

Budget Update Fall 2026

Where Does BSU's Money Come From?

Bowie State University is funded by several sources. Over 50% of unrestricted revenue is received from the State of Maryland.

State General Funds

Annual funding from the State of Maryland, including the Higher Education Investment Fund (HEIF), a state-designated revenue source for public higher education

40% of Budget

Tuition and Fees

Payments from students for instruction, enrollment, and other academic services. Includes mandatory fees (e.g., technology, student activities)

27% of Budget

Auxiliary Services

Revenue from non-academic operations such as housing, dining, bookstores, parking, athletics, and other campus sources

16% of Budget

HBCU Funds

Funds provided under the Maryland HBCU Coalition Settlement to support historically black colleges and universities.

10% of Budget

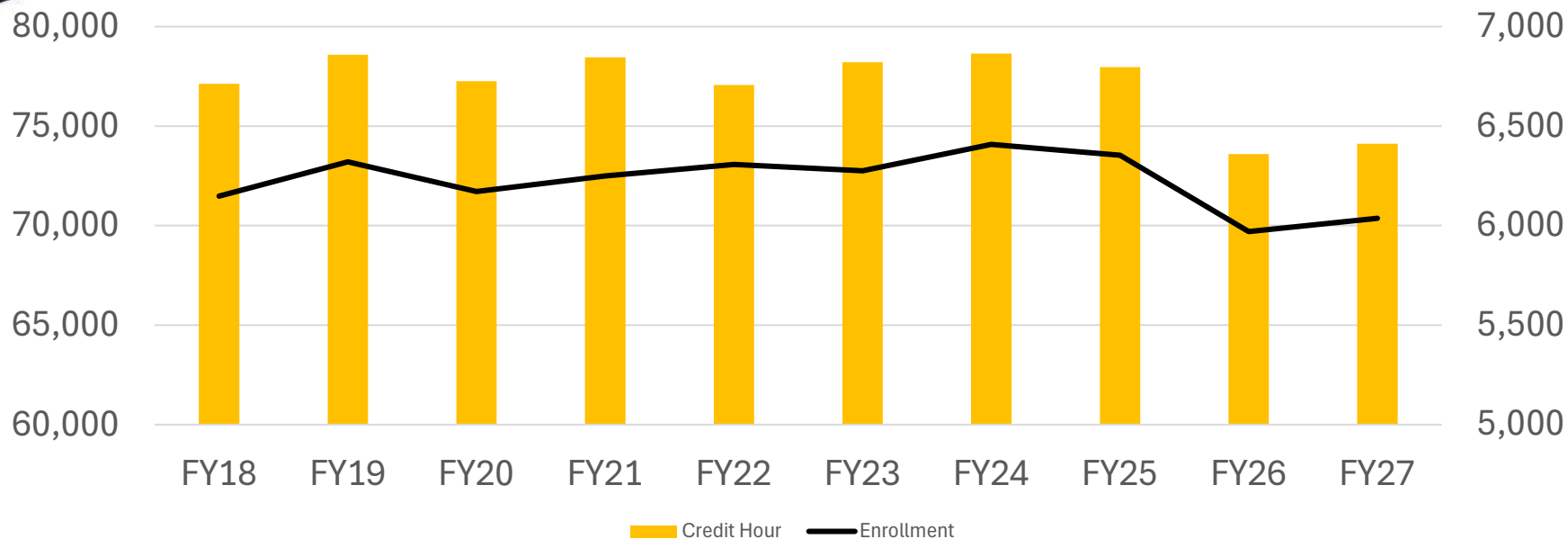
Other Sources

Miscellaneous income such as interest earnings or investments, rental income, or one-time reimbursements.

7% of Budget

Enrollment Trends

Enrollment and Credit Hours FY18 - FY27



- FY27 enrollment is **slightly** above FY26 (+75 students)
- FY27 Credit hours are down 4% versus the 10-year average; 77,081.

Fiscal Year	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Credit Hour	77,128	78,590	77,260	78,461	77,071	78,206	78,649	77,968	73,589	74,078
Enrollment	6,148	6,321	6,171	6,250	6,308	6,275	6,408	6,353	5,970	6,045

*Per Bowie State University Office of Planning, Analysis, and Accountability

FY27 Budget Challenges & Rationale

Declining enrollment, reduced revenue, and rising operating costs required mitigation actions to align recurring expenses with recurring revenues and support long-term financial sustainability.

Enrollment-driven revenue declines

Enrollment declines reduced tuition, fee, housing, dining, and other auxiliary revenues. FY27 enrollment is projected at approximately 6,045 students, down from 6,408 in FY24.

Reduced funding growth

HBCU Settlement funding declined because allocations are tied in part to enrollment levels. State and federal funding environments remain constrained amid broader fiscal pressures.

Rising operating costs

Employee benefits, utilities, infrastructure needs, technology investments, and other operational costs continue to increase.

Why mitigation was necessary

Mitigation preserved near-term operations while reducing structural pressure on the FY27 budget

FY 2027 Total Budget

REVENUE CATEGORY	FY26 Budget	FY27 Budget	Variance
Tuition and Fees	52,327,972	44,611,947	(7,716,025)
State General Funds	66,088,351	68,163,198	2,074,847
HEIF	4,544,801	4,045,827	(498,974)
HBCU Settlement	16,318,751	14,540,692	(1,778,059)
Federal Grants and Contracts Indirect	1,224,558	1,777,156	552,598
Federal Grants and Contracts	41,798,397	41,798,397	-
Private, State, Local Grants & Contracts	4,300,000	4,300,000	-
Auxiliary Enterprises	34,234,726	27,515,515	(6,719,211)
Other Sources	1,564,390	3,366,287	1,801,897
	222,401,946	210,119,019	(12,282,927)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FY26 Budget	FY27 Budget	Variance
01 Salaries & Wages	86,451,788	81,840,252	(4,611,536)
02 Technical & Special Fees	24,708,714	16,142,359	(8,566,355)
Operating Expenses	111,241,444	112,136,407	894,963
	222,401,946	210,119,019	(12,282,927)

FY27 Budget Changes

- **\$12.3M** reduction in total revenue
- **\$7.7M** decline in tuition and fees
- **\$6.7M** decline in auxiliary revenue
- **\$2.1M** increase in State General Funds
- **\$2.3M** decrease in HEIF and HBCU Settlement funds

Authorized PIN Positions Change

- **FY26 to FY27** - 697 to 633 PIN
- **64** net authorized PIN reductions, including **50** eliminated positions—**24** of which resulted in layoffs—and the net effect of **10** contingent-to-regular conversions.



Thank you