Huron Education



Funds Flow Modeling and Assessment Steering Committee Meeting

March 7, 2013



Executive Summary



Huron Consulting Group is pleased to provide Auburn University with an update relating to efforts in conducting a funds flow assessment.

The goal of today's meeting is to:

- Review interview themes (5 minutes)
- Confirm developed guiding principles (5 minutes)
- Provide alignment analysis of funds flow, incentives, timeline, and reporting (40-50 minutes)
- Provide indicative recommendations (40-50 minutes)
- Provide a list of next steps (10-15 minutes)

Interview Themes Review



Three primary themes were presented at the last meeting as a result of discussions with 45 stakeholders regarding resource management, allocation, and planning.

Themes

	7 Secondary	
	Mission	Stakeholders expressed a lack of clear connection between the budget function and Auburn's overall mission, due in part to a lack of clarity in the current vision and mission statement.
	Central Support	Nearly every stakeholder commented on the budget model's inability to allow for significant funding from central sources and the lack of a systematic allocation of resources based on priorities.
	Accountability	The current model does not always promote accountability for resource utilization nor does it evaluate the return (qualitative and quantitative) on strategic investments.
n	Incentives	Deans desire increased empowerment to make strategic decisions, which can be influenced by incentives and spending flexibility.
	Process & Structure	The current budget process for allocating funds is perceived to lack transparency, have unclear funding justifications, and be based on relationships rather than economics or strategy.
ure	Information	Limited information flows in the current budget model detract from strategic decision making and can create frustration and anxiety in academic units.
	Personnel	At college/school and unit levels, leaders are concerned about budget personnel staffing levels, skill sets, and a lack of involvement in the university-wide budget process.
	y and the state of	Mission Central Support Accountability Incentives Process & Structure Information

Proposed Guiding Principles

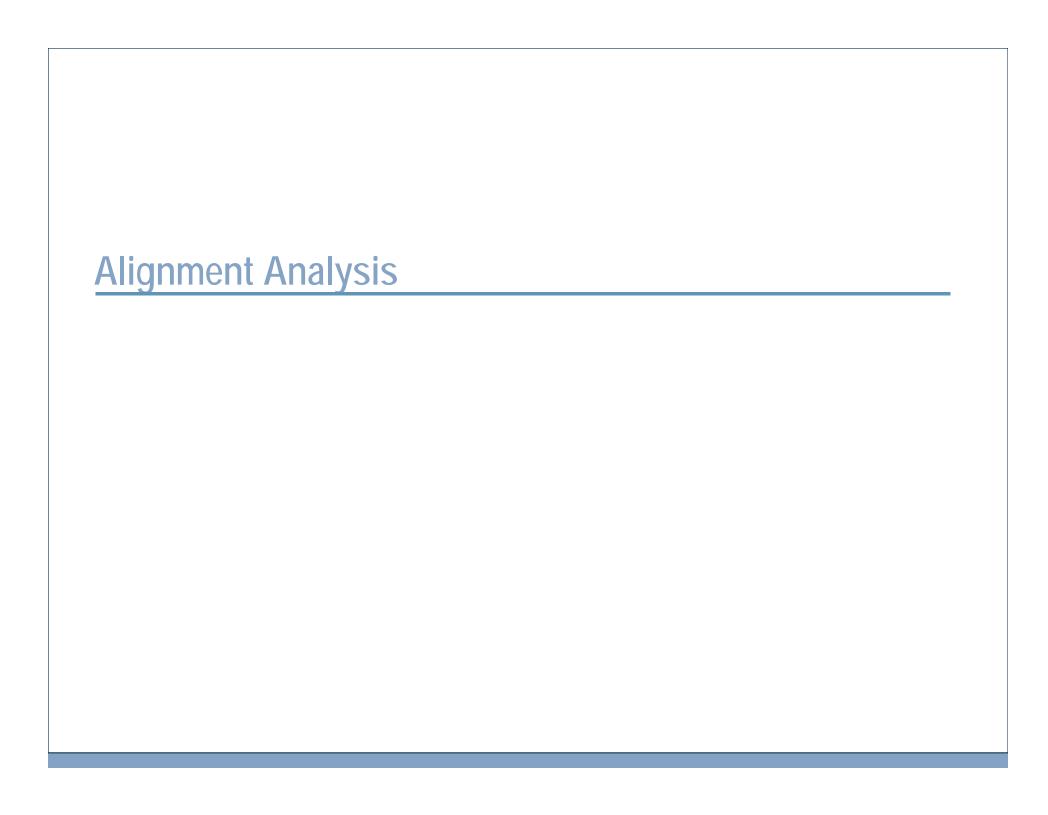


The following guiding principles were developed from input provided by Steering Committee members and discussions with a smaller work group.

Auburn's Budget Model Should:

- Prioritize funding of strategic initiatives aligned with Auburn's mission
- Deliver consistent, accurate, and realistic financial projections, while allowing flexibility to respond to future opportunities and unknowns
- Promote authority, responsibility, and accountability, both locally and university-wide
- Provide incentives for effective management of both revenues and expenses and reward creativity and innovation
- Be simple, transparent, and logical

Confirmation of the above guiding principles allows for an alignment analysis of budget model factors and will inform the selection of model variations in future efforts.



Assessment (Alignment) Intent



Huron initiated the current engagement by conducting various interviews to determine how the budget needs of the University are currently addressed.

The Assessment:

- Identifies current gaps by considering developed guiding principles and known best practices
- Captures pain points within current budget process as perceived by interviewees
- Dives into aspects of the budget function that are unclear or not well known

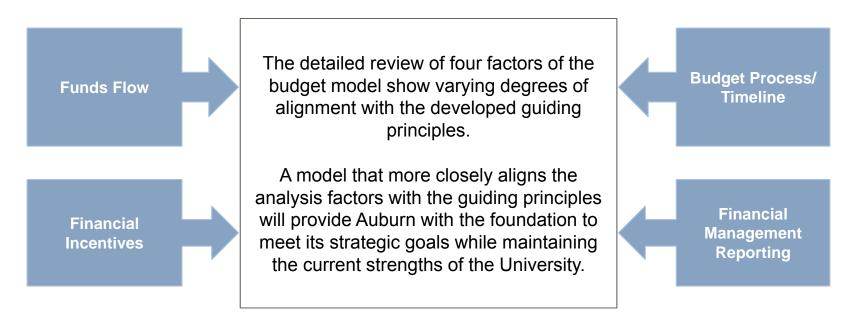
The Assessment Does Not:

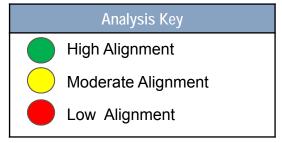
- Evaluate every aspect of the budget function at the same level of detail
- Focus on aspects of the budget function that are done well. Examples:
 - Comprehensive review of fund balances and reserves
 - Detailed information on year-to-date spend against budgets
 - Majority of industry known financial incentives implemented

Alignment Analysis



An analysis of developed guiding principles and budget model factors resulted in the identification of alignments and gaps.



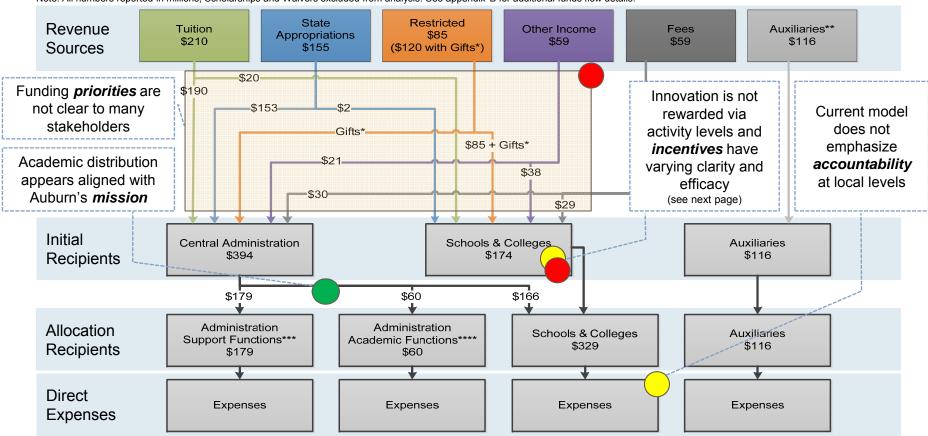


Funds Flow (Division 1, All Revenue Sources)



Based on feedback from budget stakeholders, opportunities exist to improve incentives, transparency, and accountability within the current funds flow.

Note: All numbers reported in millions; Scholarships and Waivers excluded from analysis. See appendix B for additional funds flow details.



^{*} Gifts = \$35MM; Split between Central Administration and Schools & Colleges is not readily available through the 2012-2013 Budget Book

^{**} Auxiliaries = Athletics, Aux. Business Development, Food Services, Housing, OIT, Other Aux. Activities, and University Bookstore

^{***} Support Functions = Alumni Affairs, Aux. Services, Business and Finance, Comm. & Marketing, Development, Enrollment Services, Facilities, HR, Misc., OADSS, President, Public Safety, Risk & Safety, Transfers, and Student Affairs **** Academic Functions = Diversity & Multi. Affairs, Library, Museum, OIT, Outreach, Provost, Research, Transfers, and Undergraduate Studies

Financial Incentives (1 of 3)



Auburn's current budget model offers various opportunities for financial incentives, but these incentives are often limited by a lack of clarity, consistency, and substantial value.

Incentive	Description		Limitations/Considerations		Alignment
Semester	Portions of tuition revenue allocated	Summer Allocation (FY13B = \$16.1MM)		Summer allocation has fluctuated four times in previous four years: 69% of year-to-year changes have exceeded +/- 10% during the past three years (Appendix C) Lack of consistency hinders planning	
Credit Hour (SCH) Allocations	to colleges and schools based on SCH calculations	Course Allocations (FY13B = \$4.6MM)	•	Course allocations are unclear and do not provide colleges or schools with full allocation of dollars generated	
	or other special agreements	Undergraduate Distance (FY13B = \$1.1MM)	•	Portion of revenues returning to the colleges and schools is negotiated by program	
			•	Dollars available/generated are small	
Special Fees	Revenues that flow directly to colleges and	Professional Fees (FY13B = \$19.1MM)	•	Only available to select colleges and schools Rates may not be aligned to peer rates	
Special Fees	schools are used to cover costs of operation	Graduate Distance Education (FY13B = \$9.9MM)	•	Minimal limitations impede this incentive	

Financial Incentives (2 of 3)



Incentive	Description	Limitations/Considerations	Alignment
Fund Carry- Over	Authority to retain unspent balances to provide additional flexibility and support long-term funding needs	 Misperception between associated funds being an incentive versus necessary buffers Clarity affected by lack of current policy 	
Indirect Cost Recoveries	F&A revenue from research grants shared with deans and departments across various units at rates ranging from 40% (Division 1) to 50% (Division 3 and 4) (FY13B = \$14.0MM)	 Leaders may put proposals through a different division to maximize standard distributions Central share is a disincentive to recovery Limited funding is made available for strategic (central) stimulation 	
Scholarship Incentive Program	Salary payments allocated to individual faculty to promote the pursuit of new sponsored research and the charging of salaries against grants and contracts to create University savings	 Incentive policy is under redevelopment Opportunities for gaming exist in current state 	
Provost One- Time Funding	Funds allocated from the Office of the Provost for purposes of strategic initiatives	 Allocated on a case-by-case basis Perception of lack of transparency Funds are limited 	

Financial Incentives (3 of 3)



Incentive	Description	Limitations/Considerations	Alignment
Local Initiative	Any non-instruction initiative that results in additional revenue generation with net revenues (revenues less expenses) being fully retained by a college or school (e.g. clinics, timber sales)	 Amounts vary by opportunity 	

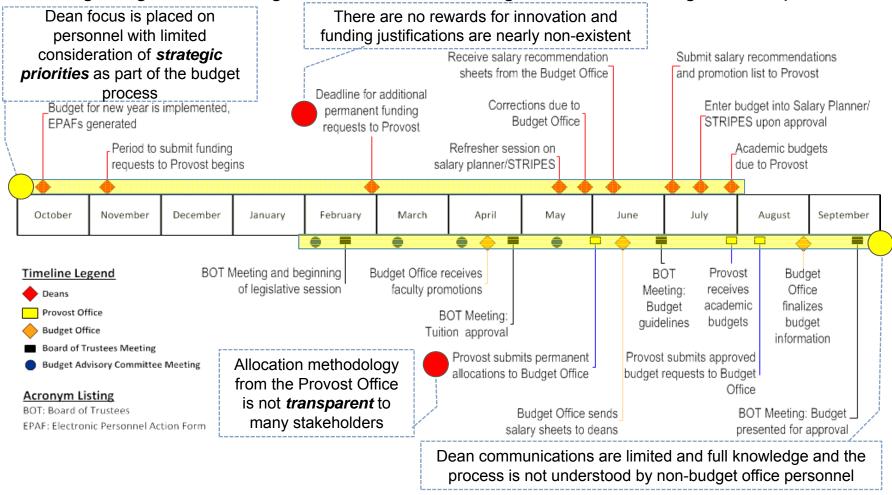
Note: Programmatic incentives such as graduate student waivers are not captured herein. Assessment of those opportunities should be made to identify the intended results and unintended consequences being produced.

The majority of incentives have been in place for more than 10 years and consideration of outlined limitations could positively enhance perception and increase their use and understanding by academic leadership.

Budget Process/Timeline



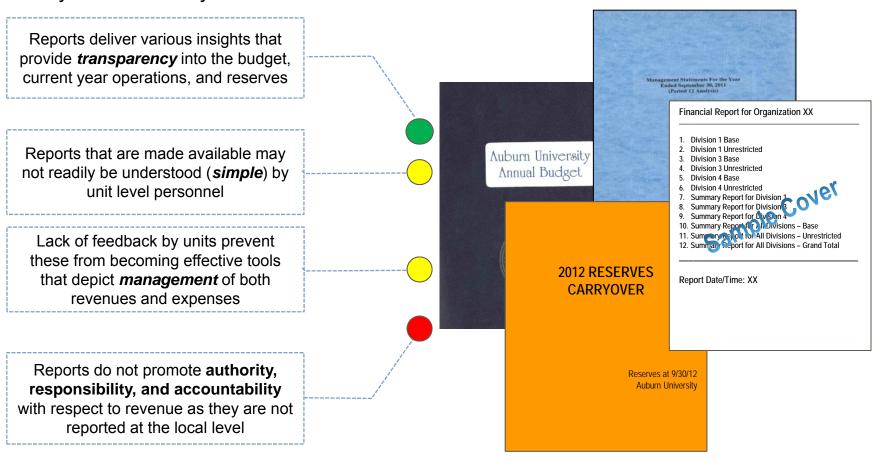
The current budget process focuses heavily on personnel related expenditures with no initiating budget-call or budget close-out letters being distributed to budget developers.



Financial Management Reporting



Review of various management reports provided detailed information that may not be readily understood by or meet the needs of individual units.



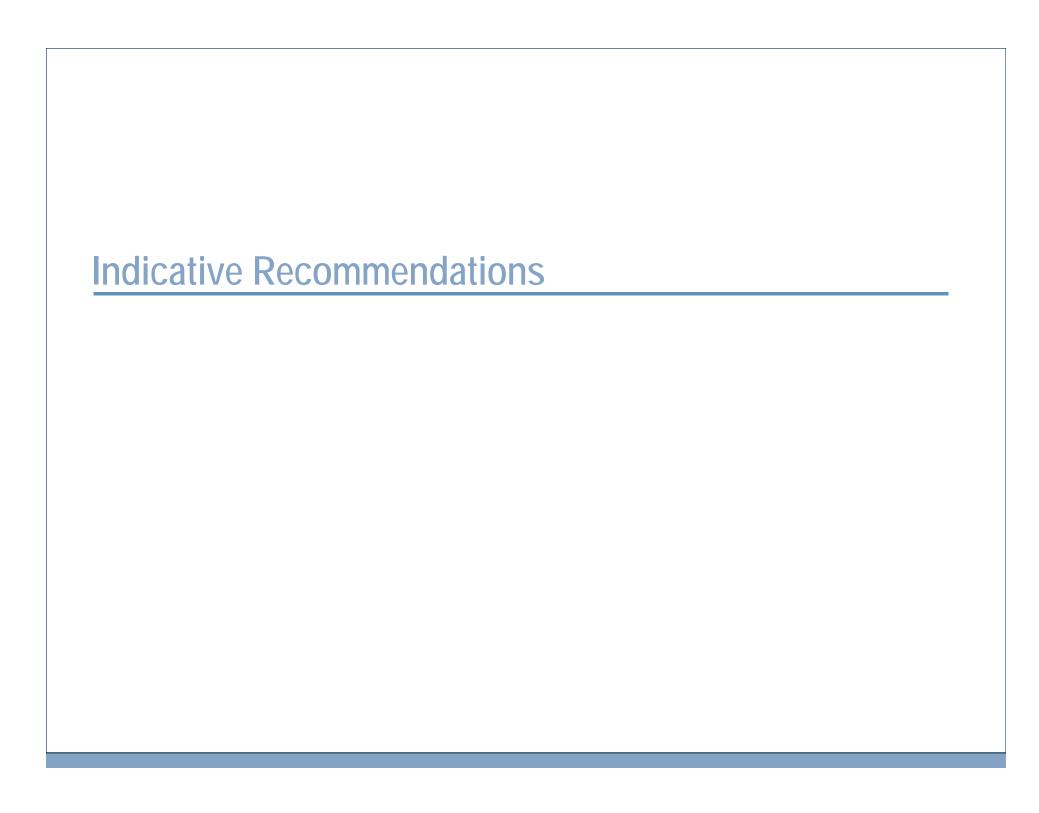
Financial Management Reporting



Auburn produces a variety of reports that contain comprehensive detail on revenues and expenses, but some are limited in how they can be utilized by stakeholders.

Report	Description	Limitations/Considerations	Alignment
Annual Budget	Provides a summary of expected revenues for the year and details how those revenues will be spent by each division and functional unit	 Revenue expense detail does not include future projections, limiting the ability of deans to plan for long-term strategic initiatives 	
Management	Provide various reports with year over	 Report provides detail into important activities and measures performance 	
Statements	year performance data by activity	 Distribution is limited and currently no longer available quarterly 	
Reserves Carryover	Provides accounting of personnel and O&M funds and shows amounts retained at year end by college/school or major departmental unit	Comprehensive carryover detail, but summary sheets could be more intuitively tied to detail sheets	
College Financial Statement (detailed)	Provides detailed division funding reports for each unit by revenue, budget, and expense type against YTD actuals	Report made available (pull) monthly	
College Financial Statement (1-pg)	Provides high level summary of revenues, budget, and expenses along with corresponding pie chart illustrations	Limited feedback from deans on how to make reports more effective for their operations	

Current management reporting provides an impressive depth of information, however, enhancements are needed to render them useful and hold individuals accountable.



Overview



As a result of the conducted interviews, review of documents provided, and knowledge with best practices, a series of 16 theme-aligned recommendations were identified.

Primary Interview Theme:
Secondary Interview Theme:
Identified Recommendations:

Strategy		
Mission	Central Support	
3		

Fund Utilization		
Accountability	Incentives	
6		

Infrastructure				
Process & Structure	Information	Personnel		
7				

A detailed workplan for each of the recommendations will need to be created if Auburn wishes to implement the identified items.

Recommendations

Primary Interview Theme:
Secondary Interview Themes:

Strategy

Mission Central Support



Stakeholders expressed a lack of clear connection with the allocation of available funds and Auburn's overall mission.

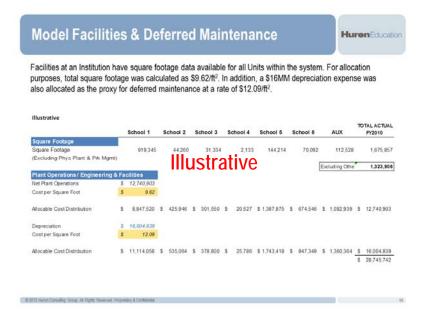
Recommendations:

- Communication to deans and administrative leadership on how initiatives are directly correlated to the University's mission should be made on supplemental funds provided for strategic initiatives
 - Communications should incorporate numbers and funds flow analysis (quantifiable), such that stakeholders see how units are funded
- Education should be provided to increase understanding of costs to operate programs. Certain centrally-provided resources (such as space) are considered "free" and, thus, are not analyzed or considered as being part of an individual unit's operational expense (expanded on next slide)
- Additional focus needs to be placed on the identification of additional resources to fund strategic initiatives as part of the budget planning process

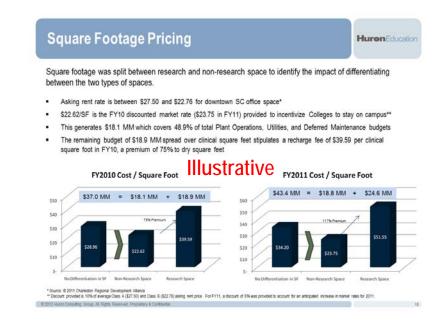
Expansion Education on "Free" Costs



Administrative leaders generally have a comprehensive understanding of expense drivers for their respective institutions. However, certain expenses, such as the cost of owning space, are not always as well known.



Analysis of the costs associated with space should be considered to learn how each college's and school's needs influences expenses incurred. In addition, budget planning should also take into consideration funding requirements for proper deferred maintenance.



Complexity of space can also be considered as not all space requires the same amount of resources. Illustrated above is an **analysis that differentiates square footage pricing** between research and non-research space to properly capture the difference in resource requirements to inform decision making.

Recommendations

Primary Interview Theme:
Secondary Interview Themes:

Fund Utilization

Accountability Incentives



The current budget model does not always promote accountability for resource utilization, and the existing incentives appear to have grown organically and are not fully effective.

Recommendations:

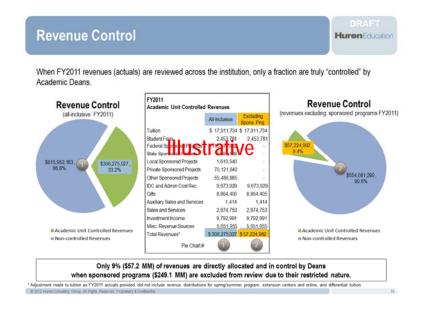
- In contrast to centrally-controlled budgets focused on expenditures, Deans should be more involved as primary revenue generators with items such as the establishment of enrollment targets (expanded on next slide)
- Incentives should be strengthened, coordinated, and better communicated to promote desired outcomes (expanded in two slides)
- Budget planning and year-end fiscal performance should be more closely tied to performance management to assess deans, who should be leveraged to improve available resources
- Stakeholders should be more educated regarding the costs associated with research and the importance of charging salaries to sponsored grants
- Investments in strategic initiatives should be evaluated periodically to ensure resources are being spent as proposed and anticipated results are achieved
- Future uses of fund balances should be documented to facilitate discussions on the use of funds for appropriate purposes

Expansion

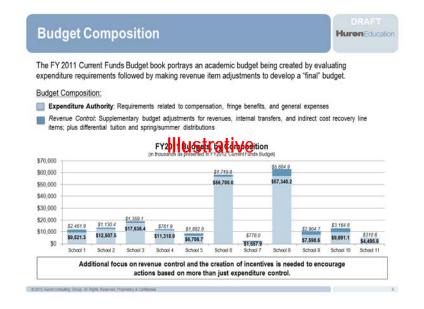
Conversations Focused on Expenditures



Current budget conversations are primarily focused on expenditures, omitting critical discussion points for deans and other revenue generating unit leaders to identify revenue growth opportunities.



Through initial discussions, it appears a funds flow assessment of actuals within any given year would illustrate that only a small percentage of total college and school revenues are controlled by units capable of creating revenue generating impact.



If a detailed review of a unit basis was conducted, results would highlight that nearly all of a college's or school's budget is composed of expenditure authority that is "allocated" based on annual approval process based on operational needs.

Expansion

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Importance of Incentives and Revenue Sharing

Perhaps the most significant benefit a budget model can bring is the ability to incorporate revenue sharing opportunities that drive desired mission activities.

A budget model that allows for this can:

- Promote efficiencies in cost reduction
 - Model promotes bottom-up evaluation (review and rationalization)
 - Opportunity for unit leaders to develop and recommend solutions
- Spread risk (e.g. enrollment declines) across the entire University
 - Deans are often the best positioned individuals at the University to respond to market behaviors, given their day-to-day unit operations experience
 - An enhanced budget model can help deans take ownership of the University's exposure to external factors

Together, incentives shift the nature of the role played by deans, pulling them further into the fold with institutional leadership and providing them with more "skin in the game" with respect to decision-making.

Recommendations

Primary Interview Theme:

Secondary Interview Themes: Proce





The current process for allocating funds is perceived to lack transparency, have unclear funding justifications, and be based on relationships rather than economics or strategy.

Recommendations:

- Auburn should use a more transparent, data-informed approach to allocate resources rather than
 using historical allocations of base funding levels (expanded on next slide)
- Based on support for change by deans and administrative leadership, Auburn should change the current budget model and approach; however, the degree of change will require additional due diligence (expanded in two slides)
- The budget process, which is currently perceived as focusing only on personnel-related adjustments, should be more holistic
- Budget planning should extend beyond one year to facilitate higher-level and long-term strategic discussions

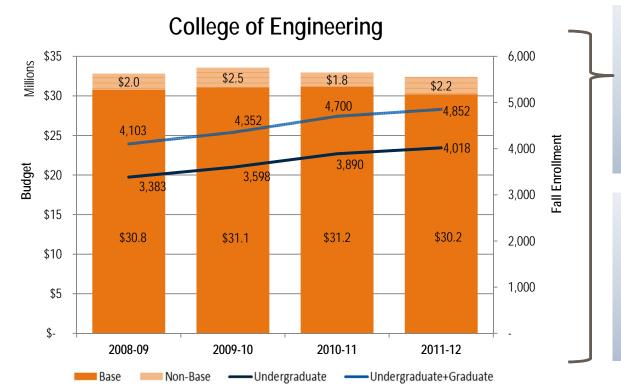
Expansion

Current Resource Allocations (Ex: College of Engineering)



An illustration depicting base level funding against fall enrollment levels echoes the sentiment that resource allocation does not use a methodical, data-informed approach.

Note: College of Engineering is used as an example. All college and school bar charts are made available in Appendix E.



Over the past four year period, base funding has decreased nearly 2% while enrollment has increased +18%, depicting the result of a process that is not data driven

Overall, there appears to be 2 outliers who receive increased funding despite decreased enrollment and 3 outliers who receive decreased funding despite increased enrollment

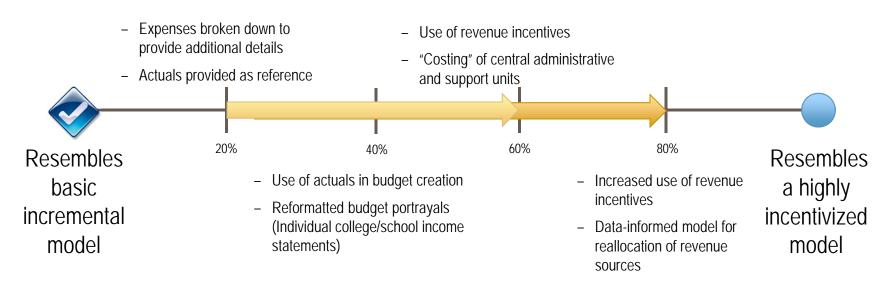
A review of historical allocations for each college and school along with respective fall enrollment levels illustrates the current need for a more methodical approach to resource allocation.

Recommendation Expansion Budget Model Spectrum

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The graphic below illustrates the range of incremental and incentive-based budget models to demonstrate that Auburn University does not have to adopt one extreme over the other.

Budget Model Spectrum



Based on feedback, Auburn resembles a basic incremental model and should strive to move along the budget spectrum in the range of 60-80% to reap in additional benefits and maintain its desired collaborative environment.

Recommendations

Primary Interview Theme:

Secondary Interview Themes:

Infrastructure			
Process & Structure	Information	Personnel	



Current management reporting practices and skill sets of local budget personnel inhibit long-term financial planning by colleges and schools.

Recommendations:

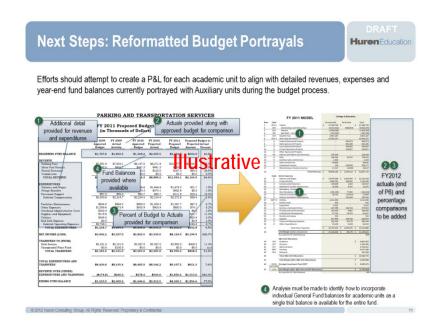
- Provide management reports and support services that can be utilized by all, not just those units
 who have the resources to "pay" for the support to do so at the local level (expanded on next slide)
- Encourage upward feedback from unit-level leadership so that centrally-produced management reports can better meet local needs
- Contact individuals currently tasked with budget responsibilities within colleges and schools to confirm their levels of involvement and expertise needed in conducting budget-related tasks

Expansion

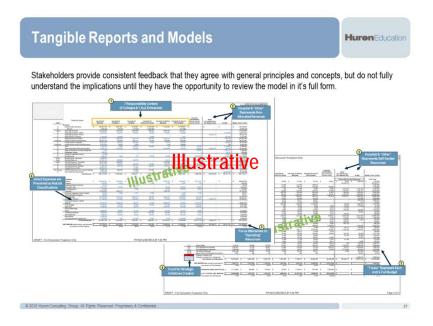
Comprehensive Management Reporting



Reporting that provides a detailed illustration on a school by school level as well as comprehensive University-wide reporting should be periodically reviewed and adjusted to ensure users are receiving the appropriate level of detail to inform decision making.



Current budget **portrayals should be reviewed** for potential improvements to further improve the amount of information being provided to leadership and to identify opportunities to decrease time required for compilation.

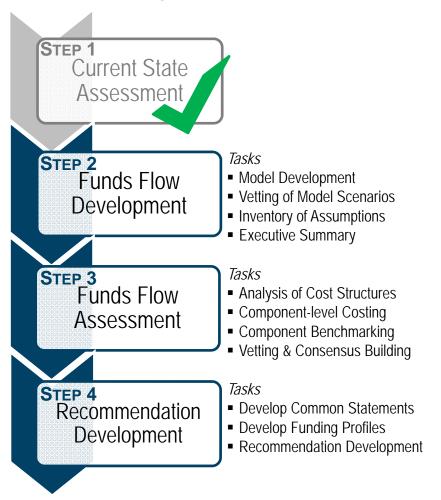


Financial reports should be comprehensive to the extent that a reader can easily obtain an understanding of Auburn by looking at a total and detailed enough to identify the role of each college and school as it impacts the University's bottom line.

Next Steps



Now that the current state assessment is complete, Huron recommends moving to the next steps in due diligence: Funds Flow Development and Assessment.



Huron Next Steps

- Incorporate feedback from today's discussion
- Begin model development
- Schedule next series of Steering Committee meetings (and work sessions)
- Provide update to Deans Council

Huron Schedule

- March 11 14: Off-site
- March 18 20: At Auburn
- March 26 28: At Auburn

Auburn University Next Steps

Schedule Deans Council update

Appendix

- A. Interview Participants
- B. Funds Flow Supplement
- C. Summer Allocation Review
- D. Documents Reviewed
- E. Historical Funding Charts (Funding vs. Fall Enrollment by College/School)

Appendix A: Interview Participants (Updated 3/6/2013)

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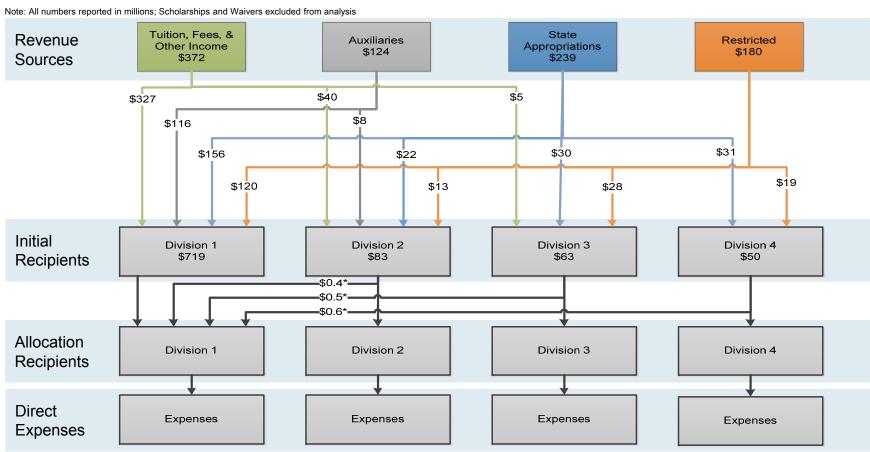
- Ainsley Carry, VP, Student Affairs
- Alicia Still, Business Administrator, College of Liberal Arts
- Amy Douglas, Controller
- Anne Gramberg, Dean, College of Liberal Arts
- Betty Lou Whitford, Dean, College of Education
- Beverly Marshall, Faculty Rep, Board Finance Committee
- Bill Batchelor, Dean, College of Agriculture
- Bill Hardgrave, Dean, College of Business
- Bob Moseley, Manager, Facilities Accounting
- Bob Ritenbaugh, Assistant VP, Auxiliary Services
- Bob Yerkey, Cord III, Building Operations, Library
- Bonnie MacEwan, Dean, Libraries
- Bryan Elmore, Interim Budget Director
- Calvin Johnson, Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine
- Carl Pinkert, Associate VP for Research
- Chuck Savrda, Interim Dean, College of Science and Math
- Charles Hunt, Manager, IT; Chair, A&P Assembly
- Charlotte Barnes, Business Manager, College of Education
- Chris Roberts, Dean, College of Engineering
- Dan King, Assistant. VP, Facilities
- Dan LaRocque, Associate Dean, College of Liberal Arts
- Don Large, Executive Vice President & CFO
- Fred Hoerr, Interim Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine

- Gary Lemme, Extension Director
- George Flowers, Dean, Graduate School
- Gregg Newschwander, Dean, School of Nursing
- Jack Lee, Director, Facilities Financial Services
- Jane Parker, VP for Development
- Jenny Barton, Special Assistant to Provost for Budget Mgmt
- Jim Shepard, Dean, School of Forestry & Wildlife Sciences
- John Mason, Vice President for Research
- John Schissler, Contracts and Grants Specialist
- June Henton, Dean, College of Human Sciences
- Karla Meadows, Business Manager
- Larry Hankins, Director, Contracts & Grants Accounting
- Laurie Newton, Accountant, School of Pharmacy
- Lee Evans, Dean, School of Pharmacy
- Linda Watkins, Business Manager, School of Nursing
- Marcia Boosinger, Associate Dean, Libraries
- Marcie Smith, Associate VP, Business & Finance
- Scott Parsons, Director Ag Bus & Fiscal Administrative
- Stacey Walker, Director, Financial Services, ACES
- Tim Boosinger, Provost & VP for Academic Affairs
- Vini Nathan, Dean, College of Architecture, Design, and Construction
- Wendy Bonner, CATS Director, College of Liberal Arts

Appendix B: Funds Flow Supplement All Divisions, All Revenue Sources



A detailed review of the Auburn University Annual Budget (2012-2013) and numerous meetings with budget stakeholders resulted in the illustrated funds flow for all divisions.

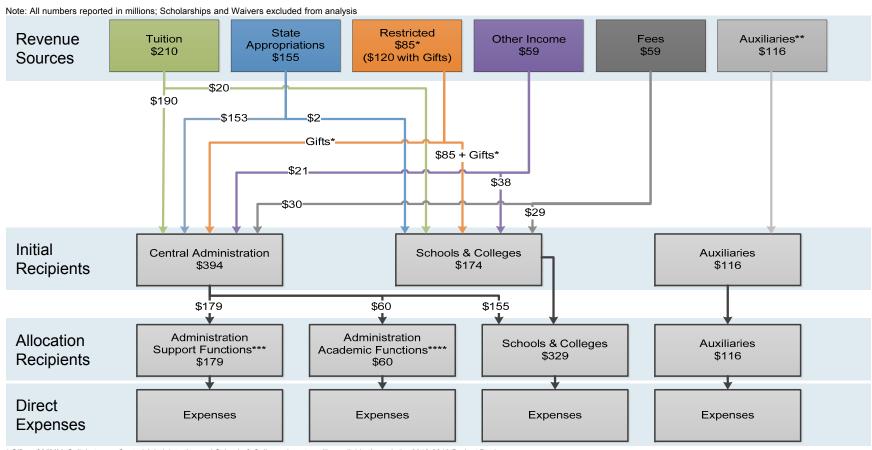


^{*} Allocations to Division 1 are for central services rendered

Appendix B: Funds Flow Supplement Division 1, All Revenue Sources



Within Division 1, revenues can be organized into six categories, most of which have a portion of funds flowing directly to the colleges and schools.



^{*} Gifts = \$35MM; Split between Central Administration and Schools & Colleges is not readily available through the 2012-2013 Budget Book

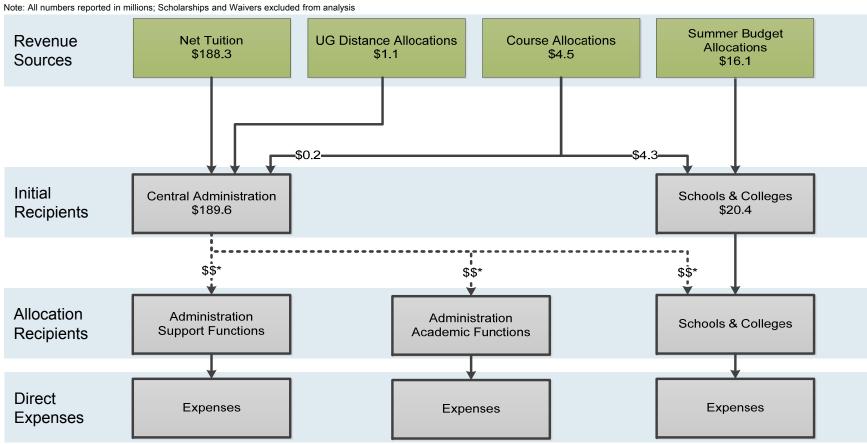
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Appendix B: Funds Flow Supplement Division 1, Tuition Revenues (\$210MM)



Division 1 Tuition Revenues are classified by net tuition, undergraduate distance allocations, credit-hour course allocations, and summer budget allocations.

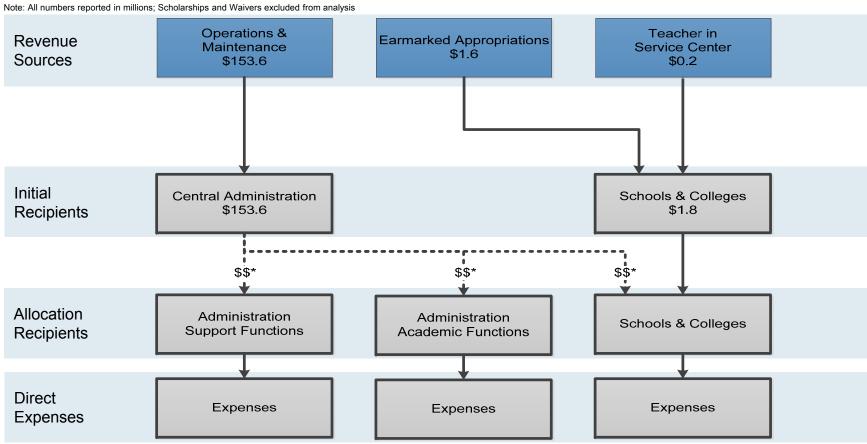


^{*} The 2012-2013 Budget book does not identify the amounts of tuition revenues that are allocated to the Schools & Colleges and Administrative Functions individually

Appendix B: Funds Flow Supplement Division 1, State Appropriations Revenues (\$155MM)

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Division 1 State Appropriations Revenues include sum of operations and maintenance, earmarks, and specially funded programs.

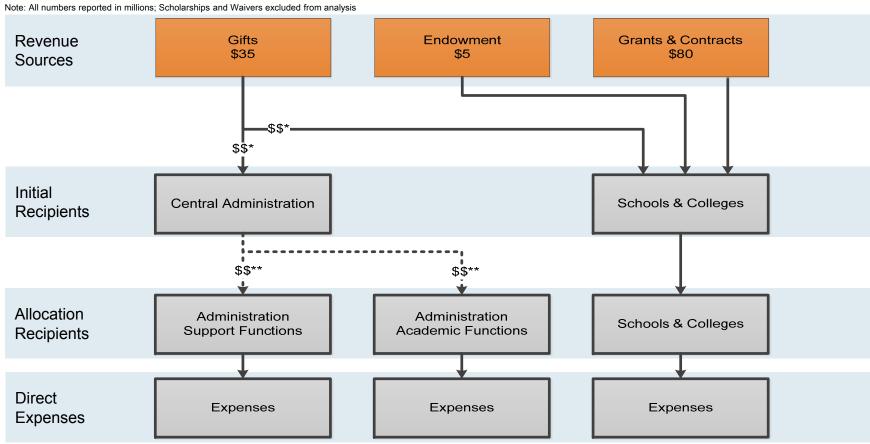


^{*} The 2012-2013 Budget Book does not identify the amounts of state appropriations revenues that are allocated to the Schools & Colleges and Administrative Functions individually

Appendix B: Funds Flow Supplement Division 1, Restricted Revenues (\$120MM)



Division 1 Restricted Revenues include grants & contracts, gifts, and a portion of endowment revenue.



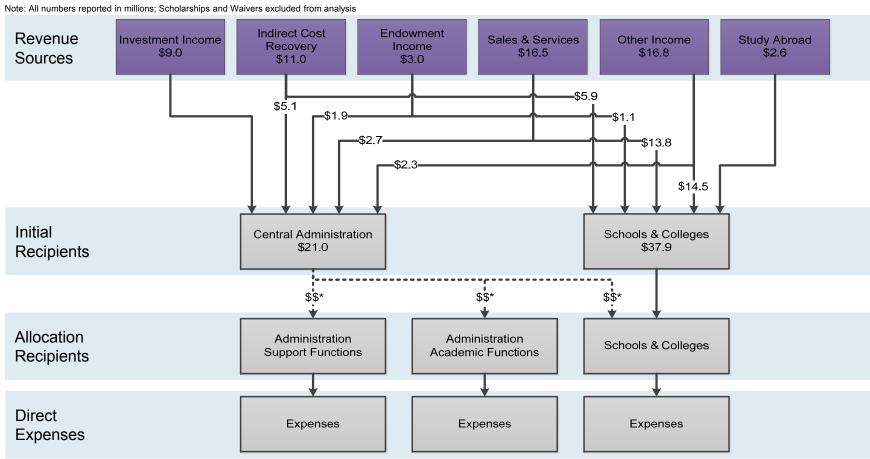
^{*} Split between Central Administration and Schools & Colleges is not readily available through the 2012-2013 Budget Book

^{**} The 2012-2013 Budget Book does not identify the split of restricted gifts revenues between Administrative functions

Appendix B: Funds Flow Supplement Division 1, Other Income (\$59MM)



Division 1 Other Income include investment income, indirect cost recovery, a portion of endowment income, sales & services, study abroad fees, and other additional revenues.

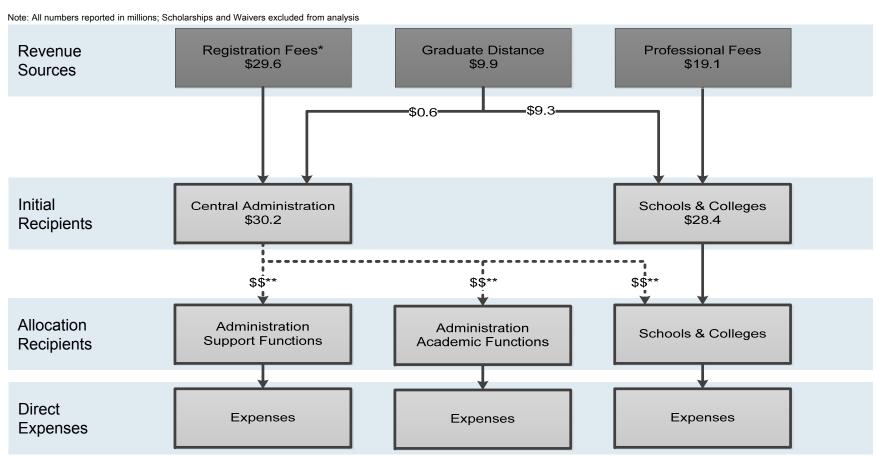


^{*} The 2012-2013 Budget Book does not identify the amounts of other revenues that are allocated to the Schools & Colleges and Administrative Functions individually

Appendix B: Funds Flow Supplement Division 1, Fee Revenues (\$59MM)



Division 1 Fee Revenues include registration fees, graduate distance, and professional fees.



^{*} Registration fees are specifically allocated for the following purposes: Athletic Fee, Special Building Fund, Student Activity/Wellness Center, Student Center, Swim Complex, Transit Fees

^{**} The 2012-2013 Budget Book does not identify the amounts of fee revenues that are allocated to the Schools & Colleges and Administrative Functions individually

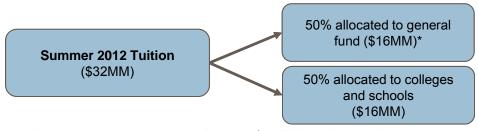
Appendix C: Summer Allocation Review

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Allocation Background

A detailed review of the summer allocation was conducted to understand the current process.

- Four different algorithms have been used in the past four years to allocate Auburn's total summer tuition charges. Allocations were based on:
 - Summer 2009: the shares of total weighted and standard credit hours in addition to a preallocation base for each college and school
 - Summer 2010: the shares of total weighted credit hours and an amount per hour in addition to a pre-allocation base for each college and school
 - Summer 2011: the average of weighted credit hours and standard credit hours by college and school, times an initial rate of \$150 per hour, plus a transfer adjustment from the Provost
 - Summer 2012: the pro rata share of gross tuition charges by college and school applied to the total allocable amount (50% of total gross tuition)
- Prior to summer 2012, a portion of the distribution was directly allocated to the Provost Office
- For summer 2012 (FY2013), the process involves a 50% split between the general fund and schools

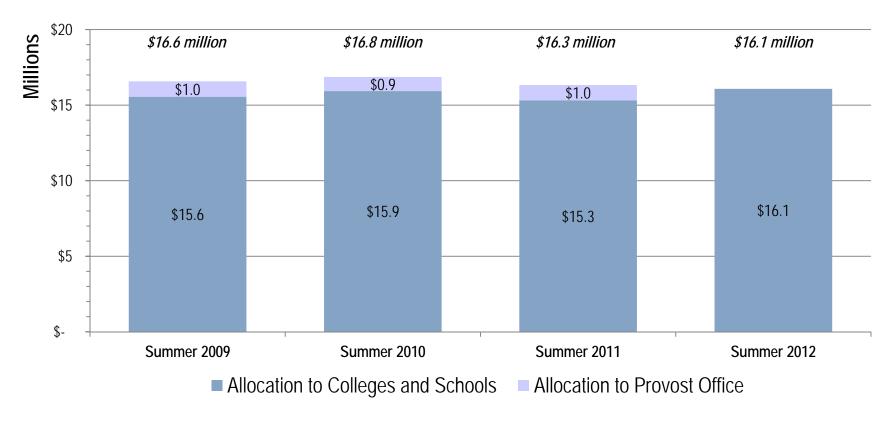


^{* \$16}MM allocation to general fund also served to cover approximately \$6MM in tuition waivers

Appendix C: Summer Allocation Review Summer Tuition Distributions to Academic Units



Conversations with budget staff and a review of allocation workbooks resulted in an improved understanding of the overall allocations of summer tuition by year.

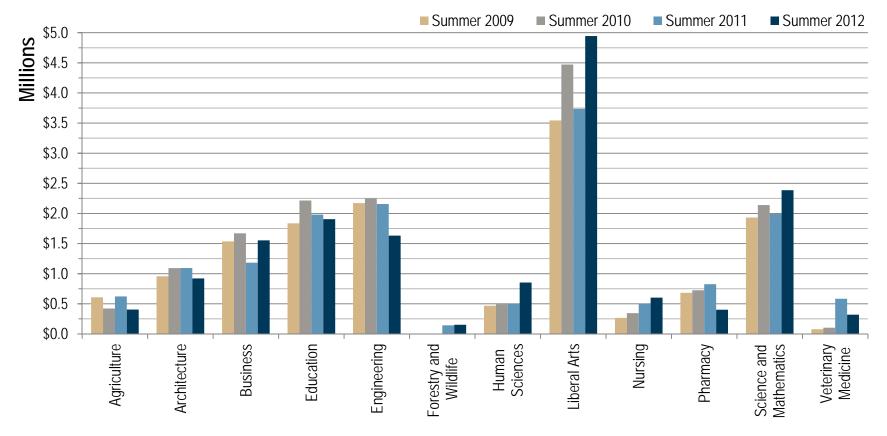


Note: Amounts illustrated above exclude summer tuition distributions to the general fund. In 2012, gross summer tuition was \$32.2MM, of which 50% (\$16.1MM) was allocated to the general fund (not shown above) and 50% (\$16.1MM) was distributed to colleges and schools (shown above). Summer allocation amounts are distributed in the fiscal year following the summer term (e.g., summer 2012 distributed in fiscal year 2013).

Appendix C: Summer Allocation Review Summer Tuition Allocations, by College/School, by Year

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A review of allocation workbooks provides a closer look at fluctuations through time for each college and school.

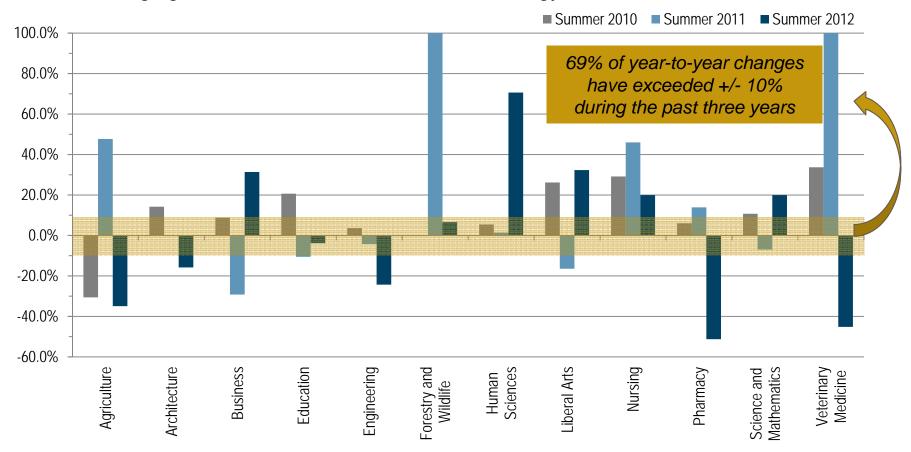


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Appendix C: Summer Allocation Review Allocation Percent Changes From Prior Year

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By analyzing year over year changes as a percent of total summer allocations, the chart below illustrates the level of fluctuation being experienced by each college and school as a result of changing enrollments and allocation methodology.



Note: Changes in excess of 100% are only shown up to 100% above [applies to Forestry and Wildlife (no allocation prior to 2011) and Veterinary Medicine].

Appendix D: Documents Reviewed



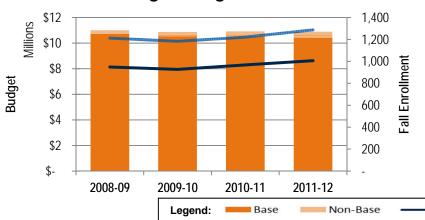
- 1st and 2nd Quarter Institutional Support Recovery
- 2009 Summer Budget
- 2012 Reserves Carryover
- 2012 Summer Budget Calculations FY13 Budget
- 2012-13 Estimated Expense Budgets
- 2012-13 Salary/Wage Guidelines
- 2012-13 Budget Deadlines
- 2012-13 Budget Timeline
- Association of Research Libraries Statistics: 2011
- Auburn School of Nursing funding request
- Auburn University Annual Budget 2012-2013
- College Financial Statement Report Agriculture
- College Financial Statement Report Graduate
- College of Veterinary Medicine Tuition matrix
- Combined Allocation Sheets file
- Division 1 and 2 Elimination Entry 2012
- Faculty Incentive Program Agreement
- Fall 2012 Tuition Structure
- Final Signed Institutional Recharge Agreements
- FY12 One Page FRFC Summaries
- FTE by Department
- Fund Hierarchy Report 1.29.2013
- Headcount and FTE files

- Huron Download file (GL download)
- IDC Recoveries file
- Indirect Cost Recovery and Expense Reclass Entry Backup
- Institutional Recharge Memo
- Legislative Literature for Divisions 3 and 4
- Organization Hierarchy Report 1.29.2013
- Program Hierarchy Report 1.29.2013
- Proposed New Summer Distribution Model
- Recoveries Rollup by College Dept_2012
- Request for Additional Funds Procedure
- Request for One-Time Funds Form
- Request for Permanent Funds Form
- Restricted & Other Carryover Rules file
- Salary Planner screen shots
- Scholarship Incentive Policy
- SCRECNA ARGOS DBA RECON_EXP
- SRECNA Combined Detail by Acct 9-30-2012 ran 1-14-2013
- SRECNA Combined Detail by Prgm 9-302012 ran 1-14-2013
- Stripes screen shots
- Space Data
- Summary for Elimination Entry FY 2012
- Tuition/Waivers/Financial Aid line items
- Unrestricted Carryover Rules file

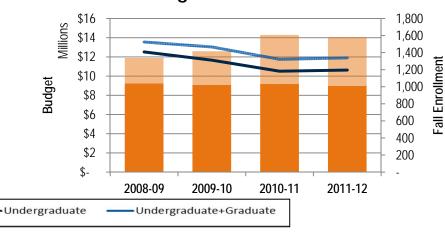
HuronEducation

College Profiles of Budgets vs. Fall Enrollments (1 of 6)

College of Agriculture



College of Architecture

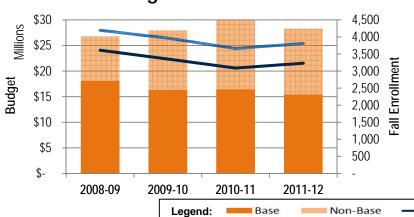


			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	4 Year Change
		Base	\$ 10,708,725	\$ 10,529,879	\$ 10,499,537	\$ 10,421,125	-2.7%
ē	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 295,000	\$ 344,000	\$ 417,300	\$ 473,000	60.3%
Agriculture		Total	\$ 11,003,725	\$ 10,873,879	\$ 10,916,837	\$ 10,894,125	-1.0%
gricu	Enrollment	Undergraduate	949	927	968	1,006	6.0%
Ag Ag		Graduate	263	256	253	281	6.8%
		Total	1,212	1,183	1,221	1,287	6.2%
		Base	\$ 9,227,603	\$ 9,072,239	\$ 9,170,711	\$ 8,971,216	-2.8%
re	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 2,660,000	\$ 3,515,000	\$ 5,126,970	\$ 5,085,350	91.2%
ectı		Total	\$ 11,887,603	\$ 12,587,239	\$ 14,297,681	\$ 14,056,566	18.2%
Architecture	Enrollment	Undergraduate	1,408	1,312	1,182	1,195	-15.1%
		Graduate	116	154	140	143	23.3%
		Total	1,524	1,466	1,322	1,338	-12.2%

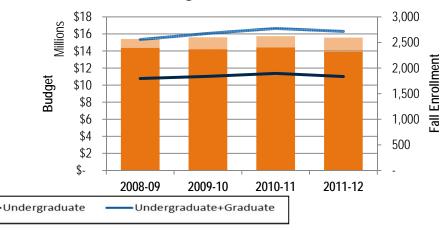
HuronEducation

College Profiles of Budgets vs. Fall Enrollments (2 of 6)

College of Business



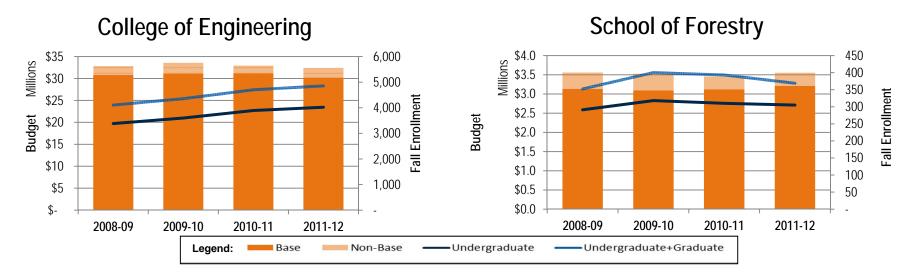
College of Education



			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	4 Year Change
		Base	\$ 18,111,305	\$ 16,324,393	\$ 16,409,526	\$ 15,434,510	-14.8%
S	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 8,702,000	\$ 11,636,800	\$ 13,612,370	\$ 12,854,775	47.7%
Business		Total	\$ 26,813,305	\$ 27,961,193	\$ 30,021,896	\$ 28,289,285	5.5%
insi	Enrollment	Undergraduate	3,610	3,351	3,087	3,230	-10.5%
"		Graduate	583	613	574	578	-0.9%
		Total	4,193	3,964	3,661	3,808	-9.2%
		Base	\$ 14,365,893	\$ 14,213,095	\$ 14,400,822	\$ 13,885,987	-3.3%
ے	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 1,037,000	\$ 1,397,000	\$ 1,340,500	\$ 1,685,000	62.5%
atic		Total	\$ 15,402,893	\$ 15,610,095	\$ 15,741,322	\$ 15,570,987	1.1%
Education		Undergraduate	1,796	1,837	1,896	1,834	2.1%
	Enrollment	Graduate	761	839	878	882	15.9%
		Total	2,557	2,676	2,774	2,716	6.2%

HuronEducation

College Profiles of Budgets vs. Fall Enrollments (3 of 6)

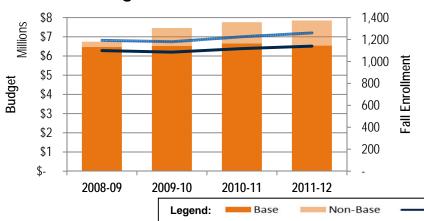


			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	4 Year Change
		Base	\$ 30,781,699	\$ 31,091,660	\$ 31,179,377	\$ 30,196,874	-1.9%
Bu	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 2,038,000	\$ 2,474,740	\$ 1,757,500	\$ 2,204,300	8.2%
Engineering		Total	\$ 32,819,699	\$ 33,566,400	\$ 32,936,877	\$ 32,401,174	-1.3%
gine	Enrollment	Undergraduate	3,383	3,598	3,890	4,018	18.8%
En		Graduate	720	754	810	834	15.8%
		Total	4,103	4,352	4,700	4,852	18.3%
		Base	\$ 3,132,369	\$ 3,092,510	\$ 3,120,762	\$ 3,211,847	2.5%
_	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 427,000	\$ 434,000	\$ 337,500	\$ 341,000	-20.1%
str		Total	\$ 3,559,369	\$ 3,526,510	\$ 3,458,262	\$ 3,552,847	-0.2%
Forestry		Undergraduate	291	318	310	305	4.8%
	Enrollment	Graduate	61	82	83	64	4.9%
		Total	352	400	393	369	4.8%

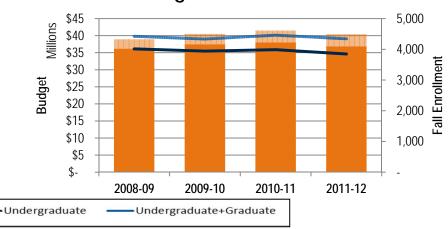
HuronEducation

College Profiles of Budgets vs. Fall Enrollments (4 of 6)

College of Human Sciences



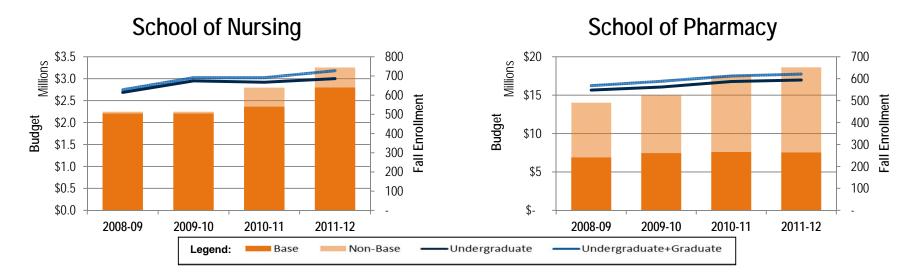
College of Liberal Arts



			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	4 Year Change
Si		Base	\$ 6,465,456	\$ 6,520,199	\$ 6,647,965	\$ 6,538,475	1.1%
Sciences	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 277,000	\$ 936,000	\$ 1,111,500	\$ 1,314,000	374.4%
Scie		Total	\$ 6,742,456	\$ 7,456,199	\$ 7,759,465	\$ 7,852,475	16.5%
	Enrollment	Undergraduate	1,099	1,085	1,117	1,140	3.7%
Human		Graduate	93	95	108	120	29.0%
L		Total	1,192	1,180	1,225	1,260	5.7%
		Base	\$ 36,173,967	\$ 37,455,207	\$ 37,992,934	\$ 36,853,676	1.9%
ts	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 2,742,500	\$ 3,068,730	\$ 3,505,800	\$ 3,568,000	30.1%
¥		Total	\$ 38,916,467	\$ 40,523,937	\$ 41,498,734	\$ 40,421,676	3.9%
Liberal Arts		Undergraduate	4,014	3,940	3,988	3,847	-4.2%
	Enrollment	Graduate	407	393	470	495	21.6%
		Total	4,421	4,333	4,458	4,342	-1.8%

HuronEducation

College Profiles of Budgets vs. Fall Enrollments (5 of 6)

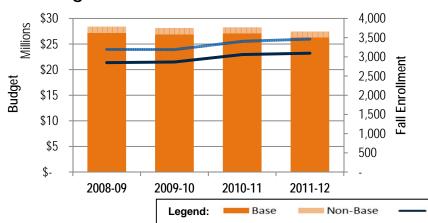


				2008-09		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	4 Year Change
		Base	\$	2,207,538	\$	2,206,988	\$ 2,363,577	\$ 2,799,317	26.8%
D0	Budget	Non-Base	\$	40,000	\$	40,000	\$ 432,000	\$ 456,350	1040.9%
Nursing		Total	\$	2,247,538	\$	2,246,988	\$ 2,795,577	\$ 3,255,667	44.9%
l n	Enrollment	Undergraduate		614		674	667	686	11.7%
-		Graduate		14		17	24	41	192.9%
		Total		628		691	691	727	15.8%
		Base	\$	6,902,413	\$	7,455,781	\$ 7,600,054	\$ 7,550,354	9.4%
ج ا	Budget	Non-Base	\$	7,110,000	\$	7,425,000	\$ 9,957,105	\$ 11,099,400	56.1%
ma		Total	\$	14,012,413	\$	14,880,781	\$ 17,557,159	\$ 18,649,754	33.1%
Pharmacy		Undergraduate		548		562	587	594	8.4%
		Graduate		20		26	25	27	35.0%
		Total	•	568	•	588	612	621	9.3%

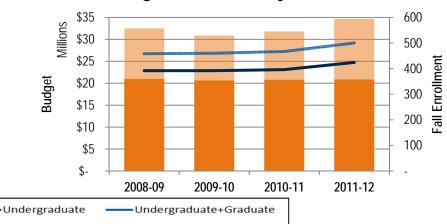
HuronEducation

College Profiles of Budgets vs. Fall Enrollments (6 of 6)

College of Sciences and Mathematics



College of Veterinary Medicine



			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	4 Year Change
		Base	\$ 27,142,974	\$ 26,882,515	\$ 27,092,924	\$ 26,295,439	-3.1%
_	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 1,251,500	\$ 1,258,000	\$ 1,164,000	\$ 1,150,800	-8.0%
COSAM		Total	\$ 28,394,474	\$ 28,140,515	\$ 28,256,924	\$ 27,446,239	-3.3%
000	Enrollment	Undergraduate	2,848	2,864	3,058	3,094	8.6%
		Graduate	344	323	345	368	7.0%
		Total	3,192	3,187	3,403	3,462	8.5%
		Base	\$ 21,013,012	\$ 20,647,297	\$ 20,818,376	\$ 20,864,928	-0.7%
٦	Budget	Non-Base	\$ 11,487,730	\$ 10,231,650	\$ 10,965,430	\$ 13,810,040	20.2%
Med		Total	\$ 32,500,742	\$ 30,878,947	\$ 31,783,806	\$ 34,674,968	6.7%
Vet		Undergraduate	392	392	396	424	8.2%
	Enrollment	Graduate	66	68	71	76	15.2%
		Total	458	460	467	500	9.2%

HuronEducation