The distinction between being serious and being solemn seems to be vanishing. Being solemn is easy. Being serious is hard. Though we talk a great deal about the virtue of being serious, we generally prefer people who are solemn over people who are serious.

- Shakespeare is serious. David Suskind is solemn.
- S.J. Perelman is serious. Norman Mailer is solemn.
- Arguing about "structured programs" of anything is solemn. So are talking about "utilization," and attending conferences on the future of anything. Taking a long walk by yourself during which you devise a foolproof scheme for robbing Cartiers is serious.
- Washington is solemn. New York is serious

It is hard to be Shakespeare. It is hard to be S.J. Perelman. It is hard to be serious. We must at least make the effort to be serious, and so, with the best of intentions, we try our best, only to end up being vastly, uninterestingly solemn.

- Russell Baker, Sunday Observer, The New York Times, April 30, 1978

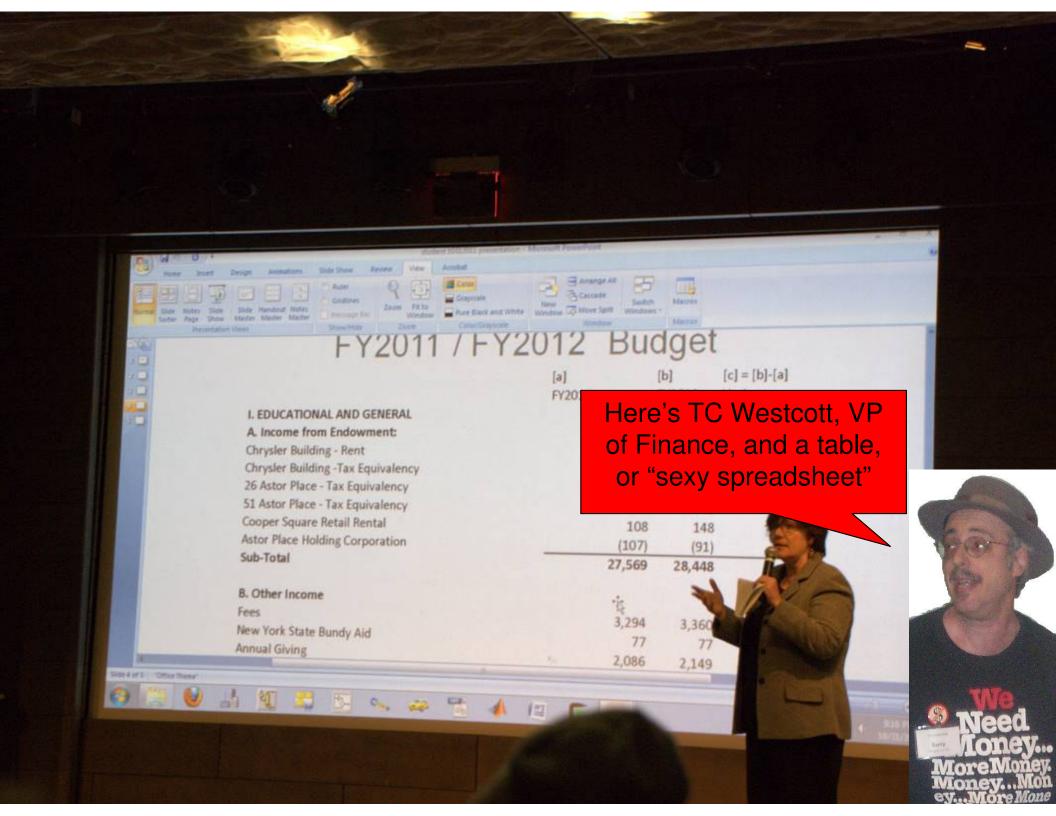
Stecherism *n* : a *bon mot* from the lips of Professor Milton Stecher

"Assume your audience is highly intelligent...

...and profoundly ignorant."

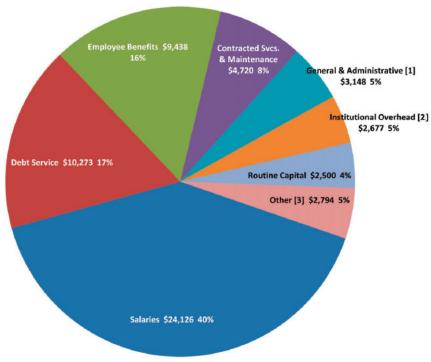
"...and their time is extremely valuable."*

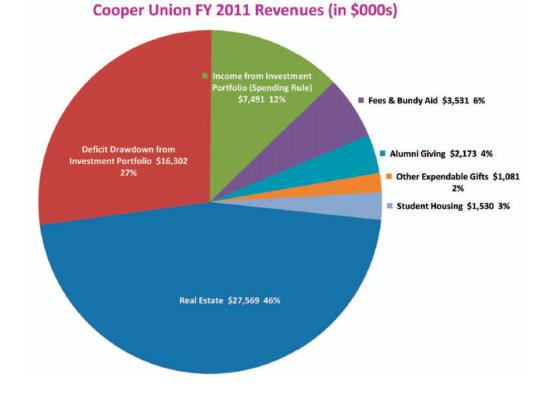
*Droginism



...and employee benefits up here!







This pie chart puts employee salaries down here...

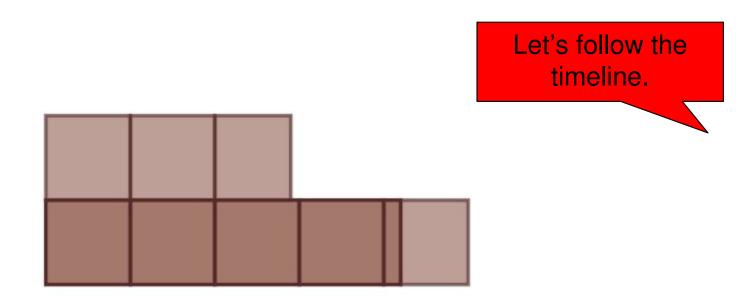
this is 10 million dollars



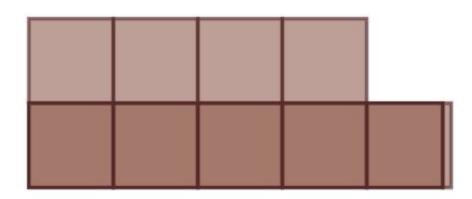
In 1999, Plant Assets were land, the Foundation Building, Hewitt Building, and Engineering Building, and the equipment inside... except there's a note saying that the costs of the buildings are gone due to "accumulated depreciation and amortization." Let's put them back in!

this is 42 million dollars

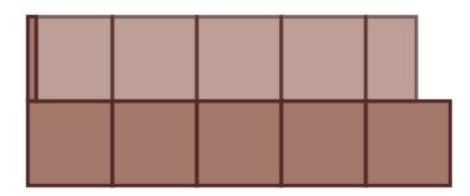




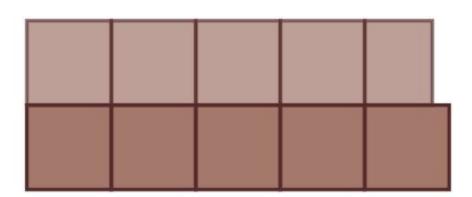
FY 1999	-	Y 2000	FY	2001		FY 2002	100	FY 2003		FY 200	100	FY 200	5	FY 2006		Y 200	97	FY 200	80	FY 200	19	FY 2010		FY 201	100	Y 2012	
1 15	999		2000	1	2001	1 2	2002		2003		2004	1	2005	1	2006	18	2007	1	2008	- 1	2009		2010		2011	1 3	2012



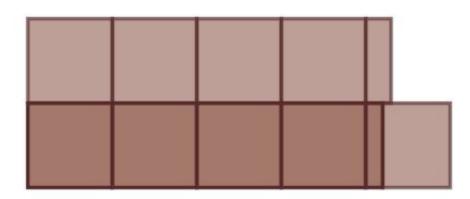
FY 1999	FY 20	10 FY	2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
19	999	2000	200	20	02 2	.003	2004 2	005 2	006	2007 20	008 200	9 20	10 20	2012

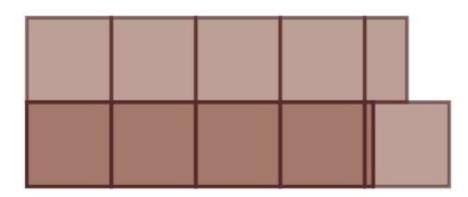


FY 1999	FY	2000	FY	2001		Y 2002	100	Y 2003	F	Y 2004	FY	2005	F	Y 2006		FY 20	107	FY 2	008 F	FY 2009	FY 20	10	FY 201		FY 2012	
1 15	999	1 2	000	1 :	2001	2	2002		2003	1	2004		2005	1	2006		2007	- 1	2008	200	,	2010		2011	-	2012

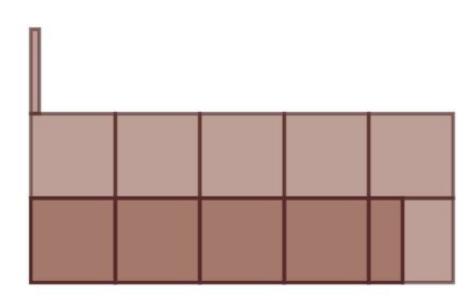


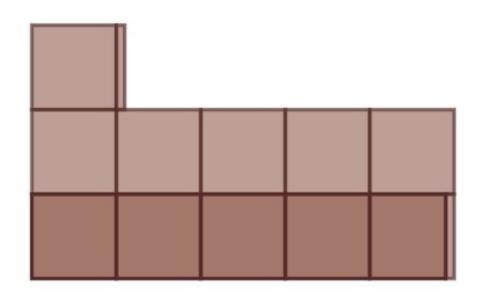
FY 1999	FY	2000	FY 2	100	FY 2002	FY 2003	F	Y 2004	FY 2	005	FY 2006	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Y 200	07	FY 2008	FY	2009	FY 2010	F	Y 2011	FY 20	12
					1																	



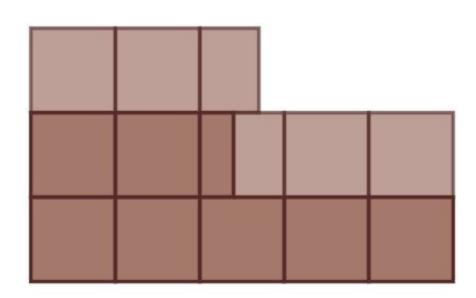


FY 1999	F	Y 2000		Y 2001		FY 2002	100	FY 2003	F	Y 2004	G	Y 2005		Y 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 201	2
1	1999	1	2000	1	2001	2	002	20	03	2	004		2005	2	006		2007	- 1	2008	- 1	2009	- 1	2010		2011	1	2012

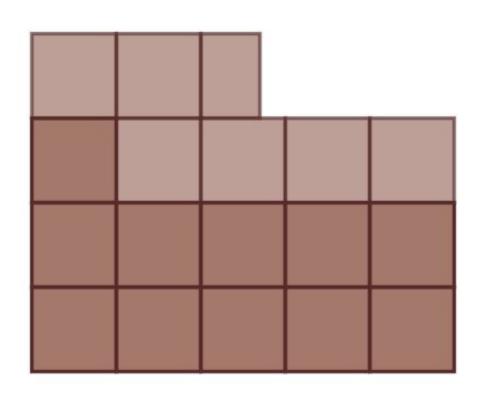


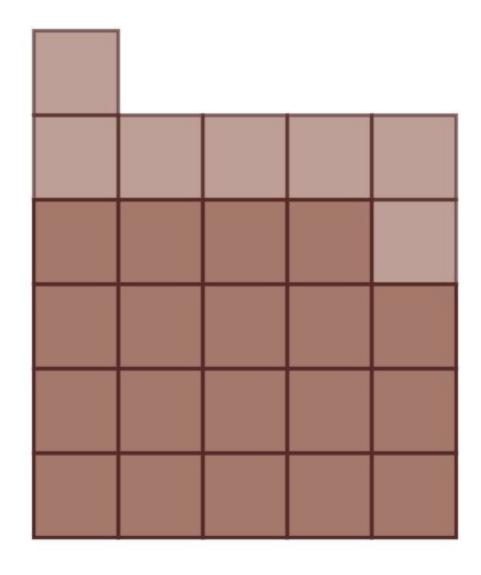


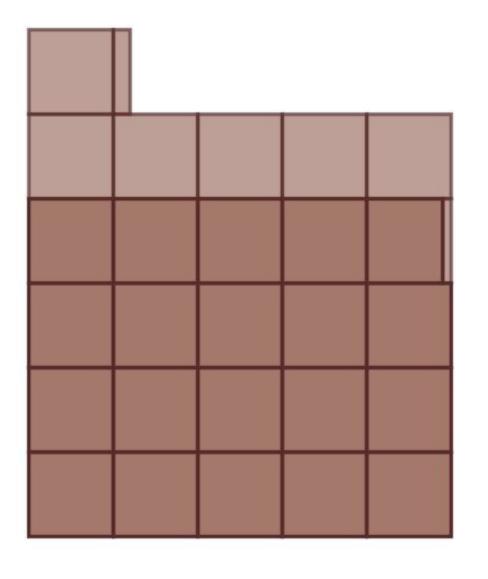
FY 1999	F	Y 2000	FY	2001	1	FY 2002	100	Y 2003		FY 2004	10	FY 2005		FY 2006	F	Y 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011	10	Y 2012	
1 1	999	1	2000	1	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	2	106	8	2007	- 1	2008	- 1	2009		2010		2011	2	2012



F	Y 1999	1	Y 200	D F	Y 200		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	F	Y 2007		FY 200	8 F	Y 2009	FY 2	010		Y 2011	FY	2012
	1	999	-1-	2000	1	2001	- 1	2002	1	2003	- 1	2004		2005	1 2	006		2007	- 1	2008	200	9	201	0	20	11	2012







Now we've built a New Academic Building (NAB) that hasn't depreciated out yet.

Epstein kept talking about the Capital Campaign...

Building 41 Cooper Square

The Board approved the construction of the new academic building in November 2006. The premise behind the plan to construct the building was to consolidate two academic facilities into one, reducing operating costs and replacing the more than 50-year old engineering building with a building that is adaptable to the evolving learning environment of the 21st century. In addition, the building, an architectural icon in New York City, was viewed by the Board as a key magnet for the Capital Campaign which had been launched in 2001.

While The Cooper Union raised approximately \$197 million in the Capital Campaign, including \$60 million for the building, we nonetheless fell short of our goal of \$250 million.

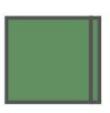
This is from the Memo from the Trustees.
It says they started the Capital Campaign in 2001, with the goal of raising \$250 million, but raised only \$197 million, including \$60 million for the NAB.

CAPITAL CAMPAIGN YIELDS SPECTACULAR RESULTS

In 2000 we launched The Campaign for Cooper Union, with the goal of raising \$250 million in new funding for the college: \$60 million to endow faculty chairs and student scholarships; \$100 million to support academic programs and operations; and \$90 million to upgrade our facilities, including the construction of the new academic building. The campaign will run through 2012.

Then why does their Capital Campaign literature say it started in 2000? Maybe the Trustees meant FY 2001. Anyway, the \$250 million is the same. It says they need \$90 million for the NAB, and the Campaign will keep going until 2012.





FY 1999	FY:	2000	FY 2001	FY	2002	FY 2003		FY 2004	FY	2005	FY 20	006	FY 2	007	FY	2008	FY 2	009	FY 2010	FY	2011	FY 2	012	
	1999	200	0	2001	200	2	2003		2004	20	05	2006		2	007	20	08	2009	2	010	20	11	2012	



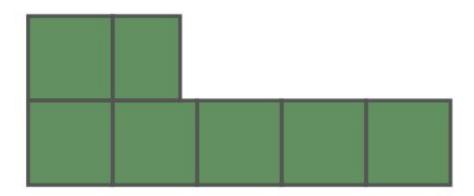
FY 1999	FY	2000	FY	2001	FY 2002	10.3	Y 2003		Y 2004		Y 2005		FY 2006	100	FY 2	2007	F	Y 2008	FY	2009	FY 201	0	FY 201	100	FY 2012	
1 1	999	1	2000	2001		2002	-	2003	1	2004		2005	1	2006			2007	-1	2008	2009		2010		2011	1	2012



FY 1999	FY	2000	FY	2001	FY 2002		Y 2003		Y 2004	FY	2005	F	Y 2006	F	Y 20	07	FY 20	08 FY	2009	FY 201	0	FY 2011	F	2012
1 15	999	1 2	000	200	1	2002		2003	1 2	2004	2	2005	1	2006		2007	-1	2008	2009		2010		2011	2012



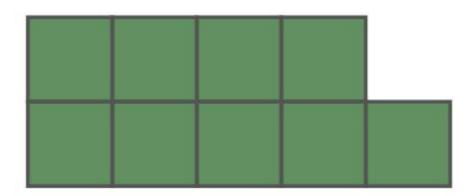




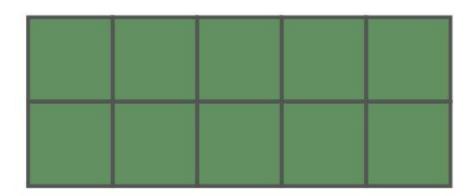
FY 1999		FY 2000	F	Y 2001	1 1	FY 2002	FY 2003		FY 2004		Y 2005	F	2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2	2009	FY 201	0	FY 2011	F	Y 2012	
- 1	1999	- 1	2000	1 :	2001	200	2	2003	- 1	2004		2005	1	2006		2007	1 2	2008	200	9	2010		2011	20	12



FY 1999	15	2000	FY	2001	FY	2002	FY 2003		FY 2004	No. of Lot	FY 2005		FY 2006	F	Y 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011	F	Y 2012	
1 1	999	1 :	2000	20	101	2002		2003	- 1	2004		2005	2	006		2007	- 1	2008	- 1	2009	1	2010		2011	20	112



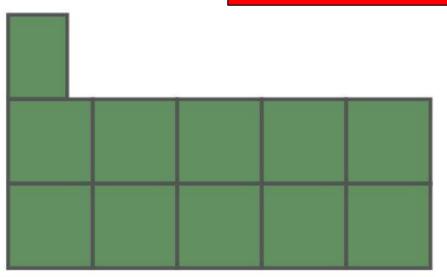
FY 1999	F	Y 2000	F	Y 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 201	No. of Lot	FY 20	12
1 1	999	1	2000	1	2001	1 2	2002	2	003	- 1	2004		2005	2	006		2007	1	2008	1	2009	- 1	2010	1	2011	1	2012



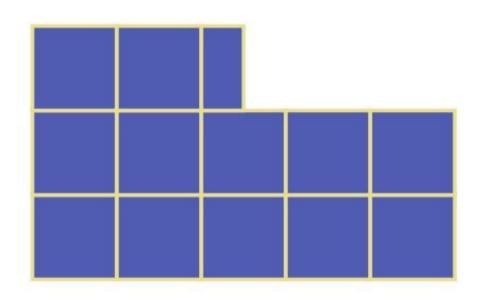
FY 1999	FY	2000	FY	2001	FY 2	002	FY 2003		FY 2004	The same	FY 2005		FY 2006	E	Y 2007		Y 2008	F	Y 2009	F	Y 2010		FY 2011	F	Y 2012	
1 1	999	1 :	2000	20	01	2002		2003		2004		2005	20	06		2007	- 1	2008	2	009	1	2010		2011	20	112

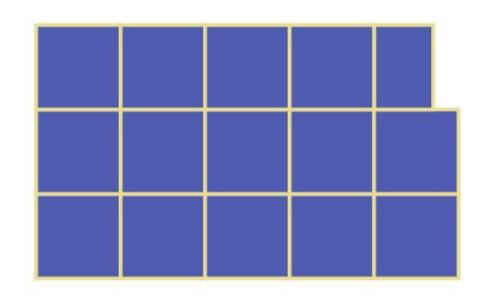
This is \$107 million.

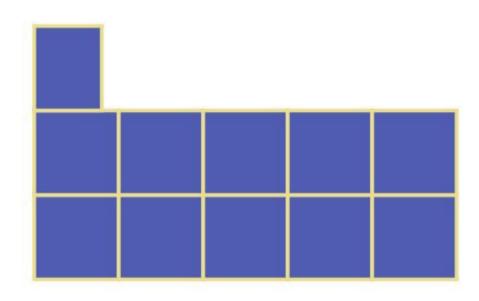
Maybe they raised \$60 million,
and then took \$30 million from
what was raised for the faculty
and academic support and put it
in the Building Fund. I dunno.
But that would add up to \$197 million.

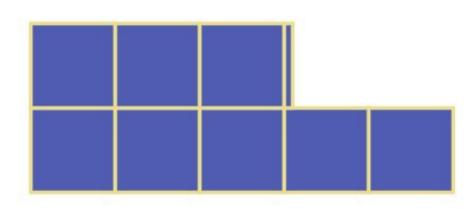


Let's look at our investment portfolio – cash, bonds, equity securities...

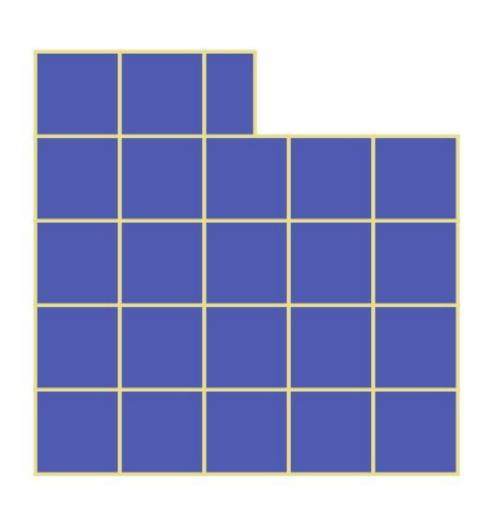




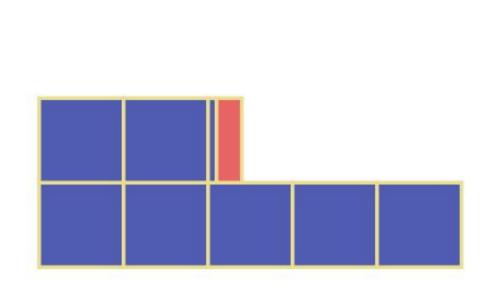




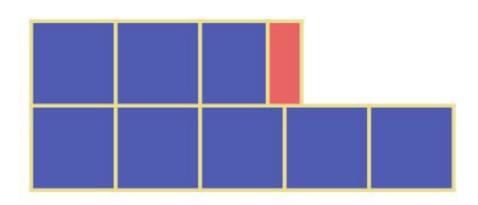
FY 19	99	FY 2006		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 200	15	FY 2006		FY 200	7	FY 2008	FY 2	009	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY	2012
1	1999	- 1	2000	1	2001	- 1	2002	- 1	2003	- 1	2004		2005	- 1	2006		2007	-1 :	2008	2009	1	2010	1 3	.011	2012



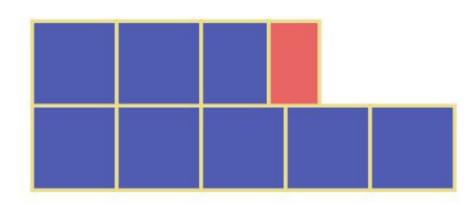
Whoa, what happened there? That's called a "change in accounting principle." They put the fair value of the **Chrysler Building** land into the investment portfolio. Let's take it back out.



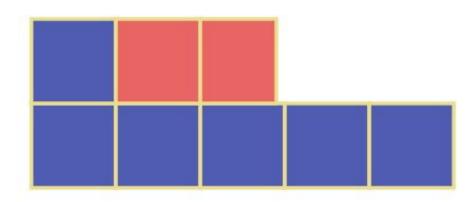
Hmm, we decided to put some money in a hedge fund. Let's see how that works out.



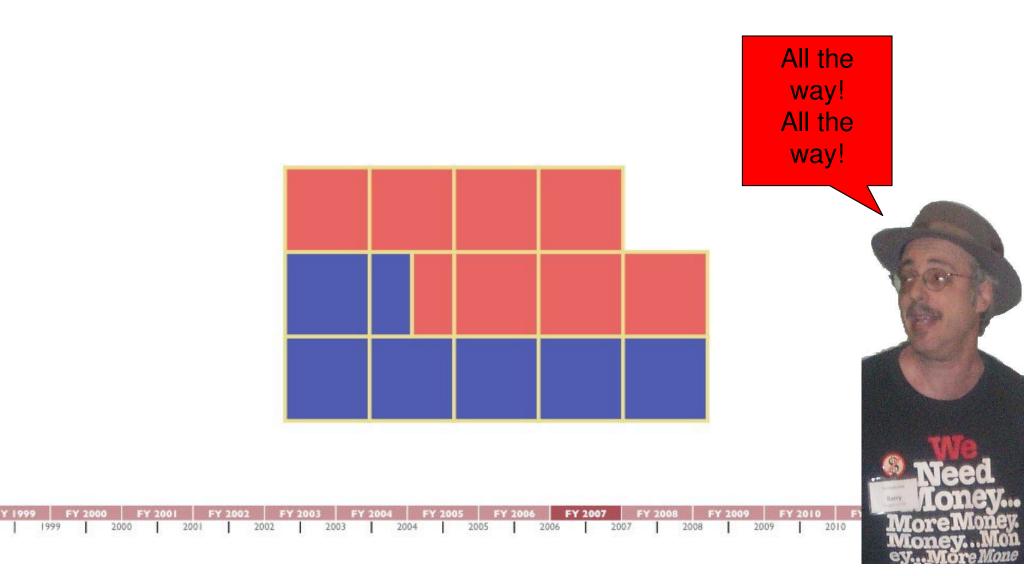
FY 1999	FY 2	2000	FY 200	F	Y 2002	FY 2003	FY	2004	FY	2005	FY 2006	FY	2007	FY	2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY	2011	FY 2012	
19	999	2000	- 1	2001	2002		2003	200)4	200	5	2006	18 3	2007	2008	200	7	2010	201	1	2012

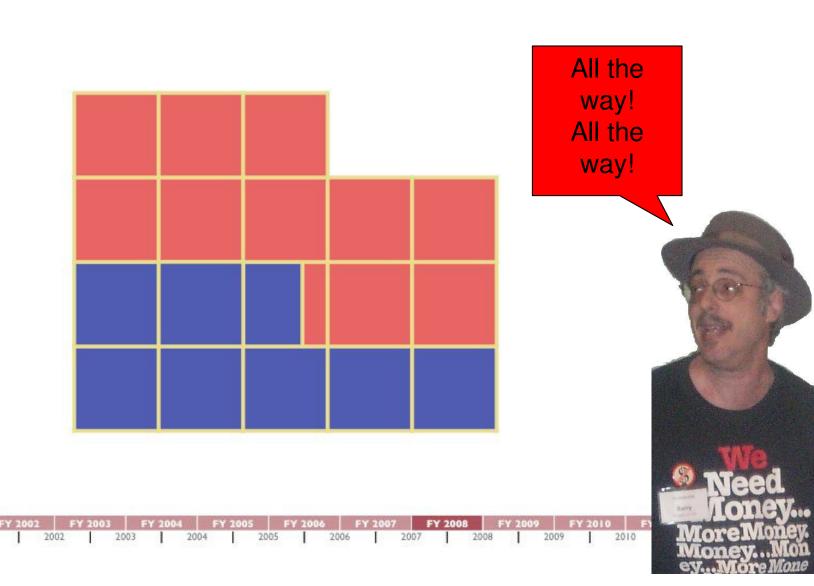


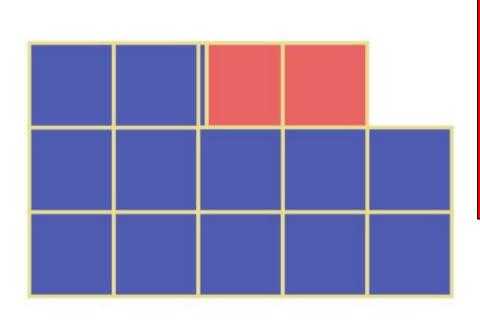
FY 1999	- 8	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002	100	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		Y 2006		FY 200	7	FY 2008	FY 2	009	FY 2010	F	Y 2011	FY	2012
1	1999	- 1	2000	1	2001		2002	1	2003	- 1	2004		2005	-1	2006		2007	1 2	008	2009	1	2010	2)11	2012



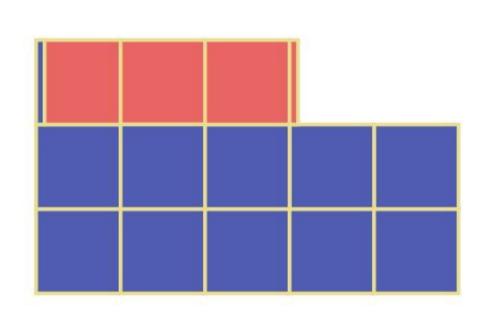
FY 1999	FY 200	0 FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
1 1	999	2000	001 20	002 2	003 2	1004	2005 2	006	2007 2	008 20	09	2010 20	2012



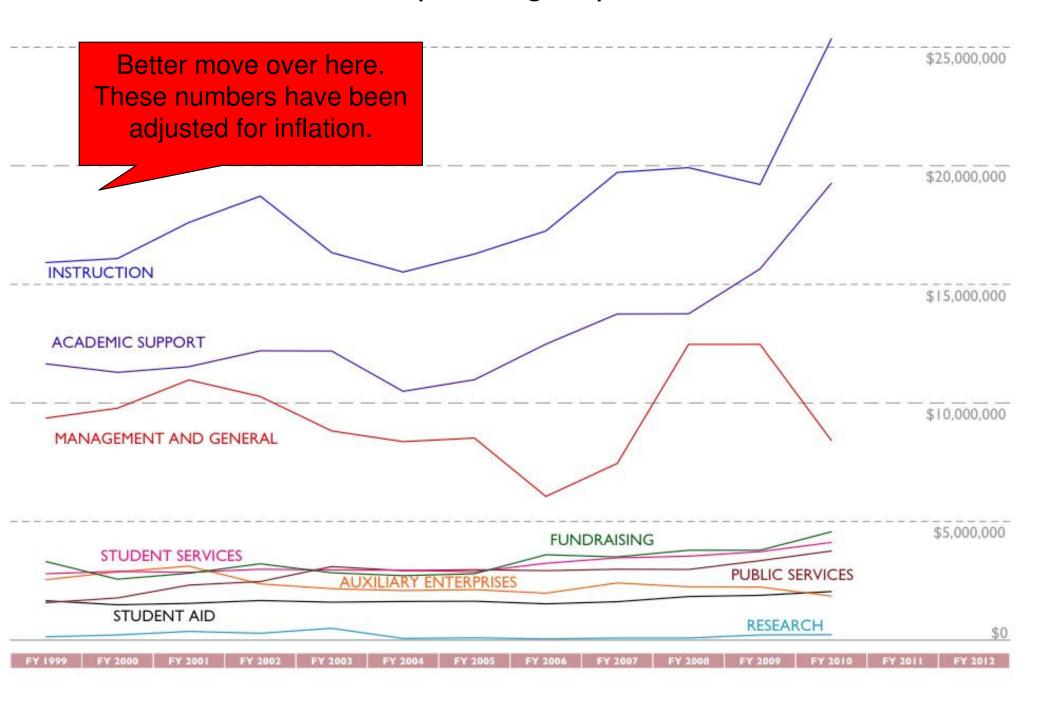


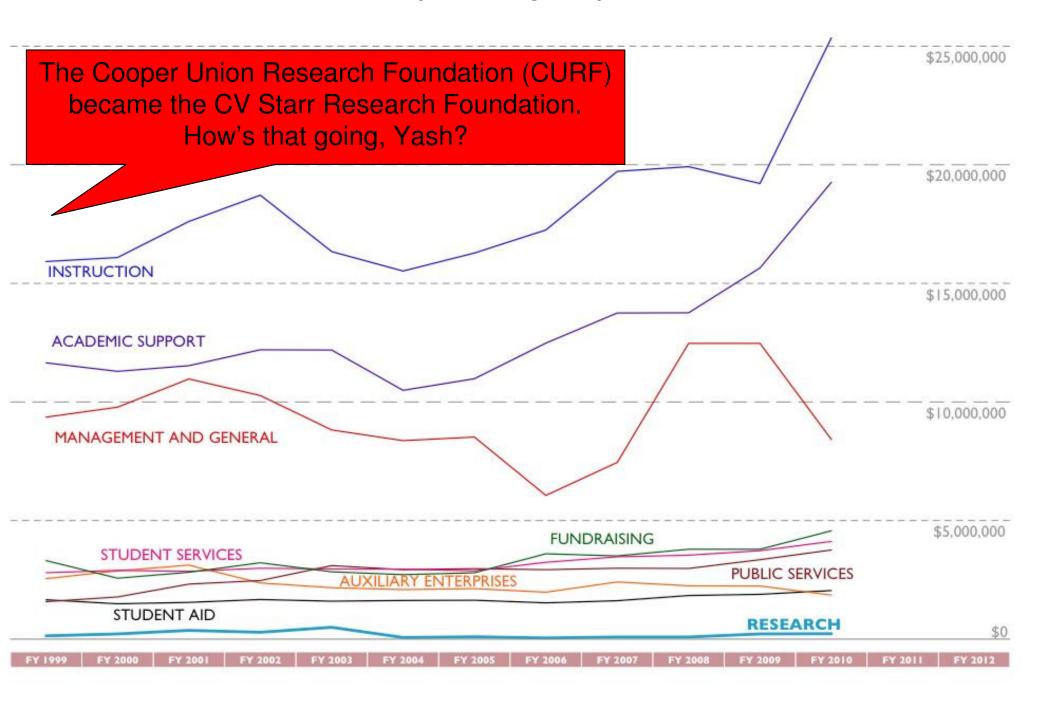


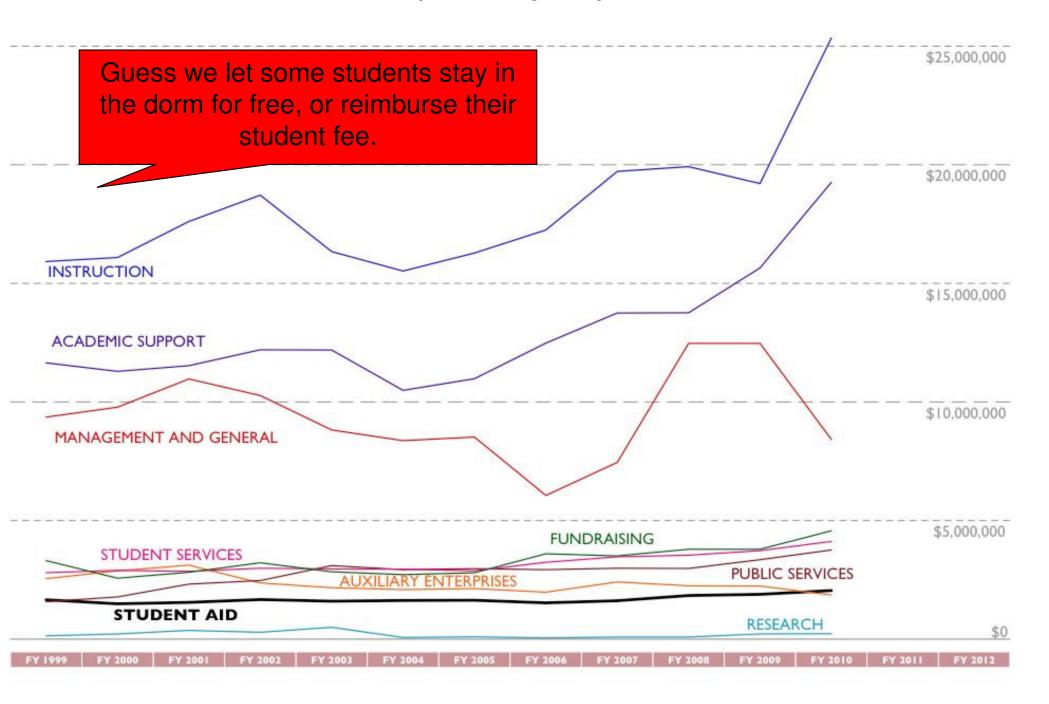
Oh!!!
The crash of 2008!
I don't have the
day-by-day or
month-by-month.
How many people
think we got all of the
money out before
October 2008?

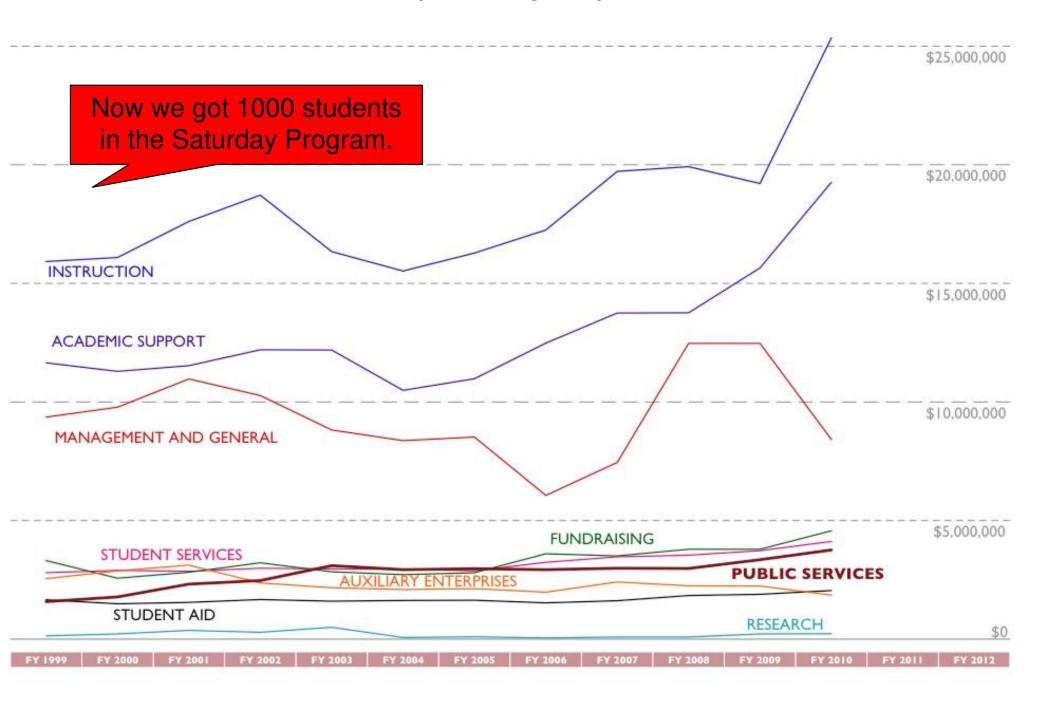


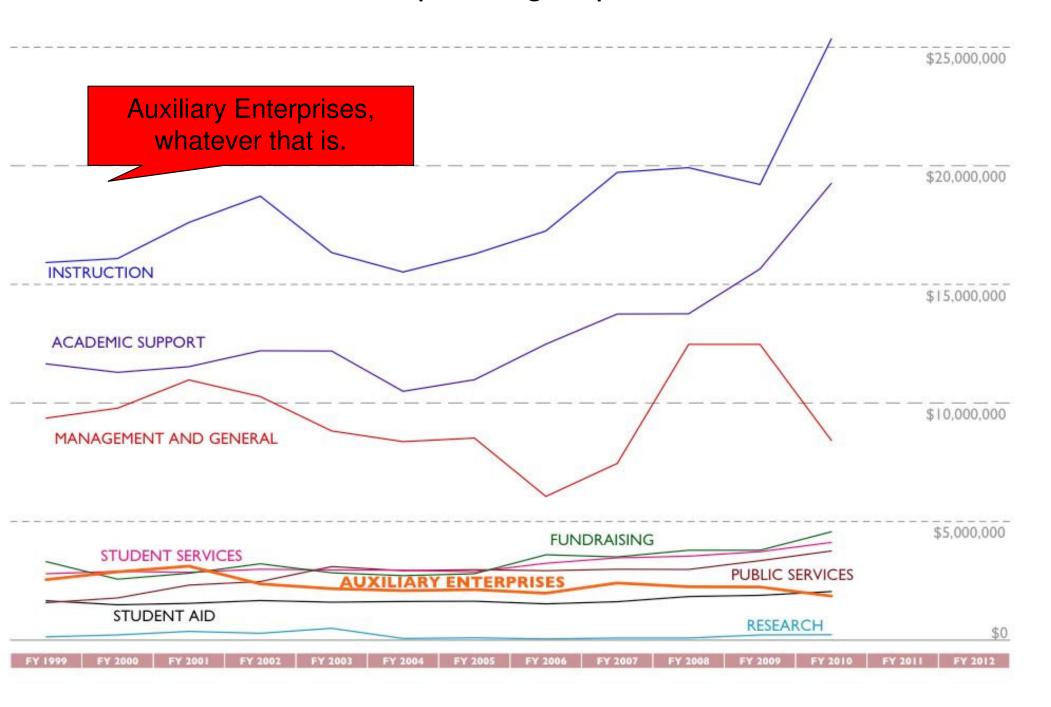
Let's move on to expenses and revenue...

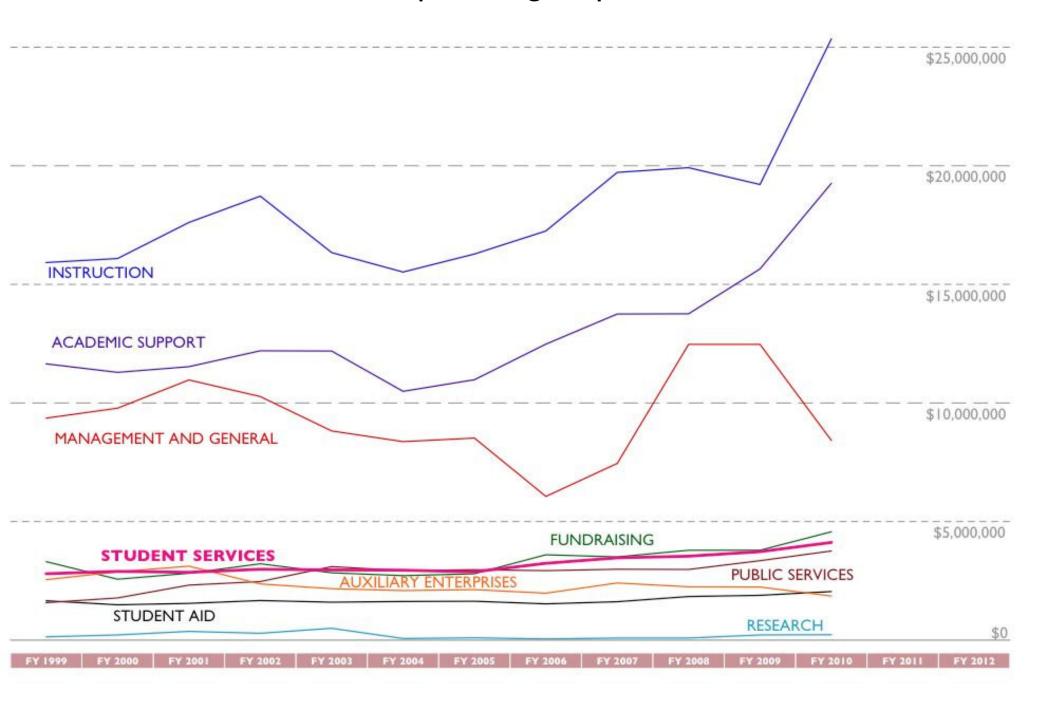


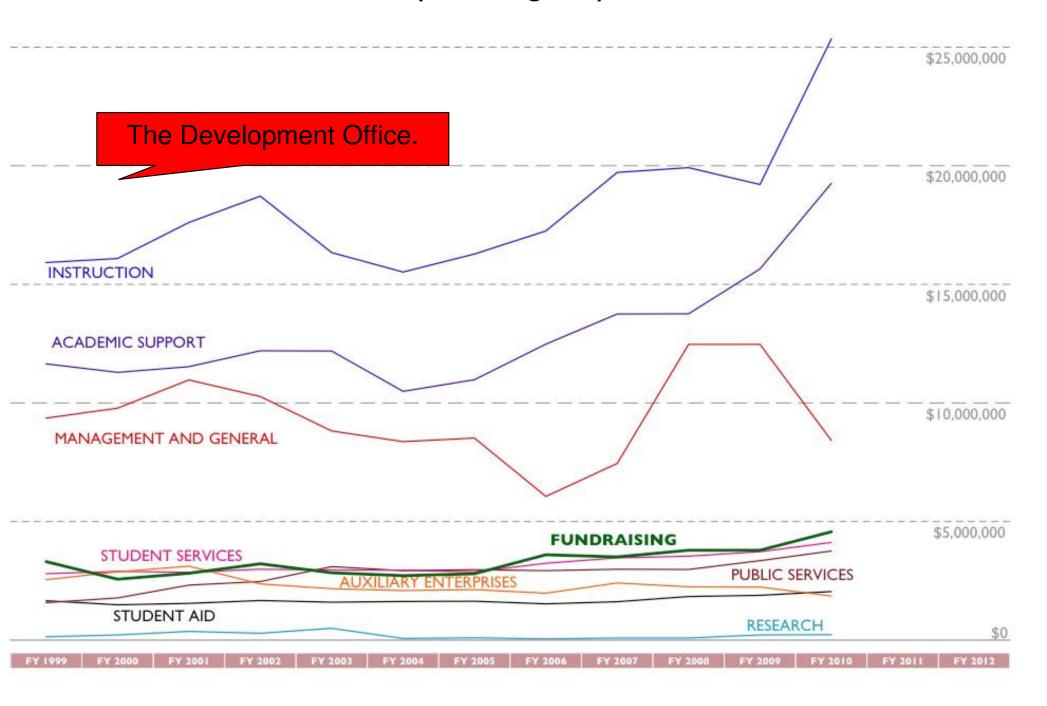


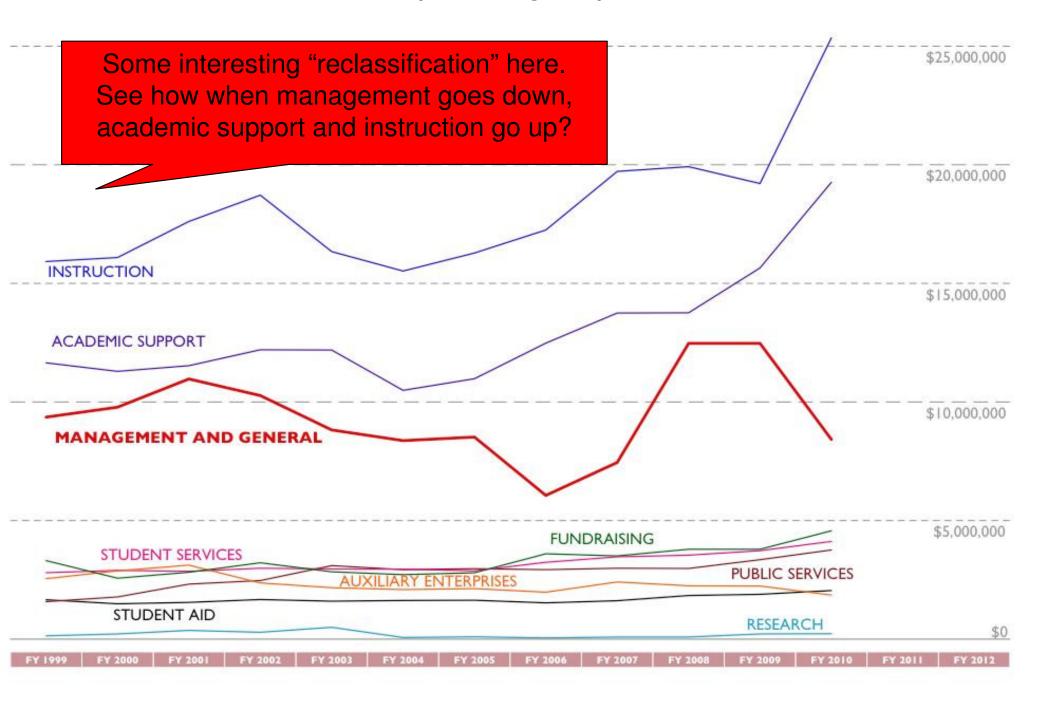


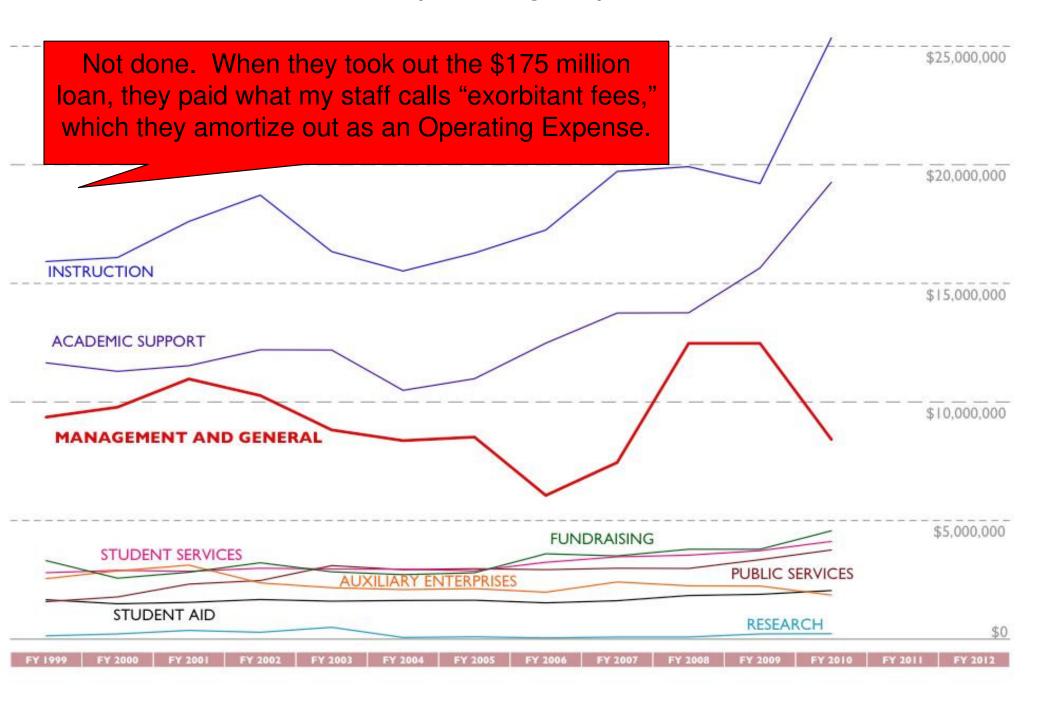


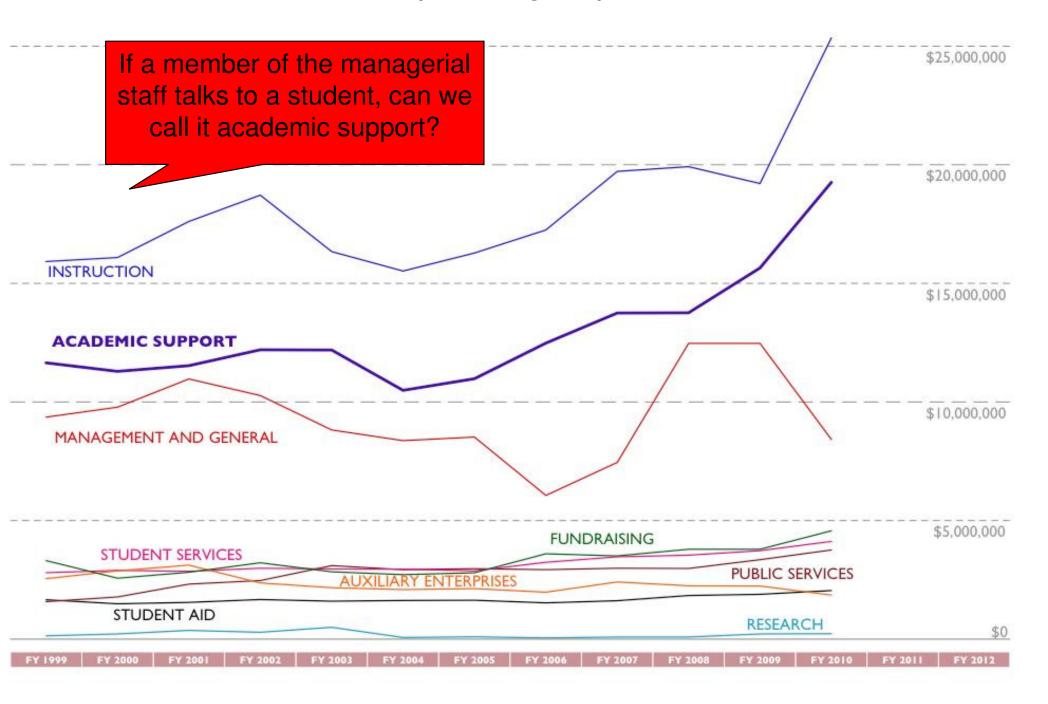


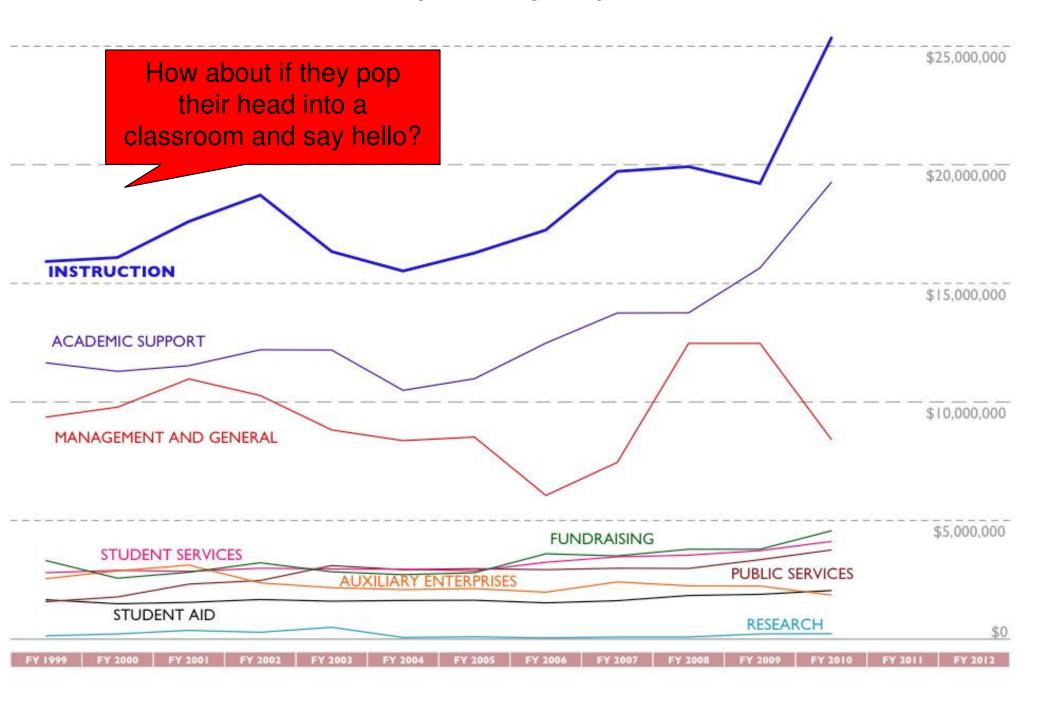












Capital Expenses

VP of Finance Bob Hawks wants \$90 million to build the NAB, but the Trustees start building in 2006 anyway, to lock in a good construction price.

\$175 million MetLife Loan

As the level and rate of receipt of donations in the capital campaign fell behind expectations, the decision was made to borrow \$175 million from Met Life. The loan was approved by the Board of Trustees in September of 2006 to:

- Provide cash flow for the construction of the new academic building on the order of \$115 million and secure the Guaranteed Maximum Price agreement with Sciame Construction, protecting the project from major cost escalations.
- Pay back the outstanding Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY)
 Bonds (\$23 million) that had been issued to finance the construction of the residence
 hall (29 Third Avenue) in the early 1990s.
- Fund necessary capital improvements to the Foundation Building
- Invest the balance of \$32 in the endowment to achieve a greater rate of return than the 5.87% fixed interest rate on the loan. This investment would ultimately be used to find the institution's structural deficit.

The \$175 million loan allowed the college to proceed with the construction of the new academic building which made it possible to sell the land lease on 51 Cooper Square which unlocked value from that site (\$97 million) for addition to the endowment.

Capital Expenses

"Fund" the structural deficit?
You mean we wanted a structural deficit?

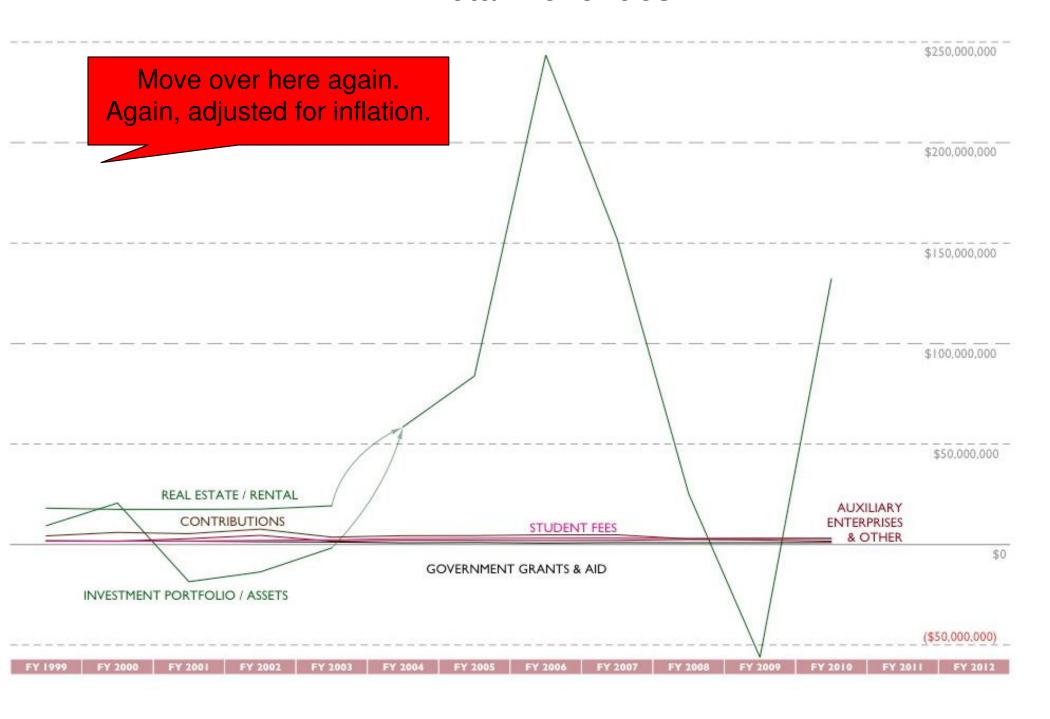
\$175 million MetLife Loan

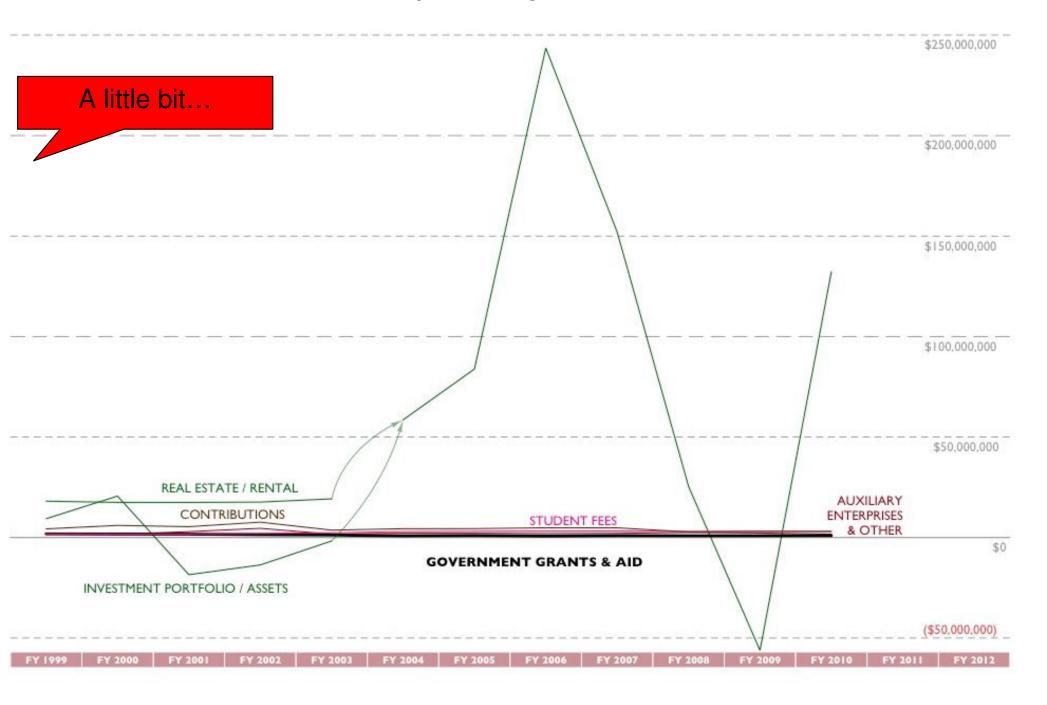
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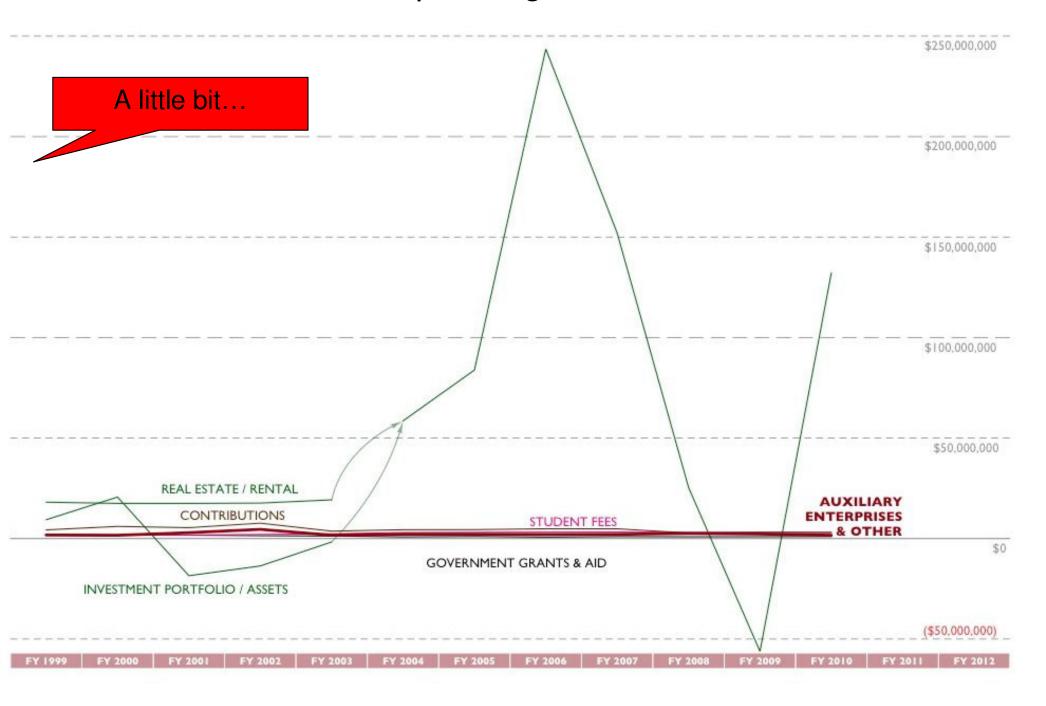
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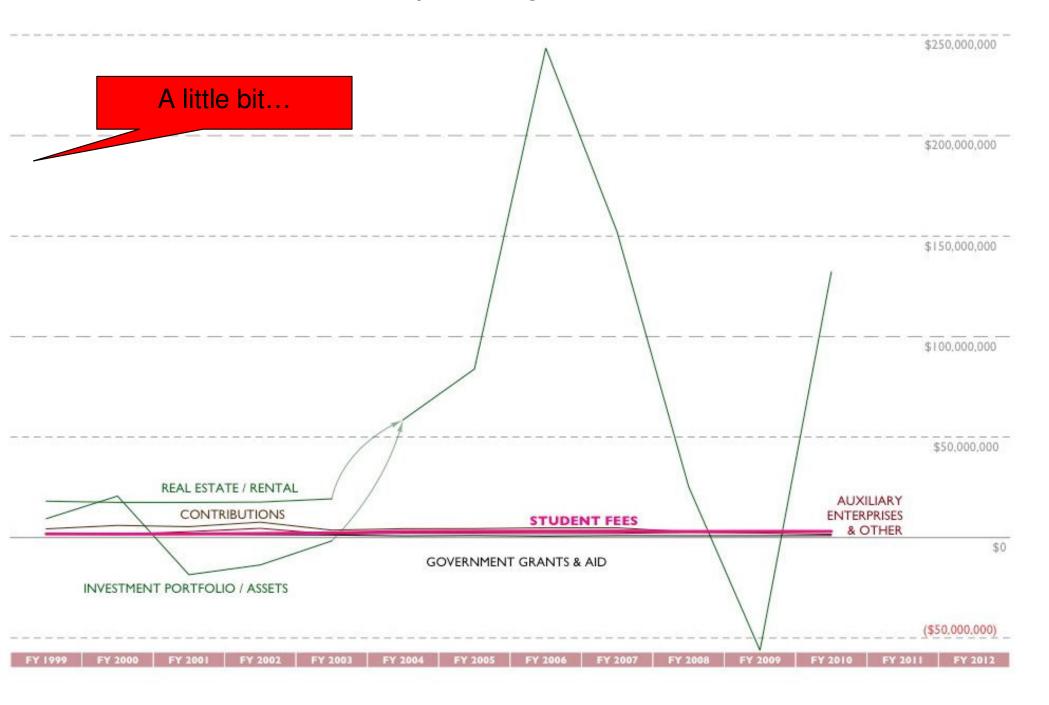
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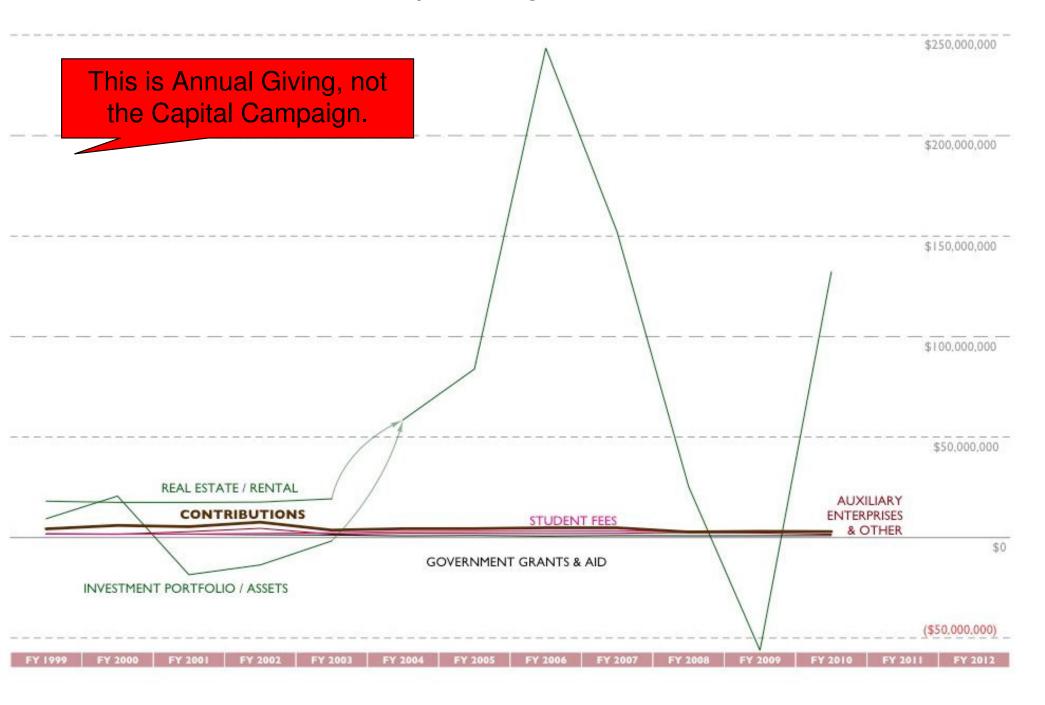
Total Revenues











When Epstein says "blame the alumni," does he mean the really rich alumni who didn't meet the Capital Campaign goals? Big difference between raising \$30 million over 12 years and raising \$250 million over 12 years. Remind me again how we built the NAB to save on Operating Expenses...

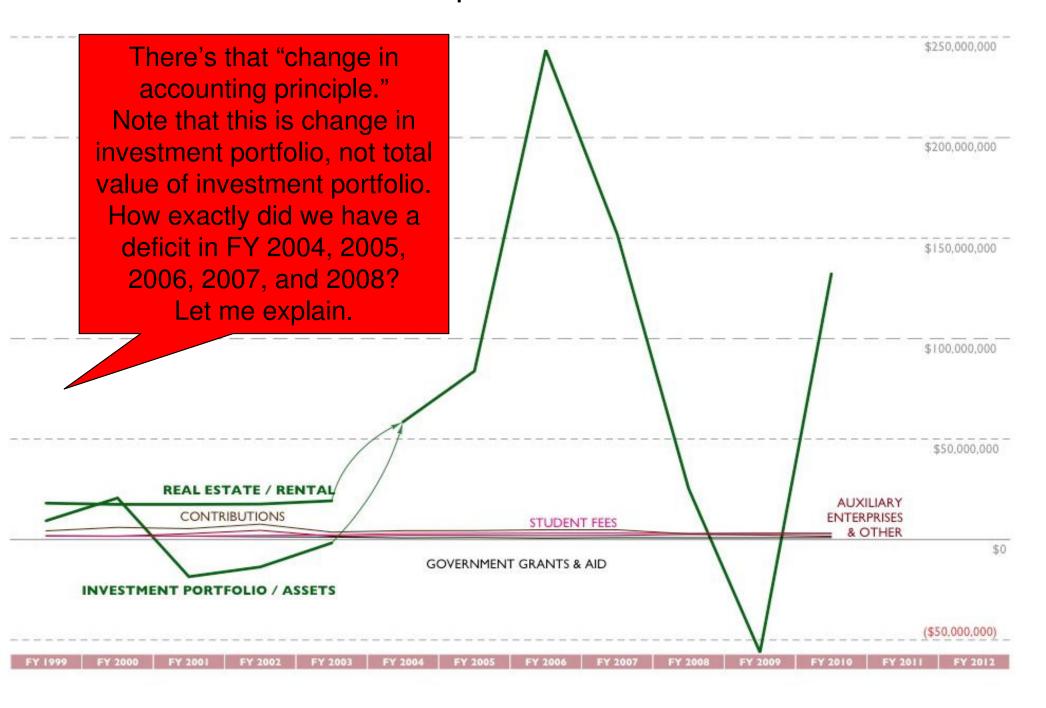
ALUMNI SUPPORT CONTINUES STRONG

A 2005 survey of the college's graduates of the past half century shows that our alumni greatly value the education they received here and would (and do) enthusiastically recommend The Cooper Union to talented young people seeking the best available training in their field. This appreciation, which extends to the faculty and course offerings, is reflected in the strong support we receive from the dedicated members of The Cooper Union Alumni Association.

In Fiscal Years 2007–2008 contributions to the Annual Fund reached almost \$2.5 million. The Phonathon exceeded both its goal and all previous Phonathon records with 127 volunteers comprised of alumni, students, parents and friends, raising \$425,000 on the spot, reaching over \$533,000 with the addition of "unspecified" gifts from 190 donors.

"Peter Cooper himself," says Ronni Denes, vice president for external affairs, "said our alumni would be the shepherds and caretakers of the institution, and that has proven to be the case. Over 30 percent of Cooper Union graduates give back to the college every year, which is more than twice the national average for specialized colleges. Over a three-year period, more than 70 percent of all our alumni contribute. These are terrific numbers, and they are eloquent testimony to the bond that forms between The Cooper Union and its graduates. We are deeply grateful to the Alumni Association for all that they do."

Capital Revenues



The Cooper Union utilizes a spending rate of 6% of the average of the previous three years' fair value of investments as the investment return to be utilized for operations. Amounts in excess of such amounts are reported as nonoperating (expense) revenue.

In FY 2003, this note disappears.

Now we can put as much

or as little – of the fair value of investments into Operating Revenue.

We're making money
hand over fist in the hedge fund,
but let's keep calling it a deficit.

Why?

The Cooper Union invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet.

In FY 2009, after the crash, this note appears in the consolidated financial statements, never to appear again.

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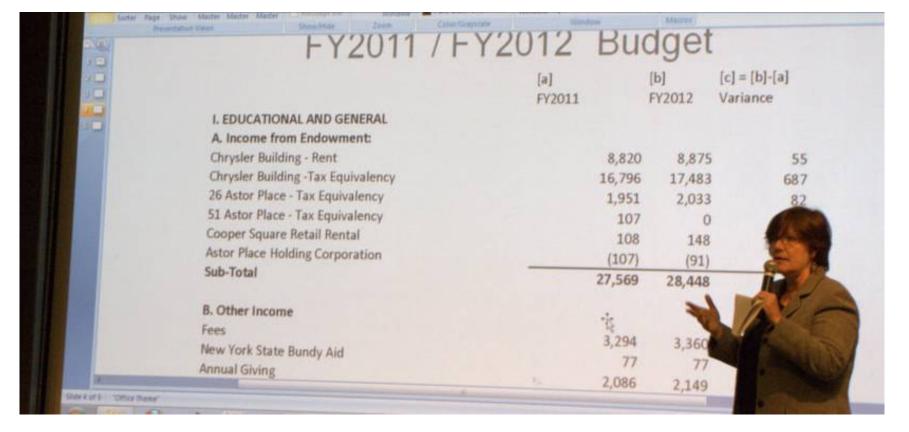
Ya think?!

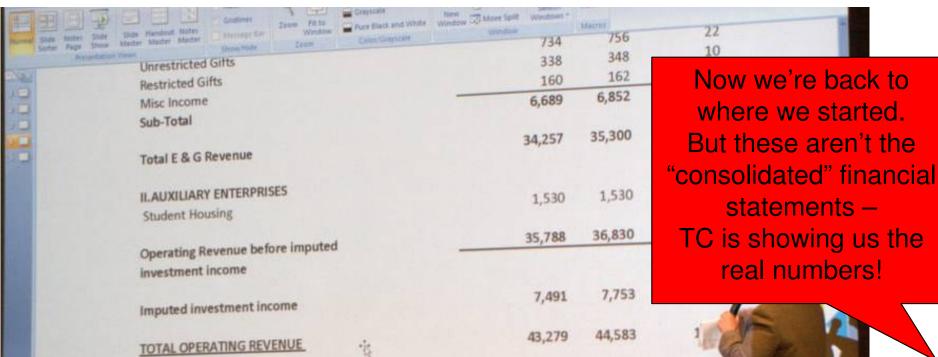


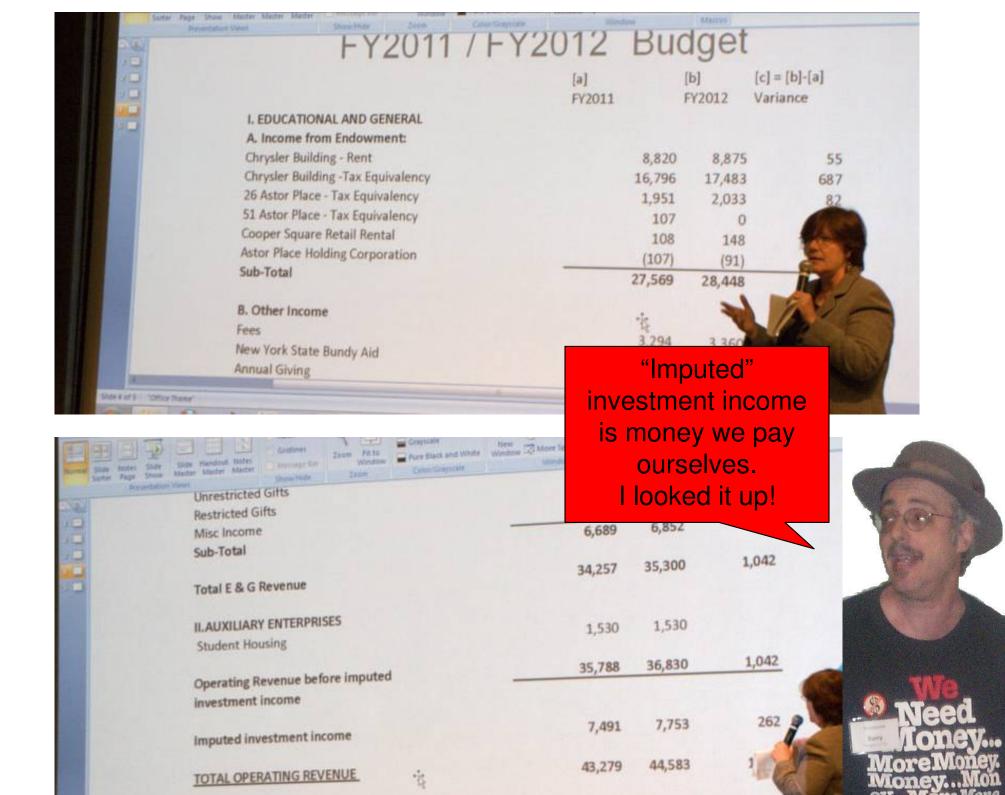
From FY 2009 onward, we have this note.

Now we use the "asset allocation spending model policy index," whatever that is.

The Cooper Union manages its long-term investments in accordance with the total return concept and the goal of maximizing long-term return within acceptable levels of risk. The Cooper Union's spending policy is designed to provide a stable level of financial support and to preserve the real value of its endowment. The Cooper Union compares the performance of its investments against several benchmarks, including its asset allocation spending model policy index.







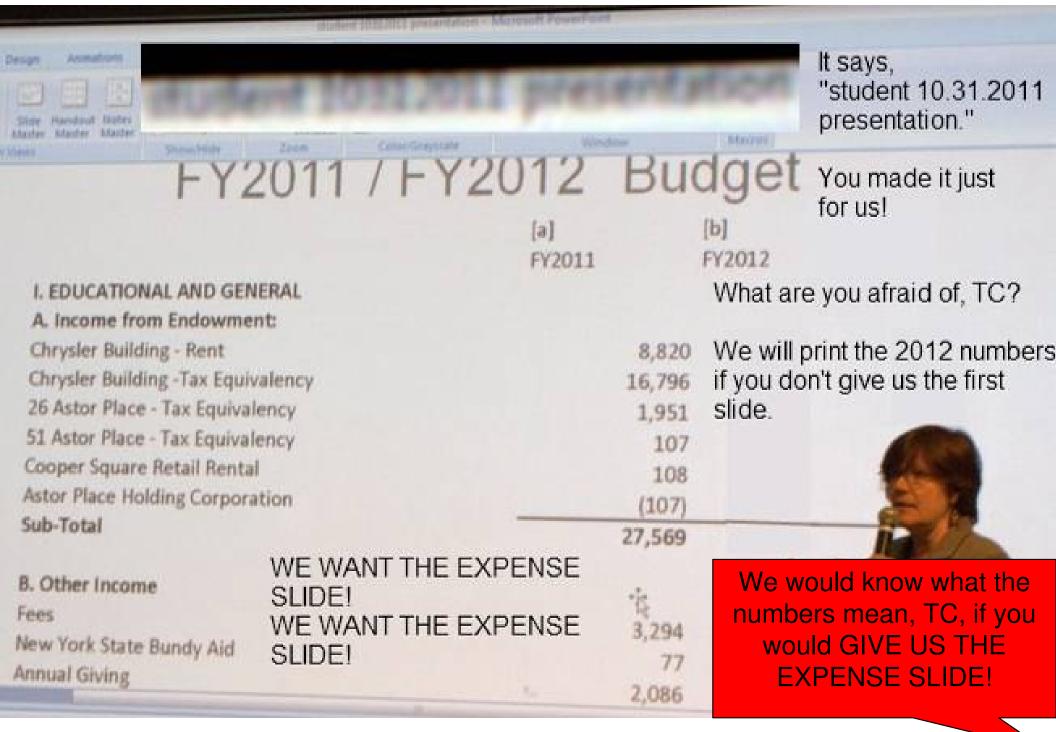
```
$46.1 million =
```

- \$4 million Art
- \$ 2.6 million Architecture
- \$ 6.3 million Engineering
- \$ 1.8 million Humanities
- -----
- \$14.7 million for academic instruction

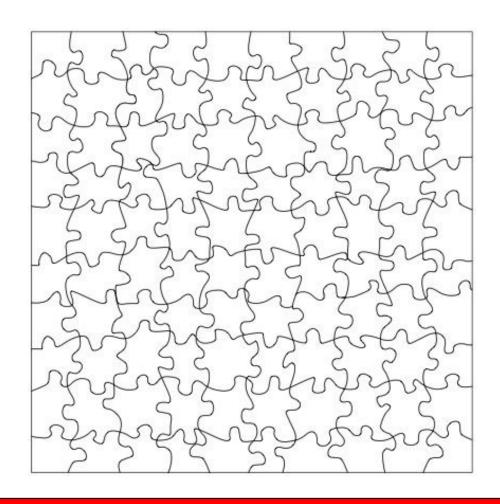
TC's previous slide
also showed the
actual numbers.
This is all I could write
down in time.
"We're cut to the bone
- just ask the deans!"
You mean the
\$14.7 million out of
\$46.1 million,
President Bharucha?

\$13.6 million =

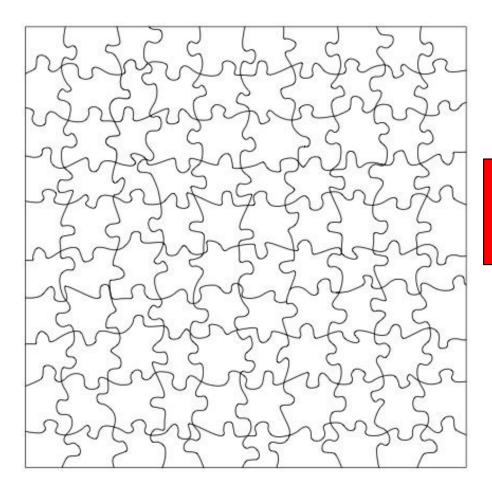
- \$ 10 million debt service on \$175 million loan
- \$ 3.6 million other debt



"Because there has been lack of clarity with what numbers mean, I am no longer providing information other than the audited financial statements and the filed 990."



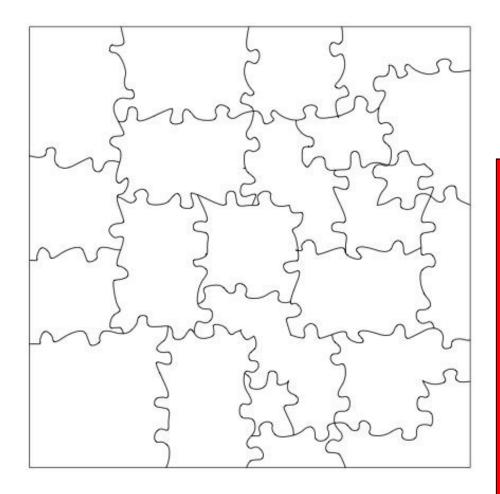
To sum up, the financial picture is complicated. It's not complicated like calculus. It's not complicated like Fourier transforms. It's not complicated like fractal geometry. It's like a 100-piece jigsaw puzzle, all in white. Addition and subtraction.



l've done 1000piece jigsaw puzzles all in white. I have!

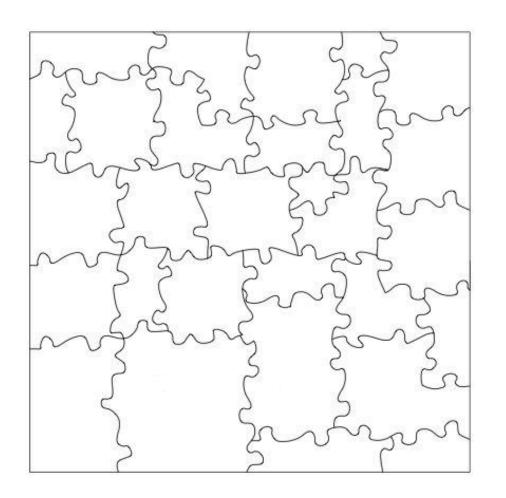


Form 990



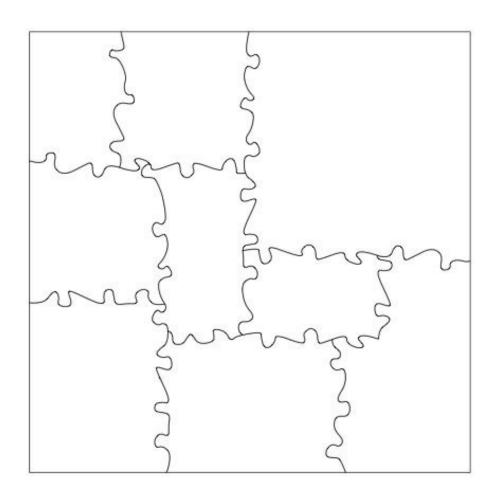
This is a Form 990.
See that big chunk in the bottom left corner?
That's all of the salaries except for management and fundraising, lumped together.

Consolidated Financial Statement



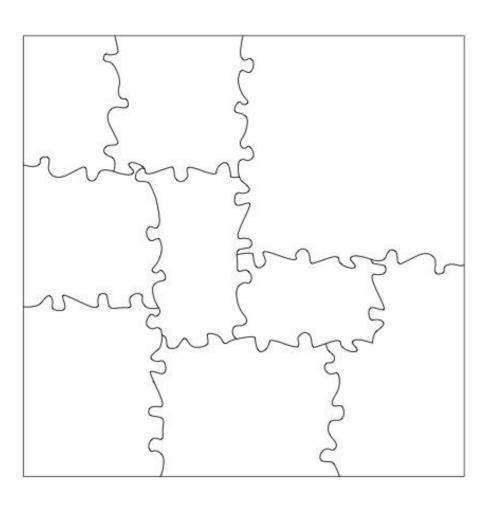
This is a consolidated financial statement.
Some pieces are the same as the Form 990, some have been "reclassified."
We talked about that.

Pie Chart



"But why can't it be simple?" you cry.
This is a pie chart.
It looks like a puzzle for a kindergartener.
In fact,
my pie chart has 9 pieces,
theirs only have 7 and 8 pieces.

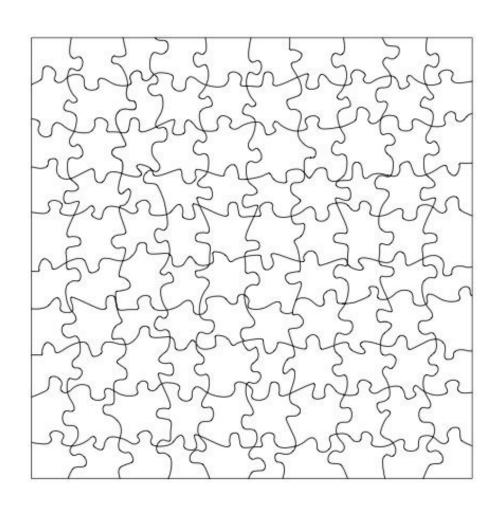
Pie Chart



Do you want to know what transparency looks like?

I'll show you what transparency looks like.

Unconsolidated 2011 Financial Statement



Credits:

Graphic Support: Matthew Arnold, AR '82

Data Support: Gerald Soloway, EE '69

The Alumni Pioneer

Barry Drogin, EE '83, Publisher

http://www.notnicemusic.com/Cassandra/cooper.html