Stewardship and Accountability

Like most Colorado families, Colorado State University works hard to keep expenses down and live within its means – and this 2012 Financial Accountability Report shows we do a good job of meeting that goal. In fact, CSU has held the line on costs so well that we receive about the same amount to educate a student today, in inflation-adjusted dollars, as 20 years ago, even though the support services and resources we offer our students have greatly improved over that time.

This has been possible because we pay careful attention to the bottom line and place high priority on accountability in all our activities. This Financial Accountability Report is part of that commitment. We publish this report annually to provide easy access to the University’s audited financial information and openly share how we deploy resources to fulfill our academic, research, and outreach missions.

This publication showcases what a great value Colorado gets for its investment in CSU, but the most important message contained on these pages is a concerning one: Students and families continue to pay an ever-increasing share of the cost to attend our state’s public colleges and universities. While our campus has held costs steady, the burden of paying that cost has shifted heavily onto students and their families. Twenty years ago, the state of Colorado contributed two-thirds of the cost of a Colorado student’s public education, which guaranteed that all our families saved a lot more money when it came time to pay the tuition bill. Today, students and their families pay two-thirds of the cost to attend a state university – making it a lot tougher for many families to afford.

Colorado State believes continued strong, state support of higher education is a great investment for Colorado. For every dollar state taxpayers invest in the education of an individual Colorado State student, that student will return on average $10 to the state in the higher taxes paid on their income after graduation.

Colorado’s Investment in Higher Education

Colorado State University today educates a student for about the same amount in inflation-adjusted dollars as 20 years ago. But we all know the cost to students has gone up. Why the difference?

The answer is not as simple as you’d think – and the numbers show it can’t be blamed on wasteful campus spending. What has changed is that 20 years ago, state taxpayers paid two-thirds of the cost of a CSU education, which guaranteed that all our families saved a lot more money when it came time to pay the tuition bill. Today, students and their families pay two-thirds of the cost to attend a state university – making it a lot tougher for many families to afford.

The answer is clearly “no.” And as our state leaders step up to the challenge of devising new funding models to keep our public institutions public, we on campus are doing our part by ensuring good stewardship and respect for the public trust in how we manage state resources.

We value the support of students, parents, donors, and taxpayers – and we’re proud to be Colorado’s school of choice. Thanks for taking the time to learn more about the business and accountability of your state University.
CSU’s Financial Picture: In Context

Colorado State University’s budget and expenditures are influenced by a number of factors, highlighted here.

Student Enrollment on the Rise
Colorado State enrolled a record number of students in fall 2012 – 26,769 resident instruction students and 30,650 students in total. Today our student body is as diverse, academically qualified, and competitive as ever in CSU history (http://www.ir.colostate.edu/enrollment-code.html). CSU is once again the top-choice of schools for Colorado high school graduates. Healthy enrollment from both in-state and out-of-state students is key to the University’s fiscal stability – about 32 percent of the CSU student body comes from outside Colorado.

State Support
As a public university, CSU has two sources to fund the education of these students: state taxpayer support and tuition. From July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2012, Colorado State experienced a total reduction in state funding of $36.5 million – or 28 percent – in addition to lost state funding for controlled maintenance on campus. CSU managed these state funding cuts by freezing hiring and salaries for several years, reducing expenses (with an emphasis on cuts to administration), and increasing student tuition (while still keeping tuition costs below peer averages).

CSU Expenditures on Administration
Even during periods of budget reductions, CSU has focused on keeping resources in the classroom and laboratory. Today, only 3 percent of CSU’s budget is spent on administrative and institutional support costs.

CSU Expenditures on Research
Colorado State achieved a record level of research expenditures again this year, topping $340 million (up from $330M in FY11), even at a time of significant cuts in federal research funding nationwide. Research expenditures include actual annual dispersal of funds for CSU research from a variety of sources including federal, state, and local government as well as the private sector. Often, a research grant awarded in one year (grant award) will be expended over a number of years (research expenditure). While these resources support CSU’s research activities and enrich the quality of education CSU provides, they do not directly fund the education of students.

The Campaign for Colorado State
CSU this year completed its first major fundraising campaign – ahead of time and surpassing its $500 million goal by an additional $40 million. These funds are critical to the University’s advancement but, because most gifts are designated to support a specific project, scholarship, or program, donor funds cannot replace state funding and student tuition.

The Life Cycle of Colorado’s Investment in Higher Education

The combined impact of Colorado’s research universities is enormous. Consider that these institutions bring $1 billion in federal research support to Colorado annually, supporting 50,000 jobs. This multiplies to $10 billion in overall economic impact and 100,000 related jobs, making basic university R&D one of the largest sectors of the Colorado economy.

The amount the state spends to educate every student at Colorado State University also returns significant dividends.

Economic Impact
• CSU’s 99,000+ Colorado-based alumni account for more than $5.2 billion in household income, representing 3.7 percent of Colorado’s total household income.
• Colorado-based CSU alumni generate more than $365 million in annual personal income and state sales taxes, which is several times what the state provides CSU on an annual basis.

• CSU supports 13,140 jobs through direct employment and related spending and is the largest employer in Northern Colorado.
• CSU is a world research leader in cancer, infectious disease, energy, the environment, climate, and more.
• Since 2007, CSU has licensed nearly 140 technologies to private enterprise, driving innovation that supports expansion and job creation in the private sector.

Return on the State’s Investment
• A $50,000/year will contribute more than 4 years, and continues to fuel the State economy!
• Colorado-based CSU alumni account for more than $176 in taxes to the state every year— to educate a student for one year.

The State of Colorado collects that $$$ and invests about $519 million in higher education (http://www.tre.state.co.us/). Of that, a taxpayer earning $50,000/year will contribute about $176 in taxes to support higher education.*

* Source: Colorado State Treasurer (This is why CSU is a long-term investment – not a cost center.)

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The Life Cycle of Your Tuition Check

YOUR FY 2012-2013
TUITION CHECK = $6,378 (per year)

STATE TAX SUPPORT
(COF) @ $62 PER CREDIT HOUR = $1,860

Your tuition check – State funding per student (COF) = $8,735
This is how much CSU receives from tuition and the State to educate you for one year.

And here’s where your money goes...

INSTRUCTION AND ACADEMIC SUPPORT - 62.4%
STUDENT SERVICES AND SCHOLARSHIPS - 17.3%
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE - 9.4%
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT - 7.9%

THE COST TO STUDENTS

The cost to attend Colorado State University remains reasonable in comparison to peer institutions, despite increases in tuition rates in recent years. Still, preserving student access and affordability is an ongoing focus and concern for the University.

After a cumulative $36.5 million reduction in state funding over three years, Colorado State was left with a series of unappealing choices to balance its Education and General budget – ranging from deep cuts to all portions of the University’s academic core to tuition increases that ran counter to CSU’s bedrock commitment to educational access. CSU managed these funding cuts with a strategic balance of reduced expenditures and tuition increases designed to assure quality, retain the exceptional value of a CSU education, and continue to assure opportunity and access for students at all income levels.

Even with tuition increases, the cost of a CSU education remains highly competitive, positioning CSU’s tuition in the middle of its peer schools in Colorado and around the country. While CSU is the first-choice public university for Colorado high school graduates, it is only 3rd in terms of tuition costs – behind Colorado School of Mines and the University of Colorado-Boulder. This is reflected in the University’s continued strong enrollment growth and rising retention and graduation rates.

Simply put, CSU remains an excellent value proposition for students seeking a top-quality, research university education at a reasonable price.

To ensure students in financial need have access to scholarship support, University donors and alumni stepped up through The Campaign for Colorado State University to enhance student aid, including The Commitment to Colorado, which packages student aid to ensure affordability for families whose income is below the statewide median, and special grants for students who are close to completing their degree but might be forced to withdraw for financial reasons.

How Does the Cost of CSU Compare?
(Most recent national #s available are for 2010)
• National average in-state tuition and fees at public doctoral universities (2010-11) = $8,903
• Tuition and fees at CSU (2012-13) = $8,648 (includes general, facilities, and tech fees)


Student Support – Beyond the Classroom
• You pay these costs, but none of this money can be used to pay for faculty and academic costs.
• Figures reflect annual costs for a full-time, resident student @ 30 credit hours per year.

General Fees: $1,283
Pays for student activities (concerts, lectures, movies); Student Recreation Center; Lory Student Center; CSU Health Network; athletics; veterans’ programs; student government; Transfort; counseling; and more

+ University Tech Fee: $40
Funds campus computer labs, library computing, and other technology services

+ University Facility Fee: $400
Funds classroom improvements, renovations, and construction of new, student-focused buildings

+ Housing and Dining (living expenses): Approximately $9,998

+ Books and Supplies: Approximately $1,126

The CoST To STUDenTS
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EDUCATIONAL COSTS PER STUDENT FOR FY2012-13 PAID BY STUDENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Resident</th>
<th>Nonresident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuition</strong></td>
<td>$7,875</td>
<td>$18,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Fees</strong></td>
<td>$1,283</td>
<td>$3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University Technology Fee</strong></td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University Facility Fee</strong></td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At $8,648 in resident tuition and fees, the cost to attend Colorado State remains reasonable in comparison to peers, providing a competitive advantage along with the institution's reputation for academic rigor and excellence. (See peer comparison tables on page 7.)
The charts in this section illustrate the University’s sources of funding and how those funds are spent in support of the University’s mission. As a land-grant university, Colorado State is charged to serve the state in three primary ways: education of students, conduct of research to support the needs of our society and our world, and outreach to extend the University’s educational and research capacity to areas of statewide need.

### Operating and Nonoperating Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student tuition and fees (net of scholarship allowance)</td>
<td>$253,898</td>
<td>222,628</td>
<td>173,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State COF tuition stipends</td>
<td>31,594</td>
<td>31,249</td>
<td>42,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State fee for service contract</td>
<td>62,064</td>
<td>79,650</td>
<td>75,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and contracts</td>
<td>922,234</td>
<td>281,196</td>
<td>265,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and service of educational activities</td>
<td>25,469</td>
<td>22,359</td>
<td>19,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary enterprises (net of scholarship allowance)</td>
<td>125,963</td>
<td>123,366</td>
<td>107,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating revenue</td>
<td>5,824</td>
<td>5,399</td>
<td>4,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>$827,036</strong></td>
<td><strong>765,810</strong></td>
<td><strong>687,619</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonoperating revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State appropriations</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State fiscal stabilization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,399</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>29,925</td>
<td>23,461</td>
<td>24,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal nonoperating grants and contracts</td>
<td>24,006</td>
<td>23,883</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State capital contributions</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>20,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital gifts and grants</td>
<td>61,884</td>
<td>12,715</td>
<td>6,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nonoperating</td>
<td>13,320</td>
<td>13,956</td>
<td>15,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total nonoperating revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>$131,807</strong></td>
<td><strong>66,511</strong></td>
<td><strong>70,311</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on insurance recovery</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total extraordinary items</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,153</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>$959,116</strong></td>
<td><strong>852,321</strong></td>
<td><strong>757,630</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colorado State University’s academic program is primarily funded by two sources: state support (in the form of College Opportunity Fund stipends and Fee For Service funding) and student tuition and fees.

Large segments of the total University budget (including research and donor funding) generate revenue that is directed to a specific activity – to fund a particular research project or to endow a chair or scholarship, for example – and so these funds do not flow directly to the education and general (“E&G”) budget that supports the core teaching operations of the University.

The state provides the College Opportunity Fund (COF) stipends to all in-state college students, and these stipends are then paid out to the university in which each student chooses to enroll. The University also receives state support in the form of revenue generated from the state Fee For Service contract. Under this contract, the University provides graduate education services, Professional Veterinary Medicine programs, and services to the citizens of the state from the CSU agencies that include CSU Extension, Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Colorado State Forest Service.

A small subset of University operations, including the Lory Student Center, Housing and Dining Services, and continuing and distance education, are self-supporting auxiliary enterprises funded through charges assessed to users of those services.

Prior to 2006, Colorado State received state funding in the form of a direct General Fund appropriation. In fiscal year 2006 that changed – today CSU receives its state support in the form of COF (College Opportunity Fund) tuition stipends paid on behalf of each in-state student who enrolls, and revenue earned by providing specific services to the state under a Fee For Service contract.

Due to the nationwide economic downturn that began in 2008, the University received State Fiscal Stabilization Funds (SFSF) as “backfill” for State resources beginning in fiscal year 2009 and continuing through 2011. SFSF funds were a component of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act enacted by the Federal Congress in February of 2009. The total State resources budget for FY 2009 for the University was approximately $130M. Resources from the State are not expected to rise back to the pre-economic downturn level of $130M in future years. This continued and increasing suppression in State funding will result in continued pressure on the University’s tuition rates.
The areas reflected within the bottom chart experiencing the greatest changes are the combination of the Student Share of Tuition and Fees along with State Support. Although when combined they are relatively stable, individually State Support is declining while the Student Share of Tuition is increasing. This change is more fully demonstrated in the graphs on pages 6 and 11 and discussed on pages 1 and 5.

Even during tight budget times, Colorado State University has focused on academic priorities: teaching (funded by tuition and state support) and research (funded primarily by grants and contracts). Administrative costs – shown here as “institutional support” – account for 3 percent of the University’s budget.

As the University has grown over the past five years, there have been increases in all functional expense categories. Over this period, the University’s total operating expenses have increased from $730.4 million to $873.2 million, an overall increase of 20 percent from fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2012. The largest component of each category of expenditure is salary, which is depicted further in the following two charts.
The chart below shows how CSU’s salary dollars are allocated. In response to the economic downturn, the University imposed a multi-year hiring freeze in 2008. Faculty and staff did not receive pay increases in Fiscal Years 2010, 2011, and 2012. The University’s permanent, full-time workforce was reduced by about 6 percent during this time, largely through attrition.

Although the expenditure base is growing as demonstrated in the chart “Expenditures by Amount,” the distribution among the expenditure categories has remained relatively constant between 2008 and 2012, as shown by the chart “Expenditures by Percentage.”
# ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS

While the charts and graphs of revenue and expenditures provide information about activities occurring within each fiscal year, this schedule of our assets, liabilities, and net assets provides a fiscal snapshot of the University as of the end of each fiscal year presented.

## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$331,247</td>
<td>289,830</td>
<td>227,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student accounts receivable, net</td>
<td>18,128</td>
<td>15,941</td>
<td>9,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncurrent cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>193,463</td>
<td>126,605</td>
<td>234,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted investments</td>
<td>22,483</td>
<td>20,077</td>
<td>19,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other noncurrent assets</td>
<td>23,552</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>8,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondepreciable capital assets</td>
<td>141,039</td>
<td>59,550</td>
<td>67,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciable capital assets</td>
<td>786,682</td>
<td>786,722</td>
<td>484,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td>$471,759</td>
<td>401,949</td>
<td>316,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>193,463</td>
<td>126,605</td>
<td>234,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncurrent investments</td>
<td>22,483</td>
<td>20,077</td>
<td>19,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student loans receivable, net</td>
<td>17,543</td>
<td>16,913</td>
<td>18,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other noncurrent assets</td>
<td>23,552</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>8,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondepreciable capital assets</td>
<td>141,039</td>
<td>59,550</td>
<td>67,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciable capital assets</td>
<td>786,682</td>
<td>786,722</td>
<td>484,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total noncurrent assets</td>
<td>$1,184,762</td>
<td>995,634</td>
<td>832,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td>$1,656,521</td>
<td>1,397,583</td>
<td>1,148,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>43,977</td>
<td>30,542</td>
<td>42,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued liabilities</td>
<td>116,927</td>
<td>81,090</td>
<td>60,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>59,865</td>
<td>23,842</td>
<td>18,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits held for others, current</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>5,329</td>
<td>4,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds payable and certificates of participation, current</td>
<td>10,217</td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td>6,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital leases payable</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other long-term liabilities, current</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>2,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences liabilities, current</td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>2,210</td>
<td>1,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td>$208,658</td>
<td>152,630</td>
<td>138,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncurrent :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds payable and certificates of participation, current</td>
<td>563,763</td>
<td>435,453</td>
<td>350,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital leases payable</td>
<td>3,061</td>
<td>2,832</td>
<td>2,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits held for others</td>
<td>23,480</td>
<td>20,927</td>
<td>8,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other long-term liabilities</td>
<td>23,862</td>
<td>19,450</td>
<td>5,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences liabilities</td>
<td>38,179</td>
<td>38,064</td>
<td>34,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total noncurrent liabilities</td>
<td>$652,345</td>
<td>516,726</td>
<td>402,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES</td>
<td>$861,003</td>
<td>680,356</td>
<td>540,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET ASSETS</td>
<td>$1,656,521</td>
<td>1,397,583</td>
<td>1,148,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## FISCAL YEAR 2012 TOTAL ASSETS

- **Cash**: 20%
- **Restricted Cash and Investments**: 13%
- **Other**: 3%
- **Receivables**: 8%
- **Capital Assets**: 56%
- **Construction in Progress**: 12%
- **Library Materials and Collections**: 1%
- **Equipment**: 11%
- **Land and Improvements**: 6%

Colorado State University includes:
- A 586-acre main campus, including 101 acres for the Veterinary Teaching Hospital
- A 1,438-acre foothills campus
- A 1,575-acre agricultural campus
- A 1,177-acre Pingree Park mountain campus
- 4,043 acres of land for research centers and Colorado State Forest Service stations outside of Larimer County.

The University has Library holdings including more than 2 million books, bound journals, and government documents, along with additional materials including computers. While the state of Colorado has not been able to provide funding for capital construction and improvements in recent years, the University’s students voted in 2005 to assess themselves a University Facilities Fee to support capital construction and renovations that enhance the quality of student life and learning. The allocation of that fee is governed by a student-run University Facility Fee Advisory Board (http://uffab.colostate.edu).
LIABILITIES

The primary liability of the University is its obligation relating to bonds and capital leases. These obligations relate to the financing of the capital assets discussed on the previous page, which are critical to support our Land Grant mission of teaching and learning, research and discovery, and outreach and public service.

BUDGET AND PLANNING PROCESS

CSU’s Budget and Planning Process: Opportunity for Student, Parent, and Public Input

Part of CSU’s commitment to accountability involves an open, public campus planning and budgeting process.

- The University publishes a rough draft budget in August for the next fiscal year. The goal of this draft budget is to give the Board of Governors and the President platforms for campus review and discussion – and for working with state lawmakers as they consider higher education’s funding needs.

- The campus and community have several opportunities to provide input into both the draft budget and the preparation of more final budgets in the winter and spring. Over this time period, the University also makes adjustments for changes and developments that have arisen.

- As various draft budgets are developed, they are tied to University strategic planning efforts in a transparent and coherent way.

- The CSU strategic plan is updated regularly to reflect new priorities, new environments, new opportunities, and new ideas.

As part of this process, the University Provost each spring hosts planning and budget hearings that are open to all interested members of the campus and community. Draft budgets and related communications are also regularly updated and posted online at http://www.president.colostate.edu/budget/index.aspx.
UNIVERSITY OVERVIEW

Colorado State University is a land grant institution and a Carnegie Research University.

Academic Colleges
- College of Agricultural Sciences
- College of Applied Human Sciences
- College of Business
- College of Engineering
- College of Liberal Arts
- College of Natural Sciences
- College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
- Warner College of Natural Resources

Enrollment
- More than 30,650 total students from every state and 90 countries
- 78 percent of all students are Colorado residents
- 17 percent of undergraduate U.S. students are ethnic minorities

Employment
- 1,560 faculty members; the student-faculty ratio is 19 to 1
- 2,360 administrative professionals (870 are research associates)
- 1,940 state-classified personnel
- Largest employer in Fort Collins and Larimer County

Tuition and Fees
- Average resident undergraduate base tuition and fees for 2012-2013 are $8,648; $24,441 for nonresidents

Public Service and Engagement
- CSU Extension is supported by 60 of 64 Colorado counties
- The Colorado State Forest Service has 17 district offices statewide
- The Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station has eight research centers statewide
- Continuing Education (Online Plus) offers credit and noncredit education opportunities on campus and off, with more than 10,200 students now enrolled
- The Colorado Water Institute focuses academic expertise on the state’s evolving water conditions

Research
- Annual research expenditures of $340 million in FY12
- CSU is 2nd in annual research expenditures for public universities without a medical school

Highlights
- CSU ranks in the top tier of the nation’s best universities and is one of the top 20 that makes writing a priority as a critical element of student success, according to the 2012 U.S. News and World Report “America’s Best Colleges” edition.
- U.S. News and World Report ranked CSU’s veterinary medicine professional doctorate program in the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences in the top three among programs of its kind throughout the United States. The graduate program in the Department of Occupational Therapy in the College of Applied Human Sciences – a “Program of Excellence” designated by the state of Colorado – ranked 6th in the nation.
- CSU annually ranks as one of the most productive research universities in the nation in terms of research funding per faculty member.
- CSU was named as one of the country’s best institutions for undergraduate education, according to The Princeton Review. The education services company features the school in the 2012 edition of its annual college guide, “The Best 376 Colleges.”
ACCOUNTABILITY AT COLORADO STATE

This annual report is designed to provide widespread public access to the financial statements of Colorado State University. Additional, online resources are also available:

- CSU Accountability Website: http://accountability.colostate.edu
- Budget Updates and Communications: http://www.president.colostate.edu/budget/index.aspx
- CSU policies and compliance: http://policies.colostate.edu/Default.aspx
- Institutional Research: http://www.ir.colostate.edu

Colorado State University