

University Budget Committee

This committee is appointed by and is advisory to the Provost. The vice president for finance and administration, faculty leadership, and others recommend members to serve on the UBC.

Chaired again this year by Belinda Batten, Executive Associate Dean of Engineering, the UBC will include a representative cross-section of the university by function, and is the primary forum for discussions on the University's education and general (E&G) budget. Members of the UBC are charged to communicate with their colleagues and communities and to bring a broad university perspective to all discussions. The UBC contributes an independent point of view to central university budgeting and provides advice and oversight to central administration on policies and practices, including the timelines, regularity, visibility, and accuracy of its reports.

Some UBC members have standing appointments due their job responsibilities, and others will typically change on an annual basis, such as the student members and chair of the Faculty Senate Budget and Fiscal Planning Committee. The terms of other members will be staggered to assure both continuity and renewal. The expected average term of service is three academic years and appointments will generally not be renewed for consecutive three-year terms. Sherm Bloomer, Associate Vice President for Budget & Resource Planning, will serve as vice chair of the UBC and is a nonvoting member.

Membership 2019-2020

Belinda Batten, Executive Associate Dean, College of Engineering – *Chair*
 Sherm Bloomer, Associate Vice President, Budget & Resource Planning – *Vice Chair*
 Ebado Abdi, Student at Large
 Safi Ahmad, Associated Students of OSU
 Halli Barrios, Student at Large
 Jon Boeckstedt, Vice Provost, Enrollment Management
 Bob Cowen, Director, Hatfield Marine Science Center
 John Gremmels, Capital Planner; *Infrastructure Working Group Representative*
 Rakesh Gupta, Professor, School of Civil & Construction Engineering
 Allison Hurst, Associate Professor, School of Public Policy
 Drew Ibarra, Director, Physical Activity Programs, College of Public Health & Human Sciences; *Faculty Senate Budget & Fiscal Planning Committee Chair*
 Javier Nieto, Dean, College of Public Health & Human Sciences
 Kelly Sparks, Associate Vice President, OSU-Cascades
 Jackie Thorsness, Manager, Agricultural Sciences and Marine Sciences Business Center
 Alison Johnston, Associate Professor, School of Public Policy; *Faculty Senate Representative*
 Jade Warner, Associated Students of OSU-Cascades Campus
 Weam Elsheikh, Graduate Student, College Student Services Administration program

Charge

The standing UBC charge:

- Make annual recommendations on tuition and mandatory enrollment fee rates to the Provost and President as part of the University's development of an annual tuition and fee proposal for the Board of Trustees in March of each academic year.

- Oversee the process of development of tuition recommendations consistent with ORS 352-102 and the policies of the University's Board of Trustees.
- Review and propose edits to policies regarding tuition, differential tuition, course fees, and areas that impact the E&G budget.
- Identify, research, and review issues of concern brought forward by committee members, or the university community, and provide recommendations to the Provost.

The UBC will form subcommittees and/or invite members of the university community to participate on an *ad hoc* basis as necessary in order to address specific issues. Non-UBC participants and guests will not participate in voting.

Members of the university community are welcome to observe UBC meetings. The meeting schedule will be posted on the Budget & Resource Planning web site.

Roles and Responsibilities for Tuition and Fee Recommendations

The University Budget Committee has certain roles and responsibilities in its capacity as the tuition advisory body defined in ORS 352-102.

The University Budget Committee serves as OSU's tuition advisory board as described in ORS 352.102 as amended by HB4141. The statute requires that, in recommending resident tuition and mandatory fee rates to the President each year, the university will:

- Establish (and post) a document describing the role of the advisory body (a minimum of 2 faculty, 2 administrators, 2 students from government, 2 students representing historically underrepresented groups) and its relationships to the university, president, and board.
- Provide the advisory body with training on:
 - The university budget
 - Mechanisms by which the state funds universities through HECC
 - Historical data on resident UG tuition and fees and state appropriations
- Include information for the advisory group on:
 - A plan for how the board and administration manage costs on an ongoing basis
 - A plan for how resident tuition and mandatory enrollment fees could be decreased with more state funding
- Insure that the advisory group, before making a recommendation for an increase over 5% in tuition and fees to the president, documents a discussion of:
 - The impact on students with an emphasis on historically underrepresented students and the impact on the mission of the university
 - Alternative scenarios with lesser tuition increases and the consequences
- Instruct the advisory group to:
 - Provide meaningful opportunities for student government and other students to participate in the process and deliberations of the advisory body
 - Provide a written report to the president with recommendations (including a summary of the deliberations and observations), including any minority report and the materials referenced above
 - Post all materials, descriptions, processes and data on the university website including agendas, documents, data and minutes

Tuition and the Tuition Setting Process

Tuition provides approximately 65% of Educational and General funding and more than 80% of tuition is from undergraduate instruction. Resident undergraduate, non-resident undergraduate, and Ecampus tuition are 27%, 30% and 26% of tuition revenues, respectively, that total about \$400M. The University Budget Committee is the tuition advisory body for OSU as required by ORS352-102.

OSU is a special type of university. There are around 4,050 higher education institutions in the U.S. of which 680 are public, four-year universities. Of those, 71 are Land Grants (excluding the tribal colleges), 80 are Research 1 or R1 universities (very high research doctoral institutions), and only 34 are both Land Grants and R1 universities. OSU is one of those R1 Land Grants.

Table 1: Tuition comparisons 2018-19

Tuition comparisons to OSU peer institutions:		
Undergraduate (academic year)	Annual Tuition	
	Resident	Non-resident
Oregon State	9,075	27,735
Median Strategic Peers	9,530	28,156
Median Peer Land Grants	9,635	28,215
Median Public Pac-12	9,909	34,382
Graduate (academic year)	Annual Tuition	
	Resident	Non-resident
Oregon State	12,339	22,761
Median Strategic Peers	11,224	26,604
Median Peer Land Grants	10,997	26,529
Median Public Pac-12	11,220	27,837
Online (per credit, semester basis)	Credit hour cost	
	Undergrad	Graduate
Oregon State	432	792
Median all programs	440	627
Median peer institutions	476	606
Median other online	378	637

Tuition only sets the list price for attendance. For many students, the actual cost is reduced by awards of financial aid. Grant aid (that students do not have to pay back) comes from three sources: university aid (paid for out of tuition revenues), governmental grants (mostly Federal), and privately funded scholarships. Loan can come from government-sponsored programs or private sources.

OSU’s tuition is similar to our peers among those public R1 institutions (Table 1)¹. Academic year tuition is for 15 credits per term for undergraduates and 12 credits per term for graduates.

Tuition is only one part of the cost for students. Students also have costs for fees, room and board, books, transportation, and incidentals. Every university provides a cost of attendance estimate annually (Table 2).

Table 2: Cost of Attendance comparisons

2017-18 Cost of Attendance estimates:		
	Resident	Non-resident
OSU	26,046	44,707
Average Strategic Peers	27,839	47,523
Average Peer Land Grants	27,680	47,697
Average Public Pac-12	28,747	51,960
Median Strategic Peers	27,036	46,834
Median Peer Land Grants	27,168	47,085
Median Public Pac-12	27,884	51,469

¹ Strategic peers include Ohio State, Penn State, UC Davis, Purdue, Florida, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado State, NC State, UC Riverside, Tennessee and Washington State. Other land grants used include Michigan State, Texas A&M, Virginia Tech, Louisiana State, Kansas State, Arizona, and Georgia. Online comparisons include Penn State, Florida, Colorado State, Washington State and a number of other online programs ranked highly by U.S. News and World Report.

Tuition rates are set by the Board of Trustees. The Board's policy on the Tuition and Fee Process states that:

"Tuition and mandatory enrollment fees are established annually by the Board, generally at the Board's meeting in March or April prior to the applicable academic year. When setting tuition and fees, the Board considers a number of factors, including the desire to provide access to degree programs, create a diverse student body, maintain strong degree programs at every level, and develop and maintain the human and physical infrastructure necessary to support Oregon's educational outcome goals. The Board's commitment to maintaining the long-term quality of the university's programs for students and for the state requires a deliberate approach to managing costs, planning for inflationary increases in costs, and considering new strategic investments. The Board, based on its commitment and fiduciary duties, including managing anticipated inflationary cost increases, establishes the expectation that annual tuition rate increases will be between 2 and 5 percent. Changes outside this range will be considered when necessitated by external factors such as changes in state funding, costs of state-provided benefits, or reductions in program scope or costs. "

The policy recognizes that there are annual increases to costs largely outside the control of the institution. These include salary increases (recently 2% to 4% annually, depending on employee group), increases for health insurance and retirement plans (2% to 10% annually depending on rates for the state's retirement plan), and inflation on the costs of goods and services (about 2.5% this year). The aggregate cost increase is usually between 2% to 5% and, because tuition is over 60% of revenues, this places annual pressure on tuition rates. Those rate increases occur every year and can be offset some years, in part, by reductions in programs or personnel if the university chooses that path. Repeated cost reductions can, over time, harm the quality of the academic and other services the university provides students, faculty, and staff.

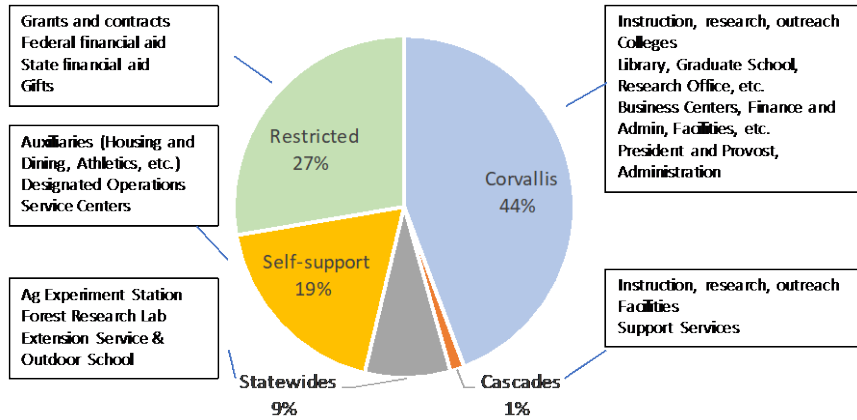
The President recommends tuition rate increases to the Board based on advice from the Tuition Advisory Council (TAC) of the University Budget Committee². The TAC includes student government representatives, students at large, faculty, and administrators and begins their work in fall. They review the overall budget of the institution, historical tuition and fee trends, comparative data for peer institutions, the University's budget and projected costs, anticipated state appropriation levels, and advice from the Student Budget Advisory Council (a volunteer group of students from across campus). Cost projections include the inflation components noted above, costs for any expected enrollment growth (faculty and advisors for new Ecampus growth, for example) and any new initiatives or investments (such as additional money for building repairs). Over several meetings, the TAC considers these factors and makes recommendations to the Provost and President for all tuition rates (undergraduate, graduate, differential, etc.) as well as student health fees and matriculation fee. Meeting notes and materials are posted online for the university community. The recommendations are made by the end of February and the TAC then convenes a series of forums, meetings with student groups, and solicitations for public comment through March. The President shares the feedback from those discussions with the Board, including any minority reports from the TAC.

Student incidental fees (supporting things like Rec Sports, the MU, Cultural Centers, etc.) are developed by the Student Fee Committee of ASOSU and ASCC. These groups make recommendations of fee rates to ASOSU who approves and sends them to the President. With the President's approval, those recommendations are forwarded to the Board for final approval.

² This usually includes the whole University Budget Committee and was established to comply with ORS 352.102 that defines some particular aspects of the tuition advisory process.

Overview of the FY20 University Budget

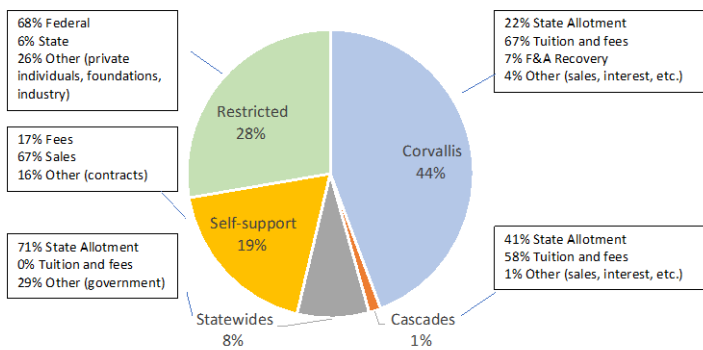
FY20 OSU Operating Revenue Budget (\$1.351B)



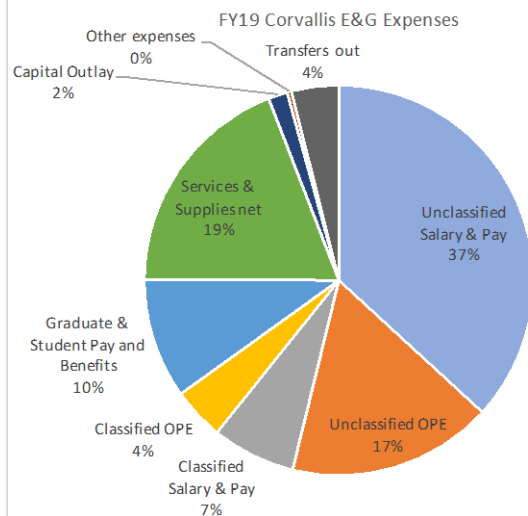
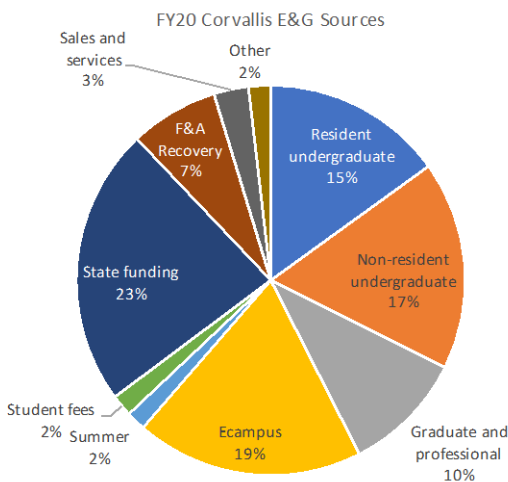
OSU's operating budget has three main buckets: (1) Education and General (Corvallis, Cascades, and Statewide Public Services) Funds, (2) Restricted Funds, and (3) Self-Support Funds.

Overall OSU Operating Budget

FY19 OSU Operating Revenue Budget (\$1.306B)



Tuition is the biggest component of Cascades and Corvallis E&G revenue. The left pie chart below shows the sources of Corvallis E&G revenue. The right pie chart below shows expense distribution for Corvallis E&G--- note that over 75% is related to labor expense.



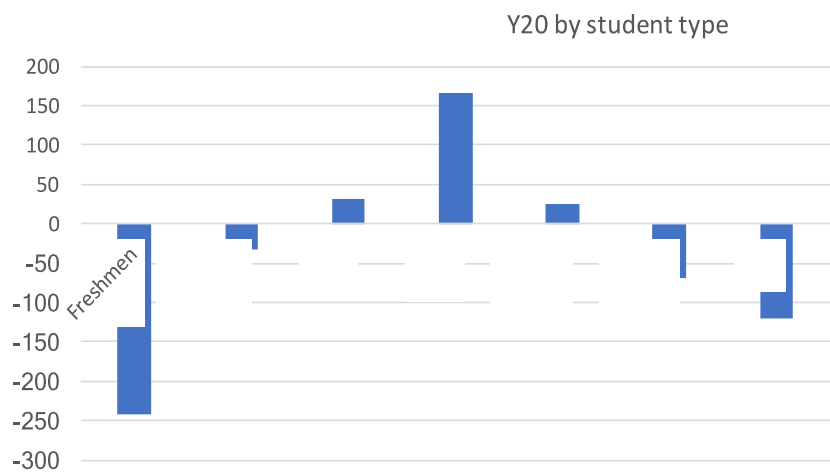
How did the final budget compare to the preliminary budget?

The Board budget in June forecasted about \$18M of expense reductions to be managed with decreases in strategic commitments, S&S spending, personnel spending, and budgeting of reserves.

The budget from the state was \$9M more than expected, so that allowed budgeting \$1M for additional financial aid and about \$4M for a reserve (there was initially none), while reducing the expense reductions on campus to about \$14M.

How did enrollment do?

We expected a decrease in Corvallis of about 500 students (mostly undergraduate). Actual enrollment was down 121 students (improvement from an additional \$3.3M in aid, better retention, and transfers).



This was better than budgeted, however, there is a much smaller freshmen class (mostly in non-residents) which forecasts an overall reduction next year of about 540 students. Ecampus was projected at 7% growth and is doing better at roughly 11% growth in credit hours.

What were the budget priorities?

The four budget priorities this year and some of the actions to address them were:

- Manage tuition & expand enrollment strategically: \$3.3M more in tuition waivers, \$1M in emergency aid, \$0.6M investment in enrollment management
- Continue commitment to appropriate raises, even in difficult economic times, to recruit and retain faculty and staff: budget for for a mid-year raise (unclassified TBD, SEIU as settled)
- Reduce our administrative costs: \$4.7M increase to colleges (including bridge funding for Science, Education, CLA, PHHS), \$0.9M increase net to admin and support units
- Implement the facilities renewal program: \$3M more to capital renewal (\$13M total), \$1.4M for debt service and MSI building operations, \$2.1M in property insurance increase

State funding mechanisms and recent history of state funding and tuition

The state provides two major types of funding to OSU—operating funds (which are part of the Education and General operations for OSU) and capital funding, usually as state-paid long term debt.

Operating Funding

The table to the left shows the operating allocations to OSU for 2018-19 as well as totals for the state allocations to all the universities. The Public University Support Fund is the largest allocation and is

FY18 OSU State Appropriations		
Category	Amount	Total HECC
Public University Support Fund	\$ 121,751,892	\$ 375,818,277
Public University State Programs	\$ 13,557,493	\$ 24,000,000
Targeted and One-time Appropriations	\$ 627,300	
Agricultural Experiment Station	\$ 33,705,320	\$ 33,705,320
OSU Extension Service	\$ 24,335,875	\$ 24,335,875
Outdoor Schools Program	\$ 12,240,000	\$ 12,240,000
Forest Research Laboratory	\$ 5,214,262	\$ 5,214,262
Subtotal	\$ 211,432,142	\$ 475,313,734
Sports Lottery	\$ 515,000	\$ 4,202,400
State Energy Loan Program (SELP)	\$ 1,072,584	
Cascades Grad & Research Renovations	\$ 490,000	
Total	\$ 213,509,726	\$ 479,516,134

distributed to universities by the Student Success and Completion Model (SSCM)—more on this below.

Public university state programs are line item allocations for specific activities of interest to the state. Examples include the Institute for Natural Resources and the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute. The funding for these is recurring, but subject to review every legislative session.

Sometimes there are one-time funds for specific projects of interest to the

legislature. These can range from crops to salmon to ocean acidification. The three parts of the Statewide Public Services (Agriculture Experiment Station, Forest Research Laboratory, and Oregon Extension Service) receive the largest part of their operating funds through this state appropriation. The Extension Service also manages the funds for Oregon’s Outdoor School program, a new initiative that began in 2017-18. The state program funds, one-time funds, and Statewide Public Service funds are passed through to those particular units. There are also small allocations from the Sports Lottery (to Athletics and the Graduate School) and a loan program for energy efficiency projects (SELP).

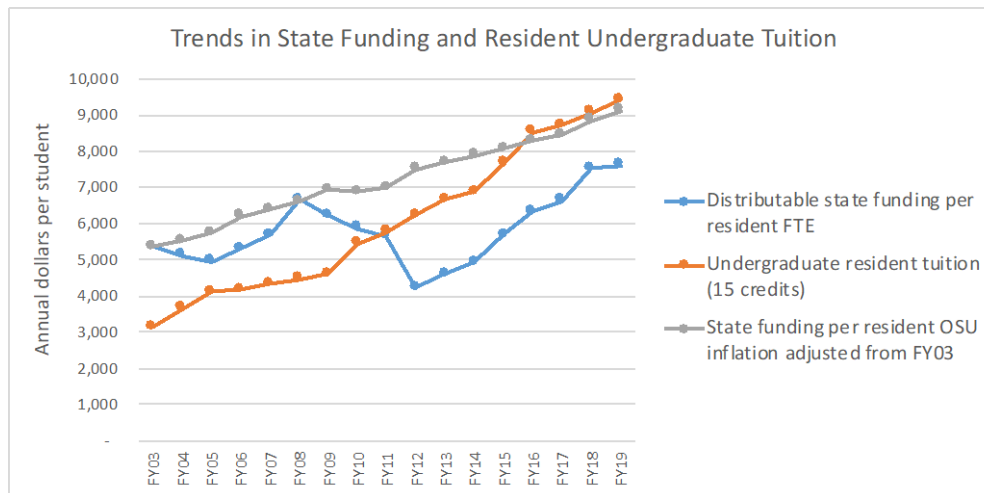
The largest part of the operating allocation is the Public University Support fund (PUSF) which is divided between the seven public universities through the SSCM. The SSCM has three components:

- **Mission Differentiation Funding** supports aspects of the work each public university does that are unique to its location or mission. It includes allocations based on regional criteria (OSU-Cascades gets some of this, but not as much as the other regional universities), research (OSU-Corvallis is allocated some of these funds) and public service missions and activities. This funding is 18% of the PUSF.
- **Activity-Based Funding** distributes resources based on student credit hour (SCH) completions of Oregon residents. The model counts credit hours by lower-division, upper-division, graduate, and professional courses and weights the credit hours by both level of study (lower-division vs graduate for example) and by discipline (engineering, english, etc.). 33% of the PUSF is allocated by the weighted credit hour activity.
- **Completion Funding** rewards degree and certificate completions by Oregon resident students. These are also counted and weighted by discipline and level. Completions by underrepresented students (underrepresented minority, low-income, rural and veteran status) and those in academic disciplines in high-demand and high-reward fields (STEM, Health, Bilingual Education) are provided additional 49% of the PUSF (60% of the non-mission differentiation funding) is allocated this way.

The operating budget is set in full sessions (odd years) for the next biennium. 49% of the allocated funding is distributed in the first year of the biennium and 51% in the second year. There are not usually large changes in short legislative sessions (even years) unless there is a sudden economic downturn.

Trends

State funding for higher education declined significantly during the recession in Oregon as in many other states. The graphs are the left show distributable (meaning with earmarked funds like state programs or statewide public services taken out) state funding per resident student in blue. The steep declines through the recession are evident. The orange line shows annual resident undergraduate tuition (before tuition waivers or other financial aid-- the so-called list price). The grey lines shows FY03 state funding adjusted for local inflation (meaning the aggregate of actual rate increases for salaries, retirement and health benefits set by the state, and CPI inflation on goods and services). The slope of the grey line is an indication of the actual rate of cost increases.



Tuition rose more rapidly than the cost increase rate from FY10 through FY16, then has followed the trend of inflation. The large rate increases in tuition in FY15 and FY16 are the change from a tuition plateau structure to per credit hour tuition (the other public universities in Oregon had made this change several years

before). State support has grown back significantly but has still not reached the inflation adjusted level it was at in 2003. Increasing costs for the state pension system and public healthcare costs will continue to put significant pressure on state.

Capital Funding

OSU has an internal process to identify high priority capital projects through an Infrastructure Working Group that helps develop a ten-year capital forecast, which is approved by the Board of Trustees. When a project includes a request for state-paid debt support, it goes into the state budget process. The principal steps include:

- A submission of the project to the HECC. Projects are scored by the HECC using a rubric that looks at:
 - Compliance with HECC and institutional master plans
 - Alignment with HECC priorities
 - Cost Savings (much of this is deferred maintenance issues)
 - Life, Safety and Code compliance (a lot of this addressed deferred maintenance too)
 - Institutional priority
 - Impact of project on student success
 - Leveraging dollars (use of gifts, institution funds, other)
 - Strategic priorities of the state
- Based on the scoring, a set of projects from all institutions are submitted to the Governor. The Governor's budget includes recommendations for which projects to fund
- The Legislature gets an assessment of the state's borrowing capacity from Treasury and decides how to allocate the capacity. The university requests have not uncommonly been 80% to over 100% of the available capacity (and we don't get all of what we ask for)
- Universities work to facilitate the funding of their highest priority projects with legislators, stakeholders, and the other universities

Cost Management Strategies

Over the last 11 years OSU has moved from an environment of robust enrollment growth to one with much slower or declining (for Corvallis) growth. This has led to expense reductions in each of the last three fiscal years. While we often talk about these as “budget cuts” these are really expense reductions as both revenue and expense have continued to grow, the former just more slowly than the latter.

Figure 1: Corvallis E&G revenue and expense growth (including net transfer out expenses). When we talk about budget cuts we are usually talking about slowing expense growth not reducing total overall spending year over year.

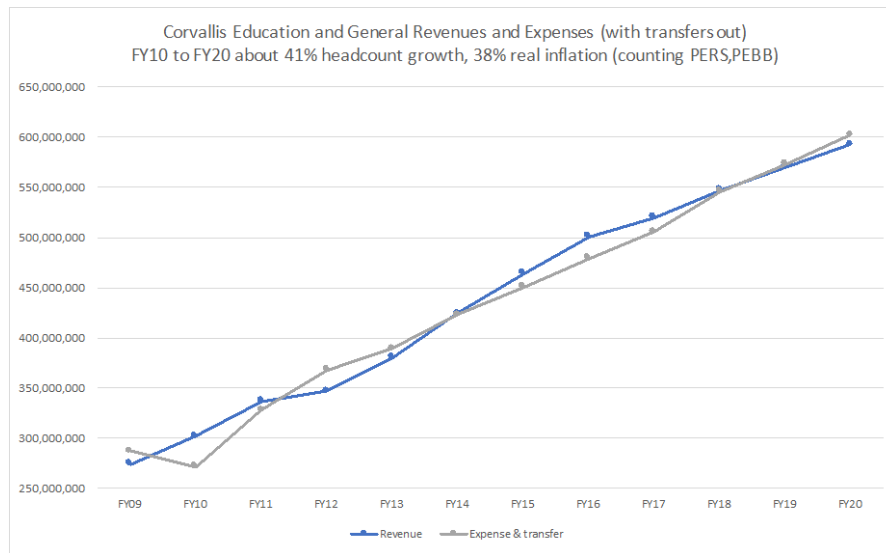
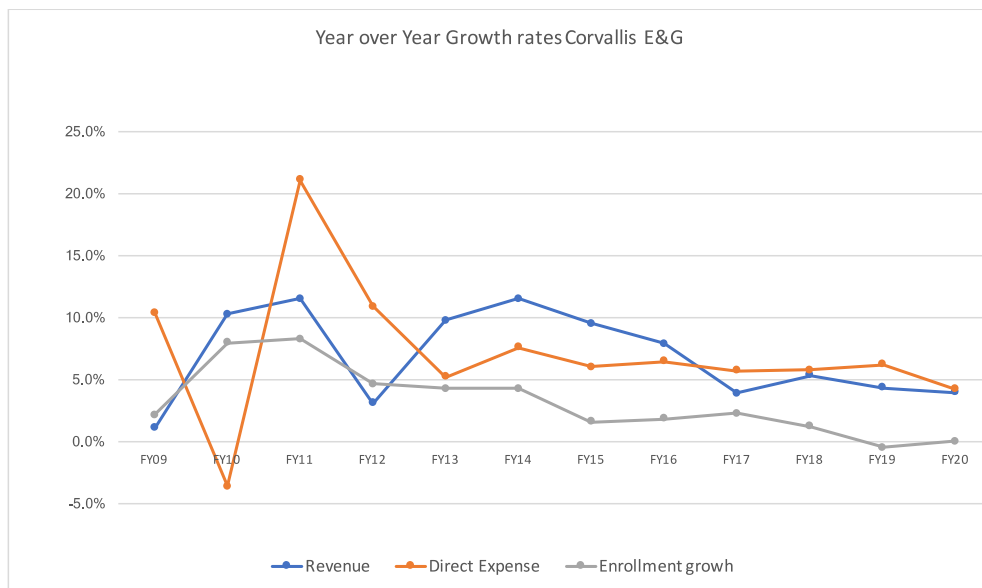


Figure 2: The year-over-year rates of growth of revenue, expense (here direct expense without transfers), and enrollment illustrate the pressures on the net budget position. The odd large rate increases in expenses in FY11 and FY12 were due to spending Federal stimulus funds.



The practical consequences of these trends for the Corvallis E&G budget have been expense reductions of about \$20M (\$7.6M from central resources) in 2017-18, \$7.5M in 2018-19 (taken as a mid-year rescission), and about \$14M in 2019-2020.

The university monitors and reviews costs both at the Board level and through university leadership at all levels. Those include:

Board of Trustees:

- Annual approval of budgets for all funds, which requires a review of overall expenditures, projected fund balance, and strategies for cost reductions or investments of new state funding
- Quarterly management reports assessing trajectories of actual revenues and expenses to budget, with an assessment of the reasons for changes outside set tolerances
- Review of a ten-year business forecast every two years to consider long-term trajectories for tuition, enrollments, expenditures, other revenues, and financial metrics.
- Periodic assessment of PERS liabilities and alternatives to the increasing costs of those liabilities.
- Tuition policy that states the board expects that “annual tuition rate increases will be between 2 and 5 percent” which acknowledges expense reduction will be a regular, necessary part of budget planning, as state funding and enrollment growth often will not keep up with inflationary cost growth at those tuition increases.

University Leadership:

- Maintain an annual budget development process that looks three years out and assesses relative needs and priorities across units.
- Manage a system with highly distributed budget authority (deans and senior leaders have a budget with the charge to carry out the unit mission within the allocated resources. Units have significant authority over how to use those funds).
- Periodically assess cost budget growth rates by categories and units over five-year spans to guide decisions about budget reductions or new investments
- Participating in cost benchmarking with ABC Insights, a cost benchmarking consortium that provides comparisons of costs for various kinds of services (payroll, IT, etc.) for peer institutions including the University of Oregon, University of Texas, University of North Carolina and others. The first peer comparisons should be ready in April, 2019.
- Assess salary levels relative to peer institutions for most professional faculty (classification-compensation structure) and leadership positions to make sure salaries are appropriate to market and job.
- Implemented \$20M of expense reductions for the 2018-19 academic year and \$7.2M in January of 2019 to adjust to declining enrollments and increased PERS costs. FY20 reductions will total about \$14M in strategic allocations, services and supplies spending, and personnel expenses. The specific actions taken by units are still in process.
- In these reductions have distributed a larger proportion of reductions (as a percent of budget) to service and administrative units.
- Periodically identify areas for cost-reduction strategies (BennyBuy eProcurement, BennyHire process revision for hiring students, copier contracts, efficacy of custodial contracts, utilities strategies, insurance options, etc.)
- Are working to initiate a zero-based budget review of expenses for service, support and management areas as well as productivity benchmarks for academic units.

Impact of Increased or decreased funding on tuition recommendations

Tuition Scenario Table (Corvallis campus): Precise percentage increases in each box are different than the nominal increases in per credit hour charges at the top because there is a fixed zero-credit hour charge that is part of undergraduate tuition and rates are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. This is a starting point for illustration NOT recommended rates. Central scenario set at estimated overall inflationary increase. Rates are applied to resident undergraduate (including Ecampus) and non-resident undergraduate tuition rates.

	Scenario A: Resident 1.5%, Non-resident 1.5%	Scenario B: Resident 3%, Non-resident 3%	Scenario C: Resident 4.5%, Non-resident 4.5%
State biennial increase to universities: +\$40M		Not relevant in second year of biennium as state funding is known already	
State biennial increase to universities: +\$100M	Resident undergraduate: 1.52% Non-res undergraduate: 1.48% Financial aid increase \$0.8M Surplus or (deficit): \$(13.4M) \$360 annual increase residents \$1080 annual increase non-res	Resident undergraduate: 3.05% Non-res undergraduate: 3.01% Financial aid increase \$1.4M Surplus or (deficit): \$(8.7M) \$295 annual increase residents \$883 annual increase non-res	Resident undergraduate: 4.57% Non-res undergraduate: 4.48% Financial aid increase \$2.0M Surplus or (deficit): \$(4.1M) \$443 annual increase residents \$1325 annual increase non-res
	Base resident tuition & fees: 1.50% Average res. tuition & fees: 1.35%	Base resident tuition & fees: 3.10% Average res. tuition & fees: 3.00%	Base resident tuition & fees: 4.50% Average res. tuition & fees: 4.40%

- Graduate tuition, professional tuition, differential tuition and Ecampus at the rates in Appendix A.
- Cost estimates include ~3.0% overall inflation this year because of modest increases in benefit costs ; costs of growth (about 0.2% for modest growth in Ecampus but declines in Corvallis); and new commitments (this year largely for capital renewal and repair, insurance, debt service, investments in research, student affairs and XX; and the OSU Foundation).

Corvallis Education and General Budget Scenarios for 2020-21							31-Oct-19
<i>cells in green we have some control over, cells in tan not as much</i>							
Projected Costs						626,633,371	
Projected Revenues						617,892,124	
Balance						(8,741,247)	
Balance as percentage						-1.4%	
Cost Projections:	FY19 Final Expenses	FY20 Board Budget	FY20 Initial Budget	Inflation/ Rate Change	Growth	FY21 Projections	
Unclassified Salary & Pay	211,564,736	215,425,924	218,744,099	3.00%	0.20%	225,757,035	
Unclassified OPE	97,872,675	102,693,729	104,275,505	2.50%	0.20%	106,678,222	
Classified Salary & Pay	39,929,761	40,977,174	41,608,340	5.00%	0.07%	43,717,883	
Classified OPE	24,955,291	25,820,543	26,218,253	3.00%	0.07%	27,022,804	
Graduate & Student Pay	32,295,709	32,236,603	32,733,138	2.00%	0.00%	33,387,801	
Graduate Fee Remissions	18,396,898	19,294,468	19,591,658	3.00%	0.00%	20,179,408	
Graduate & Student OPE	6,626,586	6,140,673	6,235,257	5.00%	0.00%	6,547,020	
Other Salary Costs	392,614	425,617	432,173	3.00%	0.07%	445,435	
Services & Supplies	136,102,431	137,736,000	139,857,578	2.00%	0.20%	142,939,988	
Capital Outlay	9,154,324	5,906,000	5,996,969	2.00%	0.00%	6,116,909	
Student Aid	1,674,982	1,568,000	1,592,152	2.00%	0.20%	1,627,243	
Service Credits	(26,818,289)	(25,000,000)	(25,385,071)	0.74%	0.20%	(25,624,067)	
Total Expenditures	552,097,717	563,224,730	571,900,000			588,795,678	
Transfers In	-10,003,094.15	(3,447,610)	(3,447,610)			(3,447,610)	
Transfers Out	32,639,140.72	27,985,303	27,985,303			27,985,303	
Net transfers:	22,636,047	24,537,693	24,537,693	0.00%		24,537,693	
Net expenditures:	574,733,764	587,762,423	596,437,693			613,333,371	
x				Inflation/ Tuition Rate Change	Growth	FY20 Projections	
State Enrollment Funding	99,271,369	101,534,756	111,199,441	0.00%	4.08%	115,736,378	
State "Distributable Base" Funding	12,574,027	12,860,715	6,672,750	0.00%	4.08%	6,944,998	
State "Targeted Base" Funding	1,989,837	2,035,205	8,577,085	0.00%	4.08%	8,927,030	
State Program Funding	6,451,586	6,580,618	3,498,626	0.00%	4.08%	3,641,370	
State ETIC Funding	7,100,000	7,140,000	6,985,908	0.00%	4.08%	7,270,933	
State one-time funding	433,500	703,706	901,396	0.00%	4.08%	938,173	
Other Revenues							
F&A Recovery	43,161,575	43,860,000	43,860,000	0.00%	2.00%	44,737,200	
BUO/Disallowance	(1,726,463)	(1,754,400)		0.00%	2.00%	-	
Sales and Service	19,487,832	16,579,000	17,218,705	0.00%	2.00%	17,563,079	
Interest	6,871,505	6,600,000	6,600,000	0.00%	2.00%	6,732,000	
Other Funding	3,463,000	3,346,000	3,311,000	0.00%	2.00%	3,377,220	
SELP	1,072,584	1,072,584	1,072,584	0.00%	0.00%	1,072,584	
Resource and Student Fees	10,757,153	10,665,000	10,770,356	3.00%	0.00%	11,093,467	
Tuition:							
Subtotal Res Undergraduate	109,765,660	109,744,592	109,981,165	3.00%	-2.70%	110,222,024	
Subtotal NR Undergraduate	120,047,994	124,342,995	123,506,111	3.00%	-3.10%	123,267,744	
Subtotal Res Graduate	28,419,861	29,536,938	29,251,924	3.00%	0.60%	30,310,259	
Subtotal NR Graduate	12,238,093	12,725,146	12,550,219	4.50%	-1.00%	12,983,829	
Subtotal Vet Med	8,358,070	8,783,191	9,434,519	4.00%	8.86%	10,681,234	
Subtotal Pharmacy	10,318,231	10,664,108	10,705,519	3.51%	0.00%	11,081,283	
Revenue projection correct (differential)						-	
Subtotal Miscellaneous	1,363,900	1,608,667	1,458,176	4.00%	1.00%	1,531,668	
Ecampus tuition	100,263,458	114,391,230	113,600,000	3.00%	8.00%	126,368,640	
Summer	9,490,705	9,566,361	9,566,631	3.00%	8.00%	9,065,340	
Waivers*	(42,652,266)	(44,824,228.0)	(44,237,891)			(45,654,328.40)	
Total Net Tuition	357,613,706	376,539,000	375,816,374			389,857,692	
Total Revenues	568,521,211	587,762,184	596,484,225			617,892,124	
Change in Fund Balance:						(8,741,247)	
Cost Reductions:						-	
Detail for additional strategic expenses:						13,300,000	
						350,000	
						1,200,000	
						7,000,000	
						2,000,000	
						350,000	
						1,000,000	
						200,000	
						1,200,000	

What is the outlook for 2020-2021 (FY21)?

A preliminary planning sheet for the Corvallis E&G budget is shown below. This will be updated as discussions proceed and more information is available.