

# Hartnell Community College District Budget Presentation

September 7, 2010

*Building a Sustainable Budget*



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# How to Gain Fiscal Stability and Reduce Budget Swings

*Using Sound Budgeting Practices*

- **Maximize Revenue**



# How to Gain Fiscal Stability and Reduce Budget Swings

## *Using Sound Budgeting Practices*

- Maximize Revenue
- **Control Expenses**



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# How to Gain Fiscal Stability and Reduce Budget Swings

## *Using Sound Budgeting Practices*

- Maximize Revenue
- Control Expenses
- **Balance Revenue and Expenses**



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# How to Gain Fiscal Stability and Reduce Budget Swings

## *Using Sound Budgeting Practices*

- Maximize Revenue
- Control Expenses
- Balance Revenue and Expenses
- Establish Clear Budget Controls



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# How to Gain Fiscal Stability and Reduce Budget Swings

## *Using Sound Budgeting Practices*

- Maximize Revenue
- Control Expenses
- Balance Revenue and Expenses
- Establish Clear Budget Controls
- **Maintain Adequate Reserves**



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# Maximize Revenue

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**General Fund (11) revenue is primarily generated by Full-time Equivalent Students (FTES) through the State Apportionment**



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**State Apportionment is funded by:**

- **Local Property Taxes**



# Maximize Revenue

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**State Apportionment is funded by:**

- **Local Property Taxes**
- **Student Fees**



# Maximize Revenue

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**State Apportionment is funded by:**

- **Local Property Taxes**
- **Student Fees**
- **State General Fund**



# Maximize Revenue

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**General Fund (11) revenue is primarily generated by Full-time Equivalent Students (FTES) through the State Apportionment**

**State Apportionment is funded by:**

- **Local Property Taxes**
- **Student Fees**
- **State General Fund**

**Budget for FTES growth only after it is realized**

**Maximize classroom space utilization, increase class size**



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# Control Expenses

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- **Control inflationary growth of expenditures**



# Control Expenses

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- Control inflationary growth of expenditures
- **Accurately forecast long-term obligations**



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# Control Expenses

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- Accurately forecast long-term obligations
- **Don't budget anticipated savings until realized**



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# Control Expenses

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- Control inflationary growth of expenditures
- Accurately forecast long-term obligations
- Don't budget anticipated savings until realized
- **Tie compensation adjustments to state apportionment revenue (income)**



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# Balance Revenue and Expenses

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- Use on-going revenue for on-going expenses



# Balance Revenue and Expenses

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- Use on-going revenue for on-going expenses
- Use one-time revenue for one-time investments



# Establish Clear Budget Controls

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- **Provide timely, accurate information for budget monitoring**



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# Establish Clear Budget Controls

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- Provide timely, accurate information for budget monitoring
- **Make mid-year adjustments when necessary**



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# Establish Clear Budget Controls

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- Provide timely, accurate information for budget monitoring
- Make mid-year adjustments when necessary
- **Adopt sound cash management policies (borrowing is costly)**



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# Maintain Adequate Reserves

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- **Cash Flow – During July-November expenses exceed revenue**



# Maintain Adequate Reserves

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- Cash Flow – During July-November expenses exceed revenue
- **Available for unforeseen obligations**



# Maintain Adequate Reserves

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- Acts as “shock absorber” during times of funding uncertainty



# Maintain Adequate Reserves

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- Cash Flow – During July-November expenses exceed revenue
- Available for unforeseen obligations
- Acts as “shock absorber” during times of funding uncertainty
- **Demonstrates sound fiscal management (favorable in bond ratings)**



# Maintain Adequate Reserves

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- Cash Flow – During July-November expenses exceed revenue
- Available for unforeseen obligations
- Acts as “shock absorber” during times of funding uncertainty
- Demonstrates sound fiscal management (favorable in bond ratings)
- **Used to smooth budgets for variable spending patterns**



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# Maintain Adequate Reserves

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- Cash Flow – During July-November expenses exceed revenue
- Available for unforeseen obligations
- Acts as “shock absorber” during times of funding uncertainty
- Demonstrates sound fiscal management (favorable in bond ratings)
- Used to smooth budgets for variable spending patterns
- **Required by state (3%), accreditation (5%), and suggested by business professionals (7-10%)**



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