

# UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

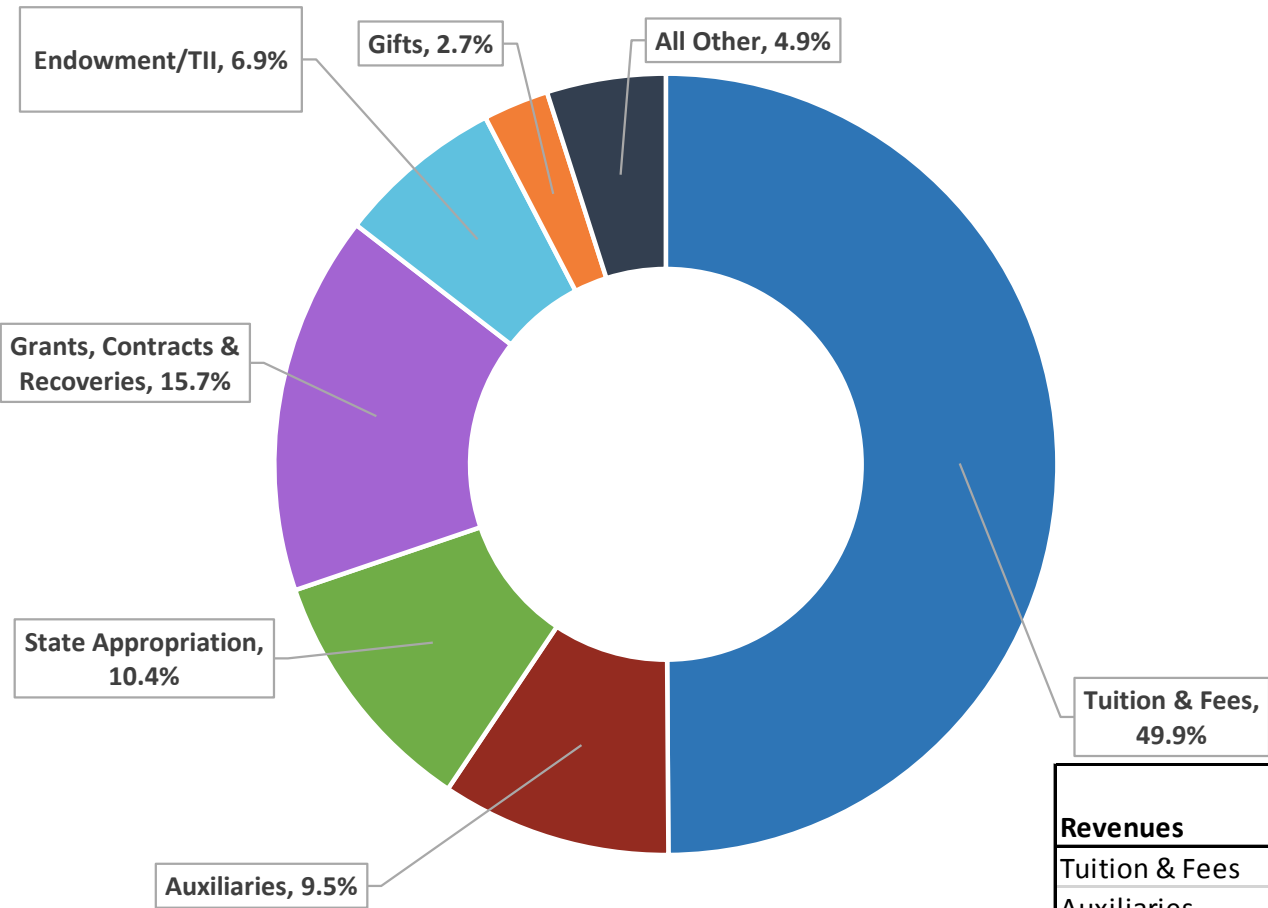


Faculty Senate

November 2, 2015

- 17,458 full-time undergraduate students, including 764 in the AA program; 764 part-time
- Full-time population is 39% Delaware residents and 61% nonresidents
- 3,729 graduate students (2,922 full-time and 807 part-time)
- 729 Professional and Continuing Studies students
- Total Student Population of 22,680
- 139 Bachelor's, 126 Master's, and 61 Doctoral programs
- 4,037 full-time and 231 part-time employees:
  - 1,252 faculty
  - 3,016 professional and other staff positions
- \$1.1 billion operating budget
- \$1.5 billion endowment investments

# **UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE BUDGET FY 2016**



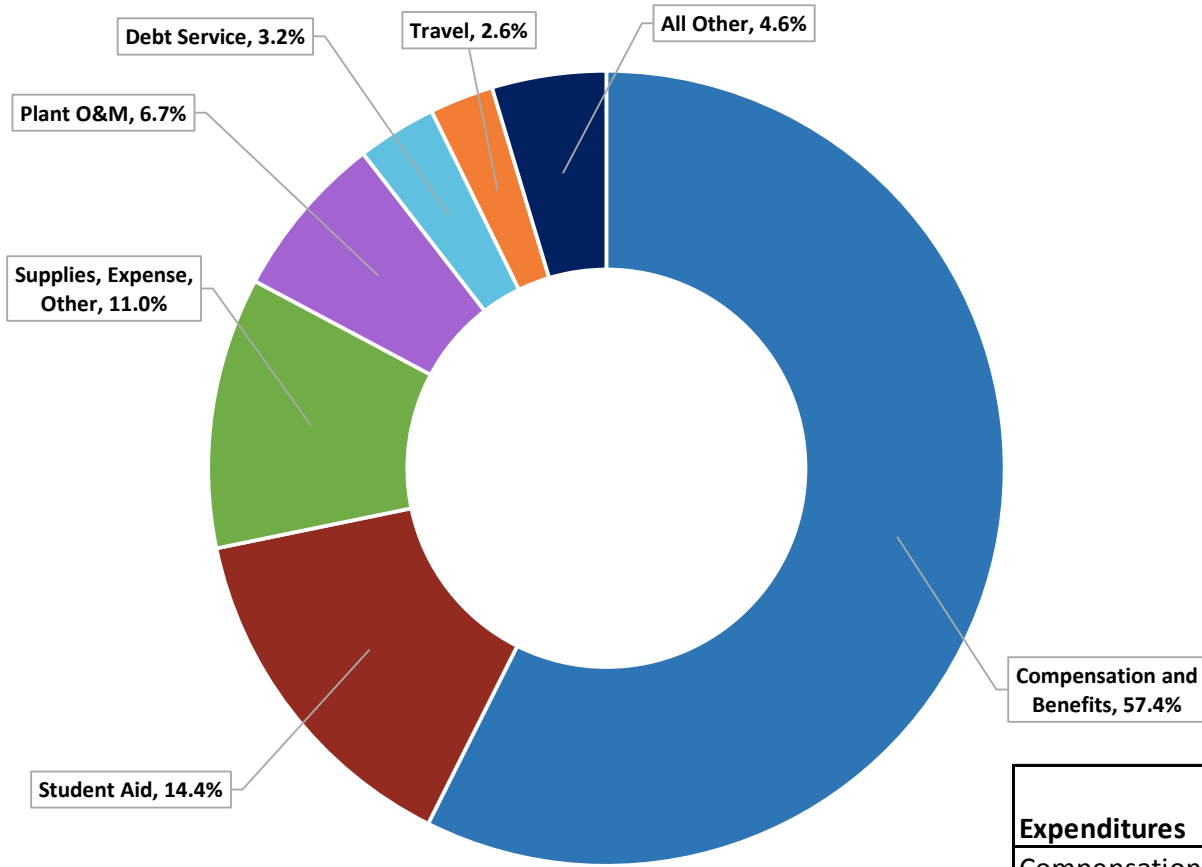
Revenues	Amount \$ millions	% of Budget
Tuition & Fees	556	49.9%
Auxiliaries	106	9.5%
State Appropriation	116	10.4%
Grants, Contracts & Recoveries	175	15.7%
Endowment/TII	77	6.9%
Gifts	30	2.7%
All Other	55	4.9%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Resident

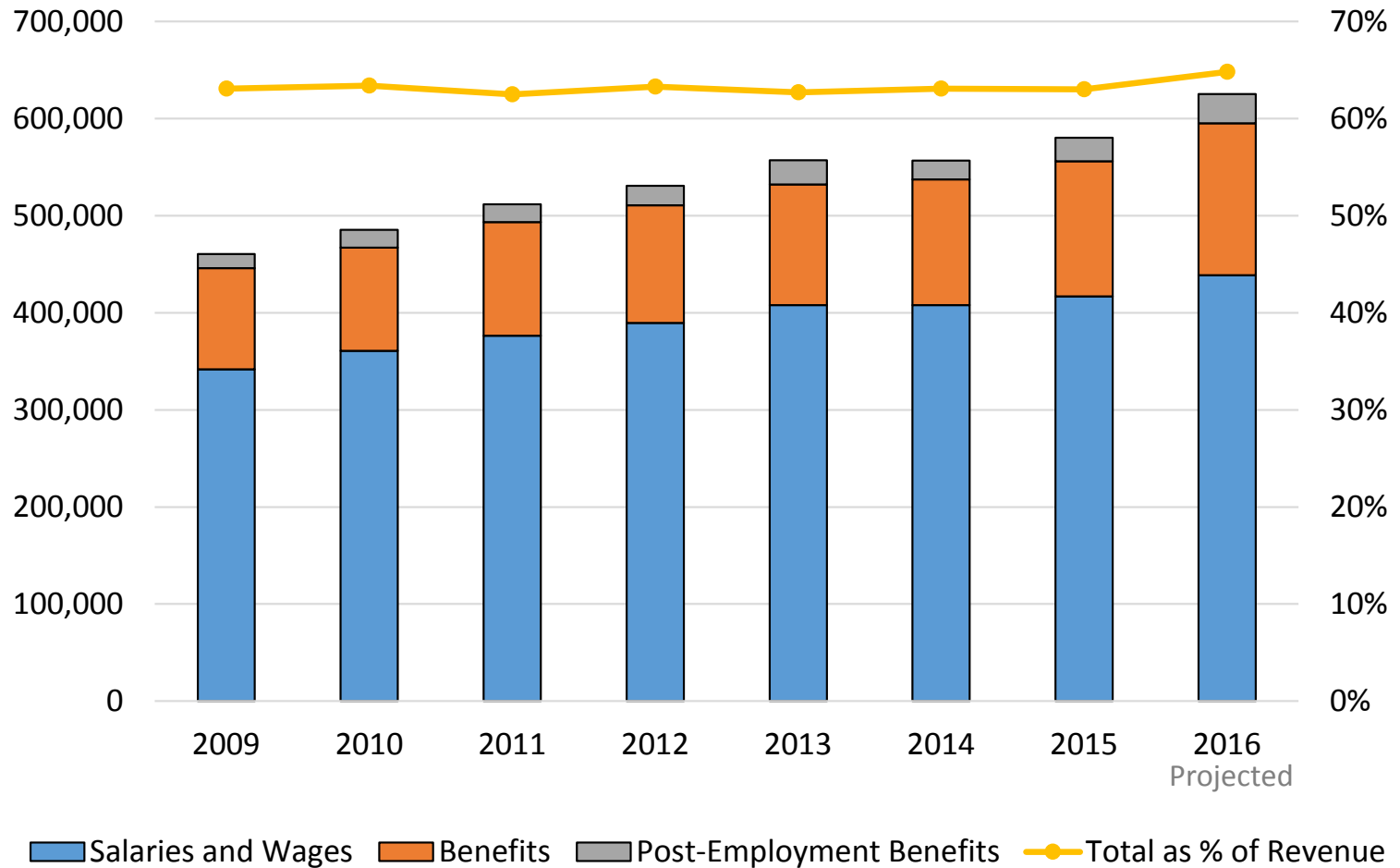
Institution	Actual FY15	Actual FY16	% Growth
University of Pittsburgh	17,772	18,192	2.36%
Penn State University	17,502	17,964	2.64%
University of New Hampshire	16,552	16,986	2.62%
University of Vermont	16,226	16,738	3.16%
College of New Jersey	15,024	15,446	2.81%
Rutgers University	13,813	14,743	6.73%
University of Virginia	13,208	14,476	9.60%
University of Massachusetts	13,258	14,171	6.89%
University of Connecticut	12,700	13,366	5.24%
<b>University of Delaware</b>	<b>12,342</b>	<b>12,520</b>	<b>1.44%</b>
University of Maryland	9,428	10,002	6.09%
<b>Average (Excl. UD)</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>15,208</b>	<b>4.81%</b>

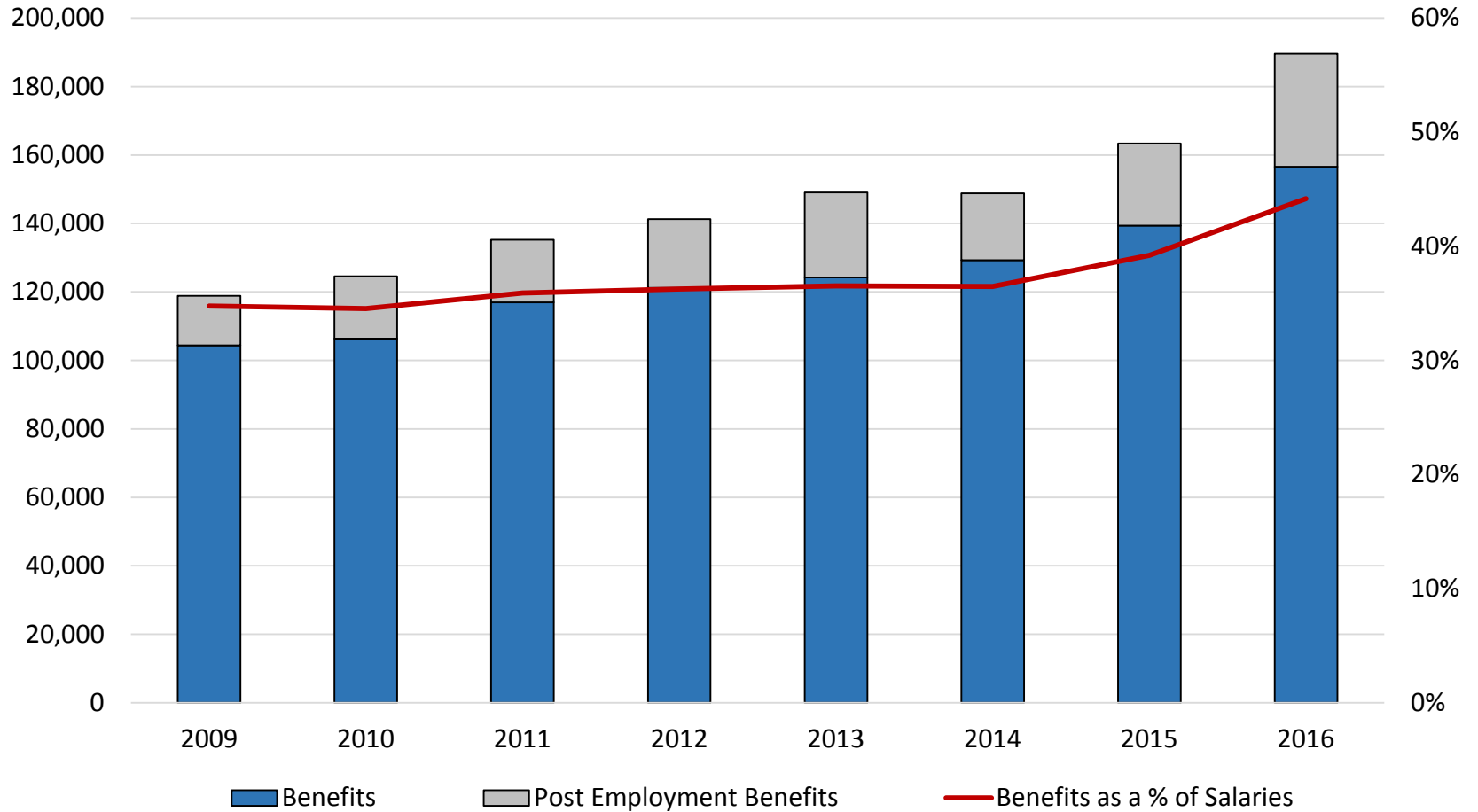
## Nonresident

Institution	Actual FY15	Actual FY16	% Growth
University of Virginia	42,402	43,772	3.23%
University of Vermont	37,874	39,130	3.32%
University of Connecticut	32,880	34,908	6.17%
<b>University of Delaware</b>	<b>30,692</b>	<b>31,420</b>	<b>2.37%</b>
Penn State University	30,452	31,346	2.94%
University of Maryland	29,721	31,150	4.81%
University of Massachusetts	28,813	30,504	5.87%
University of New Hampshire	29,532	30,256	2.45%
Rutgers University	28,591	30,132	5.39%
University of Pittsburgh	28,168	28,958	2.80%
College of New Jersey	25,637	26,378	2.89%
<b>Average (Excl. UD)</b>	<b>31,407</b>	<b>32,653</b>	<b>3.99%</b>



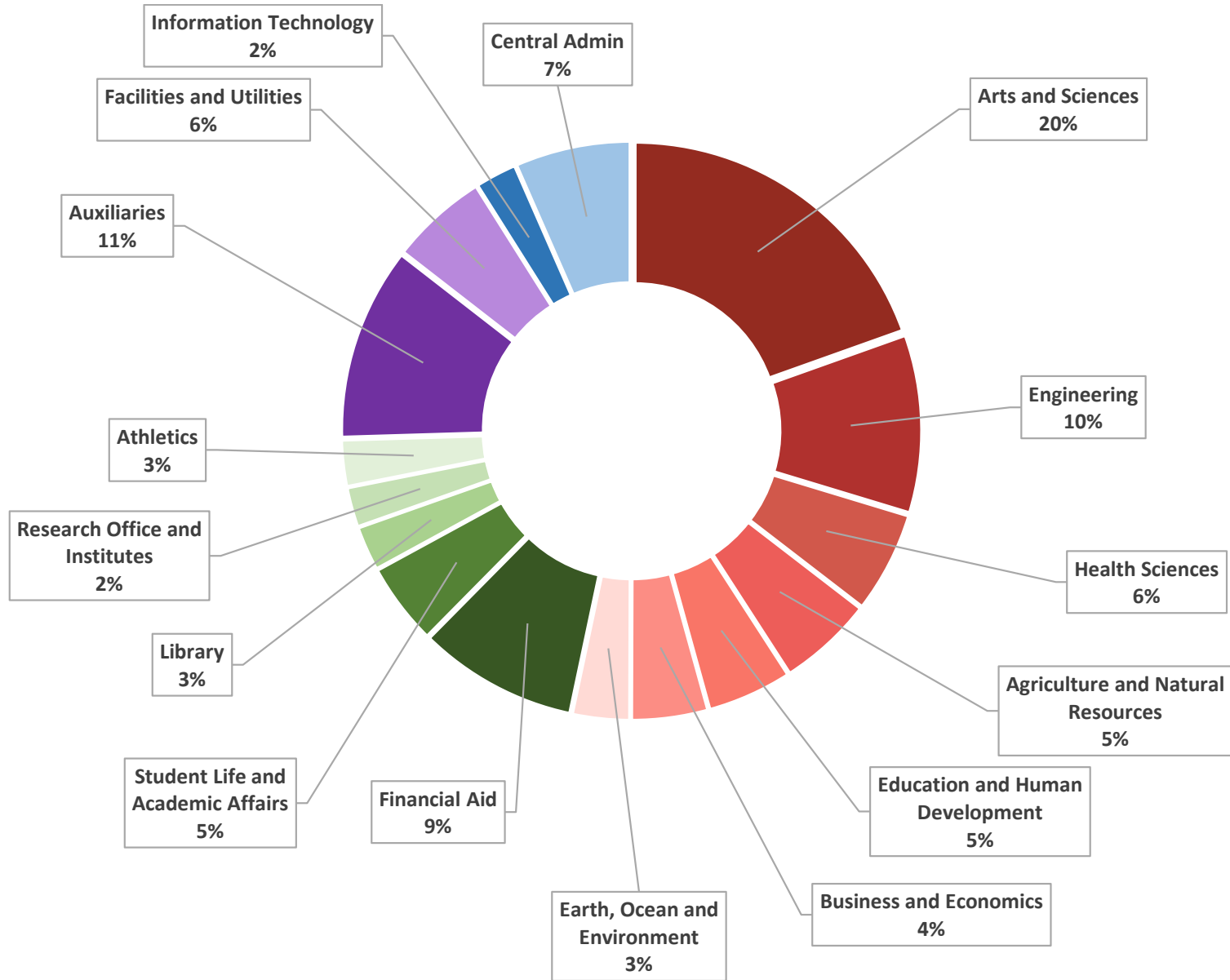
Expenditures	Amount \$ millions	% of Budget
Compensation and Benefits	595	57.4%
Student Aid	149	14.4%
Supplies, Expense, Other	114	11.0%
Plant O&M	70	6.7%
Debt Service	34	3.2%
Travel	27	2.6%
All Other	48	4.6%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>100.0%</b>





\*Blended benefit costs include faculty, professional and staff





Central Administration includes Capital and Executive Strategic Initiative funds, Development, Finance, Communications and Public Affairs, as well as various small units.

**BUDGETING @  
THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

- Responsibility Centered Management (also known as Responsibility Based Budgeting) is a decentralized model of financial management that attempts to couple academic authority to financial responsibility. (Scarborough, Scott. “The Case for Decentralized Financial Management”, *NACUBO*, April 2009)
  
- Financial management philosophy:
  - Decentralize decision-making to the college level
  - Align authority, responsibility and accountability for revenues and expenditures
  - Incent units to maximize revenues and operate efficiently
  
- Budget model supports priorities, does not drive them.

*UD's leadership reaffirms that revenue-incented decision-making by academic leaders has much greater potential to move the University forward than traditional budget models.*

- Rewards sound management.
- Empowers decision-makers in ways traditional expense-oriented, centralized budgeting cannot.
- Contributes to a higher quality, more competitive and more prominent University of Delaware.

- FY 2010 - Responsibility Based Budgeting is implemented at the University of Delaware (later called Revenue Based Budgeting-RBB).
- July 2013 – At the request of the incoming Provost, Deans draft a whitepaper that explains how RBB was implemented and identifies various issues with the implementation. It is requested that a more reflective and systematic look be given to the model.
- October 2013 - The Provost charges a faculty-led task force consisting of faculty and administrators, with representatives from each of the seven colleges, to review the current RBB model.
- January 2014 - An external committee of Responsibility Centered Management experts is engaged, visits campus and produces a report providing recommendations to improve RBB.
- April 2014 - The internal task force presents its final report to the Provost.
- Fall 2014 - Fall 2015 - The Deans, together with the Provost and Budget Office, operationalize these suggestions.

- Keep the model simple, predictable and transparent; develop robust engagement processes for the entire budget process.
- Resource and cost allocations should be driven by core academic priorities including the pursuit of academic excellence and research prominence.
- Revenue flows and cross-college subsidies should be transparent to encourage trust and collegiality.
- Assign revenues and costs to units in a fair and predictable manner.
- Incentivize all units to increase revenues and reduce costs while holding excellence paramount.
- Encourage and reward innovation and efficiency.
- Provide a sufficient pool of resources centrally to support University-wide strategic initiatives.
- Phase in any changes to the budget model to minimize major disruptions.

- Together with the Provost, Deans have reviewed a variety of allocation methods for both revenues and expenses:
  - Allocation methodologies were developed for undergraduate tuition and the unrestricted state appropriation. All other revenues are recognized by the college that generates them.
  - Central expenses are being allocated in the following categories:
    - Financial Aid
    - Utilities, Facilities & Capital Maintenance
    - All other central expenses
  - “One University Support” will be distributed by the Provost to support mission critical activities and strategic initiatives.
  - The new budget model was finalized and will be run as a parallel shadow system for the remainder of FY 2016 and FY 2017 to identify any unintended consequences. It will be fully implemented in FY 2018.

- Simplicity, transparency and predictability.
- Each college is presented in an *All Funds* format.
- Clarity in reporting, enabling the calculation of net operating margins.
- Incentivizes revenue growth.
- Allocates each resource separately; associating revenues with expenses that generate them.
- Utilizes a tax to foster simplicity for recovery of most central expenditures.
- Utilities, Facilities and Capital Maintenance are now allocated to all units, including central units.
- The timing allows simulation of the results in FY 2016 and FY 2017.



- Gross undergraduate tuition and fees are allocated to colleges based on 75% ICOR; 25% Home School
- The unrestricted State Allocation is allocated to colleges based on total college expenditures, net of graduate tuition expense, discounting subcontracts to 10%
- Centrally generated revenue will not be allocated to the colleges, but held to offset central expenditures
- All other revenue sources within the college are not impacted by this new model

- Utilities (lab space is weighted an additional 35%), Facilities and Capital Maintenance are allocated based on square footage occupied. All units are assigned square footage
- Financial Aid expense (undergraduate) is allocated to colleges based on 75% ICOR; 25% Home School
- All other General Services (net of central resources) will be funded via a tax on an adjusted expenditure base. The following are excluded from the base:
  - State restricted spending
  - Federal appropriation spending
  - Contracts and grant spending
  - Graduate tuition expense

- All parts of the University benefit from and rely upon our strength as a University with many and varied fields. **One University Support** recognizes that different programs have differential costs of delivery and that infrastructure needs vary across programs. Our success as a whole is dependent upon appropriate support across colleges.
  - FY 2018 – FY 2020 One University Support totals \$37,350,000 that will be redistributed among colleges

Any Questions

