

Financial Aid Advisory Committee  
Meeting Notes  
March 6, 2019

Committee Members in Attendance	Committee Members Absent	THECB Staff	Audience
Diane Sprague – Chair Zelma De Leon Karla Flores Paul Galyean - Teleconference Heidi Granger Bridget Jans Ed Kerestly Karen LaQuey Robert Merino Alan Pixley Charles Puls Terry Sheneman Samantha Stalnaker Kelly Steelman Kara Tappendorf Denise Welch Brent Williford  Marilyn Abedrabbo – Teleconference Johnathan Cereceres – Student Rep	Christine Stuart Carruthers Delisa Falks Minh-Tam Nguyen Mike Scott	Ken Martin DeChá Reid Leah Smalley Lourdes Sanchez	Dominic Chavez Carla Fletcher Jennifer Hill Maria Ramirez Allison Rizzolo Kevin Witt

<b>Agenda Item B. Consideration of Approval of Minutes of the meeting held on December 6, 2018</b> Diane Todd Sprague, Chair		<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agenda Item J (Page 5) – Spelling of Delisa Falk's name corrected.</li> <li>Agenda Item K (Bullet 3) – "ne priority" corrected to indicate "new priority".</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minutes unanimously approved, with corrections</li> </ul>		
<b>Agenda Item C. Selection of a Vice Chair</b> Diane Todd Sprague, Chair		<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> Robert Merino nominated and approved as Vice Chair.
<b>Discussion - Election of Vice-Chairman:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motion by Diane T. Sprague, Chair, and seconded by Alan Pixley to nominate Robert Merino as the new Committee Vice-Chairman. Robert Merino was unanimously approved by the Committee as the new Vice-Chairman.</li> </ul>		
<b>Agenda Item D. Update Prior FAAC Business:</b> Chad Puls, Deputy Assistant Commissioner		<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> None
After the review of previous minutes, Chad found no prior FAAC business to discuss.		
<b>Agenda Item E. Presentation: 2019 State of Student Aid and Higher Education in Texas</b> Carla Fletcher, Trellis Company		<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> None

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Ms. Fletcher presented an overview of the SOSA, an annual reference publication, which includes the following 13 sections:

1) Demographics, 2) College Readiness, 3) Profile of Texas College Students, 4) Cost of Education and Sources of Aid, 5) Grant Aid and Net price, 6) Loans, 7) Need and work, 8) Texas College Attainment, 9) Student Financial Wellness, 10) Evidence-Based Programs and Interventions, 11) Consumer Debt, 12) Delinquencies, Defaults, and Collections, 13) Texas Higher Education and Student Debt Policy.

**Highlights from the Overview**

- Enrolling in college immediately after high school graduation is important because not doing so is a risk factor for dropping out or not enrolling at all.
- By 2020 54% of all jobs in Texas will require some form of training or education after high school.
- In 2016 37% of Hispanic people age 25 and older did not have a high school diploma.
- In 2016 15.6% of Texans were living in poverty.
- Two-year public institutions play a greater role in Texas than in other states. In fall 2017, more than three-fourths of all incoming freshmen at Texas institutions of higher education were enrolled at 2-year public institutions. Nearly one-third of students attending public 2-year institutions are the first generation in their families to attend college. About half of all community college students surveyed by the federal government experienced low or very low food security as defined by the USDA.
- Almost all aid in the public two-year sector is federally funded (86%); 54% of that aid is in the form of grants. In 2015-16 about a third of all aid to Texas students was in the form of student loans.
- From 1966 – 1981 a person could have paid for the cost of attending a public university for two semesters by working about 24 hours per week. In the 1980s education costs increased while minimum wages did not rise at the same rate. By 2017, **66** hours of minimum wage work would be needed to cover the average cost of attendance for two semesters at a Texas public university.

**Discussion**

Members found the data about “working one’s way through school” in past years, compared with current times, particularly interesting. It is worthwhile for policymakers who are recalling their own experiences from years ago, to be informed about the current reality. A member noted that, when counseling students, he sometimes asks them to calculate how many hours they would need to work to replace the gift aid they are receiving, to reinforce the importance of maintaining eligibility. He makes the point that their “main job” is to be a student.

A question was asked about the availability of the work hours data (relative to the cost of attendance) for each year, dating back to the 1960s. Trellis does have this information, though it is national, rather than specific to Texas. Members expressed interest in receiving the data for each decade, beginning with the '60s.

Q: Regarding the COA data, what is the source of county cost of living estimates?

A: That study was looking at institutional cost of attendance from IPEDS and compared them to the Office of Housing and Urban Development costs for rent, and the food costs were from the USDA.

A point was made by a member about the concept of increasing the calculated COA to account for different circumstances. His concern was that this would likely lead to increased loan amounts, rather than increased grant aid.

Members asked for clarification of data differences on slides referring to COA; Trellis will review this and get back to the members.

Q: How do you deal with dual credit students in your data?

A: Depends on where it comes from – a lot of the information comes from the Department of Education (IPEDS). We leave it to the entities who make the data request. What would be the best way to handle that – should dual credit students be considered full-fledged college students? Members agreed there was no single “good answer” for this question.

**Agenda Item F. Presentation: Proposed Legislation regarding innovative textbook pricing agreements**

Dominic Chavez, Pearson

**Formal Decision/Action Required**

Presenters represented the American Associations of Publishers (AAP) and gave an update of technology and Innovation-delivery of books, supplies and instructional material on campuses, as well as, the outreach being done by AAP.

Current market:

- Books and Supplies range between \$1200 to \$1600

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- Student spending on textbooks has declined
- Students now have more choices of delivery
  - Open Educational Resources- downloading materials
  - Higher Education-Changing the business model

The downside of having choices when students are bargain shopping or delay buying materials can have negative consequences according to a recent survey, students tend to drop or fail courses.

Inclusive Access - Delivery of digital course materials:

- model delivers material on the first day of class at affordable rates
- partnerships between the publisher, bookstore and the faculty to address affordability (First day access value of Affordability, Accessibility and Achievement)
- offers data analytics for instructors- eBooks
- AAP works with the bookstore to negotiate the rates (campus choose the content)
- students get billed at or below market rate, they have an "opt-out" clause for students.

Currently AAP is working with 525 institutions nationally on an Inclusive Access Program (IAP). One local example is Austin Community College (ACC). ACC started with a pilot program in summer 2018 and has grown their program from 87 sections to over 280 sections for Fall of 2018, and with saving of over \$700,000. Alamo Colleges report current savings data for students as \$9.3 million and benefiting over 150,000 students using IAP and OER programs which launched in 2015.

The majority of colleges participating in IAP in Texas are the community colleges and range from pilot to full blown programs. The public four year are minimal and lagged due to clarification from legislation.

Texas Challenge:

US Department of Education 34 CFR 668.164(c)(2) authorizes institutions of higher education:

- Assess a fee of purposes of offering below market rate
- Utilize Title IV aid to cover cost of assessed fee
- Establish opt-out provision for students who choose not to pay

Texas Education Code Chapter 54, Tuition & Fees

- Texas university lack clear consistent guidance, for aligning 34 CFR with state code related to tuition and fees, specifically as it relates to:
  - Clarification of IA within existing tuition and fee framework
  - Approval authority for IA fees (local vs Board decision)
  - Uncertainty related to potential fee freeze

**Legislative Recommendation.** Introduced by Rep. Howard and Menendez, authorizes governing board of an institution of higher education to establish a textbook affordability program pursuant to US Dept of Education regulations.

- Facilitate innovative pricing and delivery models for instruction materials resulting in substantial savings for students
- Program costs packaged as part of tuition and fees, offset by Title IV financial aid
- Students can opt-out as required by 34 CFR

**Agenda Item G. Update: External Relations**

John Wyatt, Director

**Formal Decision/Action Required**

**Update:**

**Status of THECB Recommendations on Financial Aid.**

- SB 1192 (West) and HB 3042 (Turner) have been introduced to establish the Texas WORKS (Working Off-Campus: Reinforcing Knowledge & Skills) Internship Program. Texas WORKS would provide paid internship opportunities for FT undergraduate students utilizing a portion of the current work-study appropriation; eliminates the current 20% - 50% off-campus employment requirement. Program priorities would include activities supporting timely completion and online training or other activities preparing students for basic work expectations.

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Comments:

- Schools expressed concerns that requiring 15 or more SCHs per semester is excessive; Institutions will have an opportunity to provide input regarding specific requirements during the rule-making process.
- HB 2968 (Frullo) would help protect the THECB's ability to obtain sufficient bonding authority to support demand in the College Access Loan Program. The bill increases the amount of bonding authority from \$75 million per project to \$200 million to ensure adequate funding to continue supporting the loan program.
- SB 34 (Zaffirini) has been filed which would reduce lifetime eligibility for TEXAS Grants from 150 SCHs to 135 SCHs or 15 SCH beyond degree requirements, whichever is greater.
  - This recommendation will encourage both students and institutions to focus on more efficient degree completion, while still providing a cushion beyond degree requirements.
  - Also, the agency estimates that implementing a 135 cap on TEXAS Grant eligibility will allow institutions to redirect \$11.2M to approximately 2,400 newly eligible students.
  - The agency is examining data regarding the impact of the change by different categories of students, but the larger point is that incenting more efficient degree completion will benefit all students by reducing their costs of education and increasing their likelihood of success.

Comments:

- we've had conversations with CB in the past; need data analysis; there will be a significant impact for retention for new students - understand ability to re-direct \$ to more students, but we're financing our continuing students first. We don't want unintended consequences. Concerns about students taking classes in summer – putting students in a hard place.
- "From K-12 perspective, more and more we're having to tell 8<sup>th</sup> graders what they have to do for the rest of their lives. Real challenge." Ginger will share concerns with John W.
- SB 330 by Senator Zaffirini and HB 3137 by Representative Donna Howard would allow a student enrolled in a community college baccalaureate degree program to receive TEOG, up to 135 hours or 15 hours beyond degree requirements.
  - This addresses an issue that arose when the Legislature approved the expansion of community college baccalaureate degree programs last session and will allow students in these programs access to appropriate state financial aid.

**Discussion and comments:**

- SB499 – relates to the student debt letter and clarifies that the inclusion of private loans – for purposes of student debt letters - is up to the discretion of the institution. Members commented that the bill's language is still too vague and will cause confusion when calculating private loan terms.
- HB2140 – creates an electronic centralized statewide TASFA form; HS's need an easy consistent process for students to provide their financial aid information; currently the TASFA is not a statewide authorized form through statute, and there is no means for collecting who has done a TASFA for graduation certification. Will undocumented students be comfortable entering information into a centralized database?

SFAP tracking 44 bills relating to financial aid:

- 11 relate to loan repayment programs: peace officers, school psychologists, mental health....
- 7 bills pertaining to repeal license holds for borrowers who default on their loan
- 7 bills proposing "Promise" programs (tuition and fees covered for any recipients) one focusing on 2-year institutions
- 4 bills relate to the FAFSA/TASFA requirements
- 12 revising current programs (Texas Works, TEOG etc.)
- 12 proposes new programs: First Generation scholarship, emergency grant, homeless exemption, as well as disabled firefighters, pilot program for loans at junior colleges, UT/A&M football game restrictions, etc.

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<b>Agenda Item H: Update: Data Collection Sub Committee</b> Samantha Stalnaker, sub-committee Chair DeChá Reid, FAS Director	<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> None
<p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sub-committee met February 22, 2019.</li> <li>• The sub-committee assessed the data elements for the auto-grants payment process. It was decided to make modifications to the project and to eliminate the need to provide student level data. Instead only student counts and dollar amounts will be needed for the file.</li> <li>• Other aspects of the auto-grants payment project were reviewed. A reporting piece will be included which will allow institutions to view disbursement amounts. The return of funds will also be done through this application.</li> <li>• The payment project is set to be released sometime in the summer. There will not be payments until September 1, but information can start being uploaded into the report probably by August 1. There will be instructions and additional training on eligibility and satisfactory academic progress.</li> <li>• The sub-committee discussed the FY19/20 Financial Aid Database (FAD) report. The goal is to make minimal changes. At this time there will be no new data elements but once the legislative session ends, the need for new data elements will be re-assessed.</li> <li>• The sub-committee discussed the possibility of removing some elements from the FY 20/21 FAD, such as tuition and fees, ethnic origin, race, and classification due to duplicate information captured throughout other agency reports.</li> <li>• Summer grant awarding for the three grant programs was discussed. Institutions are now allowed to request funding up until August 1 which allows for summer awards. FAD data element 57 does not currently have summer initial awards as an option. Guidelines for the institutions will be drafted and reviewed at the next sub-committee meeting.</li> <li>• The sub-committee discussed the online loan reporting project. The institutional link to pull reports for allocation amounts, disbursement awards and uncertified applications was removed from HelmNet in February due to security reasons. These reports are currently requested and fulfilled manually. The SFAP request to have these reports brought back online as well as adding additional reports has been approved by the agency. Hopefully this function will be brought online within the next year.</li> <li>• SFAP is looking into data for any CAL, B-On-Time and TASSP borrowing, (similar to NSLDS) to be included in the online loan reporting project</li> </ul>	
<b>Agenda Item I: Update: TASFA sub-committee</b> Robert Merino, sub-committee Chair	<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b>
<p><b>Update:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sub-committee met January 31, 2019.</li> <li>• This meeting covered introductions and the history of the TASFA.</li> <li>• It was decided that the TASFA is relevant. The institutions represented at the meeting had between 400 and 1500 students who completed the TASFA.</li> <li>• Ideas for gathering feedback about the TASFA were collected. These ideas include contacting all Financial Aid Directors and to do a survey during the TASFA regional training.</li> <li>• The sub-committee met February 27, 2019.</li> <li>• The sub-committee continued to gather feedback and started drafting the survey questions.</li> <li>• Feedback so far includes adding a selective service statement as well as a statement of eligibility on the TASFA.</li> <li>• The next meeting is scheduled for March 27.</li> </ul>	
<b>Agenda Item J: School District Recommendations</b> Terry Sheneman	<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> None
<p><b>Update:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No recommendations at this time.</li> </ul>	
<b>Agenda Item K: TASFAA Recommendations</b> Delisa Falks, TASFAA President	<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> None

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**Update:**

No updates to present.

**Agenda Item L: Annual FAAC Nomination Process**

Chad Puls, Deputy Assistant Commissioner

**Formal Decision/Action Required**

None

**Discussion:**

Term ending for the following individuals after the September FAAC Meeting.

- Zelma De Leon
- Delisa Falks
- Bridget Jans
- Alan Pixley
- Mike Scott
- Kara Tappendorf

Previous members are eligible to serve again, and the FAAC nomination process handout provides a timeline (early April) for the launch of membership drive. Nominations will be collected until the end of May. The nominees selected will go before the Board in October for approval. The first meeting for new members will be in November.

How we go about collecting nominations – THECB uses the GovDelivery system, and the TASFAA Listserv is also used to deliver announcements to:

- Presidents and Chancellors of all Texas Higher Education Institutions
- Financial Aid Directors

We don't have student nomination because it's done every other year.

In order to get representation from school districts emails will be sent to the Texas Association of Secondary School Principals and the Texas Association of School Administrators. We still have the challenge of getting representation from independent school districts and are currently looking for any recommendations to getting the word out to school districts. TASFAA nominations are received directly from TASFAA President.

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<b>Agenda Item M: Opportunities to utilize Texas On Course to achieve portions of the Center for Financial Aid Information training expectations outlined in §61.0776(f)</b> Chad Puls, Deputy Assistant Commissioner	<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> None
<p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <p>TEC Section 61.0776 requires our agency to have created the Financial Aid Information Center (FAIC). THECB staff looked at how each requirement set forth in the statute is being met and determined that the one area where improved articulation could occur is in providing comprehensive training to public school counselors. It would seem duplicative for the agency to create a new program, considering that Texas OnCourse (established in 2015 in response to HB18) provides much of this.</p> <p>A representative of Texas OnCourse attended the meeting and stepped up to the podium to answer questions. She said that a content team works on changes at least annually.</p>	
<b>Agenda Item N: Update: Office of Student Financial Aid Programs</b> Chad Puls, Deputy Assistant Commissioner	<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> None
<p><b>Update:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FY 2019-20 award amounts for TEXAS Grant and TEOG were released on January 30. TEG award amounts were released on February 4.</li> <li>On February 11, Financial Aid Services (FAS) announced the start of the 2018-19 reporting cycle. Files are now being accepted.</li> <li>An announcement was released that FAS is starting a monthly webcast. People can ask questions and get updates to recent events. A flyer is posted under the Stay Connected section of the SFAP webpage. The first monthly webcast is March 12 at 2 p.m.</li> <li>FAS will be participating in TASFA regional training in March and will be hosting a training April 10 at the Coordinating Board.</li> <li>FAS will be participating in the New Aid Officers workshop in May.</li> <li>Good Neighbor Scholarship nomination forms are due by March 15.</li> <li>FAD cycle 1 data needs to be validated by April 15 (which is later than last year's cycle 1 date.)</li> <li>Institutions will be receiving preliminary data for review of the grant programs (TEXAS Grant, TEOG and TEG); the summer awarding process and the auto grant payment process.</li> <li>Effective January 31, online ACH request forms were moved into production. This comes with an interest rate deduction of .25 percentage points for those who enroll in ongoing payments. (Paper forms were removed from the HHLoans website.)</li> <li>Improvements to the display and communication of information on HHLoans will be put into production at the end of March.</li> <li>The TASSP nomination period opens April 15 and closes July 31.</li> <li>A credit card processing fee will be implemented April 26.</li> <li>CAL applications received on or after May 1 will receive an interest rate of 5.2 instead of 5.3.</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A question was asked about the chat bot the CB is initiating. SFAP does not have information. The project is being led by College Readiness and Success (CRS). FAS will have CRS present at the next FAAC meeting.</li> <li>A question was asked about the Emergency Grant Program. The agency received a Gates grant called the Texas Emergency Aid for Public Post-Secondary Students Grant program. Senate bill SB884 by Menéndez provides the establishment of grants to institutions to assist students in order to prevent the loss of momentum towards completion. The institutions would have some requirements such as provide matching funds of at least 10 percent of the grant amount, to have clear language on what constitutes an emergency, and meet timeframes to respond to emergency requests. Currently the cap is at \$1,000 per award, must be offered in in both English and Spanish and the maximum is \$50,000 per institution.</li> </ul>	
<b>Agenda Item O. Adjournment</b> Diane Todd Sprague, Chair	<b>Formal Decision/Action Required</b> Adjourned
<p>Next FAAC Meeting set for June 6, 2019</p>	



# **2018 NASFAA National Conference**

**June 24 – 27, 2018**

National Association of Student  
Financial Aid Administrators

**The following is a presentation  
prepared for NASFAA's  
2018 National Conference  
in Austin, TX  
June 24 – 27, 2018**

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National Association of Student  
Financial Aid Administrators

## **Ethical Dilemmas in Cost of Attendance**

Pam Fowler, Executive Director Office of  
Financial Aid, University of Michigan  
Mary Sommers, Director of Financial Aid  
University of Nebraska at Kearney

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## First, Cost of Attendance 101

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## What is the Purpose of Cost of Attendance?

- It is one component of the calculation to establish need and eligibility.
- It is a way to help students understand how much it costs to attend college.



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"Student budgets are designed to provide students with an **accurate** projection of **reasonable** costs and to enable the financial aid office to formulate an appropriate aid package."



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## Primary Costs to Attend

- Those costs established by the institution
- Tuition & Fees
- Room & Board for on campus housing
- Books/Supplies (estimated)
- Loan fees if the student borrows through the Federal Direct Loan program.



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### Additional Costs to Attend

- Non-institutional costs
- Transportation
- Books & Supplies
- Personal/Miscellaneous expenses
- Child Care
- Room & Board (for those not living on campus)



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### How is the Cost to Attend Established?

- Office of Financial Aid will establish a policy and procedure for this.
- Institution establishes certain components of the COA: tuition, fees, on campus housing
- Other components are established through research using standard statistical sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, College Board Trend data, original research conducted by the institution.

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Why Cost of Attendance is a hot topic?



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## The Journal of Higher Education, March 9, 2017

- The Cost of College Attendance: Examining Variation and Consistency in Institution Living Cost Allowances.
- Authored by Robert Kelchen, Sara Goldrick-Rab and Braden Hosch.



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### Primary Findings of the Study

- “This study examined institutional variation in living cost allowances and assessed the consistency of allowances by comparing them to living cost estimates specific to the college’s region.”
- “Results . . . Indicated that nearly half of all colleges provide living-cost allowances at least 20% above or below estimated county-level living expenses.”

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### Role of Financial Aid Administrators

- “The authority (to establish COA) most often resides with financial aid administrators, who typically report to directors of enrollment management and/or provosts. Federal rules provide flexibility in how financial aid administrators determine the COA. Although this practice can enhance effectiveness– for example, by ensuring that local contexts and needs are considered– it also creates the potential for harmful forms of inequity.”



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### NASFAA Established a Working Group to study Cost of Attendance

- Title IV funds must be used for **educational costs**
- Competing pressures on schools
  - The Flexibility we now have is good but we need something objective to refer back to for a validity check and/or defend choices to students, internally and externally
- Discuss the definition in the law, required disclosures by law & regs
- The items already in the calculation of the EFC and hence does not belong in the COA
- The problems we sought to address:
  - Access vs. Excess
  - Pressure to manipulate the COA for other purposes such as:
    - Athletics
    - Debt Reduction

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### Tuition and Fees

- The Committee did not address tuition and fees
  - Actual – In PeopleSoft the tuition table is in the Registrar's module, so using an average won't work as the actual tuition will show in the cost of attendance once tuition is set. In other systems an average can be used if you state in your policy that the amount will not or will be adjusted if the average used is more than \$X off.
  - Average for a full time student at the institution; not 12 credits or the number needed to graduate in 2-4 years. This figure may change over time so it is best to verify it once a year.
  - The NASFAA Monograph has a section on tuition and fees and we recommend you read it.

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### General Recommendations

#### General Recommendation #1

COA should not be used as a vehicle to achieve institutional goals

- Reinforce and bolster Monograph language – “Student budgets are designed to provide students with an accurate projection of **reasonable costs** and to enable the financial aid office to formulate an appropriate aid package”.
- Incorporate NASFAA’s Statement of Ethical Principles which states – “A *breakdown of individual components of the institution’s Cost of Attendance, designating all potential billable charges*”.

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### General Recommendation #2

Good practice: Institutions should separate the COA components that are combined in practice and in statute

- In COA construction policy
- On award letters
- In consumer information

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### General Recommendation #3

Good practice: institutions should clearly indicate exactly what expenses are included in each COA component

- In COA construction policy
- In consumer information, including the award letter
- In Professional Judgement (PJ) policies

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### Transportation

- Approaches to developing Transportation component:
  - Survey students
  - Collect home state data on the population from Records/Admissions and calculate the weighted average cost of travel
  - Determine whether students are given a discount on local bus transportation
  - Use IRS mileage rate to area shopping or internship/co-op/student teaching
- For on and off-campus transportation should include:
  - Trips from home to campus
  - Travel necessary to complete a course of study
  - Local travel if not covered through free access to public transportation
  - Parking fees on campus for commuters
- 9% of the IPA is for transportation

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### Personal and Miscellaneous

- An informal survey found annual allowances in this category ranged from \$475 to \$5795.
- What belongs in this category?
  1. Personal Items
    - a) Toiletries
    - b) Clothing
    - c) Health care costs (copays, prescriptions, OTC medicines, contact lenses, glasses, medical/dental insurance.
    - d) Entertainment
    - e) Cell Phone
  2. Your survey may reveal some additional items that you have not accounted for but each should be reviewed individually and carefully.

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### Dependent Care

- Professional Judgement is not required to add dependent care to a student's budget, however, guidelines are needed as to the amount to include in the COA budget.
- What is included in this component? – the cost of caring for a dependent child so the (parent)student can attend class.
- Task Force Recommendations
  - Cover the care of children aged 12 or under and by exception children up to age 19 with special needs be considered.
  - Require a 'licensed' child care provided be used.
- Paying in advance is best for the student, however, this method offers little assurance that the funds will be used as intended. If you disburse before verifying the use of the funds, be sure to audit a certain percentage of students receiving the funds.

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### Computer

- The regulations allow flexibility in determining how much and when
- Your policy should state how much will be given for a new computer and how often a new computer will be allowed
- Some students need specific computers and these costs vary, however, the cost of the specific computer should be known by the academic department.
- Monitor this component yearly and if needed increase the amount you have allocated by the actual amount or a consumer price index

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### Room (Housing)

- Your policy states what type of room you consider standard – double room, suite rooms, etc. if costs vary or use the average or weighted average cost.
- Off-campus rooms (apartment rent)
  - Roommate required?
  - Limit amount of rent provided in budget?
  - Include utilities
- Commuters -
  - A set amount for all students (transportation to be included in transportation)
- Do not include –Moving expenses or security deposits

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### Board (Meals)

- On Campus – multiple meal plans – what is standard/average?
- Surveying students for meal costs
  - Students don't know how to plan meals
  - Students overspend by eating out, or carrying out meals.
  - Some buy a meal plan to avoid having to cook meals

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### NASFAA's Code of Conduct/Statement of Ethical Principles

- Code of Conduct: "Information provided by the financial aid office is accurate, unbiased and does not reflect preference arising from actual or potential personal gain."
- "Institutional award notifications and/or other institutionally provided materials shall include: A breakdown of individual components of the institution's Cost of Attendance, designating all potential billable charges.



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### Statement of Ethical Principles

- “Strive to ensure that cost of attendance components are developed using resources that represent realistic expenses.”



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### Resources to Help

- NASFAA Monograph on Developing Cost of Attendance:  
[https://www.nasfaa.org/uploads/documents/monograph24\\_7th.pdf](https://www.nasfaa.org/uploads/documents/monograph24_7th.pdf).
- The College Board Living Expense Budget.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Official USDA Food plans: Cost of Food.

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**OFFICE OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS**



# **TEXAS GRANT PROGRAM**

## **Report to the Texas Legislature**

**Fiscal Years 2016 - 2018**

**July 2019**

## Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board



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### Agency Mission

The mission of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) is to provide leadership and coordination for Texas higher education and to promote access, affordability, quality, success, and cost efficiency through *60x30TX*, resulting in a globally competitive workforce that positions Texas as an international leader.

### Agency Vision

The THECB will be recognized as an international leader in developing and implementing innovative higher education policy to accomplish our mission.

### Agency Philosophy

The THECB will promote access to and success in quality higher education across the state with the conviction that access and success without quality is mediocrity and that quality without access and success is unacceptable.

The Coordinating Board's core values are:

**Accountability:** We hold ourselves responsible for our actions and welcome every opportunity to educate stakeholders about our policies, decisions, and aspirations.

**Efficiency:** We accomplish our work using resources in the most efficient manner.

**Collaboration:** We develop partnerships that result in student success and a highly qualified, globally competitive workforce.

**Excellence:** We strive for excellence in all our endeavors.

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.

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## Executive Summary

Section 56.311(c-1) of the Texas Education Code requires that the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) annually provide the Legislature a report of the following information for the Towards EXcellence, Access, and Success (TEXAS) Grant Program from the three preceding state fiscal years: allocations of TEXAS Grants by eligible institution; number of TEXAS Grants awarded, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and expected family contribution; number of TEXAS Grants awarded through the Priority Model or through other eligibility criteria, also disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and expected family contribution; and persistence, retention, and graduation rates of TEXAS Grant recipients. This report provides a series of appendices to conform with the statutory expectations.

The TEXAS Grant Program remains the state's signature student financial aid program for financially needy, academically prepared Texas students enrolled at Texas public universities. The intent of the program is to ensure that the tuition and fees for these students are covered if they continue to meet program requirements. This intent is reflected in the requirement that maximum annual award amounts be equal to the statewide average amount of tuition and fees at Texas public universities, as well as the requirement that institutions offer non-loan aid to cover any difference between the amount of tuition and fees owed by a student and the amount of the TEXAS Grant awarded to the student.

The Texas Legislature appropriated \$786.4 million for TEXAS Grants for the 2018-2019 biennium. Despite this substantial appropriation, the continued increase in the number of eligible students, in addition to increased tuition and fees at public universities, have outpaced the program's ability to cover students' tuition and fees.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, a total of 76,801 students received TEXAS Grant awards. Institutions heeded the THECB's recommendation to assist as many students as possible by awarding \$5,000 "target amounts," rather than the maximum amount allowed in statute, resulting in an average award amount that covered only 55 percent of the average amount of statewide tuition and fees. The widening gap between the amount of tuition and fees owed and the amount of the students' TEXAS Grant awards requires institutions to provide non-loan aid to make up that difference.

From FY 2016 to FY 2018, the percentage of Hispanic TEXAS Grant recipients exceeded the percentage of Hispanic students represented in the total population of enrolled students by almost 20 percentage points. In FY 2018, Hispanic students represented 37.5 percent of all Texas students enrolled in higher education, while 56.5 percent of all TEXAS Grant recipients were Hispanic students. The reverse is true for White students, while African American and Asian student representation among TEXAS Grant recipients mirrored their representation in the overall student population.

The distribution of TEXAS Grant recipients by Expected Family Contribution (EFC) has changed very little during the three-year period reported. In FY 2018, more than half of all recipients had Expected Family Contributions equal to zero, and an additional 37 percent had Expected Family Contributions of less than \$4,000.

The "Priority Model" was implemented for students receiving first-time TEXAS Grant awards in fall 2013 (FY 2014), based on the expectation that prioritizing grants to students who are more likely to graduate will improve the return on the state's investment. Students meeting at least two of four criteria representing greater college preparedness must receive priority over students meeting the "Basic" program eligibility requirements for initial awards.

The four-year graduation rate for students qualifying for grants under the Priority Model was 14.1 percentage points higher than for students meeting the Basic Eligibility requirements as fall 2014 entering freshmen. The six-year graduation rate for all TEXAS Grant recipients who entered college as freshmen in fall 2012 was slightly higher than the previous year, at 54.7 percent.



The rates of retention in the program are notably higher for the four cohorts of students who qualified for initial grants under the Priority Model than for those who entered the program under the Basic Eligibility requirements. The number of students from the two Priority Model cohorts receiving fourth-year awards was 14 and 15 percentage points higher than those entering the program under the Basic Eligibility requirements.

### **Expected Family Contribution**

Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is a calculated amount based on a federal statutory formula established to determine how much the student's family can be expected to contribute toward the student's education costs in an academic year. In determining which students receive an initial award from funds remaining after renewal awards, institutions must assign the highest priority to students who meet the Priority Model requirements and whose EFC does not exceed 60 percent of the statewide average amount of tuition and fees for that academic year, shown below for FY 2016-18:

- FY 2016: \$5,088
- FY 2017: \$5,233
- FY 2018: \$5,430

### **TEXAS Grant Eligibility**

Statutory reporting requirements include a breakdown of TEXAS Grants awarded through the Priority Model or through Basic Eligibility, as well as through Initial Year or Continuing grants. These designations are described below.

#### **Basic Initial Year Eligibility**

- Texas resident
- Demonstrate financial need
- Apply for all available financial aid
- Not have a baccalaureate degree
- Enroll at least three-quarter time
- Not convicted of a felony or crime involving a controlled substance
- Register with Selective Service
- Enroll as an undergraduate in a baccalaureate degree program through one of the following pathways:
  - High School Pathway: 16 months of high school graduation
  - Military Pathway: 12 months of an honorable military discharge (must have enlisted within 12 months of high school graduation)
  - Associate Pathway: 12 months of receiving an associate degree, or
  - TEOG Pathway: Enroll after having received a TEOG award at another institution and having completed at least 24 credit hours at a Texas institution with at least a 2.5 GPA

#### **Priority Model Eligibility**

In addition to meeting Basic Eligibility requirements, a student must meet at least two of the following four criteria to be considered through the priority model:

- Earn 12 hours of college credit courses (e.g., dual credit, AP); or graduate under the Distinguished Level of Achievement High School Plan or the International Baccalaureate Program
- Complete a math course beyond Algebra II
- Rank in the top third of high school graduating class or attain a B average
- Achieve a college readiness threshold as determined by the Texas Success Initiative

### Continuing Eligibility

To receive TEXAS Grant in the years following an initial award, a student must meet the following expectations:

- Demonstrate financial need
- Be enrolled at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  time as an undergraduate student who previously received a TEXAS Grant award and not have earned a baccalaureate degree
- Not have been convicted of a felony or crime involving a controlled substance
- Meet institutional Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) requirements at end of 1<sup>st</sup> year
- Maintain program SAP requirements by completing at least 24 semester credit hours and achieving a 2.5 or higher GPA for each year following the initial award year

### Enrollment Pathways

The TEOG Pathway did not take effect until FY 2016. As seen in the chart below, the percentage of students eligible through that pathway has steadily increased since its introduction. The percentage of students eligible through the Associate Pathway has also continued to increase. However, the percentage of TEXAS Grant recipients in these two transfer pathways continues to lag behind each pathway's share of the eligible population (34.2% of eligible students and only 9.1% of TEXAS Grant Recipients).

Less than five individuals were awarded through the Military Pathway in FY 2018, which is the first year in which the Military Pathway was recorded in the FAD system. Data is unavailable regarding the number of students who were eligible for TEXAS Grants through the Military Pathway.

**Table 1. Pathways for Initial Eligibility**

FY	High School Pathway		Associate Pathway		TEOG Pathway**	
	% of Eligible	% of Recipients*	% of Eligible	% of Recipients*	% of Eligible	% of Recipients*
<b>2018</b>	65.8%	90.9%	26.1%	8.7%	8.1%	0.4%
<b>2017</b>	68.6%	95.2%	25.7%	3.9%	5.7%	0.9%
<b>2016</b>	73.8%	96.1%	23.8%	3.6%	2.4%	0.3%
<b>2015</b>	76.8%	96.5%	23.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>2014</b>	77.6%	95.4%	22.4%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%

\* Reflects those individuals for whom an eligibility pathway could be determined

\*\* TEOG Pathway requires receipt of TEOG in Fall 2014 or later.

Source: CBM Enrollment Reports, FAD and Texas Education Agency

## Appendix A. TEXAS Grant Allocations for Public Universities and HRIs FY 2016-FY 2018

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Institution	Total Allocation	Total Allocation	Total Allocation
<b>Public Health-Related Institutions</b>			
Texas A&M Health Science Center	\$0	\$37,750	\$105,941
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center	\$0	\$112,500	\$103,125
The University of Texas HSC at Houston	\$0	\$131,752	\$111,628
The University of Texas HSC at San Antonio	\$0	\$85,000	\$110,000
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	\$0	\$105,322	\$97,972
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	\$0	\$22,500	\$45,000
<b>Public Universities</b>			
Angelo State University	\$4,806,795	\$4,502,408	\$5,454,218
Lamar University	\$4,981,519	\$5,564,746	\$6,034,253
Midwestern State University	\$4,408,436	\$4,077,803	\$4,033,107
Prairie View A&M University	\$9,292,749	\$10,622,238	\$10,582,069
Sam Houston State University	\$11,743,821	\$12,520,138	\$14,091,578
Stephen F. Austin State University	\$8,187,018	\$8,461,078	\$8,807,343
Sul Ross State University	\$1,497,843	\$1,563,804	\$1,790,937
Tarleton State University	\$6,161,278	\$6,491,113	\$7,728,859
Texas A&M International University	\$8,741,702	\$8,804,242	\$9,488,953
Texas A&M University	\$31,961,256	\$29,920,576	\$32,641,410
Texas A&M University at Galveston	\$801,684	\$745,482	\$738,611
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	\$0	\$267,244	\$469,277
Texas A&M University-Commerce	\$5,117,455	\$5,340,851	\$5,842,751
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	\$6,727,846	\$8,182,825	\$8,982,618
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	\$6,991,879	\$6,127,136	\$6,515,565
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	-	\$951,091	\$1,225,013
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	\$593,901	\$672,787	\$769,279
Texas Southern University	\$6,674,864	\$7,889,381	\$8,080,693
Texas State University	\$25,321,439	\$23,704,701	\$27,005,684
Texas Tech University	\$12,708,763	\$11,269,259	\$14,139,223
Texas Woman's University	\$7,396,896	\$7,666,062	\$8,087,692
The University of Texas at Arlington	\$13,157,038	\$12,829,992	\$14,266,334
The University of Texas at Austin	\$30,065,411	\$28,145,777	\$28,130,577
The University of Texas at Dallas	\$7,460,116	\$9,126,693	\$9,396,646
The University of Texas at El Paso	\$21,247,555	\$20,129,719	\$23,461,152
The University of Texas at San Antonio	\$15,868,403	\$22,299,706	\$20,718,566
The University of Texas at Tyler	\$2,028,291	\$2,498,499	\$2,311,112
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	\$1,149,179	\$1,684,740	\$1,725,317
The University of Texas-Pan American	\$40,919,060	-	-
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	-	\$37,850,131	\$37,819,722
University of Houston	\$20,254,096	\$21,754,578	\$22,910,339
University of Houston-Clear Lake	\$1,175,822	\$1,926,036	\$2,052,841
University of Houston-Downtown	\$6,587,688	\$6,885,192	\$6,433,055
University of Houston-Victoria	\$1,578,603	\$1,623,078	\$1,921,741
University of North Texas	\$20,406,946	\$19,500,814	\$22,433,730
University of North Texas-Dallas	\$875,046	\$1,237,323	\$1,619,815
West Texas A&M University	\$4,599,661	\$4,732,374	\$5,261,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$351,490,059</b>	<b>\$358,064,441</b>	<b>\$383,545,210</b>

Source: Financial Aid Services Program Ledgers and FAD

Texas A&M University-San Antonio – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2017; this institution was funded out of Texas A&M University - Kingsville allocations in prior years. University of North Texas-Dallas – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2016; this institution was funded out of University of North Texas allocations in prior years. In FY 2016 HRIs and TAMU Central Texas did not qualify for allocations, but received funds upon request, as needed for renewal awards; this changed in negotiated rules for FY 2017.

**Appendix B. Comparison of TEXAS Grant Recipients and Total Enrollment, by Ethnicity, for Students Attending Public Universities and HRIs FY 2016-FY 2018**

TEXAS Grant Recipients				All Students		
Race/ Ethnicity	# of Recipients	Amount Disbursed	% of Recipients	Race/ Ethnicity	# of Students	% of All Students
<b>2016</b>						
African American	11,054	\$54,937,531	15.6%	African American	61,883	12.2%
Asian	6,202	\$31,960,876	8.7%	Asian	39,656	7.8%
Hispanic	38,348	\$192,769,117	54.1%	Hispanic	180,599	35.5%
White	11,798	\$58,904,922	16.6%	White	197,557	38.9%
Other*	3,547	\$17,995,478	5.0%	Other*	28,514	5.6%
<b>2016 Total</b>	<b>70,949</b>	<b>\$356,567,924</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>508,209</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2017</b>						
African American	11,551	\$58,599,190	16.0%	African American	64,153	12.3%
Asian	6,275	\$32,218,600	8.7%	Asian	41,694	8.0%
Hispanic	40,170	\$196,392,508	55.7%	Hispanic	191,596	36.6%
White	11,378	\$56,578,089	15.8%	White	196,252	37.5%
Other*	2,715	\$13,646,344	3.8%	Other*	29,833	5.7%
<b>2017 Total</b>	<b>72,089</b>	<b>\$357,434,731</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>523,528</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2018</b>						
African American	10,304	\$52,728,944	13.4%	African American	64,556	12.1%
Asian	6,386	\$32,835,993	8.3%	Asian	44,152	8.3%
Hispanic	43,417	\$212,973,990	56.5%	Hispanic	199,243	37.5%
White	11,869	\$60,269,675	15.5%	White	193,365	36.4%
Other*	4,822	\$24,696,727	6.3%	Other*	30,229	5.7%
<b>2018 Total</b>	<b>76,798</b>	<b>\$383,505,329</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>531,545</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: CBM Enrollment Reports, FAD and Accountability

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, International, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, multiracial, and unknown/not reported.

**Appendix C. TEXAS Grant Recipients, by EFC, for Students Attending Public Universities and HRIs  
FY 2016-FY 2018**

EFC	FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018		
	Recipients	Amount	% Recipients	Recipients	Amount	% Recipients	Recipients	Amount	% Recipients
\$0	34,980	\$171,475,687	49.3%	35,452	\$171,531,643	49.2%	41,589	\$202,981,603	54.2%
\$1 - \$2,000	19,607	\$98,152,473	27.6%	19,772	\$97,240,543	27.4%	18,635	\$93,309,517	24.3%
\$2,001 - \$4,000	9,442	\$49,483,455	13.3%	9,478	\$49,384,044	13.1%	9,909	\$52,062,330	12.9%
\$4,001 - \$6,000	4,021	\$22,021,737	5.7%	4,295	\$23,279,878	6.0%	4,413	\$23,831,260	5.7%
\$6,001 - \$8,000	1,306	\$7,344,833	1.8%	1,342	\$7,418,476	1.9%	1,042	\$5,494,426	1.4%
\$8,001 - \$10,000	606	\$3,337,128	0.9%	639	\$3,447,968	0.9%	476	\$2,474,504	0.6%
\$10,001+	987	\$4,752,611	1.4%	1,111	\$5,454,800	1.5%	734	\$3,351,689	1.0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>70,949</b>	<b>\$356,567,924</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72,089</b>	<b>\$357,757,352</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>76,798</b>	<b>\$383,505,329</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FAD and TEXAS Grant End-of-Year Reports

## Appendix D. Initial-Year TEXAS Grant Recipients-Basic Eligibility and Priority Model, by Race/Ethnicity FY 2016-FY 2018

Basic Eligibility (IY)			
2016			
Ethnicity	# of Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
African American	2,947	\$14,322,538	10.1%
Asian	796	\$4,144,506	2.7%
Hispanic	4,869	\$24,264,882	16.8%
White	1,699	\$8,100,897	5.8%
Other	776	\$3,836,412	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>\$54,669,235</b>	<b>38.1%</b>
2017			
Ethnicity	# of Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
African American	2,029	\$10,165,235	7.3%
Asian	311	\$1,708,208	1.1%
Hispanic	3,892	\$19,111,507	14.0%
White	1,359	\$6,475,039	4.9%
Other	353	\$1,697,100	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,944</b>	<b>\$39,157,089</b>	<b>28.5%</b>
2018			
Ethnicity	# of Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
African American	1,694	\$8,091,228	5.4%
Asian	377	\$1,967,725	1.2%
Hispanic	3,212	\$15,430,462	10.3%
White	1,054	\$5,040,458	3.4%
Other	370	\$1,912,703	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>\$32,442,576</b>	<b>21.4%</b>

Priority Model (IY)			
2016			
Ethnicity	# of Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
African American	1,955	\$9,315,635	6.7%
Asian	1,314	\$6,375,855	4.5%
Hispanic	11,159	\$53,440,850	38.4%
White	2,992	\$14,574,631	10.3%
Other	559	\$2,672,671	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>\$86,379,642</b>	<b>61.9%</b>
2017			
Ethnicity	# of Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
African American	2,869	\$14,768,272	10.3%
Asian	1,624	\$8,525,282	5.8%
Hispanic	11,931	\$58,165,289	42.8%
White	2,800	\$14,023,092	10.0%
Other	726	\$3,701,719	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,950</b>	<b>\$99,183,654</b>	<b>71.5%</b>
2018			
Ethnicity	# of Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
African American	2,502	\$13,025,437	8.0%
Asian	1,740	\$9,003,256	5.6%
Hispanic	14,854	\$72,409,105	47.5%
White	3,716	\$19,045,752	11.9%
Other	1,778	\$9,183,546	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,590</b>	<b>\$122,667,096</b>	<b>78.6%</b>

Source: FAD, TEXAS Grant End-of-Year Reports and CBM Enrollment Reports

Note: The above figures represent student race/ethnicity as a percentage of all initial-year TEXAS Grant recipients.

\* Other includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, International, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, multiracial, and unknown/not reported.

## Appendix E. Initial-Year TEXAS Grant Recipients-Basic Eligibility and Priority Model, by EFC FY 2016-FY 2018

Basic Eligibility			
2016			
Expected Family Contribution Ranges	Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
\$0	6,292	\$30,239,155	21.6%
\$1-\$2,000	2,737	\$13,484,634	9.4%
\$2,001-\$4,000	1,539	\$8,108,254	5.3%
\$4,001+	519	\$2,837,192	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>\$54,669,235</b>	<b>38.1%</b>
2017			
Expected Family Contribution Ranges	Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
\$0	4,609	\$22,454,068	16.5%
\$1-\$2,000	1,894	\$9,468,092	6.8%
\$2,001-\$4,000	1,027	\$5,181,505	3.7%
\$4,001+	419	\$2,147,572	1.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,949</b>	<b>\$39,251,237</b>	<b>28.5%</b>
2018			
Expected Family Contribution Ranges	Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
\$0	4,042	\$18,891,519	12.9%
\$1-\$2,000	1,447	\$6,996,798	4.6%
\$2,001-\$4,000	851	\$4,473,752	2.7%
\$4,001+	367	\$2,080,507	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>\$32,442,576</b>	<b>21.4%</b>

Priority Model			
2016			
Expected Family Contribution Ranges	Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
\$0	9,748	\$46,405,402	33.5%
\$1-\$2,000	4,619	\$22,113,266	15.9%
\$2,001-\$4,000	2,633	\$12,937,568	9.1%
\$4,001+	979	\$4,923,406	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>\$86,379,642</b>	<b>61.9%</b>
2017			
Expected Family Contribution Ranges	Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
\$0	11,465	\$55,881,073	41.1%
\$1-\$2,000	4,655	\$23,205,874	16.7%
\$2,001-\$4,000	2,762	\$14,498,752	9.9%
\$4,001+	1,087	\$5,799,036	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,969</b>	<b>\$99,384,735</b>	<b>71.5%</b>
2018			
Expected Family Contribution Ranges	Recipients	Amount Disbursed	Percent Recipients
\$0	14,336	\$69,590,308	45.8%
\$1-\$2,000	5,396	\$27,082,821	17.2%
\$2,001-\$4,000	3,296	\$17,577,595	10.5%
\$4,001+	1,562	\$8,416,372	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,590</b>	<b>\$122,667,096</b>	<b>78.6%</b>

Source: FAD and TEXAS Grant End-of-Year Reports; .01 percent of TEXAS Grant recipients are excluded due to student I.D. numbers that did not match.

Note: The above figures represent student EFC as a percentage of all initial-year TEXAS Grant recipients.

## Appendix F. Initial-Year TEXAS Grant Recipients at Public Universities, by Eligibility FY 2016-FY 2018

Public Universities	2016 BASIC		2016 PRIORITY		2017 BASIC		2017 PRIORITY		2018 BASIC		2018 PRIORITY	
	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount
Angelo State University	458	\$2,057,433	75	\$332,736	413	\$1,667,115	140	\$569,926	223	\$977,527	383	\$1,781,658
Lamar University	12	\$63,460	338	\$1,731,736	38	\$219,375	396	\$2,342,602	0	\$0	385	\$2,410,956
Midwestern State University	305	\$1,502,645	62	\$323,929	322	\$1,295,907	28	\$137,315	307	\$1,122,347	96	\$440,840
Prairie View A&M University	984	\$4,763,274	0	\$0	148	\$742,476	764	\$4,117,034	0	\$0	854	\$4,362,454
Sam Houston State University	499	\$2,383,772	427	\$2,069,952	229	\$1,127,487	703	\$3,430,687	31	\$178,960	1,049	\$5,505,472
Stephen F. Austin State University	388	\$1,865,322	406	\$1,981,629	516	\$2,450,222	230	\$1,055,845	555	\$2,772,597	251	\$1,215,212
Sul Ross State University	109	\$445,300	85	\$389,242	137	\$529,700	68	\$313,415	142	\$599,928	82	\$376,590
Tarleton State University	0	\$0	657	\$3,366,670	342	\$1,753,224	273	\$1,775,308	0	\$0	656	\$3,657,833
Texas A&M International University	114	\$501,920	648	\$2,478,842	207	\$831,176	688	\$2,503,323	168	\$620,481	871	\$3,191,529
Texas A&M University	486	\$2,499,596	1,737	\$9,063,602	61	\$298,452	1,524	\$7,345,809	56	\$241,931	2,396	\$11,779,398
Texas A&M University at Galveston	9	\$44,441	62	\$340,777	*	*	48	\$273,122	*	*	65	\$302,907
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	*	*	16	\$68,750	*	*	41	\$158,544	63	\$291,274	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Commerce	429	\$2,187,750	82	\$438,101	363	\$1,842,053	174	\$914,991	11	\$53,090	587	\$3,027,878
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	22	\$110,358	722	\$3,545,049	27	\$139,094	870	\$4,420,987	34	\$163,806	884	\$4,443,580
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	107	\$679,949	455	\$2,746,253	18	\$52,823	321	\$1,839,742	7	\$32,500	479	\$2,182,061
Texas A&M University-San Antonio					15	\$68,150	159	\$741,492	*	*	137	\$653,693
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	22	\$173,279	27	\$195,248	29	\$190,047	20	\$142,985	0	\$0	56	\$421,257
Texas Southern University	770	\$3,450,197	0	\$0	796	\$4,150,139	*	*	946	\$4,291,031	34	\$153,391
Texas State University	996	\$4,673,056	1330	\$6,404,574	636	\$3,010,719	1255	\$6,036,921	662	\$3,167,730	1,664	\$7,960,214
Texas Tech University	*	*	920	\$4,548,790	*	*	678	\$3,300,767	35	\$199,876	609	\$4,679,012
Texas Woman's University	148	\$760,091	414	\$1,963,674	151	\$848,486	446	\$2,127,787	0	\$0	542	\$3,038,236
The University of Texas at Arlington	880	\$5,169,706	97	\$515,057	553	\$3,331,951	215	\$1,189,453	1242	\$6,952,268	0	\$0
The University of Texas at Austin	325	\$1,605,824	1,412	\$6,866,495	316	\$1,515,626	1,564	\$7,503,759	265	\$1,268,127	1,461	\$6,928,899
The University of Texas at Dallas	7	\$18,523	612	\$2,907,270	*	*	727	\$3,710,055	0	\$0	700	\$3,247,661
The University of Texas at El Paso	*	*	1942	\$9,050,497			1659	\$7,823,121	120	\$596,840	2,081	\$9,859,218
The University of Texas at San Antonio	65	\$162,500	1403	\$3,701,461	172	\$809,550	1805	\$8,614,705	*	*	1,631	\$7,097,169
The University of Texas at Tyler	*	*	64	\$453,135	0	\$0	209	\$1,337,046	*	*	171	\$1,080,879
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	93	\$439,535	0	\$0	130	\$678,411	0	\$0	149	\$750,862	21	\$97,395
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	1059	\$5,338,514	2338	\$12,631,003	748	\$3,315,603	2333	\$11,171,096	385	\$1,352,485	2,853	\$13,032,694
University of Houston	1209	\$5,922,620	190	\$103,425	*	*	1280	\$775,255	0	\$0	1,635	\$944,578
University of Houston-Clear Lake	106	\$525,875	21	\$112,399	89	\$649,418	62	\$460,234	44	\$386,409	59	\$487,938
University of Houston-Downtown	465	\$2,555,663	104	\$594,385	581	\$3,445,616	*	*	507	\$2,710,757	45	\$244,439
University of Houston-Victoria	131	\$617,606	68	\$339,759	129	\$620,700	51	\$256,566	140	\$712,650	80	\$405,800
University of North Texas	432	\$2,056,247	1,182	\$5,779,537	310	\$1,493,371	1,067	\$5,167,657	340	\$1,771,284	1,339	\$6,914,510
University of North Texas at Dallas	41	\$178,000	22	\$105,274	90	\$413,826	90	\$420,997	56	\$255,000	117	\$550,354
West Texas A&M University	408	\$1,883,529	61	\$299,565	358	\$1,634,847	67	\$345,987	203	\$884,221	352	\$1,688,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>\$54,669,235</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>\$86,379,642</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>\$39,184,554</b>	<b>19,969</b>	<b>\$99,384,735</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>\$32,380,848</b>	<b>24,625</b>	<b>\$122,665,596</b>

Source: FAD and TEXAS Grant End-of-Year Reports. \*An asterisk indicates a value less than 5, to comply with FERPA.

Texas A&M University-San Antonio – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2017; this institution was funded out of Texas A&M University - Kingsville allocations in prior years.

University of North Texas-Dallas – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2016; this institution was funded out of University of North Texas allocations in prior years.



## Appendix G. Initial-Year TEXAS Grant Recipients at Public Universities, by Race/Ethnicity FY 2016-FY 2018

2016 Initial Basic Eligibility Awards	African American			Asian			Hispanic			White			Other			Total	Total	Total
Institutions	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%
Angelo State University	70	\$338,928	15.3%	*	\$5,618	*	219	\$981,218	47.8%	151	\$665,479	33.0%	16	\$66,190	3.5%	458	\$2,057,433	4.1%
Lamar University	*	\$23,500	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$15,000	*	*	\$12,960	*	*	\$12,000	*	12	\$63,460	0.1%
Midwestern State University	70	\$359,769	23.0%	11	\$58,338	3.6%	100	\$497,494	32.8%	108	\$507,702	35.4%	16	\$79,342	5.2%	305	\$1,502,645	2.8%
Prairie View A&M University	638	\$3,110,788	64.8%	0	\$0	0.0%	35	\$180,700	3.6%	5	\$20,894	0.5%	306	\$1,450,892	31.1%	984	\$4,763,274	8.9%
Sam Houston State University	164	\$784,840	32.9%	9	\$45,000	1.8%	182	\$873,000	36.5%	111	\$520,379	22.2%	33	\$160,553	6.6%	499	\$2,383,772	4.5%
Stephen F. Austin State University	134	\$657,500	34.5%	*	\$15,000	*	102	\$489,637	26.3%	124	\$585,685	32.0%	25	\$117,500	6.4%	388	\$1,865,322	3.5%
Sul Ross State University	24	\$110,800	22.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	70	\$267,000	64.2%	14	\$62,500	12.8%	*	*	*	109	\$445,300	1.0%
Texas A&M International University	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	111	\$483,920	97.4%	*	\$10,000	*	*	\$8,000	*	114	\$501,920	1.0%
Texas A&M University	86	\$423,241	17.7%	37	\$200,348	7.6%	290	\$1,513,915	59.7%	65	\$321,112	13.4%	8	\$40,980	1.6%	486	\$2,499,596	4.4%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$6,000	*	*	\$16,740	*	*	\$21,701	*	0	\$0	0.0%	9	\$44,441	0.1%
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	*	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	*	0.0%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	182	\$937,042	42.4%	7	\$33,000	1.6%	119	\$627,789	27.7%	87	\$419,524	20.3%	34	\$170,395	7.9%	429	\$2,187,750	3.9%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	*	\$10,000	*	*	\$6,000	*	17	\$84,358	77.3%	*	\$10,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	22	\$110,358	0.2%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	14	\$87,411	13.1%	*	\$13,000	*	72	\$459,296	67.3%	17	\$107,242	15.9%	*	\$13,000	*	107	\$679,949	1.0%
Texas A&M University-TeXarkana	*	\$30,274	*	*	\$16,960	*	*	\$25,440	*	9	\$69,203	40.9%	*	\$31,402	*	22	\$173,279	0.2%
Texas Southern University	649	\$2,901,666	84.3%	10	\$50,500	1.3%	67	\$296,175	8.7%	23	\$107,256	3.0%	21	\$94,600	2.7%	770	\$3,450,197	6.9%
Texas State University	191	\$919,378	19.2%	22	\$100,625	2.2%	479	\$2,265,043	48.1%	263	\$1,195,510	26.4%	41	\$192,500	4.1%	996	\$4,673,056	9.0%
Texas Tech University	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$10,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	*	0.0%
Texas Woman's University	34	\$158,720	23.0%	*	\$10,000	*	88	\$477,784	59.5%	17	\$79,784	11.5%	7	\$33,803	4.7%	148	\$760,091	1.3%
The University of Texas at Arlington	157	\$981,727	17.8%	179	\$1,042,045	20.3%	368	\$2,135,793	41.8%	118	\$652,560	13.4%	58	\$357,581	6.6%	880	\$5,169,706	7.9%
The University of Texas at Austin	21	\$96,278	6.5%	44	\$228,279	13.5%	118	\$558,251	36.3%	68	\$334,438	20.9%	74	\$388,578	22.8%	325	\$1,605,824	2.9%
The University of Texas at Dallas	*	*	*	*	\$6,031	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	\$18,523	0.1%
The University of Texas at El Paso	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	*	*	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	*	0.0%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	11	\$27,500	16.9%	*	*	*	49	\$122,500	75.4%	*	\$7,500	*	0	\$0	0.0%	65	\$162,500	0.6%
The University of Texas at Tyler	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	*	0.0%
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	17	\$81,500	18.3%	*	\$10,000	*	46	\$221,839	49.5%	20	\$88,696	21.5%	8	\$37,500	8.6%	93	\$439,535	0.8%
The University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	5	\$22,236	0.5%	7	\$30,407	0.7%	1,006	\$5,070,246	95.0%	25	\$125,625	2.4%	16	\$90,000	1.5%	1,059	\$5,338,514	9.6%
University of Houston	175	\$848,695	14.5%	355	\$1,766,388	29.4%	506	\$2,466,965	41.9%	133	\$652,770	11.0%	40	\$187,802	3.3%	1,209	\$5,922,620	10.9%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	9	\$40,500	8.5%	13	\$61,000	12.3%	52	\$277,639	49.1%	29	\$131,236	27.4%	*	\$15,500	*	106	\$525,875	1.0%
University of Houston-Downtown	73	\$370,989	15.7%	47	\$267,300	10.1%	318	\$1,769,844	68.4%	21	\$114,860	4.5%	6	\$32,670	1.3%	465	\$2,555,663	4.2%
University of Houston-Victoria	37	\$178,505	28.2%	*	\$15,000	*	74	\$349,101	56.5%	13	\$57,500	9.9%	*	\$17,500	*	131	\$617,606	1.2%
University of North Texas	104	\$498,705	24.1%	24	\$115,000	5.6%	157	\$743,467	36.3%	116	\$545,000	26.9%	31	\$154,075	7.2%	432	\$2,056,247	3.9%
University of North Texas at Dallas	13	\$49,000	31.7%	*	*	*	25	\$117,750	61.0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	\$178,000	0.4%
West Texas A&M University	56	\$265,000	13.7%	8	\$31,917	2.0%	185	\$863,278	45.3%	143	\$653,500	35.0%	16	\$69,834	3.9%	408	\$1,883,529	3.7%
<b>2016 Total</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>\$14,322,538</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>\$4,144,506</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>\$24,264,882</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>\$8,100,897</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>\$3,836,412</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>\$54,669,235</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix G. (continued)

2017 Initial Basic Eligibility Awards	African American			Asian			Hispanic			White			Other			Total	Total	Total
Institutions	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%
Angelo State University	65	\$276,720	15.7%	*	\$9,000	*	196	\$784,769	47.5%	122	\$488,206	29.5%	*	\$108,420	*	413	\$1,667,115	5.2%
Lamar University	21	\$120,020	58.3%	*	\$12,000	*	8	\$44,355	22.2%	*	\$23,500	*	*	\$7,000	*	36	\$206,875	0.5%
Midwestern State University	80	\$307,560	24.8%	*	\$28,500	*	93	\$393,192	28.8%	126	\$492,057	39.0%	*	\$72,109	*	323	\$1,293,418	4.1%
Prairie View A&M University	133	\$653,532	89.9%	*	\$13,722	*	10	\$57,722	6.8%	*	\$5,000	*	*	\$10,000	*	148	\$739,976	1.9%
Sam Houston State University	88	\$435,649	38.3%	*	\$10,000	*	68	\$321,705	29.6%	62	\$305,633	27.0%	*	\$54,500	*	230	\$1,127,487	2.9%
Stephen F. Austin State University	165	\$791,896	32.0%	8	\$42,100	1.6%	155	\$729,137	30.1%	155	\$728,664	30.1%	32	\$152,925	6.2%	515	\$2,444,722	6.5%
Sul Ross State University	25	\$99,000	18.2%	0	\$0	0.0%	85	\$320,700	62.0%	21	\$87,000	15.3%	6	\$23,000	4.4%	137	\$529,700	1.7%
Tarleton State University	55	\$277,477	16.1%	*	\$6,917	*	128	\$667,552	37.4%	147	\$751,496	43.0%	*	\$49,782	*	342	\$1,753,224	4.3%
Texas A&M International University	*	\$5,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	200	\$804,076	96.6%	5	\$19,600	2.4%	*	\$2,500	*	207	\$831,176	2.6%
Texas A&M University	*	\$5,000	*	*	\$15,000	*	25	\$132,358	41.0%	30	\$138,594	49.2%	*	\$7,500	*	61	\$298,452	0.8%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$10,000	*	*	\$9,611	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$19,611	0.0%
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$13,750	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$13,750	0.0%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	169	\$861,553	46.4%	*	\$24,498	*	119	\$616,557	32.7%	46	\$212,945	12.6%	*	\$129,250	*	364	\$1,844,803	4.6%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	8	\$36,277	30.8%	0	\$0	0.0%	14	\$76,817	53.8%	*	\$15,000	*	*	\$5,000	*	26	\$133,094	0.3%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	*	\$2,980	*	0	\$0	0.0%	16	\$47,531	88.9%	*	\$2,312	*	0	\$0	0.0%	18	\$52,823	0.2%
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	*	\$5,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	13	\$60,650	86.7%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$2,500	*	15	\$68,150	0.2%
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	*	\$25,744	*	*	\$8,500	*	6	\$33,206	20.7%	13	\$84,422	44.8%	5	\$38,175	17.2%	29	\$190,047	0.4%
Texas Southern University	669	\$3,475,198	83.9%	9	\$45,500	1.1%	98	\$534,124	12.3%	*	\$15,500	*	*	\$84,817	*	797	\$4,155,139	10.0%
Texas State University	142	\$691,735	22.2%	10	\$50,000	1.6%	315	\$1,463,750	49.2%	146	\$682,734	22.8%	27	\$132,500	4.2%	640	\$3,020,719	8.1%
Texas Woman's University	34	\$177,077	22.5%	11	\$56,890	7.3%	82	\$498,851	54.3%	12	\$57,501	7.9%	*	\$58,167	*	151	\$848,486	1.9%
The University of Texas at Arlington	79	\$476,593	14.3%	103	\$613,624	18.6%	261	\$1,605,518	47.2%	87	\$501,325	15.7%	23	\$131,725	4.2%	553	\$3,328,785	7.0%
The University of Texas at Austin	19	\$86,784	6.0%	61	\$292,237	19.3%	167	\$795,837	52.8%	55	\$273,096	17.4%	*	\$60,172	*	316	\$1,508,126	4.0%
The University of Texas at Dallas	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$6,171	*	*	\$3,173	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$9,344	0.0%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	11	\$61,080	6.7%	5	\$28,410	3.0%	111	\$513,612	67.3%	29	\$122,899	17.6%	9	\$42,549	5.5%	165	\$768,550	2.1%
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	12	\$81,590	9.2%	*	\$4,000	*	105	\$531,383	80.8%	7	\$41,740	5.4%	*	\$19,698	*	130	\$678,411	1.6%
The University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	*	\$12,902	*	0	\$0	0.0%	693	\$3,053,238	92.5%	17	\$68,270	2.3%	*	\$171,800	*	749	\$3,306,210	9.4%
University of Houston	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$3,359	*	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$3,359	0.0%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	15	\$102,061	16.9%	*	\$30,291	*	39	\$280,800	43.8%	30	\$228,266	33.7%	*	\$8,000	*	89	\$649,418	1.1%
University of Houston-Downtown	65	\$359,746	11.2%	46	\$279,748	7.9%	442	\$2,642,639	76.2%	*	\$70,298	*	*	\$87,511	*	580	\$3,439,942	7.3%
University of Houston-Victoria	35	\$165,000	27.1%	*	\$14,500	*	75	\$364,200	58.1%	12	\$59,500	9.3%	*	\$17,500	*	129	\$620,700	1.6%
University of North Texas	72	\$344,172	23.2%	14	\$70,000	4.5%	122	\$599,383	39.4%	73	\$347,316	23.5%	29	\$132,500	9.4%	310	\$1,493,371	3.9%
University of North Texas at Dallas	10	\$41,862	11.1%	0	\$0	0.0%	74	\$344,464	82.2%	*	\$12,500	*	*	\$15,000	*	90	\$413,826	1.1%
West Texas A&M University	44	\$176,383	12.3%	8	\$37,000	2.2%	162	\$739,022	45.3%	129	\$606,692	36.0%	15	\$72,500	4.2%	358	\$1,631,597	4.5%
2017 Total	2,029	\$10,165,235	25.5%	311	\$1,708,208	3.9%	3,892	\$19,111,507	49.0%	1,359	\$6,475,039	17.1%	353	\$1,697,100	4.4%	7,944	\$39,157,089	100.0%

## Appendix G. (continued)

2018 Initial Basic Eligibility Awards	African American			Asian			Hispanic			White			Other			Total	Total	Total
Institutions	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%
Angelo State University	34	\$152,534	15.2%	0	\$0	0.0%	116	\$503,625	52.0%	58	\$251,386	26.0%	15	\$69,982	6.7%	223	\$977,527	3.3%
Midwestern State University	79	\$300,554	25.7%	5	\$16,028	1.6%	110	\$436,049	35.8%	95	\$312,812	30.9%	18	\$56,904	5.9%	307	\$1,122,347	4.6%
Sam Houston State University	*	\$10,109	*	*	\$18,785	*	14	\$84,394	45.2%	8	\$46,921	25.8%	*	\$18,751	*	31	\$178,960	0.5%
Stephen F. Austin State University	160	\$807,462	28.8%	*	\$13,200	*	213	\$1,063,619	38.4%	154	\$763,816	27.7%	*	\$124,500	*	555	\$2,772,597	8.3%
Sul Ross State University	25	\$110,000	17.6%	0	\$0	0.0%	95	\$387,428	66.9%	*	\$92,500	*	*	\$10,000	*	142	\$599,928	2.1%
Texas A&M International University	*	\$5,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	164	\$603,481	97.6%	*	\$3,000	*	*	\$9,000	*	168	\$620,481	2.5%
Texas A&M University	*	\$4,525	*	*	\$21,990	*	20	\$83,133	35.7%	27	\$126,783	48.2%	*	\$5,500	*	56	\$241,931	0.8%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$5,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$5,000	0.0%
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	*	\$83,387	*	0	\$0	0.0%	20	\$93,622	31.7%	21	\$95,015	33.3%	*	\$19,250	*	63	\$291,274	0.9%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	*	\$5,037	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$16,500	*	*	\$19,250	*	*	\$12,303	*	11	\$53,090	0.2%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	*	\$13,274	*	0	\$0	0.0%	23	\$115,023	67.6%	*	\$30,509	*	*	\$5,000	*	34	\$163,806	0.5%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	7	\$32,500	100.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	7	\$32,500	0.1%
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$10,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$10,000	0.0%
Texas Southern University	820	\$3,734,810	86.7%	*	\$47,500	*	76	\$336,221	8.0%	*	\$7,500	*	38	\$165,000	4.0%	946	\$4,291,031	14.1%
Texas State University	141	\$684,015	21.3%	15	\$72,500	2.3%	298	\$1,413,621	45.0%	176	\$840,184	26.6%	32	\$157,410	4.8%	662	\$3,167,730	9.9%
Texas Tech University	*	\$5,700	*	*	\$23,100	*	19	\$111,132	54.3%	10	\$54,534	28.6%	*	\$5,410	*	35	\$199,876	0.5%
The University of Texas at Arlington	161	\$874,618	13.0%	217	\$1,162,631	17.5%	579	\$3,306,275	46.6%	176	\$890,334	14.2%	109	\$718,410	8.8%	1,242	\$6,952,268	18.5%
The University of Texas at Austin	12	\$57,500	4.5%	33	\$151,312	12.5%	116	\$559,725	43.8%	72	\$347,268	27.2%	32	\$152,322	12.1%	265	\$1,268,127	4.0%
The University of Texas at El Paso	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	115	\$571,840	95.8%	5	\$25,000	4.2%	0	\$0	0.0%	120	\$596,840	1.8%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	*	\$3,867	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$5,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$8,867	0.0%
The University of Texas at Tyler	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$3,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$3,000	0.0%
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	18	\$102,465	12.1%	9	\$42,063	6.0%	75	\$395,286	50.3%	27	\$117,239	18.1%	20	\$93,809	13.4%	149	\$750,862	2.2%
The University of Texas at Rio Grande Valley	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	376	\$1,322,985	97.7%	*	\$18,500	*	*	\$11,000	*	385	\$1,352,485	5.7%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	*	\$63,350	*	*	\$36,200	*	13	\$117,282	29.5%	20	\$169,577	45.5%	0	\$0	0.0%	44	\$386,409	0.7%
University of Houston-Downtown	51	\$266,483	10.1%	46	\$254,165	9.1%	386	\$2,068,925	76.1%	15	\$83,708	3.0%	9	\$37,476	1.8%	507	\$2,710,757	7.6%
University of Houston-Victoria	41	\$216,814	29.3%	*	\$11,200	*	80	\$399,700	57.1%	12	\$60,882	8.6%	*	\$24,054	*	140	\$712,650	2.1%
University of North Texas	85	\$447,065	25.0%	15	\$78,851	4.4%	142	\$718,893	41.8%	69	\$375,495	20.3%	29	\$150,980	8.5%	340	\$1,771,284	5.1%
University of North Texas at Dallas	10	\$42,500	17.9%	*	\$5,000	*	42	\$192,500	75.0%	*	\$10,000	*	*	\$5,000	*	56	\$255,000	0.8%
West Texas A&M University	18	\$78,331	8.9%	*	\$10,000	*	104	\$452,903	51.2%	64	\$282,345	31.5%	*	\$60,642	*	203	\$884,221	3.0%
<b>2018 Total</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>\$8,069,400</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>\$1,964,525</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>\$15,401,662</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>\$5,032,558</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>\$1,912,703</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>\$32,380,848</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix G. (continued)

2016 Initial Priority Awards	African American			Asian			Hispanic			White			Other			Total		
Institutions	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%
Angelo State University	5	\$25,000	6.7%	0	\$0	0.0%	41	\$176,166	54.7%	28	\$126,570	37.3%	*	*	*	75	\$332,736	0.4%
Lamar University	166	\$810,092	49.1%	12	\$72,000	3.6%	64	\$335,476	18.9%	77	\$416,982	22.8%	19	\$97,186	5.6%	338	\$1,731,736	1.9%
Midwestern State University	5	\$31,960	8.1%	*	\$6,653	*	21	\$123,111	33.9%	33	\$148,725	53.2%	*	\$13,480	*	62	\$323,929	0.3%
Sam Houston State University	137	\$667,541	32.1%	9	\$43,033	2.1%	200	\$969,143	46.8%	69	\$329,735	16.2%	12	\$60,500	2.8%	427	\$2,069,952	2.4%
Stephen F. Austin State University	141	\$697,500	34.7%	*	\$15,000	*	114	\$560,000	28.1%	137	\$656,629	33.7%	11	\$52,500	2.7%	406	\$1,981,629	2.3%
Sul Ross State University	12	\$55,000	14.1%	0	\$0	0.0%	57	\$258,751	67.1%	12	\$55,491	14.1%	*	\$20,000	*	85	\$389,242	0.5%
Tarleton State University	113	\$549,543	17.2%	*	\$15,000	*	191	\$1,035,171	29.1%	310	\$1,556,624	47.2%	40	\$210,332	6.1%	657	\$3,366,670	3.7%
Texas A&M International University	*	\$6,000	*	*	\$5,650	*	636	\$2,417,484	98.1%	7	\$29,708	1.1%	*	\$20,000	*	648	\$2,478,842	3.6%
Texas A&M University	105	\$557,908	6.0%	193	\$1,024,087	11.1%	855	\$4,455,979	49.2%	524	\$2,723,537	30.2%	60	\$302,091	3.5%	1,737	\$9,063,602	9.7%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	\$23,500	*	*	\$26,480	*	25	\$135,397	40.3%	29	\$155,400	46.8%	0	\$0	0.0%	62	\$340,777	0.3%
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	7	\$33,000	43.8%	0	\$0	0.0%	6	\$24,750	37.5%	*	\$8,250	*	*	*	*	16	\$68,750	0.1%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	25	\$131,750	30.5%	*	\$16,500	*	26	\$135,851	31.7%	24	\$132,000	29.3%	*	\$22,000	*	82	\$438,101	0.5%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	68	\$341,993	9.4%	26	\$132,036	3.6%	472	\$2,322,062	65.4%	141	\$677,958	19.5%	15	\$71,000	2.1%	722	\$3,545,049	4.0%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	24	\$149,238	5.3%	*	\$19,500	*	392	\$2,356,265	86.2%	31	\$188,750	6.8%	5	\$32,500	1.1%	455	\$2,746,253	2.5%
Texas A&M University-TeXarkana	*	\$20,877	*	0	\$0	0.0%	7	\$55,120	25.9%	8	\$52,178	29.6%	9	\$67,073	33.3%	27	\$195,248	0.2%
Texas State University	178	\$860,594	13.4%	38	\$189,777	2.9%	769	\$3,712,443	57.8%	304	\$1,453,824	22.9%	41	\$187,936	3.1%	1,330	\$6,404,574	7.4%
Texas Tech University	119	\$590,050	12.9%	38	\$192,140	4.1%	410	\$2,021,350	44.6%	330	\$1,631,750	35.9%	23	\$113,500	2.5%	920	\$4,548,790	5.1%
Texas Woman's University	143	\$670,542	34.5%	22	\$109,196	5.3%	186	\$893,084	44.9%	46	\$216,129	11.1%	17	\$74,723	4.1%	414	\$1,963,674	2.3%
The University of Texas at Arlington	9	\$51,500	9.3%	26	\$140,000	26.8%	39	\$207,865	40.2%	18	\$97,100	18.6%	5	\$18,592	5.2%	97	\$515,057	0.5%
The University of Texas at Austin	140	\$668,509	9.9%	365	\$1,806,801	25.8%	623	\$3,001,660	44.1%	207	\$1,012,921	14.7%	77	\$376,604	5.5%	1,412	\$6,866,495	7.9%
The University of Texas at Dallas	53	\$266,293	8.7%	239	\$1,175,573	39.1%	180	\$848,033	29.4%	90	\$389,950	14.7%	50	\$227,421	8.2%	612	\$2,907,270	3.4%
The University of Texas at El Paso	36	\$160,980	1.9%	7	\$35,000	0.4%	1,831	\$8,552,628	94.3%	45	\$205,000	2.3%	23	\$96,889	1.2%	1,942	\$9,050,497	10.8%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	172	\$479,338	12.3%	120	\$299,893	8.6%	948	\$2,510,685	67.6%	124	\$311,795	8.8%	39	\$99,750	2.8%	1,403	\$3,701,461	7.8%
The University of Texas at Tyler	12	\$86,500	18.8%	*	\$17,061	*	15	\$108,768	23.4%	22	\$160,277	34.4%	12	\$80,529	18.8%	64	\$453,135	0.4%
The University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	5	\$26,875	0.2%	13	\$68,904	0.6%	2,278	\$12,311,474	97.4%	26	\$136,250	1.1%	16	\$87,500	0.7%	2,338	\$12,631,003	13.0%
University of Houston	27	\$143,993	14.2%	78	\$422,946	41.1%	67	\$365,893	35.3%	16	\$91,707	8.4%	*	\$9,712	*	190	\$1,034,251	1.1%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$6,000	*	15	\$85,399	71.4%	*	\$16,000	*	*	*	*	21	\$112,399	0.1%
University of Houston-Downtown	9	\$46,580	8.7%	15	\$86,130	14.4%	76	\$437,915	73.1%	*	\$23,760	*	0	\$0	0.0%	104	\$594,385	0.6%
University of Houston-Victoria	15	\$75,000	22.1%	*	\$15,000	*	39	\$192,759	57.4%	8	\$41,000	11.8%	*	\$16,000	*	68	\$339,759	0.4%
University of North Texas	217	\$1,070,479	18.4%	88	\$435,495	7.4%	522	\$2,567,199	44.2%	295	\$1,419,261	25.0%	60	\$287,103	5.1%	1,182	\$5,779,537	6.6%
University of North Texas at Dallas	*	\$12,500	*	0	\$0	0.0%	18	\$87,774	81.8%	*	*	*	0	\$0	0.0%	22	\$105,274	0.1%
West Texas A&M University	*	*	*	0	\$0	0.0%	36	\$175,195	59.0%	21	\$104,370	34.4%	*	\$15,000	*	61	\$299,565	0.3%
<b>2016 Total</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>\$9,315,635</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>\$6,375,855</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>11,159</b>	<b>\$53,440,850</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>\$14,574,631</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>\$2,672,671</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>\$86,379,642</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix G. (continued)

2017 Initial Priority Awards	African American			Asian			Hispanic			White			Other			Total		
Institutions	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%
Angelo State University	23	\$95,800	16.4%	0	\$0	0.0%	66	\$264,684	47.1%	39	\$164,442	27.9%	*	\$45,000	*	140	\$569,926	0.7%
Lamar University	177	\$991,652	44.8%	25	\$161,277	6.3%	83	\$529,926	21.0%	90	\$540,527	22.8%	20	\$110,720	5.1%	395	\$2,334,102	2.0%
Midwestern State University	*	\$8,250	*	*	\$5,500	*	10	\$50,500	33.3%	15	\$66,326	50.0%	*	\$11,000	*	30	\$141,576	0.2%
Prairie View A&M University	686	\$3,710,881	89.8%	*	\$14,067	*	54	\$278,508	7.1%	*	\$19,734	*	17	\$91,344	2.2%	764	\$4,114,534	3.8%
Sam Houston State University	236	\$1,184,653	33.5%	*	\$74,866	*	289	\$1,431,426	41.1%	144	\$657,014	20.5%	*	\$82,728	*	704	\$3,430,687	3.5%
Stephen F. Austin State University	49	\$239,320	21.4%	*	\$15,000	*	76	\$347,644	33.2%	92	\$410,381	40.2%	*	\$38,000	*	229	\$1,050,345	1.1%
Sul Ross State University	*	\$37,500	*	0	\$0	0.0%	50	\$225,915	73.5%	8	\$40,000	11.8%	*	\$10,000	*	68	\$313,415	0.3%
Tarleton State University	27	\$154,350	9.9%	*	\$19,174	*	83	\$557,560	30.4%	142	\$927,151	52.0%	*	\$117,073	*	273	\$1,775,308	1.4%
Texas A&M International University	*	\$2,500	*	*	\$2,500	*	680	\$2,471,088	98.8%	5	\$15,235	0.7%	*	\$5,000	*	688	\$2,496,323	3.4%
Texas A&M University	143	\$672,343	9.4%	162	\$797,088	10.6%	837	\$4,062,844	55.0%	331	\$1,556,486	21.7%	50	\$243,568	3.3%	1,523	\$7,332,329	7.6%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	\$18,500	*	*	\$25,000	*	15	\$89,180	31.3%	25	\$139,880	52.1%	*	\$562	*	48	\$273,122	0.2%
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	10	\$35,750	24.4%	*	\$5,500	*	11	\$45,794	26.8%	12	\$49,500	29.3%	*	\$22,000	*	41	\$158,544	0.2%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	54	\$281,900	31.2%	*	\$8,250	*	50	\$267,464	28.9%	44	\$235,443	25.4%	*	\$114,184	*	173	\$907,241	0.9%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	95	\$505,652	11.0%	*	\$106,000	*	555	\$2,809,519	64.3%	162	\$805,640	18.8%	*	\$155,348	*	863	\$4,382,159	4.3%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	15	\$79,861	4.7%	*	\$959	*	278	\$1,623,770	86.6%	25	\$122,152	7.8%	*	\$13,000	*	321	\$1,839,742	1.6%
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	6	\$30,000	3.8%	*	\$20,500	*	136	\$631,374	85.5%	9	\$42,118	5.7%	*	\$17,500	*	159	\$741,492	0.8%
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	*	\$14,607	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$29,750	*	13	\$90,128	65.0%	*	\$8,500	*	20	\$142,985	0.1%
Texas Southern University	8	\$46,500	66.7%	*	\$5,000	*	*	\$16,681	*	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$68,181	0.1%
Texas State University	189	\$925,680	15.1%	33	\$159,734	2.6%	754	\$3,625,715	60.3%	237	\$1,116,244	19.0%	37	\$177,382	3.0%	1,250	\$6,004,755	6.3%
Texas Tech University	95	\$471,910	14.0%	19	\$95,000	2.8%	313	\$1,527,191	46.2%	235	\$1,132,975	34.7%	*	\$69,680	*	677	\$3,296,756	3.4%
Texas Woman's University	131	\$638,563	29.4%	23	\$112,204	5.2%	223	\$1,059,250	50.0%	48	\$218,815	10.8%	21	\$98,955	4.7%	446	\$2,127,787	2.2%
The University of Texas at Arlington	22	\$134,500	10.2%	42	\$218,564	19.5%	113	\$630,087	52.6%	33	\$171,636	15.3%	5	\$31,500	2.3%	215	\$1,186,287	1.1%
The University of Texas at Austin	130	\$615,896	8.3%	346	\$1,690,225	22.1%	797	\$3,806,938	50.9%	235	\$1,111,473	15.0%	*	\$274,227	*	1,565	\$7,498,759	7.8%
The University of Texas at Dallas	57	\$298,345	7.9%	268	\$1,384,482	36.9%	207	\$1,063,319	28.5%	131	\$646,217	18.0%	*	\$311,951	*	726	\$3,704,314	3.6%
The University of Texas at El Paso	23	\$112,500	1.4%	*	\$45,000	*	1,563	\$7,353,121	94.3%	42	\$205,000	2.5%	*	\$97,500	*	1,657	\$7,813,121	8.3%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	231	\$1,097,674	12.9%	147	\$740,027	8.2%	1,186	\$5,629,070	66.0%	166	\$787,909	9.2%	*	\$311,025	*	1,796	\$8,565,705	9.0%
The University of Texas at Tyler	33	\$191,362	15.8%	8	\$50,398	3.8%	64	\$432,907	30.6%	84	\$512,134	40.2%	20	\$150,245	9.6%	209	\$1,337,046	1.0%
The University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	5	\$18,027	0.2%	9	\$43,102	0.4%	2,197	\$10,466,542	93.8%	26	\$118,032	1.1%	104	\$538,500	4.4%	2,341	\$11,184,203	11.7%
University of Houston	166	\$963,543	13.0%	389	\$2,319,202	30.5%	546	\$3,390,533	42.8%	122	\$734,004	9.6%	*	\$325,090	*	1,277	\$7,732,372	6.4%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	6	\$39,793	9.7%	*	\$32,000	*	38	\$285,683	61.3%	12	\$88,121	19.4%	*	\$14,637	*	62	\$460,234	0.3%
University of Houston-Downtown	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$11,347	*	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$11,347	0.0%
University of Houston-Victoria	10	\$47,566	19.6%	0	\$0	0.0%	31	\$157,500	60.8%	*	\$44,000	*	*	\$7,500	*	51	\$256,566	0.3%
University of North Texas	211	\$1,039,994	19.8%	74	\$360,000	6.9%	508	\$2,459,288	47.6%	234	\$1,113,375	21.9%	41	\$197,500	3.8%	1,068	\$5,170,157	5.4%
University of North Texas at Dallas	12	\$49,400	13.3%	*	\$14,663	*	69	\$331,934	76.7%	*	\$20,000	*	*	\$5,000	*	90	\$420,997	0.5%
West Texas A&M University	*	\$13,500	*	0	\$0	0.0%	40	\$201,237	59.7%	23	\$121,000	34.3%	*	\$5,500	*	67	\$341,237	0.3%
<b>2017 Total</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>\$14,768,272</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>\$8,525,282</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>\$58,165,289</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>\$14,023,092</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>\$3,701,719</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>19,950</b>	<b>\$99,183,654</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix G. (continued)

2018 Initial Priority Awards	African American			Asian			Hispanic			White			Other			Total		
Institutions	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%	#	Amount	%
Angelo State University	31	\$147,500	8.1%	*	\$15,000	*	207	\$981,118	54.0%	126	\$563,198	32.9%	*	\$74,842	*	383	\$1,781,658	1.6%
Lamar University	122	\$753,763	31.7%	27	\$167,883	7.0%	84	\$556,351	21.8%	61	\$347,853	15.8%	91	\$585,106	23.6%	385	\$2,410,956	1.6%
Midwestern State University	29	\$140,362	30.2%	*	\$5,000	*	31	\$130,875	32.3%	32	\$149,603	33.3%	*	\$15,000	*	96	\$440,840	0.4%
Prairie View A&M University	*	\$7,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$9,050	*	0	\$0	0.0%	*	\$4,346,404	*	854	\$4,362,454	3.5%
Sam Houston State University	300	\$1,549,949	28.6%	20	\$106,380	1.9%	428	\$2,273,709	40.8%	269	\$1,401,012	25.6%	32	\$174,422	3.1%	1,049	\$5,505,472	4.3%
Stephen F. Austin State University	52	\$258,459	20.7%	*	\$21,300	*	80	\$388,884	31.9%	97	\$461,893	38.6%	*	\$84,676	*	251	\$1,215,212	1.0%
Sul Ross State University	*	\$45,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	57	\$259,090	69.5%	12	\$55,000	14.6%	*	\$17,500	*	82	\$376,590	0.3%
Tarleton State University	78	\$424,892	11.9%	*	\$24,577	*	224	\$1,301,842	34.1%	325	\$1,769,976	49.5%	*	\$136,546	*	656	\$3,657,833	2.7%
Texas A&M International University	*	\$5,000	*	*	\$10,626	*	859	\$3,143,403	98.6%	6	\$23,000	0.7%	*	\$9,500	*	871	\$3,191,529	3.5%
Texas A&M University	147	\$696,073	6.1%	238	\$1,191,565	9.9%	1,285	\$6,331,606	53.6%	630	\$3,079,305	26.3%	96	\$480,849	4.0%	2,396	\$11,779,398	9.7%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	\$7,500	*	*	\$10,000	*	24	\$108,716	36.9%	31	\$147,941	47.7%	*	\$28,750	*	65	\$302,907	0.3%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	238	\$1,224,150	40.5%	9	\$49,500	1.5%	173	\$895,326	29.5%	119	\$616,570	20.3%	48	\$242,332	8.2%	587	\$3,027,878	2.4%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	69	\$343,505	7.8%	19	\$98,019	2.1%	631	\$3,154,048	71.4%	143	\$730,567	16.2%	22	\$117,441	2.5%	884	\$4,443,580	3.6%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	19	\$78,133	4.0%	*	\$10,000	*	417	\$1,899,128	87.1%	37	\$174,800	7.7%	*	\$20,000	*	479	\$2,182,061	1.9%
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	15	\$72,500	10.9%	*	\$5,000	*	101	\$481,842	73.7%	*	\$25,000	*	*	\$69,351	*	137	\$653,693	0.6%
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	14	\$112,077	25.0%	*	\$8,500	*	18	\$133,931	32.1%	15	\$104,417	26.8%	*	\$62,332	*	56	\$421,257	0.2%
Texas Southern University	27	\$118,391	79.4%	*	\$5,000	*	*	\$20,000	*	*	\$5,000	*	*	\$5,000	*	34	\$153,391	0.1%
Texas State University	244	\$1,176,882	14.7%	40	\$185,160	2.4%	1,020	\$4,881,593	61.3%	313	\$1,497,279	18.8%	47	\$219,300	2.8%	1,664	\$7,960,214	6.8%
Texas Tech University	43	\$349,763	7.1%	26	\$199,331	4.3%	338	\$2,666,966	55.5%	181	\$1,306,094	29.7%	21	\$156,858	3.4%	609	\$4,679,012	2.5%
Texas Woman's University	144	\$826,431	26.6%	41	\$215,059	7.6%	256	\$1,449,603	47.2%	74	\$403,837	13.7%	27	\$143,306	5.0%	542	\$3,038,236	2.2%
The University of Texas at Austin	131	\$607,081	9.0%	322	\$1,562,956	22.0%	685	\$3,235,134	46.9%	218	\$1,022,495	14.9%	105	\$501,233	7.2%	1,461	\$6,928,899	5.9%
The University of Texas at Dallas	46	\$226,776	6.6%	277	\$1,278,761	39.6%	191	\$912,420	27.3%	134	\$584,254	19.1%	52	\$245,450	7.4%	700	\$3,247,661	2.8%
The University of Texas at El Paso	33	\$157,750	1.6%	8	\$37,500	0.4%	1,971	\$9,343,139	94.7%	52	\$245,000	2.5%	17	\$75,829	0.8%	2,081	\$9,859,218	8.5%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	157	\$709,349	9.6%	104	\$467,287	6.4%	1,171	\$5,069,077	71.8%	134	\$570,746	8.2%	65	\$280,710	4.0%	1,631	\$7,097,169	6.6%
The University of Texas at Tyler	21	\$122,324	12.3%	*	\$19,400	*	60	\$386,478	35.1%	75	\$473,777	43.9%	*	\$78,900	*	171	\$1,080,879	0.7%
The University of Texas -Permian Basin	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	18	\$87,650	85.7%	*	\$4,745	*	*	\$5,000	*	21	\$97,395	0.1%
The University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	*	\$7,500	*	*	\$43,946	*	2,786	\$12,730,763	97.7%	28	\$115,485	1.0%	28	\$135,000	1.0%	2,853	\$13,032,694	11.6%
University of Houston	210	\$1,202,135	12.8%	467	\$2,687,611	28.6%	741	\$4,308,449	45.3%	151	\$853,284	9.2%	66	\$394,279	4.0%	1,635	\$9,445,758	6.6%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	*	\$40,725	*	8	\$65,089	13.6%	32	\$272,838	54.2%	11	\$82,136	18.6%	*	\$27,150	*	59	\$487,938	0.2%
University of Houston-Downtown	*	\$5,622	*	*	\$16,866	*	41	\$221,951	91.1%	0	\$0	0.0%	0	\$0	0.0%	45	\$244,439	0.2%
University of Houston-Victoria	18	\$91,000	22.5%	*	\$13,100	*	49	\$252,500	61.3%	7	\$32,400	8.8%	*	\$16,800	*	80	\$405,800	0.3%
University of North Texas	254	\$1,326,386	19.0%	83	\$425,340	6.2%	628	\$3,216,944	46.9%	304	\$1,589,166	22.7%	70	\$356,674	5.2%	1,339	\$6,914,510	5.4%
University of North Texas at Dallas	18	\$80,000	15.4%	*	\$15,000	*	95	\$450,354	81.2%	*	\$5,000	*	0	\$0	0.0%	117	\$550,354	0.5%
West Texas A&M University	25	\$111,459	7.1%	9	\$42,500	2.6%	175	\$852,827	49.7%	125	\$604,919	35.5%	18	\$77,006	5.1%	352	\$1,688,711	1.4%
<b>2018 Total</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>\$13,025,437</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>\$9,003,256</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>14,881</b>	<b>\$72,407,605</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>\$19,045,752</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>\$9,183,546</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>24,625</b>	<b>\$122,665,596</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FAD and TEXAS Grant End-of-Year Reports; .01 percent of TEXAS Grant recipients are excluded due to student I.D. numbers that did not match.

\*An asterisk indicates a value less than 5, to remain in compliance with FERPA. HRIs have been excluded from this table since none had greater than five recipients.

Texas A&M University-San Antonio – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2017; this institution was funded out of Texas A&M University - Kingsville allocations in prior years.

University of North Texas-Dallas – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2016; this institution was funded out of University of North Texas allocations in prior years.

For state financial aid programs, the merger of The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley - Brownsville and The University of Texas-Pan American became effective in FY 2016.

## Appendix H. Initial-Year TEXAS Grant Recipients at Public Universities, by EFC FY 2016-FY 2018

2016 Initial Basic Awards	EFC = \$0		EFC = \$1 - \$2,000		EFC = \$2,001 - \$4,000		EFC = \$4,001+	
Institutions	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount
Angelo State University	231	\$1,037,112	107	\$484,186	83	\$373,952	37	\$162,183
Lamar University	8	\$39,460	*	\$18,000	0	\$0	*	\$6,000
Midwestern State University	147	\$702,526	77	\$385,852	53	\$264,864	28	\$149,403
Prairie View A&M University	621	\$3,010,562	204	\$988,392	129	\$617,129	30	\$147,191
Sam Houston State University	291	\$1,394,900	116	\$558,993	78	\$362,379	14	\$67,500
Stephen F. Austin State University	198	\$948,185	108	\$519,637	61	\$295,000	21	\$102,500
Sul Ross State University	70	\$279,500	26	\$108,300	8	\$37,500	5	\$20,000
Texas A&M International University	88	\$379,300	13	\$51,642	11	\$62,100	*	\$8,878
Texas A&M University	297	\$1,520,323	101	\$511,605	64	\$337,799	24	\$129,869
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	\$11,000	*	\$9,240	*	\$16,701	*	\$7,500
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	*	\$2,750	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Commerce	231	\$1,182,503	103	\$523,880	73	\$376,986	22	\$104,381
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	7	\$34,358	12	\$61,000	*	\$15,000	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	56	\$363,293	33	\$203,716	13	\$80,440	5	\$32,500
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	22	\$173,279	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas Southern University	525	\$2,357,270	146	\$652,410	75	\$332,411	24	\$108,106
Texas State University	498	\$2,328,289	251	\$1,169,719	184	\$875,068	63	\$299,980
Texas Tech University	*	\$5,000	0	\$0	*	\$5,000	0	\$0
Texas Woman's University	90	\$452,553	38	\$197,280	14	\$76,693	6	\$33,565
The University of Texas at Arlington	436	\$2,501,069	256	\$1,511,963	144	\$881,174	44	\$275,500
The University of Texas at Austin	161	\$786,925	95	\$467,110	47	\$241,415	22	\$110,374
The University of Texas at Dallas	6	\$17,323	*	\$1,200	0	\$0	0	\$0
The University of Texas at El Paso	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$5,000
The University of Texas at San Antonio	39	\$97,500	17	\$42,500	8	\$20,000	*	\$2,500
The University of Texas at Tyler	*	\$4,000	0	\$0	*	\$9,000	0	\$0
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	53	\$248,907	21	\$95,628	12	\$60,000	7	\$35,000
The University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley	729	\$3,670,961	196	\$999,250	105	\$520,272	29	\$148,031
University of Houston	675	\$2,642,632	318	\$1,667,001	158	\$1,136,181	58	\$476,806
University of Houston-Clear Lake	62	\$308,875	22	\$110,000	20	\$95,000	*	\$12,000
University of Houston-Downtown	289	\$1,585,316	109	\$594,478	53	\$301,619	14	\$74,250
University of Houston-Victoria	88	\$420,005	25	\$115,000	13	\$57,601	5	\$25,000
University of North Texas	230	\$1,095,625	99	\$474,047	76	\$359,075	27	\$127,500
University of North Texas at Dallas	29	\$122,250	*	\$19,500	7	\$31,250	*	\$5,000
West Texas A&M University	187	\$870,165	115	\$528,353	78	\$370,000	28	\$115,011
<b>2016 Total</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>\$30,596,216</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>\$13,069,882</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>\$8,211,609</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>\$2,791,528</b>



## Appendix H. (continued)

2017 Initial Basic Awards	EFC = \$0		EFC = \$1 - \$2,000		EFC = \$2,001 - \$4,000		EFC = \$4,001+	
Institutions	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount
Angelo State University	213	\$858,459	109	\$435,362	63	\$256,393	28	\$116,901
Lamar University	20	\$110,020	6	\$38,355	11	\$64,000	*	\$7,000
Midwestern State University	158	\$642,205	86	\$353,671	54	\$202,764	24	\$97,267
Prairie View A&M University	94	\$473,444	31	\$157,500	17	\$81,532	5	\$25,000
Sam Houston State University	131	\$647,951	47	\$228,718	40	\$192,300	11	\$58,518
Stephen F. Austin State University	298	\$1,380,716	124	\$583,067	61	\$307,994	33	\$178,445
Sul Ross State University	86	\$310,700	28	\$115,500	14	\$64,000	9	\$39,500
Tarleton State University	172	\$845,436	100	\$522,621	56	\$300,370	14	\$84,797
Texas A&M International University	147	\$579,751	34	\$128,650	19	\$84,900	7	\$37,875
Texas A&M University	29	\$134,007	27	\$137,195	*	\$15,750	*	\$11,500
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	\$19,611	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	*	\$13,750	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Commerce	211	\$1,052,315	87	\$463,565	49	\$249,817	16	\$76,356
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	18	\$93,594	*	\$22,000	5	\$23,500	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	15	\$39,906	*	\$6,417	*	\$6,500	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	11	\$53,000	*	\$5,150	*	\$10,000	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	19	\$120,365	5	\$37,040	*	\$9,727	*	\$22,915
Texas Southern University	551	\$2,866,864	165	\$856,862	66	\$344,483	15	\$86,930
Texas State University	348	\$1,634,660	158	\$759,809	80	\$382,500	50	\$233,750
Texas Tech University	*	\$4,011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas Woman's University	75	\$416,343	45	\$255,329	21	\$116,726	10	\$60,088
The University of Texas at Arlington	252	\$1,495,636	170	\$1,038,249	91	\$555,191	40	\$242,875
The University of Texas at Austin	134	\$628,626	110	\$529,111	51	\$255,609	21	\$102,280
The University of Texas at Dallas	*	\$6,103	*	\$8,982	0	\$0	0	\$0
The University of Texas at San Antonio	95	\$429,396	49	\$223,210	18	\$99,267	10	\$57,677
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	72	\$357,784	27	\$151,202	23	\$130,925	8	\$38,500
The University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley	521	\$2,315,333	130	\$570,569	64	\$279,783	33	\$149,918
University of Houston	*	\$6,533	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
University of Houston-Clear Lake	53	\$387,257	20	\$144,761	11	\$81,400	5	\$36,000
University of Houston-Downtown	373	\$2,193,894	126	\$760,866	63	\$379,977	19	\$110,879
University of Houston-Victoria	83	\$391,791	24	\$117,000	18	\$93,000	*	\$18,909
University of North Texas	172	\$823,091	76	\$363,729	42	\$202,886	20	\$103,665
University of North Texas at Dallas	55	\$260,403	14	\$59,061	14	\$61,862	7	\$32,500
West Texas A&M University	185	\$823,362	84	\$381,663	66	\$315,500	23	\$114,322
<b>2017 Total</b>	<b>4,609</b>	<b>\$22,454,068</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>\$9,468,092</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>\$5,181,505</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>\$2,147,572</b>



## Appendix H. (continued)

2018 Initial Basic Awards	EFC = \$0		EFC = \$1 - \$2,000		EFC = \$2,001 - \$4,000		EFC = \$4,000+	
Institutions	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount
Angelo State University	112	\$481,820	51	\$225,683	38	\$168,721	22	\$101,303
Midwestern State University	154	\$546,703	78	\$263,551	50	\$198,764	25	\$113,329
Sam Houston State University	16	\$86,691	7	\$42,780	5	\$28,614	*	\$20,875
Stephen F. Austin State University	292	\$1,407,699	139	\$702,128	80	\$419,068	44	\$243,702
Sul Ross State University	91	\$373,875	23	\$96,500	21	\$97,500	7	\$32,053
Texas A&M International University	128	\$442,481	25	\$88,500	11	\$60,500	*	\$29,000
Texas A&M University	35	\$146,436	14	\$59,495	5	\$25,000	*	\$11,000
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	48	\$211,643	9	\$48,576	5	\$25,555	*	\$5,500
Texas A&M University-Commerce	7	\$31,553	*	\$10,537	*	\$5,500	*	\$5,500
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	24	\$109,645	6	\$29,000	*	\$25,161	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	5	\$22,500	*	\$10,000	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	*	*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas Southern University	697	\$3,152,103	151	\$683,721	77	\$359,252	21	\$95,955
Texas State University	371	\$1,740,978	160	\$784,173	91	\$445,079	40	\$197,500
Texas Tech University	20	\$117,052	*	\$26,624	7	\$39,910	*	\$16,290
The University of Texas at Arlington	705	\$3,691,673	283	\$1,518,982	177	\$1,147,804	77	\$593,809
The University of Texas at Austin	121	\$575,729	86	\$406,933	41	\$203,769	17	\$81,696
The University of Texas at El Paso	85	\$422,259	23	\$115,000	10	\$50,000	*	\$9,581
The University of Texas at San Antonio	*	\$8,867	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
The University of Texas at Tyler	*	\$3,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	93	\$483,343	25	\$122,471	26	\$125,485	5	\$19,563
The University of Texas at Rio Grande Valley	287	\$1,032,671	62	\$209,526	23	\$65,299	13	\$44,989
University of Houston-Clear Lake	19	\$167,057	14	\$122,175	8	\$70,027	*	\$27,150
University of Houston-Downtown	318	\$1,696,416	108	\$585,695	63	\$337,450	18	\$91,196
University of Houston-Victoria	92	\$463,454	25	\$134,414	17	\$82,382	6	\$32,400
University of North Texas	158	\$751,691	94	\$479,834	56	\$332,455	32	\$207,304
University of North Texas at Dallas	42	\$197,500	7	\$30,000	6	\$25,000	*	\$2,500
West Texas A&M University	111	\$473,480	49	\$206,500	24	\$112,329	19	\$91,912
<b>2018 Total</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>\$18,853,319</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>\$7,002,798</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>\$4,450,624</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>\$2,074,107</b>

## Appendix H. (continued)

2016 Initial Priority Awards	EFC = \$0		EFC = \$1 - \$2,000		EFC = \$2,001 - \$4,000		EFC = \$4,001+	
Institutions	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount
Angelo State University	45	\$202,011	17	\$67,349	8	\$40,000	5	\$23,376
Lamar University	208	\$1,033,195	73	\$397,193	45	\$244,918	12	\$56,430
Midwestern State University	16	\$80,565	14	\$74,449	22	\$120,691	10	\$48,224
Sam Houston State University	276	\$1,345,884	88	\$415,878	46	\$222,690	17	\$85,500
Stephen F. Austin State University	229	\$1,116,629	86	\$422,500	69	\$335,000	22	\$107,500
Sul Ross State University	53	\$244,719	17	\$82,023	10	\$42,500	5	\$20,000
Tarleton State University	303	\$1,504,226	186	\$998,057	119	\$606,251	49	\$258,136
Texas A&M International University	437	\$1,483,609	121	\$474,682	70	\$394,380	20	\$126,171
Texas A&M University	832	\$4,282,424	457	\$2,432,105	306	\$1,594,903	142	\$754,170
Texas A&M University at Galveston	26	\$138,591	19	\$107,966	14	\$72,740	*	\$21,480
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	9	\$35,750	*	\$11,000	*	\$16,500	*	\$5,500
Texas A&M University-Commerce	54	\$284,351	22	\$121,000	5	\$27,250	*	\$5,500
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	419	\$2,056,723	173	\$835,491	107	\$541,343	23	\$111,492
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	297	\$1,796,189	85	\$513,823	56	\$338,187	17	\$98,054
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	15	\$115,761	7	\$42,992	5	\$36,495	0	\$0
Texas State University	705	\$3,395,216	314	\$1,513,366	222	\$1,059,253	89	\$436,739
Texas Tech University	389	\$1,865,050	263	\$1,276,850	178	\$923,840	90	\$483,050
Texas Woman's University	253	\$1,190,888	97	\$455,021	45	\$218,473	19	\$99,292
The University of Texas at Arlington	54	\$275,792	29	\$153,275	12	\$71,990	*	\$14,000
The University of Texas at Austin	679	\$3,227,890	385	\$1,877,001	245	\$1,232,883	103	\$528,721
The University of Texas at Dallas	306	\$1,553,819	175	\$811,414	97	\$400,074	34	\$141,963
The University of Texas at El Paso	1295	\$5,996,537	400	\$1,896,771	189	\$888,698	58	\$268,491
The University of Texas at San Antonio	765	\$2,047,228	350	\$913,781	229	\$593,346	59	\$147,106
The University of Texas at Tyler	33	\$232,539	16	\$112,433	12	\$86,163	*	\$22,000
The University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley	1591	\$8,588,713	428	\$2,312,656	256	\$1,389,450	63	\$340,184
University of Houston	91	\$426,488	58	\$312,898	29	\$204,991	12	\$89,874
University of Houston-Clear Lake	12	\$59,899	*	\$24,000	*	\$15,500	*	\$13,000
University of Houston-Downtown	70	\$397,040	25	\$143,885	8	\$47,520	*	\$5,940
University of Houston-Victoria	38	\$189,500	17	\$85,500	6	\$29,759	7	\$35,000
University of North Texas	588	\$2,887,285	315	\$1,542,034	218	\$1,057,115	61	\$293,103
University of North Texas at Dallas	17	\$80,274	*	\$10,000	*	\$5,000	*	\$10,000
West Texas A&M University	23	\$115,000	22	\$105,195	9	\$44,370	7	\$35,000
<b>2016 Total</b>	<b>10,128</b>	<b>\$48,249,785</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>\$20,542,588</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>\$12,902,273</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>\$4,684,996</b>

## Appendix H. (continued)

2017 Initial Priority Awards	EFC = \$0		EFC = \$1 - \$2,000		EFC = \$2,001 - \$4,000		EFC = \$4,001+	
Institutions	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount
Angelo State University	86	\$342,435	33	\$141,809	12	\$52,250	9	\$33,432
Lamar University	212	\$1,225,789	97	\$595,227	55	\$321,488	32	\$200,098
Midwestern State University	16	\$80,750	*	\$17,808	5	\$22,257	*	\$16,500
Prairie View A&M University	494	\$2,697,936	149	\$779,536	91	\$483,680	29	\$150,882
Sam Houston State University	409	\$2,007,852	146	\$681,140	118	\$610,143	30	\$131,552
Stephen F. Austin State University	122	\$549,478	58	\$262,840	32	\$146,040	18	\$97,487
Sul Ross State University	41	\$186,500	8	\$37,500	14	\$65,000	5	\$24,415
Tarleton State University	112	\$718,747	85	\$536,267	50	\$335,286	26	\$185,008
Texas A&M International University	461	\$1,525,394	128	\$450,921	76	\$382,292	25	\$154,716
Texas A&M University	907	\$4,349,300	447	\$2,152,205	126	\$622,500	44	\$221,804
Texas A&M University at Galveston	22	\$122,562	9	\$50,000	12	\$69,512	5	\$31,048
Texas A&M University -Central Texas	27	\$100,794	9	\$33,000	0	\$0	5	\$24,750
Texas A&M University-Commerce	92	\$475,957	39	\$214,500	28	\$149,195	15	\$75,339
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	518	\$2,601,899	200	\$1,015,236	125	\$662,910	27	\$140,942
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	212	\$1,185,594	64	\$388,215	32	\$201,776	13	\$64,157
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	103	\$477,612	29	\$135,919	17	\$77,961	10	\$50,000
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	10	\$62,235	6	\$51,000	*	\$12,750	*	\$17,000
Texas Southern University	*	\$35,500	*	\$21,000	*	\$11,681	0	\$0
Texas State University	661	\$3,168,643	294	\$1,415,126	203	\$987,778	93	\$445,374
Texas Tech University	301	\$1,477,585	205	\$986,008	117	\$563,862	55	\$273,312
Texas Woman's University	255	\$1,203,091	106	\$494,832	55	\$286,505	30	\$143,359
The University of Texas at Arlington	128	\$723,505	46	\$224,853	31	\$180,221	10	\$60,874
The University of Texas at Austin	767	\$3,657,240	398	\$1,909,662	272	\$1,303,343	127	\$633,514
The University of Texas at Dallas	327	\$1,690,449	216	\$1,076,264	132	\$668,953	52	\$274,389
The University of Texas at El Paso	1093	\$5,142,657	328	\$1,558,723	174	\$813,089	64	\$308,652
The University of Texas at San Antonio	921	\$4,332,400	456	\$2,145,623	310	\$1,539,130	116	\$587,552
The University of Texas at Tyler	124	\$797,839	49	\$330,446	24	\$139,343	12	\$69,418
The University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley	1643	\$7,872,312	406	\$1,958,069	207	\$978,083	81	\$382,632
University of Houston	637	\$3,297,094	343	\$2,086,415	222	\$1,722,416	78	\$649,330
University of Houston-Clear Lake	40	\$297,134	7	\$52,700	12	\$86,400	*	\$24,000
University of Houston-Downtown	*	\$6,347	*	\$5,674	0	\$0	*	\$5,000
University of Houston-Victoria	36	\$179,500	11	\$55,066	*	\$17,000	*	\$5,000
University of North Texas	595	\$2,879,303	236	\$1,148,323	178	\$860,031	58	\$280,000
University of North Texas at Dallas	54	\$257,863	22	\$101,257	11	\$51,877	*	\$10,000
West Texas A&M University	31	\$151,777	17	\$92,710	14	\$74,000	5	\$27,500
<b>2017 Total</b>	<b>11,465</b>	<b>\$55,881,073</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>\$23,205,874</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>\$14,498,752</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>\$5,799,036</b>

## Appendix H. (continued)

2018 Initial Priority Awards	EFC = \$0		EFC = \$1 - \$2,000		EFC = \$2,001 - \$4,000		EFC = \$4,000+	
Institutions	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount	Recipients	Amount
Angelo State University	233	\$1,088,792	91	\$413,099	41	\$199,130	18	\$80,637
Lamar University	214	\$1,326,026	95	\$583,464	48	\$319,239	28	\$182,227
Midwestern State University	60	\$277,500	18	\$87,500	11	\$37,579	7	\$38,261
Prairie View A&M University	541	\$2,830,967	169	\$830,100	100	\$491,877	44	\$209,510
Sam Houston State University	549	\$2,808,355	260	\$1,350,841	154	\$833,406	86	\$512,870
Stephen F. Austin State University	135	\$643,015	61	\$286,844	41	\$213,591	14	\$71,762
Sul Ross State University	52	\$239,090	21	\$97,500	6	\$30,000	*	\$10,000
Tarleton State University	307	\$1,759,193	160	\$929,004	127	\$655,036	62	\$314,600
Texas A&M International University	604	\$1,989,519	139	\$508,796	98	\$502,807	30	\$190,407
Texas A&M University	1,201	\$5,794,173	616	\$3,062,133	364	\$1,868,606	215	\$1,054,486
Texas A&M University at Galveston	27	\$120,118	21	\$97,539	9	\$45,875	8	\$39,375
Texas A&M University-Commerce	354	\$1,854,676	128	\$636,785	81	\$413,275	24	\$123,142
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	513	\$2,487,596	197	\$976,680	141	\$790,340	33	\$188,964
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	300	\$1,339,442	98	\$465,469	66	\$304,650	15	\$72,500
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	79	\$381,391	30	\$147,537	18	\$85,000	10	\$39,765
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	36	\$288,898	7	\$44,643	5	\$35,332	8	\$52,384
Texas Southern University	21	\$90,165	8	\$40,000	*	\$18,226	*	\$5,000
Texas State University	978	\$4,684,017	357	\$1,692,912	224	\$1,067,016	105	\$516,269
Texas Tech University	276	\$2,149,824	174	\$1,328,824	112	\$831,758	47	\$368,606
Texas Woman's University	319	\$1,766,289	125	\$710,210	69	\$402,716	29	\$159,021
The University of Texas at Austin	780	\$3,678,545	356	\$1,694,520	201	\$962,175	124	\$593,659
The University of Texas at Dallas	378	\$1,810,949	176	\$754,863	88	\$401,534	58	\$280,315
The University of Texas at El Paso	1,388	\$6,558,240	392	\$1,880,167	206	\$978,067	95	\$442,744
The University of Texas at San Antonio	848	\$3,564,664	388	\$1,718,523	252	\$1,156,407	143	\$657,575
The University of Texas at Tyler	93	\$580,975	39	\$244,054	28	\$184,100	11	\$71,750
The University of Texas -Permian Basin	15	\$72,700	*	\$11,195	*	\$10,000	*	\$3,500
The University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	2,109	\$9,724,963	431	\$1,918,656	225	\$1,010,573	88	\$378,502
University of Houston	844	\$4,184,004	406	\$2,329,245	279	\$2,056,253	106	\$876,256
University of Houston-Clear Lake	36	\$302,654	11	\$85,124	7	\$62,360	5	\$37,800
University of Houston-Downtown	33	\$180,526	7	\$39,354	*	\$19,366	*	\$5,193
University of Houston-Victoria	56	\$284,400	14	\$70,700	9	\$45,100	*	\$5,600
University of North Texas	732	\$3,582,857	308	\$1,567,425	200	\$1,172,082	99	\$592,146
University of North Texas at Dallas	74	\$343,492	25	\$116,862	12	\$60,000	6	\$30,000
West Texas A&M University	171	\$796,543	78	\$366,503	63	\$298,119	40	\$227,546
<b>2018 Total</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>\$69,584,558</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>\$27,087,071</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>\$17,561,595</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>\$8,432,372</b>

Source: FAD and TEXAS Grant End-of-Year Reports FY 2016- 18.

\* An asterisk indicates a value less than 5, to comply with FERPA. HRIs have been excluded from this table since none had greater than five recipients.

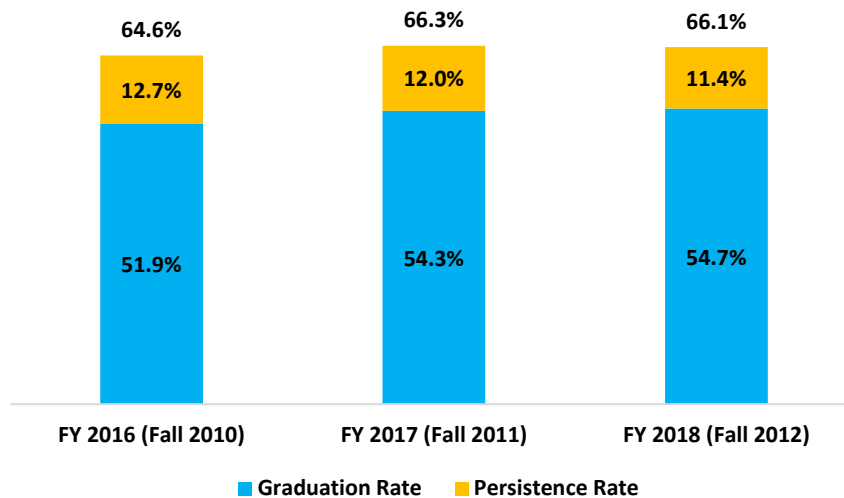
Texas A&M University-San Antonio – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2017; this institution was funded out of Texas A&M University - Kingsville allocations in prior years.

University of North Texas-Dallas – received first TEXAS Grant allocations FY 2016; this institution was funded out of University of North Texas allocations in prior years.

For state financial aid programs, the merger of The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley - Brownsville and The University of Texas-Pan American became effective in FY 2016.

## **Appendix I. Six-Year Graduation and Persistence Rates FY 2016-FY 2018**

### **TEXAS Grant Recipients**



*Source: THECB CBM001, CBM009, FAD*

As seen in the graph above, graduation rates for TEXAS Grant recipients have increased by 2.8 percentage points since FY 2016.

Graduation rates are based on first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who enrolled in a minimum of 12 semester credit hours their first fall semester at a four-year public university and have graduated in six years or less from the same or another Texas public or independent institution.

Persistence rates are based on first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who enrolled in a minimum of 12 semester credit hours their first fall semester at a four-year public university and are still enrolled in higher education after six academic years but have not yet earned a baccalaureate degree.

## Appendix J. Student Retention in TEXAS Grant Program

Tables in this appendix include students in each initial grant cohort who received TEXAS Grants in the years following the initial award year. A small number of students did not receive consecutive grants for all years shown but remained in the program. This is different from the standard persistence rates calculated by the THECB, since a student may persist in college while not remaining in the grant program (late application, change in level of need, academic performance issues, etc.).

**Table 2. Student Retention in TEXAS Grant Program**

Cohort (Initial Award)	1-yr retention (award #2)	2-yr retention (award #3)	3-yr retention (award #4)	4-yr retention (award #5)	5-yr retention (award #6)
<b>2018</b>					
2017	71.2%				
2016	68.1%	44.2%			
2015	68.8%	43.0%	34.7%		
2014	68.1%	41.4%	32.1%	9.7%	
2013	66.7%	38.8%	30.9%	11.2%	0.2%
2012	65.7%	38.7%	31.5%	12.3%	0.1%
2011	69.1%	37.1%	30.2%	12.7%	0.1%
2010	70.2%	38.4%	31.0%	12.8%	0.1%
2009	70.4%	39.2%	32.0%	12.8%	0.2%

**Table 3. Students Retained in TEXAS Grant Program – Basic Model**

Cohort (Initial Award)	1-yr retention (award #2)	2-yr retention (award #3)	3-yr retention (award #4)	4-yr retention (award #5)
FY18				
FY17	61.3%			
FY16	61.4%	35.7%		
FY15	60.6%	33.1%	25.5%	
FY14	61.5%	32.5%	22.6%	8.6%

**Table 4. Students Retained in TEXAS Grant Program - Priority Model**

Cohort (Initial Award)	1-yr retention (award #2)	2-yr retention (award #3)	3-yr retention (award #4)	4-yr retention (award #5)
FY18				
FY17	75.2%			
FY16	72.3%	49.3%		
FY15	72.9%	48.0%	39.4%	
FY14	71.8%	46.5%	37.6%	10.4%

Source: FAD and TEXAS Grant End-of-Year Reports; .01 percent of TEXAS Grant recipients are excluded due to student I.D. numbers that did not match.



This document is available on the [Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board website](http://theccb.state.tx.us).

**For more information contact:**

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H.B. No. 2140

AN ACT

relating to creating an electronic application system for state student financial assistance.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Subchapter C, Chapter 61, Education Code, is amended by adding Section 61.07762 to read as follows:

Sec. 61.07762. APPLICATION FOR STATE FINANCIAL AID. (a) The board shall adopt procedures to allow a person to complete and submit the Texas Application for State Financial Aid (TASFA) or a similar application for state student financial assistance by electronic submission through the Internet website through which the board provides the common admission application form required by Section 51.762.

(a-1) The board shall appoint an advisory committee composed of financial aid personnel at institutions of higher education and stakeholders who represent the needs of interested students to assist the board in adopting the procedures required by Subsection (a) and to develop recommendations for that purpose. Not later than January 1, 2021, the board shall report the advisory committee's recommendations to the standing committee of each house of the legislature with jurisdiction over higher education. This subsection expires January 1, 2023.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the board shall continuously maintain an online database of institutions of higher



## **AGENDA ITEM H**

H.B. No. 2140

1 education to which state student financial assistance may be  
2 applied.

3 (c) The personal information of an individual maintained by  
4 the board for the purposes of this section is confidential and is  
5 not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code.

6 (d) The board may adopt rules as necessary to implement this  
7 section.

8 SECTION 2. The changes in law made by this Act apply  
9 beginning with applications for state student financial assistance  
10 submitted for the 2022-2023 academic year.

11 SECTION 3. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives  
12 a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as  
13 provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this  
14 Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this  
15 Act takes effect September 1, 2019.

**AGENDA ITEM H**

H.B. No. 2140

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President of the Senate

---

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 2140 was passed by the House on April 25, 2019, by the following vote: Yeas 130, Nays 4, 2 present, not voting.

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Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 2140 was passed by the Senate on May 22, 2019, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

---

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

Date

---

Governor

CHAPTER 22 STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS  
SUBCHAPTER B ~~[PROVISIONS FOR THE]~~ TUITION EQUALIZATION GRANT PROGRAM

Rules

- 22.21. Authority and Purpose
- 22.22. Definitions
- 22.23. Eligible Institutions
- 22.24. Eligible Students ~~[Provisions that Apply Only to 2006 Revised TEG Program Students]~~
- 22.25. Satisfactory Academic Progress ~~[Provisions that Apply Only to Original TEG Program Students]~~
- 22.26. Discontinuation of Eligibility or Non-Eligibility
- 22.27. Hardship Provisions
- ~~22.28. [22.26.] Award Amounts and Adjustments [Uses]~~
- ~~[22.27. Adjustments to Awards]~~
- ~~[22.28. Late Disbursements]~~
- 22.29. Allocation and Disbursement of Funds
- ~~[22.30. Authority to Transfer Funds]~~
- ~~22.31. Dissemination of Information and Rules]~~
- ~~22.32. Reporting]~~

22.21. Authority and Purpose.

(a) Authority. Authority for this subchapter is provided in the Texas Education Code, Chapter 61, Subchapter F, the Tuition Equalization Grant Program. This subchapter establishes procedures to administer Texas Education Code, §§61.221 - 61.230.

(b) Purpose. The purpose of the Tuition Equalization Grant (TEG) Program is to promote the best use of existing educational resources and facilities within this state, both public and private, by providing need-based grants to Texas residents ~~[and eligible nonresidents]~~ enrolled in any approved private or independent Texas college or university.

22.22. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

~~[(1) 2006 Revised TEG Program--The TEG program as authorized in statute as amended by the 79th Texas State Legislature in 2005 and which applies to students who are awarded their first TEG on or after September 1, 2005.]~~

~~[(2)] Academic year--A twelve-month period designated by an eligible institution as its financial aid award year.]~~

~~(1) [(3)] Adjusted gross need--An amount equal to a student's financial [gross] need less the amount of his or her Federal Pell Grant and any categorical aid the student might have brought to the institution.~~

~~[(4)] Awarded--Offered to a student.]~~

~~[(5) Board--The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.]~~

~~[(6) Categorical aid--Aid other than veterans benefits that the institution does~~

**Commented [PC1]:** CORRECTION: Rider allowing this was removed during the 85<sup>th</sup> Legislative Session

**Commented [PC2]:** OUTDATED: Removing outdated reference

**Commented [PC3]:** MOVE: Move to General Provisions, as will be needed by all grant programs for summer rules.

**Commented [PC4]:** REDUNDANT: Gross need is defined in the same way as financial need is defined in Chapter 22 General Provisions.

**Commented [PC5]:** MOVED to General Provisions Definitions

**Commented [PC6]:** REDUNDANT: Defined in Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions

**Commented [PC7]:** REDUNDANT: Comparable definition from Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions would be utilized

not award to the student, but that the student brings to the school from a third party.]

~~[(7) Commissioner—The Commissioner of Higher Education, the Chief Executive Officer of the Board.]~~

**Commented [PC8]:** REDUNDANT: Defined in Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions

~~[(8) Cost of attendance—A Board approved estimate of the expenses incurred by a typical financial aid student in attending a particular college or university. It includes direct educational costs (tuition, fees, books, and supplies) as well as indirect costs (room and board, transportation, and personal expenses).]~~

**Commented [PC9]:** REDUNDANT: Comparable definition from Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions would be utilized

~~[(9) Degree or certificate program of four years or less—A baccalaureate degree or certificate program other than in architecture, engineering or any other program determined by the Board to require more than four years to complete.]~~

**Commented [PC10]:** MOVED to Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions

~~[(10) Degree or certificate program more than four years—A baccalaureate degree or certificate program in architecture, engineering or any other program determined by the Board to require more than four years to complete.]~~

~~[(11) Exceptional Financial need—The need an undergraduate student has if his or her expected family contribution is less than or equal to \$1000.]~~

**Commented [PC11]:** REDUNDANT: Integrated with #14 below

~~[(12) Enrollment on at least a half time basis—For undergraduate students, enrolled for the equivalent of six or more semester credit hours per regular semester. For graduate students, enrolled for the equivalent of 4.5 or more semester credit hours per regular semester or enrolled for 50 percent of the normal full time load of the student's program of study.]~~

**Commented [PC12]:** REDUNDANT: This item and the next have comparable definitions from Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions which would be utilized

~~[(13) Enrollment on at least a three fourths or three quarters basis—For undergraduate students, enrolled for the equivalent of nine or more semester credit hours per regular semester. For graduate students, enrolled for the equivalent of six or more semester credit hours per regular semester or enrolled for 75 percent of the normal full time load of the student's program of study.]~~

~~(2) [(14)] Exceptional TEG need--An additional amount of TEG funds for which an undergraduate student may qualify on the basis of having an expected family contribution generated through the use of the federal methodology, less than or equal to \$1,000 [the amount specified by the Board in accordance with Texas Education Code, §61.227(e)].~~

**Commented [PC13]:** CLARITY: Combined #11 and #14 for clarity

~~[(15) Expected family contribution—The amount of discretionary income that should be available to a student from his or her resources and that of his or her family, as determined following the federal methodology.]~~

**Commented [PC14]:** REDUNDANT: This item and the next have comparable definitions from Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions which would be utilized

~~[(16) Full time enrollment—For undergraduate students, enrollment for the equivalent of twelve or more semester credit hours per regular semester or term. For graduate students, enrollment for the equivalent of nine or more semester credit hours per regular semester or term or the normal full time load of the student's program of study.]~~

~~[(17) Financial need—The cost of attendance at a particular public or private institution of higher education less the expected family contribution. The cost of attendance and family contribution are to be determined in accordance with Board guidelines.]~~

**Commented [PC15]:** REDUNDANT: Defined in Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions

~~(3) [(18)] First [TEG or first] award--The first Tuition Equalization Grant ever~~

**Commented [PC16]:** CLARITY: All references to "First TEG" have been replaced with "First award"

awarded to and received by a specific student.

~~[(19)] Graduate student—A student who has been awarded a baccalaureate degree and is enrolled in coursework leading to a graduate or professional degree.]~~

**Commented [PC17]:** MOVED to General Provisions Definitions

~~[(20)] Gross need—An amount equal to a student's cost of attendance less expected family contribution generated through the use of the federal methodology.]~~

**Commented [PC18]:** REDUNDANT: Duplicates definition of Financial Need from Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions

~~[(21)] Original TEG Program—The TEG program as authorized by statute prior to amendments adopted by the 79th Texas State Legislature in 2005 and which applies to students who were awarded their first TEG prior to September 1, 2005, including students awarded their first TEG prior to September 1, 2005 for the 2005-2006 academic year.]~~

**Commented [PC19]:** OUTDATED

~~[(22)] Period of enrollment—The semesters or terms within an academic year for which the student was enrolled in an approved institution and met all the eligibility requirements for an award through this program.]~~

**Commented [PC20]:** Not referenced in TEG rules.

~~[(23)] Private or independent institution—Any college or university defined as a private or independent institution of higher education by Texas Education Code, §61.003.]~~

**Commented [PC21]:** Only referenced in 22.23 and that reference includes the full definition.

~~(4) [(24)] Program or TEG--The Tuition Equalization Grant Program.~~

~~(5) [(25)] Program maximum--The TEG Program award maximum determined by the Board in accordance with Texas Education Code, §61.227 (relating to Payment of Grant; Amount).~~

~~[(26)] Program Officer—The individual named by each participating institution's chief executive officer to serve as agent for the Board. The Program Officer has primary responsibility for all ministerial acts required by the program, including the selection of recipients, maintenance of all records and preparation and submission of reports reflecting program transactions. Unless otherwise indicated by the administration, the director of student financial aid shall serve as Program Officer.]~~

**Commented [PC22]:** REDUNDANT: Defined in Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions

~~[(27)] Regular semester—A fall or spring semester, typically of 16 weeks duration.]~~

**Commented [PC23]:** Only reference to this term has been marked for deletion.

~~(6) [(28)] Religious ministry--Roles serving as clergy, religious leaders or similar positions within any sect or religious society, as demonstrated through ordination, licensure to preach, or other mechanisms particular to a given sect or society that are used to identify clergy, religious leaders or such similar positions.~~

~~[(29)] Residency Core Questions—A set of questions developed by the Coordinating Board to be used to determine a student's eligibility for classification as a resident of Texas, available for downloading through the Coordinating Board's website and incorporated into the ApplyTexas application for admission.]~~

**Commented [PC24]:** MOVED to General Provisions Definitions

~~[(30)] Resident of Texas—A resident of the State of Texas as determined in accordance with Chapter 21, Subchapter B of this title (relating to Determination of Resident Status). Nonresident students who are eligible to pay resident tuition rates are not residents of Texas.]~~

**Commented [PC25]:** REDUNDANT: Defined in Chapter 22 General Provisions Definitions

~~(7) [(31)] Subsequent award--A TEG grant received in any academic year other than the year in which an individual received his or her first TEG award.~~

~~(8) [(32)]~~ TEG need--The basic amount of TEG funds that an eligible student could receive, subject to the limit in Texas Education Code §61.227(c).

~~[(33) Total TEG need--The total amount of TEG funds that eligible students at an approved institution could receive if the program were fully funded.]~~

**Commented [PC26]:** Was only referenced once in these rules, and that reference now provides the full definition.

~~(9) [(34)]~~ Tuition differential--The difference between the tuition paid at the private or independent institution attended and the tuition the student would have paid to attend a comparable public institution.

~~[(35) Undergraduate student--An individual who has not yet received a baccalaureate degree.]~~

**Commented [PC27]:** MOVED to General Provisions Definitions

## 22.23. Eligible Institutions.

**Commented [PC28]:** CLARITY: Aligning with language used across other rules

### (a) Eligibility.

(1) Any college or university defined as a private or independent institution of higher education by Texas Education Code, §61.003, or a branch campus of a private or independent institution of higher education located in Texas and accredited on its own or with its main campus institution by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, other than theological or religious seminaries, is eligible to participate in the TEG Program.

~~(2) No participating institution may, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, or disability exclude an individual from participation in, or deny the benefits of the program described in this subchapter.~~

**Commented [PC29]:** CLARITY: Added for clarification

~~(3) Each participating institution must follow the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI (Public Law 88-352) in avoiding discrimination in admissions or employment.~~

**Commented [PC30]:** CLARITY: To align with TEC §61.223

(4) A private or independent institution of higher education that previously qualified under paragraph (1) of this subsection but no longer holds the same accreditation as public institutions of higher education may temporarily participate in the TEG Program if it is:

- (A) accredited by an accreditor recognized by the Board;
- (B) actively working toward the same accreditation as public institutions of higher education;
- (C) participating in the federal financial aid program under 20 United States Code (U.S.C.) §1070a; and
- (D) a "part B institution" as defined by 20 U.S.C. §1061(2) and listed in 34 Code of Federal Regulations §608.2.

(5) The Board may grant temporary approval to participate in the TEG program to an institution described under paragraph (4) of this subsection for a period of two years. The Board may renew that approval for a given institution twice for a period of two years.

~~(6) A private or independent institution of higher education that previously qualified under paragraph (1) of this subsection but no longer holds the same accreditation as public institutions of higher education may participate in the TEG Program if it is:~~

**Commented [PC31]:** 86<sup>th</sup> Legislative Session, HB1680

(A) accredited by an accreditor recognized by the Board;

(B) a work college, as that term is defined by 20 U.S.C. Section 1087-58;

and

(C) participating in the federal financial aid program under 20 United States Code (U.S.C.) §1070a.

(b) Approval.

(1) Agreement. Each approved institution must enter into an agreement with the Board, prior to being approved to participate in the program, the terms of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner or his/her designee.

**Commented [PC32]:** CLARITY: Clarifying the language

(2) [Approval Deadline. An institution must enter into an agreement with the Board and indicate an intent to participate in the program by February 1 in order for qualified students enrolled in that institution to be eligible to receive grants in the following fiscal year.] Intent to Participate. An eligible institution interested in participating in the Program must indicate this intent by June 1 of each odd-numbered year in order for qualified students enrolled in that institution to be eligible to receive grants in the following fiscal biennium.

**Commented [PC33]:** CLARITY: Clarifying language in light of change to allocations for both years of the biennium being provided at the start of the biennium

(c) Responsibilities. Participating institutions are required to abide by the General Provisions outlined in subchapter A of this Chapter.

**Commented [PC34]:** CLARITY: Referencing General Provisions in light of moving responsibilities to General Provisions

[(1) Probation Notice. If the institution is placed on public probation by its accrediting agency, it must immediately notify Board staff and advise grant recipients of this condition and maintain evidence to demonstrate that the student was so informed.

**Commented [PC35]:** MOVE: Moved 1, 2, 3, and 4 to General Provisions (22.9)

(2) Disbursements to Students:

(A) Documentation. The institution must maintain records to prove the [receipt of program funds by the student or] the crediting of such funds to the student's school account.

(B) Procedures in Case of Illegal Disbursements. If the Commissioner has reason for concern that an institution has disbursed funds for unauthorized purposes, Board staff will notify the institution and offer an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the procedures outlined in Chapter 1 of this title (relating to Agency Administration). Thereafter, if Board staff determines that funds have been improperly disbursed, the institution shall become primarily responsible for restoring the funds to the Board. No further disbursements of grants or scholarships shall be permitted to students at that institution until the funds have been repaid.

(3) Reporting Requirements/Deadlines. All institutions must meet Board reporting requirements in a timely fashion.

(A) Such reporting requirements shall include but are not limited to reports specific to allocation and reallocation of grant funds (including the [TEG Need Survey, the TEG year end student by student report, the Coordinating] Board's Education Data Center CBM001 and CBM009 reports, and the Financial Aid Database Report) as well as progress reports of program activities.

(B) Each participating institution shall have its TEG Program operations audited on an annual basis by an independent auditor or by an internal audit office that is independent of the financial aid and disbursing offices. Reports on findings and corrective action plans (if necessary) are due to the Board by April 15 each year.

(4) Program Reviews. If selected for such by Board staff, participating institutions must submit to program reviews of activities related to the TEG Program.]

**22.24. Eligible Students** [Provisions that Apply Only to 2006 Revised TEG Program Students].

(a) Eligible Students. To receive an award through the TEG Program, a [2006 Revised TEG Program] student must:

(1) be enrolled on at least a three-fourths of full-time enrollment;

(2) show financial need;

(3) maintain satisfactory academic progress in his or her program of study as determined by the institution at which the person is enrolled and as required by §22.25 of this subchapter [subsection (b) of this section];

(4) be a resident of Texas as determined based on data collected using the Residency Core Questions and in keeping with Chapter 21, Subchapter B of this title (relating to Determination of Resident Status);

(5) be enrolled in an approved institution in an individual degree plan leading to a first associate [associate's] degree, first baccalaureate degree, first master's degree, first professional degree, or first doctoral degree, but not in a degree plan that is intended to lead to religious ministry;

(6) be required to pay more tuition than is required at a comparable public college or university and be charged no less than the tuition required of all similarly situated students at the institution;

~~[(7) have a statement on file with the institution indicating the student is registered with the Selective Service System as required by federal law or is exempt from Selective Service registration under federal law;]~~ and

(7) [(8)] not be a recipient of any form of athletic scholarship during the semester or semesters he or she receives a TEG.

~~[(9) be awarded his or her initial TEG grant on or after September 1, 2005.]~~

**22.25. Satisfactory Academic Progress**

~~[(b) Continued Eligibility.]~~

(a) ~~[(1)]~~ Eligibility at End of First Year Award Year. Students [2006 Revised TEG Program students] who complete their first year receiving a Tuition Equalization Grant in compliance with their institutions' financial aid academic progress requirements are eligible to receive subsequent awards in the following year if they meet the other requirements listed in §22.24 of this title [subsection (a) of this section].

(b) ~~[(2)]~~ Eligibility at End of a Subsequent Award Year [Satisfactory Academic Progress]. Students [2006 Revised TEG Program students] shall, unless granted a hardship provision [postponement] in accordance with §22.27 of this title [subsection (e) of this section], as of the

**Commented [PC36]:** OUTDATED

**Commented [PC37]:** OUTDATED

**Commented [PC38]:** CORRECTION

**Commented [PC39]:** REDUNDANT: Already outlined in Chapter 22 General Provisions (22.3)

**Commented [PC40]:** OUTDATED

**Commented [PC41]:** CLARITY: Giving SAP its own separate rule.

**Commented [PC42]:** CLARITY: For consistency of terminology

**Commented [PC43]:** CLARITY: For consistency of terminology



end of an academic year in which the student receives a subsequent award:

(1) [(A)] have completed at least:

(A) [(i)] for undergraduate students [undergraduates], 24 semester credit hours in the most recent academic year, or if at the end of the academic year in which the student receives a first award and the student entered college at the beginning of the spring term in the year in which he or she received his or her first award, have completed at least 12 semester credit hours in the most recent academic year; or

(B) [(ii)] for graduate students, 18 semester credit hours in the most recent academic year;

(2) [(B)] have an overall cumulative grade-point average of at least 2.5 on a four-point scale or its equivalent [for all coursework attempted at a public, private, or independent institution];

(3) [(C)] have completed at least 75 percent of the semester credit hours attempted in the most recent academic year[; and

(D) meet the requirements listed in subsection (a) of this section].

(c) The calculation of a student's GPA is to be completed in accordance with Subchapter A of this Chapter.

(d) The completion rate calculations may be made in keeping with institutional policies.

[(e)] Grade Point Average Calculations. Grade point average calculations shall be made in accordance with institutional policies except that if a grant recipient's grade point average falls below program requirements and the student transfers to another institution, or has transferred from another institution, the receiving institution cannot make a subsequent award to the transfer student until the student provides official transcripts of previous coursework to the new institution's financial aid office and the institution re-calculates an overall grade point average, including hours and grade points for courses taken at the old and new institutions, that proves the student's overall grade point average now meets or exceeds program requirements.

#### 22.26. Discontinuation of Eligibility or Non-Eligibility

(a) [(e)] Discontinuation [End] of Eligibility.

(1) Unless granted a hardship provision [extension] in accordance [keeping] with §22.27 of this title [subsection (e) of this section], an undergraduate [2006 Revised TEG Program] student shall no longer be eligible for a TEG as of:

(A) the fifth anniversary of the first award of a TEG to the student, if the student is enrolled in a degree or certificate program of four years or less; or

(B) the sixth anniversary of the first award of a TEG to student, if the student is enrolled in a degree or certificate program of more than four years.

(2) A graduate student may continue to receive grants as long as he or she meets the relevant eligibility requirements of §22.24 and §22.25 of this title [subsections (a) and (b) of this section].

(b) Other than as described in §22.27 of this title, if a person fails to meet any of the

**Commented [PC44]:** CLARITY: aligning with a defined term

**Commented [PC45]:** REDUNDANT. Already included in subsection (c).

**Commented [PC46]:** New rule created in General Provisions (22.10) to bring together GPA concepts

**Commented [PC47]:** MOVE: New rule created in General Provisions (22.10) to bring together GPA concepts

**Commented [PC48]:** CLARITY: Discontinuation gets its own rule

**Commented [PC49]:** CLARITY: For consistency of terminology and OUTDATED: Removing outdated reference

**Commented [PC50]:** To align with TEC 61.2252 and CLARITY: aligning with definition and avoiding the term "term," since it can have multiple meanings

requirements for receiving an award as outlined in §22.24 or §22.25 of this title after completion of any year, the person may not receive a TEG until he or she completes a semester ~~[or term]~~ of at least three-quarter-time enrollment while not receiving a TEG and meets all the requirements of §22.24 or §22.25 of this title as of the end of that semester ~~[or term]~~.

**22.27. Hardship Provisions.**

~~[(e) Hardship:]~~

~~(a) [(1)]~~ In the event of a hardship or for other good cause, the Program Officer at an eligible institution may allow an otherwise eligible student to receive a TEG while:

~~(1) [(A)]~~ enrolled less than three-quarter of full-time enrollment;

~~(2) [(B)]~~ if the student's grade point average, number of hours completed, or percent of attempted hours completed falls below the satisfactory academic progress requirements as referred to in §22.25 of this title ~~[subsection (b) of this section]~~; or

~~(3) [(C)]~~ if the student has taken more time to complete his/her certificate or degree than specified in §22.26 of this title ~~[subsection (d) of this section]~~.

~~(b) [(2)]~~ Hardship conditions or other good cause may include, but are not limited to:

~~(1) [(A)]~~ a showing of a severe illness or other debilitating condition that may affect the student's academic performance;

~~(2) [(B)]~~ an indication that the student is responsible for the care of a sick, injured, or needy person and that the student's provision of care may affect his or her academic performance, or

~~(3) [(C)]~~ a student's need to complete fewer than the required minimum number of hours in a given term in order to complete a degree, in which case the award amount should be determined on a pro rata basis for a full-time award in keeping with §22.26(g) of this title (relating to Award Amounts and Uses).]

~~(c) [(3)]~~ Each institution shall adopt a hardship policy under this section and have the policy available in writing in the financial aid office for public review upon request.

**~~22.25. Provisions that Apply Only to Original TEG Program Students.~~**

~~(a) Eligible Students.~~ To receive an award through the TEG Program, an Original TEG Program student must:

~~(1) be enrolled on at least a half time of full time enrollment;~~

~~(2) show financial need;~~

~~(3) maintain satisfactory academic progress in his or her program of study as determined by the institution at which the person is enrolled;~~

~~(4) be a resident of Texas as determined based on data collected using the Residency Core Questions and in keeping with Chapter 21, Subchapter B of this title (relating to Determination of Resident Status);~~

~~(5) be enrolled in an approved institution in an individual degree plan leading to a first associate's degree, first baccalaureate degree, first master's degree, first professional degree, or first doctoral degree, but not in a degree plan that leads to ordination, licensure to preach or a career in church work;~~

Commented [PC51]: OUTDATED

(6) be required to pay more tuition than is required at a comparable public college or university and be charged no less than the regular tuition required of all similarly situated students enrolled at the institution;

(7) have a statement on file with the institution indicating the student is registered with the Selective Service System as required by federal law or is exempt from Selective Service registration under federal law; and

(8) not be a recipient of any form of athletic scholarship during the semester or semesters he or she receives a TEG; and

(9) have been awarded his or her first TEG grant prior to September 1, 2005.

(b) End of Eligibility. An undergraduate or graduate student who was awarded first TEG prior to the 2005-2006 academic year or before September 1, 2005, for the 2005-2006 academic year may continue to receive grants as long as he or she meets the relevant eligibility requirements of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Expiration of Rules. This section expires as of January 1, 2016.]

**22.28. [22.26:] Award Amounts and Adjustments [Uses].**

~~[(a) Funding. Funds awarded through this program may not exceed the amount appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.]~~

~~[(a) [(b)] Award Amount. [(1)] Each academic year, no TEG award shall exceed the least of:~~

~~(1) [(A)] the student's financial need;~~

~~(2) [(B)] the student's tuition differential; or~~

~~(3) [(C)] the maximum award allowed based on the student's EFC, which is:~~

~~(A) 150 percent of the program maximum for undergraduate students demonstrating exceptional TEG need; or~~

~~(B) the program maximum for all other eligible students.~~

~~[(2) A grant to a part-time student whose first TEG was awarded prior to September 1, 2005 or to any student enrolled for a limited number of hours due to imminent graduation or to a student with limited need shall be made on a pro rata basis of a full time award in keeping with subsection (g) of this section.]~~

~~[(c) Exceptional Need Award for Undergraduate Students. An undergraduate student who has exceptional financial need may receive a grant in an amount not to exceed 150 percent of the program maximum.~~

~~[(d) Uses. No grant disbursed to a student may be used for any purpose other than for meeting the cost of attending an approved institution.]~~

~~[(b) [(e)] Term or Semester Disbursement Limit. The amount of any disbursement in a single term or semester may not exceed the student's financial need or tuition differential for that term or semester or the program maximum for the academic year, whichever is the least.~~

~~[(f) Over Awards. If, at a time after the award has been disbursed by the institution to the student, the student receives assistance that was not taken into account in the institution's estimate of the student's financial need, so that the resulting sum of assistance exceeds the~~

**Commented [PC52]:** MOVE: Moved to General Provisions (22.11)

**Commented [PC53]:** CLARITY: Aligns the rule with TEC §61.227(e)

**Commented [PC54]:** CLARITY: First part of section is outdated and a streamlined approach to pro-rata is proposed below

**Commented [PC55]:** CLARITY: Incorporated into subsection above since statute allows the program maximum to be increased to 150%, but does not allow the award to exceed the tuition differential.

**Commented [PC56]:** MOVE: Integrated into General Provisions. (22.11)

**Commented [PC57]:** MOVE: Integrated into General Provisions. (22.11)

student's financial need, the institution is not required to adjust the award under this program unless the sum of the excess resources is greater than \$300.]

[(c) (g) Prorated Awards. If an eligible student is enrolled less than three-quarter-time in a semester [or term], as measured on the census date, the student's award for that semester may not exceed 50% of the maximum award.]

**Commented [PC58]:** CLARITY: Simplified proposal for pro-ration; aligning with definition and avoiding the term "term," since it can have multiple meanings

(1) Awards to undergraduate students enrolling in fewer than the required number of hours in a given semester due to fewer hours needed for graduation shall be prorated based on the following schedule:

(A) If enrolled for the equivalent of 9 or more hours in a regular semester or 75% or more of the normal full-time enrollment of the undergraduate student's program of study—100% of the maximum award;

(B) If enrolled for the equivalent of 6-8 hours in a regular semester—50% of the maximum award; and

(C) If enrolled for the equivalent of fewer than 6 hours in a regular semester—25% of the maximum award.

(2) Awards to graduate students enrolling in fewer than the required number of hours in a given semester due to fewer hours needed for graduation shall be prorated based on the following schedule:

(A) If enrolled for the equivalent of 7 or more hours in a regular semester or 75% or more of the normal full-time enrollment of the graduate student's program of study—100% of the maximum award;

(B) If enrolled for the equivalent of 5-6 hours in a regular semester or 50 percent of the normal full-time enrollment of the student's program of study—50% of the maximum award; and

(C) If enrolled for fewer than 5 hours in a regular semester or less than 50 percent of the normal full-time enrollment of the student's program of study—25% of the maximum award.

(3) At institutions with regular semesters, awards to a 2006 Revised TEG Program student who is enrolled for a limited number of hours due to a hardship as referred to in §22.24(e) of this title (relating to Provisions that Apply Only to 2006 Revised TEG Program Students) shall be made on a pro-rata basis of a full-time award in keeping with subsection (g) of this section.

(d) Award calculations and disbursements are to be completed in accordance with Subchapter A of this Chapter.

(f) 22.27. — Adjustments to Awards. If a student officially withdraws from enrollment, or for some other reason the amount of a student's disbursement exceeds the amount the student is eligible to receive, the institution shall follow its general institutional refund policy in determining the amount by which the award is to be reduced.

**Commented [PC59]:** MOVE: Adjustments based on withdrawal moved to General Provisions. (22.11)

(1) Such funds should be re-awarded to other eligible students attending the institution. If funds cannot be re-awarded, they should be returned to the Board by no later than the end of the state fiscal year for which they were allocated to the institution.

**Commented [PC60]:** MOVE: Re-use of funds moved to General Provisions separately for clarification (22.11)

(2) If the student withdraws or drops classes after the end of the institution's refund period, no refunds are due to the program.

**22.28. Late Disbursements.**

(a) A student may receive a disbursement after the end of his/her period of enrollment if the student:

(1) Owes funds to the institution for the period of enrollment for which the award is being made; or

(2) Received a student loan that is still outstanding for the period of enrollment.

(b) Funds that are disbursed after the end of the student's period of enrollment must be used to either pay the student's outstanding balance from his/her period of enrollment at the institution or to make a payment against an outstanding student loan received during that period of enrollment. Under no circumstances are funds to be released to the student.

(c) Documentation must be retained by the institution, proving the late disbursed funds were used to make a payment against an outstanding balance at the institution from the relevant period of enrollment and/or to make a payment against an outstanding loan taken out for the period of enrollment.

(d) Unless granted an extension by the staff of the Coordinating Board, late disbursements must be processed prior to the end of the state fiscal year for which the funds were allocated to the institution.]

**22.29. Allocation and Disbursement of Funds.**

**22.30. Authority to Transfer Funds.**

Institutions participating in the Tuition Equalization Grant and Texas College Work-Study Program, in accordance with instructions from Board staff, may transfer in a given fiscal year up to the lesser of 10 percent or \$20,000 between these programs.

**22.31. Dissemination of Information and Rules.**

The Board is responsible for publishing and disseminating general information and program rules for the program described in this subchapter.

**22.32. Reporting.**

(a) Each year, the Board shall include as a part of the annual financial aid report mandated in Texas Education Code §61.230 a breakdown of Tuition Equalization Grant recipients by ethnicity, indicating the percentage of each ethnic group that received Tuition Equalization Grant funds for the academic year at each institution.

(b) Each year, participating institutions shall submit the TEG Need Survey, a student-by-student report that reflects its students' need for TEG funds.]

[(c) Each year, participating institutions shall submit a year-end student-by-student report that reflects how the institution disbursed TEG program monies allocated to it.]

**Commented [PC61]:** MOVE: Moving to General Provisions (22.11)

**Commented [PC62]:** This subsection is handled through negotiated rule-making

**Commented [PC63]:** MOVED to General Provisions (Rule 22.11)

**Commented [PC64]:** REDUNDANT: Covered in General Provisions Rule 22.7

**Commented [PC65]:** REDUNDANT and OUTDATED: Verified with General Counsel that a rule outlining the statutory report requirement is unnecessary. We can produce the report without having a rule that indicates we will be producing the report. Subsections (b) and (c) are outdated.

CHAPTER 22 STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

SUBCHAPTER A GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rules

22.1. Definitions

...

22.9 Institutional Responsibilities

22.10. Grade Point Average Calculations for the TEXAS Grant, TEOG, TEG, and Texas Work-Study Programs

22.11. Provisions specific to the TEXAS Grant, TEOG, TEG, and Texas Work-Study Programs

22.1. Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in Chapter 22, shall have the following meanings, unless otherwise defined in a particular subchapter:

Academic year--A twelve-month period designated by an eligible institution as its financial aid award year.

**Commented [PC1]:** MOVED from individual aid programs; Need to assess whether we truly need both "academic year" and "period of enrollment" and how this relates to the end of the fiscal year

Attempted Semester Credit Hours -- Every course in every semester for which a student has been registered as of the official Census Date, including but not limited to, repeated courses and courses the student drops and from which the student withdraws. For transfer students, transfer hours and hours for optional internship and cooperative education courses are included if they are accepted by the receiving institution towards the student's current program of study.

**Commented [PC2]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

Awarded--Offered to a student.

**Commented [PC3]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

Board or Coordinating Board--The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Board Staff--The staff of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Categorical Aid--Gift aid that the institution does not award to the student, but that the student brings to the school from a non-governmental third party.

Commissioner--The Commissioner of Higher Education, the Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

Cost of Attendance/Total Cost of Attendance--An institution's estimate of the expenses incurred by a typical financial aid recipient in attending a particular institution of higher education. It includes direct educational costs (tuition and fees) as well as indirect costs (room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses, and other allowable costs for financial aid purposes).

Degree or certificate program of four years or less--A baccalaureate degree or certificate program other than ~~a in architecture, engineering or any other~~ program determined by the Board to require more than four years to complete.

**Commented [PC4]:** MOVED this and the next item from individual aid programs, and eliminated references to specific degree programs, since these change over time.

Degree or certificate program of more than four years--A baccalaureate degree or certificate program ~~in architecture, engineering or any other~~ program determined by the Board to require more than four years to complete.

Encumber--Program funds that have been officially requested by an institution through procedures developed by the Coordinating Board.

**Commented [PC5]:** MOVED from individual aid programs and revised to align with how it is used in allocation rules

Entering undergraduate--A student enrolled in the first 30 semester credit hours or their equivalent, excluding hours taken during dual enrollment in high school and courses for which the student received credit through examination.

**Commented [PC6]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

Expected Family Contribution (EFC)--A measure of how much the student and his or her family can be expected to contribute to the cost of the student's education for the year as determined following the federal methodology.

Financial Need--The Cost of Attendance at a particular public or private institution of higher education less the Expected Family Contribution. The Cost of Attendance and Expected Family Contribution are to be determined in accordance with Board guidelines.

Full-Time--For undergraduate students, enrollment or expected enrollment for the equivalent of twelve or more semester credit hours per ~~[regular]~~ semester ~~[or term]~~. For graduate students, enrollment or expected enrollment for the normal full-time course load of the student's program of study as defined by the institution.

**Commented [PC7]:** CLARITY: Adjusting language to allow for summer awards. Language for graduate students in General provisions does not currently include the specific 4.5 SCH cut-off

Gift Aid--Grants, scholarships, exemptions, waivers, and other financial aid provided to a student without a requirement to repay the funding or earn the funding through work.

**Commented [PC8]:** CLARITY: aligning with definition and avoiding the term "term," since it can have multiple meanings

Graduate student--A student who has been awarded a baccalaureate degree and is enrolled in coursework leading to a graduate or professional degree.

**Commented [PC9]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

Half-Time--For undergraduates, enrollment or expected enrollment for the equivalent of at least six but less than nine ~~[or more]~~ semester credit hours per ~~[regular]~~ semester. For graduate students, enrollment or expected enrollment for the equivalent of 50 percent of the normal full-time course load of the student's program of study as defined by the institution.

**Commented [PC10]:** CLARITY: Adjusting language to allow for summer awards and correcting language defining the number of hours. Language for graduate students in General provisions does not currently include the specific 4.5 SCH cut-off

Period of enrollment--The semester or semesters within the current state fiscal year (September 1-August 31) for which the student was enrolled in an approved institution and met all the eligibility requirements for an award through this program.

**Commented [PC11]:** Need to assess whether we truly need both "academic year" and "period of enrollment"

Program Officer--The individual named by each participating institution's chief executive officer to serve as agent for the Board. The Program Officer has primary responsibility for all ministerial acts required by the program, including the determination of student eligibility, selection of recipients, maintenance of all records, and preparation and submission of reports reflecting program transactions. Unless otherwise indicated by the institution's chief executive officer, the director of student financial aid shall serve as Program Officer.



Residency Core Questions--A set of questions developed by the Coordinating Board to be used to determine a student's eligibility for classification as a resident of Texas, available for downloading through the Coordinating Board's website and incorporated into the ApplyTexas application for admission.

**Commented [PC12]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

Resident of Texas--A resident of the State of Texas as determined in accordance with Chapter 21, Subchapter B of this title (relating to Determination of Resident Status). Nonresident students who are eligible to pay resident tuition rates are not residents of Texas.

Semester--A payment period, as defined by 34 CFR 668.4(a) or 34 CFR 668.4(b)(1)

**Commented [PC13]:** CLARITY: Definition of semester is needed to account for semesters, terms, quarters, and combination of summer sessions. Purposefully avoiding the term "term" throughout the rules, since it can have multiple definitions. Suggesting the use of the federal payment period as the definition of semester for state aid purposes.

Three-Quarter-Time--For undergraduate students, enrollment or expected enrollment for the equivalent of at least nine but less than 12 ~~[or more]~~ semester credit hours per ~~[regular]~~ semester. For graduate students, enrollment or expected enrollment for the equivalent of 75 percent of the normal full-time course load of the student's program of study as defined by the institution.

**Commented [PC14]:** CLARITY: Adjusting language to allow for summer awards and correcting language defining the number of hours. Language for graduate students in General provisions does not currently include the specific 4.5 SCH cut-off

Timely Distribution of Funds--Activities completed by institutions of higher education related to the receipt and distribution of state financial aid funding from the Board and subsequent distribution to recipients or return to the Board.

Undergraduate student--An individual who has not yet received a baccalaureate degree.

**Commented [PC15]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

## 22.9. Institutional Responsibilities.

(a) Probation Notice. If the institution is placed on probation by its accrediting agency, it must immediately notify Board staff and advise state financial aid recipients of this condition and maintain evidence to demonstrate that state financial aid program recipients were so informed.

**Commented [PC16]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

### (b) Disbursements to Students.

**Commented [PC17]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

(2) Documentation. The institution must maintain records to prove the crediting of state financial aid program funds to the student's school account.

(3) Procedures in Case of Illegal Disbursements. If the Commissioner has reason for concern that an institution has disbursed state financial aid program funds for unauthorized purposes, Board staff will notify the Program Officer and offer an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the procedures outlined in Chapter 1 of this title (relating to Agency Administration). Thereafter, if Board staff determine that funds have been improperly disbursed, the institution shall become primarily responsible for restoring the funds to the Board. No further disbursements of funds from the program in question shall be permitted to students at that institution until the funds have been repaid.

(c) Reporting Requirements/Deadlines. All institutions must submit such reports and information as the Board may require in connection with the administration or evaluation of the state financial aid programs. These materials must be submitted within the time allotted by

**Commented [PC18]:** CLARITY: MOVED from individual aid programs with revised language for greater clarity



THECB for each such report or information request. The Program officer agrees that all reports and information provided to the Board shall reflect properly the facts and those reports may be relied upon as being complete and accurate.

(d) Program Reviews. If selected for such by Board staff, participating institutions must submit to program reviews of activities related to state financial aid programs.

**Commented [PC19]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

#### 22.10. Grade Point Average Calculations for Satisfactory Academic Progress

(a) Grade point average calculations shall be made in accordance with institutional policies

**Commented [PC20]:** CLARITY and MOVE: Pulls together concepts from individual aid programs and provides clarity in light of summer awards.

(b) For purposes of Satisfactory Academic Progress, a recipient's GPA is calculated at the end of the student's academic year.

(c) A grant recipient who is below program grade point average requirements as of the end of an academic year may appeal his/her grade point average calculation if he/she has taken courses previously at one or more different institutions. In the case of such an appeal, the current institution (if presented with transcripts from the previous institutions), shall calculate an overall grade point average counting all classes and grade points previously earned. If the resulting grade point average exceeds the program's academic progress requirement, an otherwise eligible student may receive an award in the following academic year.

(d) If a grant recipient's grade point average falls below program requirements and the student transfers to another institution, or has transferred from another institution, the receiving institution cannot make a subsequent award to the transfer student until the student provides official transcripts of previous coursework to the new institution's financial aid office and the institution re-calculates an overall grade-point average, including hours and grade points for courses taken at the old and new institutions, that proves the student's overall grade point average now meets or exceeds program requirements.

#### 22.11. Provisions specific to the TEXAS Grant, TEOG, TEG, and Texas Work-Study Programs

(a) Funding. Funds awarded through this program may not exceed the amount of appropriations, gifts, grants and other funds that are available for this use. {56.303(c) & 56.403(c)}

**Commented [PC21]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

(b) Authority to Transfer Funds. Institutions participating in a combination of the Toward EXcellence, Access and Success Grant, Texas Educational Opportunity Grant, Tuition Equalization Grant, and Texas College Work-Study Programs, in accordance with instructions from the Board, may transfer current fiscal year funds up to the lesser of 10 percent or \$20,000 between these programs. This threshold applies to the program form which the funds are transferred. Such transfers must occur by July 1 of the current fiscal year.

**Commented [PC22]:** MOVED from individual aid programs. CLARITY: to align with rider authority and provide institutions with guidance regarding timing.

(c) Award Uses. No state grant or work-study funding may be used for any purpose other than paying for any usual and customary cost of attendance incurred by the student

**Commented [PC23]:** MOVED from individual aid programs and aligned language

related to enrollment at a participating institution of higher education for the academic year for which funding was awarded.

(d) Over Awards. If, at a time after the award has been disbursed by the institution to the student, the student receives assistance that was not taken into account in the institution's estimate of the student's financial need, so that the resulting sum of assistance exceeds the student's financial need, the institution is not required to adjust the award under this program unless the sum of the excess resources is greater than \$300.

**Commented [PC24]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

(e) Award adjustments. If a student officially withdraws from enrollment, the institution shall follow its general institutional refund policy in determining the amount by which the financial aid is to be reduced. If the student withdraws or drops classes after the end of the institution's refund period, no refunds are due to the program. If for some other reason the amount of a student's disbursement exceeds the amount the student is eligible to receive, the financial aid should be recalculated accordingly.

**Commented [PC25]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

(f) Re-awarding of funds. Funds made available from award adjustments may be re-awarded to other eligible students attending the institution. If funds cannot be re-awarded, they should be returned to the Board by no later than the end of the state fiscal year for which they were allocated to the institution.

**Commented [PC26]:** MOVED from individual aid programs with revised the language for greater clarity

(g) Late Disbursements.

**Commented [PC27]:** MOVED from individual aid programs

(1) A student may receive a disbursement after the end of his/her period of enrollment if the student:

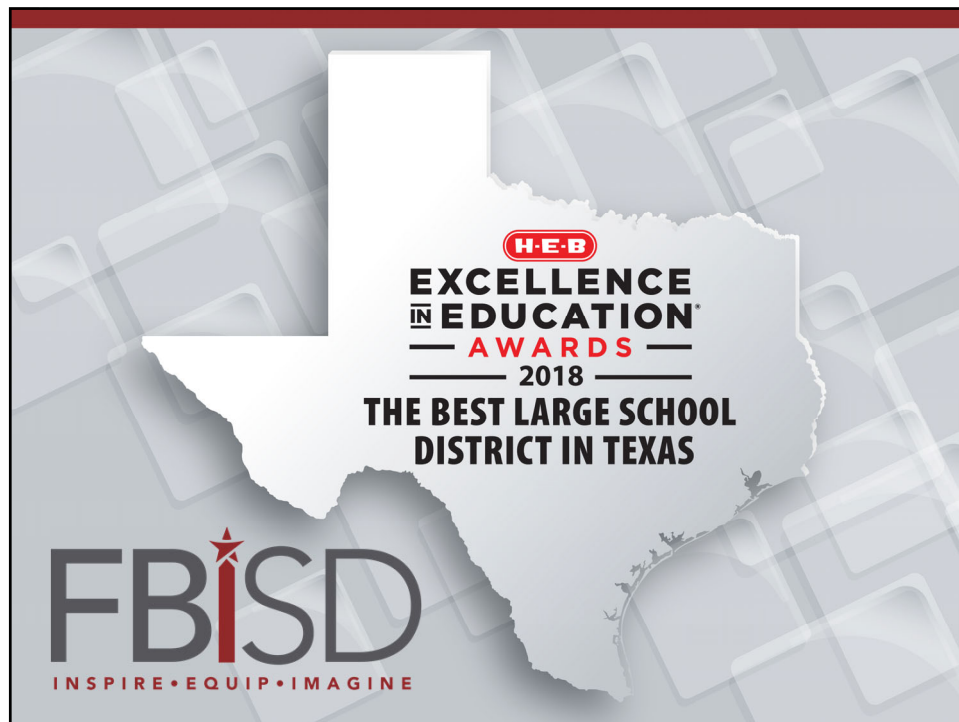
(A) Owes funds to the institution for the period of enrollment for which the award is being made; or


(B) Received a student loan that is still outstanding for the period of enrollment.

(2) Funds that are disbursed after the end of the student's period of enrollment must be used to either pay the student's outstanding balance from his/her period of enrollment at the institution or to make a payment against an outstanding student loan received during that period of enrollment. Under no circumstances are funds to be released to the student.

(3) Documentation must be retained by the institution, proving the late-disbursed funds were used to make a payment against an outstanding balance at the institution from the relevant period of enrollment and/or to make a payment against an outstanding loan taken out for the period of enrollment.

(4) Unless granted an extension by the staff of the Coordinating Board, late disbursements must be processed prior to the end of the state fiscal year for which the funds were allocated to the institution.





  
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## National Student Clearinghouse

*Matriculation, Trends, and Best Practices*

Dr. Terry Sheneman,  
District Coordinator of  
College & Career Readiness

  
  
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## Fort Bend ISD

- Eighth largest school district in Texas
- 76,000 students
- ~6000 graduates this past year - \$172 million in scholarship offers!
- 80 campuses
  - 11 traditional high schools
  - 15 middle schools
  - 50 elementary schools
  - 3 unique secondary campuses
  - New CTE Center opens this Fall
- 11,000 full time employees
- Largest employer in Fort Bend County



## Fort Bend ISD

- One of the most culturally diverse school districts in the Nation
  - 27.38% African American
  - 26.49% Hispanic
  - 25.98% Asian
  - 16.6% Caucasian
  - .34% American Indian/Alaska Native
  - .14% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
- 37% Economically disadvantaged
- More than 90 languages and dialects spoken



## Fort Bend ISD

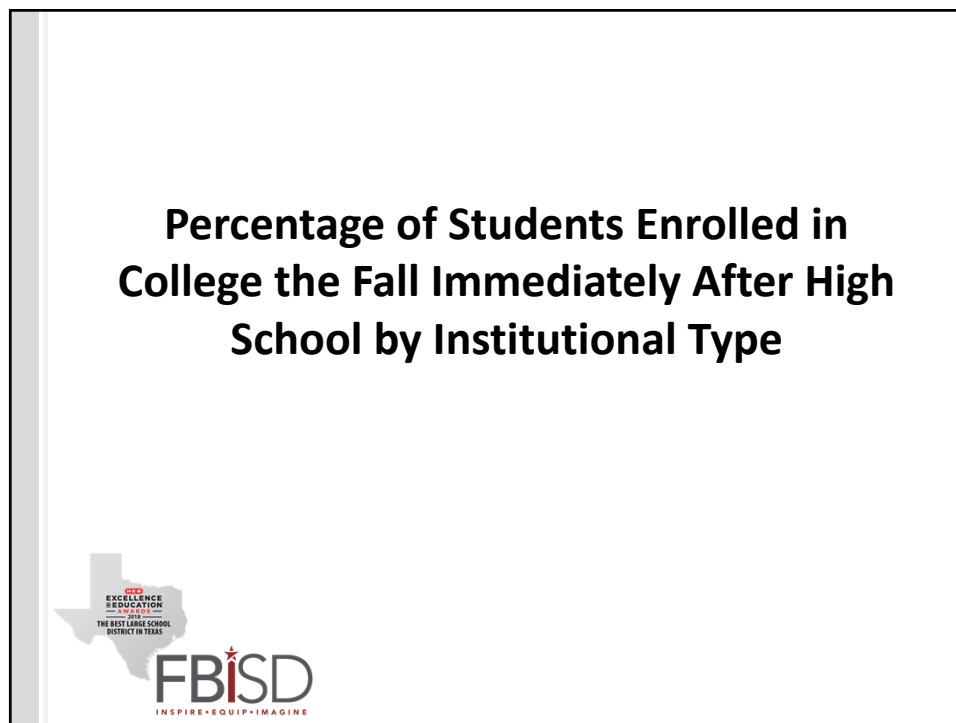
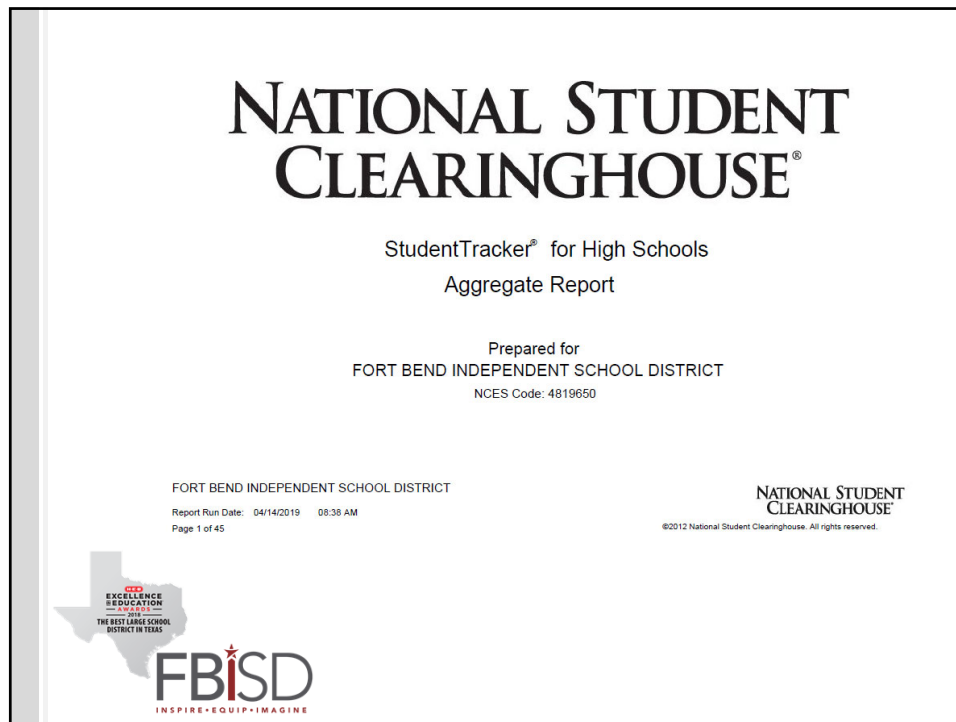
- Traditional ECHS and two P-TECH Programs opening this Fall
- New James Reese Career & Technical Center opening this Fall
  - 200,000 square feet
  - \$59 million

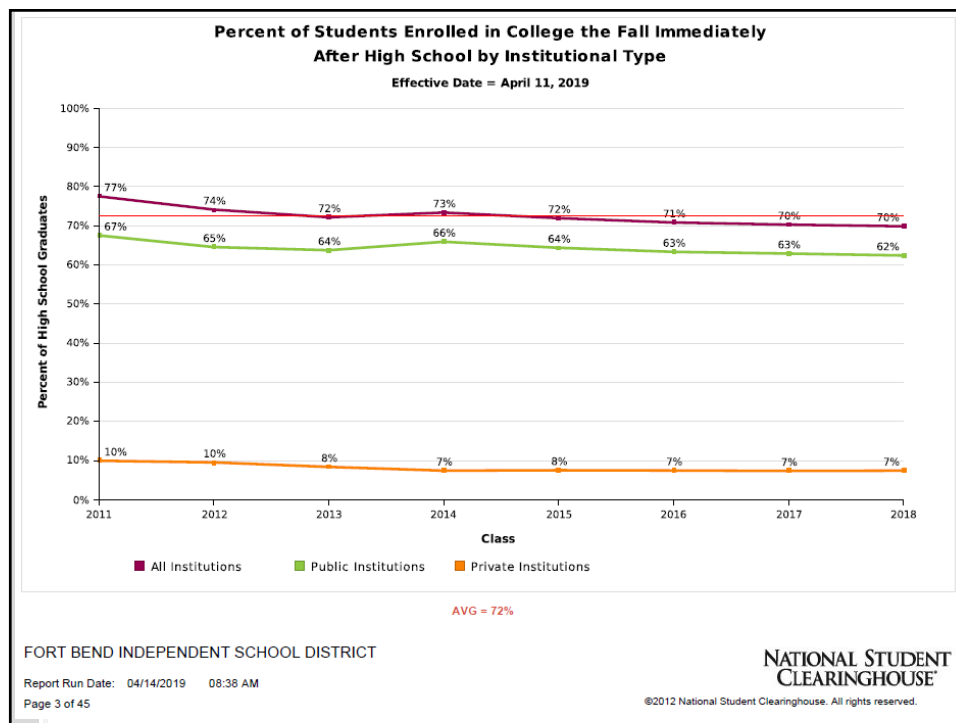
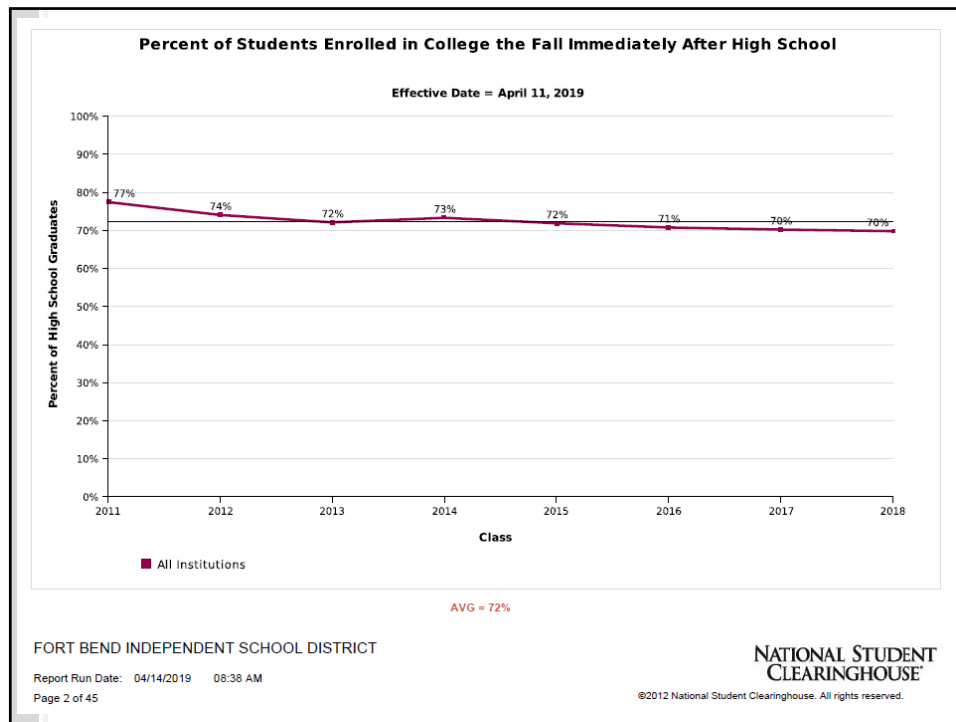


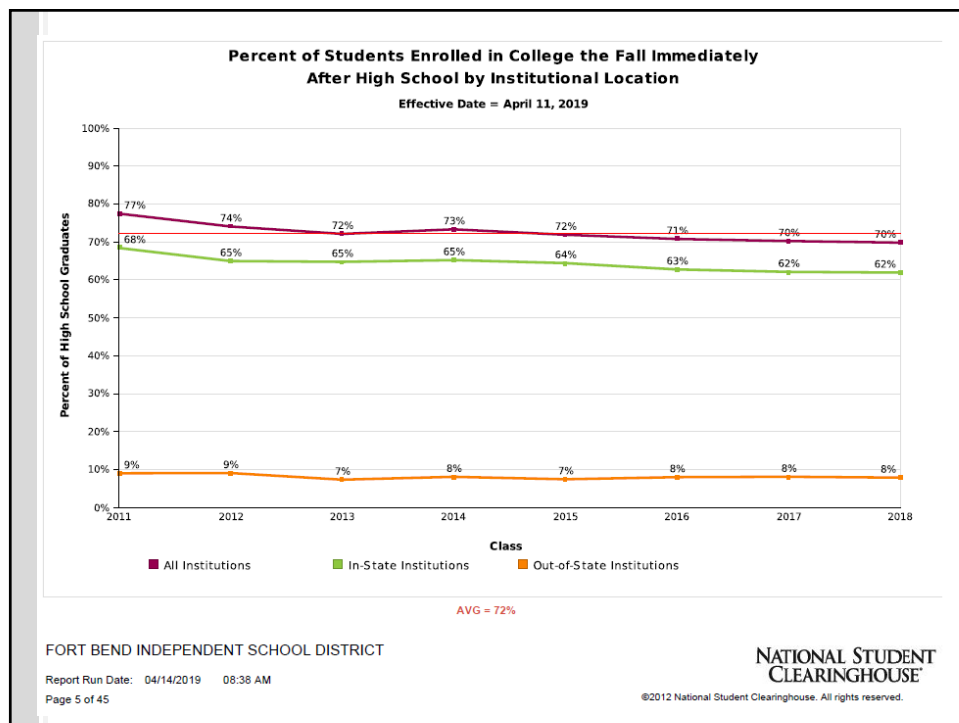
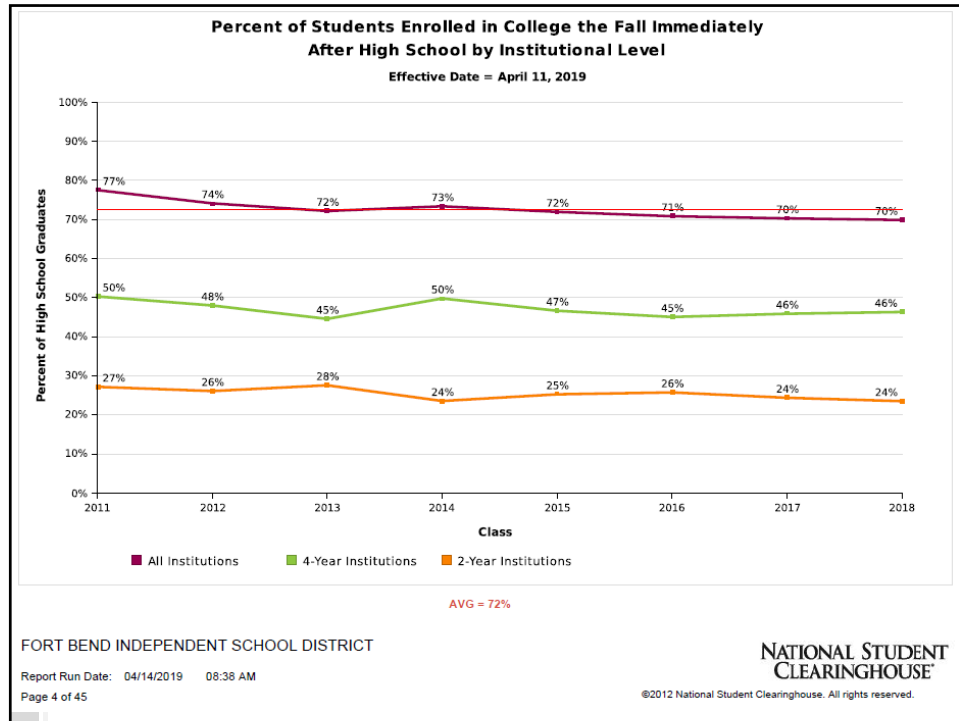
## National Student Clearinghouse

- Founded 1993 by higher ed community
- 3,600 participating colleges and universities
- 99% of students in public & private institutions enrolled by participants
- 12,200 participating high schools
  - *NOT just for colleges!*
- We (FBISD) use it to measure if we have done our job to effectively connect the student to postsecondary education
  - *Did we push them up hard enough so IHEs can reach down and pull them up!*









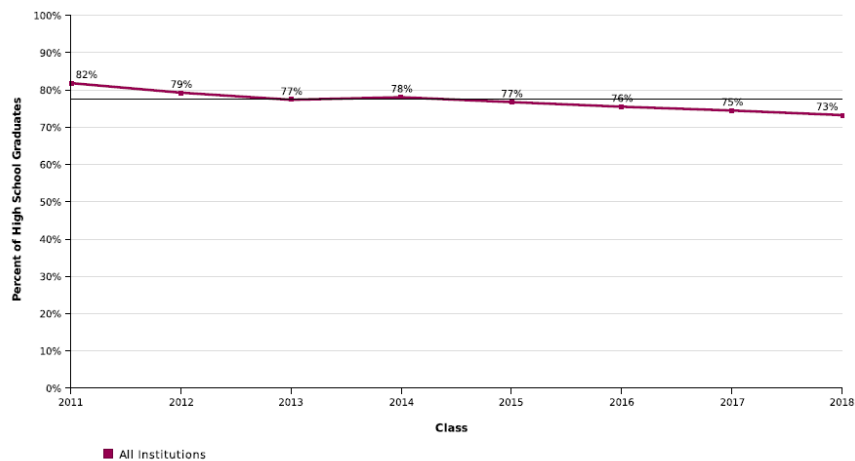


## Percentage of Students Enrolled in College at Any Time During the First Year After High School



Percent of Students Enrolled in College at Any Time During the First Year After High School

Effective Date = April 11, 2019

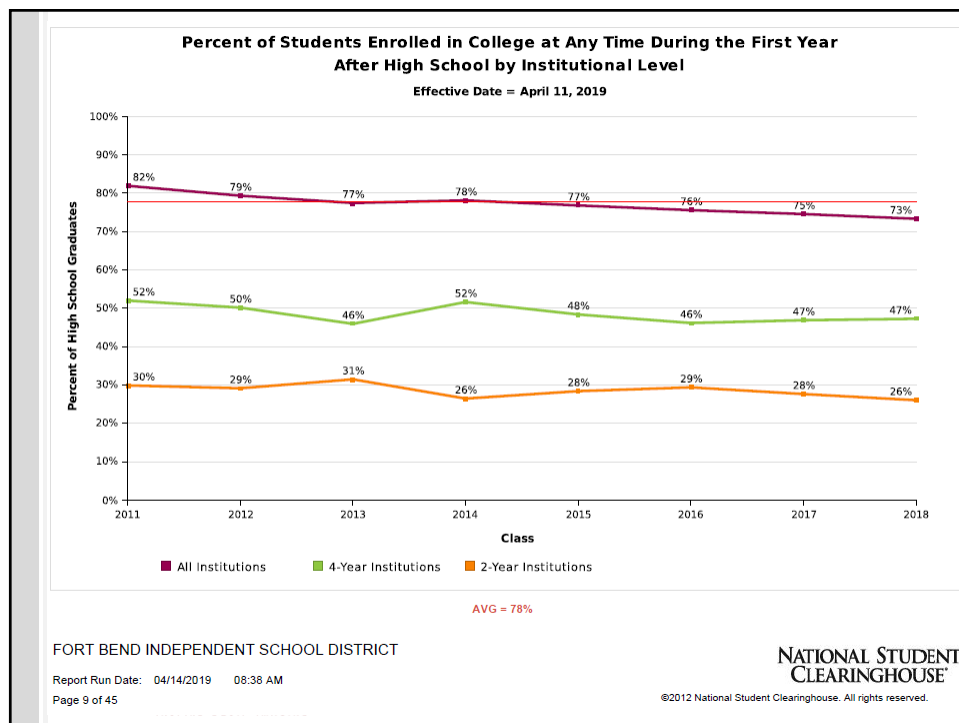
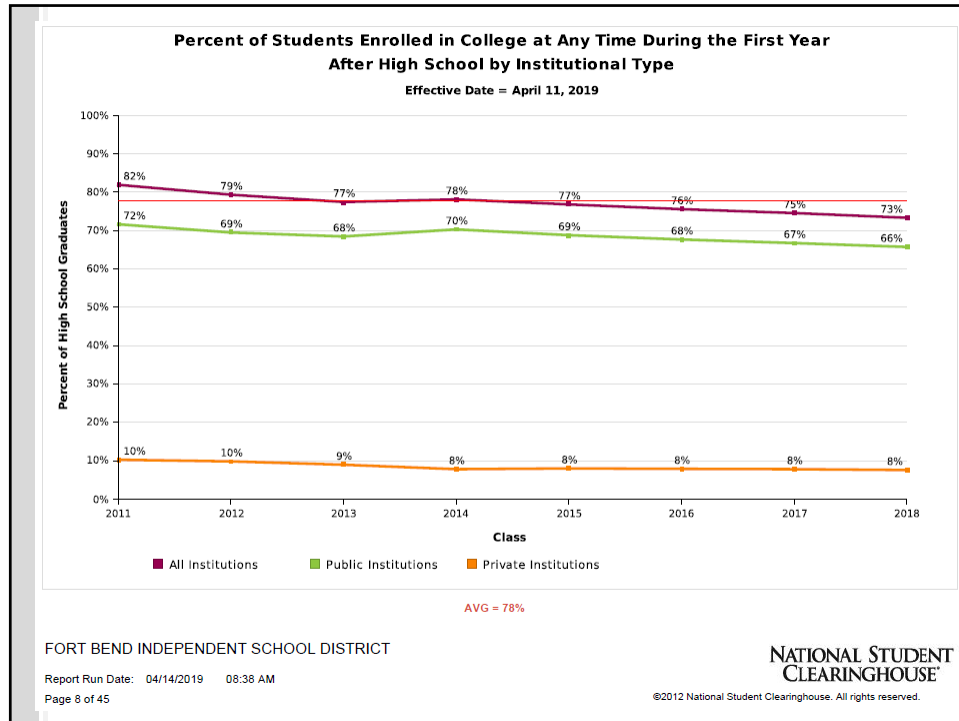


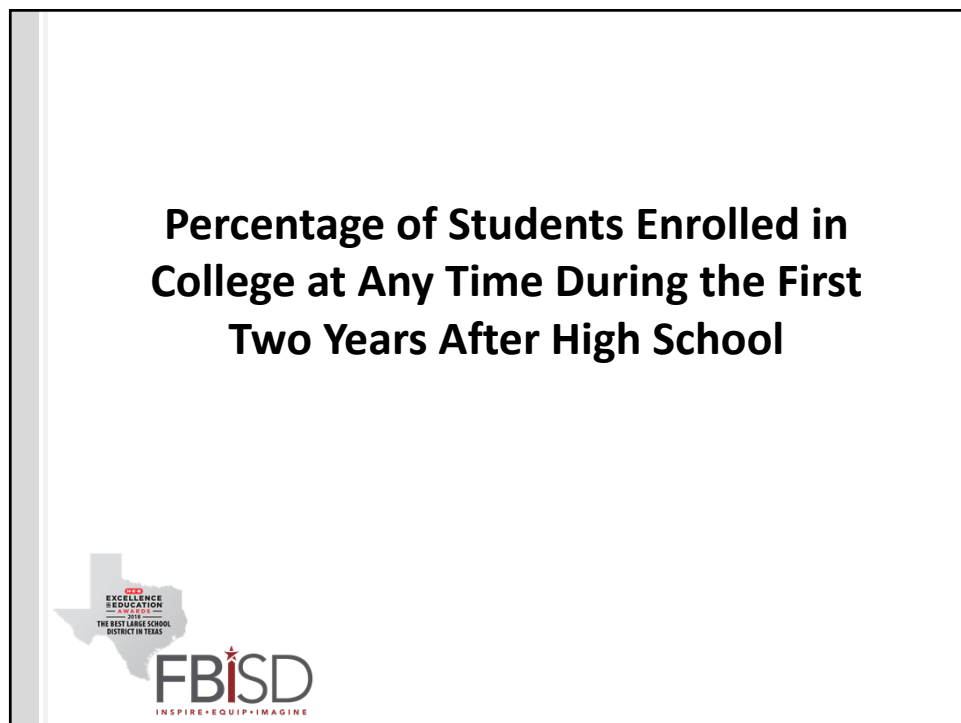
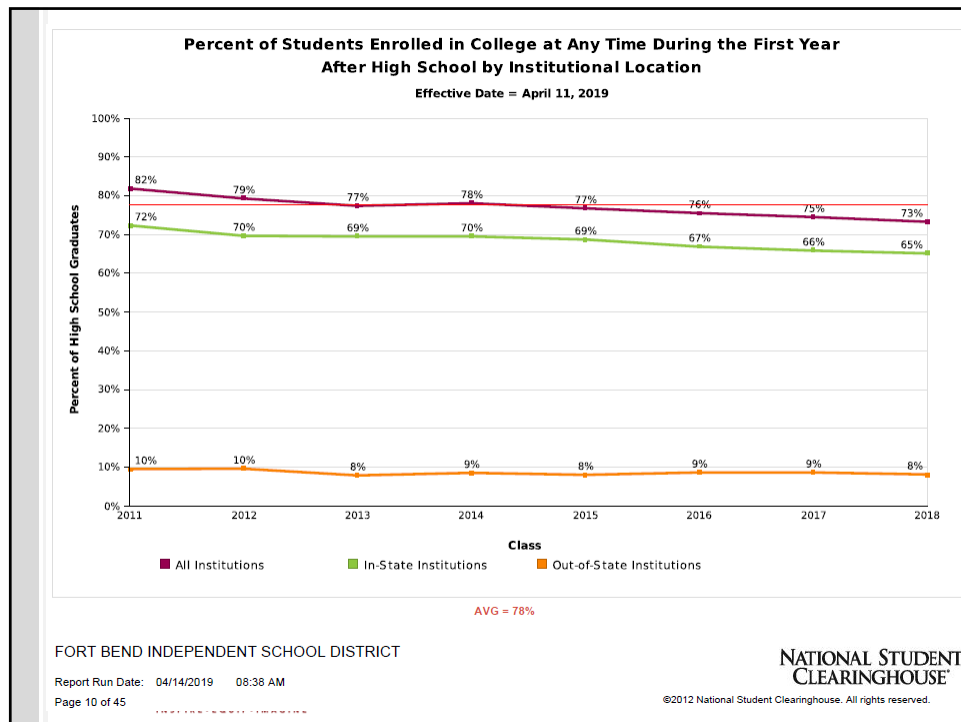
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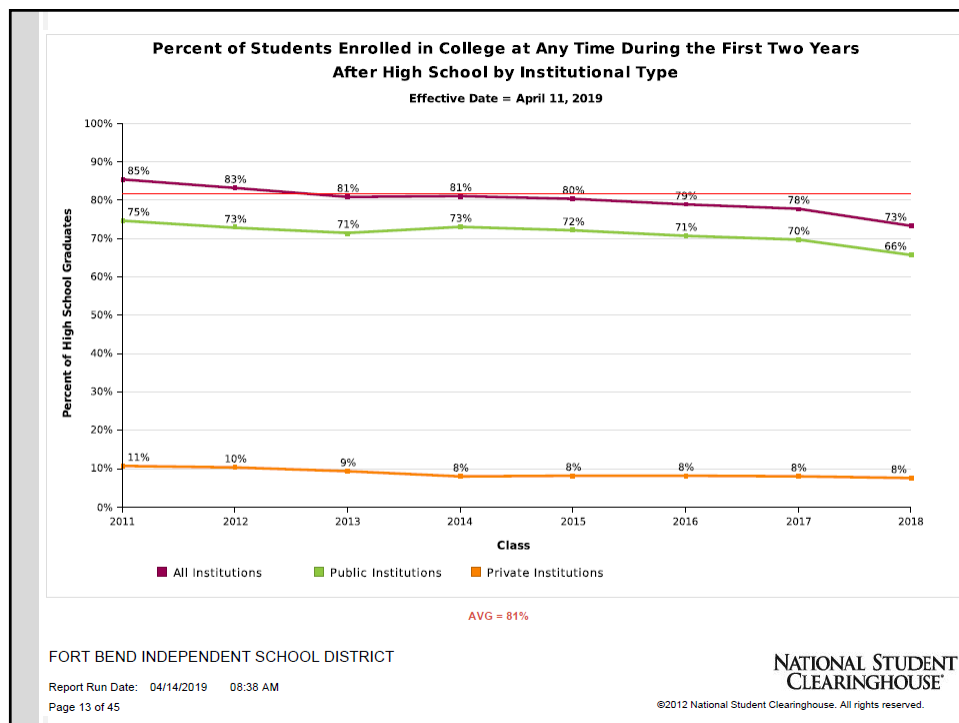
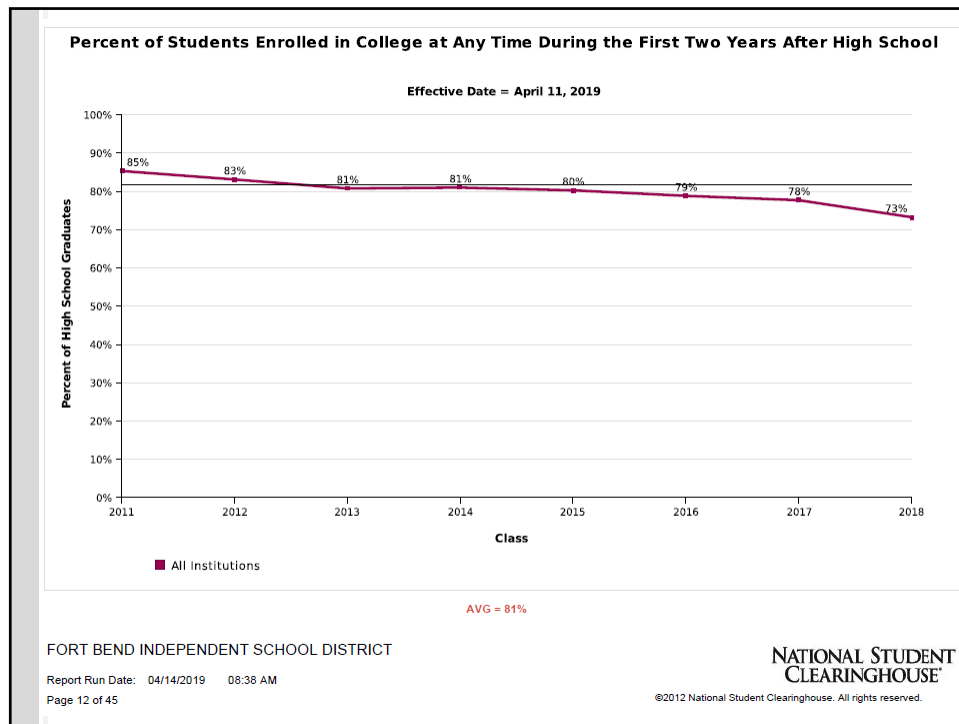
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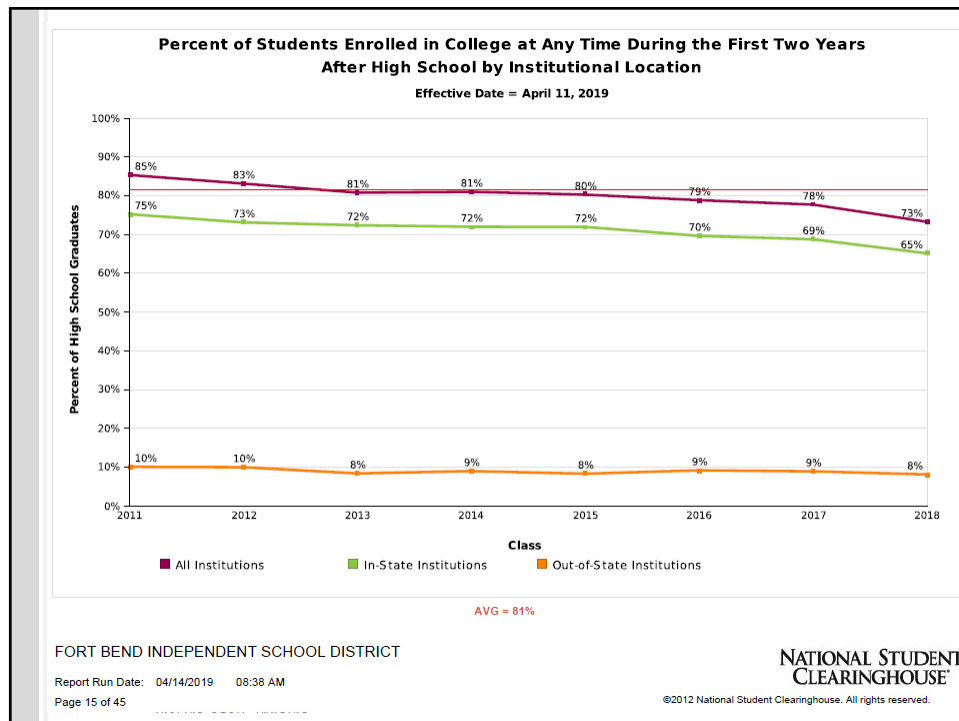
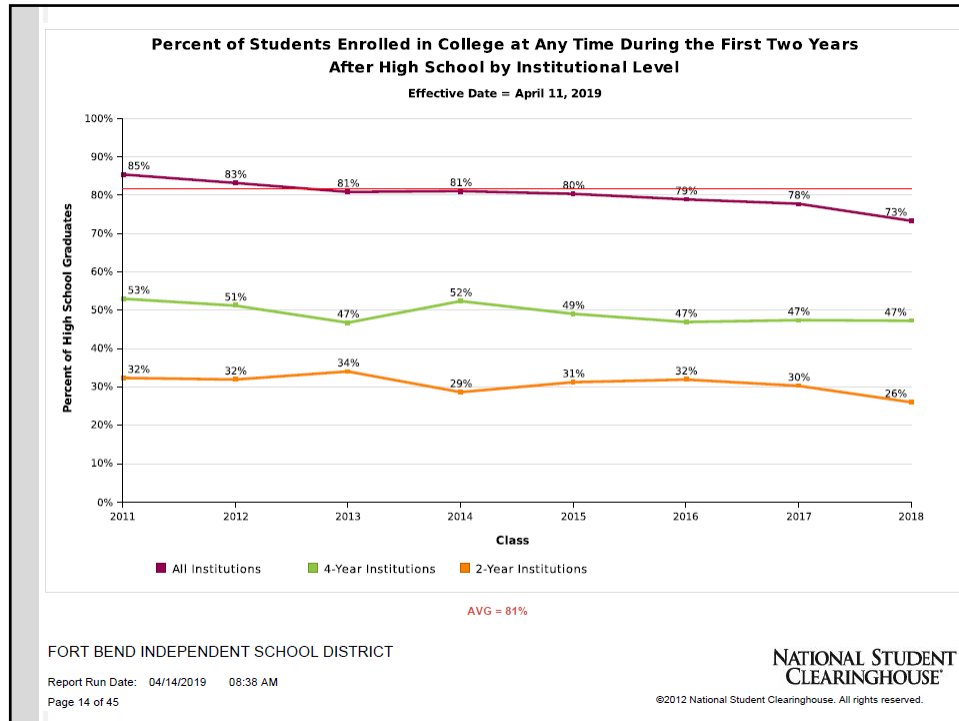
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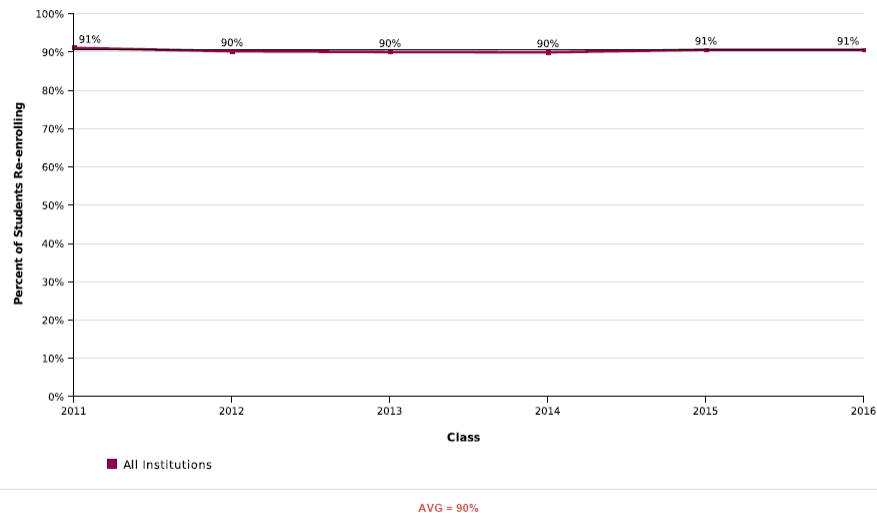


## Percent of Students Enrolled in College the First Year After High School Who Returned for a Second Year (Freshman to Sophomore Persistence)



### Percent of Students Enrolled in College the First Year After High School Who Returned for a Second Year (Freshman to Sophomore Persistence)

Effective Date = April 11, 2019



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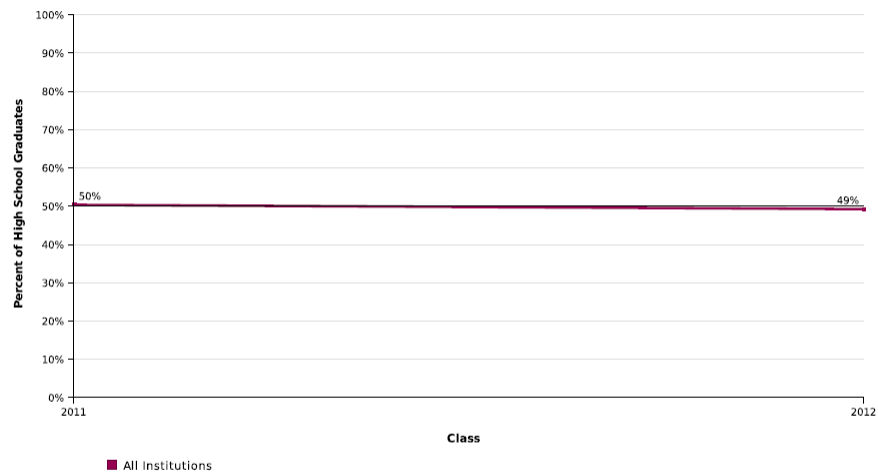
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## Percent of Percent of High School Class Who Completed a Degree Within Six Years



### Percent of High School Class Who Completed a Degree Within Six Years

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AVG = 50%

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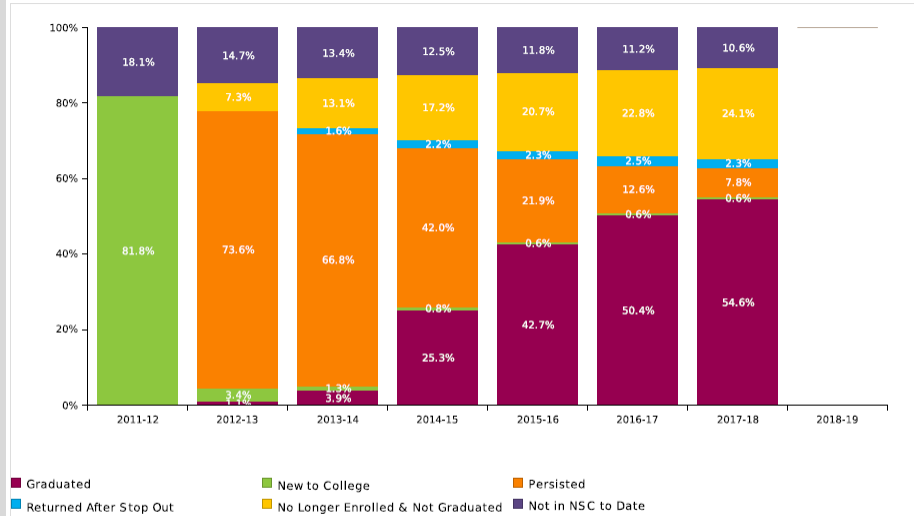
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## Class of 2011 Postsecondary Enrollment and Progress



Class of 2011 Postsecondary Enrollment and Progress



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## Top 25 College Destinations for FBISD Graduates



Most Common Institutions of Enrollment in the Fall Immediately following High School Graduation  
for All Classes by Number of Students

Name	Rank	State	Level	Type	Total
HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1	TX	2-year	Public	4,424
WHARTON COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE	2	TX	2-year	Public	3,878
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	3	TX	4-year	Public	3,862
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	4	TX	4-year	Public	1,899
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	5	TX	4-year	Public	1,474
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS - SAN ANTONIO	6	TX	4-year	Public	1,169
BLINN COLLEGE	7	TX	2-year	Public	881
PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	8	TX	4-year	Public	794
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	9	TX	4-year	Public	725
SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	10	TX	4-year	Public	587
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY, LUBBOCK	11	TX	4-year	Public	584
HOUSTON BAPTIST UNIVERSITY	12	TX	4-year	Private	512
TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	13	TX	4-year	Public	493
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON-DOWNTOWN	14	TX	4-year	Public	459
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS	15	TX	4-year	Public	452
LAMAR UNIVERSITY - BEAUMONT	16	TX	4-year	Public	397
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	17	TX	4-year	Public	379
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY	18	TX	4-year	Private	365
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	19	TX	4-year	Public	244
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - CORPUS CHRISTI	20	TX	4-year	Public	236
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS ARLINGTON	21	TX	4-year	Public	183
RICE UNIVERSITY	22	TX	4-year	Private	170
SAN JACINTO COLLEGE	23	TX	2-year	Public	163
BLINN COLLEGE- BRYAN CAMPUS	24	TX	2-year	Public	156
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY - AG	25	LA	4-year	Public	141

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## Current Trends in FBISD

- Holding at 70% direct to college following high school graduation (~4200 headed to college)
- ~3% are first year “Gappers” – (~180 students in FBISD)
- ~8% wait two years to start college (~480 students in FBISD)
- FBISD students tend to choose public institutions within 150 miles from home
- Some students may take as much as 8 years (or longer) to finish college (5+%)
- Military enlistments account for ~1-2% of graduates (~60-120 students)



## Best Practices for Students/Parents

- Early focus on career planning
  - Elementary – Really??? YES!!!
  - Middle – Explore what careers interest you
  - High – CTE courses, interviews with business leaders, college visits, etc.
- Naviance
- AP and Dual Credit
- Extracurricular and community service
- Keep the GRADES up!
- Financial planning EARLY



## Best Practices for ISDs and IHEs

- Create a college-going culture in schools
  - Kerr HS in Alief – “What’s your destination?”
- Keep VERY close relationships between ISDs and IHEs
  - College Visits to high schools (HARN)
  - College Application Boot Camps (HARN)
  - Classroom presentations by reps
  - College Fairs
- CCR Advising
- Alumni visits
- Take care of the “whole child,” not just the academics
- Reduce all barriers the best you can



## Best Practices for ISDs and IHEs

- Partnering with ISD CTE, ECHS, and dual credit programs
- One of the top reasons students delay or do not pursue college are finances
  - Student loan debt may discourage students and parents
- Financial aid education by reps
- FAFSA assistance by reps
- Focus on what a student’s passion is, not their pocketbook or what others tell them they *should* do!
- The ultimate goal is to complete a degree, though a focus on short term goals is important too (workforce certifications, Associate’s Degrees, etc.)



**One of the most honest and promising  
statements I've ever heard from a student...**

*"I have absolutely no clue  
what I want to do after I  
graduate high school, but I DO  
know I'm going to college..."*



*Questions?*

