



Coffee with the Chancellor

December 16, 2021

Campus Budget Update

Trends and Current State

Base Budget versus Cash

Base Budget:

Permanent funding sources. For example, funds from tuition and state appropriations.

Cash:

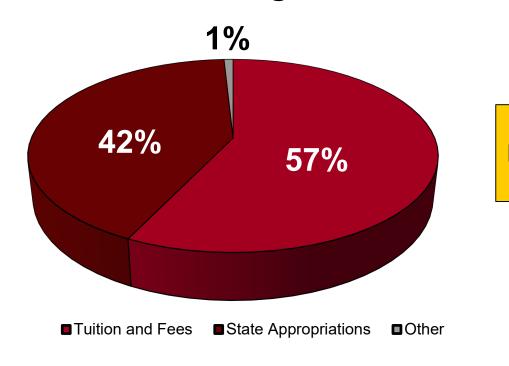
One-time funding. For example, Federal HEERF Funds.

Fiscal Year:

The time period between July 1 and June 30 of the following year. FY22 refers to the time period of July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

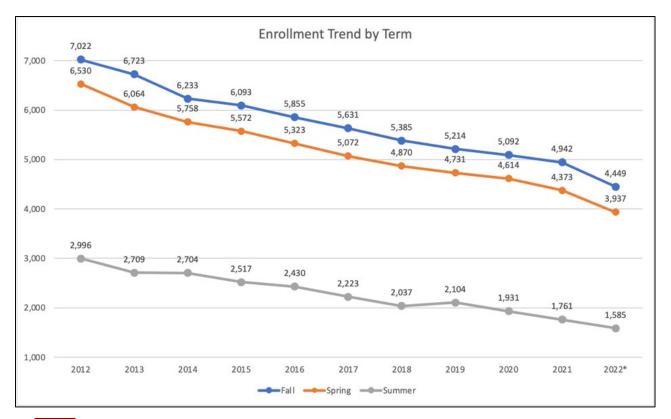
FY22 Base Budget Sources

FY22 Base Budget Sources



Total Base Budget for FY22 is \$62.6 Million

Enrollment Trends



*FY2022 contains
10% decline
projections
for Spring and
Summer that mirror
the Fall decline

Enrollment and Employment Trends

	FY12 (Fall 2011)	FY22 (Fall 2021)	Change
Enrollment	7,022	4,449	-36.6%
Credit Hours	74,806	51,795.5	-30.7%
Employee	847	669	-21%

Fall Enrollment Projections

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Headcount	4,205	4,108	4,076	4,113	4,118
Credits	49,144	47,920	47,586	48,040	48,106

Estimated Revenue Shortfall

Estimated revenue shortfall due to enrollment decline:

• **FY22** \$1,200,000

• **FY23** \$2,300,000*

Total over next 18 months \$3,500,000

Range of Additional Unbudgeted* Expenses: \$2,925,000 - \$3,425,000

*Unbudgeted – cash funded, not included in base budget allocations



^{*}Includes estimate of uncontrollable & policy-mandated increases

Budget Management Tools

Revenue Generation

Short & Long Term Tools

- Enrollment and Retention
- Fundraising
- Continuing Education
- Summer Programming

Longer Term Tools

- Academic Portfolio
 Optimization
- Differential Tuition Rates
- Utilizing Real Estate Assets
- External Partnerships

Expense Reduction

Short & Long Term Tools

- Reduction of Faculty and Staff FTE
 - Workload Reduction
 - Retirements
- Outsourcing of Services
- Efficiencies (e.g., LEAN)
- New Fiscal Controls
- Spend down accumulated savings in selected 23 accounts

Longer Term Tools

- Reduction of Faculty and Staff FTE
 - Shared Services
 - Increased Teaching Productivity
 - Academic PortfolioOptimization
- Organizational Structure Redesign
- Process Redesign
- Review of Existing Contracts

Additional Considerations

1% Compensation Pool

Available Options for 1% Compensation Pool

- Put it towards balancing the budget
- Reserve for possible compensation increase in FY23
- Apply to extraordinary equity needs
- Apply to retention needs

\$1M Unallocated* Base Funding

\$1M base funding from returned state appropriation (last year)

- Utilize some portion to address revenue shortfall
- Maintain as contingency* funding

*Unallocated – unassigned to particular expenses, RCs or units

*Contingency – may be used for unanticipated base funding expenses

Next Steps

FY22 Budget Adjustment Process

- Vice Chancellors will work with the deans, directors, other campus leaders to identify areas of revenue growth and reductions to meet overall campus target of \$53,980,000.
- Collaboration and communication will need to occur across budgetary units to reach campus target.
- CBAC will continue to hear updates on FY22 budget adjustments.
- Chancellor approval March 1.

FY23 Budget Construction Process

- Vice Chancellors will work with the deans, directors, other campus leaders to create FY23 budgets that meet overall campus target, also beginning to address unbudgeted expenses.
- CBAC will receive updates on budget construction process and will need to communicate to constituents during this process.
- Chancellor approval April 1.

Unbudgeted Expenses Process

- This is going to be a more challenging imperative and likely will require a multi-year plan to address.
- The magnitude of this will depend on how well we manage the projected revenue shortfalls, leverage revenue growth opportunities and successfully stabilize our financial position.
- Chancellor approval of a plan June 1.

Questions?