the 16-second mark (in the 30-second video) a man wearing a gorilla suit walked to the center of the scene, turned to face the camera, thumped his chest, and left (at the 22-second mark). Just after the gorilla entered the scene, the curtain backdrop gradually faded from red to gold, and one of the black-shirted players casually backed out of the scene.

Simons played the video for University of Illinois students. He asked them to count the number of times the white-shirted players passed the ball. The observers then reported what they had seen and answered a series of questions. Only 11 percent of them noticed the color change of the curtain, and only 16 percent reported the loss of a player from the game. Only one person noticed both the curtain and the player change.

Simons determined that some of his subjects knew about previous research on the "hidden-in-plain-sight" gorilla, so he dubbed them the "familiar group" (23 subjects). They knew they should look for the gorilla—and they did; all of them spotted the animal-actor. Those who were ignorant of previous experiments were the "unfamiliar group" (41 subjects). A little more than half of them spotted the gorilla, a finding roughly the same as that of previous research.

But, here's where things got interesting. Expecting the unexpected did nothing to increase overall awareness. "Although subjects who knew to look for a gorilla were much more likely to spot the gorilla, they were no more likely to notice the other unexpected events," says Simons. In fact, their performance was poorer on some measures. For example, only 17 percent of familiar subjects noticed either the curtain or the player change, while 29 percent of the unfamiliar group did.

Simons admits that the difference didn't reach statistical significance, but he suggests nonetheless that "knowledge that an unexpected event might occur does not increase the likelihood that people will notice other unexpected events. If anything, familiarity with the task and the presence of a 'gorilla' actually *decreases* the likelihood of noticing other events in the same scene."

For More Information:

Watch the video of Simons's new experiment: ["The Monkey Business Illusion"](#)

Simons, Daniel J. ["Monkeying Around With the Gorillas in Our Midst: Familiarity with an Inattentional-Blindness Task Does Not Improve the Detection of Unexpected Events,"](#) *i-Perception* (2010) 1:3-6.

Christopher Chabris and Daniel Simons. [*The Invisible Gorilla, and Other Ways Our Intuitions Deceive Us.*](#)

Brynne, Faith. [*Brain Sense: Brain Sense: The Science of the Senses and How We Process the World Around Us*](#)

Credits:

Gorilla photo provided by Daniel Simons. Photo illustration by Diana Yates.

Source URL: <http://www.psychologytoday.com/node/45301>

Links:

[1] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGQmdoK_ZfY

[2] <http://i-perception.perceptionweb.com/fulltext/i01/i0386.pdf>

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July 13, 2010, 11:29 AM ET

When Planning Offices, Remember: Give Faculty Members a Window

By Scott Carlson

Minneapolis -- Ira Fink, a well-known planning consultant, talked about using office space smartly on Monday at the Society for College and University Planning. In a packed room, he went over some of the history of space standards, which seem to be derived from 100-year-old studies of high-school classrooms.

Labs and research areas are big space eaters, he said, in part because they are owned by departments. And they are protected spaces, not always used well. You can get a sense of how often a room is used, he said, by walking in, looking for a newspaper, and checking the date. He once walked into a room and found a newspaper that was 10 years old.

Offices are also big space users—from what I've seen, they can consume up to a quarter of space on a campus. He showed pictures of faculty offices and noted that paper, whether piled on the desks or stashed in file cabinets, takes up a lot of that space. There must be better ways to store paper, he said, ways that might allow colleges to make their office space more efficient.

Someone asked about his policy for windows in offices. "I think the rule of thumb is put a window in every faculty office," he said, and the audience laughed. But that doesn't always happen, he added more seriously. "People like to look outside. ... This is not about buildings, this is about people. Faculty are the capital of the university, and you need to treat them with some diligence, and say, We respect you. Part of this respect is that we'll give you a good office space."

Some campuses are in a "zero-sum game" for space, Mr. Fink said—they are trying not to add space. The **University of Illinois**, which has struggled with a terrible state economy and deferred-maintenance needs, is one such institution. The University of Michigan and Stanford University are trying to get a handle on space by charging for it, he said. Algonquin College, in Ontario, is another institution that has constrained growth, as *The Chronicle* has reported.

A deeper consideration of energy use is "the newest thing that is going to happen in space" planning, Mr. Fink said. Buildings should be well metered, to consider all kinds of utility uses, and colleges should consider how space affects energy costs, he said. They should also find ways to separate high-energy-use spaces (like labs, where air is flushed and replenished several times an hour) from low-use spaces. "You can think about partitioning your buildings to put the high-energy use on one side and the low-energy use on another side."

He ended with some words of encouragement: "You're in a high-payoff business—you can save your campuses lots of money." But planners need to be patient and to understand how all the numbers work—construction numbers, efficiency numbers, square-footage numbers. "You need to be convincing to your decision makers," he said, "and then you need to know that no matter what you do, the impact is going to be slow and incremental, unless you are in a new campus or a high-growth area."

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Prognosis: Progress

8:14 PM CDT, July 13, 2010

The symptoms are troubling: Thousands of impoverished patients rely for their health care on Cook County facilities that don't match their needs and that cost more than taxpayers can sustain.

The prognosis, though, has brightened. Apply the right treatments and everyone could win — the county health system's patients, the underused infrastructure and the taxpayers who pay for it all.

On Wednesday, members of a Cook County Board committee will begin discussing that prognosis, which comes in the form of a consultant's dramatic plan to reform the county's health system. The report proposes:

- Scaling back inpatient services at Provident Hospital, which uses relatively few of its beds. An emergency room and some short-stay beds would remain open.
- Closing inpatient services at Oak Forest Hospital and creating a regional outpatient center that would provide a range of primary care services.
- Consolidating and strengthening services at Stroger Hospital.
- Rebuilding Fantus Health Center, an outpatient clinic on the Stroger campus.

Credit the independent health panel that now runs the county system with a smart, gutsy plan that should promote efficiency and deliver better health care.

The problem here isn't lackadaisical doctors or a lack of will to serve a disadvantaged clientele. The problem is that decades of county politics geared toward patronage hiring created three hospitals, and three big work forces, that a shrinking patient load no longer justifies. The hospitals gobble dollars better suited to supply basic outpatient care.

The challenge is to redeploy those dollars — away from some too-empty inpatient wards and toward decentralized primary care clinics in neighborhoods where patients live. This plan, which the County Board should approve, does just that. Why hasn't that happened before? Because it has been in the interests of politicians to build large pools of patronage employees at the hospitals.

One thing tempers our enthusiasm: The plan projects that when the changes are complete, the system will run deficits similar to today's: The plan envisions a \$332 million infusion of cash from county

taxpayers in 2015, about the same as in 2010. An overhaul this ambitious should produce great efficiencies.

Health panel officials advise us not to put much stock in those projections. But ignoring the numbers wouldn't be healthy. We think health officials are on the right track, but they've got to control expenses. As reimbursement collections improve and hospital costs ease, the system should need fewer dollars from cash-strapped Cook County.

One way to save: Coordinate with city clinics in Chicago to eliminate redundancies. County system CEO Bill Foley says officials have had "preliminary discussions" and "we definitely want to look at opportunities to collaborate with them." That's a must.

The wild card in all this is the rollout of new national health care reforms over the next few years. It is unclear what that will mean for public health providers. But here's what we do know: Hundreds of thousands of poor uninsured adults — the core clients of the county health system — will gain insurance coverage and more choices about where to get treatment. They'll choose medical competence and convenience, just like everyone else. They won't choose a county system if it can't compete for quality of care and ease of service.

Bottom line: We urge the Cook County Board to quickly approve this plan, because it moves the system in the right direction. But that's not the end of it.

The board rightly handed control of the health system to the panel to get things done. The panel has delivered so far. But the board shouldn't relinquish its responsibility to county taxpayers, to make sure that they, too, get maximum bang for every health care dollar.

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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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Governor says some schools may need to rethink missions

By Karin Kapsidelis | TIMES-DISPATCH STAFF WRITER

Gov. Bob McDonnell tells higher education panel that strategies are needed to help higher education flourish.

More state money alone won't solve higher education's problems without some "fairly significant introspection" by Virginia colleges and universities, Gov. Bob McDonnell said yesterday.

A combination of state resources and internal restructuring will be required to improve access and affordability, McDonnell said after meeting with his Commission on Higher Education Reform, Innovation and Investment.

"Not every university needs to be all things to all people," McDonnell told reporters.

In its first full meeting, at John Tyler Community College's Midlothian campus, McDonnell gave the 45-member commission a mandate to come up with a plan that is "both visionary and achievable."

"Access to the American dream goes right through the doors of a college or a university," said McDonnell, who has set a goal of achieving 100,000 additional degrees over the next 15 years.

He said the state must act to ensure young people can compete in a global economy. "They get it and we've got to get it too," he said.

But tuition has doubled over the past 10 years, he said, shutting some out of higher education and saddling others with "five to 10 years of debt. I don't think that's fair."

Outside the meeting, McDonnell said he put key business leaders on the commission to bring ideas from the private sector on how to manage schools that essentially "are big corporations."

He said the commission will look at ways to reduce costs by getting away from the "one-size-fits-all, four-year standard diploma." With dual-enrollment classes, some students can receive a degree in three years, for example.

They may miss a year of parties, he said, but they'll save their parents money and create slots for other students.

The commission is scheduled to have an interim report prepared by Nov. 30.

Before it split into three working committees, the commission heard reports outlining higher education's growing reliance on tuition as state support declines.

Funding the state received from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act temporarily lessened the impact of the recession. Those funds reduced a potential 15 percent cut in fiscal 2011 to 4 percent, said Michael Maul, associate director of the Department of Planning and Budget. But schools face a "funding cliff" when those funds end in the next fiscal year.

Virginia Tech President Charles Steger said that over the decade, per-student state support has declined by 50 percent in constant dollars, while enrollment has increased by about 31 percent.

Steger, one of eight college presidents serving on the commission, said schools have undertaken a variety of cost-saving reforms, including collaborative purchasing and sharing of online resources.

He suggested that long-term policies should be codified to make higher education less vulnerable to economic and political changes.

John O. Wynne of the Virginia Business Higher Education Council outlined the economic benefits of higher education. For every dollar the state spends on public higher education, it receives \$1.39 in state tax revenue while generating \$13.31 in gross domestic product.

Added to that are decreased costs for social services among people with college degrees and the prospect that a less-educated generation is poised to replace the baby boomers.

"Folks, we can't afford not to get this right," Wynne said.

Contact Karin Kapsidelis at (804) 649-6119 or kkapsidelis@timesdispatch.com.

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