funds will vary annually in accordance with NTR generation, if NTR were to decrease in the College, so would funding, automatically.
Before the $\mathbf{6 5 \%}$ NTR allocations are made to the various academic units (Colleges and Schools), the Provost skims $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ for:

> Supplemental Funds (14\%), to support units which have higher costs, and allow the Provost to provide some units more funds than would be received based only on NTR.
> Faculty Actions fund (1\%), for the annual merit pool, raises related to faculty promotion and tenure, faculty retentions, and allocations for the Faculty Diversity Action Plan (FDAP)

These two accounts combined are limited to $15 \%$ of the NTR destined for academic units. This, in turn, guarantees a revenue floor of $85 \%$ of funds earmarked for the academic side, distributed based on NTR plus retention and graduation incentives (although the plan has VRP HROCNMTVKDZR RXId allow some additional money to flow from academic to support, out of the supplemental fund). The faculty actions budget allocation will follow actual expenses related to promotion and tenure raises, faculty retentions and FDAP hires. Thus every unit in principle receives funding from three different sources, as can be seen below for A\&S.
college still needs to devise a method to support its mission to provide students with a liberal arts education while rewarding departments that are contributing to that mission and also generating higher tuition revenue.

## SECTION IV: 1

A\&S had 1 pp more of total campus NTR this year (54\% vs. $53 \%$ ): $+\$ 3.95 \mathrm{~m}$
Overall campus NTR split was 1 pp different, 66/34 rather than 65/35 $=$ $\$ 7.1 \mathrm{~m}$ more for academic side of campus, A\&S portion 53\%: +\$3.76m

Decrease supplemental funds tax rate from $14 \%$ to $13 \%$ and retain that money as NTR allocation $=\$ 4.65 \mathrm{~m}$, A\&S portion $53 \%$ : +\$2.46m

Increase A\&S share of supplemental funds by $1 \mathrm{pp}, \$ 65 \mathrm{~m} \times 1 \%$ : $+\$ 650 \mathrm{k}$
Our share of retentions had been 1 pp higher:
We had $50.6 \%$ of second-year retainees on campus. Having a rate just 1 pp higher would have generated $\$ 16.8 \mathrm{~m} \times 1 \%$ : $+\$ 168 \mathrm{k}$
This would also have increased our NTR for the cohort in question by 1 pp .
Assuming 6 years/cohorts to graduate, we would get $1 / 6 \times 1 \% \times \$ 395 m \quad+\$ 658 \mathrm{k}$
TOTAL
+\$826k
Our share of graduations had been 1 pp higher:
We had $51.2 \%$ of six-year graduates on campus. Having a rate just 1 pp
higher would again have generated $\$ 16.8 \mathrm{~m}$ x $1 \%$ : $+\$ 168 \mathrm{k}$
As in the

