FY2021 Unaudited Results

August 23, 2021



"We are in the midst of an epic economic experiment, with unprecedented fiscal and monetary intervention in the nation's economy.

The absence of historical precedent with respect to the scope, magnitude and timing of such an intervention creates considerable future uncertainty, relegating these forecasts to more "order-of-magnitude" guidance than point forecasts.

The long-term impacts of these measures may ultimately be transformationally beneficial or disastrous, but the near-term impacts on the State economy and revenues are incontrovertibly positive."

July 2021 Economic Review and Revenue Forecast Update

https://ljfo.vermont.gov/assets/Subjects/Consensus-Revenue-Forecasts-Legislative-Economic-Outlook/577acac1ec/July-2021-Economic-Review-and-Revenue-Forecast-Update.pdf



FY2021 Unaudited Financial Results

	FY2021	FY2021
	Budget	Unaudited
Revenues	178,045	190,625
Expenses	176,019	152,405
Net Revenue	2,026	38,220

- Revenues 7% (\$12.6M) better than budget
- \$6.6M due to Coronavirus Relief (CRF) and Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEERF) funds
- \$2M due to sale of property
- Remainder improvement in tuition and fees



FY2021 Unaudited Financial Results

	FY2021	FY2021
	Budget	Unaudited
Revenues	178.045	190.625
Expenses	176,019	152,405
Net Revenue	2,026	38,220

- Expenses 13% (23.6M) better than budget
- \$7.1M due to Coronavirus Relief (CRF) and Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEERF) funds
- \$10M in Salaries & Benefits
- \$6M in Supplies & Services



	FY2021	FY2021
One-Time Sources of Funds	Budget	Unaudited
Unrestricted use of CRF/HEERF	(1,634)	(15,260)
Bridge Funding		(28,800)
Net Revenue without use of CRF or Bridge	392	(5,840)

- These conditions will likely never be repeated
- \$44M in state and federal interventions
- Austerity measures possible due to pandemic-related restrictions
- Structural deficit remains



"Balancing an approved budget is an important [and] noteworthy achievement.

Yet a balanced budget is not necessarily a sign that all is financially well. A budget may underfund depreciation, for example. This strategy can be useful to bridge a short-term budget gap, but chronic underfunding leads to an inevitable and sometimes unrecoverable increase in deferred maintenance, an issue now requiring VSCS attention.

Also, a budget that just breaks even may not have included investment funds to update programs, improve classroom technologies, etc. Any institution that foregoes investing puts itself at a significant competitive disadvantage."

Report to the Vermont Legislative Joint Fiscal Office Concerning Vermont State Colleges System Funding for FY2020 and FY2021 James H. Page, June 8, 2020 p. 11



Strategic Financial Plan – Simplified Format

Quality	Qty	Utilization	Unit Cost	T . 1 C
				Total Cost

Revenues					
Total Revenue	Revenue Sources				
	Student Tuition				
	Student Fees				
	State Budget Appropriations				
	Govt. Grants				
	Private Gifts				
	Endowment				
	Sales & Services				
	Other Revenues				
	Reserves				

Total

Source: NCHEMS



Revenue Components

				C	osts
	Quality	Qty	Utilization	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Assets Personnel (FT) Facilities Equipment Library Collections Financial Reserves Program Updates					
Consumables Personnel (PT) Services Supplies Utilities					
Annual Contingency					
New Initiatives					

Revenues					
Total Revenue	Revenue Sources				
	Student Tuition				
	Student Fees				
	State Budget Appropriations				
	Govt. Grants				
	Private Gifts				
	Endowment				
	Sales & Services				
	Other Revenues				
	Reserves				

Total

Cost Components

			_		
				C	osts
	Quality	Qty	Utilization	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Assets Personnel (FT) Facilities Equipment Library Collections Financial Reserves Program Updates					
Consumables Personnel (PT) Services Supplies Utilities					
Annual Contingency					
New Initiatives					
Total					

Revenues				
Total Revenue	Revenue Sources			
	Student Tuition			
	Student Fees			
	State Budget Appropriations			
	Govt. Grants			
	Private Gifts			
	Endowment			
	Sales & Services			
	Other Revenues			
	Reserves			

Long-Term Spending on Assets

- Personnel Full-Time and Ongoing Part-Time Salaries + Benefits
- Facilities recommended 2% of Replacement Value annually
- Equipment Useful Life (generally 1/5th to 1/7th of replacement value)
- Library Collections typically 5% of replacement value
- Finances
 - Required Reserve generally 25% to 50%
 - Strategic Reserve generally 5% to 25%
- Program Refresh recommended every program in a 10 year cycle



Short-Term Spending

- Short-Term Spending on Consumables
 - Personnel Part-time Salaries and Benefits
 - Services Necessary Services
 - Supplies Necessary Supplies
 - Utilities Utilities Needed to Operate Facilities
- Annual Operating Contingency
 - Current year contingency funds for unexpected activities generally 2-4%
- Planned Spending on New Initiatives
 - Set aside for new programs and activities to grow institution recommended at 1-3%



Key Set of Budget Decisions & Trade-Offs

				C	osts
	Quality	Qty	Utilization	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Assets Personnel (FT) Facilities Equipment Library Collections Financial Reserves Program Updates					
Consumables Personnel (PT) Services Supplies Utilities					
Annual Contingency					
New Initiatives					
Total					

Revenues				
Total Revenue	Revenue Sources			
	Student Tuition			
	Student Fees			
	State Budget Appropriations			
	Govt. Grants			
	Private Gifts			
	Endowment			
	Sales & Services			
	Other Revenues			
	Reserves			

Board Decision Points

- What level of quality is needed for our existing facilities?
- How frequently should we replace our technology and equipment?
- What should our Board Required Reserves look like?
- How much should we invest annually in refreshing programs?
- What level of annual operating contingency for an institution is acceptable?
- How much should be set aside annually for new initiatives?

