
University System of Maryland Fiscal 2027 Budget Overview

**Department of Legislative Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Annapolis, Maryland**

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For further information contact: Sara Baker

sara.baker@mga.maryland.gov

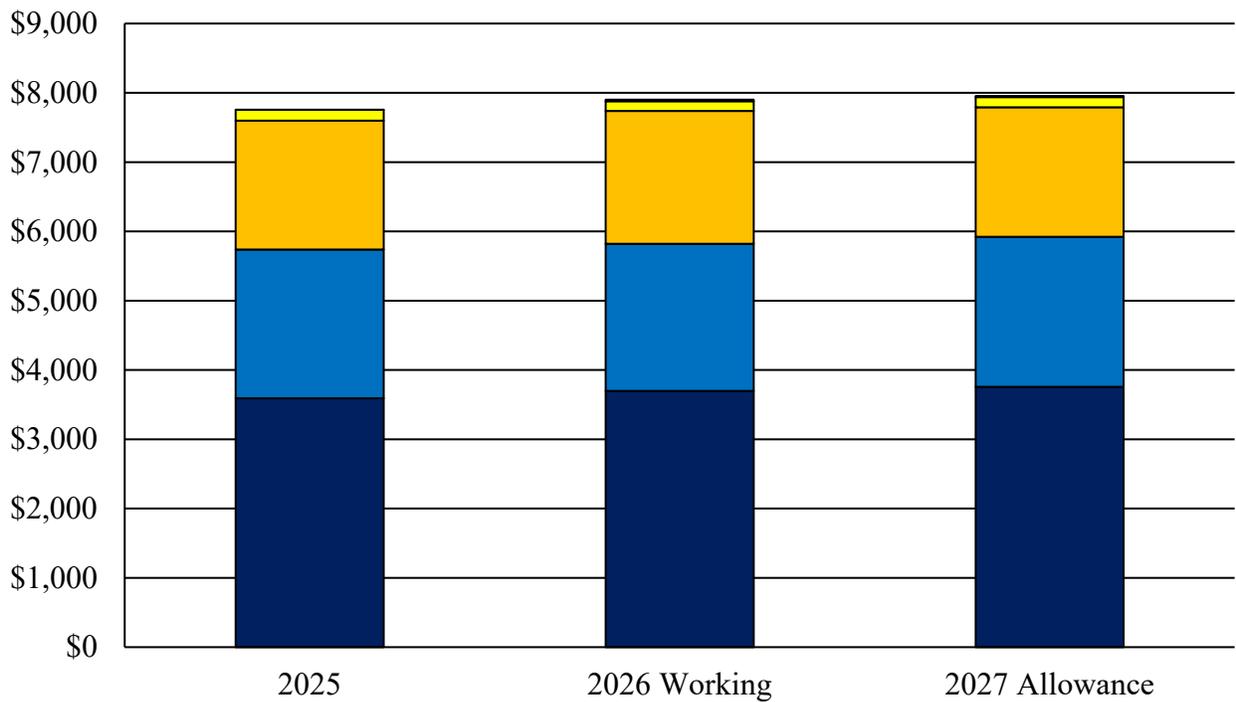
Analysis of the FY 2027 Maryland Executive Budget, 2026

Executive Summary

The University System of Maryland (USM) consists of 11 degree-granting institutions, a research center, three regional higher education centers (RHEC) and the system office, which operates two RHECs.

Operating Budget Summary

Revenues by Fund Type
Fiscal 2025-2027
(\$ in Thousands)



■ Current Unrestricted ■ General ■ Current Restricted ■ Special ■ PAYGO ■ Federal Relief

PAYGO: pay-as-you-go

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. The fiscal 206 working appropriation accounts for deficiencies and a planned reversion. The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions. The fiscal 2027 allowance includes \$42 million in the Dedicated Purpose Account to assist four-year institutions research centers to transition to energy, resiliency, and climate related research.

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- Total State support for USM increases by \$50.9 million, or 2.3%, compared to the fiscal 2026 working appropriation after accounting for a planned reversion in fiscal 2026 and a contingent reduction in fiscal 2027. The fiscal 2027 allowance includes the impact of fiscal 2027 salary increases that are centrally budgeted in the Department of Budget and Management.
- The fiscal 2027 budget includes two proposed deficiency appropriations for fiscal 2026. One of the proposed deficiency appropriations, totaling \$27.6 million across USM institutions and Morgan State University, replaces the Higher Education Investment Fund (HEIF) with general funds reflecting lower than expected revenues, of which USM institution's share is \$26.7 million. Another proposed deficiency would increase State special funds for the University of Maryland, College Park Campus (UMCP) for a general salary increase for the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute (MFRI).
- The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for a reduction of general funds and a contingent appropriation of special funds due to replacing \$6.5 million of the HEIF for general funds contingent on provisions in the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (BRFA) of 2026 that would decouple Maryland from certain provisions in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act impacting corporate taxes that would generate additional HEIF revenue.
- The fiscal 2027 allowance reduces the funding for the Maryland Native Plant program by \$150,000 within UMCP contingent on a provision in the BRFA of 2026 that would eliminate the mandate for the program

Key Observations

- Undergraduate enrollment grew for the third year at USM institutions, increasing by 3.1%, or 4,052 students, in fall 2025 compared to fall 2024. With an increase of 30.7% (585 students) Coppin State University (CSU) experienced the highest rate of growth, driven by an increase of 291 first-time students.
- Overall, at 136,061, the fall 2025 undergraduate enrollment exceeds the prepandemic level (fall 2019) by 3,676 students. However, when excluding University of Maryland Global Campus (UMGC), undergraduate enrollment is 4,600 students lower than in fall 2019.
- Receiving institutional financial aid impacts student success. For the fiscal 2017 through 2020 cohorts, on average, the gap in the six-year graduation rate between first-time students receiving aid and those not receiving aid is 18 percentage points and 21 percentage points for community college transfer students.

Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Adopt committee narrative requesting a report on the University of Maryland Global Campus national marketing campaign.
2. Adopt committee narrative requesting a report on the University of Maryland Global Campus Ventures and AccelerEd's reintegration.

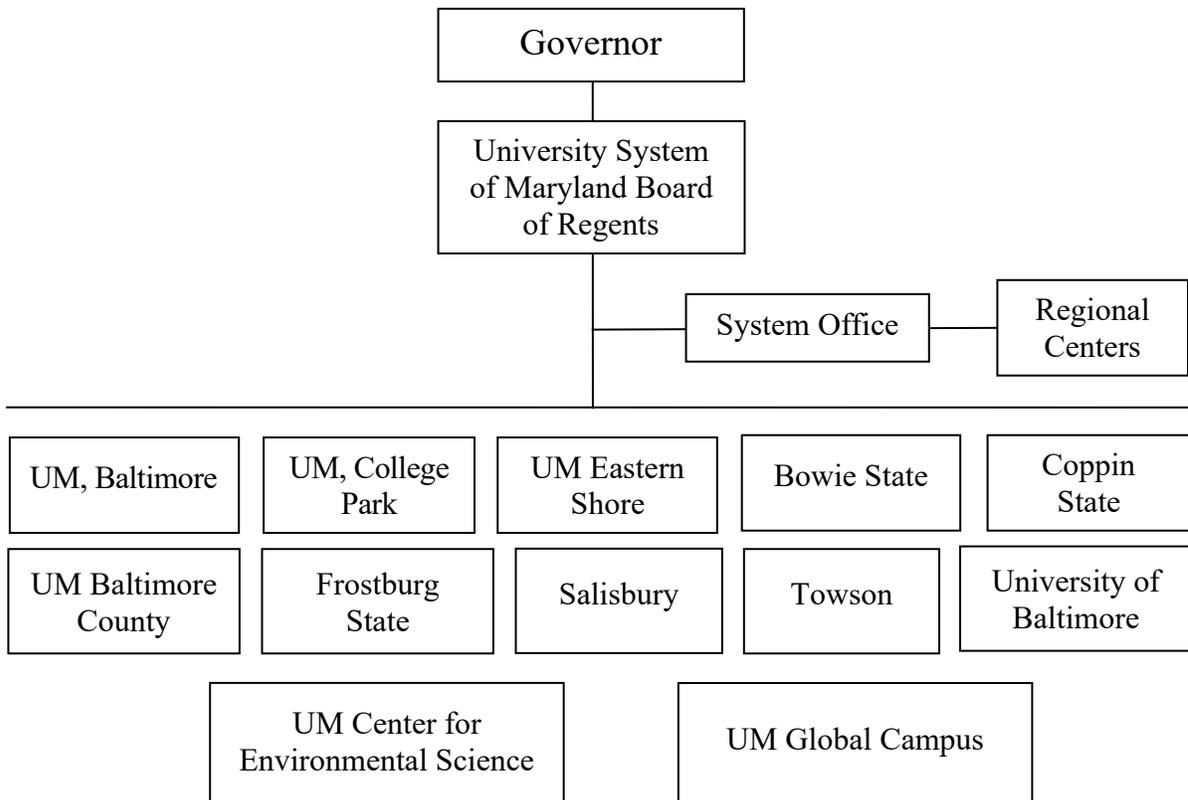
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Program Description

Title 12 of the Education Article establishes USM to “foster the development of a consolidated system of public higher education, to improve the quality of education, to extend its benefits, and to encourage the economical use of the State’s resources.” USM consists of 11 degree-granting institutions, a research center, three RHECs, and the system office, which operates two RHECs. **Exhibit 1** illustrates the structure of the system.

Exhibit 1
University System of Maryland



Source: Department of Legislative Services

The Board of Regents (BOR) is the governing body of USM. The board consists of 21 members, including 2 full-time students, the Secretary of Agriculture (*ex officio*), and the Secretary of Commerce (*ex officio*). Except for the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce, 17 members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; 1 member is appointed by the Senate President; and 1 member is appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The board appoints the Chancellor, who serves as the chief executive officer of the system and the chief of staff to the board. The Chancellor and staff coordinate system planning; advise the board of systemwide policy; coordinate and arbitrate among system institutions; and provide technical, legal, and financial assistance.

The board reviews, modifies, and approves a systemwide strategic plan developed by the Chancellor in consultation with institution presidents. The board is charged with assuring that programs offered by the institutions are not unproductive or unreasonably duplicative. Other board activities include reviewing and approving new programs, reviewing existing programs, setting minimum admission standards, and determining guidelines for tuition and fees. The board monitors the progress of each system institution toward its approved goals and holds each president accountable for the progress toward the goals. Furthermore, the board may delegate any of its responsibilities to the Chancellor.

Consistent with the State Plan for Higher Education, USM goals are to:

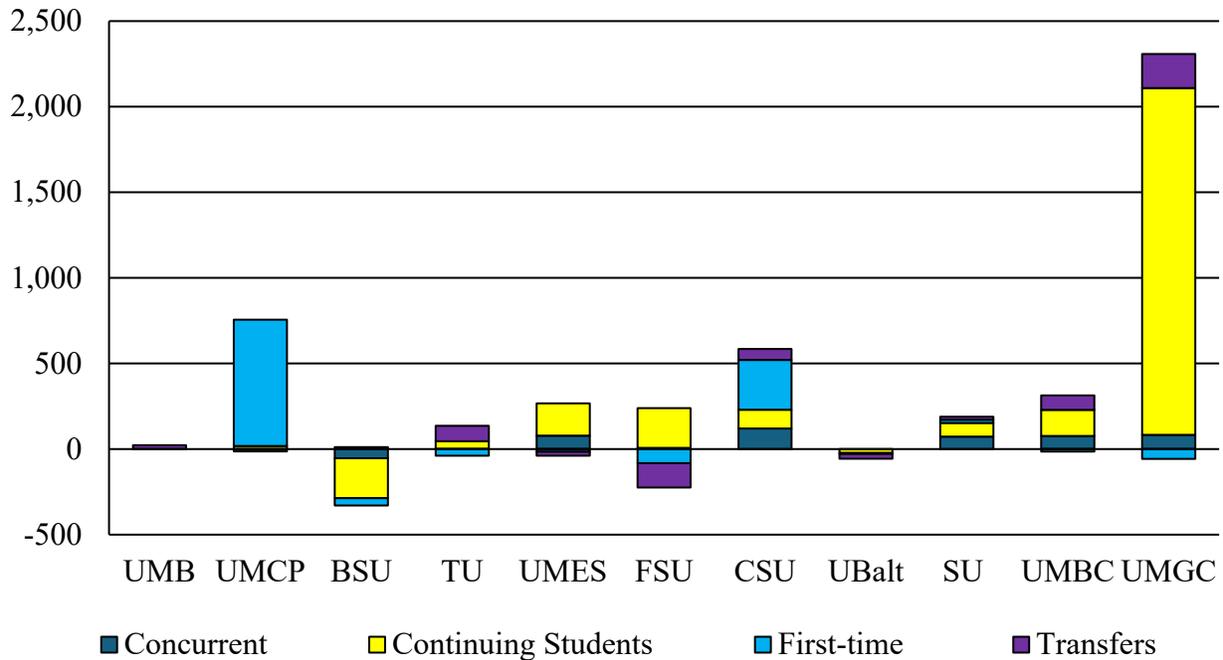
- create and maintain a well-educated workforce;
- promote economic development;
- increase access for economically disadvantaged and minority students; and
- achieve and sustain national eminence in providing quality education, research, and public service.

Performance Analysis

1. Fall 2025 Enrollment

Undergraduate enrollment grew for a fourth year at USM institutions, increasing 3.1%, or 4,052 students, in fall 2025 compared to fall 2024 to a total of 136,061 students. Nationally, according to the preliminary fall 2025 enrollment numbers from the National Student Clearing House Research Center, enrollment increased 1.4% at the public four-year institutions. As shown in **Exhibit 2**, overall enrollment increased at nine institutions with CSU experiencing the highest rate of growth at 30.7% (585 students) primarily due to an increase of 291 first-time students. Bowie State University (BSU) experienced the largest decline of 319 students driven by a decrease of 233 continuing students.

Exhibit 2
Change in Fall 2024 and 2025 Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment



Source: University System of Maryland

After declining by 2.6%, or 441 students, in fall 2024, the number of first-time students at USM institutions increased by 4.8% (789 students), of which UMCP accounted for 738. CSU experienced the highest rate of growth at 60.4% (291 students), welcoming its largest entering class of 773 first-time students. Seven institutions experienced declines in first-time students ranging from 6 to 82 students at University of Baltimore (UBalt) and Frostburg State University (FSU), respectively.

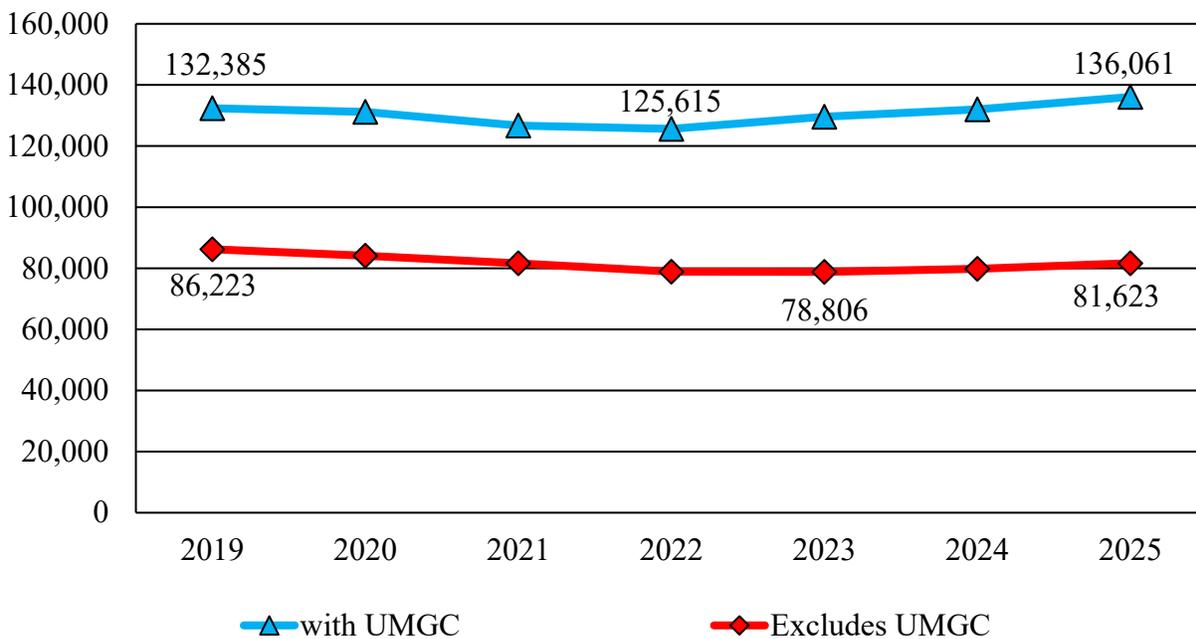
The number of continuing students increased for a second year, with an increase of 2.7%, or 2,600 students, in fall 2025 driven primarily by UMGC (2,026). Two institutions experienced a decline in continuing students, BSU (233) and UBalt (21). University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES) had the highest rate of growth of 12.8% (189 students) with FSU and CSU having the next highest rates at 9.6% and 9.4%, respectively.

Undergraduate Enrollment Rebounding?

Overall, as shown in **Exhibit 3**, fall undergraduate enrollment exceeds prepandemic levels. After declining to the lowest enrollment since fall 2019 of 125,615 students in fall 2022, the

number of students grew to the highest level of 136,061 in fall 2025, an increase of 8.3%, or 10,446 students compared to fall 2022. However, when excluding UMGC, enrollment is 5.3% (4,595 students) below the prepandemic level of 86,223 students. However, enrollment has improved since the post-pandemic low of 78,806 students in fall 2023 with increase of 3.6% to 81,623 in fall 2025. The lower enrollment impacts the financial stability of institutions as they need to find ways to cover losses in tuition, fee, and auxiliary revenues.

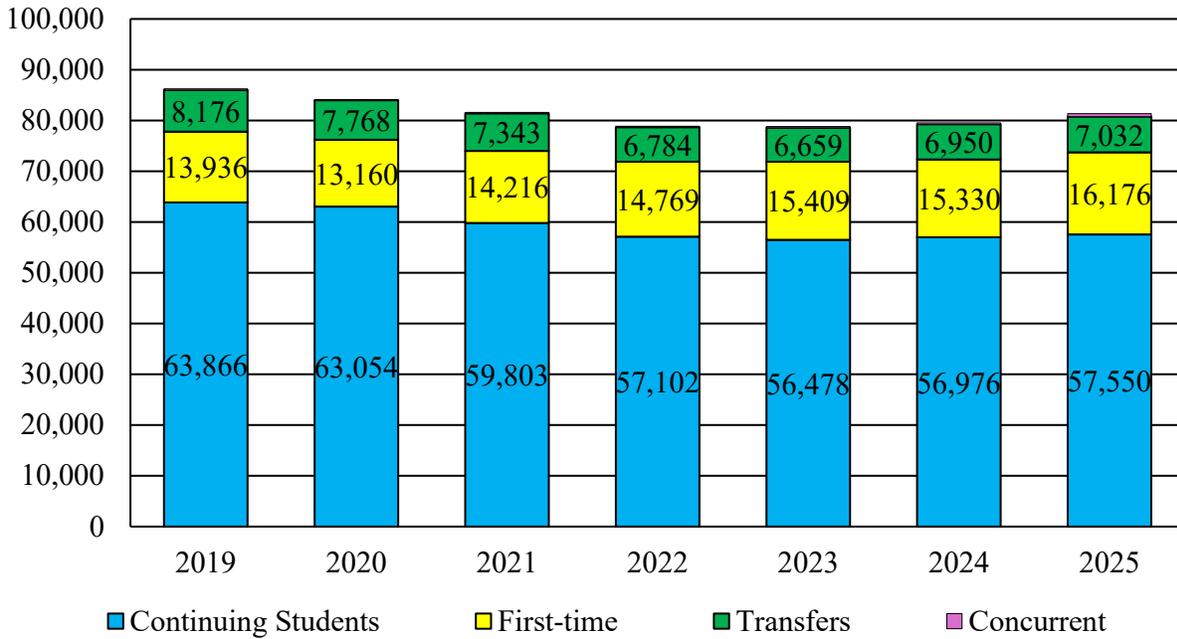
Exhibit 3
Fall Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment
Fall 2019-2025



Source: University System of Maryland

As shown in **Exhibit 4**, the overall declines (excluding UMGC) were driven by continuing students with particularly steep declines in fall 2021 and 2022, 3,251 and 2,701 students, respectively. This may indicate that students may not have had a positive learning experience with remote learning during the 2020-2021 academic year, and those that did not have a traditional on campus experience may have needed assistance in adjusting to campus life. However, the downward trend reversed in fall 2024 with continued improvement in fall 2025 as the number of continuing students increased by 498 and 574 students, respectively. The number of first-time students has steadily grown since fall 2021 reaching a high of 16,176 students in fall 2025, an increase of 16.1% since fall 2019.

**Exhibit 4
Fall Undergraduate Enrollment Headcount by Status
Fall 2019-2025**



Source: University System of Maryland

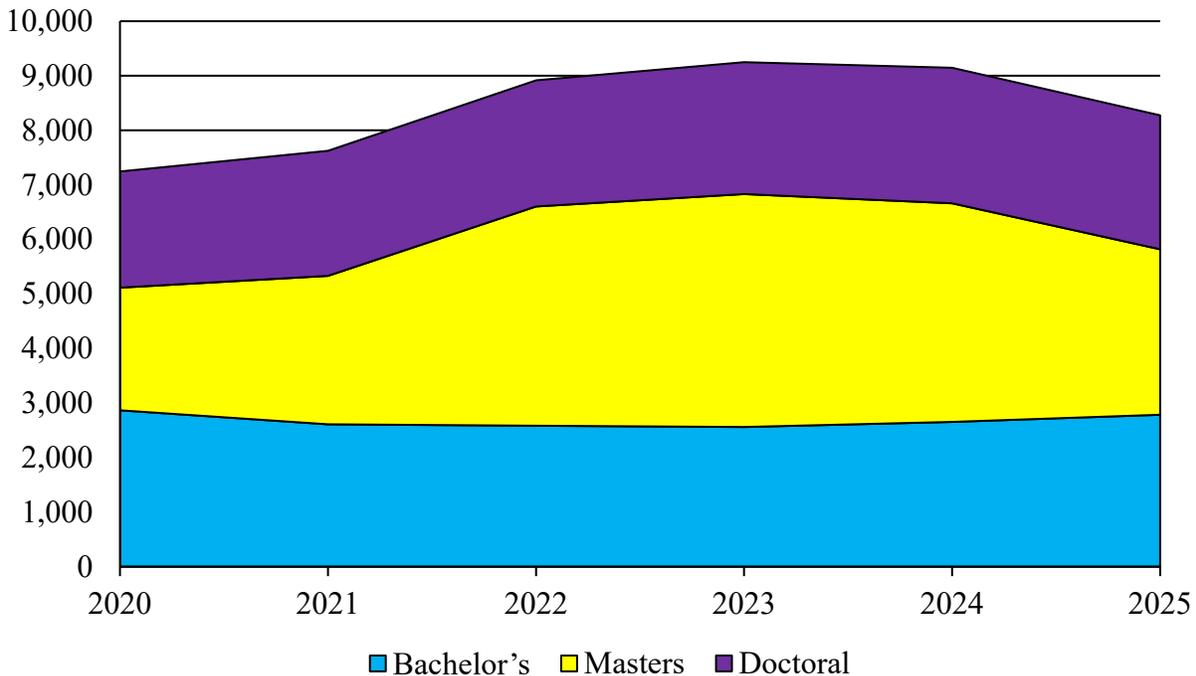
One of the priorities of USM’s strategic plan – Vision 2030 – is access, affordability, and achievement with one of the goals being to increase undergraduate enrollment. A near-term target is to increase enrollment to 131,000 students or more by calendar 2025, an increase of 3.4% compared to the fall 2021 enrollment of 126,704 students. Based on fall 2025 enrollment of 136,061, USM exceeded its target by 3.9%, or 5,061 students. As previously discussed, as long as UMGC continues to show strong growth, USM will likely experience continued growth. However, the continuing struggles of the other institutions should not be overlooked, particularly given declines in the number of high school graduates along with the changing demographics of the college-going student population.

The Chancellor should comment on the recent challenges institutions have faced in maintaining and increasing undergraduate enrollment and efforts being taken to improve enrollment.

International Student Enrollment

As shown in **Exhibit 5**, enrollment of international students declined by 9.5%, or 870 students, in fall 2025, primarily driven by those enrolled in Master’s program, dropping by 24.3% (975 students). The Master’s program decline is primarily due to enrollment in University of Maryland Baltimore County’s (UMBC) Master’s program, which decreased by 47.3%, or 679 students due to two factors: (1) a change in admission strategy to reduce the number of international students after reaching 1,719 students in fall 2023; and (2) an overall decline in the enrollment of international students. According to the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, after years of steady growth, the enrollment of graduate international students declined 5.9%, or 10,000 students, in fall 2025. One factor that may have impacted graduate students more than undergraduate is the federal plan to place restrictions on the Optional Practical Training (OPT) program. OPT is a post-completion program that allows graduates to extend their visa to gain experience in a field relevant to their studies. It is estimated that 70% of OPT employees have a Master’s degree.

Exhibit 5
International Enrollment by Degree Status
Fall 2020-2025



Source: University System of Maryland

Nationally, in fall 2025, enrollment of undergraduate international students grew by 3.2% compared to 5.0% (133 students) at USM institutions. Enrollment in doctoral programs declined by 1.1%, or 28 students, in fall 2025.

Overall, total international enrollment reached a high of 9,249 students in fall 2023 and has since fallen to 8,275 students in fall 2025, mainly attributable to a decline in those enrolled in Master's programs, as previously discussed. Undergraduate and doctoral enrollments grew by 225 students and 37 students, respectively, during this time period. It should be noted that as research universities, UMCP and UMBC account for over 70% of the international student enrollment with over half of the international students enrolled in a program at UMCP.

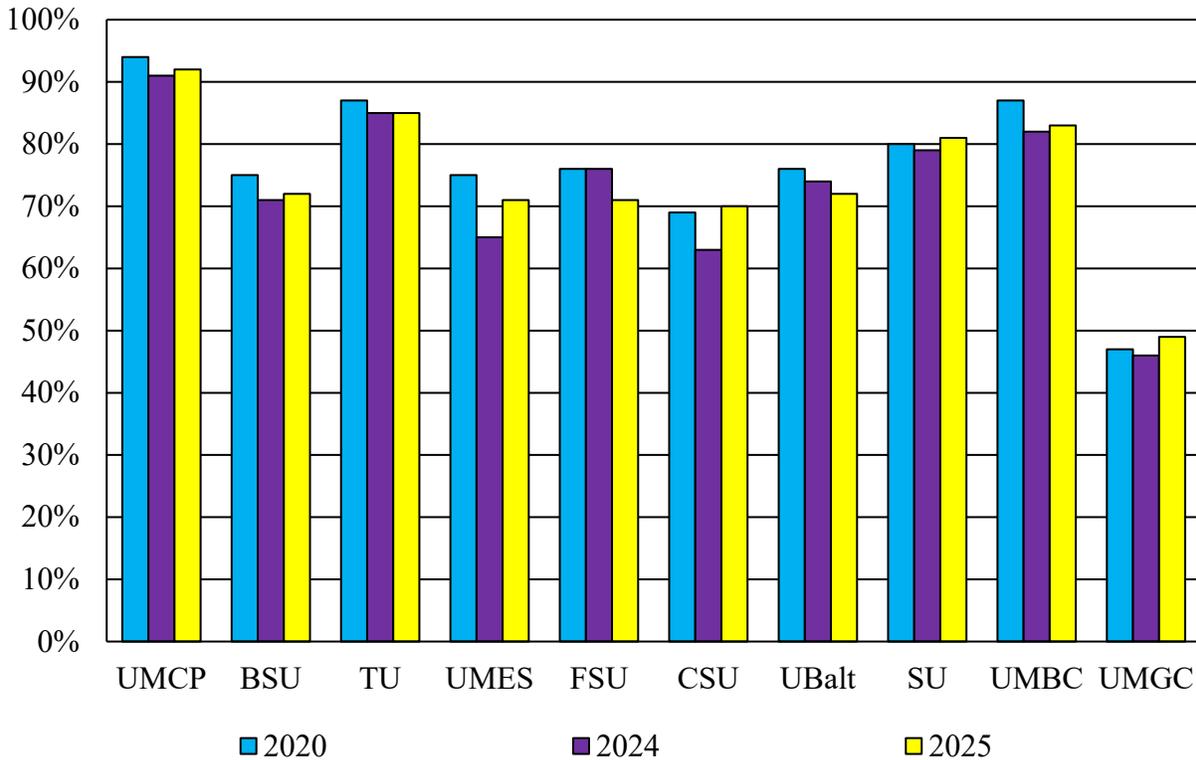
2. Student Performance

USM calculates its retention and graduation rates for all new degree-seeking students enrolled during the fiscal year. The traditional graduation rate used by the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) only tracks the progress of all continuously enrolled full-time undergraduate students (full- and part-time) who enter in the fall semester or during the academic year (fall or spring semester). MHEC's methodology, as a result, only captures the progression and success of about a third of USM undergraduate students. USM's method also includes part-time students, transfers, spring enrollments, and those who stopped out or changed enrollment status. The inclusion of these additional students provides a more complete picture of an institution's performance. Furthermore, the graduation rates of fiscal year cohorts tend to be higher than the traditional rate at institutions, particularly for those that have a greater portion of transfers and part-time students, such as CSU and UBalt. In addition, using a fiscal year cohort allows for a calculation of retention and graduation rates for UMGC, which is excluded from the traditional measure due to its unique student population of mainly adult nontraditional students.

Retention Rates

Retention rates are not only an indicator of student progress but also of the ability of institutions to keep students. The second-year rate is an indicator of a number of factors ranging from students being prepared for college to support provided by institutions to students. Improving the retention of students is one of USM's strategies to increase enrollment, as it is easier to retain students than to recruit new students. **Exhibit 6** compares the second-year retention rates of the fiscal 2020, 2024 and 2025 cohorts. All institutions, except FSU, experienced a decline in their rates between the fiscal 2020 (the first cohort impacted by the pandemic) and the fiscal 2024 cohort with largest decrease occurring at UMES (a 10 percentage point decline from 75% to 65%). Retention rates partly rebounded with the fiscal 2025 cohort, with increases of between 1 and 6 percentages points at seven institutions compared to the fiscal 2024 cohort. Overall, rates between the fiscal 2020 and 2025 cohorts declined at all but three institutions (CSU, Salisbury University (SU), and UMGC).

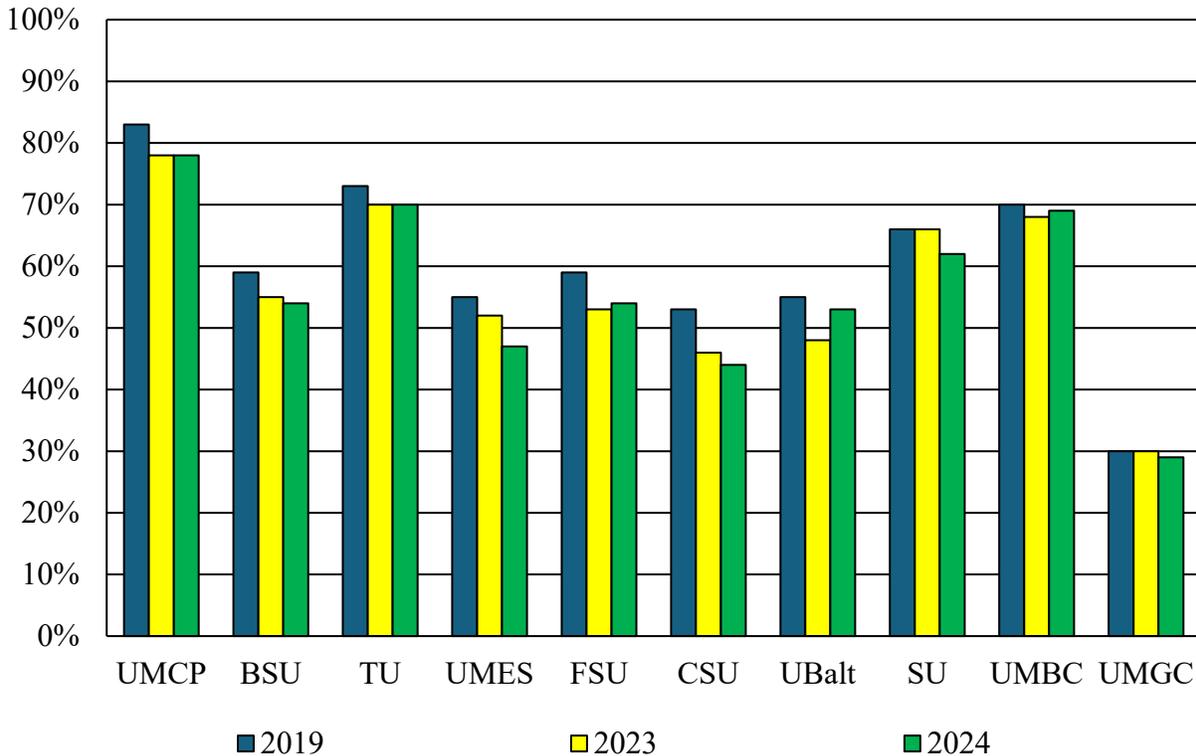
Exhibit 6
Comparison of Second-year Retention Rates
Fiscal 2020, 2024, and 2025 Cohorts



Source: University System of Maryland

Exhibit 7 compares the third-year retention rates of the fiscal 2019 cohort (prepandemic) to the fiscal 2023 and 2024 cohorts. Overall, the retention rates at the institutions have not returned to the prepandemic levels. Between the fiscal 2019 and 2024 cohorts, the decline in retention rates ranged from 1 (UMBC and UMGC) to 9 percentage points. The largest decline occurred at CSU whose rate fell to 44%. Comparing the fiscal 2023 and 2024 cohorts, retention rates increased at three institutions (FSU, UBalt, and UMBC) with UBalt experiencing the greatest increase of 5 percentage points to 53%.

**Exhibit 7
Comparison of Third-year Retention Rates
Fiscal 2019, 2023, and 2024 Cohorts**



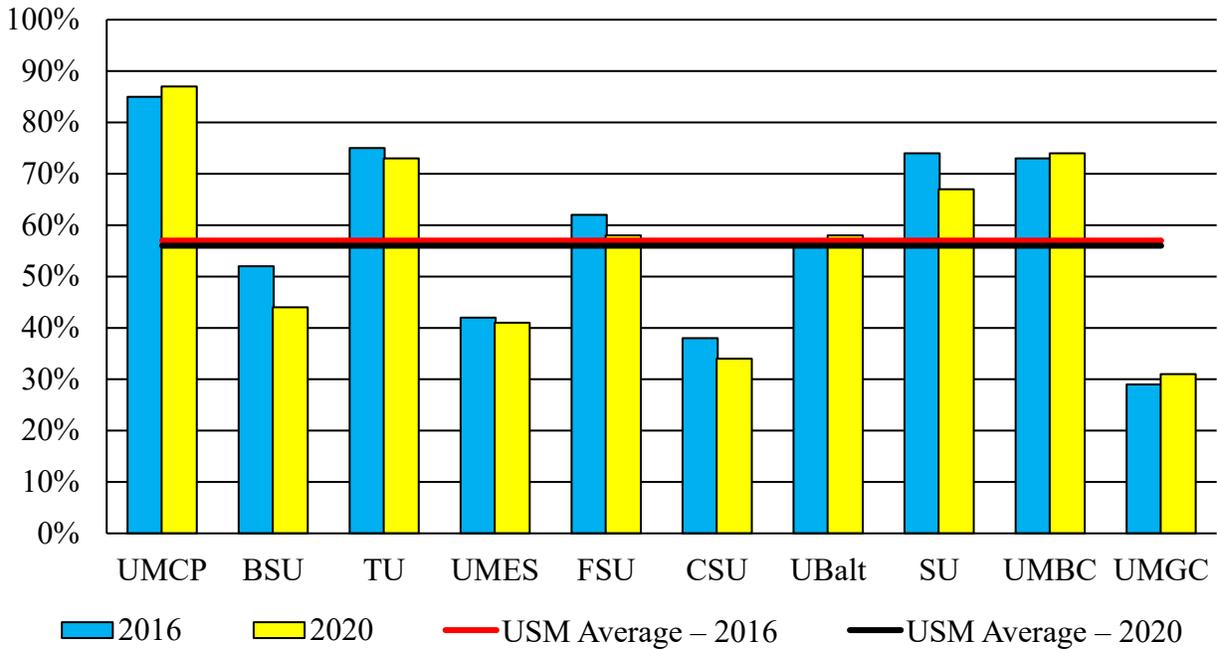
Source: University System of Maryland

The Chancellor should comment on the factors affecting retention rates and efforts being taken to improve the retention and success of students.

Graduation Rates

Exhibit 8 compares the six-year graduation rate of the fiscal 2016 and 2020 cohorts. Overall, USM attained its highest six-year average graduation rate of 61% with the fiscal 2014 cohort, one of the last cohorts that graduated before the pandemic. The average rate fell to 56% with the fiscal 2020 cohort, which can be attributed to the impacts of the pandemic that led to fewer students enrolling and/or returning to campuses. Six institutions experienced declines ranging from 1 to 8 percentage points, with the largest decreases of 7 and 8 percentage points occurring at SU and BSU, respectively. Four institutions (UMCP, UBalt, UMBC, and UMGC) experienced increases between 1 and 2 percentage points.

Exhibit 8
Comparison of Six-year Graduation Rates
Fiscal 2016 and 2020 Cohorts

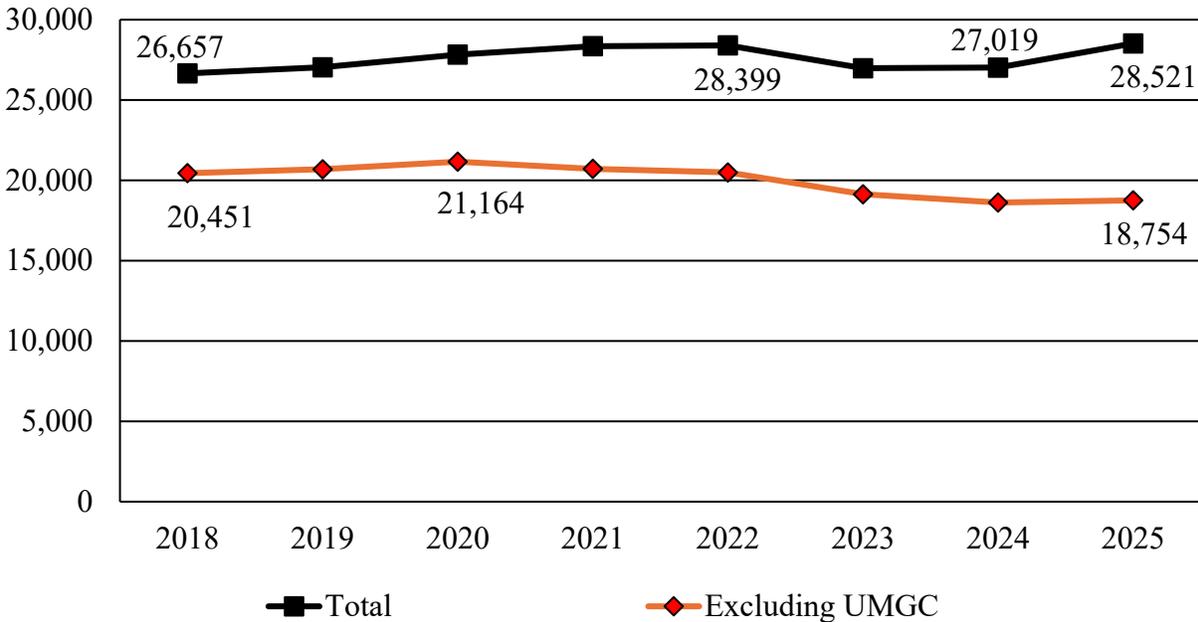


Source: University System of Maryland

3. Undergraduate Degree Production

As previously discussed, the pandemic negatively affected enrollment and the retention of students. As shown in **Exhibit 9**, these declines impacted the production of undergraduate degrees. Between fiscal 2018 and 2022, the number of degrees awarded increased to 28,399 degrees. However, the number of degrees awarded in fiscal 2024 (27,019) was 4.9% lower than fiscal 2022. In fiscal 2025, the number of degrees conferred grew by 1,502, to the highest number awarded of 28,521 degrees since fiscal 2018.

Exhibit 9
Total Undergraduate Degrees Awarded
Fiscal 2018-2025



Source: University System of Maryland

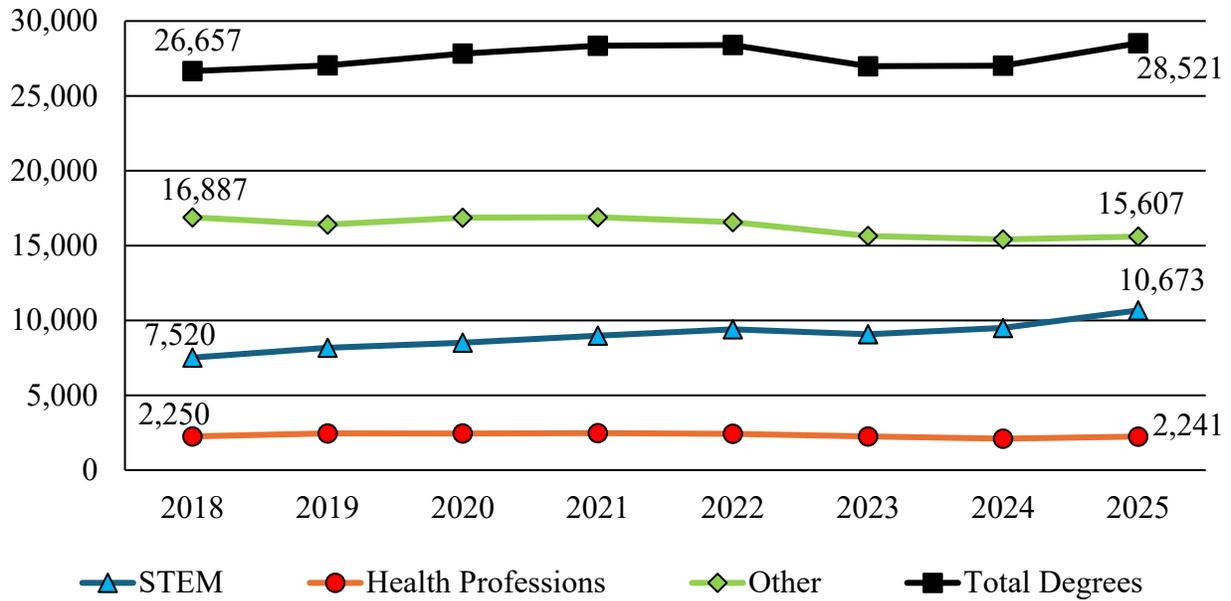
When excluding UMGC, the highest number of degrees conferred occurred in fiscal 2020 (21,164 degrees). Between fiscal 2020 and 2024, degree production declined by 12%, or 2,545 degrees, with Towson University (TU) accounting for 28.1% of the decline. Overall, degree production increased by 135 degrees in fiscal 2025 to 18,754 degrees; however, only four institutions experienced an increase in the number awarded (University of Maryland, Baltimore Campus (UMB), UMCP, UMES, and UMBC).

Another goal in the USM strategic plan is to expand the number of graduates that are critical to Maryland’s economy, including those in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and health professions. The short-term target is to annually produce at least 10,000 undergraduate STEM degrees and 2,500 undergraduate health care degrees by calendar 2025.

As shown in **Exhibit 10**, the number of undergraduate STEM degrees awarded increased by 41.9%, or 3,153 degrees, between fiscal 2018 and 2025. After reaching the highest number of health profession degrees awarded of 2,474 in fiscal 2021, the number conferred declined to 2,103 degrees in fiscal 2024. However, in fiscal 2025, the number of health profession degrees conferred grew by 6.6% to 2,241, which is 259 degrees below USM’s target. In fiscal 2025, the

number of degrees conferred in other majors increased by 1.3% (or 192 degrees) to 15,607 degrees. Despite this, the overall number of degrees awarded in other majors has fallen by 7.6% or 1,290 degrees since fiscal 2021, when the highest number (16,897) of degrees were awarded.

Exhibit 10
Undergraduate Degrees Awarded by Workforce
Fiscal 2018-2025



STEM: science, technology, engineering, and mathematics

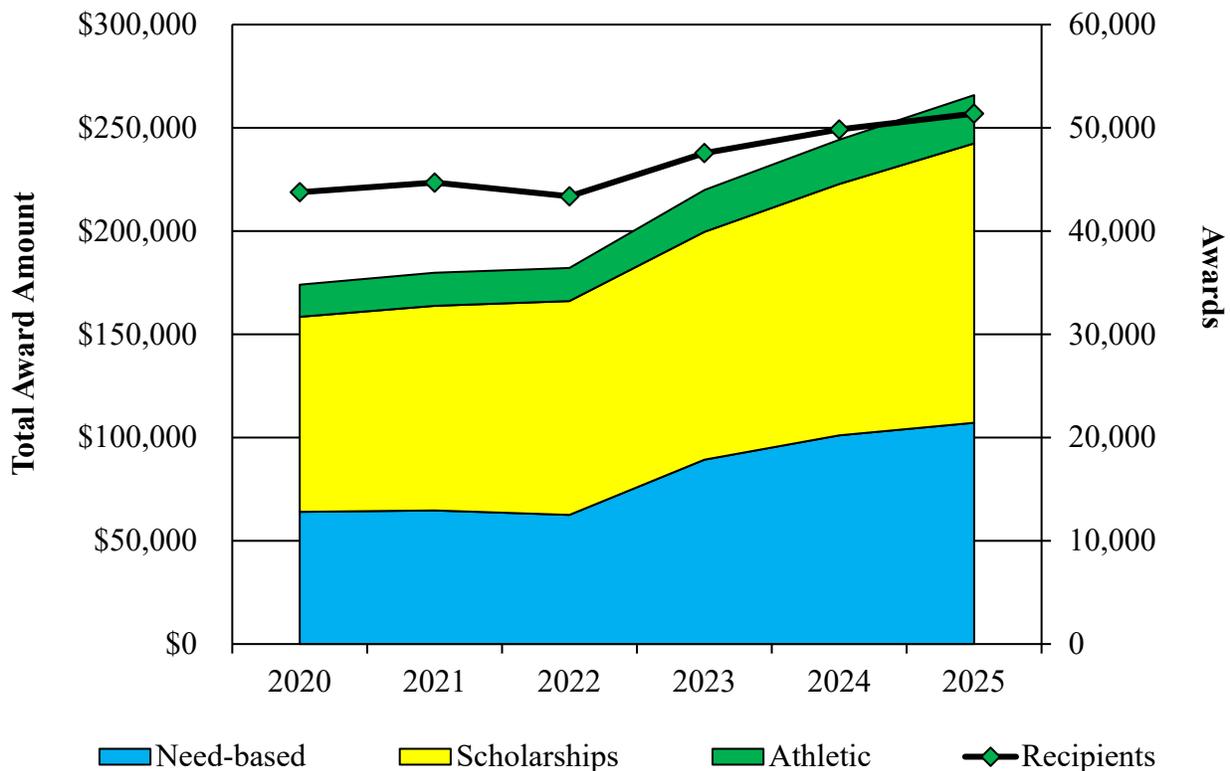
Source: University System of Maryland

Institutional Financial Aid and Impact on Success

A key factor to improving student success, particularly with the changing demographics of Maryland high school graduates, such as 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. Students can face various financial challenges, such as running out of financial aid, expenses related to fixing a car, or paying for child care, which can in turn impact their academic performance, as their concerns turn to how to pay for school, bills, housing, and/or food. These stressors can affect a student’s ability to focus on coursework and can lead to students stopping or dropping out of college. Furthermore, 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 11**, between fiscal 2020 and 2025, USM institutions increased spending on financial aid by 52.8%, or \$91.8 million, to \$265.8 million in fiscal 2025. Need-based aid accounted for \$43.2 million of the increase in expenditures over that time period. During that period, the number of financial aid awards increased from 43,764 to 51,380. Compared to fiscal 2024, the spending on need-based aid increased by 6.0%, or \$6.1 million, in fiscal 2025 to \$107.2 million, while spending on scholarships grew by 11.1%, or \$13.5 million. In fiscal 2025, spending on need-based aid comprised 40.3% of the total spending on institutional aid compared to 36.8% in fiscal 2020.

Exhibit 11
Institutional Financial Aid Expenditures and Awards
 Fiscal 2020-2025
 (\$ in Thousands)

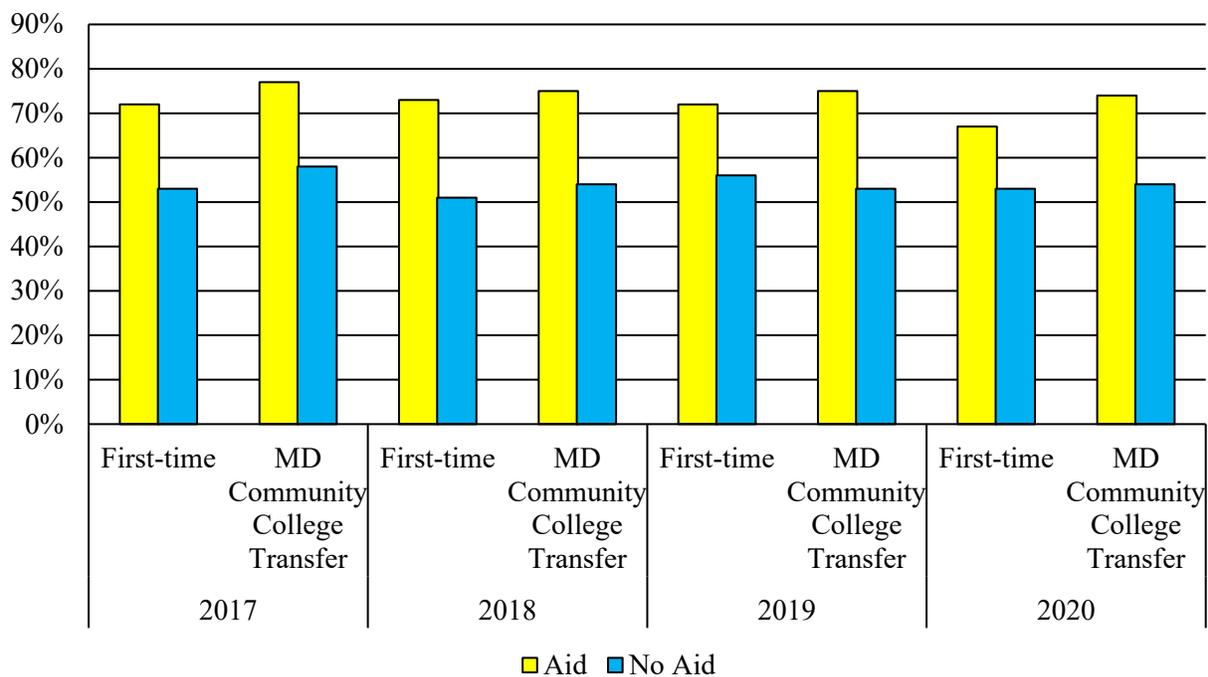


Source: University System of Maryland

The impact institutional aid has on student success is illustrated in **Exhibit 12**, which compares the six-year graduation rate of full-time and Maryland community college transfer students with those who did and did not receive financial aid. Overall, students in these groups receiving financial aid graduate at a higher rate than those who do not receive aid. The graduation

rate for the fiscal 2020 cohort, the first cohort impacted by the pandemic, fell to the lowest level since fiscal 2017 (67% for those receiving aid and 53% for those not receiving aid). The graduation rate of community college transfers receiving aid declined from 77% with the fiscal 2017 cohort to 74% with the fiscal 2020 cohort, while those not receiving aid fell from 58% to 54%, respectively.

**Exhibit 12
Six-year Graduation Rates
Full-time and Community College Transfers
Fiscal 2017-2020**



MD: Maryland

Source: University System of Maryland

4. Research

Institutions serve as hubs for basic and applied research, leading to new technologies, breakthroughs, and new knowledge. As such, one of the priorities in the USM strategic plan is to build upon its strength in research and leverage its proximity to Washington, DC and federal agencies. Creating new and expanding resources will help strengthen and diversify USM's

research portfolio and help in attracting and retaining quality research faculty and students. As shown in **Exhibit 13**, research expenditures across USM increased by 42.3%, or \$538.4 million, from fiscal 2019 to 2024, of which \$442.9 million is attributed to UMB and UMCP. While research is not a primary mission of comprehensive institutions, expenditures increased by 69.9%, or \$27.2 million, to \$66.1 million, during this period.

Exhibit 13
Research and Sponsored Program Expenditures
Fiscal 2019-2024
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Comprehensive Institutions*	\$38,910	\$42,774	\$43,800	\$43,890	\$57,093	\$66,119
Research Institutions						
UMBC	\$80,632	\$83,867	\$84,418	\$110,319	\$144,262	\$150,908
UMCES	56,033	54,560	51,201	53,718	53,233	54,036
UMB/UMCP	1,096,600	1,103,062	1,142,264	1,228,550	1,385,302	1,539,520
Research – Total	\$1,233,265	\$1,241,489	\$1,277,883	\$1,392,587	\$1,582,797	\$1,744,464
Total – USM	\$1,272,175	\$1,284,263	\$1,321,683	\$1,436,477	\$1,639,890	\$1,810,583

*Does not include UMGC.

Source: University System of Maryland

Chapter 25 of 2016, which formalized the partnership between UMB and UMCP, required the establishment of a mechanism permitting the joint reporting under a unified federal identification number of research expenditures to the National Science Foundation (NSF)’s Higher Education Research and Development survey, which is the primary source of data serving as the basis for determining the national rankings of institutions that are engaged in sponsored research. In fiscal 2019, UMB and UMCP began reporting as one research unit and was ranked fourteenth compared to fiscal 2018, when UMCP and UMB were ranked forty-seventh and fifty-fifth, respectively. After declining to eighteenth in fiscal 2023, UMCP and UMB returned to fourteenth in fiscal 2024.

Cancellation of Federal Grants and Contracts

A significant number of federal grants and contracts awarded to higher education institutions were canceled or frozen in calendar 2025. Programs deemed to be inconsistent with the priorities of the administration received notifications that the project was being paused, modified, or terminated. In addition, federal agencies announced a decision to place a 15% cap on facilities and administrative (F&A) rates. These rates recover the costs related to supporting the

expense of the research infrastructure, such as building and equipment maintenance, compliance oversight, payroll, and grant administration, that cannot be attributable to a specific research project. Currently caps on F&A rates are blocked or paused by court injunctions.

As shown in **Exhibit 14**, as of November 30, 2025, USM institutions reported having 219 awards canceled with a total award amount of \$266.4 million, of which \$133.3 million was rescinded, including \$102.4 million in direct costs and \$30.9 million in F&A. UMCP and UMB were the most impacted institutions with 97 and 37 awards canceled, respectively, resulting in the loss of \$32.9 million and \$49.9 million. (See **Appendix 2** for details of awards canceled by institutions and agencies)

Exhibit 14
Federal Award Cancellations by Institution
As of November 30, 2025
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>Awards Canceled</u>	<u>Total Award Amount</u>	<u>\$ Canceled</u>		<u>Total Amount</u>
			<u>Direct Cost</u>	<u>F&A</u>	
UMB	37	\$76,907	\$34,496	\$15,387	\$49,883
UMCP	97	79,004	24,398	8,469	32,867
BSU	9	10,508	5,256	932	6,188
TU	6	7,564	5,885	679	6,564
UMES	7	9,355	6,977	1,287	8,264
FSU	1	2,425	1,861	36	1,897
CSU	2	3,217	3,217		3,217
UBalt	5	2,111	518	32	550
SU	4	1,019	417	62	479
UMBC	44	68,834	17,473	3,602	21,075
UMCES	7	5,426	1,886	391	2,277
Total	219	\$266,368	\$102,382	\$30,878	\$133,261

F&A: facilities and administrative

Source: University System of Maryland

NSF canceled the most awards with USM institutions (54) resulting in \$14.1 million of lost revenue, as shown in **Exhibit 15**. While the National Institute of Health canceled 37 awards, with canceled amounts of \$51.1 million, comprising 38.3% of the total amount canceled.

Exhibit 15
Canceled Federal Awards by Agency
As of November 30, 2025
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Total Award Amount</u>	\$ Canceled		
			<u>Direct Cost</u>	<u>F&A</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
National Science Foundation	54	\$42,116	\$11,564	\$2,502	\$14,067
National Institute of Health	37	93,212	36,374	14,720	51,093
Department of Health and Human Services	19	22,253	6,607	2,202	8,809
Department of Education	15	32,993	17,172	2,001	19,173
Department of Energy	13	17,269	5,759	2,364	8,123
Department of Defense	14	11,032	2,092	944	3,036
Environmental Protection Agency	8	6,812	1,582	520	2,103
Department of Agriculture	6	10,100	6,658	1,850	8,508
Department of Justice	6	2,169	1,048	334	1,382
Other Federal Agencies	47	28,413	13,527	3,440	16,967
Total	219	\$266,368	\$102,382	\$30,878	\$133,261

F&A: facilities and administrative

Source: University System of Maryland

Additionally, federal agencies implementing stop-work orders, rescoping awards, and introducing new compliance requirements has created uncertainty and administrative burdens on the institutions. Overall, this has resulted in increased workloads for Sponsored Program Administration, accounting, and legal counsel due to appeals, reinstatements, and compliance with “Defend-the-Spend” requirements, which require detailed justification for every drawdown. At UMB the cancellations resulted in layoffs of 100 FTE (full-time equivalent) positions and approximately 250 FTEs are at risk if cancellations continue in fiscal 2026 and 2027.

Fiscal 2026

Cost Containment

The fiscal 2026 budget as introduced included a 5%, or \$111.1 million, reduction to USM’s State fund appropriation. Supplemental Budget No. 2 further reduced USM’s appropriation by 2%, or \$44.4 million, for a total reduction of \$155.5 million. However, USM institutions received \$79.9 million to support general salary increases. Institutions used \$43.1 million for salary increases for union employees and cost-of-living increases for employees. The remaining \$36.8 million was used to partially offset the reduction. For those institutions facing financial challenges (UMES, FSU, CSU, and UBalt) their portion of the \$36.8 million was used to fully offset the additional 2% reduction. As shown in **Exhibit 16**, a majority of the savings needed to meet the remaining reduction (\$63.6 million) were achieved through the elimination of 225.1 FTE vacant positions and 53.3 FTE filled positions. Five institutions offset part of the reduction through tuition increases or increases in tuition revenue primarily related to an increase in out-of-state undergraduate students.

Exhibit 16
Reductions by Institution
Fiscal 2026
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>Salary & Wages</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Contractual Services</u>	<u>Supplies & IT</u>	<u>Facilities Renewal</u>	<u>Tuition Offset</u>	<u>Total</u>
UMB	\$11,127	\$1,198	\$3,212		\$2,591	\$1,800	\$19,928
UMCP	27,858	2,550		\$2,700		12,076	45,183
BSU	2,564	550			676		3,790
TU	5,541	2,089	1,681	854		1,640	11,805
UMES	661				2,000	1,000	3,661
FSU	1,701		907		500		3,108
CSU	2,485				602		3,087
UBalt	2,876		250				3,126
SU	2,166	520		350	2,094		5,130
UMGC	975			2,442			3,417
UMBC	3,546	2,391	3,504	2,319			11,761
UMCES	445	498				600	1,543
USM Office	1,192	53	373	21			1,639
Universities at Shady Grove	450	685	400				1,535
Total	\$63,587	\$10,534	\$10,327	\$8,686	\$8,463	\$17,116	\$118,713

IT: information technology

Source: University System of Maryland

Proposed Deficiency

The fiscal 2027 budget includes a proposed deficiency appropriation totaling \$27.6 million, of which the USM institution’s share is \$26.7 million to replace the HEIF with general funds, reflecting under attainment of HEIF revenues. In addition, a proposed deficiency would increase restricted funds from special funds for UMCP by \$245,571 to fund general salary increases for MRFI.

Planned Reversion

The Governor’s fiscal 2027 budget plan includes a planned reversion of \$337,599 from FSU related to the Challenger Center.

Legislative Priorities

Section 21 of the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill added funding for six programs at three institutions, totaling \$12.5 million in addition to \$17.5 million for UMCP from the Dedicated Purpose Account (DPA) as shown in **Exhibit 17**.

Exhibit 17
Legislative Additions
Fiscal 2026
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Funding</u>
UMCP	University of Maryland Enterprise Corporation for Quantum	\$10,000
	The Judge Alexander Williams, Jr. Center for Education, Justice and Ethics	500
	TerpsEXCEED Program	100
TU	StarTUp at the Armory	100
	Dr. Nancy Grasmick Leadership Institute	250
UBalt	Schaefer Center on Public Policy	1,500
Total		\$12,450

Source: Department of Legislative Services

The Judge Alexandar Williams Center received \$500,000 that will be used to launch the Community Invested Violence Intervention Collaborative Baltimore Initiative at P.S. 103 in West Baltimore, which is a hub for youth engagement, violence prevention, health advocacy, and

community-centered learning. The funds will be used to support essential staff (\$176,977); rent and operation supplies (\$69,475); and the remaining funds will be used to host numerous community programs designed to bring together local stakeholders and partners.

The TerpsEXEED program received \$100,000 of which \$40,000 was used to provide a semester stipend of \$500 for 50 certified leadership mentors, part of the Peer Mentoring program focusing on inclusion practices and student leadership development. The program was awarded a five-year U.S. Department of Education grant for \$2.5 million that requires a 25% cost share from a non-federal source. The remaining funds will be used to hire a grant project coordinator who will help with the growth and expansion of the program.

The Dr. Nancy Grasmick Leadership Institute received \$250,000 that is being used to continue the design and development of new leadership development programs to address the unmet needs expressed by government, nonprofits, and businesses making the programs accessible to an additional 600 leaders. In addition, the institute will continue to offer Train the Trainer workshops to help expand leadership opportunities.

The StarTUp at the Armory received \$100,000 of which \$50,000 was used to develop, design, and deliver new year-round youth entrepreneurship programming, impacting approximately 400 students and teachers (\$26,000) along with high-impact business bootcamps serving up to 200 early-stage Maryland companies (\$23,000). The remaining funds will be used to launch a health care venture studio focusing on accelerating innovations from concept to market. These initiatives are designed to strengthen workforce development, expand Maryland's entrepreneurial ecosystem, and generate lasting economic and community impact statewide.

See the budget analyses for R30B28 – UBalt, or further information on projects receiving additional funding.

In addition to the operating additions shown in Exhibit 17, during the 2025 session, the General Assembly added one-time funding through § 21 of the fiscal 2026 Budget Bill of \$23 million in special funds from the Strategic Energy Investment Fund as pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) funds for projects at higher education institutions: \$9 million to TU; \$5 million each to UMB and SU; and \$4 million to UMCP.

Quantum Initiative

The fiscal 2026 capital budget included \$10 million for The University of Maryland Enterprise Corporation for Quantum that will be used to support the acquisition, planning, and construction of a new headquarters in College Park for the quantum computing company IonQ. In addition, \$17.5 million from the DPA was included in fiscal 2026 budget as introduced to support the Capital of Quantum initiative. These funds will be used to expand the Quantum Startup foundry (\$10 million); personnel expense associated with the hiring 20 faculty members in Quantum science (\$3.5 million); test experts from the Applied Research Laboratory for Intelligence and Security and Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (\$3.0 million); and startup funding for the launch of Capital of Quantum initiative (\$1.0 million).

Proposed Budget

As shown in **Exhibit 18**, the adjusted fiscal 2027 State funding grows by 2.3%, or \$50.9 million, compared to the fiscal 2026 working appropriation after accounting for proposed deficiency appropriations, contingent reductions, and a \$377,599 planned reversion from FSU. Restricted funds declined by \$56.1 million, or 2.9%, primarily attributable to a projected \$50.2 million decrease in federal grants and contracts. In addition to the funding provided directly to the institutions, the fiscal 2027 allowance includes \$42 million in the DPA to assist higher education institutions research centers to transition to energy, resiliency, and climate related research, of which USM’s would receive \$25 million to allocate among USM institutions.

Exhibit18
Proposed Budget
University System of Maryland
Fiscal 2025-2027
(\$ in Thousands)

	2025	2026	2027	2025-2026	% Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Prior Year</u>
General Funds	\$2,113,951	\$2,062,355	\$2,119,596	\$57,242	2.8%
State General Funds (Restricted)	199				
General Salary Increase			35,650		
Fund Swap		26,698	-6,556		
HBCU Settlement Funds	33,120	34,319	18,000		
Reversion (FSU)		-338			
Contingent Reduction (UMCP)			-150		
Total Adjusted General Funds	\$2,147,270	\$2,123,034	\$2,166,541	\$43,507	2.0%
Special Funds					
HEIF	\$155,106	\$148,544	\$125,680		
Fund Swap		-26,698	6,556		
Total HEIF	\$155,106	\$121,846	\$132,236	\$10,389	8.5%
CRF – HBCU Settlement Funds	\$2,356		\$14,541		
State Funds (Restricted)		\$17,500			
Total State Operating Funds	\$2,304,732	\$2,262,380	\$2,313,317	\$50,937	2.3%

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	2025	2026	2027	2025-2026	% Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Prior Year</u>
Other Unrestricted Funds	\$3,640,400	\$3,721,428	\$3,794,226	\$72,798	2.0%
Transfer (to)/from Fund					
Balance	-48,504	-24,061	-37,966		
Net Unrestricted Funds	\$5,896,628	\$5,959,747	\$6,069,577	\$109,830	1.8%
Restricted Funds	\$1,846,459	\$1,905,603	\$1,854,898		
CARES/CRRSSA/ARPA –					
Direct Federal Support	1,846				
State Special Funds					
PAYGO		23,000	17,015		
Deficiency – State Special					
Funds (Restricted)		246			
State Special Funds					
(Restricted)	11,813	12,280	13,076		
Total Restricted Funds	\$1,860,117	\$1,941,129	\$1,884,988	-\$56,140	-2.9%
Total Funds	\$7,756,745	\$7,900,876	\$7,954,565	\$53,689	0.7%
Total Funds Excluding					
PAYGO	\$7,756,745	\$7,877,876	\$7,937,550	\$59,674	0.8%

ARPA: American Rescue Plan Act

HBCU: historically Black colleges and universities

CARES: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security

HEIF: Higher Education Investment Fund

CRF: Cigarette Restitution Fund

PAYGO: pay-as-you-go

CRRSSA: Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act

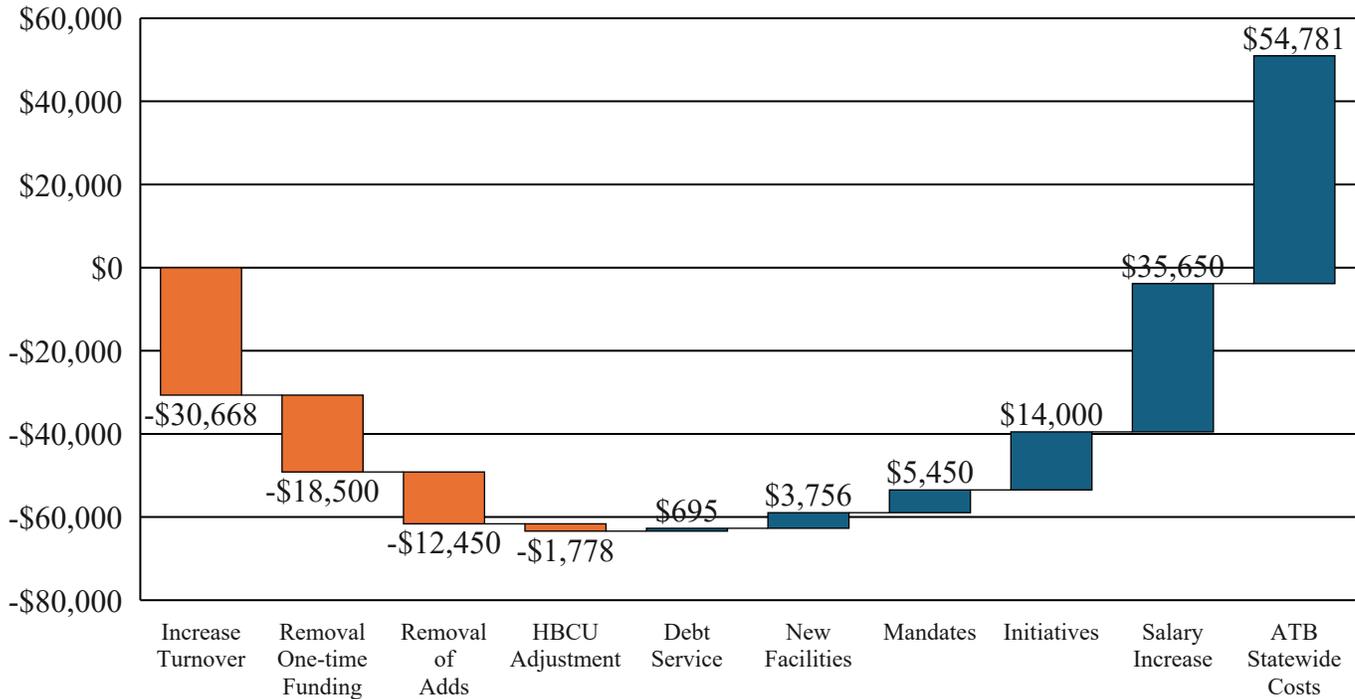
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. The fiscal 2026 working appropriation accounts for deficiencies and a planned reversion. The fiscal 2027 allowance accounts for contingent reductions.

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

The Chancellor should comment on criteria that will be used to allocate funds from the DPA to institutions.

Exhibit 19 provides information on the major change in State funding, including increases totaling \$114.5 million partially offset by decreases totaling \$63.4 million. Of the increases in State funding, \$5.5 million was mandated by Chapter 683 of 2021 (\$4 million for funding guideline attainment) and Chapter 181 of 2024 (\$750,000 each to UMB and UMCP for the University of Maryland Institute for Health Computing). Another \$100,000 is provided to UMB for the workgroup on Artificial Intelligence as authorized by Chapter 105 of 2025. These increases related to legislation are partially offset by the proposal in the BRFA to relieve the \$150,000 mandate related to native plants.

Exhibit 19
Changes in State Funding
Fiscal 2027
(\$ in Thousands)



ATB: across-the-board
 HBCU: historically Black colleges and universities

Source: Department of Legislative Services

The allowance also provides \$14.0 million to fund three initiatives at UMCP:

- \$7.0 million to bolster its quantum science program through a faculty hiring initiative specifically those with expertise in information science and technology;
- \$5.0 million to support recruitment of test and evaluation experts at the Applied Research Laboratory for Intelligence and Security; and
- \$2.0 million to support operations of the Capital of Quantum Initiative to support new testbeds and recruit, and support quantum technology companies.

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Additional State support is also provided to cover operating costs including:

- \$54.8 million for across-the-board changes to statewide costs primarily due to health insurance (\$54.5 million);
- \$35.7 million for general salary increases;
- \$3.8 million related to the operations of new facilities at UMCP, TU, CSU, UBalt, SU, UMBC and UMCES; and
- \$0.7 million for equipment debt service for new facilities at UMCP, TU and CSU.

These increases are partly offset by \$63.4 million decreases including:

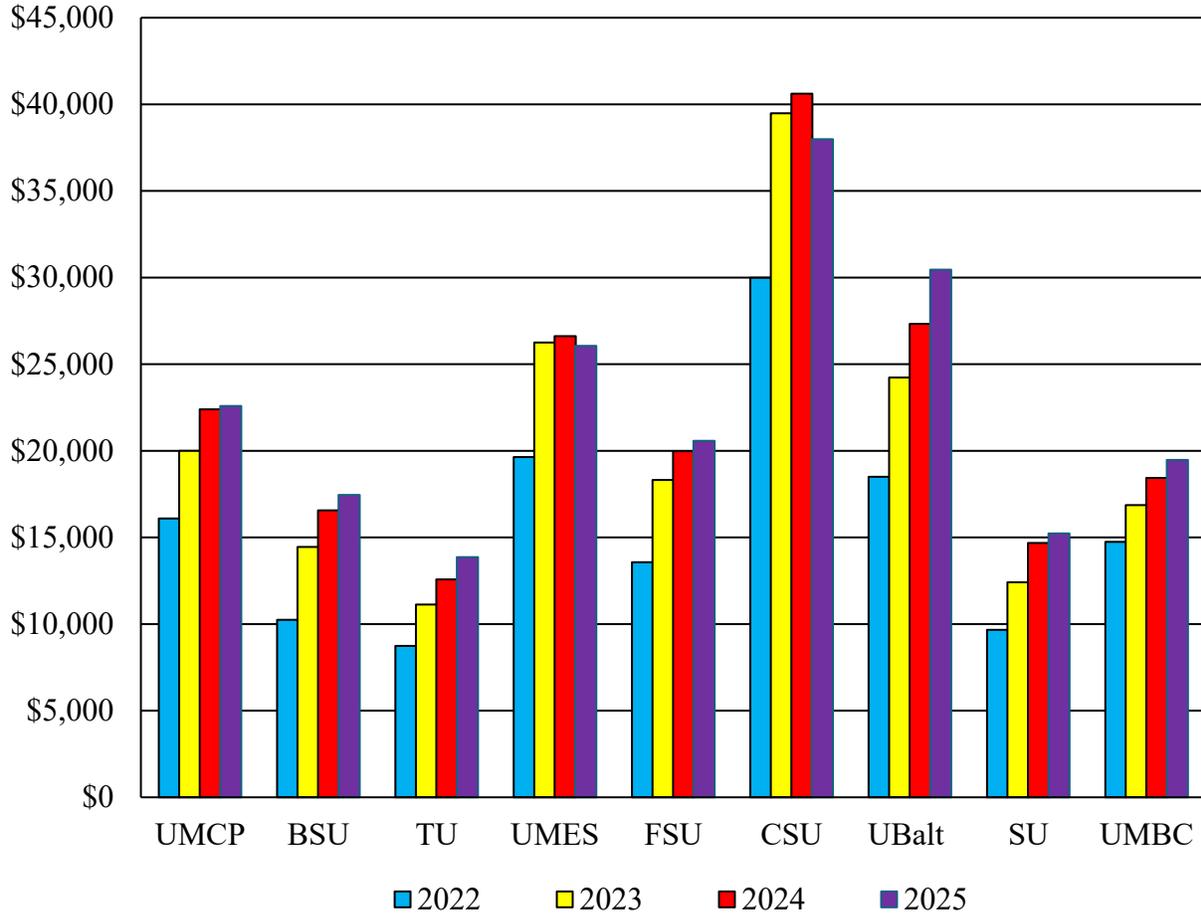
- \$30.7 million primarily related to increasing the budgeted turnover to more closely align with vacancy rates;
- \$18.5 million related to the removal of onetime funding (\$17.5 million to UMCP and \$1.0 million to CSU); and
- \$1.8 million due to a reduction to BSU's allocation of the historically Black colleges and universities (HBCU) settlement funds based on its share of HBCU enrollment.

Other current unrestricted funds increase by \$72.8 million, or 2.0%, primarily due to increases of \$59.3 million and \$21.0 million in tuition and fee and auxiliary revenues, respectively. Indirect costs associated with federal grants and contracts are projected to decrease by 5.8%, or \$11.7 million in fiscal 2027. Overall, total funds increase by \$53.7 million, or 0.7%. However, when excluding a decrease of \$6.0 million PAYGO funds, total funds grow \$59.7 million, or 0.8%, over fiscal 2026.

State Funding Per Full-time Equivalent Students

As shown in **Exhibit 20**, in fiscal 2023 State funding (general funds and the HEIF) per full-time equivalent student (FTES) increased on average by \$4,235, or 28.2% compared to fiscal 2022. This reflects funding for general salary increases, restoration of the fiscal 2021 Board of Public Works (BPW) cost-containment actions, and the first year of the HBCU settlement funds. On average, funding at BSU, CSU, and UMES increased by \$5,495 per FTES in that year. In fiscal 2025 funding per FTES declined at CSU and UMES by \$2,622 and \$558 per FTES, respectively, which can be attributed to enrollment increasing over 9% at both institutions. Despite the decline, at \$37,989, CSU continues to have the highest funding per FTES followed by UBalt at \$30,459 per FTES, reflecting the continual decline in enrollment. (See **Appendix 3** for State funding and tuition and fees funding per FTES from fiscal 2017 to 2025).

Exhibit 20
State Funding per FTES
Fiscal 2022-2025



FTES: full-time equivalent student

Note: UMCP and UMES excludes funding for the Agriculture Cooperative Extension and Experimental Station. Fiscal 2023 and 2025 excludes one-time legislative additions.

Source: Governor’s Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

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	26,682.27	26,358.09	26,358.09	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>7,239.80</u>	<u>7,015.73</u>	<u>7,182.90</u>	<u>167.17</u>
Total Personnel	33,922.07	33,373.82	32,938.20	167.17

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	929.94	3.53%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/25	1,629.12	6.2%

Vacancies Above Turnover 699.18

- USM has personnel autonomy and may create or abolish positions during the fiscal year. In fiscal 2026, 468.98 FTE positions were eliminated, which was partially offset by the addition of 144.8 FTEs resulting in a net decrease of 324.18 FTEs.
- Of the 324.18 FTE net decrease, 81.4 FTEs were State-supported positions, and the remaining 242.78 FTEs were non-State supported positions. UMCP accounted for 75.8% (245.72 FTEs) of the eliminated positions, all of which were non-State-supported positions. The decrease in positions was partly offset by UMGC adding 121 FTE State-supported positions.

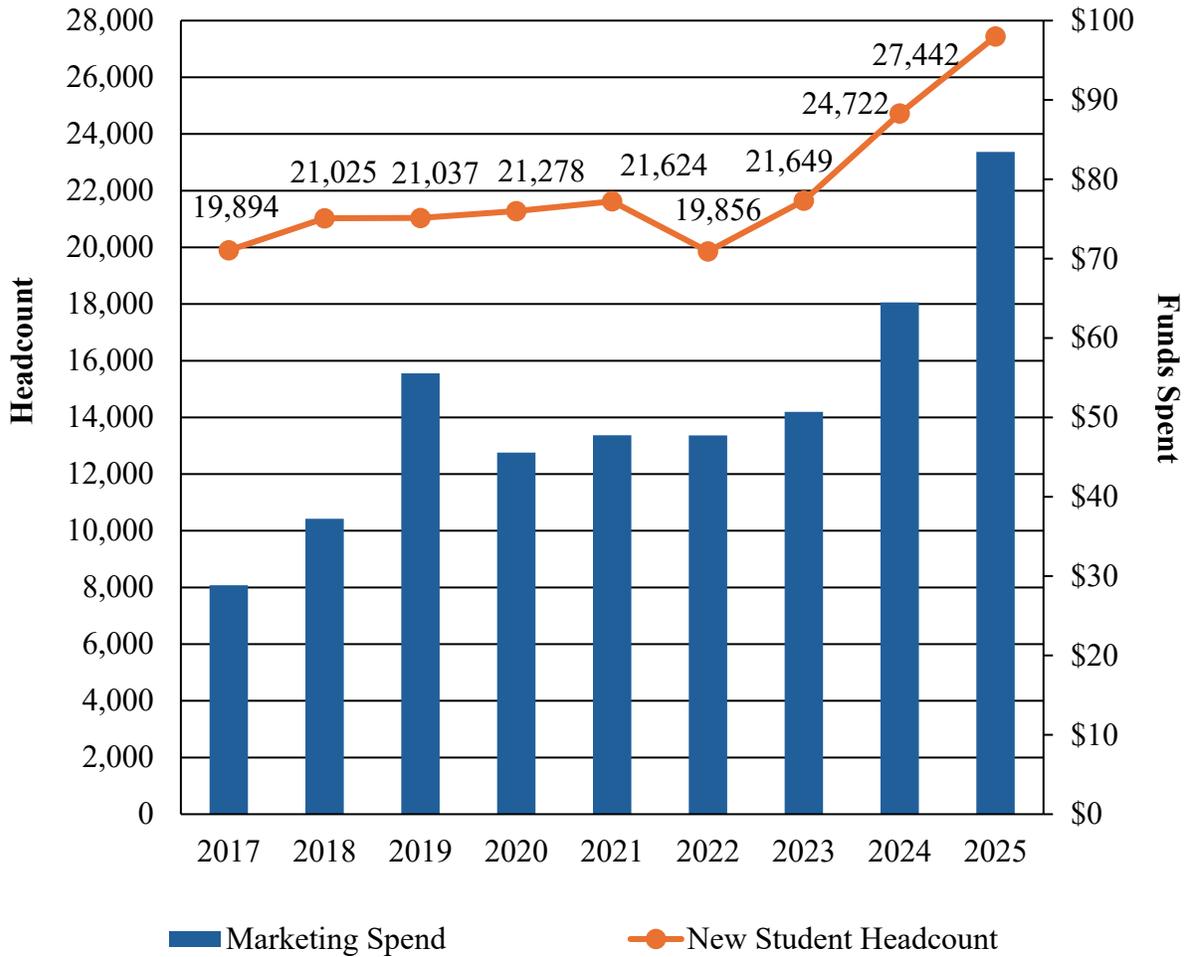
Issues

1. UMGC National Marketing Campaign

In January 2019, BPW approved two marketing authorizations for UMGC (one for digital and one for offline media) totaling \$500 million over a term of six years spanning January 24, 2019, to January 23, 2025. The 2025 *Joint Chairmen's Report* requested information on UMGC's marketing campaign from this period. The campaign's purpose was to increase enrollment and UMGC's national presence in the face of growing competition in the online university space. While the university's focus is on Maryland residents and the military, it seeks to expand to other markets (such as out-of-state students) to reduce possible financial risk stemming from local, national, or global events. At the end of the six-year term, UMGC had spent approximately \$350 million of the authorized \$500 million.

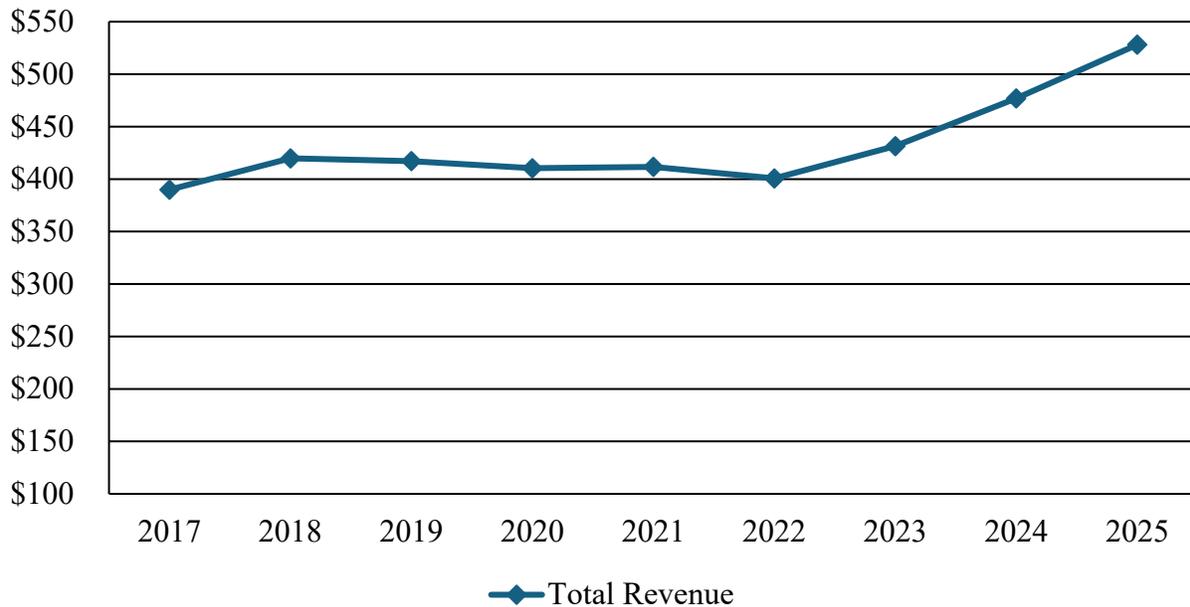
As shown in **Exhibit 21**, the marketing campaign, which began in the latter half of fiscal 2019, had a sluggish start that the university attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which contributed to a national enrollment decline across higher education. The report also stated that the Army's new IgnitED portal experienced implementation delays which led to a six-month period when service members could not sign up for classes; approximately 40% of UMGC's military enrollment comes from the Army. However, things turned around after fiscal 2022 and fiscal years 2023, 2024, and 2025 experienced new student growth of 9%, 14%, and 11%, respectively. Fiscal years 2023, 2024, and 2025 also had total revenue growth of 7.7%, 10.5%, and 10.7%, respectively, as shown in **Exhibit 22**. The university attributed the growing enrollment and revenue during this time frame to the marketing campaign.

Exhibit 21
Annual New Student Headcount and Funds Spent on Marketing
Fiscal 2017-2025
(\$ in Millions)



Source: University of Maryland Global Campus

Exhibit 22
UMGC Total Revenue by Year
Fiscal 2017-2025



Source: University of Maryland Global Campus

UMGC tracked marketing performance using a variety of methods such as click-through-rate, cost-per-click, cost-per-lead, cost-per-application, and cost-per-enrollment. The university also receives more granular data from each of its vendors on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis, depending on the performance measure. Campaigns that were performing well received additional funding, while those that were performing unsatisfactorily received less. Additionally, the university reports that it actively monitors web traffic immediately before and after advertisements are aired on offline media venues (such as television or radio) to gauge effectiveness. UMGC reported that for every \$1 spent on advertising, it generated \$5.60 in revenue over four years.

Lastly, in its reporting on the marketing campaign UMGC discussed a new three-year, \$246 million advertising contract that was approved by BPW in June 2025 for the term July 3, 2025, to June 30, 2028. Seven vendors, including one based in Maryland, were selected. Of the total contract, 92% of expenditures are anticipated to be for direct costs of advertising, while the remaining 8% will be for professional service fees. **The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends adopting committee narrative requesting that UMGC submit a report on its latest national marketing campaign.**

2. Reintegration of Ventures and Information Technology Services into UMGC

Chapter 450 of 2012 established High Impact Economic Development Activities (HIEDA), which are initiatives that may be established by certain institutions of higher education to promote the economic interests of the State in areas such as job creation, workforce development, technology transfer, commercialization, and entrepreneurship. In calendar 2015, BOR approved the creation of a HIEDA called HelioCampus, which was a spin-off of UMGC's Office of Analytics. In calendar 2016, BOR approved another HIEDA known as UMGC Ventures, which is a holding company for businesses commercialized by UMGC. In calendar 2017, BOR approved UMGC's spin-off of its Office of Technology into an entity called AccelerEd. Both spin-offs were eventually placed under the ownership of UMGC Ventures. The purpose of UMGC Ventures is to generate revenue by using its subsidiaries to provide services to educational institutions (including UMGC) that would then be used to reduce costs for Maryland students.

A fiscal compliance audit was released by the Office of Legislative Audits (OLA) in August 2024 related to UMGC covering the period beginning October 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2022. The audit contained several findings related to UMGC's business operations with UMGC Ventures. One finding pertained to HelioCampus, which UMGC Ventures sold its controlling interest for \$26.2 million in 2019 and retained 21.1% ownership. OLA found that regarding HelioCampus, UMGC could not explain the basis of the partial sale to private equity, including how the buyer and price were identified, or if there were other potential buyers. Pertaining to AccelerEd, OLA identified issues including an abandoned information technology (IT) product that cost \$25.7 million, \$11.3 million of contingency fees paid without providing OLA the requisite documentation to demonstrate why they were necessary, and minimal business (as a percentage of total revenue) being done with entities besides UMGC.

Following this audit, in May 2025, a consultant presented UMGC with an assessment of their technology management that detailed various scenarios for UMGC Ventures and AccelerEd. Following this assessment, UMGC decided to reabsorb UMGC Ventures and AccelerEd into the university, and BOR approved this maneuver on June 13, 2025. Since that time, the university finalized an organizational structure for AccelerEd's IT services to be reintegrated with UMGC. In addition, the university has publicly posted over 100 openings and encouraged AccelerEd employees to apply. However, these employees must be hired through the State's standard hiring process.

UMGC should comment on the current status of AccelerEd's reintegration, including the onboarding of new staff and timeline for full integration. DLS also recommends adopting committee narrative requesting information on the reintegration of UMGC Ventures and AccelerEd, including the status of ongoing contracts and recovery of original seed investments.

Operating Recommended Actions

1. **National Marketing Campaign:** The University of Maryland Global Campus (UMGC) is undertaking a new national campaign to expand its reach, with authorization to spend \$246 million over a three-year period from July 3, 2025, to June 30, 2028. The committees are interested in the results of this campaign. The committees request that UMGC submit a report by December 15, 2026, detailing the amount spent in each fiscal year, as well as the number and dollar value of each media contract used, and the number of new students gained each fiscal year. The report should also include metrics on how the institution determined enrollment gains from the campaign.

Information Request	Author	Due Date
National Marketing Campaign	UMGC	December 15, 2026

2. **UMGC Ventures and AccelerEd’s Reintegration:** Since June 13, 2025, the University of Maryland Global Campus (UMGC) has been reintegrating UMGC Ventures and AccelerEd, its former information technology (IT) office that was spun-off as a High Impact Economic Development Activity. The committees are interested in better understanding the progress of the reintegration and request UMGC submit a report containing the following information as of November 1, 2026:

- the timeline for hiring, including the date hiring began;
- the number of vacant IT positions, including employee class title;
- the status of contracts AccelerEd used for its operations, including if these contracts will continue after reintegration;
- the status of revenue-generating contracts AccelerEd had, including if these contracts will continue after reintegration;
- any recoveries related to the original seed investment in AccelerEd and UMGC Ventures and an explanation for why, if some or all funds were not recovered;
- a complete list of UMGC Ventures’ assets and any assets that have been sold since UMGC Ventures began operations, including the price and date of the sale; and
- the status of transferring UMGC Ventures’ ownership in HelioCampus to UMGC.

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Information Request	Author	Due Date
Report on Ventures and AccelerEd's Reintegration	UMGC	December 1, 2026

Appendix 1
2025 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency

The 2025 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that USM prepare one report. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the Department of Legislative Services Library website.

- ***Report on the Instructional Workload of the USM Faculty:*** This annual report is the seventh year of USM’s transition to the new workload reporting format adopted by BOR in June 2019 that the revised policy using credit hours to measure productivity. Key findings of the report include (1) total credit hours produced in the 2024-2025 academic year mirrored the total student headcount enrollment. Over the last year fall headcount grew by 2.4% and student credit hours production increased by 4.0%; (2) full-time tenured/tenure track and full-time, non-tenure-track instructional faculty account for 71.9% of all credit hours produced, a slight increase from the previous year; (3) average credit hours produced by core instructional full-time faculty slightly increased from 335 to 341 credit hours between the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 academic years, respectively; and (4) faculty secured over \$1.8 billion in research funding in the 2023-2024 academic year, a 10.4% increase from the previous year.

Appendix 2
Federal Awards Canceled by Institution and Agency
As of November 30, 2025
(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Total Award Amount</u>	<u>Direct Cost</u>	<u>\$ Canceled F&A</u>	<u>Total</u>
UMB					
NIH	27	\$62,536	\$28,626	\$13,241	\$41,867
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	4	5,309	2,136	756	2,892
ED	2	7,494	3,094	1,234	4,328
Other	4	1,567	640	155	795
Total	37	\$76,907	\$34,496	\$15,387	\$49,883
UMCP					
NSF	23	\$10,723	\$2,263	\$945	\$3,208
HHS	19	22,253	6,607	2,202	8,809
Other Federal and Non-federal	17	9,150	3,094	803	3,897
Department of Defense	14	11,032	2,092	944	3,036
ED	5	6,778	1,838	112	1,950
EPA	4	2,579	409	111	520
USDA	4	3,947	2,025	1,047	3,072
Department of Energy	4	6,194	3,122	1,482	4,604
Department of Justice	3	1,503	767	255	1,023
DHS	3	4,004	1,998	465	2,464
Department of Transportation	1	842	184	103	287
Total	97	\$79,004	\$24,398	\$8,469	\$32,867
BSU					
NSF	3	\$4,289	\$3,141	\$658	\$3,799
USAID	2	253	204	23	227
ED	2	5,004	1,765	210	1,974
Department of Commerce	1	901	134	41	175
NEH	1	60	11		11
Total	9	\$10,508	\$5,256	\$932	\$6,188

	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Total Award Amount</u>	<u>Direct Cost</u>	<u>\$ Canceled F&A</u>	<u>Total</u>
TU					
NSF	3	\$766	\$583	\$183	\$766
ED	2	6,421	5,019	402	5,421
EPA	1	377	283	94	377
Total	6	\$7,564	\$5,885	\$679	\$6,564
UMES					
NSF	3	\$1,177	\$748	\$90	\$837
USDA	2	6,153	4,633	803	5,437
EPA	1	25	6	4	10
U.S. Forest Service	1	2,000	1,590	390	1,980
Total	7	\$9,355	\$6,977	\$1,287	\$8,264
FSU.					
ED	1	\$2,425	\$1,861	\$36	\$1,897
CSU					
NSF	1	\$206	\$206		\$206
ED	1	3,011	3,011		3,011
Total	2	\$3,217	\$3,217		\$3,217
UBalt					
Department of Justice	2	\$325	\$157	\$12	\$168
SSA (Subaward from UMBC)	1	309	97	20	117
ED	1	1,403	250		250
Department of Commerce (Subaward from UMD)	1	75	14	1	15
Total	5	\$2,111	\$518	\$32	\$550
SU					
NSF	2	\$414	\$69	\$51	\$120
ED	1	458	335	7	342
NEH	1	146	12	5	17
Total	4	\$1,019	\$417	\$62	\$479

	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Total Award Amount</u>	<u>Direct Cost</u>	<u>\$ Canceled F&A</u>	<u>Total</u>
UMBC					
NSF	18	\$24,210	\$4,352	\$494	\$4,846
NIH	10	30,675	7,748	1,479	9,227
Department of Energy National Aeronautics and Space Administration	9 4	11,074 1,164	2,637 819	883 288	3,520 1,107
National Education Association	2	100	82		82
SSA	1	1,611	1,836	459	2,295
Total	44	\$68,834	\$17,473	\$3,602	\$21,075
UMCES					
Belmont Forum	2	\$500	\$500		\$500
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2	899	455	70	525
EPA	2	3,831	885	311	1,196
Fish and Wildlife	1	196	46	10	56
Total	7	\$5,426	\$1,886	\$391	\$2,277
Total USM	219	\$266,368	\$102,382	\$30,878	\$133,261

DHS: Department of Human Services
 ED: U.S. Department of Education
 EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
 HHS: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 NEH: National Endowment for the Humanities

NIH: National Institute of Health
 NSF: National Science Foundation
 SSA: Social Security Administration
 USAID: United States Agency for International Development
 USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Source: University System of Maryland

Appendix 3
State Funding and Tuition and Fee Revenues Per FTES
Fiscal 2017-2025

State Funding/FTES

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
UMCP	\$14,095	\$13,746	\$14,353	\$15,576	\$15,689	\$16,095	\$19,997	\$22,420	\$22,588
BSU	9,571	8,792	9,040	9,457	9,289	10,244	14,447	16,613	17,453
TU	6,344	6,310	6,350	7,039	7,600	8,737	11,125	12,635	13,866
UMES	12,996	12,006	13,884	16,016	18,326	19,640	26,250	26,621	26,063
FSU	9,053	9,548	10,065	11,119	11,824	13,571	18,319	19,982	20,572
CSU	20,009	20,844	22,089	22,970	27,830	29,989	39,480	40,611	37,989
UB	9,376	10,026	11,421	13,900	15,669	18,498	24,229	28,153	30,459
SU	6,529	6,907	7,129	7,559	8,437	9,666	12,414	14,685	15,233
UMBC	10,668	10,881	11,611	13,246	13,843	14,749	16,867	18,433	19,476

Tuition & Fees/FTES

UMCP	\$17,929	\$18,642	\$19,135	\$19,590	\$18,868	\$20,140	\$20,520	\$20,789	\$21,095
BSU	8,312	8,646	9,042	9,105	9,289	9,739	9,662	10,053	9,772
TU	9,965	10,201	10,362	10,491	10,482	10,747	10,818	10,985	11,238
UMES	9,782	8,361	8,612	9,075	9,392	9,893	10,794	11,187	10,868
FSU	8,426	8,594	8,985	9,245	9,448	10,065	10,442	10,732	11,146
CSU	6,511	6,971	7,024	7,156	7,267	7,543	7,723	7,230	7,523
UB	16,161	16,952	17,563	18,768	19,280	20,824	21,113	21,413	22,167
SU	9,543	9,699	10,009	10,290	10,158	10,652	10,969	11,330	11,535
UMBC	11,582	11,832	12,076	12,545	12,495	13,352	14,329	14,577	14,129

FTES: full-time equivalent student

Source: Governor's Budget Books; Department of Legislative Services

**Appendix 4
Fund Balance by Institution
Fiscal 2025-2027**

	2026 Working				2027 Budget			2026-2027 \$ Change		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>State-supported</u>	<u>Non-State-supported</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>State-supported</u>	<u>Non-State-supported</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>State-supported</u>	<u>Non-State-supported</u>	<u>Total</u>
UMB	\$320,205	\$89,258	\$240,249	\$329,507	\$89,258	\$249,551	\$338,809		\$9,302	\$9,302
UMCP	519,306	172,266	369,641	541,908	180,266	384,243	564,509	7,999	14,602	22,601
BSU	39,259	34,279	6,782	41,061	35,732	7,115	42,848	1,453	333	1,786
TU	128,814	19,497	115,632	135,128	21,598	119,855	141,453	2,101	4,223	6,324
UMES	2,175	-7,577	11,125	3,548	-7,577	12,498	4,921		1,373	1,373
FSU	19,431	33,406	-12,803	20,603	34,577	-12,803	21,774	1,171		1,171
CSU	29,596	14,710	15,874	30,584	15,698	15,874	31,572	988		988
UBalt	19,057	-1,938	22,201	20,263	-733	22,202	21,468	1,205	1	1,206
SU	76,115	2,009	76,383	78,392	2,747	77,923	80,670	738	1,540	2,277
UMGC	128,651		99,861	99,861		84,982	84,982		-14,879	-14,879
UMBC	212,105	72,088	145,401	217,489	72,088	150,785	222,874		5,384	5,384
UMCES	32,712	337	32,712	33,049	674	32,712	33,386	337		337
USM Office	15,786	1,353	14,203	15,556	1,774	13,552	15,326	421	-651	-230
USG	14,103	14,015	413	14,428	14,015	738	14,752		324	324
Total	\$1,557,316	\$443,702	\$1,137,674	\$1,581,377	\$460,116	\$1,159,227	\$1,619,343	\$16,413	\$21,552	\$37,966

Source: University System of Maryland