

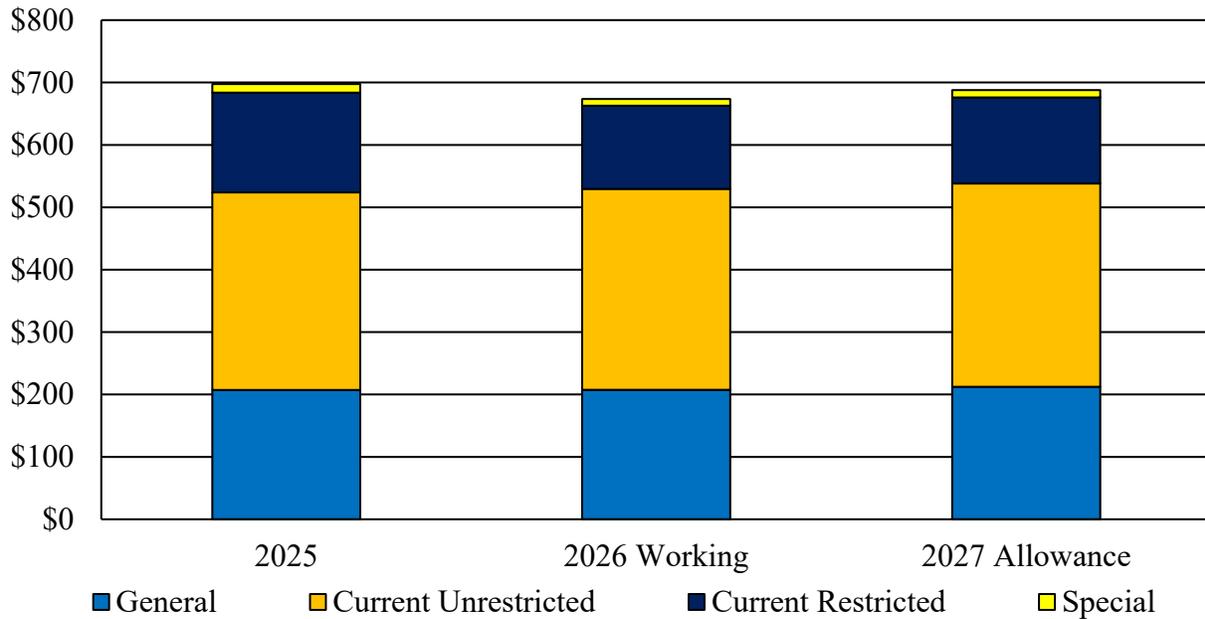
R30B31
University of Maryland Baltimore County
University of Maryland

Executive Summary

The University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) is a mid-size public research and doctoral university offering undergraduate, master’s, and doctoral programs in arts and sciences and engineering and is also an honors university.

Operating Budget Summary

**Fiscal 2027 Budget Increases \$14.3 Million, or 2.1%, to \$687.8 Million
(\$ in Thousands)**



Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. The fiscal 2026 working appropriation accounts for deficiencies. The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions.

- Total State support for UMBC increases by 2.7%, or \$5.8 million, compared to the fiscal 2026 working appropriation after accounting for a deficiency appropriation and a contingent fund swap. The fiscal 2027 allowance includes the impact of the fiscal 2027 general salary increases that are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

- The fiscal 2027 budget includes a proposed deficiency appropriation for fiscal 2026 totaling \$27.6 million across University System of Maryland (USM) institutions and Morgan State University (MSU), of which UMBC’s share is \$2.4 million, replacing Higher Education Investment Funds (HEIF) with general funds due to lower than expected revenues.
- The fiscal 2027 budget includes language to replace \$6.8 million of general funds with the HEIF across USM institutions and MSU contingent on the enactment of legislation decoupling from certain tax provisions in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) that would generate additional HEIF revenue, of which UMBC’s share would be \$578,245. When accounting for the proposed deficiency appropriation and the contingent fund swap, the HEIF would increase by 8.5%, or \$916,360, in fiscal 2027 compared to the fiscal 2026 working appropriation.

Key Observations

- ***Fall Undergraduate Enrollment Increases:*** Enrollment grew for a second year increasing by 2.1% to 11,011 students in fall 2025, with continuing students accounting for 68.9% of the increase. While the number of transfers increased by 10.6% to 874 in fall 2025, the number remains below the prepandemic level of 1,083 in fall 2019.
- ***Enrollment of International Students Drops:*** International enrollment in UMBC’s master’s program saw an increase of 374.9% (1,357 students) from fall 2020 to 2023. However, by fall 2025, the master’s program enrollment declined by 60.5% (1,040) due to a change in admission strategy to reduce enrollment of international students coupled with other factors such as delays and uncertainty in visa processing timelines.
- ***Graduation Rates of Minorities Surpass All Students:*** Since the fiscal 2016 cohort, the six-year graduation rate of minorities has surpassed that for all students, reaching 77% with the 2018 cohort, compared to 74% for all students. However, the graduation rate declined to 68% with the 2020 cohort, equaling that of all students.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Concur with Governor’s allowance.

R30B31
University of Maryland Baltimore County
University System of Maryland

Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

UMBC is a mid-size public research and doctoral university offering undergraduate, master's, and doctoral programs in the arts and sciences and engineering. It is an honors university, providing academically talented undergraduate students with a strong foundation and preparing them for graduate and professional study, entry into the workforce, community service, and leadership. At the graduate level, emphasis is placed on science, engineering, information technology, human service, and public policy.

While a majority of students are from the Baltimore region, an increasing number are coming from other areas of Maryland, states, and foreign countries. UMBC pays special attention to the needs of nontraditional students. Well-qualified students are recruited through special scholarship initiatives, such as the Humanities Scholarship Program and the Meyerhoff Scholarship Program for talented high school graduates interested in science and engineering.

UMBC contributes to the economic development of the State and region through the transference of faculty research to the public and industry through the research park, business incubator, and technology transfer program. UMBC also provides workforce training, K-12 partnerships, and technology commercialization with public agencies and the corporate community.

R30B31 – USM – University of Maryland Baltimore County

Carnegie Classification: Doctoral Universities: Very High Research Activity

Fall 2025 Undergraduate Enrollment Headcount		Fall 2025 Graduate Enrollment Headcount	
Male	5,984	Male	1,270
Female	5,027	Female	1,173
Total	11,011	Total	2,443
Fall 2025 New Students Headcount		Campus (Main Campus)	
First-time	2,271	Acres	1,347
Transfers/Others	874	Buildings	247
Graduate (Masters)	402	Average Age	52
Graduate (Doctoral)	139	Oldest	1798
Total	3,686		
Programs		Degrees Awarded (2024-2025)	
Bachelor's	193	Bachelor's	2,358
Master's	44	Master's	1,197
Doctoral (Research)	24	Doctoral (Research)	109
		Total Degrees	3,664
Proposed Fiscal 2027 In-state Tuition Fees*			
Undergraduate Tuition	\$9,997		
Mandatory	4,104		

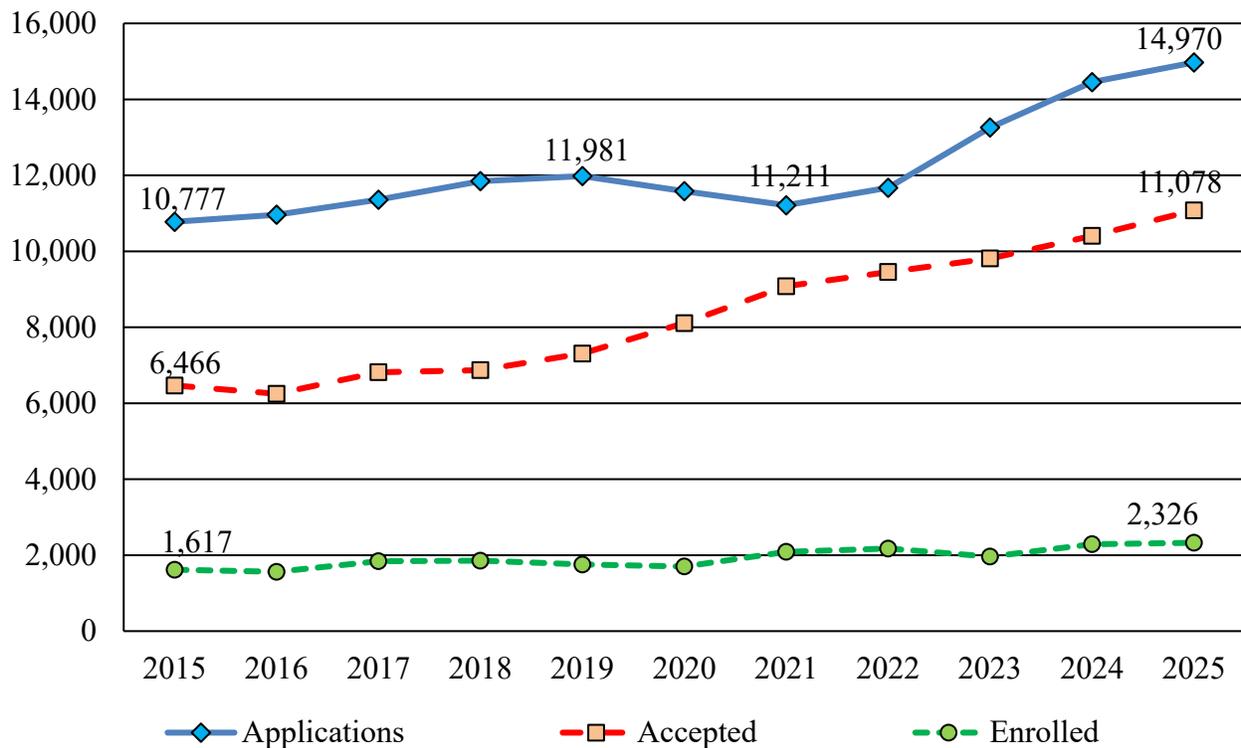
*Contingent on Board of Regents approval

Performance Analysis

1. First-time Undergraduate Applications

As shown in **Exhibit 1**, after steadily increasing since fall 2015 to a high of 11,981 applications in fall 2019 (prepandemic), the number of first-time applicants decreased to 11,211 by fall 2021. Despite the decline in applications, the number of students who enrolled grew by 19.1%, or 335 students, between fall 2019 and 2021 to 2,089 students. This is partly due to UMBC increasing its acceptance rate from 61% in fall 2019 to 81% in fall 2021. In general, COVID-19 led colleges to expect a decline in their yield rate (the percentage of accepted students who enrolled), therefore resulting in colleges increasing their acceptance rate. Between fall 2021 and 2025, the number of applications increased by 33.5%, or 3,759, reaching the highest number received (14,970). During this time period, the enrollment of first-time students grew by 11.4%, reaching 2,326 students in fall 2025 resulting in UMBC’s largest incoming class.

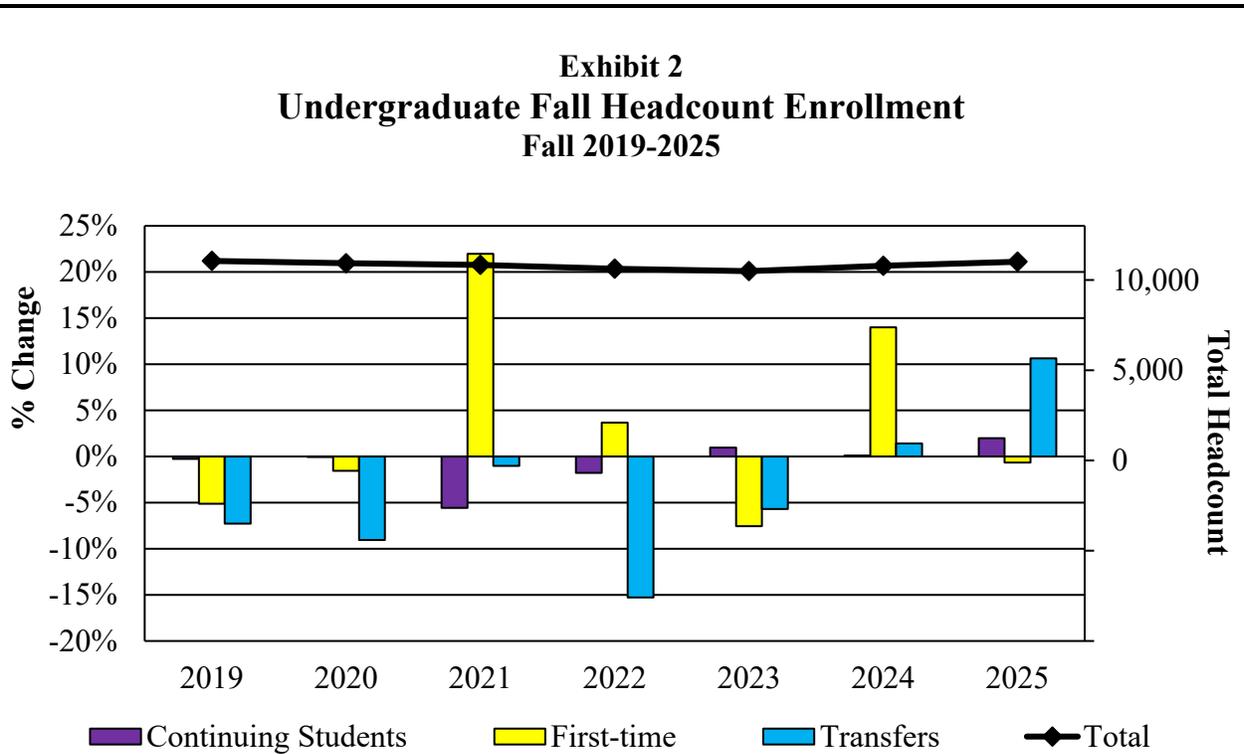
Exhibit 1
First-time Applications
Fall 2015-2025



Source: University System of Maryland

2. Undergraduate Fall Enrollment

As shown in **Exhibit 2**, in fall 2025, undergraduate enrollment grew for a second year, with an increase of 2.1%, or 222 students, to 11,011 students over fall 2024. However, that level of enrollment remains slightly below the prepandemic enrollment of 11,055 students in fall 2019. Continuing students accounted for 68.9% (153 students) of the enrollment growth. The growth in continuing students represents the largest increase in the number of students returning to campus since fall 2020. The largest decline in continuing students of 458 students, or 5.6%, occurred in fall 2021, indicating that students may not have had a positive experience during this time when the campus de-densified and most courses were taught remotely. In addition, the continual decline in students not returning to campus can also partly be attributed to large graduating classes coupled with smaller incoming classes prior to fall 2021.



Source: University System of Maryland

After two years of decline, in fall 2021, the enrollment of first-time students jumped by 22.0% to 2,093 students, increasing further in fall 2022 before declining in fall 2023 to 2,006 students. According to UMBC, the increases in fall 2021 and 2022 enrollments were deliberate adjustments that aligned with their financial aid optimization strategy. In fall 2023, UMBC decreased the cohort size in order to ensure that they had the necessary financial and human resources to support the large cohorts and to make additional investments in student success initiatives to ensure retention and graduation of the students. Enrollment of first-time students grew

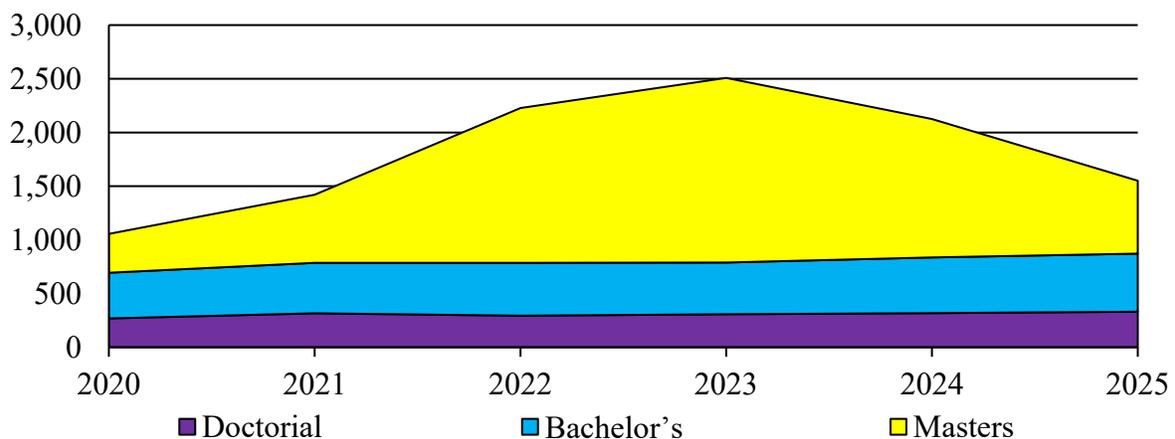
by 14.0% (281 students) in fall 2024, reflecting a reinstatement of the financial aid optimization strategy due to the availability of additional need-based aid resources. The number of first-time students declined by 15 students in fall 2025, reflecting a recalibration of the size of the cohort to ensure the necessary resources and support are available to ensure student success.

While enrollment of transfer students increased by 10.6% to 874 students in fall 2025, the enrollment remains below the prepandemic enrollment of 1,083 students in fall 2019. A decline in transfer enrollment is a concern since transferring is critical for upward mobility of most underserved students including low-income and first-generation students.

International Enrollment

As shown in **Exhibit 3**, the enrollment of international students reached a high of 2,508 students in fall 2023. Between fall 2020 and 2023, enrollment grew by 137.5% (1,452 students), which was driven by a 374.9% increase (1,357 students) in enrollments in master’s programs. According to UMBC, this was driven by a strong global demand, available program capacity, and strategic partnerships that help create pipelines of international students to its graduate programs. Between fall 2023 and 2025, international enrollment in master’s programs has decreased by 60.5% (1,040 students). The decline reflects UMBC’s deliberate approach to managing growth to ensure academic capacity and available student support services to ensure strong post-graduation outcomes coupled with external factors such as delays and uncertainty in visa processing timelines. International enrollment in bachelor’s and doctoral programs has steadily grown, with increases of 27.1% and 23.4%, respectively, between fall 2020 to 2025.

Exhibit 3
International Enrollment
Fall 2020 - 2025



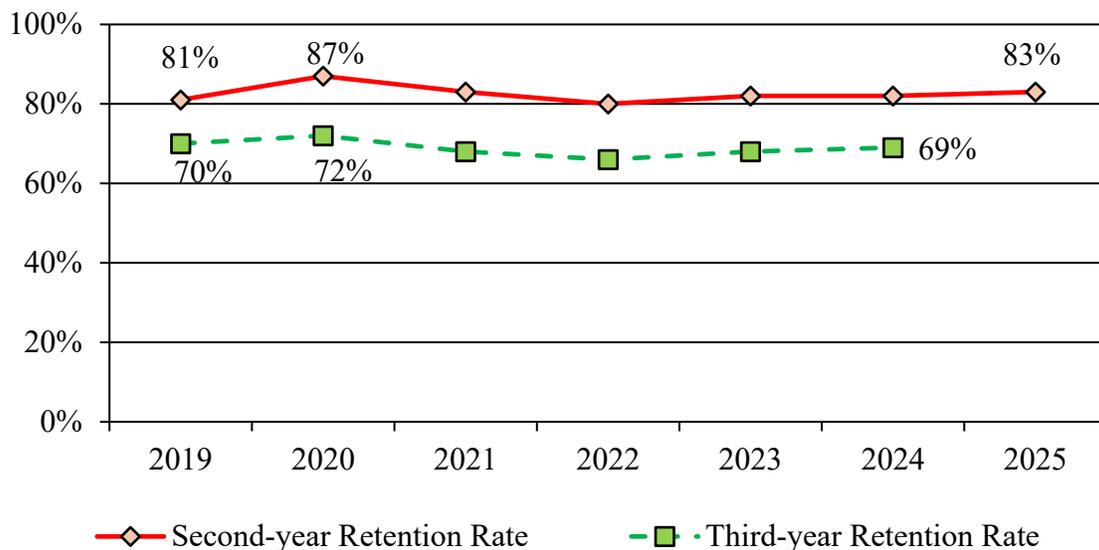
Source: University System of Maryland

3. Retention Rates

Student retention rates provide a measure of student progress and an institution’s performance: a high retention rate indicates the ability of an institution to keep students, and high retention rates increase the likelihood that a student will succeed and graduate. As students are more likely to drop out during their first year, the second-year rate is an indicator of a number of factors, from students not being prepared for college to institutional support designed to retain students. However, institutions tend to focus efforts on retaining first-year students and do not provide the supports needed to keep students beyond their second year, thereby increasing their chances to graduate.

As shown in **Exhibit 4**, after reaching the highest rate of 87% with the fiscal 2020 cohort, the second-year retention decreased to the lowest rate of 80% with the fiscal 2022 cohort. The third-year retention rate mirrored this trend as it reached the highest rate of 72% with the fiscal 2020 cohort and subsequently declined to its lowest rate of 66% with the fiscal 2022 cohort. These declines may reflect the impact of the pandemic and the unique challenges faced by each of the cohorts. The fiscal 2021 cohort completed their first year of college remotely and did not have the typical on-campus experiences, and the fiscal 2022 cohort spent their senior year in high school in a virtual environment and had to adjust to life on campus and in-person classes. The second-year rate improved to 83% with the fiscal 2025 cohort, and since the third-year rate tends to mirror second-year rate, it is expected that the rate will also improve with the fiscal 2025 cohort.

Exhibit 4
Second- and Third-year Retention Rates
Fiscal 2019-2025 Cohorts

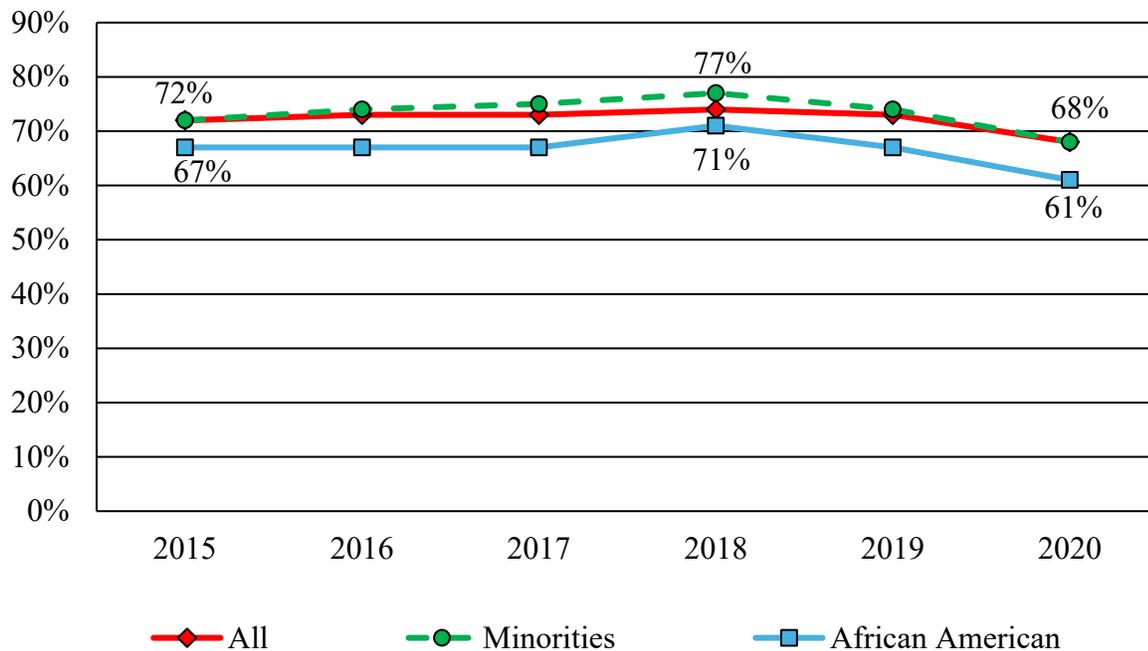


Source: University System of Maryland

4. Graduation Rates

Graduation rates are, in part, another measure of student retention and efficiency – as more students graduate, it frees up more room, allowing an institution to enroll more students. National data shows students of color, low-income, and/or first-generation students graduate at a lower rate than their peers, which points to the need to develop strategies and services to support the success of these students and close the achievement gap. **Exhibit 5** shows the six-year graduation rates by ethnicity for the fiscal 2015 through 2020 cohorts. The graduation rates steadily improved between the 2015 cohorts and the 2018 cohorts, which had the highest rates – 77% for minorities, 74% for all students, and 71% for African American students. The graduation rates subsequently declined to the lowest levels with the 2020 cohort, which was the first cohort of students to be impacted by the pandemic, 68% for all and minority students and 61% for African American students.

Exhibit 5
Six-year Graduation Rates
Fiscal 2015-2020 Cohorts



Source: University System of Maryland

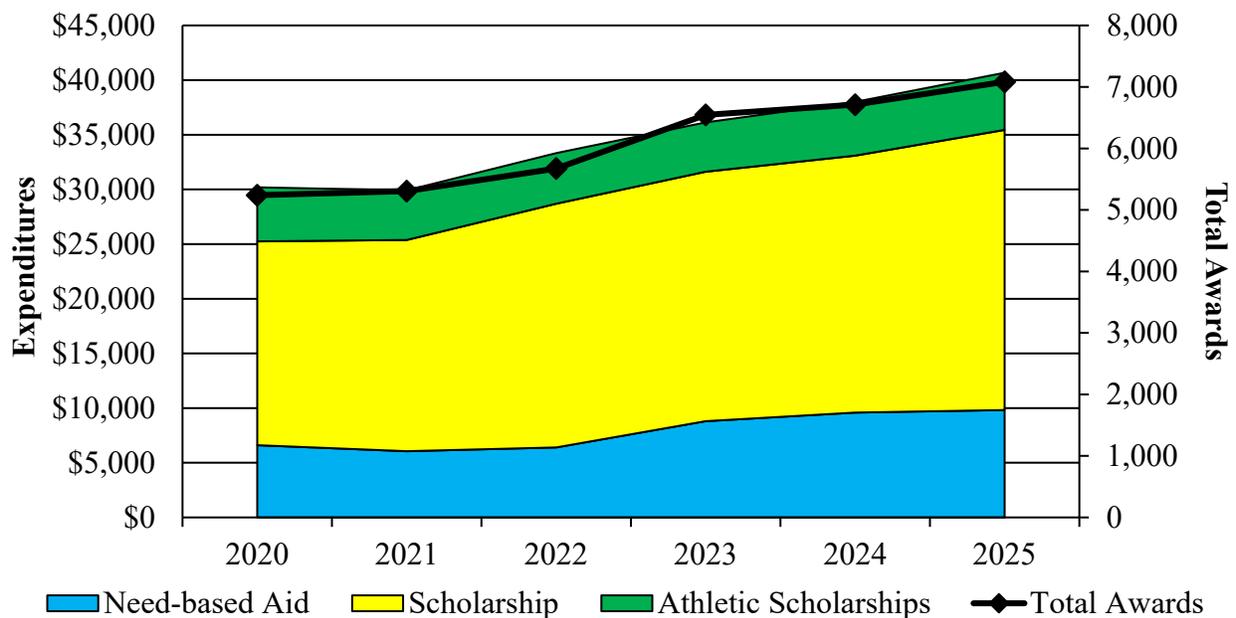
In general, the graduation rate of fiscal 2016 to 2019 cohort of minority students surpassed that for all students by 1 to 3 percentage points. The achievement gap between African American students and all students widens to 7 percentage points with the fiscal 2020 cohort compared to 6 percentage points with the prior year cohort.

Impact of Institutional Aid on Success

A key factor to improving student success, particularly with the changing demographics of Maryland high school graduates with an increase in first-generation and/or low-income students, is access to financial aid. Financial aid not only increases affordability and access but also impacts retention and student completion. The various financial challenges students can face, such as how to pay for school, housing, and/or food can affect their ability to focus on coursework and can lead to students stopping or dropping out. In addition, financial aid can reduce the need for students to work or take out student loans. Overall, students receiving aid are more likely to persist and graduate.

As shown in **Exhibit 6**, between fiscal 2020 and 2025, total expenditures on institutional aid increased by 34.7%, or \$10.5 million, to a total of \$40.7 million. During this time period, spending on need-based aid increased by 48.8% (\$3.2 million) to \$9.8 million in fiscal 2025, while the spending on scholarships grew by 37.4% (\$7.0 million) to \$25.6 million. Overall, the portion of institutional aid going toward need-based aid increased from 21.9% in fiscal 2020 to 24.2% in fiscal 2025.

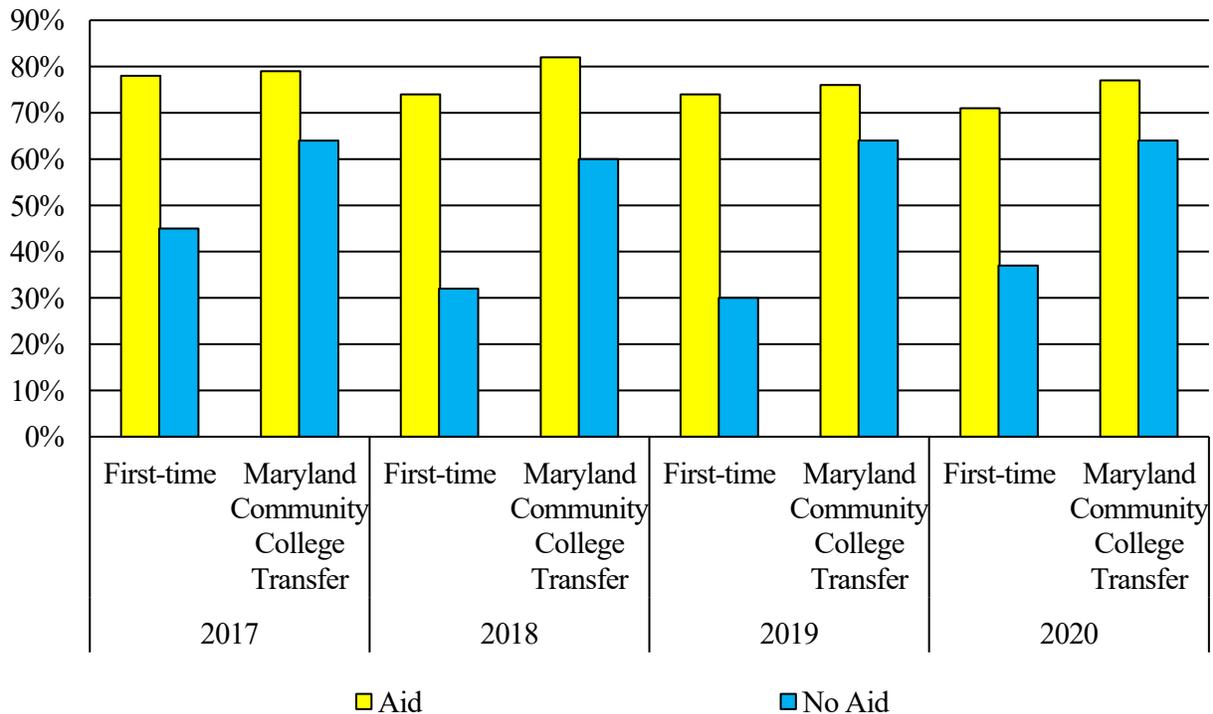
Exhibit 6
Institutional Aid Expenditures and Awards
 Fiscal 2020-2025
 (\$ in Thousands)



Source: University System of Maryland

Overall, those receiving institutional aid graduated at a higher rate than those who do not receive aid, as shown in **Exhibit 7**. Community college transfers graduated at a higher rate than full-time students regardless if students received aid or not. The significant gap between the graduation rate of community college transfers and full-time students who did not receive aid reached the widest margin of 34 percentage points with the fiscal 2019 cohort. However, the gap subsequently narrowed to 27 percentage points with the fiscal 2020 cohort. An even greater gap occurs between full-time students who did and did not receive aid, with the largest gap of 44 percentage points with the fiscal 2019 cohort. The gap narrowed to 34 percentage points with the fiscal 2020 cohort.

Exhibit 7
Six-year Graduation Rates
Full-time and Community College Transfers
Fiscal 2017-2020 Cohorts



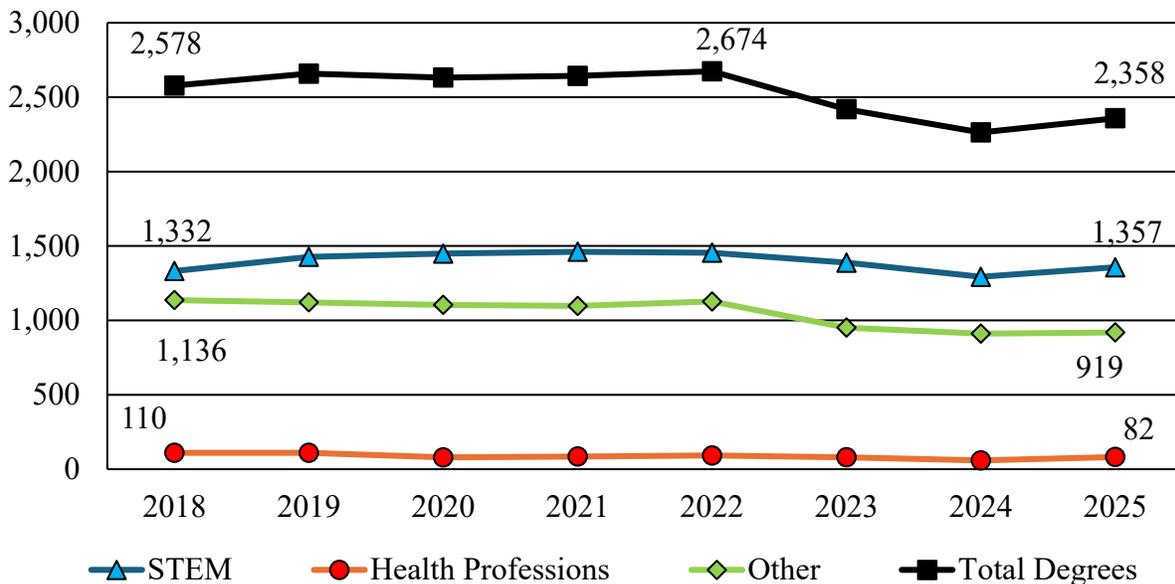
Source: University System of Maryland

The President should comment on the low graduation rate of full-time students who did not receive institutional aid who seem to be more adversely affected than community college students who did not received aid, factors contributing to the higher graduation rate of community college transfers, and efforts being taken to improve student success.

Undergraduate Degree Production

As shown in **Exhibit 8**, UMBC awarded the highest number of degrees (2,674) in fiscal 2022. However, degrees conferred declined to the lowest number of 2,263 by fiscal 2024 due to a continual enrollment decline in conjunction with the impact of the pandemic on enrollment. In fiscal 2025, the number of degrees awarded increased by 95 to 2,358 degrees compared to fiscal 2024. Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics degrees accounted for 67.4% of the increase between fiscal 2024 and 2025.

Exhibit 8
Undergraduate Degrees Awarded by Workforce
Fiscal 2018-2025



STEM: science, technology, engineering, and mathematics

Source: University System of Maryland

Fiscal 2026

Proposed Deficiency

The fiscal 2027 budget includes a proposed deficiency appropriation totaling \$27.4 million across USM institutions and MSU that would replace the HEIF with general funds, reflecting an underattainment of the HEIF, of which UMBC’s share total \$2.4 million.

Actions to Address Reduced State Funding

The fiscal 2026 Budget Bill as introduced and Supplemental Budget No. 2 reduced USM's total State fund appropriation by \$155.5 million, of which UMBC's portion of the reduction totaled \$15.4 million. This reduction was partly offset by the use of \$3.6 million provided for increments, resulting in a net reduction of \$11.8 million. This reduction was met by:

- eliminating 12.1 full-time equivalent (FTE) vacant positions and contractual positions, reducing overtime and lowering salaries by changing position titles (\$3.5 million);
- decreasing expenditures on advertising and contractual services (\$3.5 million);
- reducing expenditures on supplies including COVID-19-related, office, instructional and building, and household (\$2.3 million);
- decreasing expenditures on various costs including rent, dues and subscriptions, and equipment (\$1.1 million);
- reducing travel and professional development expenditures (\$0.9 million); and
- reducing postage (\$327,586).

Cancellation of Federal Awards

As shown in **Exhibit 9**, as of November 30, 2025, UMBC reported a total cancellation of 44 federal awards with a total award amount of \$68.8 million, of which \$21.1 million was rescinded including \$17.5 million in direct costs and \$3.6 million in facilities and administrative (F&A) costs. In terms of lost revenue by federal agency, the largest dollar value was related to 10 awards canceled by the National Institute of Health, which resulted in a loss of \$9.2 million followed by \$4.8 million due to the cancellation of 18 awards by the National Science Foundation.

Exhibit 9
Federal Awards Canceled
As of November 30, 2025
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Total Award Amount</u>	<u>\$ Canceled</u>		
			<u>Direct Cost</u>	<u>F&A</u>	<u>Total</u>
National Science Foundation	18	\$24,210	\$4,352	\$494	\$4,846
National Institute of Health	10	30,675	7,748	1,479	9,227
Department of Energy	9	11,074	2,637	883	3,520
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4	1,164	819	288	1,107
National Education Association	2	100	82		82
Social Security Administration	1	1,611	1,836	459	2,295
Total	44	\$68,834	\$17,473	\$3,602	\$21,075

F&A: facilities and administrative

Source: University System of Maryland

The President should comment on the impact of the canceled federal grants, stop work orders and new compliance requirements, and the pace of the awarding of new contracts and grants.

Education and General Expenditures

Since tuition and fee (T&F) revenue in the allowance is based on enrollment projections, increases and decreases in enrollment can have a significant effect on an institution's revenue. Therefore, looking at the changes in expenditures by program area between fiscal 2025 and 2026, when institutions know their fall enrollment, provides a more accurate picture of funding priorities.

Exhibit 10 shows budget changes for unrestricted funds by program area between fiscal 2025 and 2026. Total unrestricted fund expenditures increase by \$2.8 million, or 0.5%, in fiscal 2026. In fiscal 2026, education and general (E&G) expenditures grow by 1.1%, or \$5.0 million. Spending increases include:

- \$10.9 million, or 6.2%, in instruction due to an increase in faculty positions; a general salary increase; targeted investments to support instructional priorities, including resources for the Center for Global Engagement to address the needs of international students; and support faculty initiatives within the College of Natural and Mathematical Sciences;

- \$2.8 million, or 47.9%, in public service primarily related to expanded activity and expenditures with the Maryland Center for Cybersecurity, a general salary increase, and a misalignment between budget and actual expenditures that will be adjusted in year-end closing; and
- \$2.4 million, or 3.9%, in operations and maintenance of plant is related to a police-led initiative to enhance student safety and increases in personnel and utility costs.

Exhibit 10
Budget Changes by Unrestricted Funds by Program
Fiscal 2025-2026
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>2025 Actual</u>	<u>2026 Working</u>	<u>2025-2026 Change</u>	<u>2025-2026 % Change</u>
Expenditures				
Instruction	\$176,623	\$187,496	\$10,872	6.2%
Public Service	5,797	8,574	2,777	47.9%
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	62,761	65,189	2,428	3.9%
Scholarships and Fellowships	40,280	41,819	1,539	3.8%
Institutional Support	62,925	62,848	-77	-0.1%
Student Services	32,937	29,326	-3,611	-11.0%
Academic Support	33,602	29,319	-4,283	-12.7%
Research	30,975	26,371	-4,604	-14.9%
E&G Total	\$445,903	\$450,943	\$5,040	1.1%
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$91,618	\$89,397	-\$2,221	-2.4%
Total Expenditures	\$537,521	\$540,340	\$2,819	0.5%
Revenues				
Tuition and Fees	\$160,292	\$157,427	-\$2,865	-1.8%
State Funds ¹	220,951	218,287	-2,664	-1.2%
Other	73,808	79,144	5,336	7.2%
Total E&G Revenues	\$455,051	\$454,858	-\$193	0.0%
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$90,477	\$90,867	\$390	0.4%
Transfer to/from Fund Balance	-8,007	-5,384		
Available Unrestricted Revenues	\$537,521	\$540,340	\$2,819	0.5%

E&G: education and general

¹State funds include general funds and Higher Education Investment Funds.

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2027, Department of Legislative Services

Decreases in expenditures include:

- \$4.6 million, or 14.9%, in research reflecting a more conservative expenditure projection in fiscal 2026 based on anticipated changes in federal funding and associated F&A cost recovery;
- \$4.3 million, or 12.7%, in academic support reflects realigning the budget with current resources and includes removing long-term vacant positions and reducing operating expenses across all units;
- \$3.6 million, or 11.0%, in student services reflecting organizational and reporting changes made during the fiscal year resulting in a shifting of budgeted expenditures across functional classifications; and
- \$77,075, or 0.1%, in institutional support related to lower spending on travel, and the phase-out of COVID-19-related supplies.

Fiscal 2027 Proposed Budget

As shown in **Exhibit 11**, the fiscal 2027 allowance of State funds increases by 2.7%, or \$5.8 million, compared to the adjusted fiscal 2026 working appropriation after accounting for a proposed deficiency appropriation and a contingent fund swap of the HEIF for general funds. The fiscal 2027 swap is contingent on provisions in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2026 that would decouple the State from certain tax provisions in the OBBBA. Other increases in State support between the fiscal 2026 working appropriation and the fiscal 2027 allowance include \$5.2 million for statewide costs primarily related to health insurance, \$3.0 million for general salary increases (budgeted centrally in DBM) and \$191,855 related to the opening of a new facility. These increases are partly offset by \$2.6 million that is mainly attributable to an increase in turnover expectancy.

Exhibit 11
Proposed Budget
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Fiscal 2025-2027
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>FY 25</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 26</u> <u>Adjusted</u>	<u>FY 27</u> <u>Adjusted</u>	<u>FY 26-27</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>Prior Year</u>
General Funds	\$207,271	\$205,185	\$209,996	\$4,811	2.3%
General Salary Increase			3,045		
Fund Swap		2,355	-578		
Total Adjusted General Funds	\$207,271	\$207,540	\$212,463	\$4,923	2.4%
Special Funds					
HEIF	\$13,680	\$13,102	\$11,085		
Fund Swap		-2,355	578		
Total HEIF	\$13,680	\$10,747	\$11,663	\$916	8.5%
Total Adjusted State Operating Funds	\$220,951	\$218,287	\$224,126	\$5,839	2.7%
Other Unrestricted Funds	\$324,577	\$327,437	\$331,004	\$3,567	1.1%
Transfer to/from Fund Balance	-8,007	-5,384	-5,384		
Net Unrestricted Funds	\$537,521	\$540,340	\$549,746	\$9,406	1.7%
Total Restricted Funds	\$160,018	\$133,211	\$138,072	\$4,861	3.6%
Total Funds	\$697,539	\$673,551	\$687,818	\$14,267	2.1%

HEIF: Higher Education Investment Funds

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. The fiscal 2026 working appropriation accounts for deficiencies. The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions.

Source: Governor’s Budget Books, Fiscal 2027, Department of Legislative Services

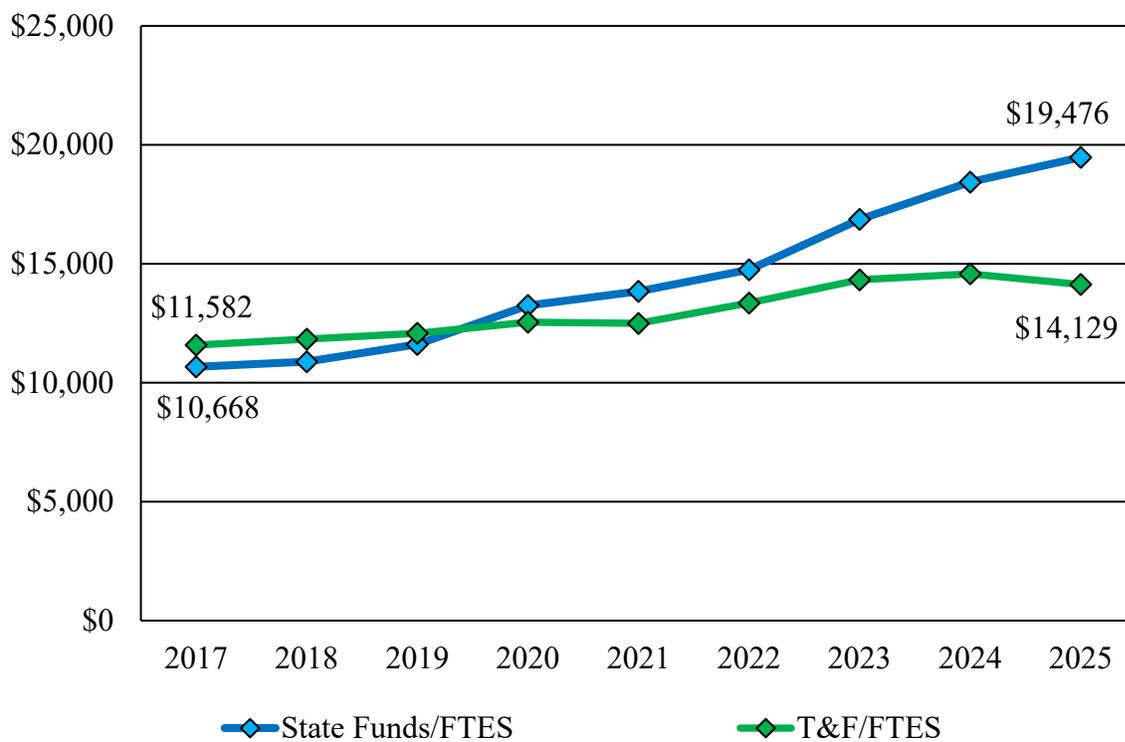
Other unrestricted funds grow by 1.1%, or \$3.6 million, primarily due to auxiliary revenues increasing by 3.1%, or \$2.9 million, and T&F revenue growing by 1.1%, or \$1.7 million, in fiscal 2027 compared to the prior year.

Funding Per Full-time Equivalent Student

Prior to fiscal 2020, T&F revenue per full-time equivalent student (FTES) exceeded State funding, but declining enrollment resulted in State funding exceeding T&F funding by \$701 per

FTES by fiscal 2020, as shown in **Exhibit 12**. Between fiscal 2020 and 2025, State funding increased by 47.0%, \$6,230 per FTES. Most of this increase (\$4,726 per FTES) occurred between fiscal 2023 and 2025 due to a variety of factors including general salary increases, restoration of the fiscal 2021 cost containment actions and various mandated funding including for the Center for Cybersecurity, guideline attainment, and funding to help further research and development activities (as specified in Chapter 765 of 2019 and Chapter 683 of 2021).

Exhibit 12
Funding per Full-time Equivalent Student
Fiscal 2017-2025



FTES: full-time equivalent student
 T&F: tuition and fee

Source: Governor’s Fiscal Budget Books

T&F revenue per FTES increased from \$12,495 per FTES in fiscal 2021 to \$14,577 per FTES in fiscal 2024, reflecting enrollment growth in UMBC’s professional programs. In fiscal 2025, funding declined by \$448 per FTES to \$14,129 reflecting a leveling of enrollment in the professional programs and a decline in the international student enrollment in master’s programs.

Personnel Data

	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 26-27
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Working</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	2,388.57	2,363.53	2,363.53	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>465.39</u>	<u>426.81</u>	<u>426.81</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total Personnel	2,853.96	2,790.34	2,790.34	0.00

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions		135.03	5.71%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/25		113.18	4.79%

Vacancies Above Turnover 21.85

- The fiscal 2027 allowance does not provide for any new regular positions. However, USM institutions have personnel autonomy and may create or eliminate positions during the fiscal year. In fiscal 2026 year to date, UMBC eliminated 192.36 FTEs and added 167.32 FTEs, resulting in a net decrease of 25.04 FTEs.
- UMBC eliminated a net total of 30.32 State-supported FTEs and added a total of 5.28 non-State-supported FTEs in fiscal 2026.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Concur with Governor's allowance.

**Appendix 1
Audit Findings**

Audit Period for Last Audit:	October 2018 – July 2023
Issue Date:	October 2024
Number of Findings:	2
Number of Repeat Findings:	0
% of Repeat Findings:	%
Rating: (if applicable)	

Finding 1: Redacted cybersecurity-related finding.

Finding 2: UMBC did not ensure that employee work time was recorded and approved in a timely manner and noted several significant recording and approval delays, including 1 employee who did not submit timesheets to enable recording of the work time (days worked and leave used) for over six years.

*Bold denotes item repeated in full or part from preceding audit report.

Appendix 2
Object/Fund Difference Report
USM – University of Maryland Baltimore County

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 25</u>	<u>FY 26</u>	<u>FY 27</u>	<u>FY 26 - 27</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Work Approp.</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Positions					
01 Regular	2,388.57	2,363.53	2,363.53	0.00	0.0%
02 Contractual	465.39	426.81	426.81	0.00	0.0%
Total Positions	2,853.96	2,790.34	2,790.34	0.00	0.0%
Objects					
01 Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits	\$383,013,561	\$390,252,965	\$399,373,049	\$9,120,084	2.3%
02 Technical and Special Fees	3,565,996	1,896,648	1,954,971	58,323	3.1%
03 Communications	801,380	588,644	588,644	0	0.0%
04 Travel	8,278,531	6,631,284	6,631,284	0	0.0%
06 Fuel and Utilities	14,049,296	21,362,893	23,790,291	2,427,398	11.4%
07 Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	1,396,499	1,568,672	1,573,616	4,944	0.3%
08 Contractual Services	114,112,883	102,088,462	100,575,980	-1,512,482	-1.5%
09 Supplies and Materials	19,768,347	17,153,897	17,153,897	0	0.0%
11 Equipment – Additional	12,223,070	8,483,838	7,430,877	-1,052,961	-12.4%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	86,504,511	80,845,069	84,270,373	3,425,304	4.2%
13 Fixed Charges	23,314,855	24,359,508	24,436,174	76,666	0.3%
14 Land and Structures	30,510,112	18,319,113	16,993,334	-1,325,779	-7.2%
Total Objects	\$697,539,041	\$673,550,993	\$684,772,490	\$11,221,497	1.7%
Funds					
40 Current Unrestricted Funds	\$537,521,200	\$540,340,071	\$546,700,823	\$6,360,752	1.2%
43 Current Restricted Funds	160,017,841	133,210,922	138,071,667	4,860,745	3.6%
Total Funds	\$697,539,041	\$673,550,993	\$684,772,490	\$11,221,497	1.7%

Note: The fiscal 2026 appropriation includes proposed deficiency appropriations. The fiscal 2027 allowance does not include contingent reductions or statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.

Appendix 3
Fiscal Summary
USM – University of Maryland Baltimore County

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 25</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 26</u> <u>Work Approp.</u>	<u>FY 27</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 26 - 27</u>	
				<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
01 Instruction	\$180,684,477	\$188,205,932	\$191,663,884	\$3,457,952	1.8%
02 Research	133,824,618	107,532,501	109,291,551	1,759,050	1.6%
03 Public Service	18,766,605	24,854,320	24,436,888	-417,432	-1.7%
04 Academic Support	33,602,266	29,318,950	29,487,492	168,542	0.6%
05 Student Services	32,937,263	29,391,116	29,893,821	502,705	1.7%
06 Institutional Support	62,925,334	63,007,259	63,159,106	151,847	0.2%
07 Operation and Maintenance of Plant	62,761,490	65,189,124	64,422,691	-766,433	-1.2%
08 Auxiliary Enterprises	91,618,442	89,397,206	92,373,074	2,975,868	3.3%
17 Scholarships and Fellowships	80,418,546	76,654,585	80,043,983	3,389,398	4.4%
Total Expenditures	\$697,539,041	\$673,550,993	\$684,772,490	\$11,221,497	1.7%
Current Unrestricted Funds	\$537,521,200	\$540,340,071	\$546,700,823	\$6,360,752	1.2%
Current Restricted Funds	160,017,841	133,210,922	138,071,667	4,860,745	3.6%
Total Appropriations	\$697,539,041	\$673,550,993	\$684,772,490	\$11,221,497	1.7%

Note: The fiscal 2026 appropriation includes proposed deficiency appropriations. The fiscal 2027 allowance does not include contingent reductions or statewide salary adjustments budgeted within the Department of Budget and Management.