

2013-14 OVERVIEW

The 2013-14 operating budget plan was developed in accordance with the University's new vision and mission statements, and the five institutional goals outlined in the University's strategic plan adopted by the University Board of Trustees. The process is also influenced by the unique considerations of the social and economic factors that affect funding, by position and policy actions of the Legislature, the State University System Board of Governors (BOG), and the University Board of Trustees.

This budget document reflects the University's operating plan for fiscal year 2013-14. In addition, the Legislature allocated funds to provide a competitive pay adjustment for State employees as follows:

- An annual increase of \$1,400 for employees with a base rate of pay of \$40,000 or less on September 30, 2013.
- An annual increase of \$1,000 for employees with a base rate of pay greater than \$40,000 on September 30, 2013; provided however, in no instance shall an employee's base rate of pay be increased to an annual amount less than \$41,400.
- An annual increase for part-time employees shall be proportional to the full-time equivalency of the employee's position.
- Funds are also allocated to provide a one-time lump sum bonus of \$600 to eligible permanent employees in order to recruit, retain, and reward quality personnel as authorized in S.110.1245(2), Florida Statutes.

The various exhibits and schedules requested by the BOG were prepared in accordance with instructions from the Chancellor's Office. The due date for submission of these documents was August 19, 2013.

In-State base tuition was increased by 1.7% for inflation as authorized by Florida Statutes. No increase was authorized for Differential Tuition. The Student & Other Fees Trust Fund budget authority was established by the Board of Governors' Office using a 3% tuition increase for undergraduate students, and 0% increase in Differential Tuition. Students enrolled in the same undergraduate college credit course more than twice shall be assessed an additional charge of \$122.00 per credit hour.

Resources to fund UNF's 2013-14 university-wide operations are classified into the following principal areas referred to as *budget entities*. These entities are further divided into sub-groups or trust funds as follows:

Education & General (E&G) – This budget entity encompasses activities that address the primary functions of the university. These functions include Instruction & Research, Academic Support, Administrative & General Support, Library, Plant Operations & Maintenance, Student Affairs, and Institute & Research Centers.

Educational & General activities are funded from the following sources:

General Revenue Trust Fund (primarily Florida's Sales Tax)

Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (receipts from Lottery sales)

Student Fees Trust Fund/Incidental Revenue (primarily student tuition and fees)

Auxiliary Enterprises - These are self-supporting activities such as university housing, food service, bookstore, parking services, printing & duplicating, continuing education, telephone & telecommunications, etc.

Contract & Grants (C&G):

Grants and Donations Trust Fund

Sponsored Research Trust Fund

Resources generated in these funds come from federal, state, local government, and other private sources to conduct research projects and provide specific services.

Local Funds budget entities:

Student Activities (primarily student activity and service fees)

Intercollegiate Athletics (primarily student athletic fees and ticket sales)

Concession (vending machines revenue used to fund activities that directly benefit the university)

Financial Aid (resources used for scholarships, grants and other student financial aid expenditures)

Technology Fee (primarily to cover costs associated with expanding distance learning opportunities for students, student support for the help desk and enhanced classroom technology)

Board Approved Fees (Student Life and Services Fee: established to expand student participation in transformational learning opportunities, builds new and enhances ongoing activities which connect students to the institution, and provides funding to offset the costs for students with financial need).

In addition, the University receives non-operating funds that are dedicated to facilities planning, construction of buildings, equipment and repair, and renovations of campus facilities. The two primary sources of capital improvement funding are (a) the Capital Improvement Trust Fund (CITF) generated from fees paid by students and, (b) the Public Education Capital Outlay Trust Fund (PECO) generated from the 2.5% levy on the gross receipts of electric, gas and telecommunications utilities.



Ricky Arjune
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