



BOARD OF TRUSTEES



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY



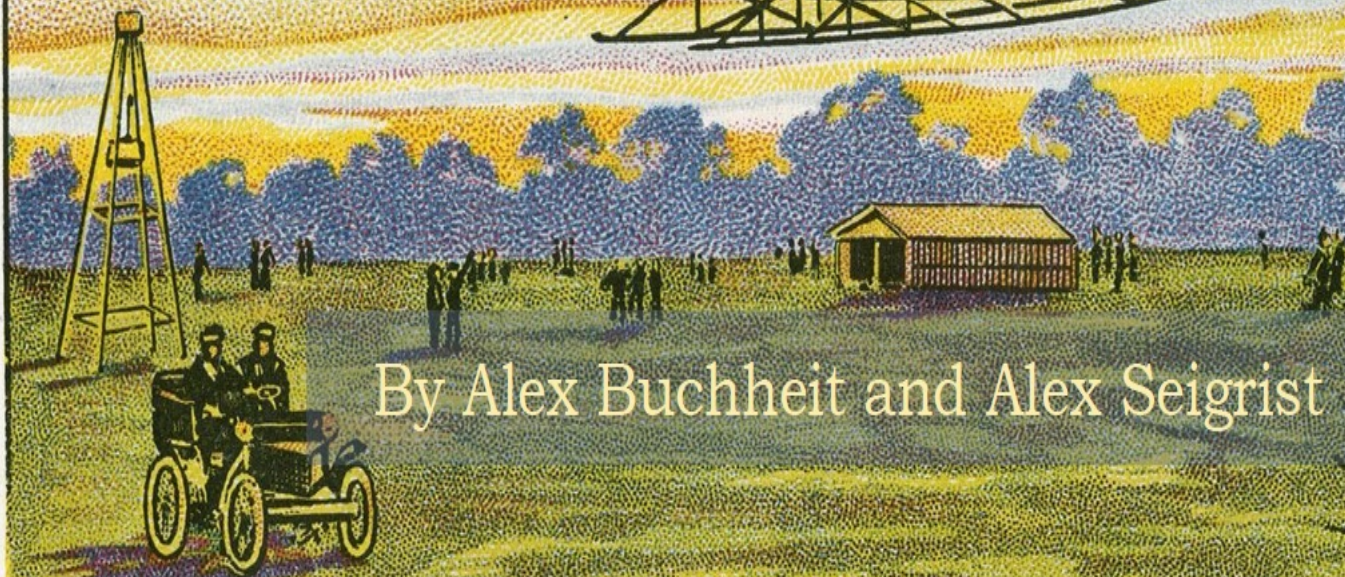
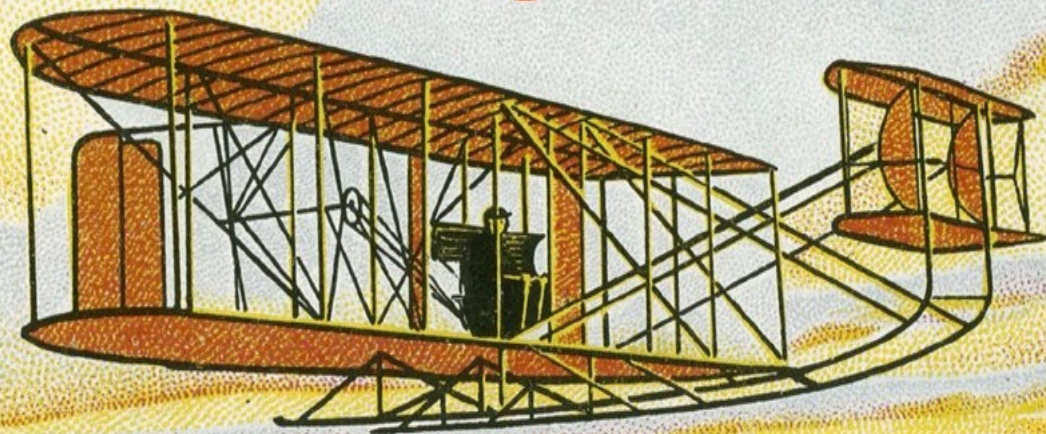
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ACADEMIC AND STUDENT AFFAIRS



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY

4

NMUSAF Wright Bros. Exhibit




By Alex Buchheit and Alex Seigrist

WILBUR WRIGHT AU CAMP D'AUVOURS





A photograph of the National Museum of the United States Air Force. In the center is a large, white, cylindrical sign with the text "NATIONAL MUSEUM" and "UNITED STATES AIR FORCE" in black, bold, sans-serif capital letters. To the right of the sign is a tall flagpole with an American flag and a smaller flag below it. The background features a large, modern building with a metallic, ribbed facade. The foreground is a green lawn with a low, dark hedge in front of the sign. The sky is blue with a few white clouds.

**NATIONAL MUSEUM
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE**

5 Major Sections:

1. Heavier-than-Air Flight before the Wright Brothers
2. The Science behind Heavier-than-Air Flight
3. The Wright Brothers and Their Success
4. Refinement of the Wright Flyer
5. The Militarization of the Early Airplane

Proposed Exhibit Location:

CA-36

Wright

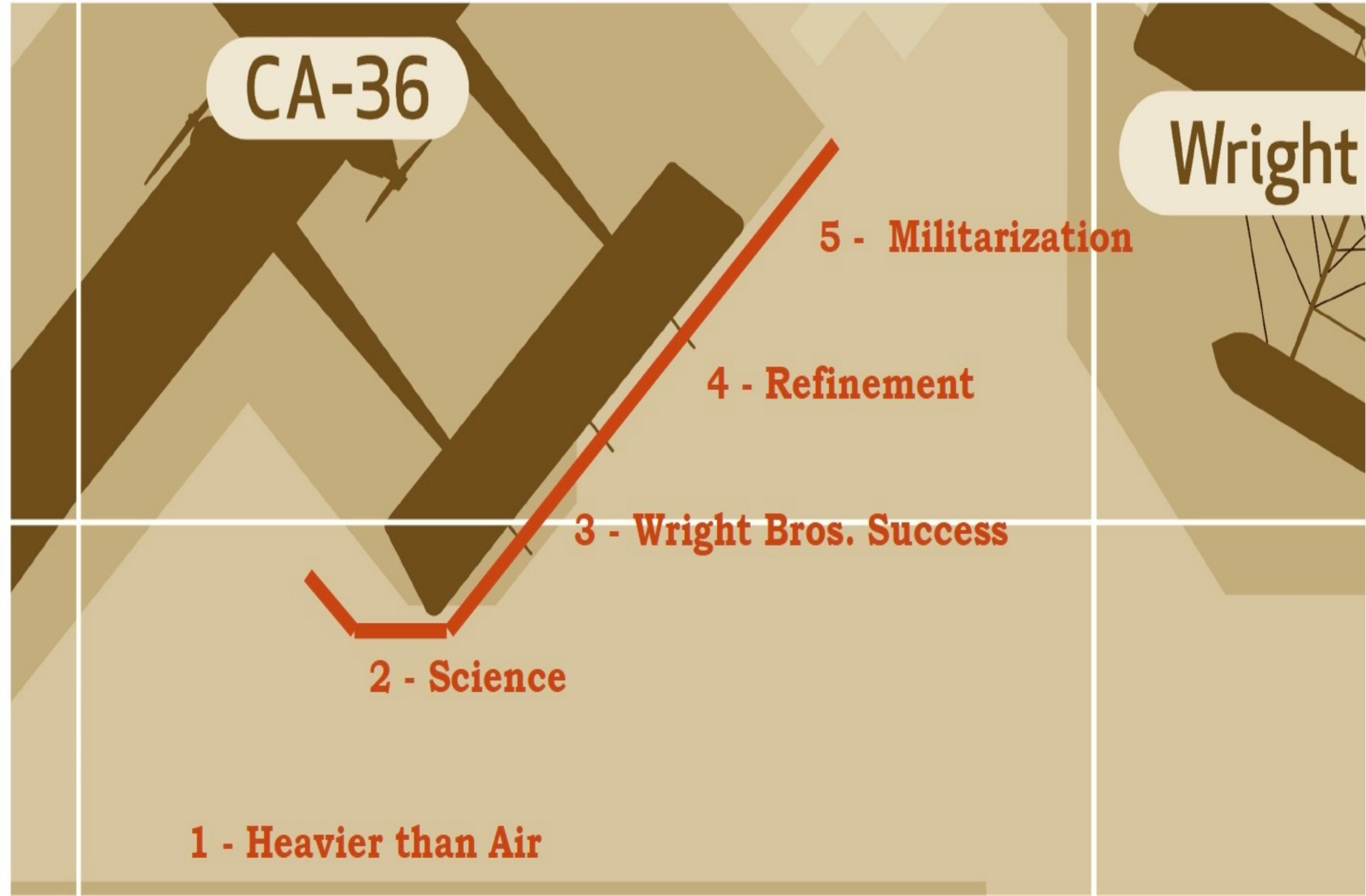
1 - Heavier than Air

2 - Science

3 - Wright Bros. Success

4 - Refinement

5 - Militarization



MEETING THE CHALLENGE

The Wright Brothers

1900



Although heavier-than-air powered flight posed more difficult problems than other methods of flight, it also held the greatest potential. To achieve heavier-than-air flight, the problems of control and aerodynamic lift had to be solved, along with the development of a lightweight engine for propulsion.

Until Wilbur and Orville Wright dedicated themselves to solving the mystery of heavier-than-air powered flight, no one had been able to solve this puzzle. You are now standing within seven miles of the places where Wilbur and Orville lived, studied, and, most importantly, solved the equations of flight.

Bicycle To Flyers

After limited success in the printing business, Wilbur and Orville Wright devoted to self and repair bicycles. They opened up the first of several bicycle shops in 1892, and three years later, the Wrights began making bicycles of their own design. The successful bicycle business provided the funds for their flight experiments, and it expanded their knowledge of building machines.



Photo, top: Wrights' wing at Kill Devil Hills, 1900.
Photo, left: First Wright glider being hoisted there in a box.

The Wright brothers became actively interested in flying in 1895. They read everything on flying they could obtain, even though most of the material available was based on theory and not fact.

In August 1896, the Wrights built a five-foot span biplane kite to test their ideas of varying wings for lateral control. Building on the success of this kite, they constructed a six-meter-long span glider in September 1900. After a nationwide search for a location with high, steady winds, the Wrights chose a remote area known as Kill Devil Hills in the Outer Banks of North Carolina. In their first test of a glider at Kill Devil Hills, the Wrights flew a boxy, aileron and elevator glider. The aircraft was completely satisfactory, however, because it flew poorly and proved difficult to control was a great wind.

1901



Encouraged by their experience with their first glider, the Wrights built a twenty-two foot span glider in 1901. It followed the basic design of their first glider but incorporated a pilot's hip-cribble for operating the wing-warping control cables. The Wrights flew this glider at Kill Devil Hills in the summer of 1901, and on one flight they traveled 389 feet.

Even so, the glider's wings did not provide as much lift as they had calculated. As a result, the Wrights began to question the validity of the Lilliental aerodynamic tables they used. The Wrights decided to perfect their own mathematical tables for airfoil lift and drag—this decision became a milestone on the way to success.



Photo, top: Second Wright glider being hoisted.
Photo, above: Second Wright glider being hoisted at Kill Devil Hills, 1901.

CONQUERING THE SKY

The Wright Brothers - December 17, 1903

Takeoff of the 1903 Wright *Flyer* on the world's first powered, sustained, and controlled, heavier-than-air flight, December 17, 1903, at Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina. Piloted by Orville Wright, the airplane remained aloft for twelve seconds and flew a distance of 120 feet in a straight line.



After Orville's first flight, Wilbur flew the aircraft 175 feet. Orville then took another turn, traveling 200 feet on his second flight. On the fourth flight of the day, Wilbur covered a distance of 852 feet, remaining aloft for 59 seconds. Although the landing from this last flight slightly damaged the aircraft, the Wrights intended to quickly fix the *Flyer* and attempt yet another flight. Unfortunately, a sudden gust of wind picked up the aircraft and tossed it along the beach, causing extensive damage—the world's first successful airplane would never fly again.

1903



By 1903 the Wrights had solved two of the three basic problems associated with developing a successful flying machine—lift and control. The problem of adding a lightweight power plant for propulsion remained.

In the summer of 1903, they built a 40-foot, 4-inch span airplane that incorporated all their aerodynamic knowledge. While their mechanic, Charlie Taylor, built a small, lightweight gasoline engine—a designed and built highly efficient propellers—a significant feat in itself. This engine was the last piece of the puzzle, and the Wrights traveled back to Kill Devil Hills to test their creation.

On December 14, 1903, the Wrights flipped a coin to see who would be the first to try, and Wilbur won the toss. He attempted to fly the machine but overcorrected the elevator control and the airplane crashed. Three days later, after repairs, Orville flew a successfully for the first time.



Photo, top: Wright Flyer and its engine at Kill Devil Hills in 1903.
Photo, above: The Wright Flyer at Kill Devil Hills. The first flight was on December 17, 1903.
Photo, bottom: Wright Flyer at Kill Devil Hills. The first flight was on December 17, 1903.
Photo, left: Wright Flyer at Kill Devil Hills. The first flight was on December 17, 1903.

This is the old exhibit currently on display.

Our mission is to completely overhaul the aesthetic and content within this particular exhibit

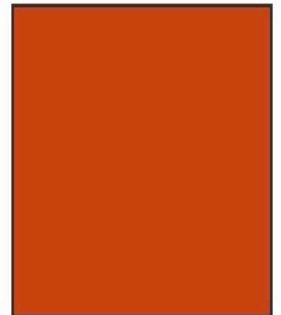
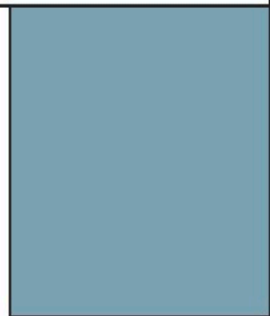
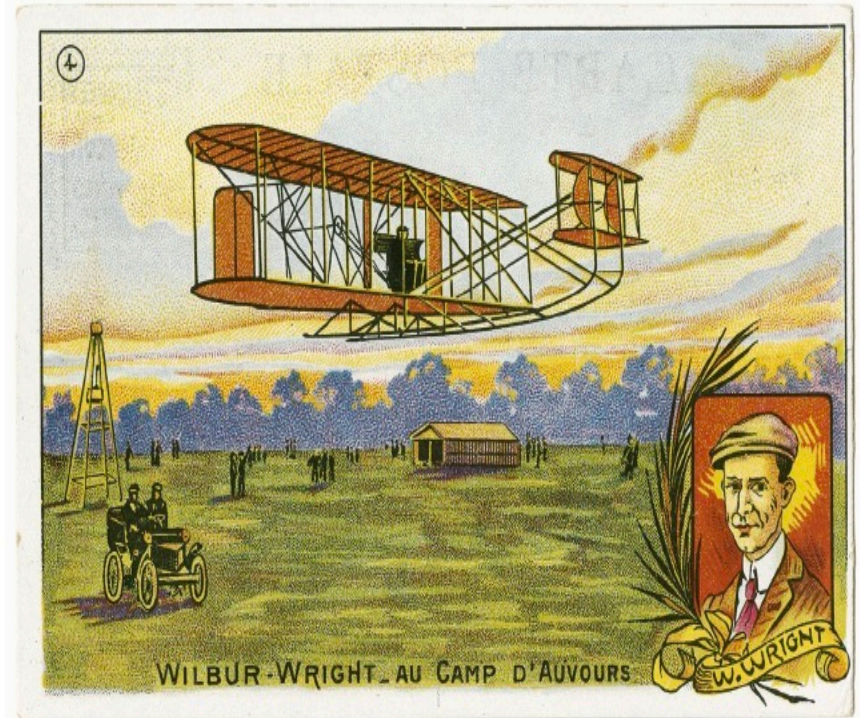
Color Palette and Font

Font: Bookman Old Style, released in 1901.

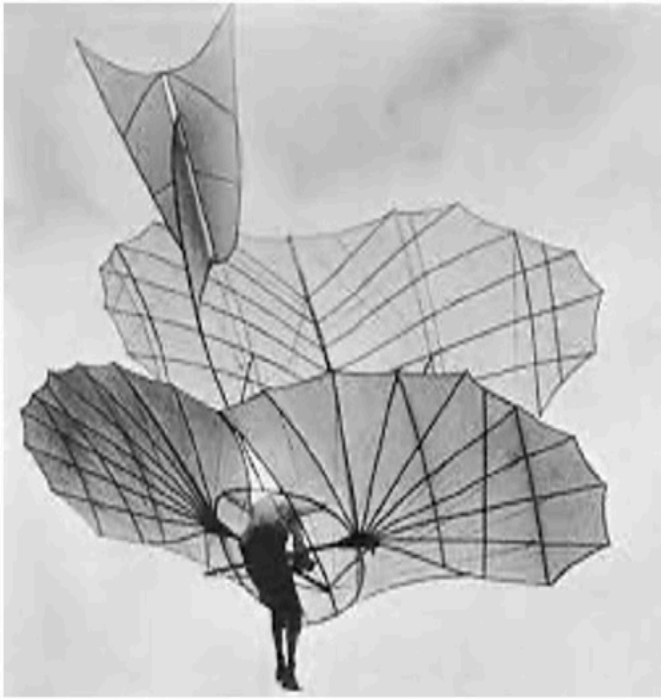
Colors: Chosen from the Au Camp D'Auvours postcard.

Intent: Reminiscent of the early 1900s postcards and advertisements.

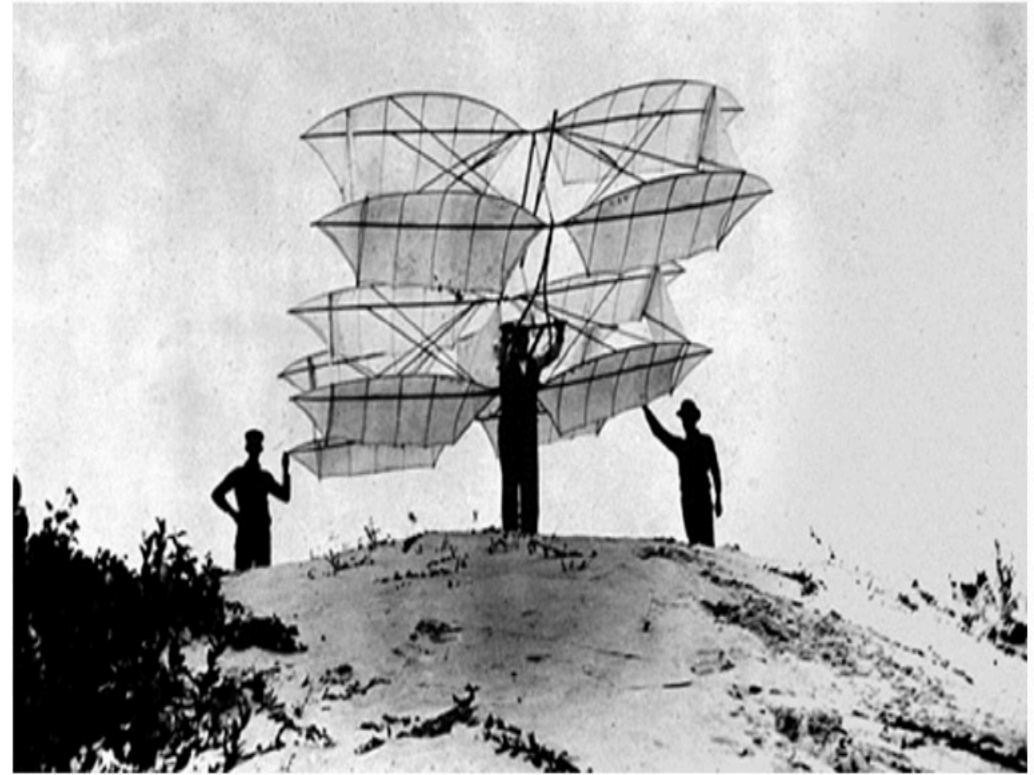
The blue and cream will be our primary colors with the green and red acting as accents.



1. Heavier-than-Air Flight Before The Wrights



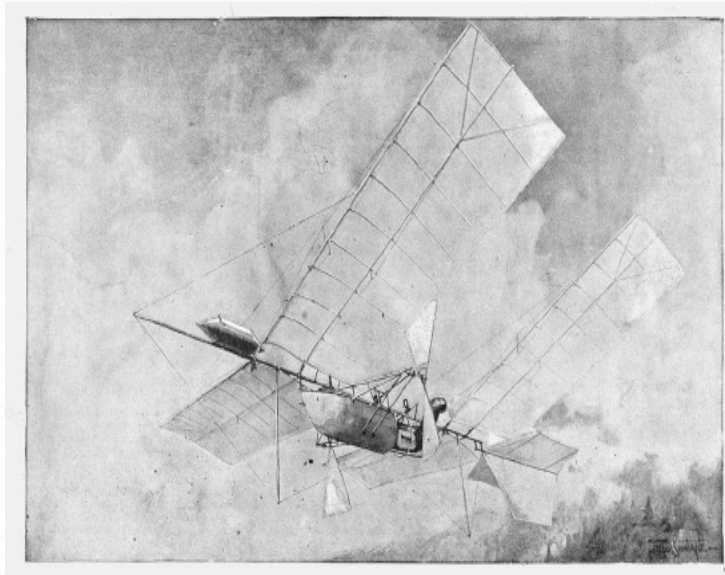
Lilienthal's glider, circa 1895



Octave Chanute's Katydid Flyer, circa 1896

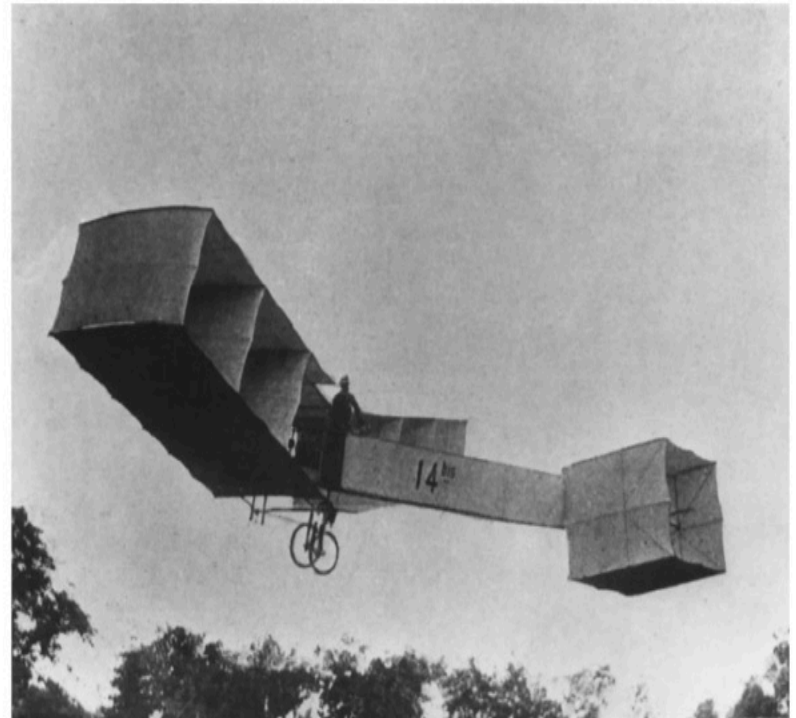
Fascination and experimentation with Heavier-than-Air flying existed well before the Wright Brothers began their work in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

1. Heavier-than-Air Flight Before The Wrights



Langley's Aerodrome No. 5, Circa 1896

Samuel Langley's experiments inspired the Wright Brothers to pursue aviation, while other aviators, such as Santos Dumont, were in competition with the Wright Brothers.



Dumont's 14-bis, Circa 1906

1. Heavier-than-Air Flight Before The Wrights

The calculation used by early Heavier-than-Air pioneers were all based off of a faulty table created by Otto Lilienthal. The Wright Brothers discovered this and performed corrections for their own tables.

Taking on Heavier-than-Air flight as a problem that needed to be solved was not a straightforward endeavour.

THE AERONAUTICAL ANNUAL.

TABLE OF NORMAL AND TANGENTIAL PRESSURES
 Derived by Lilienthal from the diagrams on Plate VI, in his book "Bird-flight as the Basis of the Flying Art."

| α | Norm. | Tangential | α | Norm. | Tangential |
|----------|-------|------------|----------|-------|------------|
| -9° | 0.000 | +0.079 | 10° | 0.059 | -0.072 |
| -8° | 0.040 | +0.079 | 15° | 0.092 | -0.071 |
| -7° | 0.080 | +0.074 | 18° | 0.099 | -0.070 |
| -6° | 0.120 | +0.066 | 19° | 0.098 | -0.065 |
| -5° | 0.160 | +0.055 | 20° | 0.092 | -0.059 |
| -4° | 0.200 | +0.043 | 21° | 0.091 | -0.053 |
| -3° | 0.240 | +0.031 | 22° | 0.084 | -0.047 |
| -2° | 0.280 | +0.022 | 23° | 0.074 | -0.041 |
| -1° | 0.320 | +0.013 | 24° | 0.065 | -0.035 |
| 0° | 0.360 | +0.004 | 25° | 0.052 | -0.029 |
| +1° | 0.404 | +0.000 | 26° | 0.036 | -0.020 |
| +2° | 0.449 | +0.000 | 27° | 0.018 | -0.011 |
| +3° | 0.496 | 0.000 | 28° | 0.001 | -0.005 |
| +4° | 0.546 | -0.007 | 29° | 0.000 | -0.001 |
| +5° | 0.599 | -0.014 | 30° | 0.000 | -0.000 |
| +6° | 0.656 | -0.021 | 35° | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| +7° | 0.717 | -0.028 | 38° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| +8° | 0.781 | -0.035 | 41° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| +9° | 0.850 | -0.042 | 45° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 10° | 0.924 | -0.050 | 50° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 11° | 1.003 | -0.058 | 55° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 12° | 1.087 | -0.066 | 60° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 13° | 1.176 | -0.075 | 65° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 14° | 1.270 | -0.084 | 70° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 15° | 1.369 | -0.093 | 75° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 16° | 1.474 | -0.102 | 80° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 17° | 1.585 | -0.111 | 85° | 0.000 | +0.000 |
| 18° | 1.702 | -0.120 | 90° | 0.000 | +0.000 |

Wright Cycle Company
 1121 WEST CHASE STREET, DAYTON, OHIO. ESTABLISHED IN 1902

The lift due to edge resistance would be proportionally larger at the point of glide around at small angles.
 I also made a heavy measurement of the lift with the following result:

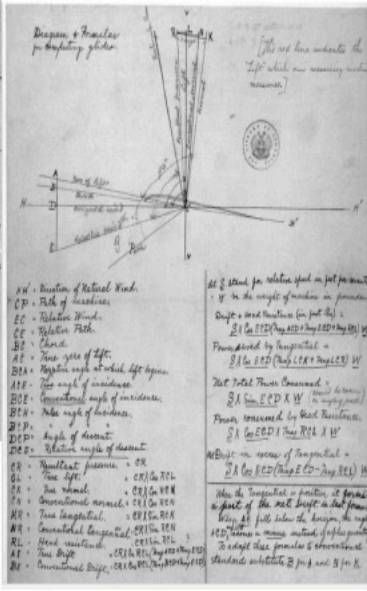
| | | | |
|----|-------|-----|-------|
| 0° | 0.000 | 10° | 0.277 |
| 1° | 0.000 | 20° | 0.272 |
| 2° | 0.000 | 30° | 0.272 |
| 3° | 0.000 | 40° | 0.272 |
| 4° | 0.000 | 50° | 0.272 |
| 5° | 0.000 | 60° | 0.272 |
| 6° | 0.000 | 70° | 0.272 |
| 7° | 0.000 | 80° | 0.272 |
| 8° | 0.000 | 90° | 0.272 |

The surface is by no means an efficient one for flying, as its best angle of glide is 85°, and with framing and joints about 11°. Among the thirty surfaces we have tested we have found none of equal or inferior to this one in lift and very much better in tangential. A surface shaped like that of a gull (see p. 117 Aeronautical Annual 1902) with a depth of curvature of about 1/10 will give the following result:

| | | | |
|----|-------|-----|-------|
| 0° | 0.000 | 10° | 0.277 |
| 1° | 0.000 | 20° | 0.272 |
| 2° | 0.000 | 30° | 0.272 |
| 3° | 0.000 | 40° | 0.272 |
| 4° | 0.000 | 50° | 0.272 |
| 5° | 0.000 | 60° | 0.272 |
| 6° | 0.000 | 70° | 0.272 |
| 7° | 0.000 | 80° | 0.272 |
| 8° | 0.000 | 90° | 0.272 |

Ratio of Lift to Weight
 1.25 x 7.35
 9.1875
 7.35
 1.25 x 7.35
 9.1875
 7.35
 1.25 x 7.35
 9.1875
 7.35

All the measurements in this letter include edge resistance, as we find that a curved surface at α is impossible to separate this from the lift proper.



Formulas and calculations hand written by Orville Wright. Through experimentation the Wright Brothers discovered that Lilienthal's coefficient table was incorrect.

1. The Early Ideas: Correspondence

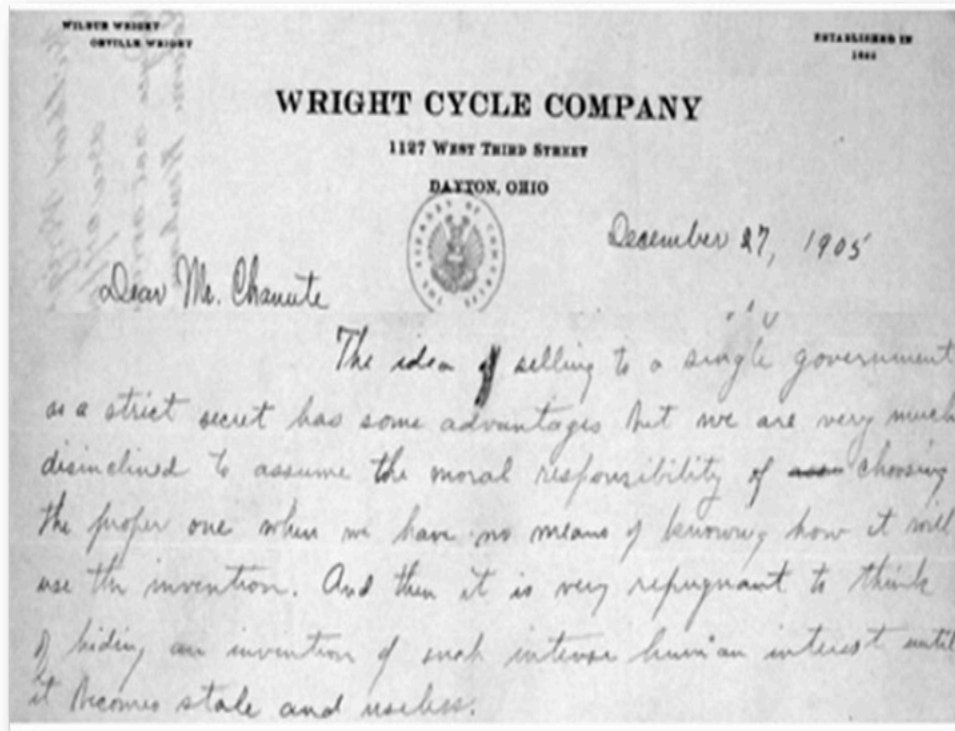
November 18 1906

The newspapers contain reports of further experiments by Santos Dumont, including a flight of two hundred meters. I see nothing unreasonable in this report and presume it is substantially correct. It is the first real indication of progress that has been displayed in France in five years. When we remember that within two hours of our first attempt at free flight we succeeded, in 1901, in remaining in the air for 19 seconds in a wind of about 12 miles an hour, it seems almost ridiculous that the French have never made any success at gliding in all these years. Whether M. Santos will find the motor an aid or an incumbrance in his attack upon the real problems of flight only the future can tell. Much might be said on both sides.

“November 18, 1906

(...) The newspapers contain reports of further experiments by Santos Dumont, including a flight of two hundred meters. I see nothing unreasonable in the report and presume it is substantially correct. It is the first real indication of progress that has been displayed in France in five years. When we remember that within two hours of our first attempt at free flight we succeeded, in 1901, in remaining in the air for 19 seconds in a wind of about 12 miles an hour, it seems almost ridiculous that the French have never made any success at gliding in all these years. Whether M. Santos will find the motor an aid or an encumbrance in his attack upon the real problems of flight only the future can tell. Which might be said on both sides.”

1. The Early Ideas: Correspondence



“December 27, 1905

Dear Mr. Chanute

The idea of selling to a single government as a strict secret has some advantages but we are very much disinclined to assume the moral responsibility of choosing the proper one when we have no means of knowing how it will use the invention. And then it is very repugnant to think of hiding an invention of such intense human interest until it becomes stale and useless.”

One Problem Became Three:

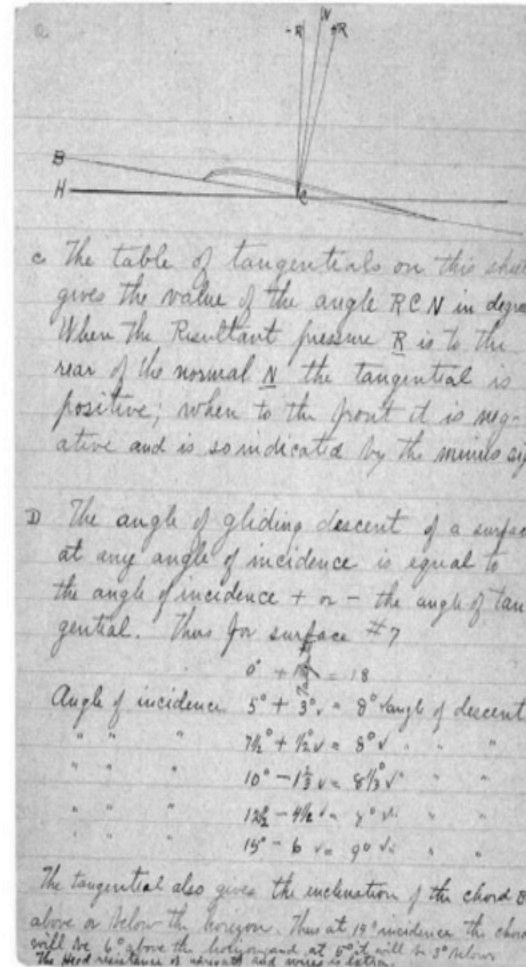
1. Lift

1. Control

1. Propulsion

2. The Science behind Heavier-than-Air Flight

A key challenge that presented itself to the pioneers of aviation was how to keep the aircraft in the air.



Tables and calculations by the Wright Bros. included in their letters to Octave Chanute

2. The Science behind Heavier-than-Air Flight

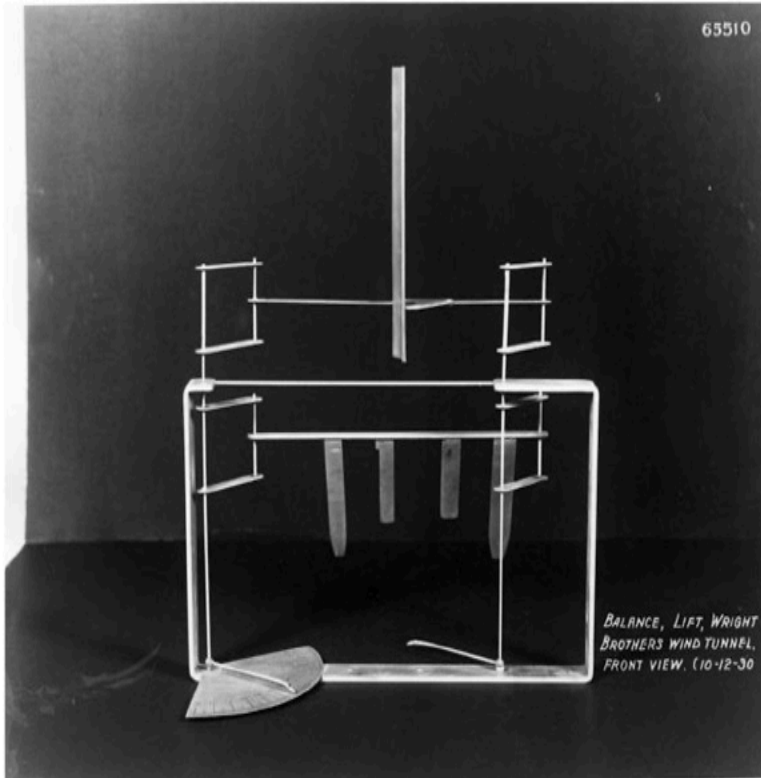
Another problem that needed to be solved was establishing reliable control over where and how the aerial vehicle came back to earth.

How could heavier-than-air machines break themselves loose from being tied to the wind for control?



Crashed *Wright Flyer* at Kill Devil Hills, NC, 1900

2. The Science behind Heavier-than-Air Flight

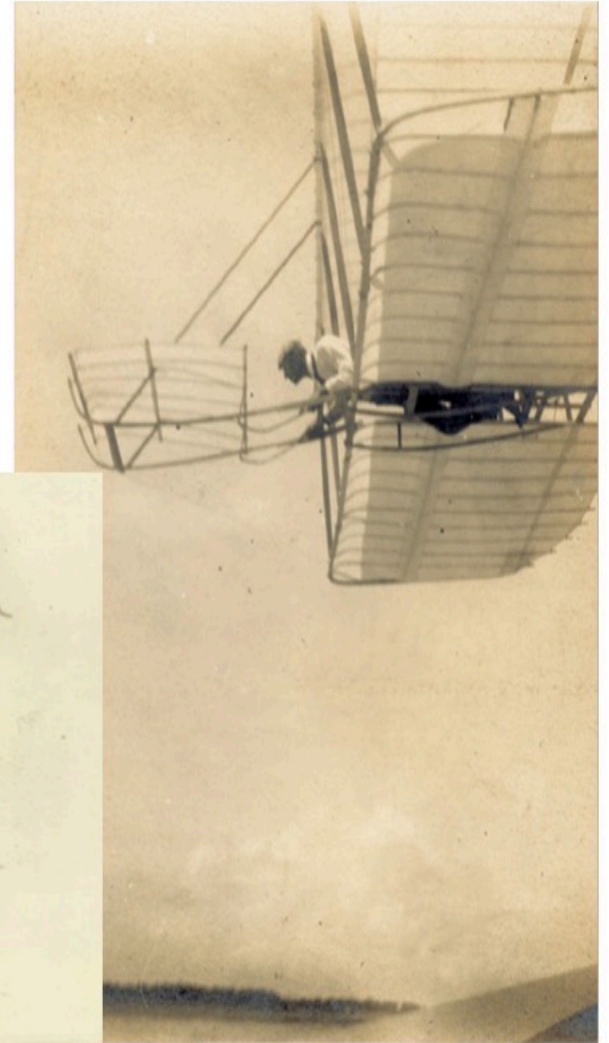
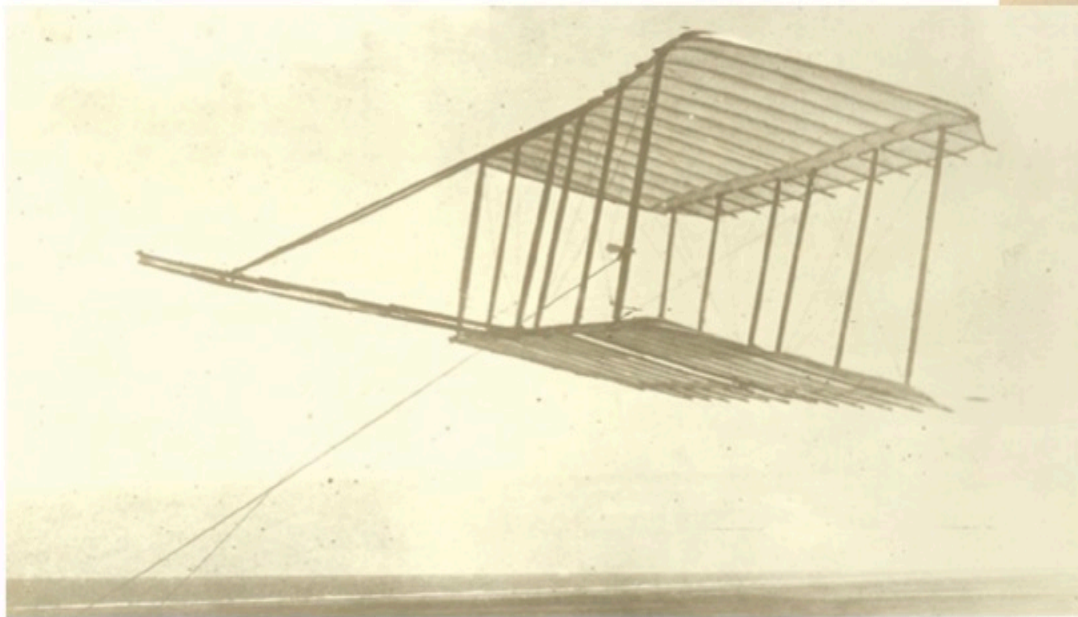


Wright Brothers' Wind Tunnel Lift Balance.

The Wright Brothers discovered the airplane could be directed using movable rudders with fixed airfoils that enabled them to move both horizontally and vertically.

3. Enter the Wright Brothers and Their Success

The Wright Brothers first began their experiment with a non-powered glider, running hundreds of tests at their station on Kill Devil Hill, NC, far away from the prying eyes in Dayton.



The Wright kite and glider circa 1901-1902

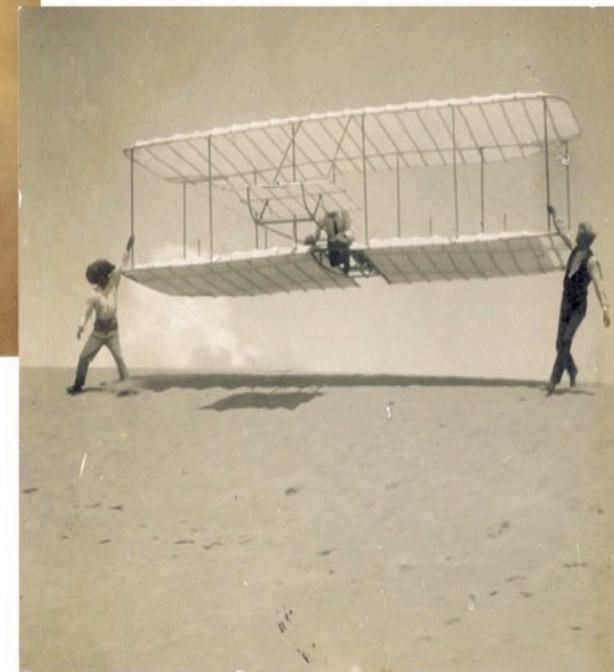
3. Enter the Wright Brothers and Their Success

They made several adjustments to the wings and the front rudder, only crashing once. Due to the crash, they decided to add a tail rudder for steering right and left while the front rudder continued to be for upward and downward mobility.

With this addition, they now had full control over the aircraft, which enabled them to move more freely in the air than their competitors. They were able to conduct around 1,000 flights with the longest distance being 623 feet.



Updated Wright glider, circa 1903



3. Enter the Wright Brothers and Their Success

Upon the success of their glider, the Wright Brothers motorized the glider. Charlie Taylor built a gasoline motor that had a modest 12 horsepower, and they attached it, along with aerodynamic propellers, to the plane. On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright piloted the first heavier-than-air airplane for 12 seconds over a distance of 120 feet. Orville wrote to their father of the momentous occasion, "I got on the machine at 10:35 for the first trial . . . Mr. Daniels took a picture just as it left the tracks."

Man finally controlled the air!



December 17, 1903, Orville Wright looks on as Wilbur Wright takes the first ever heavier-than-air powered flight.

All these artifacts are scattered throughout the first hangar.



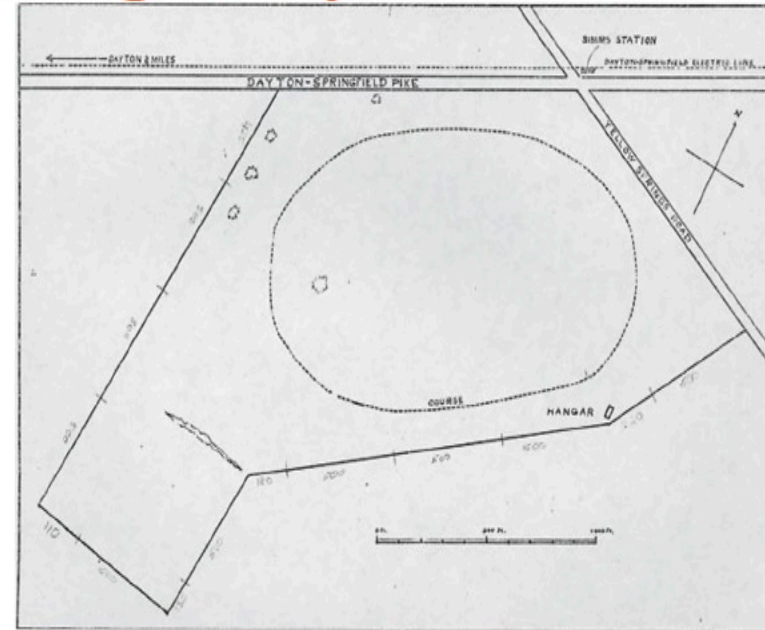
We want to consolidate them into one exhibit.

4. Refinement of the Wright Flyer

The Wrights never quit improving their machines. This included everything from the modification of wing panels to improving the controls.

With the early tests and the first flight at Kill Devil Hills successful, the Wright Brothers returned home to Ohio in 1904 and started flying their *Flyer* at Huffman Prairie.

Here, they spent hundreds of hours circling the field, testing and figuring out problems to ensure the airplane operated smoothly before showing it to the world.



Orville Wright's hand drawn map of Huffman Prairie



Picture of the Wright Brothers flying at Huffman Prairie, circa 1904

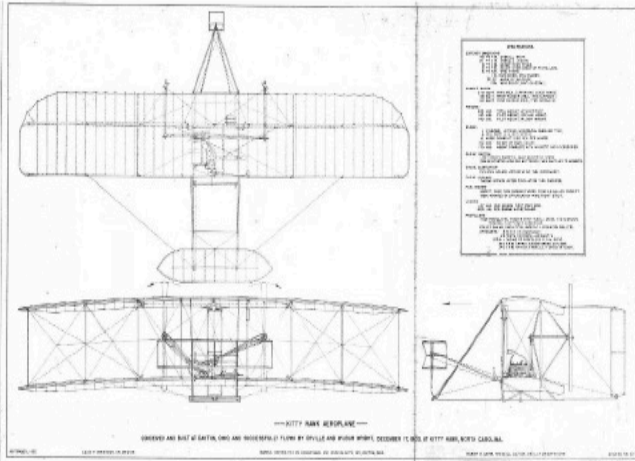
4. Refinement of the Wright Flyer

With a fully functional aircraft, the Wrights intended to make a deal with the US government before any of their competitors could catch up.

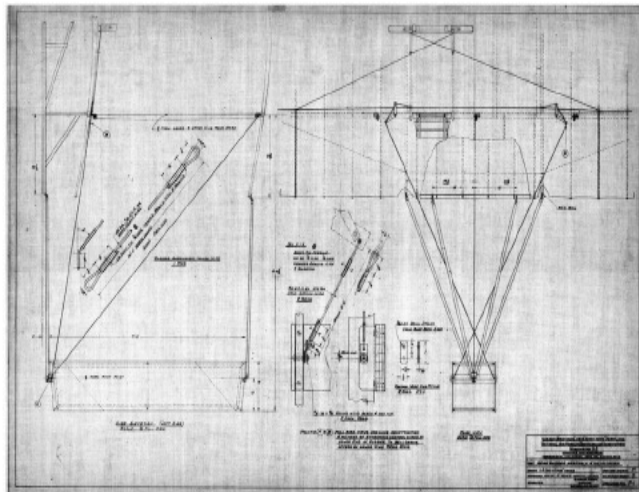
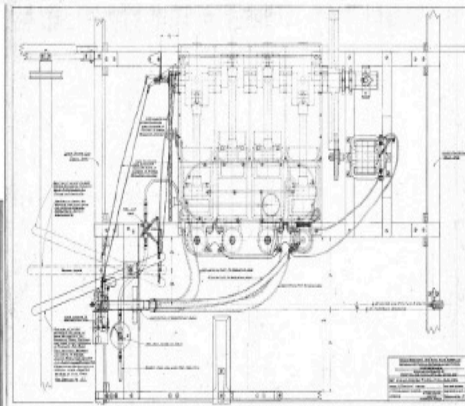
However, the US did not believe the Wrights had successfully created a heavier-than-air vehicle.

The Wrights stopped their tests while they patiently awaited confirmation of their patent of the *Flyer* between the end of 1905 and the middle of 1906.

After 1906, the Wrights began touring the world, showing off their flying machine to everyone, including several European monarchs.



More technical drawings of the original Wright Flyer



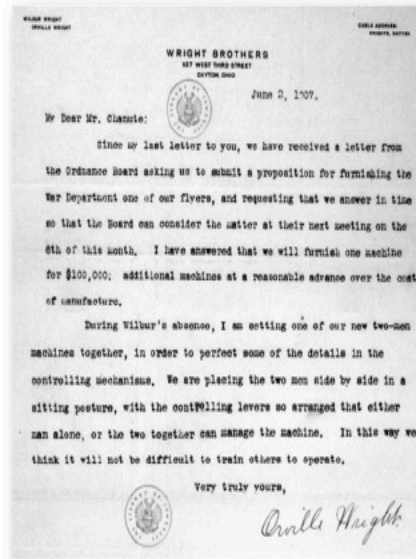
5. Militarization of the Early Airplane

Before the early airplane could be militarized, it needed to make it through the patent office.

Following the first successful flight, the Wrights split their attention between pursuing these patents and refining the designs of their aircraft. They thought the airplane could be used for scouting.

The Wright Brothers sought patents and subsequent contracts with the governments of Britain, Germany, France and the United States, who in turn militarized their new airplanes.

The Wright Brothers tried to sell their Flyer to the U.S. military but to little success.



Orville Wright to Octave Chanute, 1907.



Above is the German version of the Wright B Flyer circa 1911-1912.



Thank You



BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ACADEMIC AND STUDENT AFFAIRS



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY



Academic Affairs

Provost Remarks
February 15, 2024



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY

Outstanding Scholarly Creative Activity & Public Impact Awards



Graduate Programs Open House



University Policy 2020 Faculty Workload

Background on Policy Revision

- Faculty workload requirements must be set forth in a faculty workload policy, providing clarity and transparency.
- WSU students should have sufficient opportunity to learn from our highly qualified professorial and instructional faculty throughout their university experience.
- The former MOUs on Workload, dating from 2011-14 are no longer in effect.

Goals of The Policy

- To bring WSU faculty teaching load expectations in line with those at most other Ohio public R-2 universities
- To ensure that all WSU faculty avail themselves of significant service opportunities in support of the principle of shared governance
- To provide consistency and clarity to faculty and management in calculating the impact of faculty service, research, and other assigned or approved effort on teaching assignments

Comparative Faculty Teaching Loads

| Institution | Tenured and Tenure Eligible | Non-tenure Eligible ("Teaching" faculty) |
|---|---|---|
| University of Akron | Standard: 24 c.h. per year | Not specified |
| University of Toledo | Maximum: 24 c.h. per semester | Maximum: 30 c.h. per year |
| Kent State University | Standard: 24 c.h. per year | Standard: 15 c.h. per semester |
| Youngstown State University Shawnee State University Central State University Cleveland State University | Standard: 24 c.h. per year | Standard: 30 c.h. per year |
| WSU (new policy) WSU (former practice) | Standard: 24 c.h. per year Standard: 15-16 c.h. per year | Standard: 30 c.h. per year Standard: 21-24 c.h. per year |

TET teaching loads may be adjusted due to Scholarly productivity/non-productivity

- “Reasonable” scholarly productivity over a 3-year period = - 3 c.h. per semester
- “Acceptable” scholarly productivity over a 3-year period = - 3 c.h. per year
- Less than acceptable scholarly productivity over a 3-year period = + 3 c.h. per year

A probationary TET will be assumed to have been “reasonably productive” for probationary years 1-2 and will have a base teaching load of nine (9) credit hours per semester in years 1 and 2.

TET and NTE teaching loads may be adjusted due to a significant level of service

- Level of anticipated and documented service meets criteria for routine service plus exceeds the criteria for significant service demonstrating active engagement and productive leadership (approx. 7-9 hours per week of effort) = - up to 3 c.h. per year for TET, -up to 6 c.h. per year for NTE.
- Level of anticipated and documented beyond routine service is negligible = + 3 c.h. per year

Various Examples

Examples of Scholarship

- Publishing a peer reviewed article or book
- Producing a creative work of art
- Receiving a funded grant

Examples of Service

- Chairing a college curriculum committee
- Serving on a University Retention Committee
- Leading program accreditation efforts
- Serving on the Faculty Senate
- Profession Association Leadership

Additional Offsets, Course Releases and Credits may reduce teaching load

- Administrative, Performance, and Discretionary Offsets may be assigned by chair with approval of dean and provost, or by dean with permission of provost, or by provost.
- Funded research course releases may be purchased in accordance with University's current procedure.
- Teaching credits for graduate or undergraduate research supervision or for-credit mentoring may be earned and used

Restrictions

- No more than 6 c.h. per semester of Offsets, Course Releases and Teaching Credits permitted unless there is a course buyout.
- Unless authorized in writing by dean, no overloads may be assigned to faculty using an Offset, Release or Credit in a given semester.
- Offsets and credits are forfeited if not used before separation, cannot be “cashed out,” and are non-assignable.

Wright State University Academic Efficiency and Effectiveness

Prioritizing and Strengthening
Mission & Vision

Academic Efficiency & Effectiveness Process

- Designed to be data driven and inclusive.
- Review Committee members were representative from across both campuses.
- Guided by an Executive Committee.

Data-Informed and Evidence-Informed

- Quantitative data set and methods for applying data were designed by IR and Budget & Finance who provided professional development in data interpretation as applied to program evaluation.
- Qualitative data was collected from programs and used to inform the Review Committee's evaluative process.

Evaluative Considerations

Criteria

- Margin
- Market
- Mission
- Outcome

Categories

- Enhancement
- Maintenance
- Improvement
- Deactivation

The Review Committee

- Considered quantitative and qualitative data.
- Consulted department chairs and program directors when questions arose or clarifications were needed.
- Recommendations were then opened to campus for feedback.

The Review Committee

- Review Committee recommendations to the Executive Committee:
 - Further Review: 43 programs, *including 22 previously identified for deactivation.*

The Executive Committee

- Thoroughly examined the Review Committee's report and recommendations.
- Solicited feedback from deans, associate deans, chairs, program directors, faculty, and staff on the Review Committee's report.
- Reviewed the quantitative and qualitative data.

The Executive Committee

- Executive Committee recommendations to Dr. Edwards:
 - Accept the Review Committee's recommendation regarding the 22 programs in some form of deactivation and complete those deactivations.
 - Reduce the number of new deactivations from 20 to 12. Thus, there are 34 total programs recommended for deactivation.
 - Continue reviewing programs recommended for enhancement, maintenance, and improvement, working with units on creating academic business plans.

Programs Recommended for Deactivation

1. Classroom Teacher - MED (Dayton)
2. Nursing Alt Pre-Licensure-BSN (Dayton)*
3. Nursing Completion - BSN (Dayton)
4. Public Health Education - BSED (Dayton)*
5. Principalship - MED (Dayton)*
6. Rehabilitation Counseling -MRC (Dayton)*
7. Elec Egr Pre-Law - BSEE (Dayton)*
8. Elec Egr Pre-Med - BSEE (Dayton)*
9. Egr Innov and Entrprnship-MEIE (Dayton)*
10. Engineering Physics - BSEP (Dayton)*
11. Selected Graduate Studies - MA (Dayton)
12. Selected Graduate Studies - MS (Dayton)
13. Art History - BA (Dayton)
14. Music - MM (Dayton)
15. German - BA (Dayton)*
16. Greek - BA (Dayton)*
17. Latin - BA (Dayton)*
18. Urban Affairs - BA (Dayton)*
19. Applied Math - MS (Dayton)
20. Applied Statistics - MS (Dayton)
21. Bio Sci: Enviro Sciences - MS (Dayton)*
22. Chem: Enviro Sciences - MS (Dayton)*
23. Interdisc Science+Math - MST (Dayton)*
24. Physics - MST (Dayton)
25. Physics & Math Dual - BS (Dayton)
26. Earth + Environmental Sci - MS (Dayton)*
27. Organizational Leadership - BS (Lake)
28. Accountancy - MACC (Dayton)*
29. Multi-Age – MED (Dayton)
30. Chemistry – AA – (Lake)*
31. Communication Studies – AA – (Lake)*
32. History – AA – (Lake)*
33. Social Work – AA – (Lake)*
34. Sociology – AA – (Lake)*

Next Steps

- Complete the 22 program deactivations already in progress.
- Suspend admissions in association with 12 programs—Fall 2024.
- Communicate with students and remove these programs from our application and common app process.
- Deans work with faculty to create a teach out plan for these 12 programs (can require up to four years).

Next Steps

- Executive Committee will continue its review and make subsequent recommendations in association with continuing programs:
 - Enhancement:
 - Maintenance:
 - Improvement (including consolidations):
- Assist academic units in creating an academic business plan for each program, including metrics for success and sustainability.

Questions?



BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ACADEMIC AND STUDENT AFFAIRS



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY

Enrollment Update





Enrollment & Application Trends

Spring 2024

Spring 2024: Enrollments

New Student Enrollments by Level & Citizenship

| | Spring 2023 | Spring 2024 | Δ 23-24 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| College Credit Plus* | 1036 | 1095 | 5.7% |
| First-Time Undergraduate | 74 | 99 | 33.8% |
| Domestic | 60 | 67 | 11.7% |
| International | 14 | 32 | 128.6% |
| Transfer | 285 | 260 | -8.8% |
| Domestic | 275 | 249 | -9.5% |
| International | 10 | 11 | 10.0% |
| Graduate | 359 | 439 | 22.3% |
| Domestic | 149 | 175 | 17.4% |
| International | 210 | 264 | 25.87% |

*Numbers reflect total student enrollment for College Credit Plus (CCP). Due to school closings and delays in early January, some CCP Spring 2024 enrollments are not yet reflected in the numbers provided at Day 14. Data includes students for both Dayton and Lake campuses as of Day 14 for the term indicated. *Institutional Research and Effectiveness*

Spring 2024: Enrollments

Total Student Headcount

| | Spring 2023 | Spring 2024 | Δ 23-24 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| College Credit Plus | 1,036 | 1,095 | 5.7% |
| Undergraduate | 6,524 | 6,507 | - 0.3% |
| Graduate/Professional | 2,759 | 2,972 | 7.7% |
| All Students | 10,319 | 10,574 | 2.5% |

Data includes students for both Dayton and Lake campuses as of Day 14 for the term indicated. *Institutional Research and Effectiveness*

Take Flight Program



Fall-to-Spring Retention

| | Fall 2022 Cohort | Fall 2023 Cohort |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Dayton First-Time Cohort | 82% | 85% |
| Take Flight Cohort | 90% | 93% |



Data includes students for the Dayton campus as of Day 14 for the term indicated. *Institutional Research and Effectiveness*

Fall 2024



National Impact: FAFSA Simplification

The Washington Post

HIGHER EDUCATION

FAFSA glitches and delays leave students, states, institutions in limbo

The Education Department's rollout of a simplified financial aid form has been anything but easy

By [Danielle Douglas-Gabriel](#)

Updated February 12, 2024 at 10:48 a.m. EST | Published February 11, 2024 at 4:30 a.m. EST



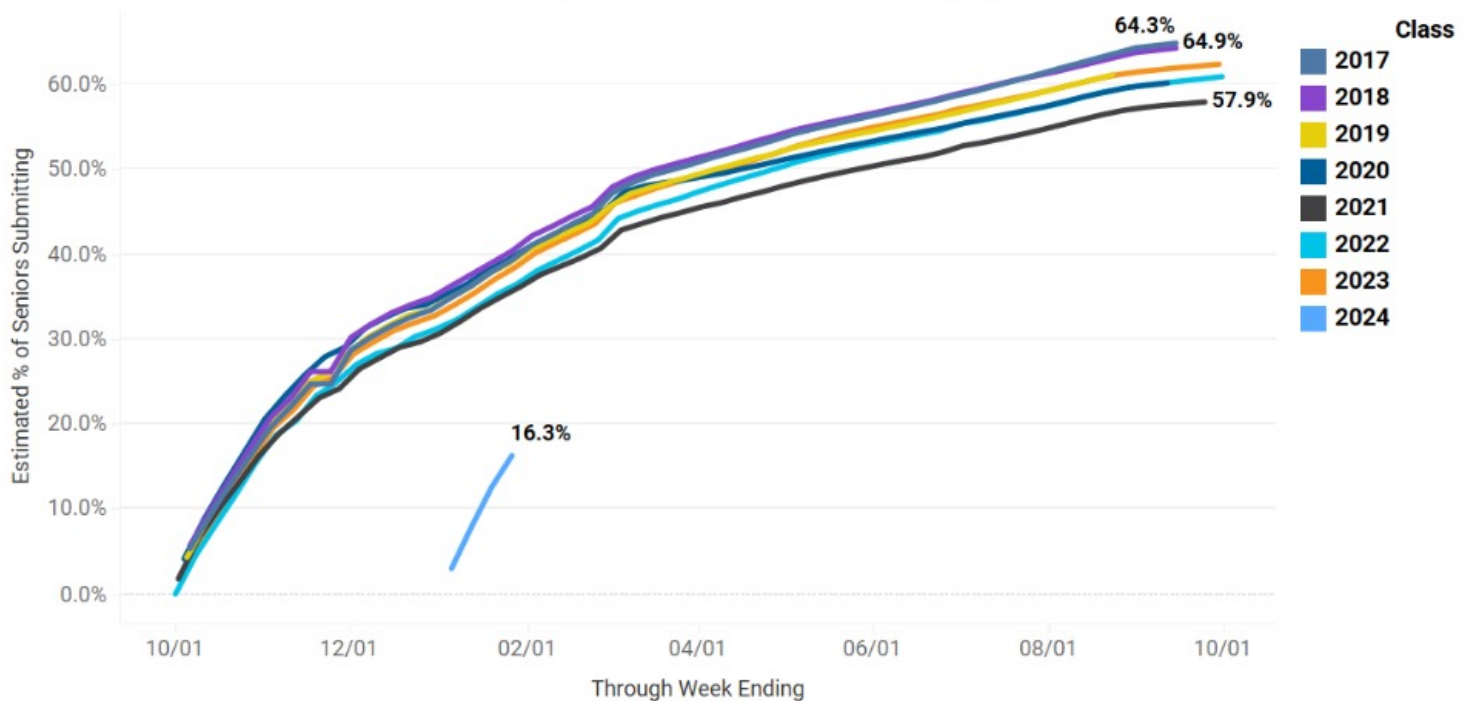
Angel B. Pérez, NACAC CEO
from NACAC's statement on FAFSA processing delay

"We are devastated by this news. All of the challenges presented by the new FAFSA rollout have the potential to harm the very students the FAFSA aims to serve — those who need federal financial aid to make higher education affordable."



National Impact: FAFSA Simplification

Estimated Percent of Seniors Submitting a FAFSA in the United States, By High School Class

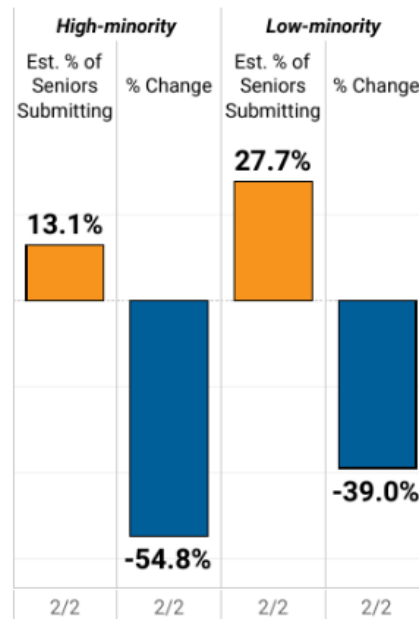


Data includes FAFSA submissions for the year and date indicated. *National College Access Network*

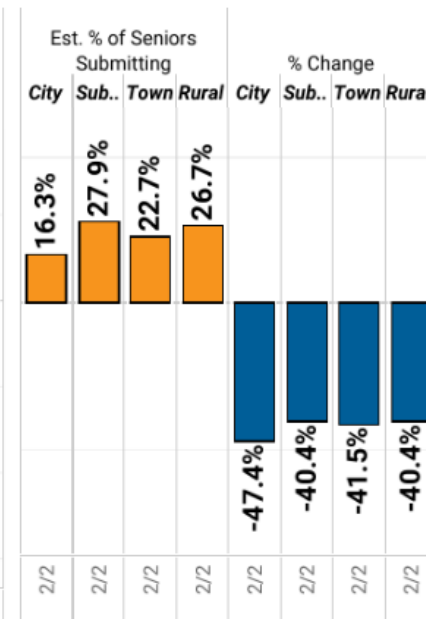
Ohio Impact: FAFSA Simplification

- Through February 2, 2024, **25.5% of the high school Class of 2024** in Ohio has submitted a FAFSA.
- There have been 33,243 submissions in Ohio, **a -40.9% change compared to last year.**

By Percent of Students of Color



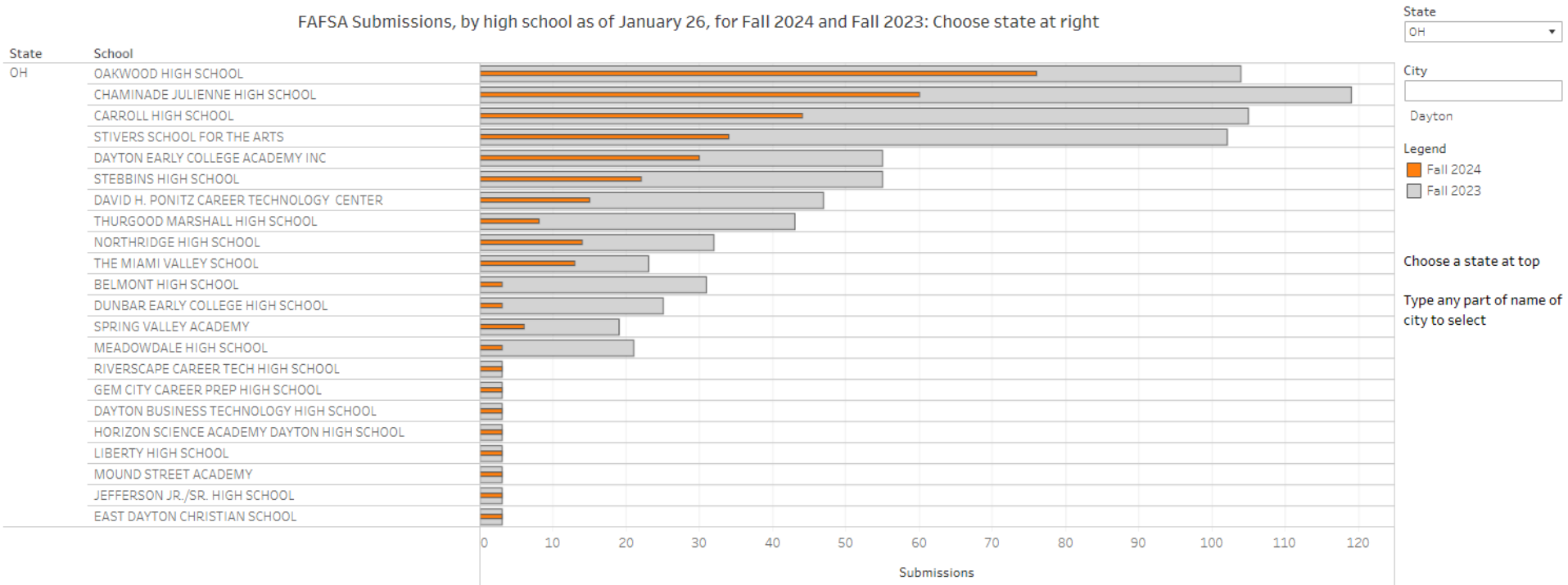
By Geographic Locale



Data includes FAFSAs submitted as of February 2, 2024 compared to the same date for 2023. *National College Access Network*

Local Impact: FAFSA Simplification

FAFSA Submissions, by high school as of January 26, for Fall 2024 and Fall 2023: Choose state at right



Data includes FAFSAs submitted as of January 26 for the year indicated. *Public Tableau, Jon Boeckenstedt*

Wright State Action: FAFSA Simplification

- Extended FAFSA Priority Deadline to March 1
- Extended *Intent to Enroll* Deadline to June 1
- Financial Aid 101: Enrollment Services will be holding a series of workshops throughout February for both current and prospective students and families
- FAFSA 101: Enrollment Services will be providing individualized, virtual and in-person appointments for students and families to assist with completing the new FAFSA



Wright State Action: FAFSA Simplification

- Email campaigns
- Calling campaigns:
Automated and individualized
- Texting campaigns
- Social media campaigns
- Postcards to homes

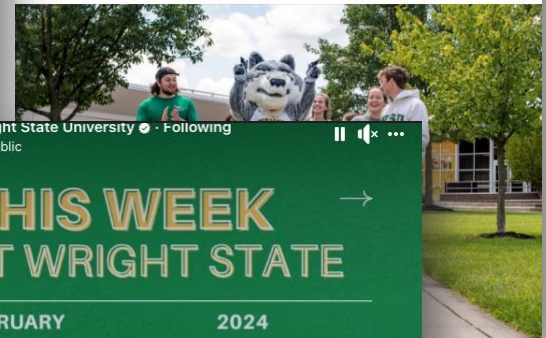
**FINANCIAL AID?
THERE'S A FAFSA
FOR THAT!**

Submit your new FAFSA by
March 1 to maximize your
financial aid.

wright.edu/fafsa



Wright State University
The FAFSA priority deadline has been extended to March 1. If you have not submitted the FAFSA yet, there's still time. Learn more about the extension and Wright State's Financial Aid 101 workshops today: <https://bit.ly/42u5Clc>



**MAXIMIZE YOUR
POTENTIAL—
AND YOUR
FINANCIAL AID.
APPLY BY
MARCH 1.**

Wright State University · Following
Public

THIS WEEK AT WRIGHT STATE

FEBRUARY 2024

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 5 TH MON | Miracle Makers and Phi Tau: Valentine's Flowers 12 pm Student Union Market |
| 6 TH TUES | Financial Aid 101 10:30 am - Virtual |
| 7 TH WED | SGA: Winter Coat Giveaway 2:30 pm 019 Student Union |

Fall 2024: Applicants & Admits

Trends by Level & Citizenship

| Student Population | Applicants | | Admits | | Δ Admits |
|----------------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | |
| First-Time | 8,534 | 7,815 | 5,967 | 6,031 | 1.07% |
| <i>Domestic</i> | 7,308 | 7,375 | 5,776 | 5,814 | 0.66% |
| <i>International</i> | 1,348 | 543 | 197 | 321 | 62.94% |
| Transfer | 596 | 523 | 282 | 269 | -4.61% |
| Graduate | 2,265 | 1,538 | 431 | 709 | 64.50% |
| <i>Domestic</i> | 291 | 317 | 156 | 145 | -7.05% |
| <i>International</i> | 1,974 | 1,221 | 275 | 564 | 105.09% |

Note: Includes new First-Time, Transfer, and Graduate students for both Dayton and Lake campuses as of 28 Weeks Prior to the term indicated. *Institutional Research and Effectiveness*

Fall 2024: First-Time Applicants & Admits By College

| Student Population | Applicants | | Admits | | Δ Admits |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | |
| Education, Health & Human Services | 1,774 | 1,732 | 1,311 | 1,351 | 3.05% |
| Engineering & Computer Science | 1,734 | 1,333 | 1,075 | 1,105 | 2.79% |
| Liberal Arts | 1,485 | 1,412 | 1,166 | 1,175 | 0.77% |
| Science & Mathematics | 1,405 | 1,278 | 1,073 | 1,077 | 0.37% |
| Lake Campus | 547 | 563 | 410 | 375 | -8.54% |
| College of Business | 1069 | 1,029 | 641 | 814 | 26.99% |
| School of Medicine (Public Health) | 78 | 50 | 49 | 40 | -18.37% |

Note: Includes new First-Time students for both Dayton and Lake campuses as of 28 Weeks Prior to the term indicated. *Institutional Research and Effectiveness*



Partnerships, Programs & Events

Partnership with Dayton Public Schools

- 20 Student from Belmont HS
- 20 Students from Thurgood Marshall HS
- February 1 Kick-Off Event with Students and Families at the Premier Health YMCA
- In-School Weekly Engagement: February 14



Scholars Event



Yield Activities

- **Admitted Student Notecards:** February
- **On-Campus Events**
 - **Raiders & Roundball:** February 17, March 2
 - **Raider Open House:** March 9
 - **Admitted Student Night:** April 3
- **Virtual Events**
 - **Raider Life:** March 13
 - **Partnering in Your Student's Success (Presentation for Parents):** March 27
 - **Make a Smart Investment:** April 18



Financial Wellness Workshops

- Monthly Workshops
- Radio Show
- Budgeting
- Scholarships
- Debt Management
- Insurance

**Plot Your
Financial Course**

FREE EVENT!
Wednesday, January 31
Noon, Rike Hall 158

Lunch will be provided.

 **WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY**

**FINANCIAL
WELLNESS
CENTER**

SPONSORED BY
 **Wright-Patt**
CREDIT UNION, INC.

Career Services Events

Employer Speaker Series with Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

- Tuesday, February 20
- 11 AM – 2 PM
- Student Union Atrium

Spring Internship & Career Fair

- Wednesday, March 13
- 1-4 PM
- 70 Employers

Wright State Employer Speaker Series to host Wright-Patterson Air Force Base representatives Feb. 20

By Seth Bauguess
seth.bauguess@wright.edu, 937-775-3626
February 14, 2024

Share / Save
Permalink



Wright State University students can learn about internships and full-time job opportunities that help the U.S. Air Force negotiate contracts, buy equipment, and manage the life cycle of anything an airman might fly, fuel, transport, drive, wear, shelter in, communicate with or drop on targets.

Wright State's 2024 Employer Speaker Series continues on Tuesday, Feb. 20, in the Student Union's Apollo Room from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. with a visit from representatives from multiple divisions at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Career Success for Every Student

- JCPenney at Fairfield Commons Mall
- Open to Wright State students, faculty, and staff
- Receive a 30% off Coupon upon check-in at the Career Services table
- 30% off is in addition to any other sale prices



JCPenney
Suit-Up Event

Contact for more information:

WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY

Members Save More
Sign up for **JCPenney Rewards** and enjoy email exclusives, member perks & more. jcp.com/rewards

JCPenney Salon
New clients get 20% Off their service with a Designer or Sr. Designer. Book your next appointment at jcpenny.com/m/service-menu

JCPenney Beauty
Put your best face forward with interview-ready makeup, skincare, men's grooming and more. Find even more online at jcp.com/beauty

Up to 50% OFF*
select careerwear, shoes & accessories
*When you use the Extra 20% Off coupon available at event. Student ID required.

Fast + Free Same-Day Pickup
Ready in less than 2 hours. Shopping on the run keeps getting easier.

February 12, 2024 | 4:00 - 7:00 pm
JCPenney at Fairfield Commons
12727 Fairfield Commons Blvd, Dayton, OH 45431

National and Global Recognition



Questions

Retention Update



Fall-to-Spring Retention

| First-Time, Full-Time, Bachelor's Degree-Seeking | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Cohort Campus | Fall 2022 | | | Fall 2023 | | |
| | Total | Enrolled Spring | | Total | Enrolled Spring | |
| | | Count | Pct | | Count | Pct |
| Dayton | 1233 | 1020 | | 1426 | 1206 | |
| Lake | 201 | 170 | | 171 | 153 | |
| Both Campuses | 1434 | 1190 | 83% | 1597 | 1359 | 85% |

Includes students for both Dayton and Lake campuses as of Day 14 for the Spring term indicated. *Institutional Research and Effectiveness*

Fall-to-Spring Retention

| | Fall 2022 Cohort | Fall 2023 Cohort |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Fall Term, Average GPA Dayton First-Time Cohort | 2.39 | 2.50 |

Includes first-time, full-time students for Fall 2023 for the Dayton campus.
Institutional Research and Effectiveness

Questions



BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ACADEMIC AND STUDENT AFFAIRS



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FINANCE, AUDIT, GOVERNANCE, AND COMPLIANCE



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY



Wright State police recognized for completing One Mind Campaign, earn valuable mental health training certification

By Seth Bauguess
seth.bauguess@wright.edu, 937-775-3626
December 14, 2023

[Share / Save](#)

[Permalink](#)



Patrol staff and communication operators in the Wright State Police Department completed crisis intervention training as part of the One Mind Campaign.

Grand Opening of the Premier Health YMCA





BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FINANCE, AUDIT, GOVERNANCE, AND COMPLIANCE



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY



**FY2024 Financial Analysis
Unrestricted Funds Including Auxiliaries
Through December 31, 2023**

| Description | FY2023 | | | FY2024 | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Annual Budget | To Date | Year End | Annual Budget | To Date | Anticipated Year End |
| Revenues: | | | | | | As of 12/31/2023 |
| Tuition and Fees | \$ 134,448,489 | \$ 131,096,519 | \$ 136,328,382 | \$ 133,531,559 | \$ 141,499,337 | \$ 145,682,421 |
| State Appropriations | 76,988,019 | 38,456,552 | 76,913,103 | 74,323,678 | 36,684,196 | 73,210,343 |
| Facilities and Administrative | 5,000,000 | 2,639,733 | 5,617,548 | 5,330,115 | 2,150,374 | 5,330,115 |
| Sales and Service | 7,726,458 | 6,477,399 | 9,604,606 | 8,961,930 | 10,367,243 | 13,960,942 |
| Interest Income | | 1,005,884 | 3,916,093 | | 5,157,115 | |
| Gifts and Contribution and Other Revenues | 3,299,220 | 2,273,072 | 5,403,468 | 3,680,698 | 2,061,774 | 3,680,698 |
| Operating Revenues | \$ 227,462,186 | \$ 181,949,159 | \$ 237,783,200 | \$ 225,827,980 | \$ 197,920,039 | \$ 241,864,519 |
| Expenses: | | | | | | |
| Compensation | \$ 161,818,078 | \$ 75,395,934 | \$ 144,570,537 | \$ 157,949,000 | \$ 76,212,152 | \$ 156,267,790 |
| Contracted Labor/Professional Services | 7,407,808 | 3,629,694 | 8,598,063 | 10,066,762 | 5,291,346 | 10,585,256 |
| Supplies | 4,643,625 | 2,194,307 | 4,515,124 | 4,365,373 | 2,285,628 | 4,365,373 |
| Travel and Events | 2,530,136 | 1,171,631 | 2,844,461 | 2,753,183 | 1,149,984 | 2,753,183 |
| Information and Communications | 7,410,132 | 3,994,717 | 7,911,632 | 6,867,989 | 3,583,905 | 6,867,989 |
| Maintenance and Repairs and Utilities | 14,818,565 | 9,090,577 | 15,821,377 | 15,820,442 | 8,590,976 | 15,820,442 |
| Scholarships and Fellowships | 27,833,413 | 13,519,555 | 24,475,201 | 24,529,189 | 14,517,884 | 26,272,374 |
| Debt | 6,831,079 | - | 6,831,079 | 6,823,728 | - | 6,823,728 |
| Other Expenses | 9,466,105 | 3,284,721 | 2,605,688 | 8,371,471 | 3,478,941 | 12,393,227 |
| Operating Expenses | \$ 242,758,940 | \$ 112,281,136 | \$ 218,173,162 | \$ 237,547,137 | \$ 115,110,816 | \$ 242,149,362 |
| Reserves | \$ (15,296,754) | | \$ 19,610,038 | \$ (11,719,157) | | \$ (284,843) |
| Total Expenses | \$ 227,462,186 | \$ 112,281,136 | \$ 237,783,200 | \$ 225,827,980 | \$ 115,110,816 | \$ 241,864,519 |
| Net | \$ - | \$ 69,668,023.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 82,809,223.00 | \$ - |

| Description | Annual Budget | Anticipated | Anticipated | Update | Anticipated | Update | Update |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Year End | Year End | | Year End | Year to Date | |
| | 7/1/2023 | As of 7/31/2023 | As of 10/31/2023 | | As of 12/31/2023 | | |
| Revenues: | | | | | | | |
| Tuition and Fees | \$ 133,531,559 | \$ 133,531,559 | \$ 137,386,597 | 3,855,038 | \$ 145,682,421 | 8,295,824 | 12,150,862 |
| State Appropriations | 74,323,678 | 74,323,678 | 73,210,343 | (1,113,335) | 73,210,343 | | (1,113,335) |
| Facilities and Administrative | 5,330,115 | 5,330,115 | 5,330,115 | | 5,330,115 | | |
| Sales and Service | 8,961,930 | 8,961,930 | 8,961,930 | | 13,960,942 | 4,999,012 | 4,999,012 |
| Interest Income | - | - | - | | - | | |
| Gifts and Contribution and Other Revenues | 3,680,698 | 3,680,698 | 3,680,698 | | 3,680,698 | | |
| Total Revenues | \$ 225,827,980 | \$ 225,827,980 | \$ 228,569,683 | \$2,741,703 | \$ 241,864,519 | \$13,294,836 | \$16,036,539 |
| Expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Compensation | \$ 157,949,000 | \$ 157,949,000 | \$ 156,267,790 | 1,681,210 | \$ 156,267,790 | | 1,681,210 |
| Contracted Labor/Professional Services | 10,066,762 | 10,066,762 | 10,585,256 | (518,494) | 10,585,256 | | (518,494) |
| Supplies | 4,365,373 | 4,365,373 | 4,365,373 | | 4,365,373 | | |
| Travel and Events | 2,753,183 | 2,753,183 | 2,753,183 | | 2,753,183 | | |
| Information and Communications | 6,867,989 | 6,867,989 | 6,867,989 | | 6,867,989 | | |
| Maintenance and Repairs and Utilities | 15,820,442 | 15,820,442 | 15,820,442 | | 15,820,442 | | |
| Scholarships and Fellowships | 24,529,189 | 24,529,189 | 25,745,879 | (1,216,690) | 26,272,374 | (526,495) | (1,743,185) |
| Debt | 6,823,728 | 6,823,728 | 6,823,728 | | 6,823,728 | | |
| Other Expenses | 8,371,471 | 8,371,471 | 8,371,471 | | 12,393,227 | (4,021,756) | (4,021,756) |
| Total Expenses | \$237,547,137 | \$237,547,137 | \$237,601,112 | (\$53,975) | \$242,149,362 | (\$4,548,251) | (\$4,602,225) |
| Reserves | (11,719,157) | (11,719,157) | (9,031,429) | | (284,843) | | |
| Net | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | |



**FY2023 To FY2024 Actual Comparison
Unrestricted Funds Including Auxiliaries
Through December 31, 2023**

| Description | FY2023 | | | FY2024 | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Year End | To Date | % of Year End | Annual Budget | To Date | % of Budget |
| Revenues: | | | | | | |
| Tuition and Fees | \$ 136,328,382 | \$ 131,096,519 | 96% | \$ 133,531,559 | \$ 141,499,337 | 106% |
| State Appropriations | 76,913,103 | 38,456,552 | 50% | 74,323,678 | 36,684,196 | 49% |
| Facilities and Administrative | 5,617,548 | 2,639,733 | 47% | 5,330,115 | 2,150,374 | 40% |
| Sales and Service | 9,604,606 | 6,477,399 | 67% | 8,961,930 | 10,367,243 | 116% |
| Interest Income | 3,916,093 | 1,005,884 | | 0 | 5,157,115 | |
| Gifts and Contribution and Other Revenues | 5,403,468 | 2,273,072 | 42% | 3,680,698 | 2,061,774 | 56% |
| Total Revenues | \$ 237,783,200 | \$ 181,949,159 | 77% | \$ 225,827,980 | \$ 197,920,039 | 88% |
| Expenses: | | | | | | |
| Compensation | \$ 144,570,537 | \$ 75,395,934 | 52% | \$ 157,949,000 | \$ 76,212,152 | 48% |
| Contracted Labor/Professional Services | 8,598,063 | 3,629,694 | 42% | 10,066,762 | 5,291,346 | 53% |
| Supplies | 4,515,124 | 2,194,307 | 49% | 4,365,373 | 2,285,628 | 52% |
| Travel and Events | 2,844,461 | 1,171,631 | 41% | 2,753,183 | 1,149,984 | 42% |
| Information and Communications | 7,911,632 | 3,994,717 | 50% | 6,867,989 | 3,583,905 | 52% |
| Maintenance and Repairs and Utilities | 15,821,377 | 9,090,577 | 57% | 15,820,442 | 8,590,976 | 54% |
| Scholarships and Fellowships | 24,475,201 | 13,519,555 | 55% | 24,529,189 | 14,517,884 | 59% |
| Debt | 6,831,079 | 0 | 0% | 6,823,728 | 0 | 0% |
| Other Expenses | 2,605,688 | 3,284,721 | 126% | 8,371,471 | 3,478,941 | 42% |
| Operating Expenses | \$ 218,173,162 | \$ 112,281,136 | 51% | \$ 237,547,137 | \$ 115,110,816 | 48% |
| Reserves | 19,610,038 | | | (11,719,157) | | |
| Total Expenses | \$ 237,783,200 | 112,281,136 | 51% | \$ 225,827,980 | 115,110,816 | 51% |
| Net | \$ - | \$ 69,668,023 | | \$ - | \$ 82,809,223 | |



**FY2023 To FY2024 Actual Comparison
Unrestricted Funds Including Auxiliaries
Through December 31, 2023**

| Description | FY2023 | | | FY2024 | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Annual Budget | To Date | % of Budget | Annual Budget | To Date | % of Budget |
| Revenues: | | | | | | |
| Tuition and Fees | \$ 134,448,489 | \$ 131,096,519 | 98% | \$ 133,531,559 | \$ 141,499,337 | 106% |
| State Appropriations | 76,988,019 | 38,456,552 | 50% | 74,323,678 | 36,684,196 | 49% |
| Facilities and Administrative | 5,000,000 | 2,639,733 | 53% | 5,330,115 | 2,150,374 | 40% |
| Sales and Service | 7,726,458 | 6,477,399 | 84% | 8,961,930 | 10,367,243 | 116% |
| Interest Income | | 1,005,884 | | | 5,157,115 | |
| Gifts and Contribution and Other Revenues | 3,299,220 | 2,273,072 | 69% | 3,680,698 | 2,061,774 | 56% |
| Total Revenues | \$ 227,462,186 | \$ 181,949,159 | 80% | \$ 225,827,980 | \$ 197,920,039 | 88% |
| Expenses: | | | | | | |
| Compensation | \$ 161,818,078 | \$ 75,395,934 | 47% | \$ 157,949,000 | \$ 76,212,152 | 48% |
| Contracted Labor/Professional Services | 7,407,808 | 3,629,694 | 49% | 10,066,762 | 5,291,346 | 53% |
| Supplies | 4,643,625 | 2,194,307 | 47% | 4,365,373 | 2,285,628 | 52% |
| Travel and Events | 2,530,136 | 1,171,631 | 46% | 2,753,183 | 1,149,984 | 42% |
| Information and Communications | 7,410,132 | 3,994,717 | 54% | 6,867,989 | 3,583,905 | 52% |
| Maintenance and Repairs and Utilities | 14,818,565 | 9,090,577 | 61% | 15,820,442 | 8,590,976 | 54% |
| Scholarships and Fellowships | 27,833,413 | 13,519,555 | 49% | 24,529,189 | 14,517,884 | 59% |
| Debt | 6,831,079 | | 0% | 6,823,728 | | 0% |
| Other Expenses | 9,466,105 | 3,284,721 | 34.7% | 8,371,471 | 3,478,941 | 42% |
| Operating Expenses | \$ 242,758,940 | \$ 112,281,136 | 46% | \$ 237,547,137 | \$ 115,110,816 | 48% |
| Reserves | (15,296,754) | | | (11,719,157) | | |
| Total Expenses | \$ 227,462,186 | 112,281,136 | 46% | \$ 225,827,980 | 115,110,816 | 51% |
| Net | \$ - | \$ 69,668,023 | | \$ - | \$ 82,809,223 | |

| Description | | | Variance | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | FY23 Dec 2022 Actual | FY24 Dec 2023 Actual | % | \$ |
| Revenues: | | | | |
| Tuition and Fees | \$ 17,545,968 | \$ 18,024,589 | 103% | \$ 478,621 |
| State Appropriations | 6,409,425 | 6,101,346 | 95% | (308,079) |
| Facilities and Administrative | 422,366 | 327,393 | 78% | (94,973) |
| Sales and Service | 547,660 | 102,069 | 19% | (445,591) |
| Interest Income | 411,595 | 1,208,624 | | 797,029 |
| Gifts and Contribution and Other Revenues | 156,847 | 408,965 | 261% | 252,118 |
| Total Revenues | \$ 25,493,861 | \$ 26,172,986 | 103% | \$ 679,125 |
| Expenses: | | | | |
| Compensation | \$ 16,034,461 | \$ 15,650,380 | 98% | \$ 384,081 |
| Contracted Labor/Professional Services | 823,603 | 794,081 | 96% | 29,522 |
| Supplies | 199,902 | 240,362 | 120% | (40,460) |
| Travel and Events | 137,667 | 223,545 | 162% | (85,878) |
| Information and Communications | 58,377 | 362,642 | 621% | (304,265) |
| Maintenance and Repairs and Utilities | 496,399 | 808,109 | 163% | (311,710) |
| Scholarships and Fellowships | 1,611,010 | 300,085 | 19% | 1,310,925 |
| Debt | - | - | | - |
| Other Expenses | 409,124 | 134,487 | 33% | 274,637 |
| Total Expenses | \$ 19,770,543 | \$ 18,513,691 | 94% | \$ 1,256,852 |
| Net | \$ 5,723,318 | \$ 7,659,295 | 134% | \$ 1,935,977 |

WRIGHT STATE CASH FORECAST (In Thousands)
As of December 31, 2023

| | Actual | | | | | | Forecast | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | Total Year |
| Working Capital (1): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning Balance | 152,839.9 | 147,984.0 | 172,998.5 | 171,621.9 | 166,683.0 | 165,651.2 | 161,341.8 | 189,537.3 | 185,453.7 | 178,576.0 | 166,410.4 | 164,443.9 | 152,839.9 |
| Cash Sources | 20,046.3 | 46,287.1 | 19,363.8 | 18,289.9 | 21,505.1 | 23,380.7 | 53,090.4 | 21,601.6 | 19,908.0 | 17,020.4 | 22,238.1 | 21,781.3 | 304,512.9 |
| Cash Uses | (25,898.0) | (22,033.2) | (21,366.3) | (23,914.2) | (23,695.0) | (28,949.2) | (24,894.9) | (25,685.2) | (26,785.7) | (29,186.1) | (24,204.6) | (26,973.2) | (303,585.5) |
| Change in Investments | 995.7 | 760.6 | 625.9 | 685.4 | 1,158.1 | 1,259.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,484.8 |
| Net Transfer from Illiquid | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ending Balance | 147,984.0 | 172,998.5 | 171,621.9 | 166,683.0 | 165,651.2 | 161,341.8 | 189,537.3 | 185,453.7 | 178,576.0 | 166,410.4 | 164,443.9 | 159,252.0 | 159,252.0 |
| Prior Year Balance | 137,981.3 | 155,360.4 | 154,442.2 | 152,036.2 | 148,301.0 | 145,577.3 | 169,847.5 | 170,383.1 | 164,056.3 | 153,185.2 | 151,916.9 | 152,124.9 | 152,124.9 |
| Change to Prior Year | 10,002.7 | 17,638.0 | 17,179.7 | 14,646.8 | 17,350.2 | 15,764.5 | 19,689.8 | 15,070.6 | 14,519.7 | 13,225.2 | 12,527.0 | 7,127.1 | 7,127.1 |
| Days Cash on Hand-FY2024 (3)(5) | 223 | 261 | 259 | 251 | 250 | 243 | 286 | 280 | 269 | 251 | 248 | 240 | 240 |
| Days Cash on Hand-FY2023 (4)(5) | 231 | 260 | 258 | 254 | 248 | 244 | 284 | 285 | 274 | 256 | 254 | 255 | 255 |

Illiquid Investments (2):

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Beginning Balance | 12,262.4 | 12,179.9 | 12,031.3 | 11,988.5 | 11,832.3 | 11,976.8 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,262.4 |
| Change in Investments | (82.5) | (148.6) | (42.8) | (156.3) | 144.5 | 98.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | (187.0) |
| Capital Calls | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cash Distributions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfer from Working Capital | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ending Balance | 12,179.9 | 12,031.3 | 11,988.5 | 11,832.3 | 11,976.8 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 | 12,075.5 |
| Prior Year Balance | 11,050.0 | 10,995.4 | 10,737.7 | 10,965.6 | 11,077.9 | 11,049.8 | 13,863.3 | 13,675.2 | 13,613.6 | 13,531.2 | 13,520.0 | 12,977.4 | 12,977.4 |
| Change to Prior Year | 1,129.9 | 1,035.9 | 1,250.9 | 866.7 | 898.9 | 1,025.6 | (1,787.8) | (1,599.7) | (1,538.1) | (1,455.8) | (1,444.6) | (902.0) | (902.0) |

Total Working Capital & Illiquid Investments:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Bank Cash & Investments | 160,163.9 | 185,029.8 | 183,610.4 | 178,515.3 | 177,628.0 | 173,417.3 | 201,612.7 | 197,529.2 | 190,651.5 | 178,485.9 | 176,519.4 | 171,327.5 | 171,327.5 |
| Prior Year | 149,031.3 | 166,355.9 | 165,179.9 | 163,001.7 | 159,379.0 | 156,627.1 | 183,710.8 | 184,058.2 | 177,669.9 | 166,716.4 | 165,436.9 | 165,102.3 | 165,102.3 |
| Change to Prior Year | 11,132.5 | 18,673.9 | 18,430.5 | 15,513.5 | 18,249.1 | 16,790.2 | 17,901.9 | 13,471.0 | 12,981.5 | 11,769.4 | 11,082.5 | 6,225.1 | 6,225.1 |

(1) Bank and investment accounts which are available for daily operating needs.

(2) Private equity and student managed accounts. Student managed accounts included since their purpose is educational and not considered liquid to the University.

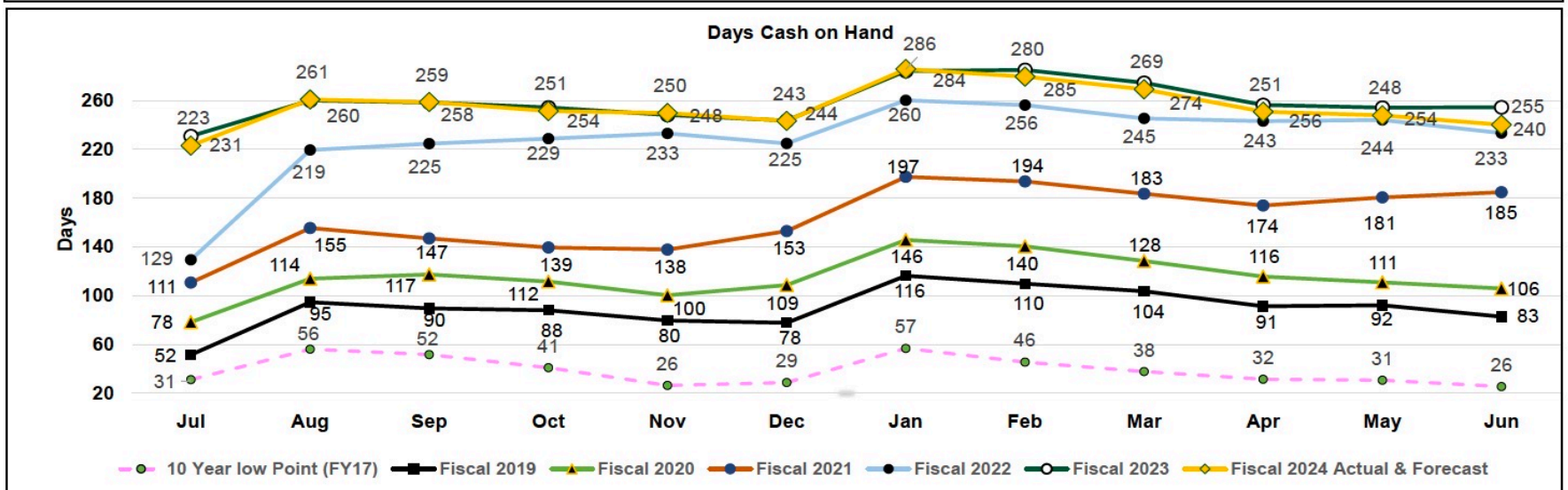
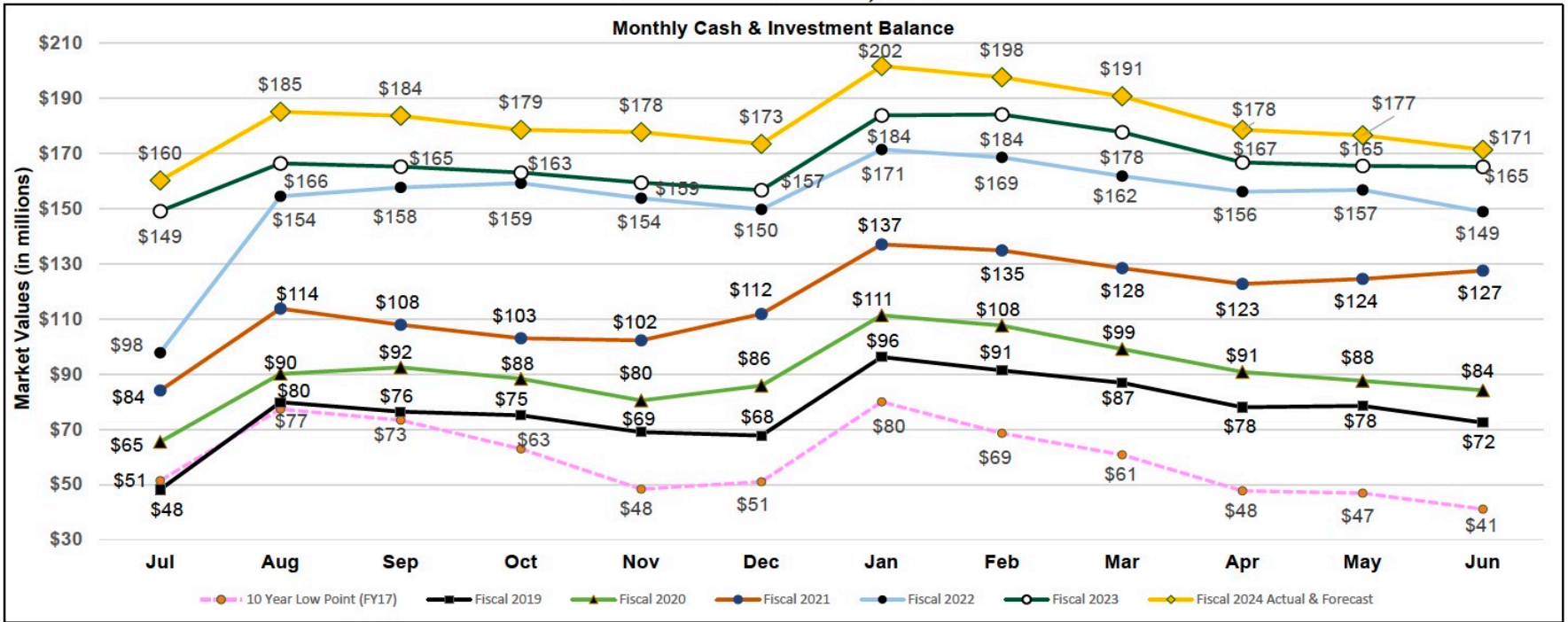
(3) Forecast based on total operational costs of \$242.149 million per the most recent FY2024 Analysis- Unrestricted Funds including Auxiliaries forecast. Based only on Working Capital cash.

(4) Based on total operational costs of \$218.173 million. Based only on Working Capital cash.

(5) Target: Minimum 180 Days

WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY

As of December 31, 2023



Cash and Investments Report: For period ending: 12/31/2023

| Portfolio Holdings | Ending Balance | Weight | IPS Target | Target Range | Current Month Income | YTD Income | 1 Month | 3 Months | Fiscal YTD | 1 Year | 3 Years |
|---|--------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | \$ | % | % | % | \$ | \$ | % | % | % | % | % |
| Cash Pool | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash at Bank | 4,686,412 | 2.7 | | | 9,006 | 38,048 | 0.33 | 0.87 | 1.37 | | |
| Star Ohio | 81,796,821 | 47.2 | | | 416,049 | 2,422,089 | 0.47 | 1.42 | 2.83 | 5.06 | 2.27 |
| Total Cash Pool | 86,483,233 | 49.9 | 35.0 | 20-70 | 425,055 | 2,460,136 | 0.49 | 1.47 | 2.76 | 4.83 | 2.18 |
| <i>ICE BofA ML 1-3 Year Treasury Index</i> | | | | | | | 0.47 | 1.37 | 2.70 | 5.01 | |
| Liquidity Pool: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ultra Short Duration Fund | 36,309,257 | 20.9 | | | 293,905 | 1,072,071 | 0.82 | 2.06 | 3.60 | 6.33 | 1.89 |
| <i>Bloomberg Barclay 9-12 Month Short Treas Index</i> | | | | | | | 0.70 | 1.79 | 3.10 | 5.02 | 1.51 |
| Short-Duration Government Fund | 12,644,538 | 7.3 | | | 158,636 | 577,250 | 1.31 | 2.82 | 3.57 | 4.60 | -0.03 |
| <i>ICE BofA ML 1-3 Year Treasury Index</i> | | | | | | | 1.11 | 2.48 | 3.24 | 4.25 | -0.04 |
| SEI Fixed Income Managed Portfolio | 25,905,737 | 14.9 | | | 209,205 | 817,162 | 0.78 | 1.94 | 3.29 | 5.21 | - |
| <i>50% Blm US Trs 1-3Y / 50% Blm Sh Trs 9-12M</i> | | | | | | | 0.93 | 2.17 | 3.19 | 4.66 | - |
| Total Liquidity Pool | 74,859,532 | 43.2 | 60.0 | 20-70 | 661,746 | 2,466,484 | 0.89 | 2.15 | 3.49 | 5.64 | 1.26 |
| Total Cash and Liquidity Pool | 161,342,765 | 93.0 | 95.0 | 75-97.5 | 1,086,801 | 4,926,620 | | | | | |
| Student Managed Pool: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raider Asset Management | 5,153,660 | 3.0 | | | 159,904 | 319,745 | 3.20 | 4.58 | 6.61 | 18.01 | 7.23 |
| <i>50% Barclays Agg / 50% S&P 500</i> | | | | | | | 4.19 | 9.26 | 5.73 | 15.58 | 3.38 |
| Total Student Managed Pool | 5,153,660 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.5-10 | 159,904 | 319,745 | | | | | |
| Strategic Pool | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venture Investment Associates VI, L.P. | 4,658,335 | 2.7 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | -14.17 | 43.23 |
| SEI GPA III Private Equity Fund | 2,263,518 | 1.3 | | | (38,080) | (79,867) | | | | -6.40 | 6.63 |
| Total Strategic Pool | 6,921,853 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0 -15 | (38,080) | (79,867) | | | | -7.31 | 9.83 |
| Total Portfolio Holdings | 173,418,277 | 100.0 | | | 1,208,624 | 5,166,498 | 0.80 | 1.84 | 3.10 | 4.80 | 2.75 |

| Monthly Investment Income Breakdown | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | Total |
| Dividend Income | \$552,025 | \$ 598,003 | \$ 676,966 | \$ 718,059 | \$ 666,499 | \$ 699,104 | | | | | | | \$ 3,910,656 |
| Realized Gain (Loss) | 26,779 | 42,284 | 14,380 | 1,563 | 1,546 | 23,205 | | | | | | | 109,757 |
| Unrealized Gain (Loss) | 326,268 | (7,213) | (91,025) | (165,332) | 597,072 | 486,316 | | | | | | | 1,146,086 |
| Total (before fees) | 905,072 | 633,073 | 600,321 | 554,290 | 1,265,117 | 1,208,624 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,166,498 |
| Fees | | | | | (9,832) | - | | | | | | | (9,832) |
| Total (after fees) | \$ 905,072 | \$ 633,073 | \$ 600,321 | \$ 554,290 | \$ 1,255,284 | \$ 1,208,624 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,156,666 |

Cash at Bank: University receives interest in excess of what is required to offset bank fees.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FINANCE, AUDIT, GOVERNANCE, AND COMPLIANCE



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY



WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FY 2024 Contracts and Expenditures Exceeding \$500,000 February 16, 2024

| \$500,000 and Above (Full Board Approval Required) | |
|---|---|
| Contract Information | Description of Services |
| Vendor: Delta Dental | Wright State offers self-funded dental benefits for all full-time employees (75% FTE or higher) who elect coverage for themselves and qualifying dependents. The university reimburses Delta for all dental claims and pays them to administer the plan. The total dental claims are partially offset by premiums paid by employees. Delta committed to hold admin fees at the 2023 level for the duration of this extension. |
| Committed Contract Period (3 YEARS): 1/1/2024 – 12/31/2026 | |
| Approval Amount: \$3,360,000.00 | |
| Contract Options: N/A | |
| Last Bid Date: 2019 (IUC) | |
| WSU Point of Contact: Emily Hamman, CHRO | |
| Contract Information | Description of Services |
| Vendor: Consolidus | Consolidus provides promotional and branded merchandise to Wright State employees and student organizations. |
| Committed Contract Period (1 YEAR): 3/1/2024 - 2/28/2025 | |
| Approval Amount: \$900,000.00 | |
| Contract Options: One, 2-year | |
| Last Bid Date: 2022 (IUC) | |
| WSU Point of Contact: Susan Schaurer, VP Enrollment Management | |



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**FY 2024 Contracts and Expenditures \$150,000 - \$249,999
February 16, 2024**

| \$150,000 - \$249,999 (FAGC Notification Required) | |
|---|--|
| Contract Information | Description of Services |
| Vendor: RefQuest, LLC | RefQuest provides assigning services and electronic payment services for game officials. The Horizon League now requires all payments to game officials be made via an electronic payment method. The Horizon League conference has chosen RefQuest for assigning all game officials for volleyball, baseball, men's and women's soccer, and men's basketball. |
| Committed Contract Period (1 YEAR): 7/1/2023 - 6/30/2024 | |
| Approval Amount: \$243,000.00 | |
| Contract Options: N/A | |
| Last Bid Date: N/A | |
| WSU Point of Contact: Bob Grant, Director of Athletics | |



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FINANCE, AUDIT, GOVERNANCE, AND COMPLIANCE



WRIGHT STATE
UNIVERSITY