

INTERIM REPORT
OF THE
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
HIGHER EDUCATION CHARGES



RECOMMENDATIONS
TO THE
79TH LEGISLATURE

DECEMBER 2004

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

78th Legislature

SENATOR STEVE OGDEN, Chair
SENATOR JUDITH ZAFFIRINI, Vice Chair
SENATOR KIP AVERITT
SENATOR GONZALO BARRIENTOS
SENATOR KIM BRIMER
SENATOR BOB DEUELL
SENATOR ROBERT DUNCAN
SENATOR KYLE JANEK



SENATOR JANE NELSON
SENATOR FLORENCE SHAPIRO
SENATOR ELIOT SHAPLEIGH
SENATOR TODD STAPLES
SENATOR ROYCE WEST
SENATOR JOHN WHITMIRE
SENATOR TOMMY WILLIAMS

December 16, 2004


The Honorable David Dewhurst
Lieutenant Governor
State of Texas
Capitol Building, Room 2E.13
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Governor Dewhurst:

The Senate Finance Committee respectfully submits this report regarding the Committee's Higher Education charges to study Tuition Deregulation, Tuition Revenue Bond Authorization, Funding for Higher Education, and Accountability. We thank you for providing us the opportunity to address these important issues.

The Senate Finance Committee conducted a series of public hearings and received testimony on the aforementioned charges in Austin, Texas on March 16th, June 8th, and July 19th and 20th, 2004. In addition, the Committee created a work group composed of Senator Robert Duncan (chair), Senator Florence Shapiro, Senator Royce West, and Senator Judith Zaffirini to further study these issues and provide recommendations to the full Committee.

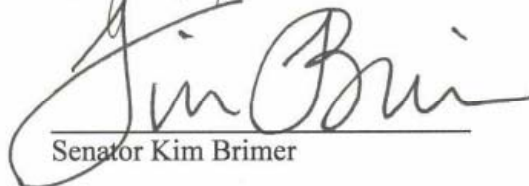
Respectfully submitted,


Senator Stephen E. Ogden, Chair


Senator Judith Zaffirini, Vice-Chair


Senator Kip Averitt


Senator Gonzalo Barrientos


Senator Kim Brimer


Senator Bob Deuell

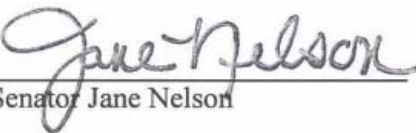





Senator Robert Duncan



Senator Kyle Janek



Senator Jane Nelson



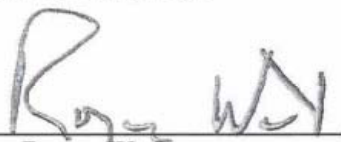
Senator Florence Shapiro



Senator Eliot Shapleigh




Senator Todd Staples



Senator Royce West



Senator John Whitmire



Senator Tommy Williams



Judith Zaffirini
State Senator, District 21
President Pro Tempore, 1997

Committees
Finance, Vice Chair
Education
Health and Human Services

Committees
International Relations and Trade
Legislative Budget Board

December 28, 2004

The Honorable
Senator Steve Ogden
Chair, Senate Finance Committee
P.O. Box 12068
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Chair Ogden:

Thank you for your leadership as Chair of the Senate Finance Committee. It is my privilege to serve with you as Vice Chair, and I appreciate the opportunity to share my perspective regarding our Interim Report to the 79th Legislature. Although I signed the report because it includes many fine recommendations, I submit this letter to record some of my concerns.

Our interim report contains many recommendations included among those submitted by the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education and the Joint Interim Committee on Higher Education. I did not sign the joint committee's report because of concerns related to recommendations such as combining Texas Grants with B-on-Time, which I authored. I also am concerned about the Senate Finance Committee's higher education recommendation 13, related to consolidating various financial aid programs. During our December 16, 2004, hearing, I expressed my concern, and Senator Robert Duncan, chair of the working group on higher education, stated that the recommendation was to consolidate the funding stream into one line item in the budget and not to consolidate the program requirements. This recommendation, however, could be interpreted as a proposal for consolidating the various financial aid program requirements, which would create problems. Had the higher education working group (of which I am a member) met, I would have welcomed the opportunity to build consensus for refining the language.

The Texas Legislature provides many wonderful opportunities for higher education to diverse groups. Our financial aid programs include, for example, funding for children of fallen peace officers and fire fighters; veterans; persons with disabilities; low income students; future professionals desperately needed in Texas, such as nurses; and for students who achieve academic excellence.

Capitol Office: P.O. Box 12068 • Austin, Texas 78711 • 512/463-0121 • Fax 512/475-3738 • Dial 711 For Relay Calls
South District Office: P.O. Box 627 • Laredo, Texas 78042-0627 • 956/722-2293 • Fax 956/722-8586
North District Office: 12702 Coeppertwein Road #214 • San Antonio, Texas 78233 • 210/657-0095 • Fax 210/657-0262

Letter to Senator Ogden
December 28, 2004
Page two

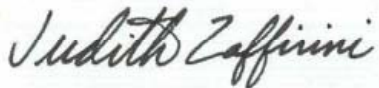
Consolidating these programs could leave many without financial aid and could again create barriers for those seeking higher education.

As Vice Chair of the Senate Finance Committee and author of Senate Bill 4 (2003), which created the B-on-Time Loan Program, I understand the need to reform and streamline the various funding mechanisms for financial aid. As a member of the Appropriations Conference Committee I have advocated streamlining the requirements for these various programs. Combining Texas Grants and B-on-Time, however, flies in the face of their original intent. Texas Grants is based on financial need, whereas B-on-Time is an incentive program that rewards timely graduation and undergraduate success while targeting families who struggle with college expenses but don't qualify for financial aid.

Thank you for your dedication to these important issues. Count on my continued leadership to help ensure that every Texan has access to higher education. I look forward to continue working with you and other members of the committee during the 2005 legislative session.

May God bless you.

Very truly yours,



Judith Zaffirini
Vice Chair, Senate Finance Committee

XC: Lt. Governor David Dewhurst
Members, Senate Finance Committee



*The Senate of
The State of Texas*

December 20, 2004

The Honorable Steve Ogden
Senate Committee on Finance
P.O. Box 12068
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Chairman Ogden:

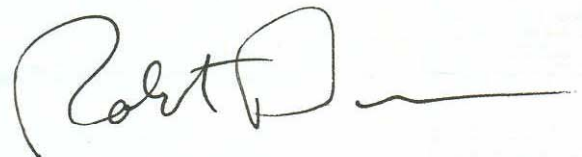
Spearheaded by parents of children with life threatening diseases, California voters recently passed a ballot initiative which will infuse \$3 billion of state grants to fund stem cell research in California. The plan, supported by Republican Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, will distribute stem cell research grants over the next ten years funded by the sale of state bonds. Subsequent to this initiative, a handful of states are fast-tracking similar programs and funding streams so as to not allow California to be the uncontested leader in stem cell research.

Prior to the California initiative, it was widely believed that Texas' research centers were leading in the stem cell research race. With this California funding development, Texas' position is in jeopardy. Our universities are in danger of losing projects, researchers, and scientists. Cities could lose the dynamic economic development that follows groundbreaking research. Texans would suffer a great loss by not having this cutting edge exploration in our own backyard. Further, the demise of this one field of research could create a devastating ripple effect impacting the loss of all types of bio-technology research.

Recognizing the passionate debate and divergent opinions surrounding this sensitive topic, the state must consider how to proceed without compromising the growth of our centers of research excellence and institutions of higher education. We cannot allow controversy to halt research growth or compromise the reputation of our higher education community. From space exploration to heart transplantation, Texas has always been considered a leader in the world of research. We must continue that legacy. Thoughtful consideration of a long-range, strategic plan for our institutions of higher education to offset this potential drain of funds to California is imperative.

Sincerely,


Eliot Shapleigh


Robert Duncan

Higher Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	3
Summary of Recommendations for the 79th Legislature.....	5
Procedural Background.....	7
Charges.....	10
• Accountability	10
• State & Local Funding for Higher Education.....	18
• Tuition Revenue Bond Authority.....	22
• Tier 1 Institutions.....	27
• Tuition Deregulation.....	38
Appendices.....	60
A. Accountability Measures.....	60
B. Eligible HEAF Institutions.....	69
C. HEF debt retired over the last 15 years.....	70
D. Eligible PUF Institutions.....	82
E. PUF debt retired over the last 15 years.....	83
F. TRB Information.....	94
G. Total cost of education vs financial aid available...	117

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 78th Legislature deregulated designated tuition and provided flexibility for universities and health-related institutions to charge differential tuition for the various programs and course levels offered by the institutions. In exchange for greater flexibility, the Governor and Legislature have required greater accountability regarding the use of higher education's resources and their progress toward reaching the goals of *Closing the Gaps*. As institutions have raised their tuition rates, the Legislature has become even more interested in all of the fund sources of higher education beyond just the funds included in the state appropriation.

Tuition Revenue Bonds (TRB) have emerged as a major source of construction funds. While legislative authorization is needed prior to the issuance of TRBs, such authority is not provided with a guarantee of a corresponding appropriation for related debt service. Despite this fact, legislative practice has been to use GR to reimburse institutions for the cost related to debt service. During the 78th Legislative Session, the Legislature reimbursed interest only payments on those TRB debt obligations. For the coming 2006-07 biennium, the LBB estimates an additional \$369 million will be needed to pay both principal and interest for all currently issued TRB debt. In addition, \$3.1 billion in new authorizations have been requested.

Tier 1 status is not formally defined, but is intended to reflect excellence at an institution of higher education. Common characteristics of Tier 1 institutions include: high research expenditures and a large number doctoral degrees awarded in various fields. Higher Education Commissioner Raymund Paredes urged the Legislature to define Tier 1 broadly and in a way that makes the most sense for the greatest number of institutions in Texas. He suggested that conventional definitions of Tier 1 ignore what Texas needs most: first-rate undergraduate education.

Because institutions have only had the authority to set tuition since the spring 2004 semester, the Legislature does not have sufficient data to conduct a complete analysis of the impact of tuition deregulation on the affordability of higher education. Factual statements can be made regarding those institutions that have changed their general tuition pricing strategies, but this does not answer questions regarding the full impact on students. Financial aid variables, including the required tuition set-aside, should be examined in conjunction with the cost of education to determine if the variation in tuition charges is facilitating or inhibiting the mandates of *Closing the Gaps*.

Summary of Recommendations

1. The Legislature should adopt a statewide accountability system for institutions of higher education to promote transparency and excellence.
2. The Legislature should review and consider incorporating in its statewide accountability system the institutional groupings, performance measures, and benchmarks developed by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) and the Council of Public University Presidents and Chancellors (CPUPC) in response to the Governor's Executive Order RP 31.
3. The Legislature should review annually the groupings, performance measures, and benchmarks to determine their effectiveness in assisting the state in reaching its goals of *Closing the Gaps by 2015*.
4. The Legislature should evaluate, in consultation with the THECB and the CPUPC, an appropriate mechanism for linking future excellence funding to performance, as measured by the accountability system. The mechanism should take into consideration the various missions and circumstances of institutions. This evaluation should include, but not be limited to, a consideration of restricting an institution's right to deregulate tuition based on performance, as measured by the accountability system.
5. The Legislature should prioritize undergraduate excellence in determining the system's performance measures and benchmarks.
6. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board should continue to pursue a uniform definition of a Tier 1 institution utilizing the criteria developed in the statewide accountability system.

7. To avoid confusion related to the Higher Education Fund and the Higher Education Assistance Fund, the Legislature should adopt new language to distinguish the two. An option would be to continue to refer to the annual appropriation itself as the Higher Education Fund (HEF) and refer to the endowment established by Article VII of the Constitution as the Permanent Higher Education Fund (P-HEF). The Legislature should eliminate reference to the Higher Education Assistance Fund (HEAF).
8. To ensure the HEF endowment continues to develop as intended, the Legislature should continue to provide annual funding as currently directed by statute and consider transfers of Rainy Day Funds in order to reach the \$2 billion trigger before the end of the decade.
9. The Legislature should increase funding for the HEF. Such increases should be based either on general inflation trends or to match the purchasing power of the AUF. To account for inflation, the allocation should be increased by \$50 million; or to match the purchasing power of the AUF, \$87.5 million should be added.
10. The Legislature should consider discontinuing the practice of using TRBs to fund capital projects. Instead, HEF and AUF should be used as the primary sources of funding for such projects. Such a change would require adequate funding of the HEF, and possibly a greater commitment from the AUF to funding capital projects.
11. The Legislature should fully fund the Research Development Fund as provided for in House Bill 3526 (78th Legislature). These dollars will help in the development of more nationally competitive research institutions in Texas by providing a predictable and stable source of funding for research infrastructure. This includes recruiting and retaining faculty members and graduate students, as well as constructing and equipping appropriate laboratory space
12. After fully funding the Research Development Fund, the Legislature should create mechanisms such as public/private partnerships, matching funds programs, etc. to increase the number of flagship institutions in Texas.
13. The Legislature should consider the consolidation of the various financial aid programs with similar goals and that are funded with tuition and state appropriations and make recommendations on future funding streams for these programs.
14. The Legislature should continue to look for ways to provide financial assistance to students who demonstrated a financial hardship but do not otherwise qualify for financial aid under current state gift or grant programs.
15. The Legislature should increase its tuition oversight authority to allow legislative disapproval of excessive or inappropriate increases in tuition.
16. The Legislature should establish an enforcement mechanism to limit the amount of designated tuition increases that may be used to fund deferred maintenance.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The Senate Finance Committee was charged with conducting a thorough and detailed study of the following issues, including state and federal requirements, and preparing recommendations to address problems or issues that are identified. The Senate Finance Committee (the Committee) met in accordance with the following Higher Education interim charges as follows:

Accountability. Study and make recommendations, in conjunction with the Senate Higher Education Subcommittee, relating to the development of a statewide accountability system for higher education that is consistent with funding strategies for higher education.

The Committee met pursuant to the aforementioned interim charge in a joint public hearing with the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education in Austin, Texas, on July 20, 2004, to consider invited testimony provided by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Texas A&M University System, the Texas Tech University System, the University of Houston System, and the University of Texas System. The Committee solicited public testimony on the interim charge in a public hearing in Austin, Texas, on July 20, 2004; however, none was provided.

Nature and Use of Local Funds. Develop a representative sample profile of local funds at various types of agencies and institutions of higher education and report on amounts, revenue sources, expenditures, and how these funds impact the use of General Revenue appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.

The Committee met pursuant to the aforementioned interim charge in a public hearing in Austin, Texas, on July 19, 2004, to consider invited testimony provided by the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Texas at El Paso, Texas A&M International University, and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The Committee solicited public testimony on the interim charge in a public hearing in Austin, Texas, on July 20, 2004; however, none was provided.

Tuition Revenue Bond Authorization. Review recent history and beneficiaries of TRB authorization by previous legislatures. Recommend procedures, criteria and priorities for potential new TRB authorizations and funding sources for the 79th Legislature.

The Committee met pursuant to the aforementioned interim charge in a public hearing in Austin, Texas, on March 16, 2004, to consider invited testimony provided by the Texas Legislative Budget Board, and the Texas Bond Review Board. The Committee solicited public testimony on the interim charge in a public hearing in Austin, Texas, on July 20, 2004; however, none was provided.

Funding for Higher Education. Study all funding of institutions of higher education in conjunction with the Senate Higher Education Subcommittee. Assess the cost and requirements of increasing the number of Tier 1 universities in Texas. Reexamine current and alternative methods for funding regional universities, health science centers and their reimbursement for the provision of indigent health care, community colleges, and universities.

The Committee met pursuant to the aforementioned interim charge in a joint public hearing with the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education in Austin, Texas, on June 8, 2004, to consider invited testimony provided by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the University of Houston, Stephen F. Austin University, the University of North Texas, Midwestern State University, Texas Southern University, Texas Woman's University, Texas Tech University, the Texas A&M Health Science Center, the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston,

the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, and the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center.

The Committee also met pursuant to the aforementioned interim charge in a joint public hearing with the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education in Austin, Texas, on July 19, 2004, to consider invited testimony provided by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Dallas Community College District, Laredo Community College, the Alamo Community College District, the North Harris Montgomery Community College District, Howard College, and the Texas State University System. The Committee solicited public testimony on the interim charge in a public hearing in Austin, Texas, on July 20, 2004; however, none was provided.

Tuition Deregulation. Study the budgetary impact of legislation to deregulate tuition at institutions of higher education. This study should include, but not be limited to, a review of recent tuition increases authorized by this Act, their impact on affordability of higher education, and an evaluation of the expenditure of these funds.

The Committee met pursuant to the aforementioned interim charge in a joint public hearing with the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education in Austin, Texas, on July 20, 2004, to consider invited testimony provided by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Texas A&M University System, the Texas Tech University System, the University of Houston System, and the University of Texas System. The Committee also solicited and considered public testimony provided by Brian Haley, representing himself, of Corinth, Texas.

The Committee extends its thanks to those who participated in the hearing, and assisted with or made presentations before the Committee.

ACCOUNTABILITY

In January 2004, Lieutenant Governor David Dewhurst charged the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education and the Senate Finance Committee with studying and making recommendations relating to the development of a statewide accountability system for higher education that is consistent with funding strategies for higher education.

Also in January, Governor Rick Perry issued an executive order requiring the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) and institutions of higher education to work together to determine the effectiveness and quality of the education students receive.

In response, THECB developed the following four keys to creating a transparent accountability system that promotes excellence:

- Establishing groupings of institutions with similar types and missions.
- Determining for each group appropriate measures that reflect institutional performance.
- Determining benchmarks against which to measure success.
- Assessing progress annually and taking steps to improve performance.

Institutional Groupings

THECB staff worked with the Council of Public University Presidents and Chancellors (CPUPC) to develop peer groupings of institutions in order to provide important comparisons within the accountability system. Institutions were divided into the following seven groups: Research, Emerging Research, Doctoral, Comprehensive, Master's, Health-Related Institution, Technical and State College. These groupings were intended to be neither permanent nor prescriptive. THECB recommends that these groupings be reviewed every two years to reflect current institutional missions and changing higher education needs. Additionally, THECB plans to identify national peers after the 79th Legislative Session.

Research Universities

Research universities provide a broad range of undergraduate, graduate and professional programs, place a greater emphasis on research than universities in other groups, and serve their regions, the state, and beyond. Excellent undergraduate education is a central function, but a significantly higher proportion of these institutions’ students will be enrolled in graduate and professional programs than is the case in Master’s, Comprehensive, Doctoral, or Emerging Research universities.

Research institutions:

- offer a comprehensive range of excellent undergraduate and graduate programs;
- award 100 or more doctoral degrees annually in excellent programs that span at least 15 disciplines; and
- place significant emphasis on research and creative activities and generate at least \$150 million annually in research expenditures. Table 1 below shows the Texas institutions that presently meet these criteria.

Table 1
Research Universities

	Doctoral Programs	Doctoral Enroll	Doctorates Awarded	Research Expenditures
Texas A&M University	84	3,229	442	\$390,305,058
The University of Texas at Austin	113	5,188	668	\$376,403,651

Emerging Research Universities

Emerging Research universities are educational, scientific, engineering, business and cultural resource centers committed to the three-fold mission of teaching, research and service. As universities with extensive educational programs, academic efforts are directed to applied and basic research in selected fields, teaching and scholarship, and creative activities. The universities encourage faculty members to be active researchers/creators in their respective

disciplines and to involve both undergraduate and graduate students in research and creative pursuits.

As the Texas population increases, some of these institutions – especially those located in metropolitan areas of more than one million people – will develop additional breadth and increase their research expenditures (now at least \$14 million per year) to address the need for additional access to research universities.

Emerging Research universities offer a wide range of baccalaureate and master’s programs, serve a student population from within and outside the region, and are committed to graduate education through the doctorate in targeted areas of excellence. The institutions award at least 20 doctoral degrees per year, offer at least 10 doctoral programs, and/or enroll at least 150 doctoral students.

Table 2 below shows the Texas institutions that presently meet these criteria.

Table 2
Emerging Research Universities

	Doctoral Programs	Doctoral Enroll	Doctorates Awarded	Research Expenditures
Texas Tech University	53	1,303	166	\$56,147,235
The University of Texas at Arlington	32	819	62	\$23,314,938
The University of Texas at Dallas	18	756	70	\$32,547,141
The University of Texas at El Paso	12	260	30	\$27,847,152
The University of Texas at San Antonio	13	220	6	\$14,547,732
University of Houston	51	1,372	207	\$88,608,021
University of North Texas	57	1,316	157	\$17,587,767

Doctoral Universities

Doctoral universities are educational and cultural resource institutions committed to the three-fold mission of teaching, research and service. With extensive educational programs, academic efforts are directed toward both applied and basic research in selected fields, teaching and scholarship, and creative activities. The universities encourage faculty members to be active researchers in their respective disciplines and to involve both undergraduate and graduate students in research and creative pursuits.

Doctoral universities offer a wide range of excellent baccalaureate and master's programs and are committed to graduate education through the doctorate in targeted areas of excellence and/or regional need. The institutions each award at least 10 doctoral degrees per year, offer at least 5 doctoral programs, and/or enroll 150 doctoral students. They generally have research expenditures of at least \$2 million per year.

Texas institutions generally within the above criteria for Doctoral Universities are:

- Sam Houston State University
- Texas A&M University-Commerce
- Texas A&M University-Kingsville
- Texas Southern University
- Texas State University at San Marcos
- Texas Woman's University

Comprehensive Universities

Comprehensive universities offer a wide range of excellent baccalaureate programs and are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. Comprehensive universities may also offer doctoral education in targeted program areas to address particular regional needs and/or in disciplines in which the university is nationally recognized for excellence. In most

cases this will be one or two areas, but may be as many as five.

Comprehensive universities are expected to:

- provide access to a broad range of excellent baccalaureate and master's programs;
- possibly provide doctoral-level education in targeted area(s) of excellence and/or regional need;
- provide excellent preparation not only for the workforce, but prepare students for professional schools and graduate education; and
- focus on serving the student population within the region.

Texas institutions generally meeting those criteria include:

- Lamar University-Beaumont
- Prairie View A&M University
- Stephen F. Austin University
- Tarleton State University
- Texas A&M International University
- Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
- The University of Texas-Pan American
- West Texas A&M University

Master's Universities

Access to exemplary undergraduate institutions is critical to students and communities across Texas. Currently, almost 80 percent of public university students are at the undergraduate level. Master's institutions offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs and are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. Excellent undergraduate education is the primary mission of these universities, which generally offer smaller classes than would be expected at other universities.

Master's institutions are expected to:

- concentrate on providing excellent broad-based undergraduate education;
- establish seamless transfer and facilitate success for Associate of Arts and Associate of Science graduates;
- offer smaller undergraduate class sizes;
- provide excellent developmental education and retention programs;
- provide access to critical and other excellent master's programs;
- provide excellent preparation not only for the workforce, but for professional schools and graduate education;
- play a critical role in the preparation of certified teachers; and
- provide specialized programs recognized for their excellence.

Master's Universities could include:

- Angelo State University
- Midwestern State University
- Sul Ross State University
- Sul Ross University - Rio Grande
- Texas A&M University-Galveston
- Texas A&M University-Texarkana
- The University of Texas at Brownsville
- The University of Texas at Tyler
- The University of Texas of the Permian Basin
- University of Houston-Clear Lake
- University of Houston-Downtown
- University of Houston-Victoria

Accountability Measures

The THECB staff and the Council of Public University Presidents and Chancellors (CPUPC) conducted a survey to determine key measures of an accountability system. They agreed on the following principles in developing these measures:

- Measures should maintain focus on *Closing the Gaps*.
- The system should include institutional efficiency measures.
- There should be a small number of key measures.
- The accountability system should be used for improvement.
- There should be different accountability measures for universities, health science centers, Texas State Technical Colleges, and the Lamar State Colleges.

THECB reviewed the measures identified by the institutions in May and June and began the process of calculating the measures and identifying information sources. Through this process THECB eventually developed first draft measures for institutional effectiveness and for each of the four goals of *Closing the Gaps* (Participation, Success, Excellence, and Research).

In addition to the key measures, contextual, or explanatory measures were added to provide a better understanding of an institution's performance. Individual institutions are able to add one or two optional contextual measures for each goal. For instance, under the success goal, an institution serving a large part-time student population may indicate how the institution's unique circumstances and campus population may contribute to a lower graduation rate.

THECB's intention is to calculate most measures from existing reports and surveys or obtain the information from the appropriate agency. To improve performance, THECB recommends that the institutional groups meet one or two times per year to review measures, share successful strategies, and to review and set targets.

At THECB's October 28 Quarterly Meeting, the Board adopted the accountability system. The approved system included 23 key measures for universities, 20 for each health-related

institutions, and 17 for the Texas State Technical Colleges and Lamar State Colleges. Appendix A is a chart of the accountability measures adopted by the Coordinating Board for general academic institutions, for health-related institutions, and for the Texas State Technical Colleges and Lamar State College.

Targets

From July to September, institutions met with their groups to finalize the measures and to identify group targets, or benchmarks, to measure success. This was a careful deliberative process among institutions. Following the meetings, representatives returned to their campuses to review the measures and targets with others before reaching final agreement. Targets were set as a percentage increase or decrease for a subset of measures for each group, using the fall of 2004 as the base. Exceptions were made for certain key measures. For instance, the graduation rate targets were set as a percentage point increase. The targets will be measured by groups in the spring prior to each legislative session. Progress will be calculated for each institution annually.

For general academic institutions, targets were set for nine measures. Health science centers had some of the same measures and targets as general academic institutions, but there were also several differences. For example, targets for the percentage of graduates passing licensing exams are included among the key measures for health science centers.

Online Accountability System Format

Data available online for the Accountability System will be much more detailed than the traditional paper report. There will be three tiers of data featured online for public universities (also available for public two-year colleges):

- (1) Statewide measures
- (2) Measures by members of each university system
- (3) Institution measures (specific institution)

Additional features include:

- Most measures will be calculated and loaded into the system by THECB.
- Text boxes provided by each institution as a descriptive opportunity in each section of measures (participation, success, excellence, research and institutional efficiencies & effectiveness).
- Institutions will have the option to add explanatory optional measures to the system in each goal area.
- Trend line data will be available.
- Paper reports will be generated directly from the system for regents, the Legislature, and others.
- Web-based performance and accountability system will be available to the public.
- Reports will be customized to identify a group of institutions and measures for comparison by institution/measures of personal interest.
- Charts and graphs relative to each group for each measure will be included.
- Data sources, calculations, and other definitions will be measured.

STATE & LOCAL FUNDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Assistant Commissioner Deborah Greene began the June 8 hearing with an overview of higher education funding in Texas. Greene described the sources of funds for all public institutions of higher education, including funds appropriated in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) and funds not appropriated in the GAA (generally appropriated by other statutes).

In Texas, the Legislature makes direct appropriations to institutions of higher education. The Coordinating Board, boards of regents, boards of trustees, and the general public make

funding recommendations to the Legislature. Institutions receive funds from a variety of sources. Appropriated general revenue (GR) funds constitute only a part of institutions’ overall funding. Some funding does not flow through the appropriation process.

Table 3 below summarizes the variety of sources of funding higher education.

**Table 3
Funding Sources for Higher Education**

Appropriated Funds in the GAA			Funds not appropriated in the GAA	
General Revenue	Local Funds	State Endowments	Institutional Funds	
-Formula Funds -Special Items -HEAF	-Tuition -Some Fees* *For Community Colleges - non-appropriated	-Available University Fund -Tobacco Settlement Funds	-Designated Tuition -Research Grants & Overhead Funds -Most Fee -Physician Practice Plans -Gifts & Grants	-Intercollegiate Athletics -Housing -Food Service -Parking -Auxiliary Fees -Community College Tax Revenue

Formula Funding

Institutions receive a portion of their appropriated funds through formulas. The proportion of state appropriated funding that institutions receive through the formula varies by sector:

- Community colleges – 86.7 percent (General Revenue)
- Universities – 60 percent (All Funds)
- Health-related institutions – 60 percent (General Revenue)

Every two years, formula advisory committees established by the Coordinating Board review formulas and recommend changes to the Commissioner and the Coordinating Board. The Coordinating Board’s recommendations are forwarded to the Legislature for consideration.

Non-Formula Funding

In addition to formula funding, institutions receive non-formula appropriations. Such non-formula appropriations include funding for “Special Items,” such as public service efforts, research projects and separate campuses projects that are not funded by formula. Other non-formula appropriations include “Institutional Enhancement” funding to provide general institutional, academic and research support for certain campuses. "Excellence Funding" to assist certain institutions to pursue their unique missions are also included in this category.

Local Funds

Local Funds are defined in the Education Code, Section 51.009(a), as those items that are accounted for as “educational and general funds” which are net state tuition, lab fees, specified special course fees, student teaching fees, state hospital and clinic fees, organized activity fees, and indirect cost recovery fees. This definition for local funds is unique to institutions of higher education. Local funds are appropriated in the GAA as estimated other educational and general income in the General Revenue—Dedicated portion of the method of finance.

Funds not appropriated in the GAA

A significant portion of funding does not flow through the appropriations act. The proportion that does flow through the appropriations act varies by sector. Community colleges, for instance, collect local property taxes, which are not accounted for in the appropriations bill. Community college tuition and fees are not reflected in the appropriations bill.

Base tuition, the amounts set in statute, however, is included in the appropriations bill for universities and health-related institutions. Designated tuition -- the tuition that the Legislature

recently gave the institutions flexibility to set -- is not included. Neither are incidental and many other types of fees.

Patient revenue at state hospitals is included in the appropriations bill. Even within sectors, the proportion of an individual institution's funding that flows through the appropriations bill varies widely.

Tuition and Fees not appropriated in the GAA

Statutory base tuition and some fees are included in the all funds appropriation in the GAA. Board-authorized tuition is included as an informational item in the appropriations bill; however, it does not affect the amount of GR appropriated. Historically, the amount of tuition and fee revenue estimated in the appropriations bill reflects the revenue generated from the same enrollment base used to allocate the funding formulas. It does not reflect a projection of enrollment growth in the next biennium. Designated tuition and all other fees are considered institutional funds. Designated tuition, incidental fees, and other statutorily authorized fees are not included in the appropriations bill. These funds may be used for Education and General (E&G) activities or auxiliary purposes, as specified in the enabling legislation. E&G activities are core academic activities that include instruction, research, student services, etc. E&G activities may be supported by funds in and outside of the appropriations bill. Institutions account for E&G fees separately from auxiliary fees.

Designated Tuition

In 1995, the Legislature authorized boards of regents to increase the building/general use fee to the same level as statutory undergraduate tuition (prior to 1995, the maximum fee was

\$12/hour). The Legislature re-designated the building/general use fee as tuition in 1997. Designated tuition may be used for both E&G and auxiliary purposes. It is currently reported as tuition revenue.

Under tuition deregulation, there is no maximum rate. Prior to HB 3015, the maximum rate was equal to statutory undergraduate tuition rate - \$46/semester credit hour (SCH) for fall 2003. The range for fall 2004 is \$34 per SCH to \$94 per SCH.

Incidental Fees

A variety of fees are charged for many different purposes. The rates for incidental fees vary and must reasonably reflect the actual cost of the material or services for which it is collected. Some are charged to all students; some are charged on a per-usage basis.

Other Fees

Some other fees such as, recreational user fees, medical service fees, and student services fees are not included in the appropriations process. These fees are created in statute for specific purposes. The rate of these fees vary by service and institution.

Other Funding Sources not included in the GAA

Other sources of revenue not included in the GAA are gifts and grants, federal funds, and auxiliary enterprise revenues, such as proceeds from athletics and housing and dining operations. The uses of these revenues are often limited by pre-existing obligations or restrictions on the gift or grant.

In an effort to present a more comprehensive look at higher education funding, the

Coordinating Board has been working to establish a report that identifies all sources of revenue available to institutions of higher education.¹

FACILITIES FUNDING - INCLUDING TRBS

The Higher Education Fund (HEF) and the Permanent University Fund (PUF)

Facilities also are financed and maintained in a variety of ways. For general academics and health related institutions, the state typically provides funding for facilities. Some of this funding flows through the formulas while others, such as tuition revenue bond debt service, are separate non-formula appropriations. In addition, some institutions have chosen to use designated tuition funds for the support and maintenance of facilities.

The HEF and PUF are constitutionally dedicated funds whose purpose is generally limited to acquiring land, constructing and equipping buildings, making major repairs and rehabilitating buildings, and acquiring capital equipment, library books and library materials. Under both funds, eligible institutions are authorized to issue bonds as a method of financing projects when all debt service payments are made out of fund allocations.

The HEF is a specific GR appropriation currently set at \$175 million per year. Allocations are made by the Legislature to eligible institutions (Appendix B) based on a formula established by the coordinating board. The main elements of the allocation formula consider an institution's complexity, facilities' conditions, and space deficits. On a five-year cycle, the Legislature may reallocate HEF dollars by updating an institution's formula elements. However, such reallocations may not impair an institution's bonding obligations. In addition, every 10

¹ <http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/reports/pdf/0725.pdf>

years, the Legislature may increase the overall HEF appropriation to ensure the fund's purchasing power is maintained. With the last increase in HEF appropriation occurring in 1995, the 79th Legislature will be eligible to consider an increase in funding.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board adopted the following recommendation in October 2004:

The current space deficit for HEAF institutions is 4.69 million square feet, which is more than five times larger than five years ago. The McGraw-Hill Construction index reports a 28.5 percent inflation factor for construction during the last 10 years. For the HEAF institutions to maintain constant dollar funding, an additional \$50 million per year would be required.

Student enrollment at the HEAF institutions for fall 2003 was 163,224 full-time student equivalents more than the student enrollment at the PUF institutions. The University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University, and Prairie View A&M University rely on the AUF, income from the PUF that is appropriated to these institutions for their construction, capital renewal, equipment and other needs. The FY 2005 distribution to the AUF is 54 percent more than it was in 1995. For the HEAF institutions to mirror the 50 percent growth in AUF, an additional \$87.5 million per year would be required.

Based on equity considerations with the AUF and inflation costs and enrollment growth during the past 10 years, and to help the institutions that receive HEAF meet the goals in *Closing the Gaps*, the committee further recommended that \$87.5 million be added to the annual HEAF allocation and distributed through the HEAF formula.

As previously mentioned, HEF institutions may issue bonds as a funding mechanism for capital projects. However, this authority is limited. All HEF-backed bonds must mature in 10 years or less. In addition, an institution may not pledge more than 50 percent of its HEF allocation to secure the payment of principal and interest on HEF bonds or notes. Appendix C summarizes HEF debt retired over the last 15 years.

For the PUF, legislative appropriations are made from the Available University Fund. The level of appropriation is based on the investment performance of the PUF. However, such allocations are limited to a "total return" of no more than 7 percent of the average annual market

value of the fund. From the AUF, the University of Texas is provided two-thirds of the revenue, with the Texas A&M University System receiving one-third. For the current biennium, the total AUF appropriation is \$528.2 million, with UT receiving \$327.1 million and A&M receiving \$201.1 million.

From these appropriations, UT & A&M are authorized to pay debt service on bonds for all institutions eligible to participate in the PUF (Appendix D). However, bonding limitations set in the constitution preclude UT from bonding more than 20 percent of the PUF book value and limits A&M to no more than 10 percent of that same value. In addition, AUF allocations may be made to UT-Austin, A&M-College Station, and Prairie View A&M in the form of "excellence funding."

Currently, the constitutional bonding capacity of the PUF is \$2.4 billion. However, because of limitations on projected revenue flowing into the AUF, as well as internal policies regarding reserved allocations for excellence funding, each system is only utilizing a fraction of this capacity.

Specifically, UT's constitutional PUF debt capacity is approximately \$1.6 billion. As of March 16, 2004, the system had allocated \$987 million of that capacity. This will require a projected allocation of \$108 million in debt service payments from their \$234 million FY 2005 AUF appropriation. The remaining \$126 million is allocated to system administration and excellence funding at UT-Austin.

Texas A&M's constitutional PUF debt capacity is \$781 million . The system has outstanding PUF bonds totaling \$304 million. From their \$123 million FY 2005 AUF appropriation, A&M projects \$32 million will be needed for debt service with the balance being

allocated to system administration and excellence funding at A&M-College Station and Prairie View A&M.

Determinations regarding the allocation ratio between debt service and excellence funding are made exclusively by the respective boards of regents. Appendix E summarizes current AUF allocations and debt service payments for the past 15 years.

Tuition Revenue Bonds

In addition to the HEF and PUF, Tuition Revenue Bonds (TRB) have emerged as a major source of construction funds. TRBs are revenue bonds backed by tuition and fees and issued by institutions of higher education. The first TRB authority of \$185 million was provided in 1971. However, between 1973 and 1991, no additional TRB authority was granted. Since that time, \$2.4 billion in authorizations have been provided by the Legislature. Table 4 below provides a general breakdown of these authorizations.

Table 4 TRB funding (1991-2003)

72 nd Legislature	1991	\$60 million
73 rd Legislature	1993	\$352 million
75 th Legislature	1997	\$638 million
77 th Legislature	2001	\$1.08 billion
78 th Legislature	2003	\$296 million

TRBs are used to finance projects such as classrooms, laboratories and other university buildings. Generally limited by the amount of tuition and fees collected by an institution, a university system may pledge all the tuition income from all system schools to support the all system bonds. The Coordinating Board reviews all TRB projects to determine whether the construction, rehabilitation, or repair meets the standards adopted by the coordinating board for cost, efficiency, and space use.

While legislative authorization is needed prior to the issuance of TRBs, such authority is not provided with a guarantee of a corresponding appropriation for related debt service. Despite this fact, legislative practice has been to use GR to reimburse institutions for the cost related to debt service. Such appropriations may only be used for the payment of debt service with any unused dollars lapsing back into the treasury at the end of the biennium. During the 78th Legislative Session, the Legislature was faced with significant revenue shortfalls, and for the first time, institutions were prohibited from making principal payments on bonds issued after March 31, 2003. The institutions were directed to make interest payments on those TRB debt obligations. For the coming 2006-07 biennium, the LBB estimates an additional \$369.5 million will be needed to pay both principal and interest for all currently issued TRB debt. In addition, \$3.1 billion in new authorizations have been requested. Appendix F provides information regarding all TRB authorizations, current debt service requirements, and newly requested TRB authority.

TIER 1 UNIVERSITIES

During the June 8 hearing, Dr. David Gardner, Assistant Commissioner for Planning and Information Resources, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), provided a slide presentation about issues related to "Tier 1" status. To place the issue in a uniquely Texas context, Dr. Gardner referred to *Closing the Gaps* goals 3 and 4:

Goal 3: Excellence--Substantially increase the number of recognized programs or services at colleges and universities in Texas

Goal 4: Research--Increase the level of federal science and engineering research funding to Texas institutions by 50 percent to \$1.3 billion

Tier 1 status is not formally defined, but is intended to reflect excellence at an institution

of higher education. Dr. Gardner described how tier 1 status is determined by four entities that confer national recognition on institutions of higher education:

- Association of American Universities
- The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching
- *TheCenter* at the University of Florida
- U.S. News and World Report

Each entity has distinct criteria for recognition, rank, classification, or membership.

Association of American Universities

The Association of American Universities (AAU) confers recognition on its member institutions. Membership is by invitation rather than application and is extended to institutions excelling in the following five areas:

- federally funded research and development expenditures;
- number of doctoral degrees awarded annually;
- faculty membership in the National Academies;
- National Research Council faculty quality ratings; and
- faculty awards and fellowships in the arts and humanities.

The Carnegie Classification

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching produces a classification² for institutions of higher education intended to provide a framework for describing different types of universities. The classification is being reassessed, and a new framework for evaluating the similarities and differences among universities is expected in 2005. Carnegie previously used the terms *Research I* and *Research II* to classify institutions. *Research I* institutions were characterized by the following:

² The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education,

- having a full range of baccalaureate programs;
- having a commitment to graduate education through the doctoral degree;
- prioritizing research;
- awarding 50 or more doctoral degrees annually; and
- receiving at least \$40 million in annual federal research support.

Research II institutions were characterized by the same priorities - a full range of baccalaureate programs, commitment to graduate education through the doctoral degree, emphasis on research, and 50 or more doctoral degrees awarded annually. *Research II* institutions, however, were distinguished by a lower level of annual federal research support (between \$15.5 million and \$40 million).

As part of the revision process, the terms *doctoral/research-extensive* and *doctoral/research-intensive* have been adopted. *Extensive* and *intensive* programs are characterized by a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and a commitment to graduate education through the doctoral degree. The distinction between the two is based on the number and variety of types of doctoral degrees awarded annually. *Research-extensive* institutions award 50 or more doctoral degrees annually, across at least 15 disciplines. *Research-intensive* programs award at least 10 doctoral degrees across at least 3 disciplines (or 20 doctoral degrees per year).

TheCenter

TheCenter, located at the University of Florida, is a research enterprise focused on the competitive national context for major research universities. *TheCenter's* major research and publication effort falls within the *The Lombardi Program on Measuring University Performance*, which aspires to recognize the top American research universities, based on the following nine criteria:

<http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/Classification/index.htm>

- Total research expenditures
- Federal research expenditures
- Endowment assets
- Annual giving
- National Academy Membership
- Faculty awards
- Doctorates granted
- Postdoctoral appointees
- SAT scores

*TheCenter's*³ annual report, *The Top American Research Universities*,⁴ offers analysis and data useful for understanding the performance of American research universities. *TheCenter* classifies universities into groups in accord with nine institutional characteristics. Institutions that have federal research expenditures of at least \$20 million and that fall within the top 25 on at least one of the nine measures fall into *TheCenter's* definition of the top research universities. The *Top American Research Universities* annual publication also provides an on-going analytical discussion of topics related to the performance of research universities and provides a comprehensive set of data on over 600 institutions.

U.S. News and World Report

The *U.S. News and World Report* ranking of America's Best Colleges⁵ is intended to assist students in the selection of a college and is focused on indicators of quality in undergraduate education. However, because the criteria include reputation rankings, faculty resources, and financial resources, these rankings are remarkably similar to those from

³ TheCenter at the University of Florida, <http://thecenter.ufl.edu/>

⁴ John V. Lombardi, Elizabeth D. Capaldi, Kristy R. Reeves, Diane D. Craig, Denise S. Gater, Dominic Rivers (November 2003). *The Top American Research Universities*. An Occasional Paper from The Lombardi Program on Measuring University Performance, <http://thecenter.ufl.edu/research2003.pdf>

⁵ U.S. News and World Report, Best Colleges 2005, http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex_brief.php

TheCenter at the University of Florida. Also, the AAU member institutions dominate the top 100 in this ranking scheme. The criteria are:

- Peer ranking (reputation)
- Average freshman retention
- Predicted graduation rate
- Actual graduation rate
- Variance from predicted graduation rate
- Faculty resources (salaries)
- Percentage of classes of less than 20 students
- Percentage of classes with 50 or more students
- Student/faculty ratios
- Percentage of full-time faculty
- Selectivity in student admissions
- SAT/ACT score averages
- Freshmen in the top 10 percent of high school class
- Acceptance rate
- Financial resources
- Alumni giving

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board developed its own classification system for Texas universities, which Dr. Gardner summarized in his testimony. Research universities, The University of Texas at Austin (UT-Austin) and Texas A&M University (TAMU), are characterized by the following:

- having a comprehensive range of excellent undergraduate and graduate programs;
- awarding 100 or more doctoral degrees annually across at least 15 disciplines;
- placing significant emphasis on research and creative activities; and
- generating at least \$150 million annually in research expenditures.

Emerging Research Universities include:

- Texas Tech University
- University of Houston
- University of North Texas
- The University of Texas at Arlington
- The University of Texas at Dallas
- The University of Texas at El Paso
- The University of Texas at San Antonio

These institutions are characterized by the following:

- a wide range of baccalaureate and master's programs;
- commitment to graduate education through the doctorate in targeted areas of excellence;
- awarding at least 20 doctoral degrees per year and offering at least 10 doctoral programs and/or at least 150 doctoral students;
- encouraging faculty and students to be active researchers; and
- planning to increase research expenditures (currently at least \$14 million).

Several university presidents and chancellors discussed Tier 1 status from the unique vantage point of their respective universities.

Dr. Jon Whitmore, President, Texas Tech University (TTU), testified that TTU was well positioned to become a Tier 1 research institution. TTU is ranked 104 nationally in research expenditures among public universities. TTU's goal is to move into the top 75 in this category and to move into the top 100 among all public and private institutions. Although Dr. Whitmore did not provide a comprehensive definition of Tier 1, he suggested that a fair indicator of Tier 1 status would be to reach \$100 million in annual research expenditures. He suggested that increasing the number of faculty doing high quality research, which can be achieved with higher research expenditures, is the key to becoming Tier 1. TTU's strategic plan calls for doubling annual research expenditures from \$56 million to over \$100 million. He suggested that achieving this goal will require as many as a dozen years of sustained effort. TTU is focusing its efforts on recognized research clusters such as nanotechnology, life sciences, wind engineering, and water resources. Additionally, TTU's strategic plan includes adding 200 to 250 new faculty and research staff, adding additional research space, and increasing graduate enrollment from 4,600 to 6,000.

Dr. Jay Gogue, Chancellor, University of Houston System (UH), discussed the various designations of excellence used to categorize university excellence. He said that flagships have

different parameters that include admissions, alumni involvement, graduation rates, library volumes, and endowment or state revenue per student. Gogue said that in 2000, Carnegie revised its rating system, adopted the term research-extensive, and expanded its top ranking to 150 institutions. Gogue said that UH-System has focused on areas where federal grant money is available. UH research programs have partnered with Houston health institutions and concentrated on advanced materials and computation. Gogue said that UH used state research funds to recruit and retain faculty, provide facilities and instrumentation, attract graduate students, and double its federal research funding to \$88 million over the last four years.

Gogue said that the Governor's veto of research funding led to an increase in tuition and the cancellation of certain purchases and construction projects. In response, students approved a 65-cent per credit hour fee to retain new faculty. In response to a question from Senator Shapleigh, Gogue said that New Mexico ranked seventh among all states in state funding per full-time equivalent student, while Texas ranks 24th.

Dr. Lee Jackson, Chancellor, University of North Texas (UNT) said that Texas has moved from sixth to third in research funding nationally over the last four years. Jackson said that 80 percent of research funding is in basic science and is unlikely to produce immediate marketable products. He concluded by saying the Dallas area has three institutions, UT-Arlington, UT-Dallas, and UNT, that together receive \$73.4 million in federal research money.

Dr. Norval Pohl, President, UNT, recommended that the Legislature use measures adopted by *TheCenter* that rank universities based on nine categories including total research funds and federal research funds. Pohl said that UNT bought a Texas Instruments building for its new engineering program. That program is expected to increase UNT grant funding. He focused on actions taken by UNT to increase its research grants in three or four disciplines in which the

university can specialize and attract exceptional faculty and students.

Members expressed concern that the state cannot evaluate the cost of increasing the number of Tier 1 universities without a clear definition of a Tier 1 university. The testimony at the June 8 hearing did not yield a clear definition of a Tier 1 institution, but provided common characteristics of Tier 1 institutions: high research expenditures and a large number doctoral degrees awarded in various fields.

Table 5 below, provided by Coordinating Board staff at the June 8 hearing, summarizes the doctoral degrees awarded as well as the research and development expenditures at the state's research, emerging research, and doctoral universities.

**Doctoral/Emerging
Research Universities**

	2003 Doctoral Degrees	FY 2003 R&D Expenditures
Texas A&M University*	442	\$390,305,058
University of Texas at Austin	668	\$376,403,651
University of Houston	207	\$88,608,021
Texas Tech University	166	\$56,147,235
University of Texas at Dallas	70	\$32,547,141
University of Texas at El Paso	30	\$27,847,152
University of Texas at Arlington	62	\$23,314,938
University of North Texas	157	\$17,587,767
University of Texas at San Antonio	6	\$14,547,732

Table 5

* Includes the agency services

At the July 19 hearing, Higher Education Commissioner Raymund Paredes urged the Legislature to define Tier 1 broadly and in a way that makes the most sense for the greatest number of institutions in Texas. He suggested that conventional definitions of Tier 1 ignore what Texas needs most: first-rate undergraduate education. The Commissioner stated that Texas has many excellent institutions across the state, but he suggested that Texas has a long way to go based on indicators such as time-to-degree, graduation rates, and the number of students

institutions are sending to first-rate graduate programs.

Commissioner Paredes argued that AAU membership was a good indicator of Tier 1 status. Membership is based on reputation, which includes the prestige of the faculty, extramural research funding, and other factors. The Commissioner argued that the quality of the faculty is the most important factor for an institution aspiring to Tier 1 status. Prestigious faculty and prestigious universities are inseparable. Faculty compensation is the key to having prestigious faculty, which includes the following:

- Salary
- Start-up funds
- Research support
- Sabbatical leaves
- Summer supplementary salary
- Housing benefits
- Interest free or low-interest loans and on-campus housing
- Laboratory resources
- Appropriate library facilities
- Competitive graduate student support
- Low teaching loads

The Commissioner stated that it is not enough for UT-Austin and TAMU to rank among the top public institutions in the nation, because Texas also competes with private institutions for faculty. Commissioner Paredes argued that it would be counter-productive for Texas to try to increase the number of Tier 1 institutions at the expense of the excellence that already exists at UT-Austin and TAMU.

Because Commissioner Paredes has 30 years experience in the University of California (UC) System and the UC System has six public institutions that are AAU members, the Commissioner was asked to discuss how Texas might benefit from California's statewide higher education system. California's institutions are divided into three highly organized and segmented

tiers.

- First Tier: UC System
- Second Tier: California State University System
- Third Tier: Community College System

The UC System consists of nine campuses that only admit undergraduate students graduating in the top 12.5 percent of their high school classes, according to a statewide criteria for calculating grade point average. Only UC System campuses grant doctoral degrees.

The California State University System includes 24 campuses and is twice as large as the UC System. To be eligible for admission, students must graduate in the top 33.3 percent of their high school classes. The majority of undergraduate education and professional training takes place in this system.

The Community College System includes 113 institutions and has open admission. The UC System is required to fill 35-40 percent of all upper division students with transfers from community colleges. Effective articulation agreements and mandates to community colleges assist in meeting this requirement.

In the 1960s, it was expected that every UC System campus eventually would become a flagship, but state funding declined during the 1970s and 1980s, which made this impossible. The University of California-Berkeley, The University of California-Los Angeles, and The University of California-San Diego are all considered flagships, and comprehensive research institutions.

The other University of California campuses, which are also considered prestigious, but not regarded as being comprehensive research universities, have pockets of targeted excellence. For example, the University of California-Irvine has exceptionally strong programs in the biological sciences. The University of California-Riverside has strong programs in

environmental science. The University of California-Davis is known for veterinary science and agriculture. The University of California-Santa Cruz is known for its innovative undergraduate programs and the interdisciplinary nature of its graduate programs.

Over 90 percent of the students in California attend institutions that do not offer doctoral degrees, compared with 58 percent of Texas students. The Commissioner argued that a student does not need to attend an institution that offers doctoral degrees to get a first-rate undergraduate education. Citing UC-San Diego as an example, the Commissioner suggested that it would be possible, but extremely costly and difficult, for Texas to rapidly move more universities into conventional Tier 1 status, as defined by research expenditures for instance.

He argued that given Texas' available resources and particular circumstances, it is more sensible to pursue overall undergraduate excellence and targeted graduate excellence. Eighty-nine percent of students in Texas public institutions are undergraduates, which justifies the emphasis on undergraduate excellence from a resource perspective. The Commissioner offered several indicators that may help define undergraduate excellence, which he argued would be important for any Texas definition of Tier 1 institution.

These indicators include:

- Available honors programs
- Smaller classes
- Directed study and research with one-on-one faculty/student contact
- Programs preparing students for highly selective graduate programs
- Required honors theses
- Upper-division writing components across disciplines
- Shorter time-to-degree
- Graduation rates
- Critical thinking courses across the curriculum

The Commissioner, strongly urged the state to review how graduate programs are developed and extended. He suggested more planning and coordination across systems and

among campuses. Further, he suggested that programs should be approved on the basis of targeted graduate excellence, as defined by statewide demonstrated need, institutional interest, and an institution's ability to execute an excellent program.

To enhance funding opportunities for universities seeking to become nationally competitive research institutions, the 77th Legislature created two major research funds. Both funds were aimed at assisting eligible institutions in recruiting and retaining high quality faculty members and graduate students, as well as providing relevant research laboratories and equipment. The University Research Fund (URF) and Texas Excellence Fund (TEF) provided key funding for institutions looking to attract and conduct significant research on their campuses. The URF and TEF were funded at identical levels. The TEF provided funding to schools eligible to receive money from the HEF, while the URF directed money to UT and A&M system institutions not eligible for AUF "excellence" funding. Each fund provided its own allocation methodology and eligibility criteria.

Concerned about the variations in distributions between the funds, the 78th Legislature passed House Bill 3526 creating the Research Development Fund (RDF). Replacing the URF and TEF in 2006, the RDF was designed to have a single distribution methodology and eligibility criteria. Funding for the RDF was to be equal to the combined funding levels previously provided for the URF and TEF. Seeking to continue the two funds for the biennium and transition to a single fund in 2006, the 78th Legislature appropriated a combined \$46.6 million dollars to the URF and TEF. However, in June 2003, the Governor vetoed the entire appropriation. After that, almost 12 months of discussions ensued between the Legislature and the Governor's office regarding the veto. In August 2004, through an LBB budget execution

order approved by the Governor, the 2005 URF and TEF appropriations were made. All totaled, \$23.3 million in research funding was provided.

TUITION DEREGULATION

Teri Flack, Deputy Commissioner, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), discussed affordability in relation to the goals of *Closing the Gaps* and the deregulation of tuition. Flack presented an overview of increases in designated tuition since the spring 2004 semester, when governing boards were first allowed to set tuition rates. Statewide average tuition and fees increased by 18 percent between fall 2003 and fall 2004. Flack stated that statutory tuition, designated tuition, and fees have been rising since 1985, shifting more of the cost to families. She also noted, however, that nearly \$3 billion in financial aid, mostly loans, is available.

Flack also described factors that influence college choices. She suggested that the apparent total cost of attending college, or "sticker price," often discourages students. Affordability is a key strategy in closing the gaps in participation and success. She outlined the following list of important priorities for policy-makers to consider:

- Achieve the right balance between appropriations, tuition and fees and financial aid.
- Set tuition and fees in a way that closes gaps in participation and success.
- Provide adequate resources for higher education while providing for incentives for academic and administrative efficiencies.
- Provide adequate financial aid, particularly gift aid.
- Ensure that potential students know about the availability of financial aid.

Each chancellor presented information on tuition increases at institutions within their systems. They agreed that tuition flexibility has been useful and explained that most of the revenue from increased tuition has been used to hire new faculty, provide better faculty

compensation, and increase scholarships.

Texas Tech University System (TTU-System) Chancellor David Smith argued that tuition deregulation is good for the short-term, but that formula funding is needed to help long-term growth.

University of Texas System (UT-System) Chancellor Mark Yudof emphasized that tuition deregulation has been in place for a short period of time. Therefore, it is too soon to evaluate deregulation's impact on graduation rates and other measures. When asked if he had seen any negative effects of tuition deregulation at UT-System's component institutions, he responded that none of the schools had experienced a decline in enrollment as a result of tuition deregulation. In fact, he mentioned that institutions had seen a substantial increase in enrollment except for UT-Austin. Yudof stated that he thought component institutions were affordable. He mentioned the benefits of the tuition set-aside, noting that UT-Austin has established its set-aside at 28 percent, which is higher than the percentage mandated by HB 3015.

Senator West asked each system to show how they measured the effects of tuition deregulation on access and which groups of students are impacted by tuition deregulation. Chancellor Smith indicated that TTU-System institutions had not experienced a significant impact. Chancellor Gogue stated that the University of Houston System (UH-System) institutions experienced a 6 percent increase in financial aid applications. Chancellor Cocanougher indicated that the financial aid packages made available to low-income students had helped the Texas A&M University System (TAMU-System) avoid a negative impact.

Senator West asked what impact the 5 percent reduction in appropriations would have on the institutions and how that would affect their use of tuition flexibility. Chancellor Smith stated that TTU-System institutions would attempt to use system fund reserves in lieu of additional

tuition increases. Further, the TTU-System would have to consider capping growth to absorb further budget reductions. Chancellor Yudof stated that appropriated funds were only about 20 percent of the UT-System budget. He noted, however, that these funds are critical to institutions because they pay for core instructional costs. Yudof also stated that given the limited resources at the disposal of governing boards, reductions in state appropriations must be made up through spending reserves, reducing services, or raising tuition.

During the hearing, Chancellor Gogue maintained that legislators should consider the growing student population and initiatives that will accomplish the goals of *Closing the Gaps* in making appropriations decisions. Most sources of revenue that support institutions are highly restrictive, according to Gogue. State appropriations and tuition are the only revenue sources that provide institutions with flexibility. Chancellor Cocanougher reminded members that state appropriations are critical, because many institutions can only raise tuition to a limited level without discouraging participation.

Brian Haley, former President, UT-Austin Student Government, provided testimony from a student's perspective. He believed that tuition deregulation was the right short-term solution, but expressed concern about its long-term consequences. He said that UT-Austin students supported the tuition increase because it would provide better faculty resources and financial aid to the most needy students. Moreover, he said that the tuition and financial aid proposals came from students on the advisory committee at the institutions. As an Advisory Committee Member and Student Government President, he spoke to 250 of the 700 campus organizations to educate students about tuition deregulation. Haley said that many students accepted higher tuition as an investment, because the value of the students' degrees will increase over the long-term if the additional money is used to improve the quality and reputation of the institution.

Various options were discussed related to tuition deregulation other than higher tuition, including creative pricing options to improve timely graduation. Options discussed included:

- flat rate tuition (tuition capped at a certain credit hour load);
- tuition discounts for courses at off-peak days/hours;
- tuition discounts for summer school;
- differential tuition for academic colleges or majors;
- cap or freeze future fees; and
- tuition and fee increase hold-harmless for financially needy students through the use of the tuition set-aside.

Budgetary Impact of Tuition Deregulation

Affordability has been a tradition in Texas higher education. Historically, the Legislature prioritized low tuition in order to make education affordable to all residents. Since tuition was a limited source of revenue, institutions requested increased fees to gain more funding from students. Examining a brief history of the balance between tuition and fees will provide greater understanding of the state's current situation.

According to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board,⁶ only three fees existed prior to 1969: the laboratory fee, general deposit fee, and the student services fee. In 1969, the building use fee (sometimes referred to as the general use fee) was implemented to provide funding for facilities. The fee could be pledged to meet requirements of revenue bonds.

Prior to 1971, students were assessed a flat tuition payment per semester of \$50 for 12 hours or more. Students taking less than 12 hours were charged a proportionally lower rate, but not less than \$15. In 1971, the flat rate was changed to a per semester credit hour cost; residents paid \$4 per hour with a \$50 required minimum semester charge. Also, new types of student

⁶ "A Brief History of the Evolution of Tuition and Fees in Texas," Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, September 1, 2003.

service fees started to appear as institutions asked for fees addressing specific needs that could not be met through the \$150 student services fee. Since that time, over forty of these new student service fees have been authorized by the Legislature.

A special legislative session in 1984 directed the House Higher Education Committee to "develop a plan for a reasonable and equitable increase in tuition at all institutions of higher education" to be adopted by the 69th Legislature (1985). In fall 1985, university tuition was set at \$24 per hour; however, the Legislature did not implement the increase all at once. Beginning in fall 1985, staggered increases were implemented starting with an increase to \$12 per hour (with a minimum charge of \$100).

In 1985, the Legislature also authorized institutions to charge incidental fees. While some of these fees are charged to every student, many of them, such as late fees, graduation fees, and installment fees are charged on a per-usage basis only to those students actually using the service. Incidental fees are accounted for as other designated funds and are not included in the method of financing in the appropriations bill. In accordance with legislation adopted in 1985, university tuition was set at \$16 per hour for academic years 1986-1987, 1987-1988, and 1988-1989. In 1987, the Legislature gave university boards of regents the authority to charge board-authorized tuition, including differential tuition, for graduate programs.

For the 1989-1990 academic year, a biennial \$2 stair-step increase in university tuition began. For 1989-1990 and 1990-1991 tuition was set at \$18 per hour. The goal was to reach the \$24 rate set in 1985 by fall 1995. In 1991, the biennial \$2 stair-step increases were changed to annual stair steps. The statutory undergraduate tuition was set at \$20 per hour for fall 1991 and was to increase \$2 per hour automatically until 1997.

In 1995, additional \$2 stair steps were added to statutory undergraduate tuition at universities. The minimum charge was raised to \$120. Fall 1996 statutory tuition was \$32 per hour. In fall 2000, the last of the \$2 stair steps was implemented bringing undergraduate tuition to \$40 per hour.

Beginning in fall 1995, a major change was made to the building use fee allowing the funds collected from that fee to be used for any purpose. In addition, the maximum limit of \$12 per semester credit hour was eliminated for the universities. Governing boards were authorized to set the fee at an amount not to exceed the hourly rate set in the statute for undergraduate tuition.

In 1997, the Legislature redesignated the building use fee charged by universities and health-related institutions as tuition (referred to as designated tuition). Universities retained the authority to set the amount, and the purpose of the charge remains the same.

In 1999, the Legislature considered but failed to pass a continuation of the \$2 stair step increases in statutory undergraduate tuition. In 2001, the Legislature passed a continuation of the \$2 stair step increases in statutory undergraduate tuition for 5 years. The new maximum, effective with the 2005-06 academic year, is \$50 per hour.

In 2003, the Legislature deregulated designated tuition and provided flexibility for universities and health-related institutions to charge differential tuition for “each program and course level offered by [the] institution. [Additionally, the institution] may set a different tuition rate . . . as considered appropriate to increase graduation rates, encourage efficient use of facilities, or enhance employee performance.”

Thus, Texas higher education has seen significant changes in charges to students and their families through tuition and fees. These changes have occurred with the ebb and flow of the

state's economy. Philosophical differences have also existed in how much of the true cost of education students and their families should pay.

According to data from the College Board, there has been little, if any, real growth in college prices nationally since the 1970s.⁷ However, beginning in the early 1980s, tuition and fees grew much more rapidly than consumer prices. In constant 2004 dollars over the 10-year period ending in 2004-2005, average tuition and fees increased by 51 percent (\$1,725) at public four-year institutions and universities, 36 percent (\$5,321) at private four-year institutions and 26 percent (\$426) at two-year public institutions. These increases are smaller when including charges for room and board, particularly in the public four-year sector where the real increase was 36 percent over the last decade, rather than the 51 percent for tuition and fees.

In recent years, data from the College Board indicate that at public four-year institutions, tuition and fees average \$487 more than last year (\$4,645 in 2003-2004 and \$5,132 in 2004-2005). This represents a 10.5 percent increase. Furthermore, the College Board's report found that the average student at a public four-year institution pays approximately \$1,800 after an estimated \$3,300 in grant aid and tax benefits are considered (based on last year's financial aid levels).

For students at public two-year colleges, tuition and fees nationally averaged \$1,909 in 2003-2004 and increased by 8.7 percent in 2004-2005 to \$2,076. This increase is less than both last year's increase and the increase at four-year public institutions, but still large by historical standards.

⁷ Trends in College Pricing 2004, The College Board,
http://www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/press/cost04/041264TrendsPricing2004_FINAL.pdf

Recent Increases

Recently, Texas has reflected national trends in tuition pricing. Public four-year institutions in Texas were given the authority to raise designated tuition above the \$46 per semester credit hour beginning in spring 2004. On average, resident undergraduates at a Texas public four-year institutions paid \$1,862.15 for fall 2003 and \$2,188.36 for fall 2004. This represents an increase of 17.5 percent.

Table 6 on the following page lists the total amount of all tuition and mandatory fees for resident undergraduates at Texas public universities since fall 2003.

-Table 6

Tuition and Mandatory Fees in Texas Public Four-year Institutions of Higher Education (Fall 2003 - Fall 2004)

Institution	Tuition and Mandatory Fees			% Change	Tuition and Mandatory Fees			% Change
	Fall 2003	Spring 2004	% Change		Spring 2004	Fall 2004	% Change	
Angelo State University	\$1,753.00	\$1,753.00	0.00%	\$1,753.00	\$1,889.00	7.76%		
Lamar University	\$1,707.00	\$1,817.00	6.44%	\$1,817.00	\$1,967.00	8.26%		
Midwestern State University	\$1,707.25	\$1,825.25	6.91%	\$1,825.25	\$1,870.25	2.47%		
Prairie View A&M University	\$1,796.00	\$1,796.00	0.00%	\$1,796.00	\$2,101.00	16.98%		
Sam Houston State University	\$1,826.00	\$1,931.00	5.75%	\$1,931.00	\$2,130.00	10.31%		
Stephen F. Austin State University	\$1,716.50	\$1,871.50	9.03%	\$1,871.50	\$2,149.00	14.83%		
Sul Ross State University	\$1,701.00	\$1,761.00	3.53%	\$1,761.00	\$1,935.00	9.88%		
Tarleton State University	\$1,742.30	\$1,742.30	0.00%	\$1,742.30	\$1,907.30	9.47%		
Texas A&M International University	\$1,650.50	\$1,710.50	3.64%	\$1,710.50	\$1,906.50	11.46%		
Texas A&M University	\$2,449.82	\$2,584.82	5.51%	\$2,584.82	\$2,973.75	15.05%		
Texas A&M University - Commerce	\$1,812.00	\$1,812.00	0.00%	\$1,812.00	\$1,917.00	5.79%		
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	\$1,921.50	\$1,921.50	0.00%	\$1,921.50	\$2,144.50	11.61%		
Texas A&M University - Galveston	\$1,847.95	\$1,982.95	7.31%	\$1,982.95	\$2,340.45	18.03%		
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	\$1,923.00	\$1,923.00	0.00%	\$1,923.00	\$2,043.00	6.24%		
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	\$1,431.00	\$1,431.00	0.00%	\$1,431.00	\$1,461.00	2.10%		
Texas Southern University	\$1,981.00	\$1,981.00	0.00%	\$1,981.00	\$2,208.00	11.46%		
Texas State University - San Marcos	\$2,008.00	\$2,158.00	7.47%	\$2,158.00	\$2,340.00	8.43%		
Texas Tech University	\$2,372.50	\$2,522.50	6.32%	\$2,522.50	\$2,924.00	15.92%		
Texas Woman's University	\$1,817.91	\$2,042.91	12.38%	\$2,042.91	\$2,084.63	2.04%		
The University of Texas - Pan American	\$1,491.75	\$1,491.75	0.00%	\$1,491.75	\$1,576.00	5.65%		
The University of Texas at Arlington	\$2,211.70	\$2,361.70	6.78%	\$2,361.70	\$2,650.20	12.22%		
The University of Texas at Austin	\$2,093.80	\$2,455.80	17.29%	\$2,455.80	\$2,867.26	16.75%		
The University of Texas at Brownsville	\$1,471.56	\$1,471.56	0.00%	\$1,471.56	\$1,726.56	17.33%		
The University of Texas at Dallas	\$2,521.40	\$2,821.40	11.90%	\$2,821.40	\$3,181.40	12.76%		
The University of Texas at El Paso	\$1,797.00	\$2,067.00	15.03%	\$2,067.00	\$2,324.00	12.43%		
The University of Texas at San Antonio	\$2,029.30	\$2,254.30	11.09%	\$2,254.30	\$2,636.20	16.94%		
The University of Texas at Tyler	\$1,751.00	\$1,841.00	5.14%	\$1,841.00	\$2,021.00	9.78%		
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	\$1,728.50	\$1,803.50	4.34%	\$1,803.50	\$1,938.50	7.49%		
University of Houston	\$1,974.00	\$2,259.00	14.44%	\$2,259.00	\$2,486.50	10.07%		
University of Houston - Clear Lake	\$1,750.00	\$1,915.00	9.43%	\$1,915.00	\$2,142.00	11.85%		
University of Houston - Downtown	\$1,582.00	\$1,657.00	4.74%	\$1,657.00	\$1,937.00	16.90%		
University of Houston - Victoria	\$1,852.00	\$2,002.00	8.10%	\$2,002.00	\$2,070.00	3.40%		
University of North Texas	\$2,207.05	\$2,424.05	9.83%	\$2,424.05	\$2,780.65	14.71%		
West Texas A&M University	\$1,687.69	\$1,687.69	0.00%	\$1,687.69	\$1,775.50	5.20%		
STATEWIDE AVERAGE	\$1,862.15	\$1,972.94	5.66%	\$1,972.94	\$2,188.36	10.63%		

Expenditure of Funds

In years past, mandatory fees have been the primary charge used by institutions to raise revenue since governing boards did not have the authority to raise tuition. However, institutions were able to raise the amount of designated tuition over \$46 per semester credit hour beginning in spring 2004. Therefore, with the new authority to set tuition prices, institutions have not had to rely on mandatory fees to the same extent as in the past. From fall 2003 to spring 2004, only six institutions increased mandatory fees for an average increase of 1.93 percent. From spring 2004 to fall 2004, the average increase was 7.32 percent.

Table 7 illustrates the amount of mandatory fees charged by institutions between fall 2003 and fall 2004.

Table 7

Mandated Fees for Texas Public Four-year Institutions of Higher Education (Fall 2003 - Fall 2004)

Institution	Mandatory Fees			Mandatory Fees		
	Fall 2003	Spring 2004	% Change	Spring 2004	Fall 2004	% Change
Angelo State University	\$463.00	\$463.00	0.00%	\$463.00	\$509.00	9.94%
Lamar University	\$417.00	\$467.00	11.99%	\$467.00	\$527.00	12.85%
Midwestern State University	\$432.25	\$460.25	6.48%	\$460.25	\$475.25	3.26%
Prairie View A&M University	\$566.00	\$566.00	0.00%	\$566.00	\$691.00	22.08%
Sam Houston State University	\$551.00	\$551.00	0.00%	\$551.00	\$615.00	11.62%
Stephen F. Austin State University	\$411.50	\$491.50	19.44%	\$491.50	\$469.00	-4.58%
Sul Ross State University	\$561.00	\$561.00	0.00%	\$561.00	\$645.00	14.97%
Tarleton State University	\$407.30	\$407.30	0.00%	\$407.30	\$407.30	0.00%
Texas A&M International University	\$435.50	\$495.50	13.78%	\$495.50	\$496.50	0.20%
Texas A&M University	\$1,069.82	\$1,069.82	0.00%	\$1,069.82	\$1,136.25	6.21%
Texas A&M University - Commerce	\$477.00	\$477.00	0.00%	\$477.00	\$477.00	0.00%
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	\$541.50	\$541.50	0.00%	\$541.50	\$556.50	2.77%
Texas A&M University - Galveston	\$467.95	\$467.95	0.00%	\$467.95	\$502.95	7.48%
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	\$633.00	\$633.00	0.00%	\$633.00	\$633.00	0.00%
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	\$231.00	\$231.00	0.00%	\$231.00	\$231.00	0.00%
Texas Southern University	\$601.00	\$601.00	0.00%	\$601.00	\$498.00	-17.14%
Texas State University - San Marcos	\$628.00	\$628.00	0.00%	\$628.00	\$705.00	12.26%
Texas Tech University	\$992.50	\$992.50	0.00%	\$992.50	\$1,064.00	7.20%
Texas Woman's University	\$437.91	\$437.91	0.00%	\$437.91	\$449.63	2.68%
The University of Texas - Pan American	\$321.75	\$321.75	0.00%	\$321.75	\$324.00	0.70%
The University of Texas at Arlington	\$831.70	\$831.70	0.00%	\$831.70	\$835.20	0.42%
The University of Texas at Austin	\$713.80	\$715.80	0.28%	\$715.80	\$737.26	3.00%
The University of Texas at Brownsville	\$301.56	\$301.56	0.00%	\$301.56	\$436.56	44.77%
The University of Texas at Dallas	\$1,141.40	\$1,141.40	0.00%	\$1,141.40	\$1,141.40	0.00%
The University of Texas at El Paso	\$417.00	\$417.00	0.00%	\$417.00	\$434.00	4.08%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	\$649.30	\$649.30	0.00%	\$649.30	\$776.20	19.54%
The University of Texas at Tyler	\$371.00	\$371.00	0.00%	\$371.00	\$371.00	0.00%
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	\$438.50	\$438.50	0.00%	\$438.50	\$438.50	0.00%
University of Houston	\$594.00	\$594.00	0.00%	\$594.00	\$641.50	8.00%
University of Houston - Clear Lake	\$370.00	\$370.00	0.00%	\$370.00	\$477.00	28.92%
University of Houston - Downtown	\$277.00	\$277.00	0.00%	\$277.00	\$347.00	25.27%
University of Houston - Victoria	\$472.00	\$472.00	0.00%	\$472.00	\$510.00	8.05%
University of North Texas	\$827.05	\$939.05	13.54%	\$939.05	\$935.65	-0.36%
West Texas A&M University	\$390.19	\$390.19	0.00%	\$390.19	\$448.00	14.82%
STATEWIDE AVERAGE	\$542.37	\$552.13	1.93%	\$552.13	\$586.52	7.32%

Between fall 2003 and spring 2004, 21 institutions increased the amount of designated tuition charged to students. This resulted in a statewide average increase of 14.94 percent. Between spring 2004 and fall 2004, 29 institutions increased the amount of designated tuition charged to students, increasing the statewide average by 19.97 percent. From this increase, institutions were mandated to set-aside 15 percent of the designated tuition increase to be used for students from low-income families. An additional five percent was set-aside for the B-On-Time loan program. Some institutions set aside more than the required amount. Texas A&M University set aside 44 percent; The University of Texas at Austin set aside 28 percent. Thus, these increases were mitigated somewhat by the mandated tuition set-aside.

Table 26 illustrates changes in the designated tuition rates from fall 2003 to fall 2004.

Table 8

Designated Tuition for Texas Public Four-year Institutions of Higher Education (Fall 2003 - Fall 2004)

Institution	Designated Tuition				Designated Tuition				% Change	
	Fall 2003	Rate/SCH Fall 2003	Spring 2004	Rate/SCH Spring 2004	% Change	Spring 2004	Rate/SCH Spring 2004	Fall 2004		Rate/SCH Fall 2004
Angelo State University	\$600.00	\$40	\$600.00	\$40	0.00%	\$600.00	\$40	\$660.00	\$44	10.00%
Lamar University	\$600.00	\$40	\$660.00	\$44	10.00%	\$660.00	\$44	\$720.00	\$48	9.09%
Midwestern State University	\$585.00	\$39	\$675.00	\$45	15.38%	\$675.00	\$45	\$675.00	\$45	0.00%
Prairie View A&M University	\$540.00	\$36	\$540.00	\$36	0.00%	\$540.00	\$36	\$690.00	\$46	27.78%
Sam Houston State University	\$585.00	\$39	\$690.00	\$46	17.95%	\$690.00	\$46	\$795.00	\$53	15.22%
Stephen F. Austin State University	\$615.00	\$41	\$690.00	\$46	12.20%	\$690.00	\$46	\$960.00	\$64	39.13%
Sul Ross State University	\$450.00	\$30	\$510.00	\$34	0.00%	\$510.00	\$34	\$570.00	\$38	11.76%
Tarleton State University	\$645.00	\$43	\$645.00	\$43	0.00%	\$645.00	\$43	\$780.00	\$52	20.93%
Texas A&M International University	\$525.00	\$35	\$525.00	\$35	0.00%	\$525.00	\$35	\$690.00	\$46	31.43%
Texas A&M University	\$690.00	\$46	\$825.00	\$55	19.57%	\$825.00	\$55	\$1,117.50	\$74.50	35.45%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	\$645.00	\$43	\$645.00	\$43	0.00%	\$645.00	\$43	\$720.00	\$48	11.63%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	\$690.00	\$46	\$690.00	\$46	0.00%	\$690.00	\$46	\$868.00	\$57.87	25.80%
Texas A&M University-Galveston	\$690.00	\$46	\$825.00	\$55	19.57%	\$825.00	\$55	\$1,117.50	\$74.50	35.45%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	\$600.00	\$40	\$600.00	\$40	0.00%	\$600.00	\$40	\$690.00	\$46	15.00%
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	\$510.00	\$34	\$510.00	\$34	0.00%	\$510.00	\$34	\$510.00	\$34	0.00%
Texas Southern University	\$690.00	\$46	\$690.00	\$46	0.00%	\$690.00	\$46	\$990.00	\$66	43.48%
Texas State University-San Marcos	\$690.00	\$46	\$840.00	\$56	21.74%	\$840.00	\$56	\$915.00	\$61	8.93%
Texas Tech University	\$690.00	\$46	\$840.00	\$56	21.74%	\$840.00	\$56	\$1,140.00	\$76	35.71%
Texas Woman's University	\$690.00	\$46	\$915.00	\$61	32.61%	\$915.00	\$61	\$915.00	\$61	0.00%
The University of Texas-Pan American *	\$480.00	\$32	\$480.00	\$32	0.00%	\$480.00	\$32	\$532.00	\$38.00	10.83%
The University of Texas at Arlington	\$690.00	\$46	\$840.00	\$56	21.74%	\$840.00	\$56	\$1,095.00	\$73	30.36%
The University of Texas at Austin **	\$690.00	\$46	\$1,050.00	\$70	52.17%	\$1,050.00	\$70	\$1,410.00	\$94	34.29%
The University of Texas at Brownsville	\$480.00	\$32	\$480.00	\$32	0.00%	\$480.00	\$32	\$570.00	\$38	18.75%
The University of Texas at Dallas	\$690.00	\$46	\$990.00	\$66	43.48%	\$990.00	\$66	\$1,320.00	\$88	33.33%
The University of Texas at El Paso	\$690.00	\$46	\$960.00	\$64	39.13%	\$960.00	\$64	\$1,170.00	\$78	21.88%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	\$649.30	\$43	\$915.00	\$61	40.92%	\$915.00	\$61	\$1,140.00	\$76	24.59%
The University of Texas at Tyler	\$690.00	\$46	\$780.00	\$52	13.04%	\$780.00	\$52	\$930.00	\$62	19.23%

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	\$600.00	\$40	\$675.00	\$45	\$780.00	\$52	15.56%
University of Houston	\$690.00	\$46	\$975.00	\$65	\$1,125.00	\$75	15.38%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	\$690.00	\$46	\$855.00	\$57	\$945.00	\$63	10.53%
University of Houston-Downtown	\$615.00	\$41	\$690.00	\$46	\$870.00	\$58	26.09%
University of Houston-Victoria	\$690.00	\$46	\$840.00	\$56	\$840.00	\$56	0.00%
University of North Texas	\$690.00	\$46	\$795.00	\$53	\$1,125.00	\$75	41.51%
West Texas A&M University	\$607.50	\$40.50	\$607.50	\$40.50	\$607.50	\$40.50	0.00%
STATEWIDE AVERAGE	\$628.58		\$730.81		\$881.84		19.97%

* Tuition is \$38/SCH with a 14 SCH cap.

** For Spring 04 actual charge is \$46/SCH plus a flat amount for \$360 for students taking 12 SCHs or more. This translates to an additional \$24/SCH (\$46 + \$24 = \$70 SCH)

For Fall 04, actual charge is \$46 SCH plus a flat amount of \$720 for students taking 12 SCHs or more. This translates to an additional \$48/SCH (\$46 + \$48 = \$94 SCH)

Overall, institutions used the additional revenue from designated tuition in many of the same ways. All institutions raising designated tuition beyond \$46 per semester credit hour were required to set aside 20 percent for financial aid purposes as explained earlier. In addition, many institutions set aside even more of the new revenue for other financial aid programs available on the individual campuses. Other prevalent uses were for faculty and staff salaries as well as employee insurance benefits. Infrastructure needs for repairs, renovation, building operation and maintenance were also common funding needs among the institutions.

Table 9 on the following page shows how each institution planned on spending their increased revenue from designated tuition charges over \$46 per semester credit hour.

Table 9
Uses of Additional Revenue from Designated Tuition for Texas Public Four-year Institutions of Higher Education (Spring 2004 - Fall 2004)
TEXAS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Institution	PROJECTED USE OF DESIGNATED TUITION INCREASE ABOVE \$46 PER SCH		Rate/SCH Fall 2004	Percentage Change	Additional Revenue from Designated Tuition > \$46 *	Planned Use ***
	Spring 2004	Fall 2004				
Angelo State University	\$600.00	\$640.00	\$44	10.00%		N/A (Designated Tuition less than \$46)
Lamar University	\$660.00	\$720.00	\$48	9.09%		N/A (Designated Tuition at \$46)
Midwestern State University	\$675.00	\$675.00	\$45	0.00%		N/A (Designated Tuition less than \$46)
Prine View A&M University	\$540.00	\$690.00	\$48	27.78%		N/A (Designated Tuition at \$46)
Sam Houston State University	\$690.00	\$795.00	\$53	15.22%	\$1,839,760	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time 12 New Faculty New Scholarships Employee Insurance Benefits Total \$1,839,760
Stephen F. Austin State University	\$690.00	\$940.00	\$64	30.15%	\$5,694,000	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time Other Student Aid Offset Revenue Reductions Faculty-Staff Salary Increases Insurance Marketing Utilities Total \$5,694,000
SU Ross State University	\$510.00	\$570.00	\$38	11.76%		N/A (Designated Tuition less than \$46)
Tarleton State University	\$645.00	\$780.00	\$62	20.93%	\$917,777	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time, NEW Faculty Positions, Salary Increases, Increases in Departmental Operating Budgets Total \$917,777
Texas A&M International University	\$525.00	\$690.00	\$48	31.43%		N/A (Designated Tuition at \$46)
Texas A&M University	\$625.00	\$1,117.50	\$74.50	35.45%	\$30,475,000	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time Faculty Reimbursement Faculty and Staff Salary Programs Retentions for new faculty Partially fund additional undergraduate and graduate financial aid, recruitment and retention programs, and other assistance programs. Library Total \$30,475,000
Texas A&M University - Commerce	\$645.00	\$720.00	\$48	11.63%	\$385,272	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time Supplement funding for new programs Total \$385,272
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	\$690.00	\$885.00	\$57.87	25.60%	\$2,963,200	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time Salary Increases New Faculty Positions Equipment Total \$2,963,200
Texas A&M University - Galveston	\$625.00	\$1,117.50	\$74.50	35.45%	\$1,245,500	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time Merit Increases Faculty Hires Summer School Lecturers Equipment Faculty Start-up Science Building Total \$1,245,500
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	\$600.00	\$690.00	\$48	15.00%		N/A (Designated Tuition at \$46)
Texas A&M University - Tropicana	\$510.00	\$510.00	\$34	0.00%		N/A (Designated Tuition less than \$46)
Texas Southern University	\$690.00	\$990.00	\$68	45.48%	\$5,128,760	15% Undergraduate set-aside and 5% B-On-Time, NEW Faculty Positions, Reduce Debt Service, Student Parking, Operating Expense Total \$5,128,760

TEXAS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

PROJECTED USE OF DESIGNATED TUITION INCREASE ABOVE \$46 PER SCH

FALL 2004

Institution	Rate/SCH Spring 2004	Rate/SCH Fall 2004	Percentage Change	Additional Revenue from Designated Tuition > \$46 *	Tuition Percentage Increase **	Planned Use ***
Texas State University - San Marcos	\$66	\$61	8.93%	\$9,675,000	14%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time, Group Insurance Premiums, Tuition Revenue Bond Debt Service, Merit and Equity Increases, New Faculty positions, Graduate Student Insurance, Special Item Support
Texas Tech University	\$66	\$76	36.71%	\$22,630,000	29%	Faculty and Staff Retention and Merit Increases, New Faculty Positions, Fringe, Financial Aid, Academic Enhancement, Lab Equipment, Student Services, Total \$22,630,000
Texas Woman's University	\$61	\$61	0.00%	\$2,250,000	14%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time, and to cover reduction in state appropriations.
The University of Texas - Pan American	\$32	\$35.47	10.83%	\$17,587,708	26%	N/A (Designated Tuition less than \$46), 15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time, Graduate Student Financial Aid, 50 New Faculty Positions and Associated Costs, Merit Increases, Increase in Debt Reserves
The University of Texas at Arlington	\$66	\$79	30.36%	\$70,180,672	36%	Tuition Grants, B-On-Time, Maintenance, Repair and Renovation, Faculty and Staff Salary Increase, Hire 30 additional Faculty Members, Faculty and Program Start-up Funding, Total \$70,200,000
The University of Texas at Austin (see note below)	\$70	\$84	34.29%	\$13,465,024	42%	N/A (Designated Tuition less than \$46), 15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time
The University of Texas at Brownsville	\$32	\$39	18.75%	\$13,465,024	42%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time, New Faculty Positions, Merit Increase
The University of Texas at Dallas	\$66	\$68	3.03%	\$13,465,024	42%	Teaching/Research Assistants, Building Operation and Maintenance, Remissions and Exemptions, Texas Tomorrow Program, Total \$13,465,024
The University of Texas at El Paso	\$64	\$78	21.88%	\$13,760,000	31%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time, Student Employment Opportunity Fund, Faculty and Staff Recruitment and Merit Increases, Student Success and Retention, Research, Building Operation and Maintenance, Reserves, Continuing Costs, Total \$13,760,000
The University of Texas at San Antonio	\$61	\$76	24.59%	\$19,423,000	29%	Financial Aid for B-On-Time, Workstudy and TEXAS Grants and Scholarships, Deregulation Pilot Programs, New Faculty Positions, payments, Department Support, Technology and Research Infrastructure, Total \$19,423,000

TEXAS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

PROJECTED USE OF DESIGNATED TUITION INCREASE ABOVE \$46 PER SCH

FALL 2004

Institution	Spring 2004 Rate/SCH Spring 2004	Fall 2004	Rate/SCH Fall 2004	Percentage Change	Additional Revenue from Designated Tuition > \$46 *	Tuition Percentage Increase **	Planned Use ***
The University of Texas at Tyler	\$780.00	\$850.00	\$62	19.23%	\$2,553,512	15%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time; 10 New Faculty Positions; 10 New Teaching Assistants; Expanded Library, Computer Lab Hours
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	\$675.00	\$780.00	\$52	15.56%	\$634,500	4%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time plus additional 5% Program Growth Increase in Student Services; Expanded Academic Advising
University of Houston	\$975.00	\$1,125.00	\$75	15.38%	\$22,839,169	28%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time Other Financial Aid Faculty and Staff Recruitment and Merit Increases Property Insurance Administrative Support Student Services Total \$22,839,169
University of Houston - Clear Lake	\$655.00	\$945.00	\$63	10.53%	\$553,884	18%	Cover budget shortfalls and provide for university priorities
University of Houston - Downtown	\$690.00	\$870.00	\$58	26.09%	\$3,074,872	10%	15% Undergraduate salaries and 5% B-On-Time Faculty Recruitment and Retention Merit Increases Total \$3,075,000
University of Houston - Victoria	\$840.00	\$840.00	\$58	0.00%	\$454,000	8%	Increase Course Offerings; Support University Operations
University of North Texas	\$795.00	\$1,125.00	\$75	41.51%	\$16,060,000	26%	15% Undergraduate and 5% B-On-Time Faculty and Staff Increases Other Financial Aid Student Faculty Insurance Increased Utilities Total \$16,060,000
West Texas A&M University	\$607.50	\$607.50	\$40.50	0.00%	\$263,830,650	N/A	(Designated) Tuition less than \$46.)
			Grand Total		\$52,766,130.0		

* Includes incremental revenue from the increase in designated tuition as well as projected.

** Represents the change in tuition rates now being charged compared to the maximum amount that could have been charged if tuition deregulation legislation had not been passed. Calculated by subtracting designated tuition threshold in statute (\$46) from designated tuition charged and dividing by \$92. (The maximum that could be charged if designated tuition was not increased above the \$46 threshold is \$92 - \$46 for designated tuition and \$46 for statutory tuition)

*** May not include specific dollar amounts because budgets were not final at the time of the survey. Slight differences in totals are due to rounding.

Note: The response from The University of Texas at Austin to the Coordinating Board indicates two categories for designated tuition: "Base Designated Tuition" at \$48/SCH and "Incremental Designated Tuition" which the institution refers to as "Academic Sustainability Tuition" (AST). This is a flat rate charge to students taking at least 12 semester credit hours (SCH). It is prorated for students taking fewer than 12 SCH. The per semester credit hour amount shown for this designated tuition on this chart is an approximation calculated by CB staff. According to the institution, the \$70.2 million represents gross AST revenue for Fall 2004-05. Of this, \$64.2 million is the incremental increase over Spring 2004 for amounts over \$46/SCH (instead of \$48/SCH).

Impact on Affordability of Higher Education

Because institutions have only had the authority to set tuition since the spring 2004 semester, the Legislature does not have sufficient data to conduct a complete analysis of the impact of tuition deregulation on the affordability of higher education. Factual statements can be made regarding those institutions that have changed their general tuition pricing strategies, but this does not answer questions regarding the full impact on students. Financial aid variables, including the required tuition set-aside, should be examined in conjunction with the cost of education to determine if the variation in tuition charges is facilitating or inhibiting the mandates of *Closing the Gaps*.

Furthermore, since each Texas public institution of higher education is unique, studying the impact on an individual institution is a challenge. The dynamic missions of each institution does not allow for a "one size fits all" method of evaluation. One way of examining the issue is to compare the total cost of education with the financial aid available to students. The THECB has charted this information for each institution (see Appendix G). However, at the time printing, financial aid amounts could not be certified for the fall 2004 semester; therefore, this information must be updated in future semesters.

Other data are being collected that will facilitate a more adequate assessment of tuition deregulation. HB 3015 (78th Texas Legislative Session) mandated that institutions provide data to the THECB no later than November 1 of each year, which include factors that ultimately assist in determining the impact of tuition deregulation. At the time of printing, this information was not yet available. However, as outlined in the bill, the following information will be provided:

- statistical information on the percentage of gross family income required to pay college costs;
- criteria used by institutions to admit students and to award financial assistance;

- the regions of this state in which students reside;
- the race or ethnicity of students;
- the gender of students;
- the level of education achieved by the parents of students; and
- comparisons of the institution with peer institutions in this state and in other states with respect to affordability and access.

Other measures can be examined to better assess the impact of tuition deregulation.

Evaluating the amount and uses of the tuition set-asides will reveal whether or not the specified percentage is sufficient in offsetting increased tuition costs. Tracking the progress of low-income students who were enrolled in programs, such as the school lunch program in high school, will provide a more accurate understanding of the effects on students from low-income families. Following the amount of loan indebtedness will show whether or not students are taking on a greater debt burden. In studying this variable, distinctions should be made between those loans which may be forgiven, as opposed to those which will be paid back.

Three related variables can be studied in conjunction to better formulate an assessment of tuition deregulation: retention rates and graduation rates, and the amount of time it takes a student to complete their degree. If costs are such that students are prevented from continuing their studies, all three of these variables will indicate that difficulty. Likewise, these variables will indicate whether or not institutional efforts to creatively package tuition are successfully accomplishing the goals of *Closing the Gaps*.

The variables listed in this section cannot be studied in isolation. This will not tell the full story of tuition deregulation. Rather, variables need to be examined in a matrix, which will show the relation of all the variables to each other in order to fully assess the impact of tuition deregulation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Legislature should adopt a statewide accountability system for institutions of higher education to promote transparency and excellence.
2. The Legislature should review and consider incorporating in its statewide accountability system the institutional groupings, performance measures, and benchmarks developed by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) and the Council of Public University Presidents and Chancellors (CPUPC) in response to the Governor's Executive Order RP 31.
3. The Legislature should review annually the groupings, performance measures, and benchmarks to determine their effectiveness in assisting the state in reaching its goals of *Closing the Gaps by 2015*.
4. The Legislature should evaluate, in consultation with the THECB and the CPUPC, an appropriate mechanism for linking future excellence funding to performance, as measured by the accountability system. The mechanism should take into consideration the various missions and circumstances of institutions. This evaluation should include, but not be limited to, a consideration of restricting an institution's right to deregulate tuition based on performance, as measured by the accountability system.
5. The Legislature should prioritize undergraduate excellence in determining the system's performance measures and benchmarks.
6. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board should continue to pursue a uniform definition of a Tier 1 institution utilizing the criteria developed in the statewide accountability system.
7. To avoid confusion related to the Higher Education Fund and the Higher Education Assistance Fund, the Legislature should adopt new language to distinguish the two. An option would be to continue to refer to the annual appropriation itself as the Higher Education Fund (HEF) and refer to the endowment established by Article VII of the Constitution as the Permanent Higher Education Fund (P-HEF). The Legislature should eliminate reference to the Higher Education Assistance Fund (HEAF).
8. To ensure the HEF endowment continues to develop as intended, the Legislature should continue to provide annual funding as currently directed by statute and consider transfers of Rainy Day Funds in order to reach the \$2 billion trigger before the end of the decade.
9. The Legislature should increase funding for the HEF. Such increases should be based either on general inflation trends or to match the purchasing power of the AUF. To account for inflation, the allocation should be increased by \$50 million; or to match the purchasing power of the AUF, \$87.5 million should be added.
10. The Legislature should consider discontinuing the practice of using TRBs to fund capital projects. Instead, HEF and AUF should be used as the primary sources of funding for such

projects. Such a change would require adequate funding of the HEF, and possibly a greater commitment from the AUF to funding capital projects.

11. The Legislature should fully fund the Research Development Fund as provided for in House Bill 3526 (78th Legislature). These dollars will help in the development of more nationally competitive research institutions in Texas by providing a predictable and stable source of funding for research infrastructure. This includes recruiting and retaining faculty members and graduate students, as well as constructing and equipping appropriate laboratory space
12. After fully funding the Research Development Fund, the Legislature should create mechanisms such as public/private partnerships, matching funds programs, etc. to increase the number of flagship institutions in Texas.
13. The Legislature should consider the consolidation of the various financial aid programs with similar goals and that are funded with tuition and state appropriations and make recommendations on future funding streams for these programs.
14. The Legislature should continue to look for ways to provide financial assistance to students who demonstrated a financial hardship but do not otherwise qualify for financial aid under current state gift or grant programs.
15. The Legislature should increase its tuition oversight authority to allow legislative disapproval of excessive or inappropriate increases in tuition.
16. The Legislature should establish an enforcement mechanism to limit the amount of designated tuition increases that may be used to fund deferred maintenance.

Appendix A

11/18/2004

Draft General Academic Accountability Measures						
Measures	Group Targets FY 08					
	Research	Emerging Research	Doctoral	Comp.	Masters	
Participation		Percent Change				
Key Measures						
1	Enrollment: Number and percent of undergraduate, master's, doctoral, and professional students enrolled on the 12th day of class, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age, and level.	0%	6%	8%	12%	12%
	African-American Enrollment increase*	To Be Determined				
	Hispanic Enrollment increase*	To Be Determined				
2	FTE Enrollment: Number and percent of undergraduate, graduate, and professional FTE students enrolled, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, and age.	0%	4%	6%	10%	12%
	African-American FTE Enrollment increase*	To Be Determined				
	Hispanic FTE Enrollment increase*	To Be Determined				
Contextual Measure - Participation						
3	Percent of first-time undergraduates from the top ten percent of their Texas high school class					
4	Percentage of first-time in college entering applicants accepted, and the percentage of those accepted who enroll					
5	Ethnic composition of high school graduates in Texas					
6	Percent of enrollment that are transfers from Texas two-year colleges with at least 30 SCH					
7	Semester Credit Hours: Total number of graduate and undergraduate semester credit hours					
Success						
Key Measures						
8	Graduation Rate: four, five, and six-year graduation rate of first-time, full-time degree seeking undergraduates by ethnicity	Percentage Point Change				
	Four-Year Rate	1.5 points	3 points	3 points	3 points	
	Five-Year Rate	1 point	5 points	4.5 points	4 points	
	Six-Year Rate	.5 point	3 points	5 points	5 points	
9	Graduates: Number of graduates by level and race/ethnicity & gender	Percent Change				
	Total degrees	0%	15%	15%	15%	
	African-American degrees	3% ug/10% grad	10%	10%	10%	
	Hispanic degrees	3% ug/10% grad	10%	10%	10%	
10	Graduation and Persistence rate: Percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates who have graduated or are still enrolled in higher education after six academic years (by total and race/ethnicity)					

B-2

11/18/2004

Draft General Academic Accountability Measures						
Measure	Group Targets FY 06					
	Research	Research	Doctoral	Comp.	Masters	
11	Computer science, engineering, math, and physical science graduates both undergraduate and graduate					
12	Nursing and allied health graduates both undergraduate and graduate					
13	Number of students taking the certification exam for teacher education and the pass rates by ethnicity					
Contextual Measure - Success						
14	Enrollment: Percent of first-time students 19 and under					
15	Financial aid: Percent of students receiving Pell Grants					
16	Part-time Undergraduate Students: The number and percent of part-time first-time degree seeking undergraduates					
17	Persistence Rate: First-time degree-seeking undergraduate students who remain enrolled after one and two academic years (by total and race/ethnicity)					
18	Developmental education: Percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates needing developmental education who have graduated or are still enrolled in higher education after six academic years (by total and race/ethnicity)					
19	Developmental education: Percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates needing developmental education by ethnicity					
20	Graduation Rate for two-year college students who completed at least 30 SCH before transferring to a university					
21	Percent of baccalaureate graduates completing at least 30 SCH at a Texas two-year college					
22	Graduation Rates for master's, and doctoral programs					
Excellence						
Key Measures						
		Percent Change				
23	Percent lower division SCH taught by tenure/tenure-track faculty	3%	3%	3%	5%	4.5%
		Percentage Point Change				
24	FTE student/FTE faculty ratio	(.5 point)	(1 point)	(2 points)	(1 point)	Maintain current ratio
25	Percent of baccalaureate graduates either employed or enrolled in a Texas graduate or professional school within one year of graduation					
26	Certification or licensure, Licensure/certification rate on state or national exams (law, pharmacy, nursing, engineering)					
27	Class size: the average class size of lower division classes					
28	Percent of FTE faculty who are Tenure/Tenure-Track					
Contextual Measure - Excellence						

B-3

Draft General Academic Accountability Measures						
Measure	Group Targets FY 05					
	Research	Research	Doctoral	Comp.	Masters	
29	Percent of FTE teaching faculty who are Tenure/Tenure-Track by ethnicity and gender					
30	Faculty: Ethnicity and gender by rank					
31	Faculty: salaries and trends, Compared to national average by rank					
32	Endowed Chairs: total number of endowed professorships and chairs, number and percent of those filled, and percent of total tenure/tenure-track faculty					
33	Number of members in the National Academies					
34	Employment: Percent of baccalaureate graduates employed in Texas within 1 year following graduation					
35	Percent of baccalaureate graduates enrolled in a Texas graduate or professional school within one year of graduation					
36	Class size- the percentage of undergraduate classes with less than 20 students					
37	Class size- the percentage of undergraduate classes with more than 50 students					
Research						
Key Measures						
Percent Change						
38	FTE Faculty: Ratio of federal research expenditures to all FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty.	5%	9%	9%	6%	3%
39	Research expenditures	15%	15%	12%	10%	6%
40	Research funds: Amount of sponsored (external) research funds as a percent of general revenue appropriations.					
Contextual Measure- Research						
41	Research Expenditures by source of funds (federal, state, private, institutional)					
42	FTE Faculty: Number and percent of FTE tenured/tenure-track holding extramural grants (all sources and types).					
Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness						
Key Measures						
Percent Change						
43	Administrative costs: Amount expended for administrative costs as a percent of operating budget.	Less than or = 6% flat	-10%	-10%	-10%	-3%
44	Facilities: Space utilization rate of classrooms and labs					
Hours per Week Change						
	Classroom utilization	.5 hour	2 hours	2 hours	3 hours	3 hours
	Lab utilization	.5 hour	.5 hour	.5 hour	1.5 hours	1.5 hours
45	Appropriations: Appropriated funds per FTE student and per FTE faculty					
46	Historically Underutilized Business trends					
47	Expenditures: All funds expenditures per FTE student					

11/18/2004

Draft General Academic Accountability Measures					
Measure	Group Targets FY 06				
	Research	Research	Doctoral	Comp.	Master's
48 Total Revenue: Total general revenue per FTE student and per FTE faculty.					
Contextual Measure- Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness					
49 Average cost of resident undergraduate tuition and fees for 30 semester credit hours*					
50 Square footage E&G classroom and square footage E&G lab space per full-time equivalent student*					
51 Endowment- Total					
52 Endowment- Per FTE Student					
53 Total Revenue: Total revenue by tuition & fees, state appropriation, federal, and institutional funds					

Health-Related Institutions Draft Accountability Measures		Percent Change
Participation		
Key Measures		
1	Enrollment: Number and percent of undergraduate, graduate, and professional students enrolled on the 12th day of class, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age, and level.	5.25%
	African-American Enrollment	
	Hispanic Enrollment	
Contextual Measures - Participation		
	School Enrollment: Number and percent of undergraduate, graduate, and professional students enrolled on the 12th day of class, disaggregated by school (nursing, dental, pharmacy, etc.), gender, ethnicity, age, and level.	
2	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
Key Measures - Success		
3	Graduates: Number of graduates by level, ethnicity, and gender both academic and professional.	5.25%
	African-American graduates	5.25%
	Hispanic graduates	5.25%
4	Nursing and allied health graduates both undergraduate and graduate.	12%
Contextual Measures - Success		
5	Graduation Rates for master's, and doctoral programs*	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
Key Measures - Excellence		
6	Certification or licensure, licensure/certification rate on state or national Nursing exams.	90% pass rate
7	Certification or licensure, licensure/certification rate on state or national Allied Health exams.	90% pass rate
8	National Board exam first-time pass rate for medical students.	95% pass rate
9	National board exam first-time pass rate for dental students.	95% pass rate
10	Percent of baccalaureate graduates either employed or enrolled in a Texas graduate or professional school within one year of graduation	
11	Faculty: Faculty awards (National Academy of Science, National Academy of Engineering, Nobel prize winners, Academy of Arts and Sciences, Institute of Medicine, Institute of Dental Research, American Academy of Nursing)	
Contextual Measures - Excellence		
12	FTE student/FTE faculty ratio.	
13	Percent of faculty who are Tenure/Tenure-Track by ethnicity and gender.	
14	Faculty: Ethnicity and gender.	
15	Faculty: Salaries and trends, compared to national average by appointment level.	
16	Endowed Chairs: Total number of endowed professorships and chairs, number and percent of those filled, and percent of total tenure/tenure-track faculty.	

Health-Related Institutions Draft Accountability Measures		Percent Change
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
Key Measures - Research		
17	Research Funds: Dollar amount of sponsored (external) research expenditures.	9%
18	FTE Faculty: Ratio of sponsored research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty	9%
19	Research Funds: Amount of sponsored (external) research funds as a percent of general revenue appropriations.	
Contextual Measures - Research		
20	FTE Faculty: Number and percent of FTE tenured/tenure-track holding extramural grants (all sources and types).	
21	Research expenditures by source of funds (federal, state, private, institutional).	
22	Patents: Number of patents issued.	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
Key Measures - Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness		
24	Administrative Costs: Amount expended for administrative costs as a percent of operating budget.	5% decrease
25	Administrative Costs: Amount expended for hospital administrative costs as a percent of hospital total expenditures.	
26	Total revenue from tuition & fees, state appropriation, federal funds, institutional funds.	
27	Appropriations: Appropriated funds per FTE student and per FTE faculty.	
28	Facilities: Total replacement cost value of existing physical plant	
29	Expenditures: All funds expenditures per FTE student.	
Contextual Measures - Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness		
30	Average cost of tuition and fees for 30 resident undergraduate semester credit hours*	
31	Endowment: Total dollar amount of endowment and ratio per FTE student and per FTE faculty.	
32	Construction projects: Total projected cost, number of projects, # sq. ft. to be added	
33	Total revenue by tuition & fees, state appropriation, federal funds, and institutional funds	
34	Historically Underutilized Business trends	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
	Optional Measure: for institutional selection if desired	
Patient Care Measures		
35	Resident Physicians: Number of residents in ACGME or AOA -accredited programs	6%
36	Resident Physicians: Number of primary care residents in ACGME or AOA -accredited programs	1.50%

11/18/2004

Health-Related Institutions Draft Accountability Measures		Percent Change
37	Total charges for inpatient and outpatient unsponsored charity care in state-owned and affiliated facilities.	
38	Total charges for inpatient and outpatient care in state-owned and affiliated facilities.	
39	Total number of outpatient visits	
40	Total number of inpatient days	
41	WHEN APPROPRIATE: Ratio of admissions, charity care, hospital days, and clinic visits to General Revenue for state-owned hospitals	
42	WHEN APPROPRIATE: TDCJ inpatient and outpatient care provided in ON-campus facilities	

Draft Texas State Technical Colleges and Lamar State College		
Accountability Measures		
	Targets	
	Percent Change	
Participation		
Key Measures		
1	Enrollment: Number and percent of undergraduate students enrolled on the census day, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, FT/PT, academic/technical and age.	9%
	African-American Enrollment	9%
	Hispanic Enrollment	9%
2	FTE Enrollment: Number and percent of FTE students enrolled, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and age.	
	Credit FTE	9%
	African-American FTE	5%
	Hispanic FTE	5%
	Continuing Education FTE	9%
Contextual Measures - Participation		
3	Ethnic composition of high school graduates in Texas (by service area for each CTC, if possible); disaggregate by age and ethnicity	
4	Semester Credit Hours: Total number of semester credit hours	
5	Contact Hours: Total number of undergraduate contact hours	
Success		
Key Measures - Success		
		Percent Change
6	Graduation Rate: three-year graduation rate of first-time, full-time credential seeking undergraduates by gender and ethnicity	3%age points
7	Graduation Rate: three-year graduation rate of first-time, part-time credential seeking undergraduates by gender and ethnicity	3%age points
8	Graduates: Number of graduates by gender, ethnicity	5%
9	Computer science, engineering, math, and physical science graduates	8%
10	Nursing and allied health graduates	8%
11	Graduation and Persistence rate: Percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates who have graduated or are still enrolled in higher education after six academic years (by gender and ethnicity)	
12	Graduation and Persistence rate: Percent of first-time, part-time, degree-seeking undergraduates who have graduated or are still enrolled in higher education after six academic years (by gender and ethnicity)	
13	Number of students who transfer to senior institutions with at least 30 SCH	
Contextual Measures - Success		
14	Financial aid: Percent of students receiving Pell Grants by gender/ethnicity	
15	Part-time Undergraduate Students: The number and percent of credential seeking students by FT/PT and gender/ethnicity	
16	Persistence Rate: First-time credential-seeking undergraduate students who remain enrolled after one and two academic years (by gender, ethnicity and age)	

Draft Texas State Technical Colleges and Lamar State College	
Accountability Measures	
Targets	
	Percent Change
17	Developmental education: Number and percent of developmental education students who subsequently meet TSI requirements and who then successfully complete a general education core curriculum course in the area of deficiency (by gender/ethnicity and age) – (data not available until 2005)
18	Percent of graduates either employed or enrolled in a Texas senior institution within one year of graduation, by gender and ethnicity
19	Number of Marketable Skills Awards completers by gender and ethnicity
20	Number of students obtaining alternative certification for teacher education and the pass rates by gender and ethnicity
21	Number of Associates of Arts completers in Teaching by gender and ethnicity.
Excellence:	
Key Measures - Excellence	
	Percent Change
22	Percent of contact hours taught by full-time faculty
23	FTE student/FTE faculty ratio
	6%
Contextual Measures - Excellence	
24	Certification or licensure: Licensure/certification rate on state or national exams (e.g., nursing, cosmetology, EMT, etc.)
25	Percent of faculty who have advanced degrees, by gender/ethnicity
26	Class size: the average class size
27	Faculty: Number and percent of faculty who are FT/PT by gender and ethnicity
28	Employment: Percent of associate graduates employed in Texas within one year following graduation
29	Percent of associate degree graduates enrolled in a Texas senior institution within one year of graduation
30	Percent of course sections taught by faculty who are full-time faculty.
Research:	
Key Measures - Research	
	Another qualitative item will be added to allow local listing of federal \$ dedicated to research.
Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness	
Key Measures - Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness	
	Percent Change
31	Administrative costs: Amount expended for administrative costs as a percent of operating budget
	(5%) decrease
32	Facilities: Space utilization rate of classrooms and labs
33	Classroom utilization
	2 hrs/wk
34	Lab utilization
	5 hrs/wk
35	Appropriations: Appropriated funds per FTE student and per FTE faculty
36	Historically Underutilized Business trends
37	Expenditures: Instructional expenditures per FTE student
Contextual Measures - Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness	

Appendix B

Table 4 Participants in the Higher Education Fund
<i>The University of Texas System Components</i> - Pan American, @ Brownsville
<i>Texas A&M University System Components</i> - Corpus Christi, - International, - Kingsville, - West Texas, - Commerce, - Texarkana
<i>University of Houston System Components</i> Houston, - Clear Lake, - Downtown, - Victoria
<i>Independent Institutions</i> Midwestern State, Stephen F. Austin, Texas Southern, Texas Woman's
<i>University of North Texas System Components</i> University of North Texas and Health Science Center
<i>Texas Tech University System Components</i> Texas Tech University and Health Sciences Center
<i>Texas State University System Components</i> Angelo State, Lamar University, Sam Houston State, Southwest Texas State, Sul Ross State, Sul Ross State – Rio Grande College, Lamar State College – Orange, Lamar State College – Port Arthur, Lamar Institute of Technology
<i>Texas State Technical College System Components</i> - Harlingen, - West Texas, - Marshall, - Waco

Summary of HEF Bond Principal Balances

Higher Education Fund Bond Debt (as of 8/31/03)		
Institution	Principal Balance as of 8/31/03	Years after 8/31/03 to Debt Maturity
University of Texas - Pan American	\$6,135,000	2
Texas Woman's University	\$4,040,000	2
Texas State Technical College (System)	\$3,005,000	2
Stephen F. Austin State University	\$2,870,000	3
Texas Southern University	\$4,010,000	2
Texas State University - San Marcos	\$8,430,000	2
Total:	\$28,490,000	

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - UT Pan American

University of Texas - Pan American (as of 8/31/xx)					
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****	
Beginning Principal Balance					
1991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1992	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1994	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1995	\$ 26,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1996		\$ 2,330,000	\$ 973,243	\$ 26,000,000	
1997		\$ 2,120,000	\$ 1,286,200	\$ 23,670,000	
1998		\$ 2,300,000	\$ 1,201,400	\$ 21,550,000	
1999		\$ 2,400,000	\$ 1,109,400	\$ 19,250,000	
2000		\$ 2,505,000	\$ 1,011,000	\$ 16,850,000	
2001		\$ 2,615,000	\$ 860,700	\$ 14,345,000	
2002		\$ 2,735,000	\$ 703,800	\$ 11,730,000	
2003		\$ 2,860,000	\$ 539,700	\$ 8,995,000	
2004		\$ 2,995,000	\$ 368,100	\$ 6,135,000	
2005		\$ 3,140,000	\$ 188,400	\$ 3,140,000	
2006		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

- * Dollar value of bonds issued that year
- ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
- *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
- **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Texas Woman's University

Texas Woman's University (as of 8/31/xx)				
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****
Beginning Principal Balance				
FY 1991		\$ 1,280,000	\$ 512,250	\$ 6,190,000
FY 1992		\$ 1,380,000	\$ 412,500	\$ 4,810,000
FY 1993		\$ 1,520,000	\$ 199,832	\$ 3,290,000
FY 1994		\$ 1,600,000	\$ 106,270	\$ 1,690,000
FY 1995		\$ 1,690,000	\$ 36,335	-
FY 1996	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 1,560,000	\$ 451,423	\$ 15,440,000
FY 1997		\$ 1,395,000	\$ 677,925	\$ 14,045,000
FY 1998		\$ 1,470,000	\$ 617,044	\$ 12,575,000
FY 1999		\$ 1,545,000	\$ 552,975	\$ 11,030,000
FY 2000		\$ 1,625,000	\$ 485,613	\$ 9,405,000
FY 2001		\$ 1,705,000	\$ 414,850	\$ 7,700,000
FY 2002		\$ 1,785,000	\$ 339,572	\$ 5,915,000
FY 2003		\$ 1,875,000	\$ 259,275	\$ 4,040,000
FY 2004		\$ 1,970,000	\$ 173,700	\$ 2,070,000
FY 2005		\$ 2,070,000	\$ 64,688	-
FY 2006		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year
 ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
 *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
 **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Texas State Technical College (System)

Texas State Technical College System (as of 8/31/xx)					
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****	
Beginning Principal Balance	\$ -			\$ -	
1991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1992	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1994	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1997	\$ 11,660,000	\$ 1,125,000	\$ 415,293	\$ 10,535,000	
1998	\$ -	\$ 1,125,000	\$ 490,540	\$ 9,410,000	
1999	\$ -	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 443,290	\$ 8,240,000	
2000	\$ -	\$ 1,220,000	\$ 391,810	\$ 7,020,000	
2001	\$ -	\$ 1,280,000	\$ 336,910	\$ 5,740,000	
2002	\$ -	\$ 1,335,000	\$ 278,030	\$ 4,405,000	
2003	\$ -	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 215,285	\$ 3,005,000	
2004	\$ -	\$ 1,465,000	\$ 148,785	\$ 1,540,000	
2005	\$ -	\$ 1,540,000	\$ 77,000	\$ -	
2006	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year
 ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
 *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
 **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Stephen F. Austin State University

Stephen F. Austin State University (as of 8/31/xx)					
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****	
Beginning Principal Balance					
1991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1992	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1994	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
1995	\$ 6,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	6,800,000
1996	\$ 3,590,000	\$ 605,000	\$ 284,048	\$ 9,785,000	
1997		\$ 865,000	\$ 416,350	\$ 8,920,000	
1998		\$ 900,000	\$ 381,839	\$ 8,020,000	
1999		\$ 935,000	\$ 343,843	\$ 7,085,000	
2000		\$ 980,000	\$ 302,903	\$ 6,105,000	
2001		\$ 1,025,000	\$ 258,961	\$ 5,080,000	
2002		\$ 1,080,000	\$ 212,038	\$ 4,000,000	
2003		\$ 1,130,000	\$ 161,760	\$ 2,870,000	
2004		\$ 1,185,000	\$ 107,935	\$ 1,685,000	
2005		\$ 1,245,000	\$ 50,223	\$ 440,000	
2006		\$ 440,000	\$ 10,175	\$ -	
2007		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year
 ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
 *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
 **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Texas Southern University

Texas Southern University (as of 8/31/xx)				
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****
Beginning Principal Balance	\$ 14,610,000			
1991		\$ 2,555,000	\$ 866,613	\$ 12,055,000
1992		\$ 2,725,000	\$ 695,013	\$ 9,330,000
1993		\$ 2,910,000	\$ 511,875	\$ 6,420,000
1994		\$ 3,105,000	\$ 316,388	\$ 3,315,000
1995		\$ 3,315,000	\$ 107,738	\$ -
1996		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1997	\$ 15,090,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 694,753	\$ 13,750,000
1998		\$ 1,415,000	\$ 694,263	\$ 12,335,000
1999		\$ 1,490,000	\$ 627,050	\$ 10,845,000
2000		\$ 1,575,000	\$ 552,550	\$ 9,270,000
2001		\$ 1,660,000	\$ 473,800	\$ 7,610,000
2002		\$ 1,750,000	\$ 390,800	\$ 5,860,000
2003		\$ 1,850,000	\$ 303,300	\$ 4,010,000
2004		\$ 1,950,000	\$ 210,800	\$ 2,060,000
2005		\$ 2,060,000	\$ 113,300	\$ -
2006		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year
 ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
 *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
 **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Texas State University System

	Texas State University System (By Institution)						Sam Houston State University (as of 8/31/06)													
	Southwest Texas State University (as of 8/31/06)			Angelo State University (as of 8/31/06)			Principal Balance			Interest			Principal			Interest				
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****	Issuance	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Principal Balance
Beginning Principal Balance	\$ 26,997,627				\$ 5,819,947								\$ 7,757,426							
1991	\$ -	\$ 4,621,016	\$ 1,851,533	\$ 22,376,592	\$ -	\$ 906,168	\$ 299,147	\$ 4,821,779	\$ -	\$ 1,327,796	\$ 532,015	\$ 6,428,630	\$ -	\$ 1,431,037	\$ 428,558	\$ 4,998,592	\$ -	\$ 1,584,943	\$ 300,038	\$ 3,413,610
1992	Refunded 03/92	\$ 4,080,319	\$ 1,497,482	\$ 17,206,253	Refunded 10/92	\$ 1,073,024	\$ 321,523	\$ 3,750,155	Refunded 03/92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1993	\$ 17,206,253	\$ 5,315,566	\$ 1,848,609	\$ 11,880,287	\$ 3,750,155	\$ 1,189,091	\$ 287,659	\$ 2,581,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1994	\$ -	\$ 5,795,424	\$ 673,693	\$ 6,084,463		\$ 1,240,334	\$ 145,230	\$ 1,311,729												
1995	\$ -	\$ 6,084,853	\$ 228,182	\$ -		\$ 1,311,729	\$ 49,100	\$ -												
1996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
1997	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
1998	\$ 26,060,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,060,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
1999	\$ -	\$ 3,285,000	\$ 1,696,217	\$ 23,175,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
2000	\$ -	\$ 3,460,000	\$ 1,132,550	\$ 19,235,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
2001	\$ -	\$ 3,680,000	\$ 977,250	\$ 16,135,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
2002	\$ -	\$ 3,765,000	\$ 806,750	\$ 12,170,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
2003	\$ -	\$ 3,940,000	\$ 618,500	\$ 8,430,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
2004	\$ -	\$ 4,120,000	\$ 421,500	\$ 4,310,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
2005	\$ -	\$ 4,310,000	\$ 215,500	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
2006	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year
 ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
 *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
 **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Lamar University System

(Note: The Lamar institutions joined the Texas State University System in 1995)

Lamar University System (as of 8/31/xx)				
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****
Beginning Principal Balance	(See Note, Below)			
1991				\$ 12,335,000
1992		\$ 2,735,000	\$ 849,981	\$ 9,600,000
1993		\$ 2,955,000	\$ 629,494	\$ 6,645,000
1994		\$ 3,195,000	\$ 391,181	\$ 3,450,000
1995		\$ 3,450,000	\$ 133,688	\$ -
1996		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1997	Note: Lamar debt was issued at the System Level. TSUS records			
1998	only go back to FY 1992. The Lamar HEF debt was retired			
1999	prior to the System consolidation in September 1995.			
2000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year

** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt

*** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt

**** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Texas Tech University System

Texas Tech University System (By Institution)								
Texas Tech University (as of 8/31/xx)			Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (as of 8/31/xx)					
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****	Issuance	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Principal Balance
Beginning Principal Balance	\$ 21,745,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,745,000	\$ 8,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,900,000
1991	\$ -	\$ 3,680,000	\$ 1,667,600	\$ 18,065,000	\$ -	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 644,919	\$ 7,385,000
1992	\$ 14,090,000	\$ 18,065,000	\$ 1,367,200	\$ 14,090,000	\$ 3,405,000	\$ 5,040,000	\$ 525,119	\$ 5,750,000
1993	\$ -	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 616,676	\$ 9,690,000	\$ -	\$ 1,790,000	\$ 304,105	\$ 3,960,000
1994	\$ -	\$ 4,620,000	\$ 347,580	\$ 5,070,000	\$ -	\$ 1,895,000	\$ 178,235	\$ 2,065,000
1995	\$ -	\$ 5,070,000	\$ 106,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,065,000	\$ 57,082	\$ -
1996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year
 ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
 *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
 **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - University of Houston System

	University of Houston System				University of Houston - Clear Lake			
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****
Beginning Principal Balance	\$ 53,445,000	\$ 18,860,000	\$ 7,261,063	\$ 34,585,000				
FY 1991		\$ 6,245,000	\$ 1,612,830	\$ 28,340,000				
FY 1992		\$ 6,550,000	\$ 1,305,598	\$ 21,790,000				
FY 1993		\$ 6,885,000	\$ 969,555	\$ 14,905,000				
FY 1994		\$ 7,255,000	\$ 603,544	\$ 7,650,000				
FY 1995		\$ 7,650,000	\$ 206,550	-	\$ 3,900,000			\$ 3,900,000
FY 1996		\$ -	\$ -	-		\$ 3,900,000	\$ 158,858	\$ -
FY 1997		\$ -	\$ -	-		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year

** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt

*** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt

**** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - University of North Texas

University of North Texas (as of 8/31/xx)					
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****	
Beginning Principal Balance					
1991	\$0.00	\$ 1,645,000	\$ 635,859	\$ 9,750,000	
1992	\$ -	\$ 1,785,000	\$ 517,865	\$ 8,105,000	
1993	\$ -	\$ 1,935,000	\$ 386,698	\$ 6,320,000	
1994	\$ -	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 242,405	\$ 4,385,000	
1995	\$ -	\$ 2,285,000	\$ 83,403	\$ 2,285,000	
1996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

- * Dollar value of bonds issued that year
- ** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
- *** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
- **** New principal balance

HEF Debt Retirement Schedule - Midwestern State University

Midwestern State University (as of 8/31/xx)				
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Principal Balance****
Beginning Principal Balance	\$1,500,000 issued 1989			\$ 1,500,000
1991		\$ 255,000	\$ 87,120	\$ 1,245,000
1992		\$ 280,000	\$ 68,103	\$ 965,000
1993		\$ 300,000	\$ 58,765	\$ 665,000
1994		\$ 320,000	\$ 51,938	\$ 345,000
1995		\$ 345,000	\$ 28,517	\$ -
1996	\$ 4,035,000	\$ -	\$ 16,014	\$ 4,035,000
1997		\$ 710,000	\$ 149,258	\$ 3,325,000
1998		\$ 770,000	\$ 130,005	\$ 2,555,000
1999		\$ 810,000	\$ 98,050	\$ 1,745,000
2000		\$ 850,000	\$ 67,675	\$ 895,000
2001		\$ 895,000	\$ 35,800	\$ -
2002		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

* Dollar value of bonds issued that year

** Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt

*** Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt

**** New principal balance

Appendix D

Table 3 Participants in the Available University Fund
<u>Excellence and Debt Service Funds</u> The University of Texas System; The Texas A&M University System; The University of Texas at Austin; Texas A&M University; Prairie View A&M University
<u>Debt Service Only</u> <i>The University of Texas System Components:</i> Arlington, Dallas, El Paso, Permian Basin, San Antonio, Tyler, Southwestern Medical Center - Dallas, Medical Branch - Galveston, Health Science Center - Houston, Health Science Center - San Antonio, Health Center at Tyler, MD Anderson Cancer Center <i>Texas A&M University System Components:</i> Galveston, Tarleton State, Health Science Center, Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension Service, Engineering Experiment Station, Engineering Extension Service, Transportation Institute, Forest Service

Appendix E

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM

Response to a Request by the

Senate Committee on Finance

Regarding

Permanent University Fund Bonds
and Higher Education Fund Bonds

March 8, 2004

Prepared by:

The University of Texas System Office of Finance
The University of Texas System Office of the Controller

PUJFHEF Bond Authority by System		
The University of Texas System		
	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)
1991	60,480,876	
1992	55,827,542	
1993	14,292,568	
1994	9,913,133	
1995	25,247,380	
1996	54,855,348	
1997	60,618,547	
1998	35,390,778	
1999	23,418,010	
2000	171,223,783	
2001	146,366,805	
2002	182,544,211	
2003	140,067,428	159,342,204

* Dollar Value of PUJF-backed bonds approved by board

**Dollar Value of any PUJF bonding authority granted by board that is unissued but has not expired

(1) Reflects the total amount of PUJF bond proceeds that were allocated by the Board of Regents to specific projects within the fiscal year.

(2) Reflects the total amount of authorized, but unissued PUJF proceeds allocated to projects by the Board of Regents less the amount of PUJF bond proceed held at 8/31/03.

PUF/HEF bond authority by Institutions

	System Administration		U.T. Arlington		U.T. Austin		U.T. Dallas		U.T. El Paso	
	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)
1991	32,202,234	(2)	216,639	7,654,983		488,603		50,000		
1992	7,292,184		4,595,000	7,815,000		6,298,803		4,698,569		
1993			(582,153)	(11,500,000)		641,149		600,000		
1994	165,348		(4,128,000)	(397,207)		557,246		552,424		
1995	3,090,000		1,844,438	12,204,380		1,410,000		1,054,106		
1996	(223,631)		3,934,989	1,246,914		5,259,774		2,806,876		
1997	2,300,000		8,015,015	5,598,930		1,939,004		6,335,000		
1998	5,314,606		4,241,735	5,620,000		1,689,074		2,512,000		
1999	-		1,750,000	3,646,100		1,350,000		1,625,000		
2000	-		5,273,646	5,037,806		31,799,347		2,470,000		
2001	3,845,250		14,304,633	499,733		1,600,000				
2002	(284,632)		1,900,427	43,629,994		33,990,000				
2003	1,830,910		15,322,500	9,756,581		2,100,000		1,877,336		
						16,146,399		10,500,000		
						33,990,000		19,104,998		
						2,100,000		12,534,413		

* Dollar Value of PUF-backed bond approved by board

**Dollar Value of any PUF bonding authority granted by board that is unissued but has not expired

- (1) Reflects the total amount of PUF bond proceeds that were allocated by the Board of Regents to specific projects within the fiscal year. Negative allocations generally reflect lapsed allocations or changes in funding source for a project.
- (2) Reflects the total amount of authorized, but unissued PUF proceeds allocated to projects by the Board of Regents less the amount of PUF bond proceeds held at 8/31/03, allocated pro rata across institutions on the basis of remaining authorized, but unissued PUF proceeds.
- (3) Reflects the total amount of HEF bond proceeds that were allocated by the Board of Regents to specific projects within the fiscal year.
- (4) There was no unissued HEF bond authority at 8/31/03.

	U.T. Pan American		U.T. Permian Basin		U.T. San Antonio		U.T. Tyler		U.T. SMC-Dallas	
	Authority* (3)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (4)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)
1991										
1992		3,407,000		500,000	3,700,000	11,800,000	590,000	3,216,000		
1993		769,000		3,700,000	1,038,000	3,216,000	3,216,000			
1994		1,731,000		599,120	500,000	360,000	20,925,000			
1995	26,000,000	1,886,000		1,216,200	985,482	719,716	800,000			
1996		460,000		13,537,160	410,000	410,000	375,000			
1997		590,000		7,754,433	4,847,000	4,847,000	22,461,000			
1998		553,748		241,000	670,000	670,000	4,500,000			
1999		240,900		1,150,000	225,000	225,000	5,700,000			
2000		3,114,200		51,032,154	1,030,000	1,030,000	(1,462,990)			
2001		200,000		55,750	14,500,000	14,500,000	2,350,000			
2002		1,300,000		56,390,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	89,000,000			
2003		3,734,000		1,922,133	48,269,713	14,910,474	1,857,998			
										3,057,199

* Dollar Value of PUF-backed bond approved by board

** Dollar Value of any PUF bonding authority granted by board that is unissued but has not expired

(1) Reflects the total amount of PUF bond proceeds that were allocated by the Board of Regents to specific projects within the fiscal year. Negative allocations generally reflect lapsed allocations or changes in funding source for a project.

(2) Reflects the total amount of authorized, but unissued PUF proceeds allocated to projects by the Board of Regents less the amount of PUF bond proceeds held at 8/31/03, allocated pro rata across institutions on the basis of remaining authorized, but unissued PUF proceeds.

(3) Reflects the total amount of HEF bond proceeds that were allocated by the Board of Regents to specific projects within the fiscal year.

(4) There was no unissued unexpired HEF bond authority at 8/31/03.

	U.T.M.B.-Galveston		U.T. HSC-Houston		U.T. HSC-San Antonio		U.T. H.C.-Tyler		U.T.M.D. Anderson	
	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)	Authority* (1)	Unissued Unexpired Authority** (2)
1991	4,125,000	-	-	2,943,417	-	3,200,200	-	963,000	-	-
1992	2,943,204	4,399,000	4,399,000	2,261,582	3,000,000	917,000	30,000	29,452	545,000	414,000
1993	648,000	856,000	856,000	30,000	5,730,000	603,000	746,628	556,555	2,133,315	-
1994	(504,000)	3,500,000	3,500,000	(124,160)	(822,000)	(61,917)	2,093,650	1,263,000	32,097,915	(128)
1995	393,540	930,000	930,000	(61,917)	6,200,000	502,500	1,350,000	2,370,000	1,219,349	789,431
1996	1,721,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	11,140,200	1,100,000	6,200,000	1,350,000	1,999,022	1,471,671	-
1997	2,272,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	6,200,000	1,695,000	10,699,712	3,720,000	-	-	-
1998	451,115	1,695,000	1,695,000	(519,000)	11,850,000	16,000,000	1,999,022	1,263,000	1,219,349	789,431
1999	1,350,000	11,850,000	11,850,000	10,699,712	20,504,148	200,433	1,999,022	32,097,915	1,219,349	789,431
2000	2,094,855	20,504,148	20,504,148	16,000,000	(200,433)	16,520,290	805,472	1,219,349	2,051,048	-
2001	4,192,000	2,015,763	2,015,763	28,813,134	8,700,000	20,474,989	1,471,671	1,219,349	2,051,048	-
2002	1,909,000	9,437,398	51,714,372	28,813,134	8,700,000	20,474,989	1,471,671	1,219,349	2,051,048	-
2003	20,165,489	9,437,398	51,714,372	28,813,134	8,700,000	20,474,989	1,471,671	1,219,349	2,051,048	-

* Dollar Value of PUF-backed bond approved by board

**Dollar Value of any PUF bonding authority granted by board that is unissued but has not expired

- (1) Reflects the total amount of PUF bond proceeds that were allocated by the Board of Regents to specific projects within the fiscal year. Negative allocations generally reflect lapsed allocations or changes in funding source for a project.
- (2) Reflects the total amount of authorized, but unissued PUF proceeds allocated to projects by the Board of Regents less the amount of PUF bond proceeds held at 8/31/03, allocated pro rata across institutions on the basis of remaining authorized, but unissued PUF proceeds.
- (3) Reflects the total amount of HEF bond proceeds that were allocated by the Board of Regents to specific projects within the fiscal year.
- (4) There was no unissued unexpired HEF bond authority at 8/31/03.

Reporting Period	Predecessor University Fund (4)			Higher Education Endowment Fund (5)		
	Income*	Principal Payments**	Balance**	Income*	Principal Payments**	Balance**
1981	14,238,000	14,238,000	46,713,668	11,482,000	11,482,000	26,000,000
1982	17,447,000	17,447,000	33,183,821	15,800,000	15,800,000	21,214,000
1983	24,213,000	24,213,000	39,377,895	20,233,000	20,233,000	16,981,000
1984	31,000,000	31,000,000	45,571,970	24,666,000	24,666,000	12,765,000
1985	37,787,000	37,787,000	51,766,045	29,099,000	29,099,000	8,549,000
1986	44,574,000	44,574,000	57,960,120	33,532,000	33,532,000	4,333,000
1987	51,361,000	51,361,000	64,154,195	37,965,000	37,965,000	1,117,000
1988	58,148,000	58,148,000	70,348,270	42,398,000	42,398,000	(3,100,000)
1989	64,935,000	64,935,000	76,542,345	46,831,000	46,831,000	(7,083,000)
1990	71,722,000	71,722,000	82,736,420	51,264,000	51,264,000	(11,066,000)
2001	127,000,000	127,000,000	14,113,000	29,314,000	79,798,000	11,310,000
2002	133,800,000	133,800,000	30,525,796	79,798,000	593,109	8,932,000
2003	140,600,000	140,600,000	46,941,592	119,856,600	2,400,000	5,145,000
2004	147,400,000	147,400,000	63,353,388	159,915,200	4,600,000	3,145,000
2005	154,200,000	154,200,000	79,765,184	199,973,800	7,800,000	1,145,000
2006	161,000,000	161,000,000	96,176,980	239,032,400	11,000,000	-
2007	167,800,000	167,800,000	112,588,776	278,091,000	14,200,000	-
2008	174,600,000	174,600,000	129,000,572	317,149,600	17,400,000	-
2009	181,400,000	181,400,000	145,412,368	356,208,200	20,600,000	-
2010	188,200,000	188,200,000	161,825,164	395,266,800	23,800,000	-
2011	195,000,000	195,000,000	178,237,960	434,325,400	27,000,000	-
2012	201,800,000	201,800,000	194,650,756	473,384,000	30,200,000	-
2013	208,600,000	208,600,000	211,063,552	512,442,600	33,400,000	-
2014	215,400,000	215,400,000	227,476,348	551,501,200	36,600,000	-
2015	222,200,000	222,200,000	243,889,144	590,560,000	39,800,000	-
2016	229,000,000	229,000,000	260,301,940	629,618,600	43,000,000	-
2017	235,800,000	235,800,000	276,714,736	668,677,200	46,200,000	-
2018	242,600,000	242,600,000	293,127,532	707,735,800	49,400,000	-
2019	249,400,000	249,400,000	309,540,328	746,794,400	52,600,000	-
2020	256,200,000	256,200,000	325,953,124	785,853,000	55,800,000	-
2021	263,000,000	263,000,000	342,365,920	824,911,600	59,000,000	-
2022	269,800,000	269,800,000	358,778,716	863,970,200	62,200,000	-
2023	276,600,000	276,600,000	375,191,512	903,028,800	65,400,000	-
2024	283,400,000	283,400,000	391,604,308	942,087,400	68,600,000	-
2025	290,200,000	290,200,000	408,017,104	981,146,000	71,800,000	-
2026	297,000,000	297,000,000	424,429,900	1,020,204,600	75,000,000	-
2027	303,800,000	303,800,000	440,842,696	1,059,263,200	78,200,000	-
2028	310,600,000	310,600,000	457,255,492	1,098,321,800	81,400,000	-
2029	317,400,000	317,400,000	473,668,288	1,137,380,400	84,600,000	-
2030	324,200,000	324,200,000	490,081,084	1,176,439,000	87,800,000	-
2031	331,000,000	331,000,000	506,493,880	1,215,497,600	91,000,000	-
2032	337,800,000	337,800,000	522,906,676	1,254,556,200	94,200,000	-
2033	344,600,000	344,600,000	539,319,472	1,293,614,800	97,400,000	-
2034	351,400,000	351,400,000	555,732,268	1,332,673,400	100,600,000	-
2035	358,200,000	358,200,000	572,145,064	1,371,732,000	103,800,000	-
2036	365,000,000	365,000,000	588,557,860	1,410,790,600	107,000,000	-
2037	371,800,000	371,800,000	604,970,656	1,449,849,200	110,200,000	-
2038	378,600,000	378,600,000	621,383,452	1,488,907,800	113,400,000	-
2039	385,400,000	385,400,000	637,796,248	1,527,966,400	116,600,000	-
2040	392,200,000	392,200,000	654,209,044	1,567,025,000	119,800,000	-
2041	399,000,000	399,000,000	670,621,840	1,606,083,600	123,000,000	-
2042	405,800,000	405,800,000	687,034,636	1,645,142,200	126,200,000	-
2043	412,600,000	412,600,000	703,447,432	1,684,200,800	129,400,000	-
2044	419,400,000	419,400,000	719,860,228	1,723,259,400	132,600,000	-
2045	426,200,000	426,200,000	736,273,024	1,762,318,000	135,800,000	-
2046	433,000,000	433,000,000	752,685,820	1,801,376,600	139,000,000	-
2047	439,800,000	439,800,000	769,098,616	1,840,435,200	142,200,000	-
2048	446,600,000	446,600,000	785,511,412	1,879,493,800	145,400,000	-
2049	453,400,000	453,400,000	801,924,208	1,918,552,400	148,600,000	-
2050	460,200,000	460,200,000	818,337,004	1,957,611,000	151,800,000	-
2051	467,000,000	467,000,000	834,749,800	1,996,669,600	155,000,000	-
2052	473,800,000	473,800,000	851,162,596	2,035,728,200	158,200,000	-
2053	480,600,000	480,600,000	867,575,392	2,074,786,800	161,400,000	-
2054	487,400,000	487,400,000	883,988,188	2,113,845,400	164,600,000	-
2055	494,200,000	494,200,000	900,400,984	2,152,904,000	167,800,000	-
2056	501,000,000	501,000,000	916,813,780	2,191,962,600	171,000,000	-
2057	507,800,000	507,800,000	933,226,576	2,231,021,200	174,200,000	-
2058	514,600,000	514,600,000	949,639,372	2,270,079,800	177,400,000	-
2059	521,400,000	521,400,000	966,052,168	2,309,138,400	180,600,000	-
2060	528,200,000	528,200,000	982,464,964	2,348,197,000	183,800,000	-
2061	535,000,000	535,000,000	998,877,760	2,387,255,600	187,000,000	-
2062	541,800,000	541,800,000	1,015,290,556	2,426,314,200	190,200,000	-
2063	548,600,000	548,600,000	1,031,703,352	2,465,372,800	193,400,000	-
2064	555,400,000	555,400,000	1,048,116,148	2,504,431,400	196,600,000	-
2065	562,200,000	562,200,000	1,064,528,944	2,543,490,000	199,800,000	-
2066	569,000,000	569,000,000	1,080,941,740	2,582,548,600	203,000,000	-
2067	575,800,000	575,800,000	1,097,354,536	2,621,607,200	206,200,000	-
2068	582,600,000	582,600,000	1,113,767,332	2,660,665,800	209,400,000	-
2069	589,400,000	589,400,000	1,130,180,128	2,700,724,400	212,600,000	-
2070	596,200,000	596,200,000	1,146,592,924	2,740,783,000	215,800,000	-
2071	603,000,000	603,000,000	1,163,005,720	2,780,841,600	219,000,000	-
2072	609,800,000	609,800,000	1,179,418,516	2,820,900,200	222,200,000	-
2073	616,600,000	616,600,000	1,195,831,312	2,860,958,800	225,400,000	-
2074	623,400,000	623,400,000	1,212,244,108	2,901,017,400	228,600,000	-
2075	630,200,000	630,200,000	1,228,656,904	2,941,076,000	231,800,000	-
2076	637,000,000	637,000,000	1,245,069,700	2,981,134,600	235,000,000	-
2077	643,800,000	643,800,000	1,261,482,496	3,021,193,200	238,200,000	-
2078	650,600,000	650,600,000	1,277,895,292	3,061,251,800	241,400,000	-
2079	657,400,000	657,400,000	1,294,308,088	3,101,310,400	244,600,000	-
2080	664,200,000	664,200,000	1,310,720,884	3,141,369,000	247,800,000	-
2081	671,000,000	671,000,000	1,327,133,680	3,181,427,600	251,000,000	-
2082	677,800,000	677,800,000	1,343,546,476	3,221,486,200	254,200,000	-
2083	684,600,000	684,600,000	1,359,959,272	3,261,544,800	257,400,000	-
2084	691,400,000	691,400,000	1,376,372,068	3,301,603,400	260,600,000	-
2085	698,200,000	698,200,000	1,392,784,864	3,341,662,000	263,800,000	-
2086	705,000,000	705,000,000	1,409,197,660	3,381,720,600	267,000,000	-
2087	711,800,000	711,800,000	1,425,610,456	3,421,779,200	270,200,000	-
2088	718,600,000	718,600,000	1,442,023,252	3,461,837,800	273,400,000	-
2089	725,400,000	725,400,000	1,458,436,048	3,501,896,400	276,600,000	-
2090	732,200,000	732,200,000	1,474,848,844	3,541,955,000	279,800,000	-
2091	739,000,000	739,000,000	1,491,261,640	3,582,013,600	283,000,000	-
2092	745,800,000	745,800,000	1,507,674,436	3,622,072,200	286,200,000	-
2093	752,600,000	752,600,000	1,524,087,232	3,662,130,800	289,400,000	-
2094	759,400,000	759,400,000	1,540,500,028	3,702,189,400	292,600,000	-
2095	766,200,000	766,200,000	1,556,912,824	3,742,248,000	295,800,000	-
2096	773,000,000	773,000,000	1,573,325,620	3,782,306,600	299,000,000	-
2097	779,800,000	779,800,000	1,589,738,416	3,822,365,200	302,200,000	-
2098	786,600,000	786,600,000	1,606,151,212	3,862,423,800	305,400,000	-
2099	793,400,000	793,400,000	1,622,564,008	3,902,482,400	308,600,000	-
2100	800,200,000	800,200,000	1,638,976,804	3,942,541,000	311,800,000	-
2101	807,000,000	807,000,000	1,655,389,600	3,982,599,60		

THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
Permanent University Fund
Benefiting Members

The Texas A&M University System Members benefitting from bond and note proceeds include the following:

- Prairie View A&M University
- Tarleton State University
- Texas A&M University
- Texas A&M University at Galveston
- Texas A&M University System Health Science Center
- Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
- Texas Cooperative Extension
- Texas Forest Service
- Texas Engineering Experiment Station
- Texas Engineering Extension Service
- Texas Transportation Institute
- System Administrative and General Offices

THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
 Permanent University Fund
 Benefiting Member Debt Issuance

The following table shows The Texas A&M University System Members benefiting from bond and note issues:

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Prairie View A&M University	\$5,563,056	\$736,944	\$6,000,000	\$2,579,000	\$20,849,393
Tarleton State University	4,903,356	3,955,000		3,500,000	8,481,644
Texas A&M University	1,500,000	5,863,056	1,600,000	10,797,000	552,784
Texas A&M University at Galveston	432,290			1,024,000	3,226,000
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center			4,000,000		225,000
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station	830,000			1,082,727	2,432,879
Texas Cooperative Extension	250,000			336,000	640,000
Texas Forest Service	112,000		2,000,000	281,273	500,000
Texas Engineering Experiment Station	598,700			1,800,000	892,300
Texas Engineering Extension Service	349,000		4,000,000	550,000	1,100,000
Texas Transportation Institute	340,000			550,000	1,100,000
System Administrative and General Offices	121,598				
	\$15,000,000	\$10,555,000	\$17,600,000	\$22,500,000	\$40,000,000

THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
 Available University Fund
 Excellence and Operations Appropriations

The amounts appropriated to Texas A&M University and Prairie View A&M University are calculated based on a fair and equitable ratio of the total of all funds appropriated by the Legislature, averaged over a five-year period. Following is a table showing the appropriations for excellence and operations for a five-year period from FY 2001 to FY 2005.

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Prairie View A&M University	\$8,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$10,600,000	\$10,900,000	\$11,000,000
Texas A&M University	68,000,000	68,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
System Administrative and General Offices	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000
	\$82,600,000	\$83,600,000	\$86,800,000	\$87,100,000	\$87,200,000

THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
Permanent University Fund Authority

	System	Unissued Unexpired Authority
	Authority*	
1971		
1973		
1991		
1992		
1993		
1994		
1995		
1996		
1997		
1998		
1999		
2000		
2001	TAMUS Board of Regents	3,251,399
2002	TAMUS Board of Regents	6,316,982
2003	TAMUS Board of Regents	8,500,000

* Dollar Value of PUF projects authorized by The Texas A&M University System Board of Regents

**Dollar Value of any bonding authority that is unissued but unexpired

THE TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM					
Debt Retirement Schedule - by System					
PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND BONDS					
	Issuance*	Principal Payments**	Interest Payments***	Capital Accretion	Principal Balance****
Beginning Balance					\$ 255,685,000.00
1991	55,000,000.00	2,385,000.00	20,141,838.27		308,300,000.00
1992	8,200,000.00	19,760,024.00	21,315,871.77	177,182.32	296,917,158.32
1993	31,800,000.00	4,460,000.00	17,434,420.69	501,601.28	324,758,759.60
1994	40,000,000.00	10,010,000.00	17,615,534.51	570,682.25	355,319,441.85
1995		11,310,000.00	18,373,822.95	649,277.13	344,658,718.98
1996		13,510,000.00	17,074,805.87	738,696.15	331,887,415.13
1997	35,000,000.00	14,950,000.00	17,444,912.59	840,430.03	352,777,845.16
1998		17,265,000.00	17,328,515.89	956,174.81	336,469,019.97
1999	15,000,000.00	21,440,000.00	16,337,749.27	1,087,860.06	331,116,880.03
2000	10,555,000.00	30,040,000.00	16,240,030.76	1,237,681.11	312,869,561.14
2001	17,600,000.00	23,650,000.00	15,562,188.82	1,408,135.66	308,227,696.80
2002	22,500,000.00	32,935,000.00	14,279,499.60	1,602,065.35	299,394,762.15
2003	40,000,000.00	34,285,000.00	11,354,182.33	1,822,703.22	306,932,465.37
2004		5,375,000.00	10,779,725.00	2,073,727.53	303,631,192.90
2005		4,135,000.00	10,552,475.00	2,359,323.13	301,855,516.03
2006		4,310,000.00	10,374,670.00	2,684,251.20	300,229,767.23
2007		17,920,000.00	10,185,030.00	3,053,928.67	285,363,695.90
2008		18,165,000.00	9,960,030.00	1,626,304.10	268,825,000.00
2009		12,575,000.00	9,723,530.00		256,250,000.00
2010		12,955,000.00	9,139,945.00		243,295,000.00
2011		18,910,000.00	8,529,772.50		224,385,000.00
2012		14,105,000.00	7,616,572.50		210,280,000.00
2013		14,840,000.00	6,881,642.50		195,440,000.00
2014		15,610,000.00	6,108,387.50		179,830,000.00
2015		16,425,000.00	5,293,237.50		163,405,000.00
2016		17,290,000.00	4,435,525.00		146,115,000.00
2017		18,190,000.00	3,532,625.00		127,925,000.00
2018		19,130,000.00	2,582,725.00		108,795,000.00
2019		2,235,000.00	1,583,725.00		106,560,000.00
2020		2,360,000.00	1,460,800.00		104,200,000.00
2021		2,490,000.00	1,331,000.00		101,710,000.00
2022		2,625,000.00	1,194,050.00		99,085,000.00
2023		2,770,000.00	1,049,675.00		96,315,000.00
2024		2,925,000.00	897,325.00		93,390,000.00
2025		3,085,000.00	736,450.00		90,305,000.00
2026		3,255,000.00	566,775.00		87,050,000.00
2027		3,430,000.00	387,750.00		83,620,000.00
2028		3,620,000.00	199,100.00		80,000,000.00

*Dollar value of bonds issued that fiscal year
**Dollar value of principal paid on all previously issued debt
***Dollar value of interest paid on all previously issued debt
****New principal balance

Appendix F

Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by System

Year	TAMU		UT		TT		UH		UNT		TSU	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971			\$150,000,000	\$0	\$35,000,000	\$0						
1973	\$7,500,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0			\$40,000,000	\$0				
1991	\$60,000,000	\$0										
1992												
1993	\$75,000,000	\$0	\$163,000,000	\$0	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$22,400,000	\$0	\$35,000,000	\$0	\$27,000,000	\$0
1994												
1995							\$9,000,000	\$0				
1996												
1997	\$145,200,000	\$0	\$239,800,000	\$0	\$62,400,000	\$0	\$29,500,000	\$0	\$39,000,000	\$0	\$80,950,000	\$0
1998												
1999												
2000												
2001	\$241,450,000	\$92,935,000	\$322,272,945	\$79,749,695	\$90,529,525	\$0	\$102,856,250	\$0	\$80,433,750	\$25,500,000	\$105,386,106	\$0
2002												
2003	\$12,500,000	\$12,500,000	\$140,800,000	\$64,900,000				\$25,000,000			\$27,000,000	\$0
Total	\$541,650,000	\$105,435,000	\$1,025,972,945	\$164,649,695	\$213,029,525	\$0	\$228,856,250	\$25,000,000	\$154,433,750	\$25,500,000	\$240,348,106	\$0

TAMU = Texas A&M University System
 UT = The University of Texas System
 TT = Texas Tech University System
 UH = The University of Houston System
 UNT = University of North Texas System
 TSU = Texas State University System
 TSTC = Texas State Technical College System
 TS = Texas Southern University*
 MSW = Midwestern State University*
 SFA = Stephen F. Austin University*
 TW = Texas Woman's University*

* Independent institution, not part of a system

3/10/2004

Prepared by: Texas Bond Review Board

SFC_authorized

Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by System

TSTC Authority	TS		MMS		SFA		TW		Total		Year
	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	
											1971
									\$185,000,000	\$0	1973
									\$67,500,000	\$0	1981
									\$60,000,000	\$0	1992
								\$5,000,000	\$352,400,000	\$0	1994
									\$5,000,000	\$0	1995
									\$635,450,000	\$0	1997
											1998
											1999
											2000
\$10,880,000	\$0	\$79,000,000	\$0	\$8,967,500	\$0	\$14,070,000	\$0	\$25,797,500	\$8,257,500	\$1,061,755,576	\$206,482,195
		\$3,500,000								\$208,900,000	\$125,900,000
\$10,880,000	\$0	\$100,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$17,967,500	\$0	\$20,070,000	\$0	\$39,297,500	\$8,287,500	\$2,660,005,576	\$332,362,195

SFC_authorized

Prepared by: Texas Bond Review Board

3/10/2004

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
Texas A M University**

Year	Prairie View A&M		Tarleton State		West Texas A&M		International (Laredo)		Kingville		Corpus Christi	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971												
1973												
1991							\$30,000,000	\$0				\$30,000,000
1992												
1993							\$36,000,000	\$0	\$17,000,000			\$22,000,000
1994												
1995												
1996												
1997	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$9,000,000	\$0	\$39,500,000	\$0	\$15,000,000			\$25,000,000
1998												
1999												
2000												
2001	\$68,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$18,700,000	\$16,145,000	\$22,780,000	\$0	\$21,620,000	\$0	\$20,060,000	\$4,110,000		\$34,000,000
2002												
2003							\$12,500,000	\$12,500,000				
Total	\$83,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$33,700,000	\$16,145,000	\$31,760,000	\$0	\$139,620,000	\$12,500,000	\$52,060,000	\$4,110,000	\$111,000,000	\$15,000,000

SFC_authrized

Prepared by: Texas Bond Review Board

3/10/2004

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
Texas A M University**

Commerce Authority	Texasiana		HSC		Galveston (Maritime Ac)		Texas ASM		Total		1971
	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	
											1973
						\$7,500,000				\$7,500,000	1974
										\$60,000,000	1975
											1976
										\$75,000,000	1977
											1978
											1979
											1980
											1981
											1982
											1983
											1984
											1985
											1986
											1987
\$4,200,000	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$0			\$12,500,000	\$0	\$145,200,000	1988
											1989
											1990
											1991
											1992
											1993
											1994
											1995
											1996
											1997
											1998
											1999
											2000
											2001
											2002
											2003
\$19,160,000	\$10,560,000	\$21,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$20,300,000	\$3,100,000	\$17,800,000	\$0	\$12,600,000	\$0	\$541,920,000	\$105,435,000

3/10/2004

Prepared by: Texas Bond Review Board

SFC_authorized

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
University of Texas**

Year	UT System*		Austin		Arlington		Brownsville		Dallas		El Paso		Fair American	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971	\$150,000,000	\$0												
1972														\$0
1991														
1992														
1993			\$2,000,000	\$0				\$23,500,000	\$0			\$23,000,000	\$0	\$0
1994														
1995														
1996														
1997			\$12,000,000	\$0	\$16,000,000	\$0	\$22,000,000	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$14,000,000	\$0	\$17,000,000	\$0
1998														
1999														
2000														
2001					\$15,635,945	\$5,945	\$26,010,000	\$0	\$21,993,750	\$21,993,750	\$12,750,000	\$0	\$29,950,000	\$0
2002														
2003														
Total	\$150,000,000	\$0	\$14,500,000	\$0	\$32,635,945	\$5,945	\$72,010,000	\$0	\$26,993,750	\$21,993,750	\$49,750,000	\$0	\$82,950,000	\$0

* The System was provided \$150,000,000 for several of its institutions in HB 278 of the 63rd Legislature, but the legislation did not specifically state what amount each institution would receive.

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
University of Texas**

M.D. Anderson	HSC at San Antonio		Total	
	Unissued Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
			\$150,000,000	\$0
			\$10,000,000	\$0
				1971
				1973
				1983
				1992
	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$163,000,000	\$0
				1994
				1995
				1996
			\$231,600,000	\$0
				1997
				1998
				1999
\$20,000,000	\$0	\$28,900,000	\$527,272,945	\$19,749,695
\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000		\$140,900,000	\$44,900,000
\$40,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$53,900,000	\$1,025,972,945	\$164,649,695

SFC_authorized

Prepared by Texas Bond Review Board

3/10/2004

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
Texas Tech University**

Year	Texas Tech		Health Science Center		Total	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971			\$35,000,000	\$0	\$35,000,000	\$0
1973						
1991						
1992						
1993			\$25,000,000	\$0	\$25,000,000	\$0
1994						
1995						
1996						
1997	\$30,000,000	\$0	\$32,500,000	\$0	\$62,500,000	\$0
1998						
1999						
2000						
2001	\$23,647,000	\$0	\$56,882,525	\$0	\$80,529,525	\$0
2002			\$45,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$45,000,000
2003						
Total	\$53,647,000	\$0	\$159,382,525	\$0	\$213,029,525	\$0

3/10/2004

Prepared by: Texas Bond Review Board

SFC_authorized

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by System
University of Houston System**

Year	UH System*		University of Houston		Victoria		Clear Lake		Downtown		Total	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971												
1973							\$40,000,000	\$0			\$40,000,000	\$0
1991												
1992												
1993									\$22,400,000	\$0	\$22,400,000	\$0
1994												
1995						\$9,000,000	\$0				\$9,000,000	\$0
1996												
1997			\$12,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0					\$29,500,000	\$0
1998												
1999												
2000												
2001			\$51,000,000	\$0	\$2,805,000	\$0	\$30,918,750	\$0	\$18,232,500	\$0	\$102,956,250	\$0
2002												
2003	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000									\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
Total	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$63,000,000	\$0	\$21,805,000	\$0	\$70,918,750	\$0	\$48,132,500	\$0	\$228,866,250	\$25,000,000

* The University of Houston System received \$25 Million in HB 1941 of 76th Legislature, but the legislation did not specifically state what amount each institution would receive.

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
University of North Texas System**

Year	University of North Texas		UNT at Dallas		N. Texas HSC at Fort Worth*		Col. Of Osteopathic Med.*		Total	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971										
1973										
1981										
1992										
1993	\$25,000,000	\$0					\$10,000,000	\$0	\$35,000,000	\$0
1994										
1995										
1996										
1997	\$20,000,000	\$0			\$19,000,000				\$39,000,000	\$0
1998										
1999										
2000										
2001			\$52,933,750**	\$0	\$27,500,000**	\$25,500,000**				
2002										
2003										
Total	\$45,000,000	\$0	\$52,933,750	\$0	\$48,500,000	\$25,500,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$154,433,750	\$25,500,000

* The College of Osteopathic Medicine may now be what is known as the North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth.

** It is unclear what portion of the bonds issued from the authority granted in 2001 is attributed to the University of North Texas at Dallas or the North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth.

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
Texas State University System**

Year	TSU System*		Angelo State University		Lamar Univ. Beaumont		Lamar Univ. Inst. Of Tech.		Lamar Univ. Orange		Lamar Univ. Port Arthur	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971												
1973												
1991												
1992												
1993	\$27,000,000	\$0										
1994												
1995												
1996												
1997			\$20,000,000	\$0	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$2,750,000	\$0
1998												
1999												
2000												
2001			\$16,917,550	\$0	\$21,792,096	\$0	\$5,301,960	\$0	\$2,125,000	\$0	\$7,650,000	\$0
2002												
2003												
Total	\$27,000,000	\$0	\$35,917,550	\$0	\$28,792,096	\$0	\$7,301,960	\$0	\$5,625,000	\$0	\$10,400,000	\$0

* The System was granted \$27 Million in HB 2058 of the 73rd Legislature, but the legislation does not specify what amounts were given to the individual institutions.

** Texas State University at San Marcos was formerly Southwest Texas State University.

**Tuition Revenue Bond Authority by Institution
Texas State University System**

Sam Houston State Authority	Texas State University**		Sul Ross State Univ.		Total	
	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
					\$27,000,000	\$0
\$7,500,000	\$0	\$19,700,000	\$0	\$17,500,000	\$0	\$90,950,000
\$18,000,000	\$0	\$18,436,500	\$0	\$15,175,000	\$0	\$105,398,106
		\$27,000,000				\$27,000,000
\$25,500,000	\$0	\$65,136,500	\$0	\$32,675,000	\$0	\$240,348,106

3/10/2004

Prepared by: Texas Bond Review Board

SFC_authorized

**Tuition Revenue Authority by System
Texas State Technical College System**

Year	Harlingen		Marshall		Waco		West Texas		Total	
	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority	Authority	Unissued Authority
1971										
1973										
1991										
1992										
1993										
1994										
1995										
1996										
1997										
1998										
1999										
2000										
2001	\$3,400,000	\$0	\$1,785,000	\$0	\$3,400,000	\$0	\$2,295,000	\$0	\$10,880,000	\$0
2002										
2003										
Total	\$3,400,000	\$0	\$1,785,000	\$0	\$3,400,000	\$0	\$2,295,000	\$0	\$10,880,000	\$0

12a

3/12/2004

Prepared by: Texas Bond Review Board

SFC_authorized

**TUITION REVENUE BOND
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS**
as of February 29, 2004

	University of North Texas System				The University of Texas System				Total Debt Service Requirements			
	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance Total	
1996												
1999	29,500,000				10,690,000				62,245,274	72,461,202	1,388,403,576	
2000					45,175,000				64,300,929	72,357,866	1,447,950,302	
2001					101,745,000				75,162,710	88,713,980	1,389,811,662	
2002	54,195,000				84,950,000				78,324,662	85,181,741	1,232,367,000	
2003				108,435,000	54,430,000			438,125,000	79,670,799	81,519,194	1,153,516,202	
2004	0	4,880,000	5,122,891	103,555,000	0	18,185,000	22,541,231	410,940,000	81,126,038	87,791,479	1,073,245,164	
2005		3,060,000	4,932,475	95,495,000		18,035,000	21,522,819	401,135,000	79,446,430	83,900,950	994,098,726	
2006		5,300,000	4,708,896	93,195,000		19,145,000	20,954,371	381,390,000	85,301,930	46,071,241	830,004,841	
2007		5,530,000	4,487,819	87,965,000		20,765,000	19,596,404	360,625,000	89,901,571	41,814,714	741,458,371	
2008		5,770,000	4,295,464	81,895,000		21,770,000	18,556,564	338,655,000	94,138,151	37,204,530	648,400,220	
2009		6,025,000	4,095,128	75,870,000		22,795,000	17,540,524	316,060,000	95,025,195	32,471,443	564,510,034	
2010		6,310,000	3,735,450	69,560,000		23,940,000	16,336,944	292,120,000	95,162,366	27,098,128	480,532,668	
2011		6,610,000	3,448,244	62,950,000		25,150,000	15,170,610	265,970,000	92,032,668	22,863,617	369,760,000	
2012		6,925,000	3,139,824	56,025,000		26,465,000	13,965,710	240,505,000	76,820,000	18,221,259	284,225,000	
2013		7,270,000	2,816,830	48,755,000		27,850,000	12,475,698	212,630,000	72,060,000	14,333,758	223,535,000	
2014		7,630,000	2,477,511	41,135,000		29,320,000	11,020,868	183,350,000	62,285,000	10,826,556	162,210,000	
2015		8,005,000	2,093,086	34,630,000		31,380,000	9,482,460	151,850,000	63,735,000	7,718,256	95,480,000	
2016		8,480,000	1,744,008	28,380,000		33,035,000	7,839,476	118,915,000	65,365,000	4,595,375	35,170,000	
2017		8,960,000	1,362,699	23,060,000		34,845,000	6,110,293	90,570,000	23,550,000	1,663,019	11,620,000	
2018		9,445,000	944,554	17,535,000		36,840,000	4,528,325	71,095,000	1,705,000	581,463	9,915,000	
2019		9,930,000	642,113	12,000,000		38,940,000	3,015,238	52,615,000	1,790,000	451,000	8,128,000	
2020		10,420,000	473,354	7,220,000		41,105,000	1,879,480	37,590,000	1,890,000	369,000	6,235,000	
2021		10,915,000	318,875	4,000,000		43,340,000	1,173,750	28,660,000	1,975,000	262,375	4,260,000	
2022		11,410,000	198,875	2,000,000		45,570,000	633,000	20,000,000	2,090,000	161,000	2,180,000	
2023		11,910,000	118,875	1,000,000		47,800,000	333,000	15,000,000	2,180,000	54,500	0	
2024		12,410,000	78,875	500,000		50,030,000	166,000	10,000,000				
2025						52,260,000	70,000	5,000,000				
						54,490,000	233,000	0				
						56,720,000	866,000	0				
						58,950,000	1,050,000	0				
						61,180,000	1,240,000	0				
						63,410,000	1,430,000	0				
						65,640,000	1,620,000	0				
						67,870,000	1,810,000	0				
						70,100,000	2,000,000	0				
						72,330,000	2,190,000	0				
						74,560,000	2,380,000	0				
						76,790,000	2,570,000	0				
						79,020,000	2,760,000	0				
						81,250,000	2,950,000	0				
						83,480,000	3,140,000	0				
						85,710,000	3,330,000	0				
						87,940,000	3,520,000	0				
						90,170,000	3,710,000	0				
						92,400,000	3,900,000	0				
						94,630,000	4,090,000	0				
						96,860,000	4,280,000	0				
						99,090,000	4,470,000	0				
						101,320,000	4,660,000	0				
						103,550,000	4,850,000	0				
						105,780,000	5,040,000	0				
						108,010,000	5,230,000	0				
						110,240,000	5,420,000	0				
						112,470,000	5,610,000	0				
						114,700,000	5,800,000	0				
						116,930,000	5,990,000	0				
						119,160,000	6,180,000	0				
						121,390,000	6,370,000	0				
						123,620,000	6,560,000	0				
						125,850,000	6,750,000	0				
						128,080,000	6,940,000	0				
						130,310,000	7,130,000	0				
						132,540,000	7,320,000	0				
						134,770,000	7,510,000	0				
						137,000,000	7,700,000	0				
						139,230,000	7,890,000	0				
						141,460,000	8,080,000	0				
						143,690,000	8,270,000	0				
						145,920,000	8,460,000	0				
						148,150,000	8,650,000	0				
						150,380,000	8,840,000	0				
						152,610,000	9,030,000	0				
						154,840,000	9,220,000	0				
						157,070,000	9,410,000	0				
						159,300,000	9,600,000	0				
						161,530,000	9,790,000	0				
						163,760,000	9,980,000	0				
						166,000,000	10,170,000	0				
						168,230,000	10,360,000	0				
						170,460,000	10,550,000	0				
						172,690,000	10,740,000	0				
						174,920,000	10,930,000	0				
						177,150,000	11,120,000	0				
						179,380,000	11,310,000	0				
						181,610,000	11,500,000	0				
						183,840,000	11,690,000	0				
						186,070,000	11,880,000	0				
						188,300,000	12,070,000	0				
						190,530,000	12,260,000	0				
						192,760,000	12,450,000	0				
						195,000,000	12,640,000	0				
						197,230,000	12,830,000	0				
						199,460,000	13,020,000	0				
						201,690,000	13,210,000	0				
						203,920,000	13,400,000	0				
						206,150,000	13,590,000	0				
						208,380,000	13,780,000	0				
						210,610,000	13,970,000	0				
						212,840,000	14,160,000	0				
						215,070,000	14,350,000	0				
						217,300,000	14,540,000	0				
						219,530,000	14,730,000	0				
						221,760,000	14,920,000	0				
						224,000,000	15,110,000	0				
						226,230,000	15,300,000	0				
						228,460,000	15,490,000	0				
						230,690,000	15,680,000	0				
						232,920,000	15,870,000	0				
						235,150,000	16,060,000	0				
						237,380,000	16,250,000	0				
						239,610,000	16,440,000	0				
						241,840,000	16,630,000	0				
						244,070,000	16,820,000	0				

**TUITION REVENUE BOND
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS**
as of February 28, 2004

	Texas Tech University			Texas Woman's University			University of Houston System					
	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance
1968												
1969	55,091,000											
2000												
2001												
2002	19,510,000											
2003				69,100,527								
2004	86,415,000	2,453,000	7,398,462	153,062,637	0	855,000	1,194,735	23,640,000	99,205,000	6,030,000	6,543,969	150,060,000
2005		2,596,475	7,417,913	150,466,162	0	926,000	1,147,735	22,715,000	25,000,000	7,070,000	7,952,285	161,960,000
2006		6,852,869	7,262,053	144,613,162		975,000	1,089,735	21,740,000		7,330,000	7,171,173	154,630,000
2007		6,076,470	7,077,193	138,536,692		1,025,000	1,047,135	20,715,000		7,630,000	6,659,671	147,010,000
2008		6,327,626	6,833,632	132,209,067		1,080,000	985,635	19,635,000		7,946,000	6,519,533	139,065,000
2009		6,611,946	6,561,099	125,596,921		1,130,000	920,835	18,505,000		8,275,000	6,163,747	130,790,000
2010		6,900,056	6,271,468	118,696,865		1,180,000	869,075	17,325,000		8,635,000	5,789,399	122,155,000
2011		7,237,115	5,938,286	111,459,750		1,235,000	819,845	16,090,000		9,020,000	5,395,286	113,135,000
2012		7,612,768	6,598,514	103,846,982		1,290,000	767,085	14,795,000		9,430,000	4,992,307	103,705,000
2013		8,017,051	5,158,600	95,629,932		1,340,000	710,470	13,430,000		9,860,000	4,549,349	93,845,000
2014		8,448,270	4,730,711	87,381,662		1,425,000	649,650	12,010,000		10,325,000	4,096,421	83,620,000
2015		8,906,661	4,274,012	78,475,000		1,490,000	584,465	10,520,000		10,815,000	3,618,728	72,705,000
2016		9,400,000	3,848,763	71,225,000		1,560,000	514,875	9,060,000		11,340,000	3,117,628	61,365,000
2017		9,900,000	3,457,696	63,570,000		1,635,000	441,273	7,520,000		11,895,000	2,586,249	49,470,000
2018		10,400,000	3,047,100	55,510,000		1,715,000	363,968	6,010,000		10,135,000	2,087,338	39,335,000
2019		10,900,000	2,614,564	47,015,000		1,795,000	278,888	4,510,000		10,635,000	1,622,844	29,710,000
2020		11,400,000	2,195,269	38,070,000		1,875,000	190,750	3,000,000		8,500,000	1,197,841	20,210,000
2021		11,900,000	1,795,269	28,670,000		1,955,000	130,250	1,500,000		8,065,000	809,035	11,265,000
2022		12,400,000	1,405,269	19,270,000		2,035,000	66,750	0		9,370,000	386,975	1,915,000
2023		12,900,000	1,015,269	10,270,000		2,115,000	0	0		1,915,000	127,350	0
2024		13,400,000	625,269	1,270,000		2,195,000	0	0		1,915,000	43,086	0
2025		13,900,000	235,269	270,000		2,275,000	0	0		1,915,000	0	0
2026		14,400,000	145,269	120,000		2,355,000	0	0		1,915,000	0	0
		2,180,000	54,500	0		0	0	0		0	0	0

Prepared by Bond Review Board staff

BFOYUJLW Revenue/Tuition Revenue Bonds - Feb 28, 2004

**TUITION REVENUE BOND
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS**
as of February 29, 2004

	The Texas A&M University System			Midwestern State University			Stephen F. Austin					
	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance
1998												
1999	60,374,000											
2000												
2001	47,000,000											
2002												
2003	134,035,000			250,238,048					6,000,000			
2004	0	17,405,274	14,348,703	262,832,775	0	690,000	743,949	16,505,000	0	670,000	834,370	18,770,000
2005		17,749,464	13,516,319	245,083,321		690,000	714,674	15,875,000		705,000	806,228	18,100,000
2006		20,939,821	12,559,653	224,143,500		690,000	695,621	14,215,000		740,000	777,026	16,605,000
2007		21,628,192	11,508,968	202,515,508		725,000	656,558	13,500,000		780,000	746,118	15,875,000
2008		20,397,973	10,403,714	182,117,335		760,000	625,761	13,040,000		820,000	713,358	15,055,000
2009		19,174,092	9,400,376	162,943,243		790,000	593,314	12,250,000		895,000	678,923	14,200,000
2010		14,596,390	8,410,531	148,376,863		825,000	558,833	11,425,000		900,000	641,769	13,300,000
2011		13,304,742	7,651,442	135,072,121		895,000	521,606	10,560,000		945,000	601,691	12,355,000
2012		13,689,162	6,958,670	121,062,559		910,000	482,191	9,650,000		985,000	568,546	11,370,000
2013		14,689,520	6,227,628	106,393,439		955,000	439,510	8,695,000		1,035,000	512,266	10,335,000
2014		15,454,861	5,457,248	90,938,559		1,000,000	394,403	7,695,000		1,080,000	464,634	9,255,000
2015		15,663,534	4,643,669	75,275,024		1,045,000	347,279	6,650,000		1,135,000	415,273	8,120,000
2016		15,462,356	3,817,058	59,812,666		1,090,000	297,148	5,560,000		1,185,000	362,306	6,968,000
2017		14,062,668	3,018,659	46,150,000		1,150,000	243,730	4,410,000		1,240,000	306,943	5,666,000
2018		8,165,000	2,257,775	36,995,000		1,205,000	187,019	3,205,000		1,305,000	245,915	4,360,000
2019		8,585,000	1,849,525	28,400,000		1,285,000	126,971	1,940,000		1,370,000	181,706	3,020,000
2020		9,005,000	1,420,275	19,395,000		615,000	81,164	1,325,000		980,000	125,800	2,060,000
2021		9,460,000	970,025	9,935,000		645,000	50,125	680,000		1,005,000	77,875	1,055,000
2022		9,935,000	497,025	0		680,000	17,000	0		1,055,000	26,375	0
2023												
2024												
2025												

Notes:
Amounts do not include debt service for TAMU's \$29.07 million, UT's \$29.1 million, and Texas Tech University's \$380,000 in outstanding TRB commercial paper.
The University of North Texas plans to issue their remaining \$26.5 million of authorized tuition revenue bonds in fiscal 2005.
Texas Woman's University plans to issue their remaining \$8.3 million of authorized but unissued tuition revenue bonds in May 2004.
The University of Texas System refunded \$137,915,000 tuition revenue bonds in February 2004.

Prepared by Bond Review Board staff

IF:OT:tuition Revenue/Tuition Revenue Bonds - Feb 29, 2004

**TUITION REVENUE BOND
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS**
as of February 28, 2004

	The Texas A&M University System			Midwestern State University			Stephen F. Austin					
	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance	Issuance	Principal	Interest	Principal Balance
1998												
1999	50,374,000											
2000												
2001	47,000,000											
2002									6,000,000			
2003	124,038,000			280,208,049				16,505,000				16,770,000
2004		17,405,274	14,348,703	282,832,775	0	630,000	743,949	15,875,000	0	670,000	834,970	18,100,000
2005		17,749,484	13,516,319	245,033,321	0	660,000	714,674	15,215,000	0	705,000	806,228	17,395,000
2006		20,939,021	12,959,653	224,143,500	8,595,000	690,000	685,621	14,526,000	14,070,000	740,000	777,026	16,665,000
2007		21,828,182	11,508,568	202,615,308		725,000	656,356	13,300,000		780,000	746,118	15,875,000
2008		20,397,973	10,403,714	182,117,335		790,000	625,761	13,040,000		820,000	713,388	15,655,000
2009		19,174,052	9,400,976	162,843,243		790,000	593,314	12,250,000		865,000	670,923	14,200,000
2010		14,696,390	8,410,531	148,378,863		825,000	568,833	11,425,000		900,000	641,769	13,300,000
2011		13,304,742	7,651,442	135,072,121		865,000	521,696	10,660,000		945,000	601,651	12,395,000
2012		13,959,152	6,948,670	121,082,959		910,000	482,191	9,850,000		985,000	558,545	11,370,000
2013		14,699,820	6,227,628	106,393,439		965,000	439,510	9,050,000		1,035,000	512,265	10,336,000
2014		15,454,881	5,457,258	90,930,558		1,000,000	394,403	8,250,000		1,080,000	464,834	9,255,000
2015		15,963,534	4,643,659	75,278,024		1,040,000	347,279	7,450,000		1,135,000	415,273	8,120,000
2016		15,462,396	3,871,058	59,812,866		1,080,000	297,149	6,650,000		1,185,000	362,306	6,935,000
2017		14,062,668	3,076,659	45,190,000		1,150,000	243,730	4,410,000		1,240,000	305,943	5,695,000
2018		8,105,000	2,257,775	36,985,000		1,200,000	187,019	3,205,000		1,305,000	245,915	4,360,000
2019		8,585,000	1,849,525	28,400,000		1,265,000	126,971	1,940,000		1,370,000	181,706	3,020,000
2020		9,005,000	1,400,275	19,395,000		1,365,000	81,164	1,325,000		1,400,000	125,600	2,060,000
2021		9,460,000	970,025	9,935,000		1,465,000	50,125	680,000		1,465,000	77,875	1,055,000
2022		9,935,000	497,025	0		1,565,000	17,000	0		1,565,000	26,375	0
2023												
2024												
2025												

Notes:
 Amounts do not include debt service for TAMU's \$29.07 million, UT's \$23.1 million, and Texas Tech University's \$360.000 in outstanding TRB commercial paper.
 The University of North Texas plans to issue their remaining \$25.5 million of authorized tuition revenue bonds in fiscal 2025.
 Texas Woman's University plans to issue their remaining \$5.3 million of authorized but unissued tuition revenue bonds in May 2004.

Prepared by Bond Review Board staff

BP-Tuition Revenue-Tuition Revenue Bonds - Feb 28, 2004

Fall 2004 Tuition Revenue Bond Project Authorization Requests

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Institution	Project Title	Project ID	Project Cost	TRB Amount	Annual Debt Service	Overall Rating	Space Rating	Need Rating	Cost Rating
The University of Texas System									
The University of Texas at Austin	Construct a New Engineering Research Building and Renovate 3 Additional Engineering Facilities	003656-04-001	\$ 76,600,000	\$ 76,600,000	\$ 7,026,227	Excellent	Critical	Desirable	Typical
The University of Texas at Austin	Construct General Academic Building	003656-04-004	\$ 44,700,000	\$ 44,700,000	\$ 4,100,161	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Typical
The University of Texas at Austin	Construct New Academic Facility on the Fort Worth Campus - Phase I (Add Purchase Real Property)	003656-04-005	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 2,751,786	Policy Issues	Critical	Desirable	Typical
The University of Texas at Austin	Experimental Science Building (ESB) Renovation	003656-04-001	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 6,879,465	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	Typical
The University of Texas at Austin	Renovate Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Plaza	003656-04-002	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 1,375,893	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Construct Knowledge Classroom and Laboratory Building	003656-04-001	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 1,146,577	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Construct General Purpose Classroom and Office Building	003656-04-002	\$ 33,800,000	\$ 33,800,000	\$ 3,100,346	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Construct Administrative Student Support Services Building	003656-04-003	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 9,200,000	\$ 843,881	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Construct Library	003656-04-004	\$ 39,325,000	\$ 39,325,000	\$ 3,607,133	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Construct Center for Master Teaching	003656-04-005	\$ 4,636,600	\$ 4,636,600	\$ 425,288	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Construct Fine Arts Instruction Center	003656-04-006	\$ 16,461,000	\$ 16,461,000	\$ 1,509,905	Fair	Critical	Marginal	High
The University of Texas at Brownsville	University Center at Harlingen	003656-04-007				WITHDRAWN			
The University of Texas at Dallas	Renovate Green Hall	009741-04-001	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 1,651,072	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	High Questions Bkt.
The University of Texas at Dallas	Renovate Campus Infrastructure	009741-04-002	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 2,109,702	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	High
The University of Texas at Dallas	Construct Administration Building and One-Stop Student Service Facility	009741-04-003	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 1,834,524	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at El Paso	Renovate Five Academic Buildings and Complete Shell	003661-04-004	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 5,962,203	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
The University of Texas at El Paso	Construct College of Health Sciences Complex	003661-04-005	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 6,420,834	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
The University of Texas at San Antonio	Construct of the Engineering Building, Phase I	010115-04-001	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 72,000,000	\$ 6,604,286	Excellent	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at San Antonio	Construct of the Architecture Building	010115-04-002	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 4,586,310	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at San Antonio	Construct Academic Building IV	010115-04-003	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 4,569,310	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas at San Antonio	Construct of Downtown Campus Building Phase V	010115-04-004	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 1,559,345	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Typical
The University of Texas at Tyler	Construct Addition to 9 Buildings and Renovate 6 Buildings	011183-04-001	\$ 51,000,000	\$ 51,000,000	\$ 4,678,036	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
The University of Texas at Tyler	Construct Classroom Building	011183-04-002	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 2,751,786	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler	Construct Academic Center and Renovate Main Hospital Building	009348-04-001	\$ 34,400,000	\$ 32,400,000	\$ 2,971,929	Excellent	Critical	Desirable	Typical
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	Construct Addition to Public Health Sciences Building	009348-04-002	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 1,375,893	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	Renovate School of Public Health-Brownsville Shell Space	009348-04-003	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 183,452	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	Construct Dental Branch Replacement Building	009348-04-001	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 45,000,000	\$ 4,127,679	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	Construct South Texas Research Tower	003659-04-001	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 5,503,572	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	Construct Faculty Office Building	003659-04-004	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 1,834,524	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High

Fall 2004 Tuition Revenue Bond Project Authorization Requests

Institution	Project Title	Project ID	Project Cost	TRB Amount	Annual Debt Service	Overall Rating	Space Rating	Need Rating	Cost Rating
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	Construct Center for Academic Medicine and Clinical Research	000619-04-005	\$ 26,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 1,834,524	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Renovate Lutheran Pavilion Patient Tower for Emergency Center (Backfill Phase III)	000015-04-001	\$ 74,500,000	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 1,100,714	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	Low
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Construct Basic Research and Education Building in Ballroom	000015-04-002	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 917,262	Excellent	Desirable	Desirable	High
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Construct Research Laboratory Building, Auditorium/Office Building, Cell Line Preservation/Storage Addition, Animal Building Addition, and Central Heating and Cooling Plant in Smithville	000015-04-003	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 1,651,072	Excellent	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Construct Faculty Center Two	000015-04-004	\$ 73,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 1,834,524	Desirable	Marginal	Desirable	Low
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	Construct National Biocombustion Laboratory and Demolish Gail Borden Building	004852-04-001	\$ 167,090,673	\$ 57,000,000	\$ 5,228,393	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	Construct Science and Technology Complex	009920-04-001	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 36,000,000	\$ 3,302,143	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	Construct Campus Convocation Center	009920-04-002	\$ 33,000,000	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 1,651,072	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Typical
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	Construct North Campus Phase V (Research Building, Parking, and Thermal Energy Plant)	010019-04-001	\$ 126,000,000	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 3,852,500	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
The University of Texas - Pan American	Renovate Arts and Humanities Building and Campus Infrastructure and Construct Addition to College of Business Administration Bldg	003599-04-005	\$ 29,900,000	\$ 29,900,000	\$ 2,742,613	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
The University of Texas - Pan American	Construct Starr County Upper Level Center	003599-04-006	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 687,946	Policy Issues	Critical	Desirable	Low
The University of Texas - Pan American	Construct Health Promotion and Exercise Science Building	003599-04-007	\$ 24,000,000	\$ 24,000,000	\$ 2,201,429	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Typical
Total			\$ 1,823,613,273	\$ 1,292,022,600	\$ 118,512,324				
Texas A&M University System									
Texas A&M University System	Construct Texas A&M University System Center - San Antonio	003025-04-001	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 7,338,096	Policy Issues		Desirable	High
Texas A&M University System	Construct Texas A&M University - Central Texas	003025-04-002	\$ 45,000,000	\$ 45,000,000	\$ 4,127,679	Policy Issues		Desirable	High
Prairie View A&M University	Construct Child and Family Development Center	003030-04-001	\$ 9,946,577	\$ 9,946,577	\$ 912,362	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	Typical
Prairie View A&M University	Construct Solar Observatory	003030-04-005	\$ 3,656,390	\$ 3,656,390	\$ 335,387	Fair	Marginal	Desirable	Typical
Tarleton State University	Construct Nursing Building	003031-04-002	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 1,467,619	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Tarleton State University	Construct the Tarleton Research Park	003031-04-003	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 1,559,345	Desirable	Marginal	Desirable	Typical
Texas A&M International University	Renovate Central Plant Loop	003631-04-004	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 1,375,893	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	Typical
Texas A&M International University	Construct Student Success Center	006651-04-001	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 366,905	Fair	Marginal	Desirable	High
Texas A&M International University	Renovate Utility Service and Upgrade Infrastructure	006651-04-002	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 733,810	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Questionable
Texas A&M International University	Construct Support Services Facility	006651-04-003	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,293,155	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	Typical
Texas A&M International University	Construct Center for Homeland Security Building	006651-04-004	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 917,262	Desirable	Marginal	Marginal	High
Texas A&M International University	Construct the Emerging Technologies & Economic Development Interdisciplinary Building	006652-04-001	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 9,172,620	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas A&M International University	Renovate Joe H. Rannolds Medical Building	000605-04-002	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 3,669,048	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
Texas A&M International University	Construct Addition to Baylor College of Dentistry Sciences Building	000605-04-003	\$ 7,250,000	\$ 7,250,000	\$ 665,015	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Low

Fall 2004 Tuition Revenue Bond Project Authorization Requests

Institution	Project Title	Project ID	Project Cost	TRB Amount	Annual Debt Service	Overall Rating	Space Rating	Need Rating	Cost Rating
Texas AAM University - Commerce	Construct Music Building	003565-04-001	\$ 21,770,000	\$ 21,770,000	\$ 1,996,879	Excellent	Marginal	Critical	Low
Texas AAM University - Commerce	Renovate James Oak Library	003565-04-002	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 1,467,619	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	High
Texas AAM University - Commerce	Renovate the Social Sciences Building and Hall of Larragans and Deminish the Science Building	003565-04-003	\$ 13,228,520	\$ 13,228,520	\$ 1,213,402	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	High
Texas AAM University - Corpus Christi	Construct KnowledgeWellness Facility	011161-04-002	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 1,284,167	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas AAM University - Corpus Christi	Construct College of Business Academic Facility	011161-04-003	\$ 19,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 1,375,883	Fair	Marginal	Desirable	Typical
Texas AAM University - Corpus Christi	Renovate Utility Access Loop	011161-04-004	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 1,467,619	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas AAM University - Galveston	Construct Science Building	010298-04-001	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 4,586,310	Excellent	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas AAM University - Galveston	Construct Wildlife Institute/Agriculture Building and Citrus Science Building	003639-04-001	\$ 26,000,000	\$ 26,000,000	\$ 2,394,881	Desirable	Marginal	Desirable	Typical
Texas AAM University - Galveston	Renovate 10 Buildings on Main Campus	003639-04-002	\$ 22,000,000	\$ 22,000,000	\$ 2,017,976	Excellent	Critical	Desirable	Typical
Texas AAM University - Galveston	Renovate and Construct Addition to Music Building	003639-04-003	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 550,357	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	Low
Texas AAM University - Galveston	Construct Four New Buildings to Complete Campus Master Plan - Phase I	020209-04-004	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 5,962,203	Desirable	Marginal	Critical	Typical
West Texas AAM University	Renovate the Agriculture/Nursing Building for Engineering Program	003665-04-001	\$ 10,580,500	\$ 10,580,500	\$ 970,509	Excellent Policy	Marginal	Marginal	High
West Texas AAM University	Renovate Classroom Center	003665-04-002	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 1,651,072	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	Typical
Total			\$ 697,431,987	\$ 674,431,987	\$ 61,863,084				
University of Houston System									
University of Houston	Renovate Science and Research 1, Fleming, and Old Science Buildings	003652-04-001	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 5,503,572	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	Typical
University of Houston	Construct Texas Medical Center Teaching and Research Center and Multi-Institutional Teaching Center and Research Pharmacy Building	003652-04-002	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 7,338,096	Policy Issues	Marginal	Desirable	Low
University of Houston	Construct Addition to J. Davis Armstrong Building	003652-04-003	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 3,210,417	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
University of Houston	Construct College of Business Building	003652-04-004	\$ 31,000,000	\$ 31,000,000	\$ 2,843,512	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Low
University of Houston - Clear Lake	Construct Library	011711-04-001	\$ 38,000,000	\$ 38,000,000	\$ 3,485,596	Desirable	Marginal	Desirable	High
University of Houston - Clear Lake	Construct Pearland Multi Institutional Teaching Center	011711-04-002	\$ 17,100,000	\$ 17,100,000	\$ 1,568,518	Policy Issues	Desirable	Marginal	High
University of Houston - Clear Lake	Construct Animal Care Facilities, Research Central Science Building and Renovate and Construct Addition to Actor Building	011711-04-003	\$ 9,068,725	\$ 9,068,725	\$ 831,840	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
University of Houston - Downtown	Construct Classroom and Learning Resource Center Building	012826-04-001	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 2,751,786	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Low
University of Houston - Downtown	Construct Northwest Corridor Teaching Center (MTC)	012826-04-004	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 1,467,619	Policy Issues	Critical	Marginal	Low
University of Houston - Victoria	Construct Academic Building in Sugar Land	013231-04-001	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 1,375,883	Policy Issues	Critical	Marginal	Typical
University of Houston - Victoria	Construct Student and Administrative Support Building	013231-04-003	\$ 5,336,000	\$ 5,336,000	\$ 489,451	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Low
University of Houston - Victoria	Construction of the Regional Economic Development Center	013231-04-004	\$ 5,440,000	\$ 4,020,000	\$ 368,739	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Typical
Total			\$ 366,944,725	\$ 340,524,725	\$ 31,235,040				

Fall 2004 Tuition Revenue Bond Project Authorization Requests

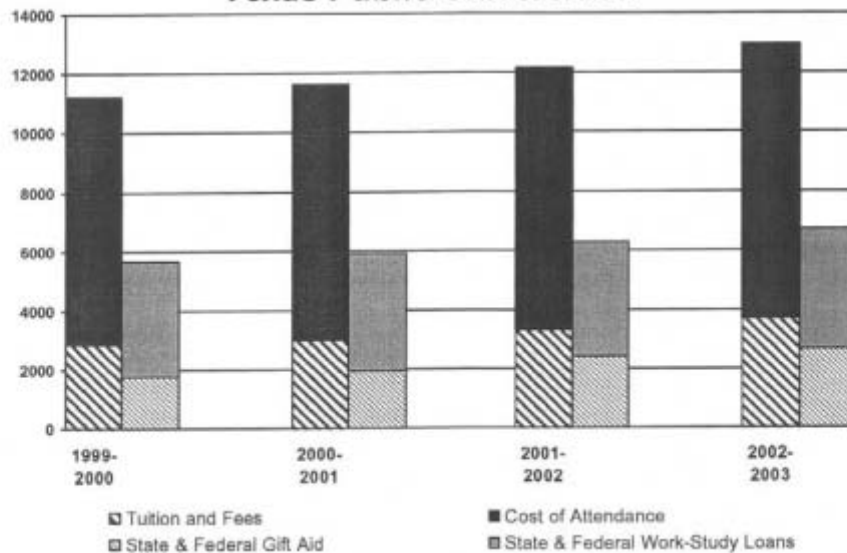
Institution	Project Title	Project ID	Project Cost	TRB Amount	Annual Debt Service	Overall Rating	Space Rating	Need Rating	Cost Rating
Texas Tech University System									
Texas Tech University	Construct a New College of Business Building and Renovate Existing Space	003644-04-001	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 4,586,310	Desirable	Marginal	Desirable	High
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	Construct Addition to School of Law	003644-04-002	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 550,357	Desirable	Marginal	Desirable	High
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	Renovate El Paso Research Facility	019074-04-001	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 825,536	Excellent	Marginal	Desirable	Typical
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	Construct Midland Medical Residency Facility and Purchase and Renovate or Construct Physician Assistant Program	019074-04-003	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 1,238,304	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	Typical
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	Construct Classroom Building in Amarillo and Renovate Pharmacy School and Construct Classroom Building in Dallas	019074-04-004	\$ 11,250,000	\$ 11,250,000	\$ 1,031,920	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	Typical
Total			\$ 120,750,000	\$ 89,750,000	\$ 8,232,427				
University of North Texas System									
University of North Texas	Construct College of Business Administration and Renovate 10 Buildings	000594-04-006	\$ 93,999,010	\$ 93,999,010	\$ 8,622,172	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
University of North Texas	Construct Dallas Campus Buildings	000594-04-007	\$ 29,999,648	\$ 29,999,648	\$ 2,751,754	Policy Issues	Critical	Desirable	High
University of North Texas	Renovate the Universities Center of Dallas Building	000594-04-008	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 917,262	Policy Issues	Critical	Desirable	High
University of North Texas Health Sciences Center at Fort Worth	Construct Public Health Education Building	009789-04-002	\$ 21,600,000	\$ 21,600,000	\$ 1,981,286	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
University of North Texas Health Sciences Center at Fort Worth	Renovate Health Sciences Library	009789-04-003	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 266,833	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
University of North Texas Health Sciences Center at Fort Worth	Construct Community Clinic and Purchase 2 Parcels of Land	009789-04-004	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 137,589	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	High
University of North Texas Health Sciences Center at Fort Worth	Renovate Center of Biohealth	009789-04-005	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,600,000	\$ 513,667	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Low
Total			\$ 169,898,658	\$ 166,498,658	\$ 15,180,563				
Texas State University System									
Angelo State University	Construct Warehouse, Renovate 6 Buildings, and Land Acquisition	003541-04-001	\$ 24,500,000	\$ 24,500,000	\$ 2,247,292	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	Low
Lamar Institute of Technology	Renovate Central Chilled Water System	003273-04-001	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 385,250	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
Lamar State College - Orange	Purchase and Renovate Hibernia Bank Building and Renovate Green Avenue Building	023492-04-008	\$ 3,638,694	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 321,042	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Lamar State College - Port Arthur	Construct Computer Learning Resource Center and Campus Central Plant	023495-04-001	\$ 3,550,000	\$ 3,550,000	\$ 325,628	Excellent	Critical	Desirable	Low
Lamar University	Construct 3 Buildings; Renovate 9 Buildings and Campus Infrastructure; Purchase Real Property	003591-04-001	\$ 41,500,000	\$ 41,500,000	\$ 3,806,637	Desirable	Desirable	Critical	Typical
Sam Houston State University	Construct Center for Performing Arts	003026-04-001	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 1,834,524	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	Typical
Sam Houston State University	Construct General Purpose Academic Building V	003026-04-002	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 733,810	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
Sam Houston State University	Renovate Industrial Technology Building and Lawrence Hall	003026-04-001	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 532,012	Excellent	Desirable	Critical	Low
Sam Houston State University	Renovate and Replace Underground Utilities	003026-04-002	\$ 3,820,000	\$ 3,820,000	\$ 350,394	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Sam Houston State University - San Marcos	Renovate Infrastructure and Make Campus Repairs	003815-04-000	\$ 45,761,248	\$ 45,761,248	\$ 4,197,505	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
Sam Houston State University - San Marcos	Construct Fine Arts and Communication Center	003815-04-004	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 4,586,310	Desirable	Critical	Desirable	High
Sam Houston State University - San Marcos	Construct Undergraduate Academic Center	003815-04-001	\$ 47,700,000	\$ 47,700,000	\$ 4,375,340	Excellent	Critical	Critical	High
Sam Houston State University - San Marcos	Construct Round Rock Higher Education Center Phase II	003815-04-002	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 3,669,048	Excellent	Critical	Desirable	High
Total			\$ 298,469,942	\$ 298,331,248	\$ 27,364,791				

Fall 2004 Tuition Revenue Bond Project Authorization Requests

Institution	Project Title	Project ID	Project Cost	TRB Amount	Annual Debt Service	Overall Rating	Space Rating	Need Rating	Cost Rating
Independent Universities									
Middlesex State University	Renovate 5 Campus Buildings and Utility Infrastructure	003592-04-001	\$ 11,550,700	\$ 10,395,000	\$ 953,494	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
Stephen F. Austin State University	Construct East Texas Early Childhood Research and Development Center	003524-04-001	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 1,972,113	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	High
Stephen F. Austin State University	Construct Nursing Building	003524-04-002	\$ 9,250,000	\$ 9,250,000	\$ 848,467	Desirable	Marginal	Marginal	Low
Stephen F. Austin State University	Renovate Chemistry, Science Research Center, Boylston, SFA Theater	003524-04-003	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 1,651,072	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
Stephen F. Austin State University	Construct Physical Plant Complex and Renovate Land Parcels	003524-04-004	\$ 12,300,000	\$ 12,300,000	\$ 1,128,232	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Stephen F. Austin State University	Construct Addition to SFA Theater	003524-04-005	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 485,321	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas Southern University	Construct Satellite Campus Educational Facility and Purchase 50 Acres	003542-04-002	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 3,210,417	Policy Issues	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas Southern University	Construct Fine Arts Building	003542-04-003	\$ 45,000,000	\$ 45,000,000	\$ 4,127,679	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas Southern University	Renovate School of Science and Technology	003542-04-004	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 917,262	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Low
Texas Southern University	Renovate Robert Terry Library	003542-04-005	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 1,284,167	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Typical
Texas Southern University	Renovate Campus to Address Deferred Maintenance Projects	003542-04-006	\$ 15,560,000	\$ 15,560,000	\$ 1,427,260	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
Texas Woman's University	Renovate Science, Old Main and Graduate Research Building	003546-04-003	\$ 37,500,000	\$ 37,500,000	\$ 3,439,732	Excellent	Critical	Critical	Typical
Texas Woman's University	Construct New Theater Building	003546-04-007	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 1,330,030	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	High
Texas Woman's University	Renovate Plato Building for Administrative and Academic Support	003546-04-008	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 642,083	Desirable	Marginal	Desirable	Typical
Texas Woman's University	Construct a New Classroom Building	003546-04-009	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 871,399	Fair	Marginal	Marginal	Typical
			GRAND TOTAL	\$ 3,733,169,285	\$ 3,125,464,218				\$ 286,686,958

COST OF ATTENDANCE VS. Available Financial Aid

Texas Public Universities

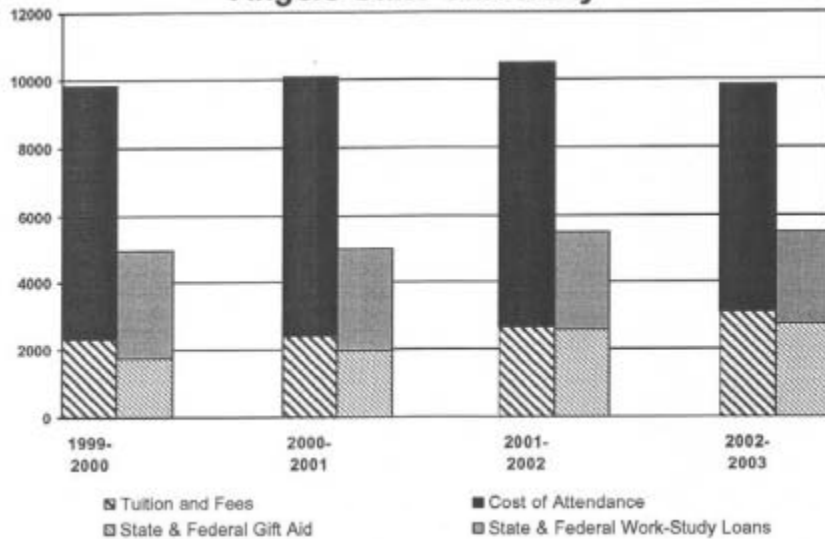


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,833.66	2,990.58	3,334.66	3,724.26
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,357.37	8,638.66	8,791.50	9,210.68
Total Cost of Attendance	11,191.03	11,629.24	12,126.16	12,934.94
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	467.55	545.64	828.39	1,042.75
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,268.22	1,383.41	1,579.24	1,611.45
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	53.68	55.47	51.19	41.33
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,848.38	3,882.80	3,814.76	4,033.56
Total Financial Aid	5,635.83	5,867.32	6,273.58	6,729.09

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Angelo State University



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2300	2380	2664	3,084.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7528	7710	7832.27	6,757.58
Total Cost of Attendance	9,828.00	10,090.00	10,496.27	9,841.58
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	343.48	452.01	833.71	1,034.50
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,404.67	1,481.99	1,713.01	1,676.45
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	41.59	37.46	32.77	14.33
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,119.34	3,009.32	2,885.33	2,706.22
Total Financial Aid	4,909.09	4,979.77	5,464.83	5,431.50

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

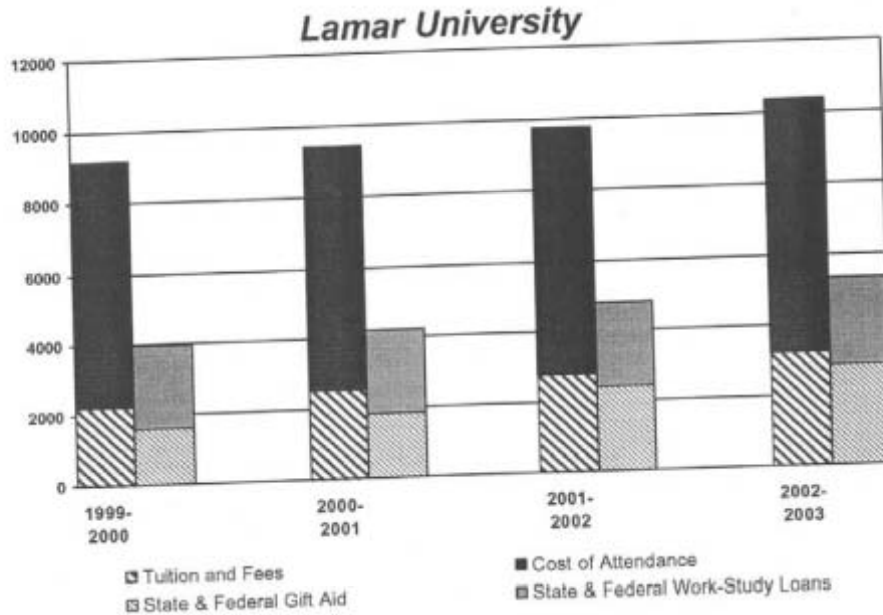
*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

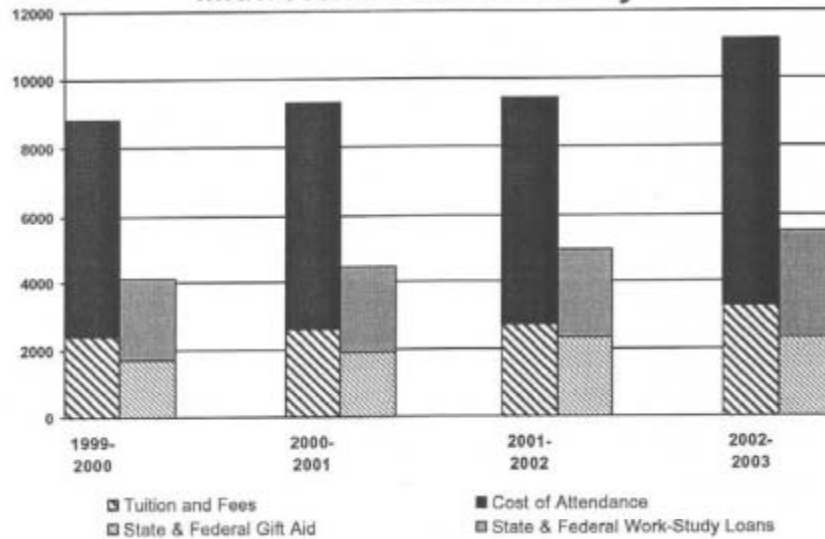


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,196.00	2,531.00	2,771.00	3,211.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,001.91	6,906.10	6,977.86	7,152.42
Total Cost of Attendance	9,197.91	9,437.10	9,748.86	10,363.42
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	443.73	471.81	707.29	1,161.80
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,146.77	1,365.51	1,673.80	1,704.70
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	6.67	6.97	5.36	5.41
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,363.64	2,357.39	2,358.36	2,411.42
Total Financial Aid	3,960.81	4,201.68	4,744.81	5,283.33

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Midwestern State University

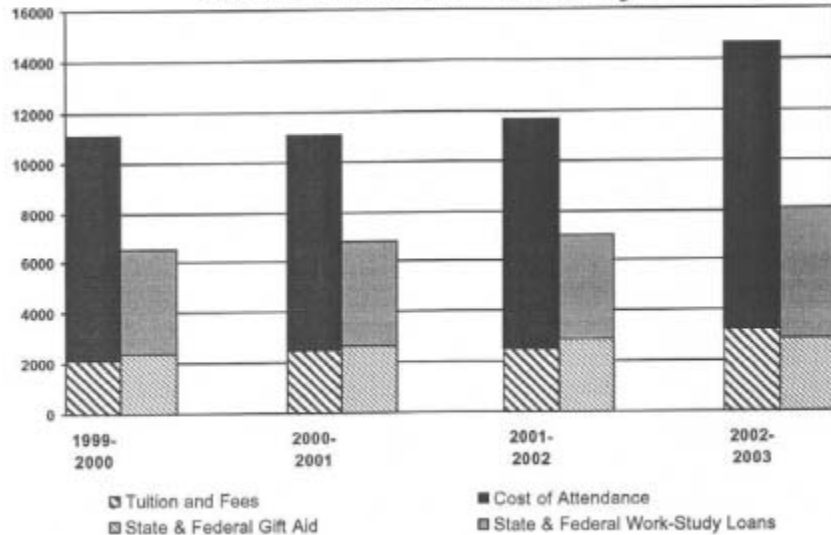


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,396.00	2,612.00	2,724.00	3,266.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	6,447.06	6,686.79	6,695.82	7,882.53
Total Cost of Attendance	8,843.06	9,298.79	9,419.82	11,148.53
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	441.64	535.57	762.34	801.03
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,248.89	1,385.94	1,548.67	1,499.45
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	8.71	17.24	10.47	19.54
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,408.02	2,489.38	2,598.27	3,146.68
Total Financial Aid	4,107.25	4,428.14	4,919.75	5,466.70

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Prairie View A&M University

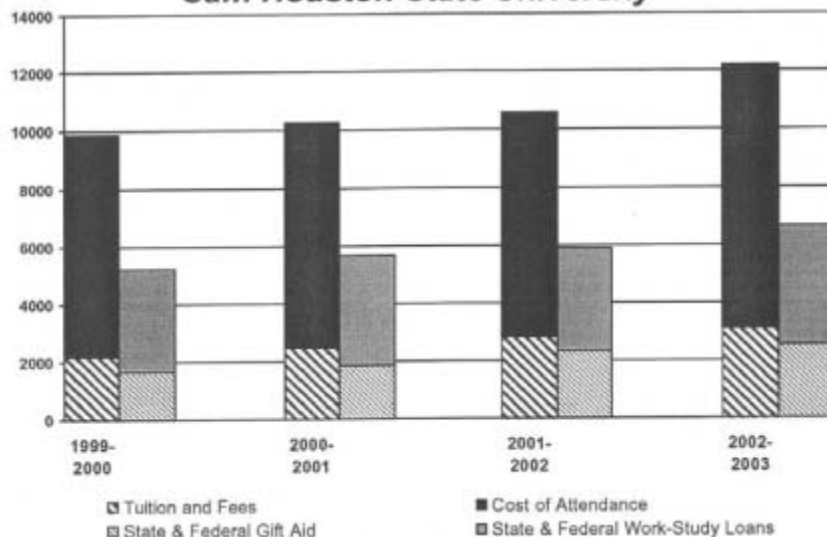


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,141.00	2,496.00	2,496.00	3,232.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,913.59	8,558.40	9,183.56	11,387.65
Total Cost of Attendance	11,054.59	11,054.40	11,679.56	14,619.65
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	497.71	511.12	892.96	1,010.91
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,910.12	2,134.96	1,989.14	1,856.10
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	-	7.92	7.20	7.02
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,107.55	4,135.08	4,131.26	5,233.91
Total Financial Aid	6,515.37	6,789.08	7,020.55	8,107.94

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Sam Houston State University

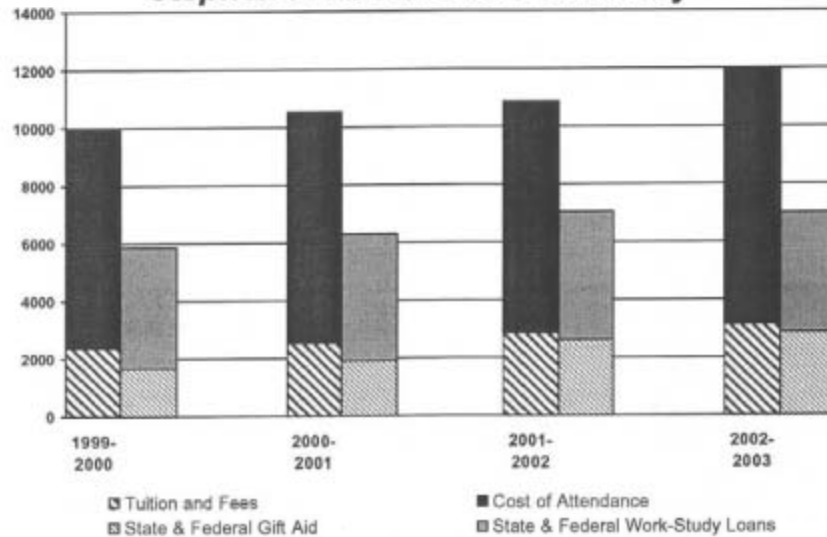


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,164.00	2,464.00	2,782.00	3,090.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,702.95	7,775.41	7,817.36	9,111.14
Total Cost of Attendance	9,866.95	10,239.41	10,599.36	12,201.14
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	487.97	512.47	860.88	1,031.13
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,185.69	1,340.89	1,460.37	1,480.19
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	18.32	23.20	20.44	18.06
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,538.58	3,758.61	3,558.55	4,162.22
Total Financial Aid	5,230.55	5,635.37	5,900.24	6,711.61

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Stephen F. Austin State University

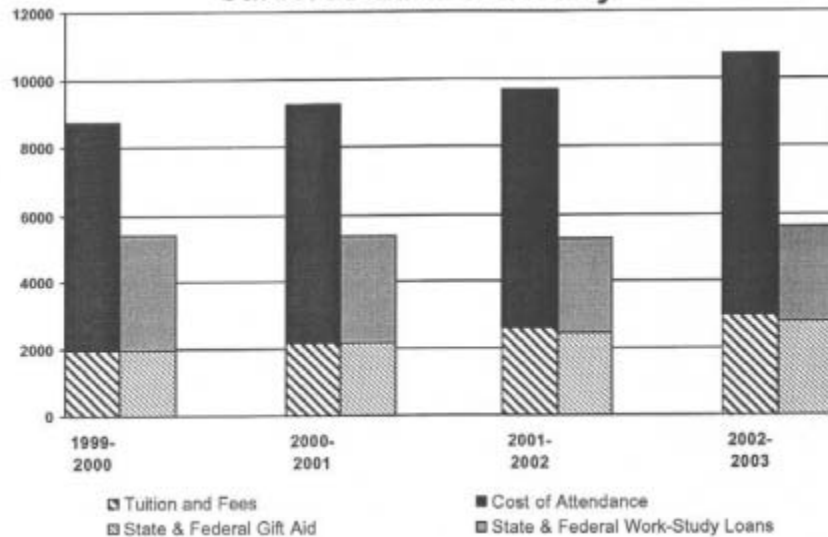


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,393.57	2,497.50	2,833.93	3,139.29
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,605.66	8,024.83	8,043.66	8,885.42
Total Cost of Attendance	9,999.23	10,522.33	10,877.59	12,024.71
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	432.57	506.50	997.55	1,189.33
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,235.20	1,377.43	1,591.78	1,669.98
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	81.08	127.90	102.99	88.02
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,108.55	4,265.97	4,370.01	4,071.78
Total Financial Aid	5,857.39	6,277.79	7,062.33	7,019.11

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Sul Ross State University

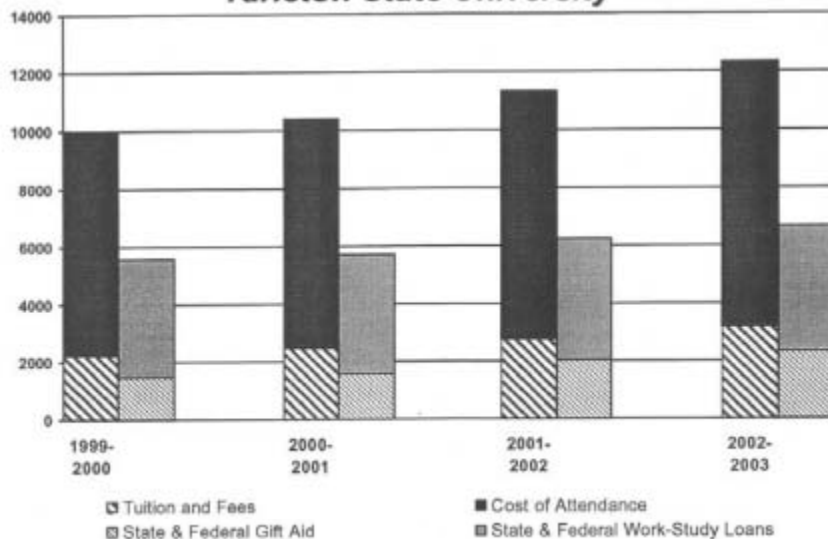


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	1,942.00	2,150.00	2,617.50	2,962.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	6,786.79	7,143.37	7,053.86	7,776.85
Total Cost of Attendance	8,728.79	9,293.37	9,671.36	10,738.85
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	357.56	449.31	510.36	623.55
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,604.96	1,705.42	1,922.23	2,161.93
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	-	-	7.21	8.77
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,403.77	3,189.54	2,806.47	2,838.36
Total Financial Aid	5,366.29	5,344.27	5,246.27	5,632.63

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Tarleton State University



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,216.00	2,461.00	2,741.00	3,163.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,746.80	7,954.41	8,608.45	9,196.75
Total Cost of Attendance	9,962.80	10,415.41	11,349.45	12,359.75
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	378.30	341.32	523.48	730.63
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,087.52	1,243.87	1,499.89	1,576.12
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	8.45	10.92	12.08	14.41
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,067.96	4,085.39	4,160.75	4,350.32
Total Financial Aid	5,542.23	5,681.51	6,196.20	6,671.47

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

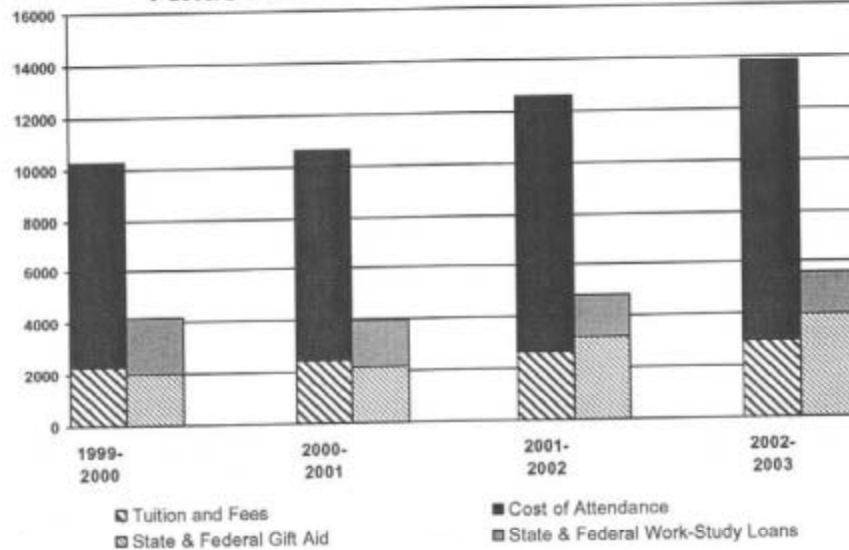
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas A&M International University



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,287.50	2,456.25	2,637.50	3,003.75
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,955.66	8,157.75	9,942.25	10,831.91
Total Cost of Attendance	10,243.16	10,614.00	12,579.75	13,835.66
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	330.56	542.70	1,183.37	1,690.71
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,662.82	1,645.84	2,022.79	2,253.47
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4.63	5.72	4.47	4.06
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,202.61	1,768.98	1,610.05	1,663.57
Total Financial Aid	4,200.61	3,963.25	4,820.67	5,611.82

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

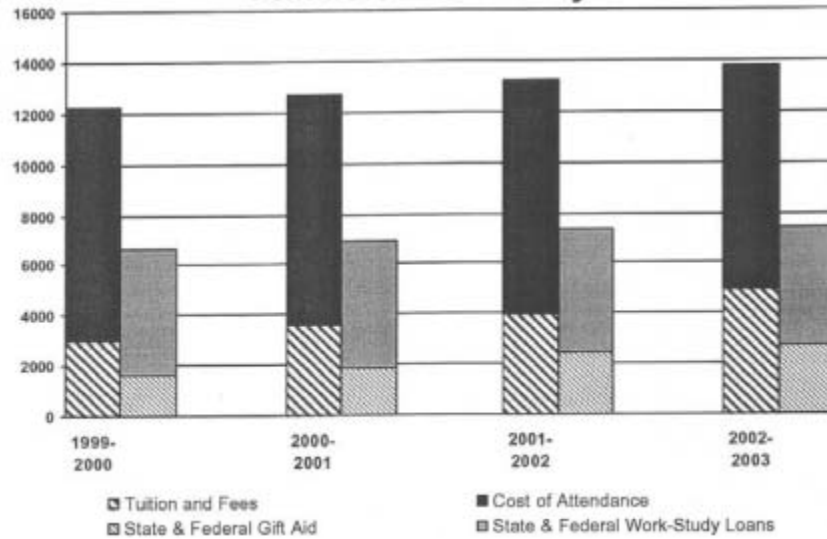
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas A&M University



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,965.00	3,572.14	3,938.57	4,937.14
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	9,271.73	9,106.01	9,317.57	8,839.03
Total Cost of Attendance	12,236.73	12,678.15	13,256.15	13,775.17
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	662.72	735.30	1,156.80	1,364.25
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	972.13	1,093.14	1,262.69	1,358.89
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	277.41	286.73	245.30	152.72
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,711.42	4,759.41	4,674.04	4,564.31
Total Financial Aid	6,623.69	6,874.58	7,338.83	7,440.18

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

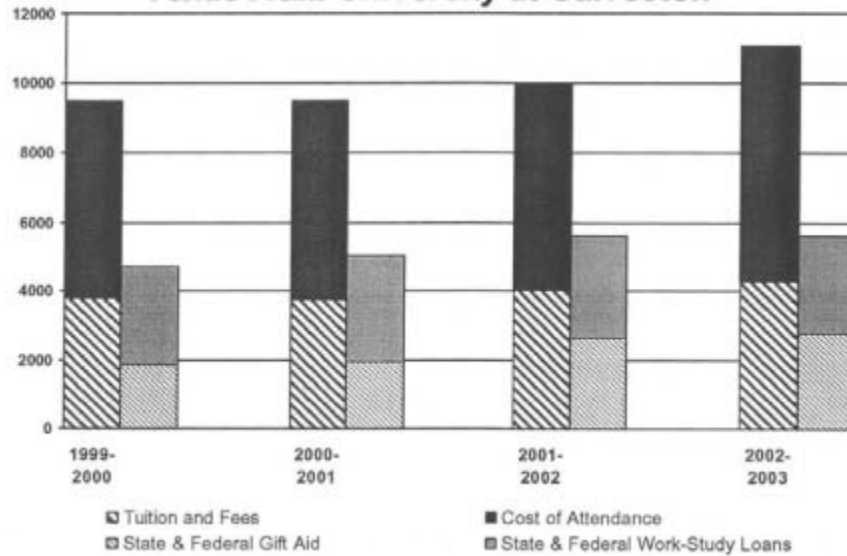
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas A&M University at Galveston



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	3,793.00	3,750.00	4,010.00	4,272.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	5,667.79	5,715.91	6,005.00	6,795.78
Total Cost of Attendance	9,460.79	9,465.91	10,015.00	11,067.78
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	678.69	737.12	1,002.90	1,069.66
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,204.98	1,229.64	1,660.40	1,686.69
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	-	-	9.09	5.97
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,796.52	3,048.81	2,952.68	2,870.22
Total Financial Aid	4,680.19	5,015.57	5,625.07	5,632.55

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

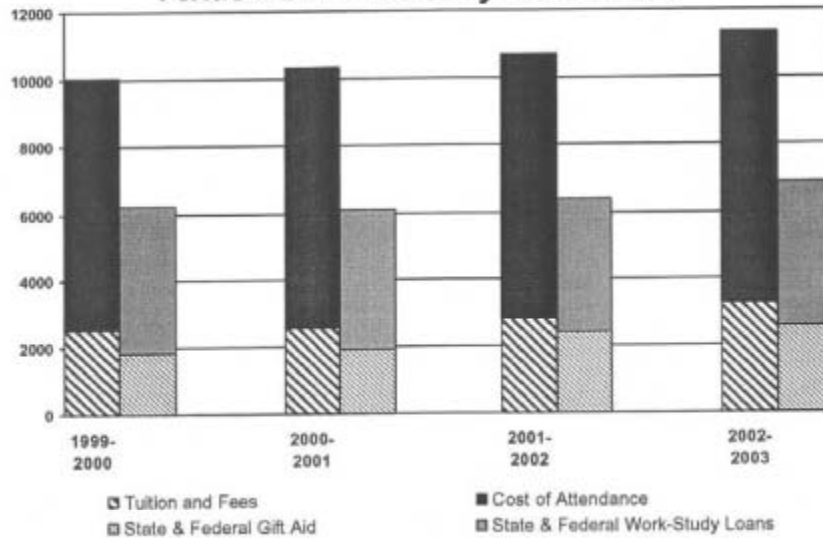
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas A&M University-Commerce

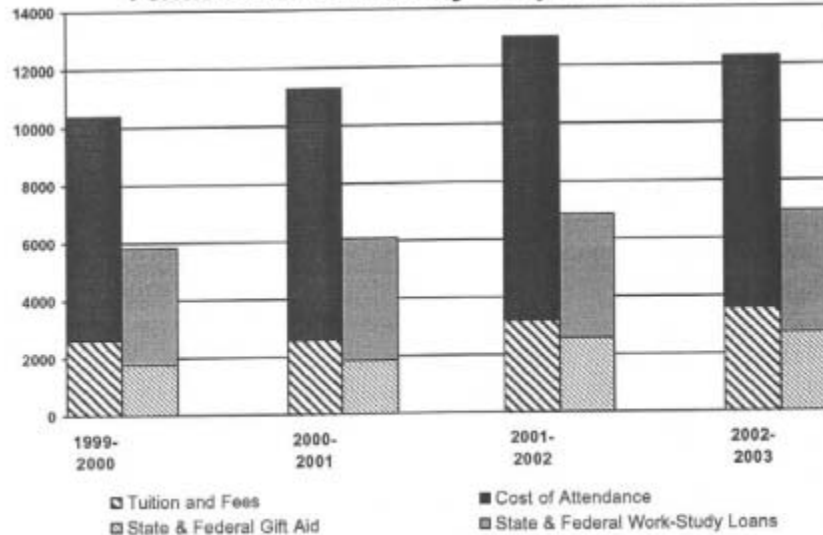


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,507.14	2,560.71	2,807.14	3,257.14
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,544.20	7,767.15	7,890.90	8,110.26
Total Cost of Attendance	10,051.34	10,327.86	10,698.04	11,367.40
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	458.72	436.51	674.38	818.94
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,369.10	1,471.11	1,705.34	1,761.98
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3.48	10.66	2.49	-
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,375.84	4,177.18	4,016.69	4,308.54
Total Financial Aid	6,207.14	6,095.46	6,398.90	6,889.46

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,612.50	2,540.77	3,165.00	3,567.50
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,796.20	8,749.37	9,826.45	8,729.74
Total Cost of Attendance	10,408.70	11,290.14	12,991.45	12,297.24
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	515.02	524.09	884.33	1,043.60
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,262.05	1,345.82	1,662.65	1,673.21
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	14.96	10.96	13.99	6.66
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,016.73	4,202.14	4,317.31	4,276.26
Total Financial Aid	5,808.79	6,083.03	6,878.28	6,999.73

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

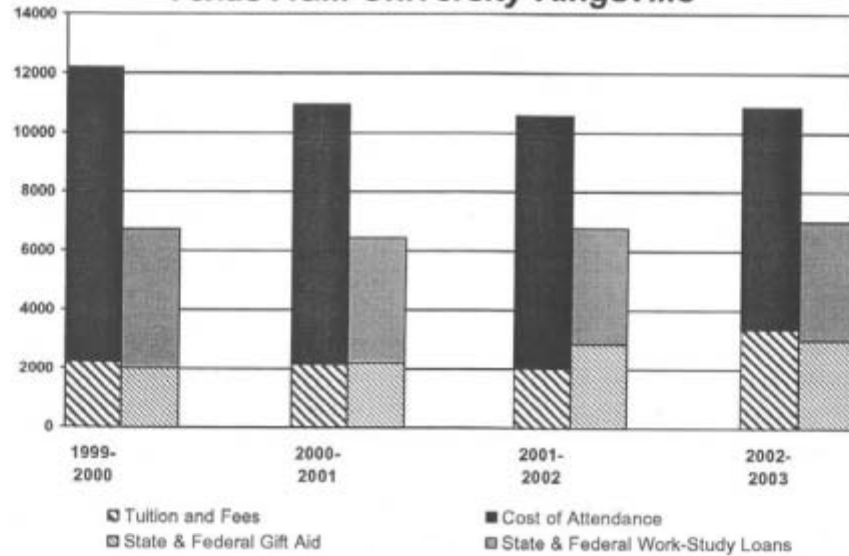
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas A&M University-Kingsville



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,240.77	2,113.85	2,051.25	3,365.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	9,933.37	8,847.43	8,545.27	7,514.82
Total Cost of Attendance	12,174.13	10,961.28	10,596.52	10,879.82
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	345.98	381.21	771.08	842.07
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,669.23	1,820.11	2,062.87	2,140.96
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	7.96	8.26	8.15	7.33
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,695.14	4,208.83	3,955.47	4,049.75
Total Financial Aid	6,718.31	6,418.42	6,797.56	7,040.12

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

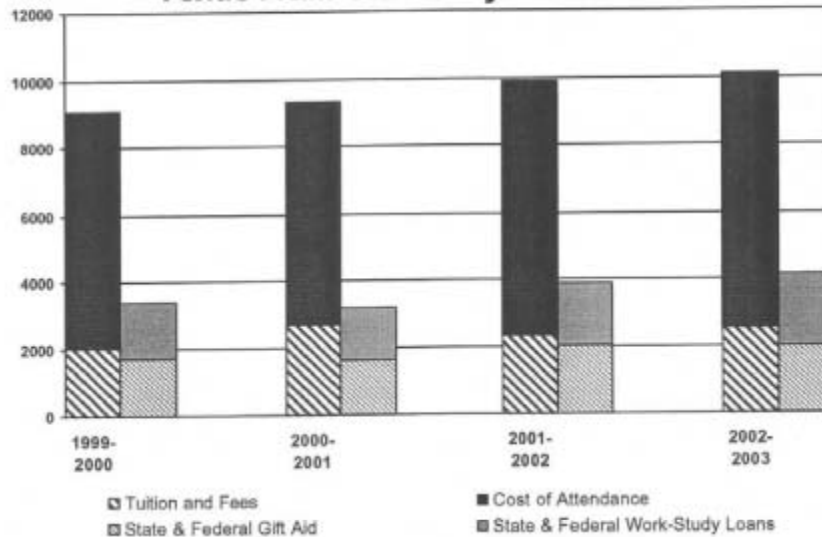
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas A&M University-Texarkana

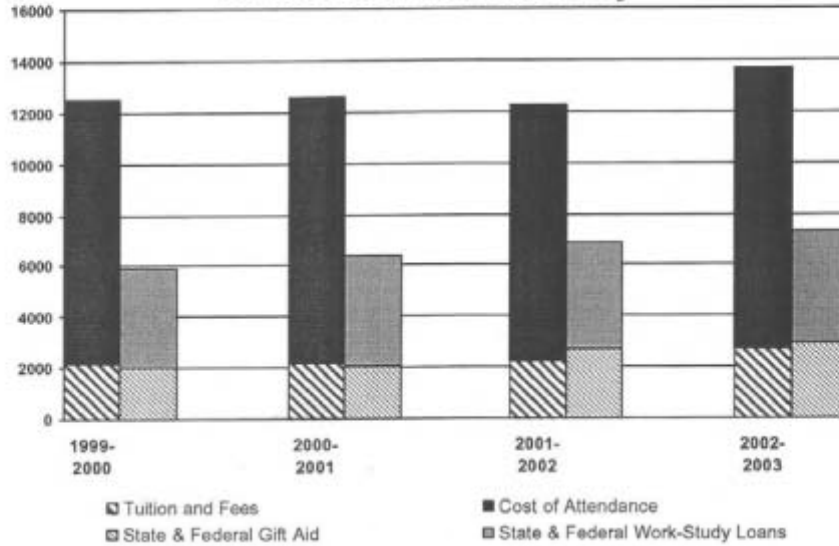


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,053.85	2,672.50	2,307.69	2,502.86
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,040.54	6,675.81	7,610.69	7,626.70
Total Cost of Attendance	9,094.39	9,348.31	9,918.38	10,129.56
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	437.83	390.82	408.26	416.79
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,264.50	1,232.92	1,629.39	1,575.38
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	-	-	-	-
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	1,683.87	1,532.12	1,824.37	2,102.80
Total Financial Aid	3,386.20	3,155.86	3,862.02	4,094.97

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas Southern University



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,170.00	2,170.00	2,213.00	2,718.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	10,351.56	10,394.13	10,067.01	10,949.07
Total Cost of Attendance	12,521.56	12,564.13	12,280.01	13,667.07
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	360.85	298.37	501.83	695.11
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,833.71	1,777.13	2,208.37	2,219.85
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	-	5.52	5.15	4.34
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,916.56	4,256.44	4,112.26	4,331.54
Total Financial Aid	5,911.14	6,337.47	6,827.61	7,250.84

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

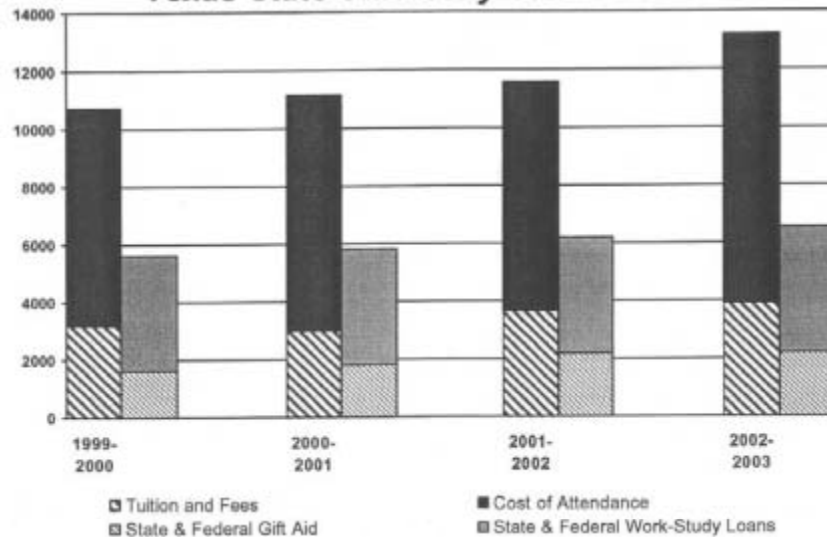
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas State University-San Marcos

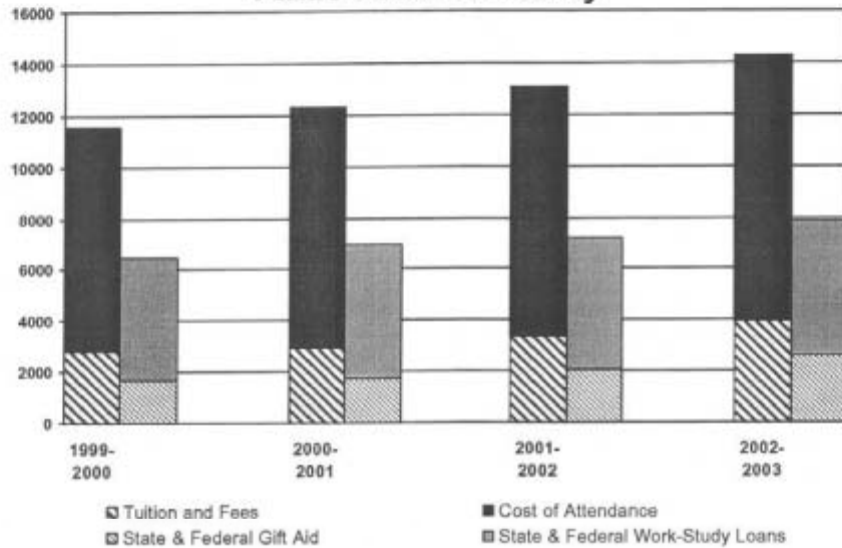


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	3,171.43	2,990.00	3,642.86	3,910.71
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,540.32	8,141.82	7,927.09	9,267.95
Total Cost of Attendance	10,711.75	11,131.82	11,569.94	13,178.67
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	568.73	657.07	893.81	916.09
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,039.16	1,125.30	1,269.26	1,271.66
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	48.90	45.50	59.12	76.03
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,946.43	3,941.31	3,950.47	4,307.85
Total Financial Aid	5,603.22	5,769.18	6,172.66	6,571.64

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas Tech University

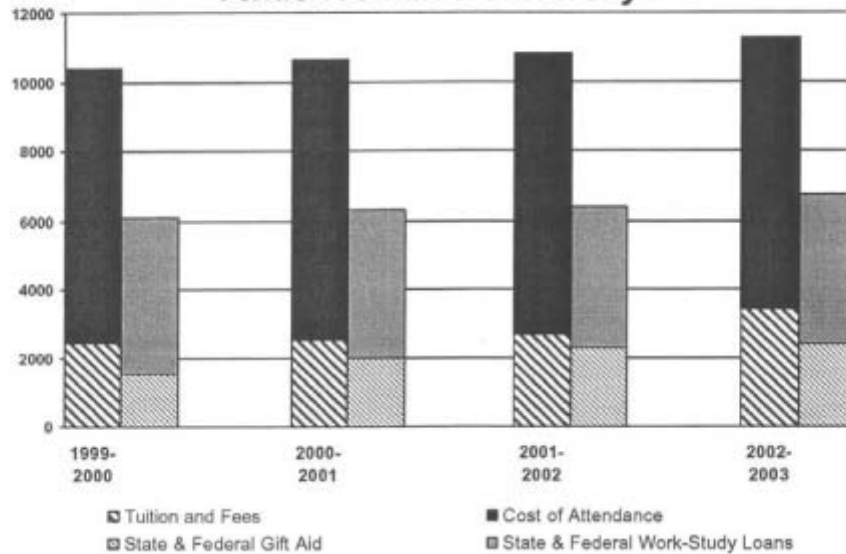


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,800.00	2,938.00	3,338.00	3,957.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,764.03	9,361.12	9,730.90	10,308.50
Total Cost of Attendance	11,564.03	12,299.12	13,068.90	14,265.50
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	485.68	476.70	775.76	1,268.71
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,194.40	1,255.17	1,296.44	1,317.12
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	109.87	135.77	124.96	122.20
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,656.25	5,061.38	4,975.94	5,167.81
Total Financial Aid	6,446.20	6,929.03	7,173.09	7,875.84

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

Texas Woman's University

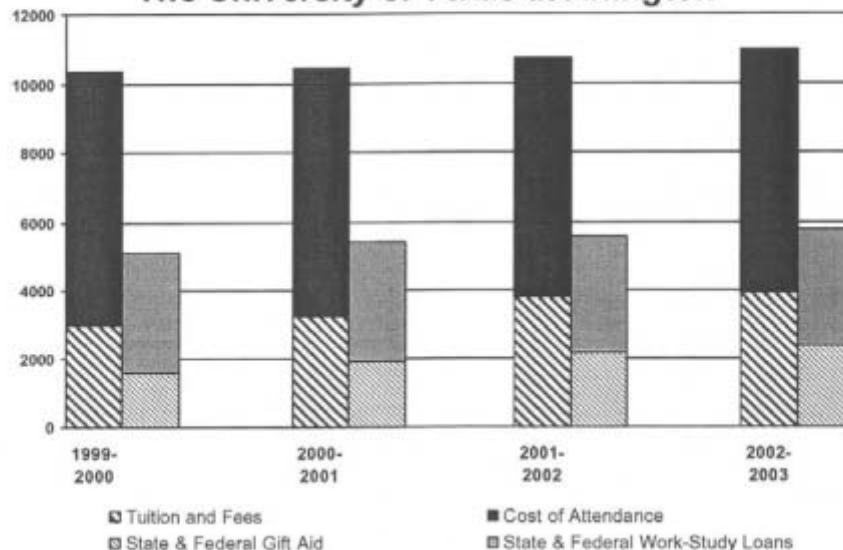


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,460.00	2,520.00	2,700.00	3,432.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,947.07	8,141.00	8,106.87	7,855.99
Total Cost of Attendance	10,407.07	10,661.00	10,806.87	11,287.99
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	472.18	715.43	877.71	957.15
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,080.30	1,262.16	1,416.48	1,456.20
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	112.21	96.00	75.38	93.46
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,426.66	4,249.42	4,004.66	4,229.78
Total Financial Aid	6,101.35	6,323.01	6,374.23	6,736.59

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas at Arlington

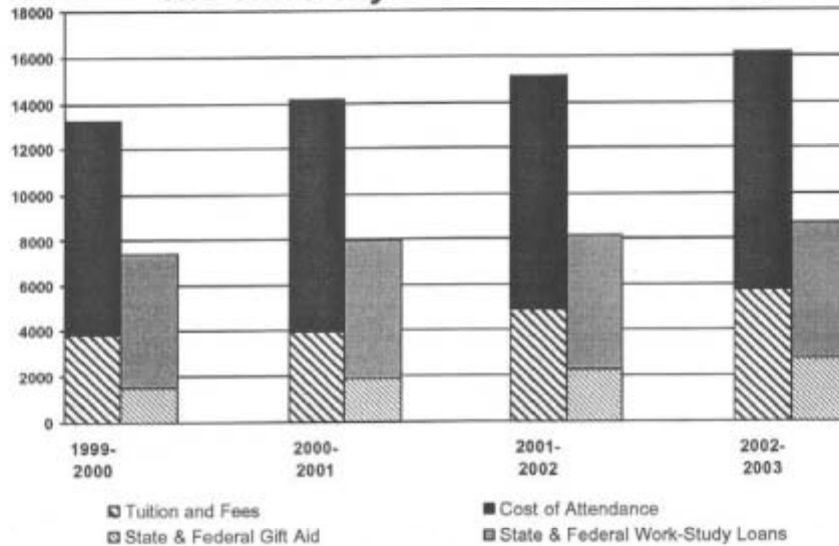


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,962.50	3,230.77	3,784.62	3,923.08
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,427.22	7,207.78	6,964.04	7,042.31
Total Cost of Attendance	10,389.72	10,438.55	10,748.65	10,965.39
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	349.92	574.32	719.59	937.33
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,219.48	1,330.83	1,421.73	1,410.70
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	10.50	15.18	23.76	18.77
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,496.42	3,438.41	3,424.14	3,391.96
Total Financial Aid	5,076.32	5,358.74	5,589.21	5,758.77

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas at Austin



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	3,846.92	3,948.46	4,876.15	5,721.43
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	9,363.45	10,196.36	10,266.39	10,476.07
Total Cost of Attendance	13,210.38	14,144.82	15,142.54	16,197.50
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	642.53	873.05	1,124.87	1,563.73
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	909.27	997.35	1,120.66	1,202.08
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	119.12	128.66	134.90	115.41
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	5,718.60	5,944.70	5,715.45	5,824.13
Total Financial Aid	7,389.72	7,943.75	8,095.89	8,705.35

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

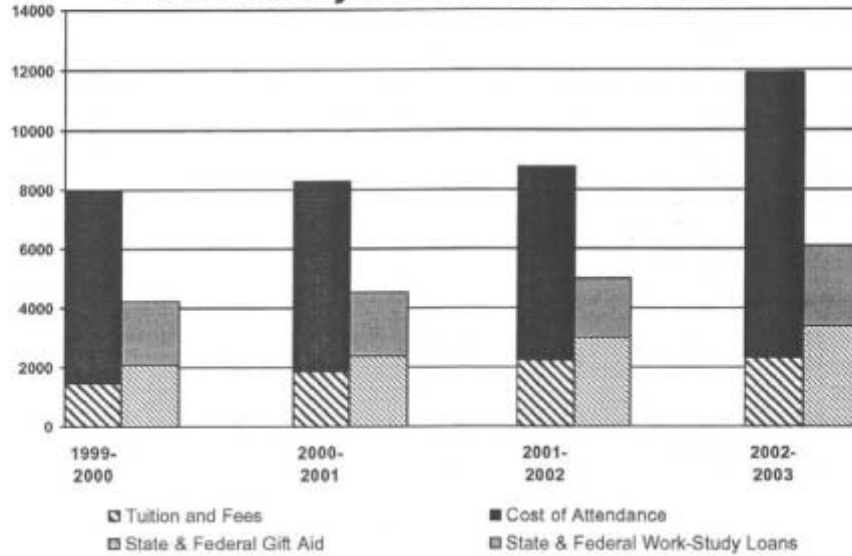
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas at Brownsville



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	1,463.00	1,841.54	2,253.46	2,349.23
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	6,531.24	6,444.45	6,507.27	9,552.49
Total Cost of Attendance	7,994.24	8,285.99	8,760.73	11,901.73
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	196.42	319.65	656.46	1,125.10
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,884.85	2,049.68	2,309.74	2,234.53
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	10.52	5.30	5.38	6.74
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,119.57	2,141.92	1,992.73	2,688.24
Total Financial Aid	4,211.35	4,516.55	4,964.31	6,055.61

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

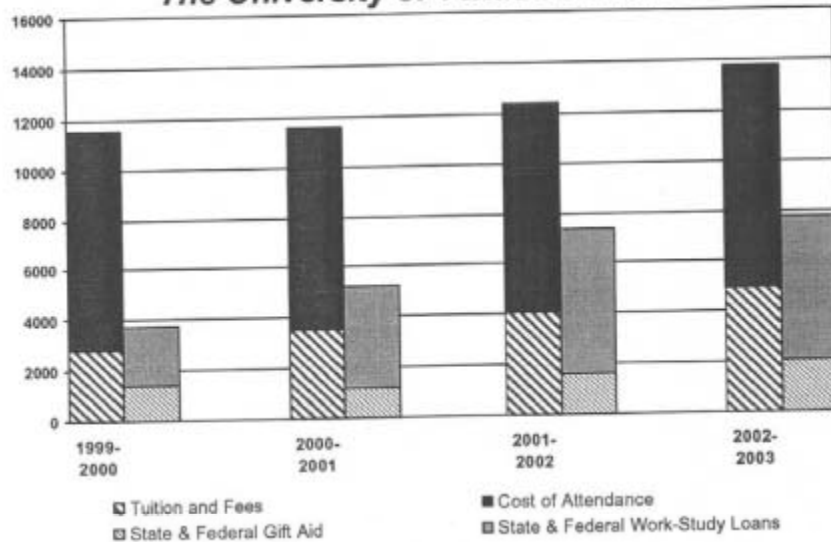
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas at Dallas

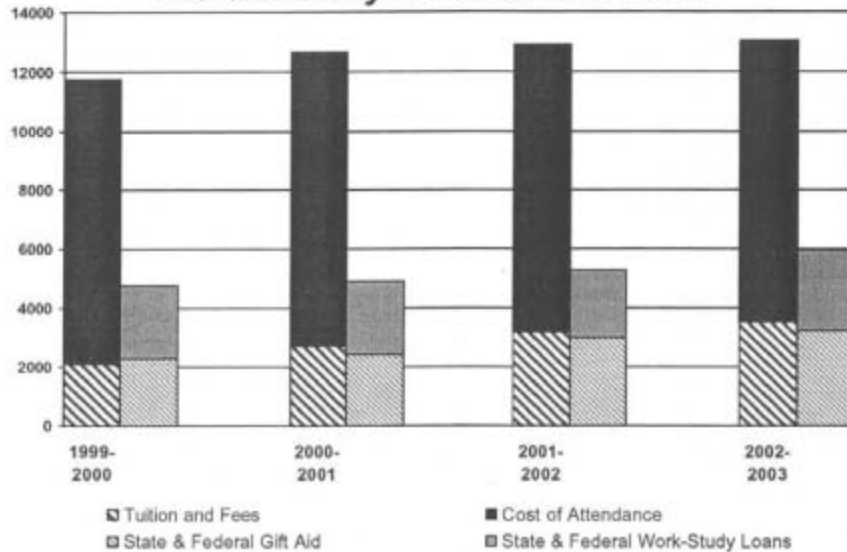


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,837.14	3,505.00	4,055.00	4,918.75
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,698.16	8,065.86	8,387.98	8,881.03
Total Cost of Attendance	11,535.30	11,590.86	12,442.98	13,799.78
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	326.30	318.74	594.29	932.43
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,104.83	850.83	1,051.65	1,117.89
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	1.50	-	5.61	4.66
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,332.39	4,060.30	5,709.93	5,690.22
Total Financial Aid	3,765.02	5,229.87	7,361.48	7,745.20

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas at El Paso



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,092.00	2,688.46	3,195.00	3,495.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	9,674.78	9,966.11	9,712.34	9,578.03
Total Cost of Attendance	11,766.78	12,654.56	12,907.34	13,073.03
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	458.61	519.00	895.84	971.79
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,797.28	1,916.62	2,089.35	2,232.26
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	-	8.15	6.40	6.06
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,512.08	2,427.59	2,281.06	2,711.11
Total Financial Aid	4,767.97	4,871.36	5,272.64	5,921.23

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

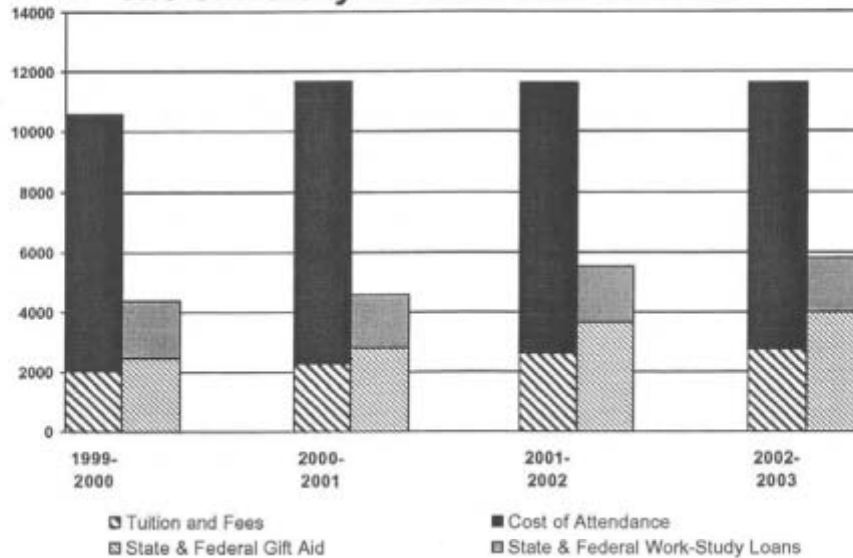
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas-Pan American

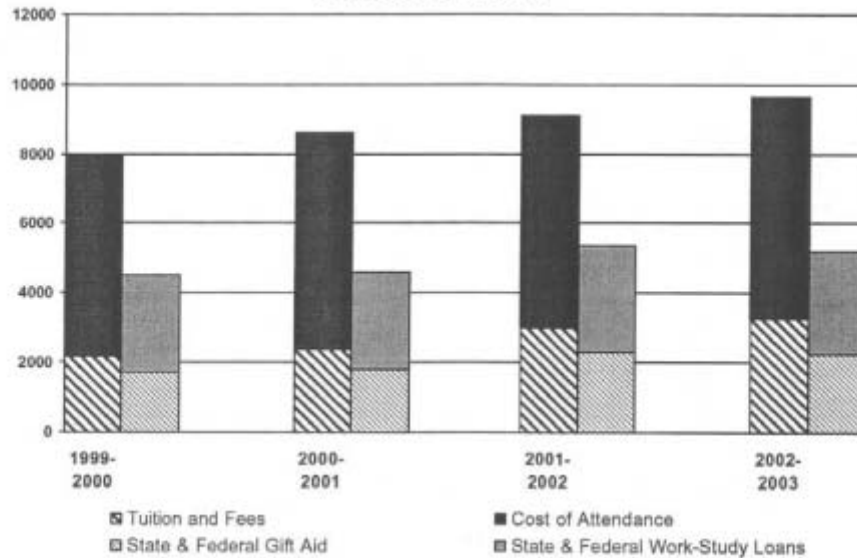


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,031.43	2,261.79	2,625.00	2,745.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	<u>8,573.04</u>	<u>9,392.11</u>	<u>8,989.96</u>	<u>8,860.77</u>
Total Cost of Attendance	10,604.47	11,653.90	11,614.96	11,605.77
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	560.53	698.19	1,369.42	1,636.82
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,919.66	2,082.73	2,307.79	2,332.33
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	9.01	8.43	7.79	6.97
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	<u>1,879.68</u>	<u>1,755.05</u>	<u>1,814.15</u>	<u>1,811.18</u>
Total Financial Aid	4,368.88	4,544.41	5,499.16	5,787.30

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin

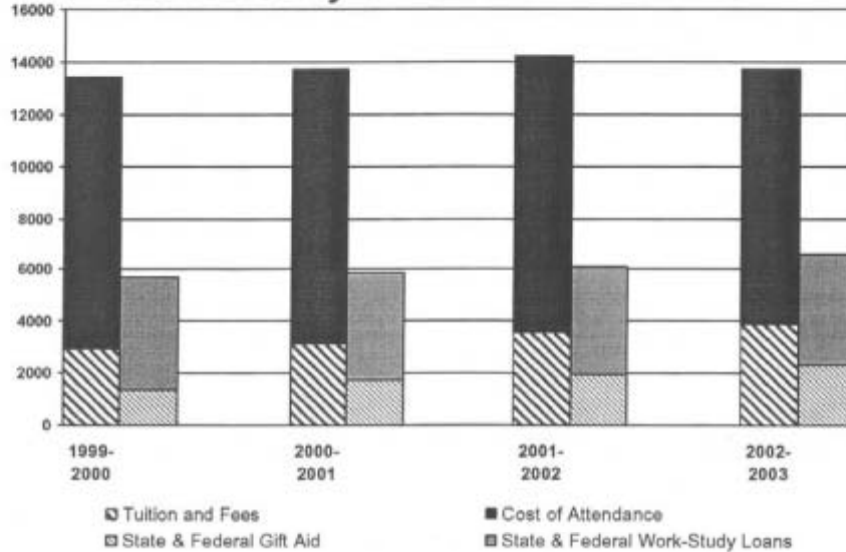


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,145.00	2,356.07	2,970.00	3,245.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	5,826.50	6,249.63	6,127.98	6,373.06
Total Cost of Attendance	7,971.50	8,605.70	9,097.98	9,618.06
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	406.75	362.62	438.36	551.78
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,301.60	1,415.61	1,827.37	1,895.66
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	-	-	7.11	7.62
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,762.45	2,776.96	3,077.00	2,919.86
Total Financial Aid	4,470.80	4,555.18	5,349.84	5,174.90

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas at San Antonio

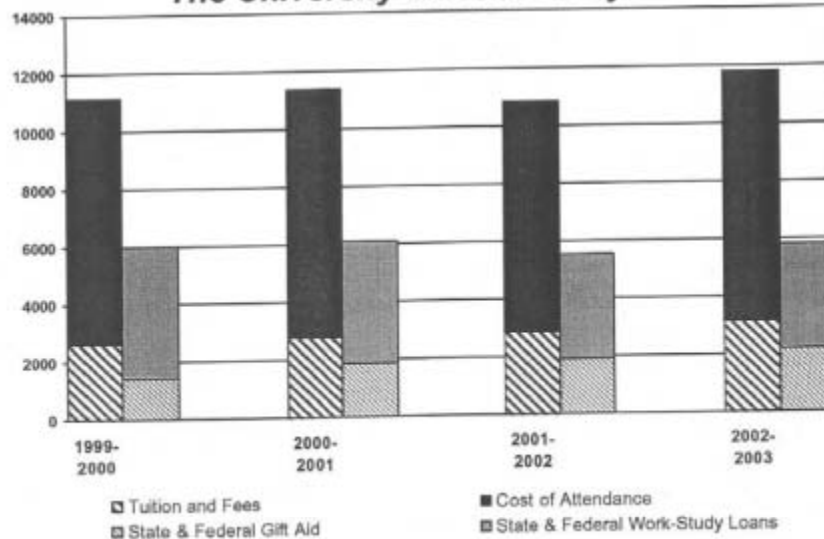


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,912.50	3,155.00	3,597.50	3,920.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	10,515.73	10,542.61	10,608.76	9,804.02
Total Cost of Attendance	13,428.23	13,697.61	14,206.26	13,724.02
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	230.14	420.60	528.31	763.89
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,111.40	1,291.27	1,445.98	1,541.95
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	53.45	27.68	36.46	5.78
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,287.20	4,144.31	4,037.47	4,264.42
Total Financial Aid	5,682.19	5,883.86	6,048.22	6,576.05

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

The University of Texas at Tyler

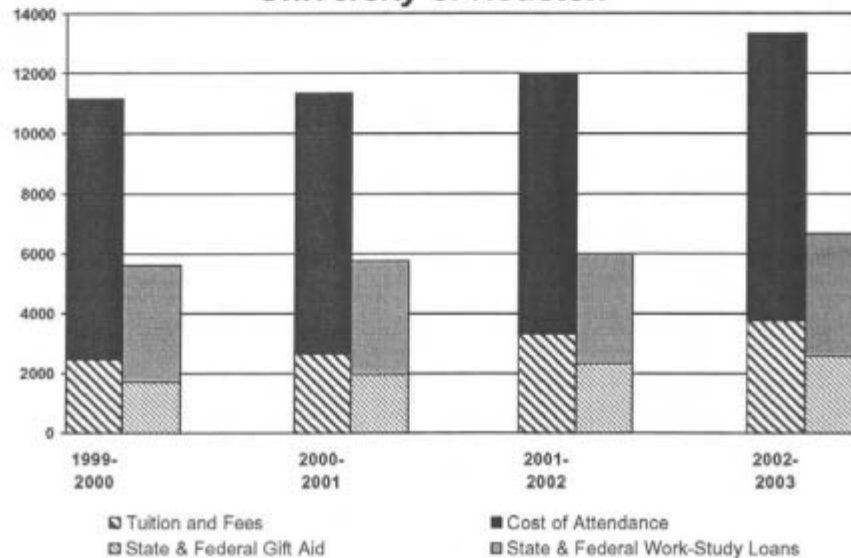


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,612.00	2,732.00	2,852.00	3,122.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,553.97	8,660.67	7,997.25	8,672.52
Total Cost of Attendance	11,165.97	11,401.67	10,849.25	11,794.52
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	290.33	342.06	410.07	664.70
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,140.04	1,171.03	1,473.32	1,508.53
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	5.66	-	4.63	5.30
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,529.75	4,231.68	3,625.31	3,589.39
Total Financial Aid	5,965.79	5,744.77	5,513.33	5,767.92

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

University of Houston



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,478.21	2,638.00	3,300.00	3,735.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,678.20	8,690.77	8,650.83	9,593.39
Total Cost of Attendance	11,156.41	11,328.77	11,950.83	13,328.39
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	409.10	510.20	715.06	936.23
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,293.55	1,455.99	1,631.04	1,621.49
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	8.03	11.95	5.03	9.47
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	3,881.79	3,767.46	3,610.92	4,144.65
Total Financial Aid	5,592.47	5,745.60	5,962.04	6,711.84

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

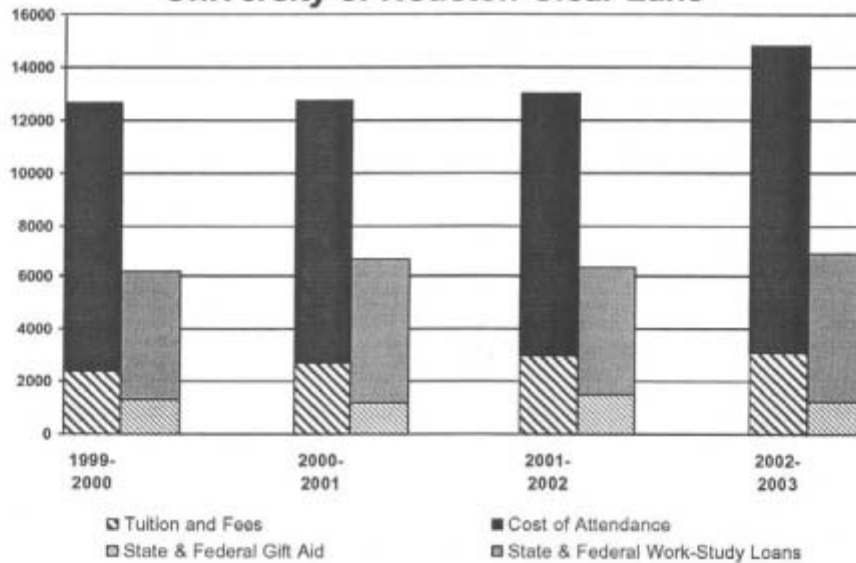
**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

University of Houston-Clear Lake

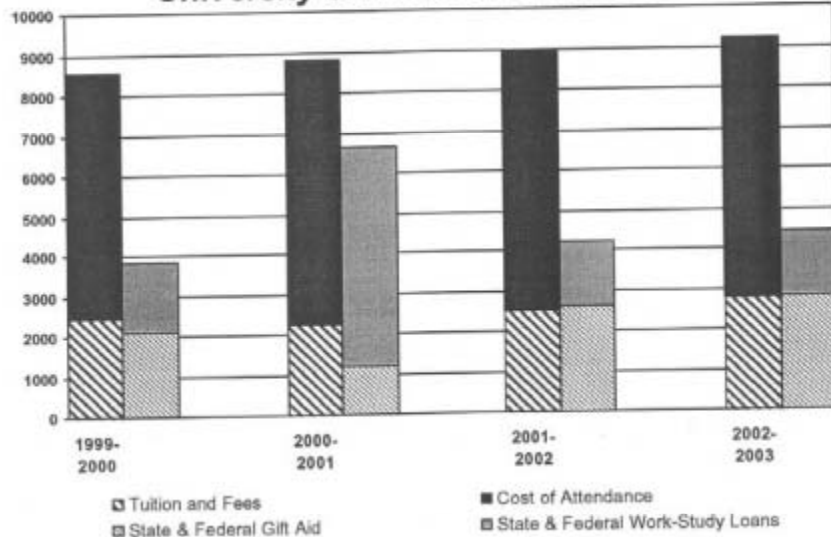


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,405.00	2,690.00	3,001.25	3,100.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	10,245.42	10,053.23	10,038.14	11,722.26
Total Cost of Attendance	12,650.42	12,743.23	13,039.39	14,822.26
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	397.14	273.72	335.81	337.21
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	876.70	913.13	1,194.00	913.01
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	5.56	6.03	5.40	5.18
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,682.71	5,460.37	4,826.77	5,615.15
Total Financial Aid	6,164.11	6,653.25	6,361.99	6,870.56

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

University of Houston-Downtown

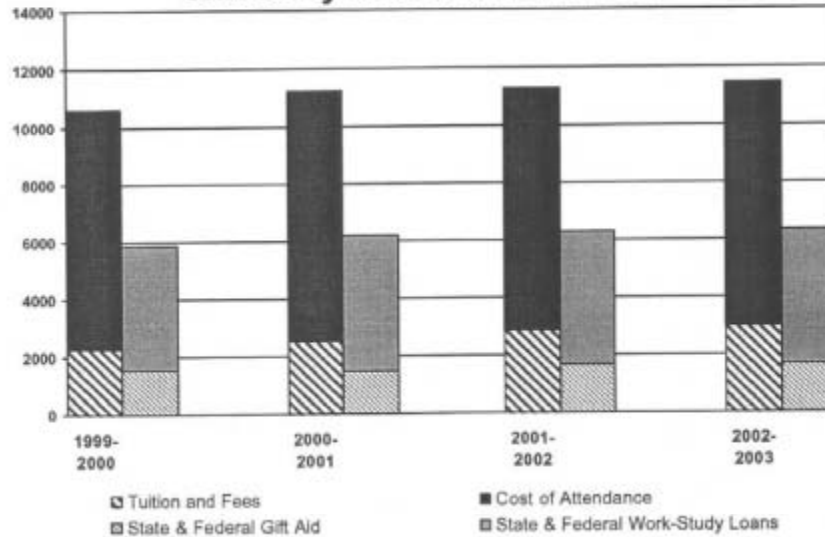


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,452.50	2,242.50	2,507.50	2,777.50
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	6,100.18	6,561.37	6,425.52	6,436.58
Total Cost of Attendance	8,552.68	8,803.87	8,933.02	9,214.08
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	396.60	428.22	553.12	726.40
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,712.94	1,792.25	2,048.30	2,082.78
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	6.06	7.38	5.43	5.75
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	1,725.20	1,701.16	1,593.53	1,580.47
Total Financial Aid	3,840.80	3,929.00	4,200.37	4,395.39

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, AmeriCorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

University of Houston-Victoria



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,280.00	2,505.00	2,835.00	2,985.00
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,361.39	8,763.71	8,446.56	8,519.09
Total Cost of Attendance	10,641.39	11,268.71	11,281.56	11,504.09
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	454.72	443.92	585.57	513.50
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,067.88	1,028.01	1,093.38	1,143.57
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	20.55	13.27	12.42	4.18
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,306.91	4,663.29	4,575.11	4,862.02
Total Financial Aid	5,850.05	6,148.49	6,266.47	6,323.28

* Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.

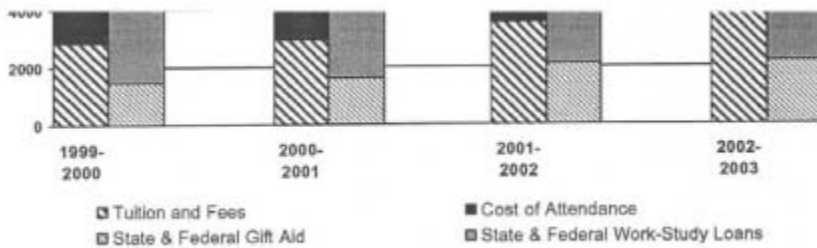
** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.

*** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.

**** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.

***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.

***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

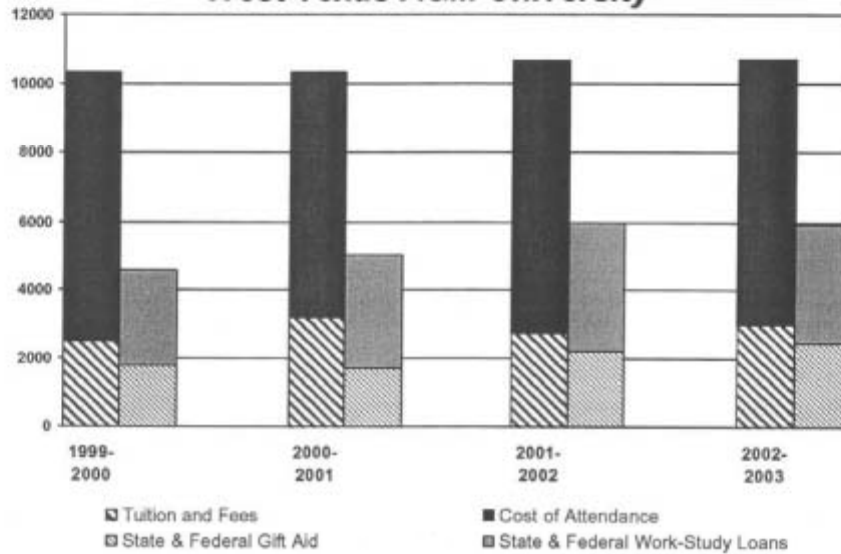


	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,826.92	2,942.31	3,519.23	3,923.08
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	8,358.08	8,821.61	8,532.25	8,694.04
Total Cost of Attendance	11,185.00	11,763.92	12,051.48	12,617.12
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	502.44	530.66	774.29	843.47
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	969.58	1,079.26	1,306.58	1,334.42
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	19.12	24.35	26.62	33.20
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	4,427.37	4,662.01	4,660.05	4,865.40
Total Financial Aid	5,918.51	6,296.28	6,769.73	7,076.49

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.

Cost of Attendance vs. Available Financial Aid

West Texas A&M University



	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Average Tuition and Fees	2,486.25	3,189.38	2,734.00	2,979.23
Other Costs of Attendance (books, room & board, etc.)	7,829.60	7,147.13	7,932.80	7,726.87
Total Cost of Attendance	10,315.85	10,336.51	10,666.80	10,706.10
Average State Gift Aid Awarded	538.02	383.03	592.08	779.90
Average Federal Gift Aid Awarded	1,264.79	1,310.77	1,614.73	1,650.38
Average State Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	8.08	9.83	9.69	8.50
Average Federal Self-Help (Work-Study and Loans)	2,728.09	3,283.70	3,749.00	3,490.28
Total Financial Aid	4,538.99	4,987.34	5,965.50	5,929.06

- * Tuition and fees based on 15 SCH per semester.
- ** Tuition and fee average for 2002-2003 based on CB survey (public information office) and IFRS data.
- *** Federal Programs include: Pell, SEOG, Byrd, SLEAP.
- **** State Programs include: TPEG On Campus, PSIG-LEAP, TEG, LEAP, Nursing, Student Deposit Scholarship, TEXAS Grant, TEXAS Grant II, Teach for Texas.
- ***** Federal WS and Loans include: Federal Work-Study, Americorps, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Perkins Loans, SLS Loans, Subsidized and Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans.
- ***** State Work-Study and Loans include: Texas College Work-Study, CAL and HEAL/HELP.