

2013 ANNUAL REPORT
To the President on the Results of the
Participation of
Historically Black Colleges and
Universities in Federal Programs



U.S. Department of Education

White House Initiative on
Historically Black Colleges and Universities

2013 Annual Report to the President on the Results of the
Participation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities
In Federal Programs

2015

U.S. Department of Education

White House Initiative on
Historically Black Colleges and Universities

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August 2015

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Introduction

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have made historic and continuing contributions to the general welfare and prosperity of our country and served as engines of economic growth. These institutions, which today serve more than 300,000 undergraduate and graduate students, have enabled men and women of all ethnic, racial, and economic backgrounds, especially African Americans, to assume leadership and service roles in their communities.

To build on this history, the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (the Initiative), as described in Executive Order 13532, Section 2, signed by President Obama on Feb. 26, 2010 (see Appendix A), was established to work with a range of public and private departments, agencies, offices, philanthropic organizations, and other entities “to increase the capacity of HBCUs to provide the highest-quality education to a greater number of students.” In fulfilling this important mission, the Initiative’s many responsibilities include “strengthening the capacity of HBCUs to participate in Federal programs.”

The executive order requires designated federal departments and agencies to prepare annual plans for improving education in HBCUs and to produce and submit annual progress reports to the president and the education secretary (See Section 2, (d), (3)). The 2010 order revoked and replaced a previous order that had been in effect since Feb. 2, 2002. The Initiative is housed in the U.S. Department of Education (ED).

Executive Summary

Executive Order 13532, Section 4(b), states that the executive departments and agencies designated by the secretary of education “shall provide timely reports and such information as is required to effectively carry out the objectives of this order.” This report describes the funding support, from 28 federal departments and agencies that provided this information, to the nation’s 106 HBCUs during fiscal year (FY) 2013.

In 2013, HBCUs received \$4,758,941,493 in federal financial assistance, with 28 of 32 federal departments and agencies submitting reports. U.S. Agency for International Development, a designated federal agency, did not submit a report on federal awards to HBCUs. Three additional agencies are not required to submit a report on federal awards to HBCUs. Those agencies are 1) Central Intelligence Agency, 2) Corporation of National and Community Service, and 3) National Credit Union Administration.

Federal funds awarded to HBCUs in FY 2013 accounted for 2.8 percent of all federal funds awarded to all Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs), an increase compared to the 2.7 percent share in FY 2012 (Table 1).

Methodology

The Initiative issued an annual data call to Federal agencies and departments to identify the funds awarded to HBCUs during the previous fiscal year. It received reports from 28 agencies and departments, representing 88 percent of all designated agencies and departments. Most of the tables in this report contain three kinds of data: 1) funds provided to all IHEs, 2) funds provided to HBCUs, and 3) percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs.

Although the Initiative received most of the requested data that was necessary to compile this report, data from some of the designated agencies and departments are not included in it. This is due to either agency failing to submit a report altogether or not specifically disclosing its awards in accordance with the established funding categories. As a result, missing entries in the tables are designated as “n/a” meaning “not available.” The missing data did not significantly affect this report for two reasons: 1) the majority of the support across the major funding categories was provided by only a few departments and agencies, and 2) the major funders provided the requested data elements.

Beginning with Table 2, the first row in each table represents the sum of all of the data in the respective columns. The table rows within the body of the report are ordered based on the dollar value of the funds awarded to HBCUs by the departments and agencies that reported figures. For consistency with the past seven years of reports, all percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth.

The Initiative anticipates that by sharing this report, other agencies will open new opportunities for supporting HBCUs through competitive grants, contracts and cooperative agreements.

Part I. Overview of HBCU Funding in Fiscal Year 2013

Table 1 provides the total funds allocated by the participating federal departments and agencies to all IHEs and to all HBCUs and the proportion of funding awarded to HBCUs for fiscal years 2007 to 2013. Overall funding from FY 2012 to FY 2013 increased by 0.1 percentage points compared to a 0.1 percentage point decrease from FY 2011 to FY 2012. The HBCU share of funding from FY 2007 to 2013 averages 2.8 percent.

Table 1. Total amount of federal funding awarded to all IHEs and to HBCUs, and percentage of IHE allocations awarded to HBCUs: FY 2007–13

Fiscal Year	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
2007	\$117,656,478,000	\$3,644,896,348	3.1%
2008	\$134,479,809,000	\$3,964,987,750	2.9%
2009	\$174,472,081,000	\$4,780,696,771	2.7%
2010	\$191,767,661,000	\$5,083,932,493	2.7%
2011	\$184,069,491,878	\$5,196,377,927	2.8%
2012	\$180,294,409,130	\$4,794,956,403	2.7%
2013	\$172,369,578,639	\$4,758,941,493	2.8%

Source: Data was provided by participating federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Table 1A shows the total funds allocated by the participating federal departments and agencies to all IHEs and to all HBCUs for fiscal years 2007 to 2013, excluding student financial assistance funds provided by the U.S. Department of Education. As shown in the last column of Table 1A and again in Figure 1, the percentage of funds awarded to HBCUs from FY 2007 to 2013 has a weighted average of 3.5 percent over the past seven fiscal years. The percentage share of funds awarded to HBCUs varied from one year to the next, ranging from 3.2 percent to 3.7 percent. Overall, the percentage share of HBCU funding from FY 2012 to FY 2013 increased by 0.3 percentage points.

Table 1A. Amount of federal funding awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, excluding student financial assistance, and percentage of IHE allocations awarded to HBCUs: FY 2007–13

Fiscal Year	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
2007	\$34,936,125,000	\$1,253,719,673	3.6%
2008	\$36,776,779,000	\$1,376,998,620	3.7%
2009	\$45,162,510,000	\$1,451,333,865	3.2%
2010	\$46,629,200,000	\$1,503,657,170	3.2%
2011	\$36,391,937,284	\$1,342,141,476	3.7%
2012	\$36,027,283,566	\$1,227,116,047	3.4%
2013	\$35,985,649,678	\$1,323,909,874	3.7%

Source: Data was provided by participating federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Figure 1. Percentage of HBCUs' share of funds awarded to all IHEs, excluding student financial assistance: FY 2007–13

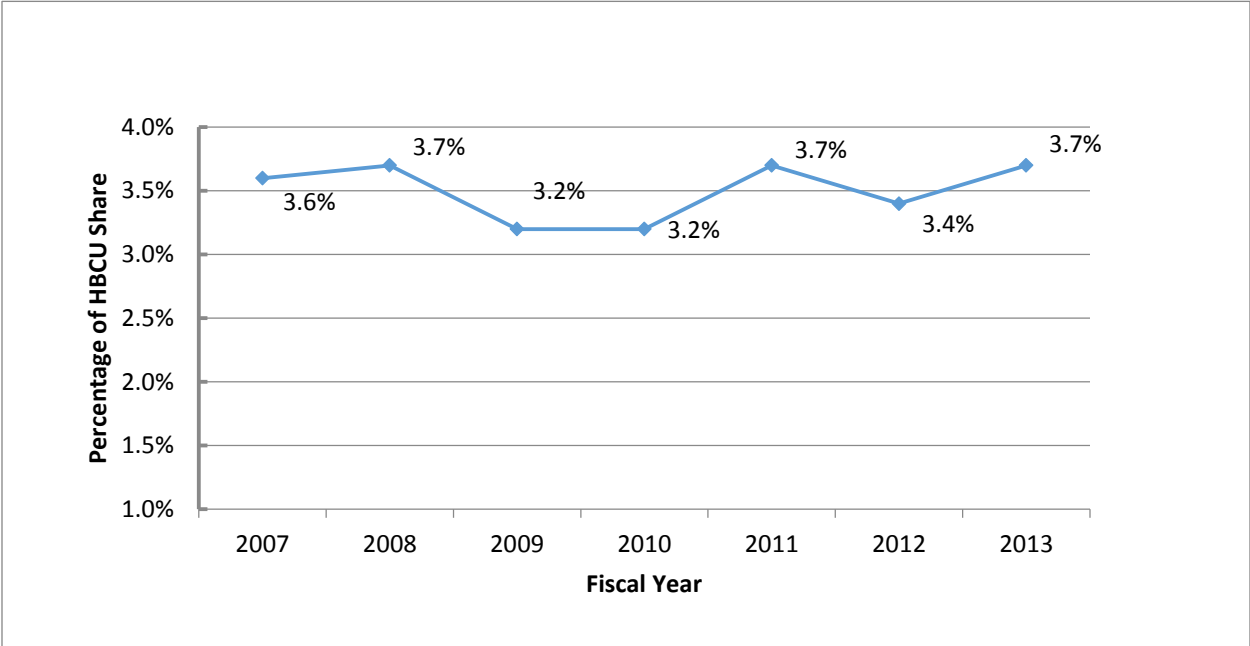


Table 2 identifies the funds awarded by each of the reporting federal agencies and departments to HBCUs and to all IHEs. As shown in the table, 25 federal agencies and departments provided HBCUs with \$4,758,941,493 in FY 2013. This represented 2.8 percent of the total \$172,369,578,639 that these departments and agencies awarded to all IHEs. Four federal agencies and departments provided more than \$50 million to HBCUs: the Department of Education (ED), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Table 2. Amount of federal funding awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs, by federal agency: FY 2013

Agency	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$172,369,578,639	\$4,758,941,493	2.8%
U.S. Department of Education	\$139,649,172,390	\$4,225,388,454	3%
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	\$17,163,165,640	\$156,400,000	0.9%
U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$1,213,525,235	\$145,508,729	12%
National Science Foundation	\$5,116,335,618	\$92,128,863	1.8%
U.S. Department of Defense	\$3,619,871,702	\$25,681,122	0.7%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$889,110,653	\$23,379,116	2.6%
U.S. Department of Energy	\$1,241,285,216	\$19,478,488	1.6%
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	\$138,939,837	\$18,616,585	13.4%
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	\$1,652,528,474	\$16,876,793	1%
U.S. Department of Transportation	\$390,833,645	\$11,909,360	3%
U.S. Department of Commerce	\$381,917,030	\$8,932,031	2.3%
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	\$64,555,721	\$3,473,161	5.4%
U.S. Department of State	\$39,069,231	\$2,765,437	7.1%
U.S. Department of Labor	\$458,082,374	\$2,600,135	0.6%
U.S. Small Business Administration	\$88,058,955	\$1,953,414	2.2%
U.S. Department of Justice	\$38,170,288	\$743,872	1.9%
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$39,950,564	\$728,819	1.8%
U.S. Department of Interior	\$137,646,972	\$593,867	0.4%
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$15,062,189	\$522,025	3.5%
U.S. Social Security Administration	\$6,380,999	\$345,432	5.4%
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$12,464,755	\$342,998	2.8%
U.S. Department of Treasury	\$3,423,341	\$260,426	7.6%
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	\$1,771,218	\$232,385	13.1%
Appalachian Regional Commission	\$3,812,171	\$45,000	1.2%
National Endowment for the Arts	\$4,444,421	\$34,981	0.8%

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Table 3 provides the allocation of federal support for HBCUs across 11 major funding categories. The top five categories are student financial assistance; research and development; training; direct institutional subsidies; and facilities and equipment. (Note that the total funds received by HBCUs in FY 2013 shown in Table 3 are smaller than the total reported in Table 2 because a few departments and agencies did not report how they allocated their support for HBCUs across the 12 categories.)

Of \$670,772,503 awarded to HBCUs in the “other” category, \$644,291,835 came from ED.

Table 3. Amount of funding awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs, by funding category: FY 2013

Funding Categories	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$153,820,360,729	\$4,728,589,186	3.1%
Student Financial Assistance	\$136,383,928,959	\$3,435,031,618	2.5%
Research and Development	\$9,288,815,826	\$262,403,675	2.8%
Training	\$556,954,799	\$194,059,907	34.8%
Direct Institutional Subsidies	\$2,817,443,299	\$112,110,453	4%
Facilities and Equipment	\$176,465,784	\$38,024,601	21.5%
Fellowship, Recruitment, IPA**	\$134,023,649	\$11,634,107	8.7%
Economic Development	\$115,530,725	\$2,599,814	2.3%
Third Party Awards	\$13,280,631	\$1,328,126	10%
Program Evaluation	\$15,138,808	\$451,253	3%
Administrative Infrastructure	n/a	\$126,104	n/a
Private-Sector Involvement	\$47,025	\$47,025	100%
Other*	\$4,318,731,224	\$670,772,503	15.5%

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

*The funds included within the line item for “other” categories account for the following: 1) Department of Education allocations for items other than federal student financial assistance; 2) awards that were not categorized by the reporting agencies when submitted to the Initiative; and 3) additional funding categories reported by participating agencies (e.g., program evaluation, fellowships/internships, third-party awards, private-sector involvement, and administrative infrastructure).

** IPA stands for *Intergovernmental Personnel Act*, covering personnel assignments to or from state and local governments, institutions of higher education, Indian tribal governments and other eligible organizations. It is intended to facilitate cooperation between the federal government and the non-federal entity through the temporary assignment of skilled personnel.

Note: An “n/a” in the “% HBCU Share” column occurs when either of the other columns in the same row has an “n/a” entry or when the “IHEs” column shows “\$0”; in such cases the HBCU share cannot be calculated. An “n/a” also occurs when the entry in the “IHEs” column is less than the entry in the “HBCUs” column, a condition that indicates an incorrect entry in the “IHEs” column.

Table 4 and Figure 2 show the amounts and percentage by funding category awarded to HBCUs by all reporting federal departments and agencies except ED. A total \$527,632,210 was awarded by these agencies to HBCUs in FY 2013. Nearly half of these funds—\$262,403,675—supported research and development initiatives.

Table 4. Amount of federal funding awarded to HBCUs, excluding funds awarded by the U.S. Department of Education, by funding category: FY 2013

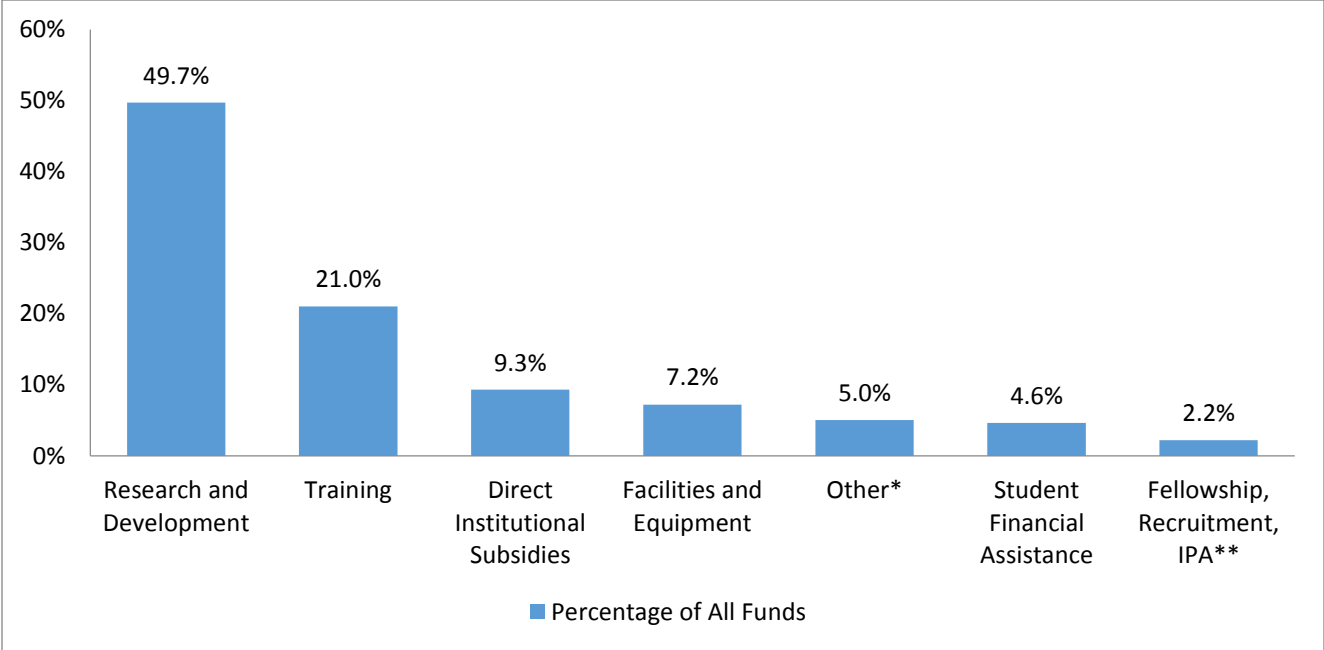
Funding Categories	HBCUs
TOTAL	\$527,632,210
Research and Development	\$262,403,675
Training	\$110,884,635
Direct Institutional Subsidies	\$49,278,603
Facilities and Equipment	\$38,024,601
Student Financial Assistance	\$24,373,599
Fellowship, Recruitment, <i>IPA</i> **	\$11,634,107
Economic Development	\$2,599,814
Third Party Awards	\$1,328,126
Program Evaluation	\$451,253
Administrative Infrastructure	\$126,104
Private-Sector Involvement	\$47,025
Other*	\$26,480,668

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

*The funds included within the line item for “other” categories account for the following: 1) Department of Education allocations for items other than federal student financial assistance; 2) awards that were not categorized by the reporting agencies when submitted to the Initiative; and 3) additional funding categories reported by participating agencies (e.g., program evaluation, fellowships/internships, third-party awards, private-sector involvement, and administrative infrastructure).

** *IPA* stands for *Intergovernmental Personnel Act*, covering personnel assignments to or from state and local governments, institutions of higher education, Indian tribal governments and other eligible organizations. It is intended to facilitate cooperation between the federal government and the non-federal entity through the temporary assignment of skilled personnel.

Figure 2. Percentage of federal funding awarded to HBCUs, excluding funds provided by the U.S. Department of Education, by major funding category: FY 2013



Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Table 5 provides information about the funding provided by ED to IHEs and HBCUs in FY 2013. Although ED provides the largest financial support to HBCUs, its contributions do not directly correlate with the 12 major funding categories identified in Table 4, except for direct institutional subsidies. Many of ED's programs contribute to more than one of the other categories in ways that are difficult to disaggregate. Accordingly, Table 5 offers a breakdown of ED's support to IHEs and HBCUs by disaggregating funds awarded in FY 2013 in accordance with ED's own funding categories.

Table 5. Department of Education funding awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs, by funding category: FY 2013

Categories	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$139,649,172,390	\$4,225,388,454	3%
Financial Assistance Programs - Total	\$136,383,928,960	\$3,435,031,619	2.5%
Student Loans	\$102,165,680,147	\$2,520,739,074	2.5%
Pell Grants	\$31,972,224,445	\$836,667,201	2.6%
Work-Study and Perkins Loans Programs	1,161,053,822	\$35,308,030	3%
Other (SEOG/TEACH)	\$1,084,970,546	\$42,317,314	3.9%
Capacity-Building Programs—Total	\$3,265,243,430	\$790,356,835	24.2%
Special Funds	\$3,119,178,430	\$644,291,835	20.7%
Direct Institutional Subsidies	\$146,065,000	\$146,065,000	100%

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs

Part II. Allocations of Federal Support to All IHEs and HBCUs by Funding Categories

This section of the report details the contributions of the reporting federal departments and agencies in accordance with the five largest categories identified in Table 3, research and development, training, direct institutional subsidies, facilities and equipment, and student financial assistance. (Note: The “other” category listed in Table 3 and Table 4 is a designated category for funds allocated to functions not covered by the 11 major funding categories. Therefore, it is not discussed in this section.)

As shown in Table 4 and Figure 2, research and development (R&D) was the largest category of federal support for HBCUs in FY 2013, representing 49.7 percent of the support when the special funds provided by ED are excluded. Table 6 shows that three agencies accounted for 76.9 percent of the R&D awards: HHS, USDA, and NSF.

The R&D activities of the HBCUs contribute to increasing the nation’s progress in the fields of education, science, technology, and engineering, thereby helping to ensure the nation’s ability to remain globally competitive, prosperous, and secure. These R&D activities also benefit new and existing health and safety initiatives aimed at enhancing the lives of the American people.

Examples of research and development work at HBCUs, include (1) North Carolina Central University’s collaborative partnership with the University of North Carolina supporting research investigating mechanisms of alcohol-induced cellular pathology and providing education for students on alcohol pathology and health disparities; and (2) funding support for Morehouse School of Medicine for programming on reducing teen pregnancy, and identifying behavioral risk factors underlying teen pregnancy or other associated risk factors in areas with high teen pregnancy rates and high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally underrepresented youth populations.

Table 6. Amount of research and development funding awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs in FY 2013

Department/Agency	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$9,293,939,166	\$262,403,675	2.8%
Department of Health and Human Services	n/a	\$104,300,000	n/a
Department of Agriculture	\$677,343,812	\$62,535,516	9.2%
National Science Foundation	\$4,004,196,147	\$34,721,888	0.9%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	n/a	\$18,660,560	n/a
Department of Defense	\$2,484,652,808	\$18,207,449	0.7%
Department of Energy	\$1,222,023,016	\$14,909,162	1.2%
Department of Transportation	\$339,147,662	\$6,126,769	1.8%
Department of Commerce	\$329,181,548	\$543,466	0.2%
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$28,045,348	\$518,972	1.9%
Department of Homeland Security	\$27,194,432	\$493,826	1.8%
Department of Justice	\$10,664,511	\$482,653	4.5%
Social Security Administration	\$5,165,087	\$259,397	5%
Department of Interior	\$120,744,136	\$220,592	0.2%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$209,259	\$209,259	100%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$178,747	\$178,747	100%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$32,972,454	\$35,419	0.1%
Appalachian Regional Commission	\$98,442	\$0	0%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$12,121,757	\$0	0%

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Note: An “n/a” in the “% HBCU Share” column occurs when either of the other columns in the same row has an “n/a” entry or when the “IHEs” column shows “\$0”; in such cases the HBCU share cannot be calculated. An “n/a” also occurs when the entry in the “IHEs” column is less than the entry in the “HBCUs” column, a condition that indicates an incorrect entry in the “IHEs” column.

Agencies who failed to provide funding for research and development are marked by a “0.”

As shown in Figure 2, training accounted for 21 percent of the federal support grants outside of the funds provided by ED to HBCUs in FY 2013. Table 7 shows that 17 agencies provided training funds to all IHEs and/or HBCUs, of which three agencies provided 92.6 percent of the funds awarded to HBCUs—NSF, HHS, and Veterans Affairs.

In FY 2013, an example of a noteworthy accomplishment resulting from NSF training investments is AMP It Up! Advanced Manufacturing Partnerships: Education and Industry Working Together to Develop Highly Skilled 21st-Century Technicians at Gadsden State Community College. AMP It Up! is a grant initiative of the Consortium for the Alabama Regional Center for Automotive Manufacturing (CARCAM), a regional NSF Advanced Technology Education Center led by Gadsden State Community College. CARCAM is a collaboration of 11 community colleges in Alabama working with the automotive industry and state government to contribute to economic development in Alabama and neighboring states. With a focus on advanced manufacturing in the automotive-related industry, CARCAM has developed courses and an associate degree in automotive technology and graduated students needed by the industry. The degree programs address new and emerging areas of clean energy, lean manufacturing, quality control, safety, robotics, and workplace ethics of concern to the automotive industry. New emphases include the development of career pathways, engaging the industry liaison with the Alabama Department of Education, serving as a hub for promising practices, leading expansion into new areas of employer needs, providing professional development for faculty and teachers, and broadening participation to minorities, women, and veterans.

Programs such as this reflect HBCUs as leaders in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. More NSF grant information can be found online at <http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch>.

Table 7. Amount of training funding awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs, by federal agency: FY 2013

Department/Agency	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$2,812,793,487	\$110,884,635	3.9%
National Science Foundation	\$696,637,688	\$55,216,063	7.9%
Department of Health and Human Services	n/a	\$31,000,000	n/a
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$1,629,750,066	\$16,505,170	1%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$11,103,957	\$2,849,453	25.7%
Department of Transportation	\$7,927,900	\$1,795,472	22.6%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	n/a	\$1,532,080	n/a
Department of Agriculture	\$1,779,180	\$795,450	44.7%
Department of Homeland Security	\$809,584	\$352,584	43.6%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	n/a	\$342,998	n/a
Department of Labor	\$457,711,089	\$260,135	0.1%
Department of Energy	\$201,818	\$160,000	79.3%
Social Security Administration	\$230,410	\$57,878	25.1%
Department of Interior	\$899,383	\$11,352	1.3%
Department of Justice	\$573,461	\$6,000	1%
Appalachian Regional Commission	\$250,000	\$0	0%
Department of State	\$41,747	\$0	0%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$4,877,204	\$0	0%

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Note: An “n/a” in the “% HBCU Share” column occurs when either of the other columns in the same row has an “n/a” entry or when the “IHEs” column shows “\$0”; in such cases the HBCU share cannot be calculated. An “n/a” also occurs when the entry in the “IHEs” column is less than the entry in the “HBCUs” column, a condition that indicates an incorrect entry in the “IHEs” column.

Agencies who failed to provide funding in Training towards HBCUS are marked by a “0.”

Funds allocated as direct institutional subsidies can be used for educational support activities. The federal government permits their use across a broad range of applications. As shown in Table 8, there were five federal agencies that reported awarding direct institutional subsidies to all IHEs in FY 2013. USDA and ED were the only two agencies to provide support to HBCUs in this category in FY 2013.

An example of an HBCU activity, supported by funding from USDA, is the Florida A&M University Extension Integrated Pest Management Coordination and Support Program. This project focuses on two areas, integrated pest management (IPM) implementation for specialty crops (i.e., fruits and vegetables); and IPM implementation in communities (i.e., community gardens and schools). Specific project objectives include establishing IPM based extension and training modules, including extension for small farmers, master gardeners, students, and extension agents; implementing IPM strategies on fruits and vegetables using a variety of established systems, such as trap crops, crop rotation, pest resistant cultivars, and use of selective pesticides; implementing IPM strategies in underserved communities by providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to manage serious pests; evaluating the economic potential of growing selected fruit and vegetable crops using market-driven consumers; and evaluating optimum applications of fertilizers and pesticides on the growth and development of selected crops.

Table 8. Amount of direct institutional subsidies awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs, by federal agency: FY 2013

Department/Agency	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$556,954,799	\$194,059,907	34.8%
Department of Education*	\$146,065,000	\$146,065,000	100%
Department of Agriculture	\$406,803,632	\$47,994,907	11.8%
Department of Interior	\$558,890	\$0	0%
Department of Justice	\$115,579	\$0	0%
Department of Transportation	\$3,411,698	\$0	0%

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Agencies who failed to provide funding for direct institutional subsidies are marked by a “0.”

*The figures in this category for the Department of Education reflect only the HBCU Capital Financing Program. The Department also provides Congressionally mandated earmarks for Howard University (\$221,821,000) and Gallaudet University (\$119,000,000).

The facilities and equipment (F&E) category in Figure 2 and Table 9 includes funds for construction projects, major repairs, equipment maintenance, and land use. As shown in Table 9, four departments accounted for 99.9 percent of the total F&E funds awarded to HBCUs in FY 2013—Department of Homeland Security, NSF, Department of State and Department of Transportation.

One example of federal funding for F&E, which assisted HBCUs, is that awarded by the Department of Homeland Security’s U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS awarded more than \$74,000 in computer equipment to Bowie State University and Coppin State University through a computer equipment donation program. Another example is the Federal Emergency Management Agency awarded more than \$13 million to institutions still rebuilding in the New Orleans area.

Table 9. Amount of facilities and equipment funds awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs, by federal agency: FY 2013

Department/Agency	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$234,522,441	\$18,134,851	7.7%
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	\$77,562,120	\$13,753,794	17.7%
National Science Foundation	\$93,598,858	\$1,720,901	1.8%
U.S. Department of State	\$34,094,781	\$1,471,007	4.3%
U.S. Department of Transportation	\$9,378,504	\$1,175,957	12.5%
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	\$117,962	\$6,800	5.8%
U.S. Social Security Administration	\$6,393	\$6,392	100%
U.S. Department of Energy	\$4,963,034	n/a	n/a
U.S. Department of Justice	\$7,912,500	n/a	n/a
U.S. Department of Interior	\$3,798,615	n/a	n/a
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$1,829,208	n/a	n/a
Appalachian Regional Commission	\$1,260,466	n/a	n/a

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Note: An “n/a” in the “% HBCU Share” column occurs when either of the other columns in the same row has an “n/a” entry or when the “IHEs” column shows “\$0”; in such cases the HBCU share cannot be calculated. An “n/a” also occurs when the entry in the “IHEs” column is less than the entry in the “HBCUs” column, a condition that indicates an incorrect entry in the “IHEs” column.

The student financial assistance category in Figure 2 and Table 10 includes funds for tuition assistance and scholarships. HHS and USDA were the predominant providers of student financial assistance to HBCU students in FY 2013, accounting for 69.3 percent of the total funding in this category.

Table 10. Amount of student financial assistance awarded to all IHEs and HBCUs, and percentage of IHE funds awarded to HBCUs, excluding funds awarded by the U.S. Department of Education, by federal agency: FY 2013

Agency	IHEs	HBCUs	% HBCU Share
TOTAL	\$427,660,323	\$24,373,599	5.7%
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	n/a	\$9,200,000	n/a
U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$36,233,668	\$7,701,078	21.3%
U.S. Department of Commerce	\$4,092,090	\$2,477,821	60.6%
U.S. Department of State	\$34,094,781	\$1,471,007	4.3%
U.S. Department of Transportation	\$8,239,029	\$1,054,448	12.8%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	n/a	\$618,009	n/a
National Science Foundation	\$279,030,752	\$470,011	0.2%
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	\$16,094,574	\$366,606	2.3%
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$9,975,726	\$312,766	3.1%
U.S. Department of Energy	\$5,071,108	\$295,000	5.8%
U.S. Department of Justice	\$9,843,158	\$251,218	2.6%
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	\$21,454,000	\$133,213	0.6%
Appalachian Regional Commission	\$10,000	\$10,000	100%
U.S. Department of Treasury	\$355,650	\$7,930	2.2%
U.S. Social Security Administration	\$62,025	\$3,182	5.1%
U.S. Department of Interior	\$2,985,155	\$1,100	0%
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	\$118,607	\$210	0.2%

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

Note: An “n/a” in the “% HBCU Share” column occurs when either of the other columns in the same row has an “n/a” entry or when the “IHEs” column shows “\$0”; in such cases the HBCU share cannot be calculated. An “n/a” also occurs when the entry in the “IHEs” column is less than the entry in the “HBCUs” column, a condition that indicates an incorrect entry in the “IHEs” column.

Agencies who failed to provide funding in Student Financial Assistance towards HBCUS are marked by a “0.”

Part III. Federal Agency Support Summaries Sorted by Department or Agency

Source: Narratives were provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

1. Appalachian Regional Commission

Program Component

“The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a regional economic development agency, advocating for a sustainable community and economic development in Appalachia. Appalachia is defined by Congress as a 200,000-square-mile region that spans the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi, including 13 states and 16 HBCUs. Each year Congress appropriates funds to ARC, which redistributes them to states within the region. Some of the funded projects include building a safe and efficient highway system; education, job-training, and healthcare programs; water and sewer systems; and housing.”

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, ARC continued outreach efforts to all 16 HBCUs within the region, and awarded \$45,000 to Miles College and Bluefield State College, a \$10,000 increase since 2012.

2. Broadcasting Board of Governors

Program Component

The Broadcasting Board of Governors’ (BBGs’) mission is “to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy.”

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, BBG experienced budget limitations and was unable to provide monetary contributions to HBCUs. However, to continue their commitment to HBCUs, BBG did the following:

- Studio engineer and producer donated their time to build a studio at Hampton University
- Held meetings with Howard University’s dean of communications to continue a partnership with the outreach program and other activities at the school

3. Central Intelligence Agency

Program Component

The Central Intelligence Agency’s (CIA’s) mission is “to preempt threats and further U.S. national security objectives by collecting intelligence that matters, producing objective all-source analysis, conducting effective covert action as directed by the president, and safeguarding the secrets that help keep our nation safe.” To accomplish this mission, the CIA engages in research and development of high-leverage technology for intelligence purposes. The agency serves as an independent source of analysis on topics of concern and also works closely with other organizations in the intelligence community.

HBCU Component

Not required to submit a performance report on federal support to HBCUs. No report received.

4. Corporation for National and Community Service

Program Component

The Corporation for National and Community Service's (CNCS's) mission is "to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering." CNCS was established in 1993 and engages more than 5 million Americans in service through its core programs, such as Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, the Social Innovation Fund, and United We Serve.

HBCU Component

Not required to submit a performance report on federal support to HBCUs. No report received.

5. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Program Component

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is "responsible for enforcing federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information. It is also illegal to discriminate against a person because the person complained about discrimination, filed a charge of discrimination, or participated in an employment discrimination investigation or lawsuit."

HBCU Component

In FY 2013, EEOC provided no monetary support to HBCUs, however it hosted the following activities to support HBCUs in Atlanta, Dallas, Memphis and St. Louis regional districts:

- Provided EEO training at St. Phillips College and sexual harassment training at Jarvis Christian College
- Participated in career fairs distributing information and answering questions about EEOC and the laws the commission enforces
- Co-hosted Black History Month celebration with the Small Business Administration that involved students from Tennessee State University and Fisk University

6. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Program Component

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent agency created by Congress to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system by:

- insuring deposits,
- examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection; and
- managing receiverships.

HBCU Component

Not required to submit a performance report on federal support to HBCUs. No report received.

7. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Program Component

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) vision is "to reach for new heights and reveal the unknown so that what we do and learn will benefit all humankind." Through missions, programs, and projects NASA ensures the United States will remain the world's leader in space exploration and scientific discovery for years to come, while making critical advances in aerospace, technology development and aeronautics.

HBCU Component

NASA's commitment is evidenced by the significant progress made toward the agency's fiscal year (FY) 2013 Annual Plan to Assist HBCUs. The planned investment for HBCUs in FY 2013 was \$18.3 million in support of NASA's research and education objectives; the actual investment was \$23.3 million. This funding amount includes institutional funding for training; research and development; student support through internships, scholarships, and fellowships; and other investments to organizations providing support to students and institutions. The funding increase results primarily from research funding provided by the Mission Directorates and NASA Centers.

8. National Credit Union Administration

Program Component

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) charters and supervises federal credit unions with a mission to facilitate the availability of credit union services to all eligible consumers. It manages the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), insuring the deposits of more than 95 million account holders in all federal credit unions and the majority of state-chartered credit unions.

HBCU Component

Not required to submit a performance report on federal support to HBCUs. No report received.

9. National Endowment for the Arts

Program Component

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is the largest national funder of nonprofit arts in the U.S. NEA annually awards more than 2,200 grants and cooperative agreements exceeding \$130 million, funding the arts in all 50 states and six U.S. jurisdictions, including urban and rural areas, and reaching civilian and military populations. The NEA's mission is "to strengthen the creative capacity of our communities by providing all Americans with diverse opportunities for arts participation."

HBCU Component

In FY 2013, the NEA awarded \$34,981 to HBCUs, including grants to support

- a performance by concert pianist Awadagin Pratt at Albany State University;
- an exhibition on African traditions in contemporary art at Morgan State University;
- the premiere of a play entitled "And Then Came Tomorrow," written by Water Allen Bennett, at Fayetteville State University.

10. National Endowment for the Humanities

Program Component

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) “serves and strengthens our republic by promoting excellence in the humanities and conveying the lessons of history to all Americans. NEH grants typically go to cultural institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, public television, and radio stations, and to individual scholars. The grants

- strengthen teaching and learning in schools and colleges;
- facilitate research and original scholarship;
- provide opportunities for lifelong learning;
- preserve and provide access to cultural and educational resources; and
- strengthen the institutional base of the humanities.”

HBCU Component

During fiscal year 2013, NEH awarded \$728,819 to HBCUs to enhance the humanities content of existing programs, develop new programs, or lay the foundation for more extensive future endeavors.

11. National Science Foundation

Program Component

The National Science Foundation (NSF) supports research across all fields of science and engineering (S&E) and S&E education. *Empowering the Nation Through Discovery and Innovation: NSF Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years (FY) 2011-2016* highlights the agency’s strategic goals—“transform the frontiers, innovate for society, and perform as a model organization.”

HBCU Component

One of the agency’s priority goals focused on developing and engaging a diverse and highly qualified science and technology workforce, which directly relates to the education HBCUs provide. During FY 2013, HBCUs continued to compete in research and education programs, but at a lower level than FY 2012. NSF reports that there was a 13.1 percent decline in the number of HBCU proposals received and a 39.1 percent decline in the number of awards issued to HBCUs from FY 2012 to FY 2013.

12. Peace Corps

Program Component

“The Peace Corps is the preeminent international service organization of the United States. It sends Americans abroad to tackle the most pressing needs of people around the world. Peace Corps volunteers work at the grassroots level toward sustainable change that lives on long after their service—at the same time becoming global citizens and serving their country. The Master's International (MI) program offers the unique opportunity to integrate a master's degree with overseas service in a variety of fields at more than 80 academic institutions nationwide. The Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program is a graduate fellowship program that offers financial assistance to Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCVs).”

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, Peace Corps recruiters visited 23 HBCUs and its University and Domestic Partnerships office managed four MI and Coverdell Fellows Program partnerships on HBCU campuses. One of these partnerships is with Lincoln University of Missouri, which recently sent one of its students overseas to begin Peace Corps service. In addition, North Carolina A&T State University has two RPCV students who completed their graduate studies through the MI program.

13. Smithsonian Institution

Program Component

“The Smithsonian Institution’s mission is the increase and diffusion of knowledge. Through discovery, creativity, excellence, diversity, integrity, and service the Smithsonian Institution seeks to shape the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing resources.”

HBCU Component

Not required to submit a performance report on federal support to HBCUs. No report received.

14. Social Security Administration

Program Component

The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program; the Supplemental Security Income program; Special Veterans Benefits; and the Medicare Part D program. SSA’s mission is “to deliver services that meet the changing needs of the public.”

In FY 2013, SSA remained committed to ensuring fair and equal access to services for all minority groups and to meeting the needs of those that minority-serving institutions (MSI) serve. Despite budget and hiring constraints, SSA nearly doubled its contributions to MSIs over FY 2012 levels and supported institutions that make serving minorities a top priority.

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, SSA increased overall contribution to HBCUs by \$290,480 (528 percent) as compared to the \$54,952 provided in FY 2012. The increase is attributed to SSA’s partnership with ED, which awarded two grants to HBCUs under the Minorities and Retirement Security Program, and two separate agency grants to Morgan State University.

15. U.S. Agency for International Development

Program Component

The Agency for International Development (USAID) was born out of a spirit of progress, innovation and a reflection of Americans’ values, character, and fundamental belief in doing the right thing. USAID has 87 missions around the world and 3,500 partnerships to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic, societies while advancing its security and prosperity.

HBCU Component

USAID did not submit an annual report on federal contributions to HBCUs during FY 2013.

16. U.S. Department of Agriculture

Program Component

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management. The vision of USDA is to expand economic opportunity through innovation, helping rural America thrive; promote agriculture production sustainability that better nourishes Americans while also helping feed others throughout the world; and preserving and conserving our Nation’s natural resources through restored forests, improved watersheds, and healthy private working lands.

HBCU Component

In FY 2013, HBCUs received 11.99 percent of USDA funds awarded to all IHEs, totaling \$145,508,729. This amount represents a decrease of 5.03 percent compared to the \$153,223,257 amount awarded in FY 2012.

17. U.S. Department of Commerce

Program Component

The Department of Commerce's mission is "to create conditions of economic growth and opportunity." The Department is composed of the following agencies: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Economic Development Administration, Minority Business Development Agency, International Trade Administration, and United States Census Bureau (USCB).

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, USCB conducted outreach programs at five HBCUs. USCB also conducted recruitment sessions at North Carolina A&T State University, Bowie State University, and Norfolk State University, and participated in the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association Career Expo and HBCU Career Expo. Additionally USCB hosted a total of 16 interns from HBCUs. NOAA provided \$8,266,182 to HBCUs and NIST awarded \$500,648 to HBCUs during FY 2013.

18. U.S. Department of Defense

Program Component

The Department of Defense's (DoD's) mission is "to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country." This mission is consistent with the DoD Principles of Information, which outline the Department's policy for providing information to military members, DoD civilians, military family members, the American public, Congress, and the news media.

HBCU Component

DOD awarded a total of \$25,681,122 to HBCUs during FY 2013. This is consistent with its FY 2012 funding levels.

19. U.S. Department of Education

Program Component

The Department of Education's (ED's) mission is "to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access." ED was created in 1980 by combining offices from several federal agencies. ED's 4,400 employees and \$68 billion budget are dedicated to

- establishing policies on federal financial aid for education, and distributing as well as monitoring those funds;
- collecting data on America's schools and disseminating research;
- focusing national attention on key educational issues; and
- prohibiting discrimination and ensuring equal access to education.

HBCU Component

ED awarded \$790,356,835 to HBCUs during FY 2013. This does not include the \$3.4 billion provided in federal student aid.

20. U.S. Department of Energy

Program Component

The mission of the Department of Energy (DOE) is "to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions."

HBCU Component

In FY 2013, DOE awarded \$19.5 million to HBCUs, an increase over FY 2012 funding of \$18.7 million. Approximately \$7.9 million supports the National Nuclear Security Administration's HBCUs Consortium to support the development of research programs and curriculums, capacity building, and career training programs in environmental management.

21. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Program Component

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is committed to strengthening its support to MSIs. The EPA's Office of Diversity, Advisory Committee Management and Outreach is developing guidance to provide MSIs information on the agency's assistance agreements and contracts processes. The EPA also provides non-monetary support to MSIs through memorandums of understandings (MOUs). It is through those MOUs that students experience firsthand how EPA accomplishes its mission "to protect human health and the environment."

HBCU Component

In FY 2013, the EPA provided approximately \$3.5 million to HBCUs, 5.4 percent of the agency's \$65 million contribution to all IHEs.

22. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Program Component

The mission of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is to provide building blocks that assist Americans to live healthy, successful lives. HHS provides millions of children, families, and seniors with access to high-quality health care, by helping people find jobs and parents find affordable child care, by keeping the food on Americans' shelves safe and infectious diseases at bay, and by pushing the boundaries of how diseases are diagnosed and treated.

HHS is the United States government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. HHS is headed by a secretary who is the chief managing officer for a family of agencies, including 11 operating divisions, 10 regional offices, as well as the Office of the Secretary.

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, HHS awarded 1 percent, \$156.4 million, to HBCUs to increase the pipeline for workforce diversity, including health professions and biomedical, behavioral health, and research fields.

23. U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Program Component

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) mission is "to keep our nation safe through five core missions: preventing terrorism and enhancing security; securing and managing our borders; enforcing and administering our immigrations laws; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; and ensuring resilience to disasters." To meet this goal DHS houses more than 240,000 positions, such as aviation, border security, emergency response, cybersecurity analyst, and chemical facility inspections.

HBCU Component

DHS awarded \$18,616,321 to HBCUs in FY 2013. This is an increase over the \$11,768,988 awarded in FY 2012, primarily due to funding from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), who provided over \$6,920,080. This difference is not due to any shift in policy or strategy from FEMA, but as a result of HBCUs in disaster-affected areas.

24. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Program Component

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) mission is "to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all." HUD is working to strengthen the housing market to bolster the economy and protect consumers; meet the need for quality affordable rental homes; utilize housing as a platform for improving quality of life; build inclusive and sustainable communities free from discrimination, and transform the way HUD does business.

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, HUD's Office of University Partnerships co-hosted a conference for HBCUs with the HBCU Community Development Action Coalition.

25. U.S. Department of Justice

Program Component

The Department of Justice (DOJ) "enforces the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans."

HBCU Component

DOJ continued to provide programmatic and financial support to HBCUs as their graduates help to supply the Department with a diverse workforce.

26. U.S. Department of Labor

Program Component

The Department of Labor (DOL) focuses on outreach and recruitment for employment opportunities in alignment with their objectives to develop a diverse and talented workforce.

DOL achieved the following goals and measureable objectives to assist MSIs during FY 2013:

- Increased efforts to strengthen MSIs' capabilities to attract funding from DOL agencies through technical assistance and other activities
- Provided oversight, program monitoring, and technical assistance for all existing and new grants awarded to MSIs, including grants awarded under: H-1B Technical Skills Training Program, the Jobs and Innovation Accelerator Challenge, the Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Training and Service-Learning Grants; and the Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training Grants Program
- Encouraged partnerships between MSIs and other public or private entities for greater leverage of federal and private dollars
- Actively recruited at MSIs to ensure that applicant pools were diverse in support of its priority to obtain and maintain a high quality, diverse workforce at all organizational levels throughout the Department.

HBCU Component

DOL awarded \$2,600,135 to HBCUs during FY 2013. DOL's overall funding to MSIs in FY 2013 decreased by \$33.7 million due to government-wide sequestration, which limited competitive grants awards.

27. U.S. Department of the Interior

Program Component

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) mission is "to protect America's natural resources and heritage, honor cultural and tribal communities, and supply the energy to power the future." This mission is carried out by over 280,000 volunteers who promote the Department's mission at more than 2,400 operating locations serving both large and small communities.

HBCU Component

In support of HBCUs, the DOI's objectives include building stronger feeder systems to identify highly skilled and diverse candidates for applicant pools; increasing the nation's minority involvement in the greater outdoors; and improving the education in-reach that demonstrates the benefits of working with and supporting HBCUs. In FY 2013, DOI hired nine HBCU students as interns and provided approximately \$139,000 in funding to support research and development activities at the University of the District of Columbia, Southern University and A&M College, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, and the University of the Virgin Islands.

28. U.S. Department of the Treasury

Program Component

The Department of the Treasury's mission is "to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively."

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, the Department of the Treasury awarded \$260,426 in support of students attending HBCUs. Some examples of the Department of the Treasury's partnership activities with HBCUs are as follows:

- The Department conducted on-site recruitment activities at Howard University, Florida A&M University, Clark Atlanta University, Prairie View A&M University, Cheyney University, Lincoln University (PA), Delaware State University, Texas Southern University, and Hampton University.
- The Department held recruiting/outreach efforts at Morgan State University, Spelman College, Morehouse College, Bowie State University, and Miles College.
- Six interns from the HBCUs participated in the INROADS program. This program gives underrepresented students needed access to career immersion activities and goal planning, while improving educational outcomes for those interested in STEM (Science, Technology Engineering and Mathematics) and business careers.
- Three HBCUs (North Carolina Central University, Southern University and the University of the District of Columbia) received grant awards through the Low Income Tax Clinic program, which provides tax assistance training and free tax preparation services in the communities where HBCUs are located.

29. U.S. Department of Transportation

Program Component

The Department of Transportation (DOT) assists MSIs through various funding programs including: The University Transportation Center and partnerships, grants, training, and outreach.

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, 3.2 percent of funds awarded by DOT went to HBCUs, a 132 percent increase from FY 2012 due to increased investments in research and training.

30. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Program Component

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is the second largest cabinet-level agency, and its primary mission is to support the nation's veterans and their dependents. The VA employs over 336,000 (permanent and temporary) individuals, and provides health care, benefits, and memorial services to approximately 21.9 million veterans. These services are provided through the Veterans Health Administration, the Veterans Benefits Administration, and the National Cemetery Administration, which implements programs designed to increase the participation of MSIs.

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, the VA conducted outreach events with Blacks in Government, National Black Nurses Association, the American College of Healthcare Executives, the National Society of Black Engineers, the National Association of Colleges and Employers, the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, and the National Student Nurses Association. Additionally, the VA provided awards to their employees attending HBCUs through its Employee Incentive Scholarship Program, National Nursing Education Initiative, and VA National Education for Employees Program, as well as internships.

31. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Program Component

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was created as an independent agency by Congress in 1974 to ensure the safe use of radioactive materials for beneficial civilian purposes while protecting people and the environment. The NRC regulates commercial nuclear power plants and other uses of nuclear materials, such as that used in nuclear medicine, through licensing, inspection and enforcement of its requirements.

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, NRC awarded HBCUs \$522,025 in grants, an 80 percent decrease from FY 2012 due to government-wide sequestration. In support of HBCUs, NRC

- conducted workshops to inform HBCUs of funding and STEM opportunities;
- was voted a "top supporter" of HBCU Engineering Schools for the seventh consecutive year;
- shared its Minority-Serving Institutions Program's "best practices," which helped the White House, federal and other public agencies better assist HBCUs; and
- provided outreach, technical assistance, and funding to HBCUs.

32. U.S. Small Business Administration

Program Component

The Small Business Administration (SBA) was created in 1953 as an independent agency of the federal government to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns, to preserve free competitive enterprise, and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the nation. SBA recognizes that small business is critical to economic recovery and strength, to building America's future, and to helping the United States compete in today's global marketplace. Although SBA has grown and evolved in the years since it was established, the bottom line mission remains the same. The SBA helps Americans start, build and grow businesses. Through an extensive network of field offices and partnerships with public and private organizations, SBA delivers its services to people throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the U. S. Virgin Islands and Guam.

HBCU Component

During FY 2013, SBA's Office of Small Business Development Centers distributed core grant funding of \$88,058,955 to all IHEs. This funding included the 2.2 percent that was awarded to HBCUs. Overall, FY 2013 funding to all IHEs was less than that provided in FY 2012 (\$94,984,532) due to government-wide sequestration.

Promoting Excellence, Innovation, and Sustainability at Historically Black Colleges and Universities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, in order to advance the development of the Nation's full human potential and to advance equal opportunity in higher education, strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide the highest quality education, increase opportunities for these institutions to participate in and benefit from Federal programs, and ensure that our Nation has the highest proportion of college graduates in the world by the year 2020, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) have made historic and ongoing contributions to the general welfare and prosperity of our country. Established by visionary leaders, America's HBCUs, for over 150 years, have produced many of the Nation's leaders in business, government, academia, and the military and have provided generations of American men and women with hope and educational opportunity. The Nation's 105 HBCUs are located in 20 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands and serve more than 300,000 undergraduate and graduate students. These institutions continue to be important engines of economic growth and community service, and they are proven ladders of intergenerational advancement for men and women of all ethnic, racial, and economic backgrounds, especially African Americans. These institutions also produce a high number of baccalaureate recipients who go on to assume leadership and service roles in their communities and who successfully complete graduate and professional degree programs.

Section 2. White House Initiative on HBCUs

(a) *Establishment.* There is established the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (Initiative), to be housed in the Department of Education (Department).

(b) *Mission and Functions.* The Initiative shall work with executive departments, agencies, and offices, the private sector, educational associations, philanthropic organizations, and other partners to increase the capacity of HBCUs to provide the highest-quality education to a greater number of students, and to take advantage of these institutions' capabilities in serving the Nation's needs through five core tasks:

- i. Strengthening the capacity of HBCUs to participate in Federal programs;
- ii. Fostering enduring private-sector initiatives and public-private partnerships while promoting specific areas and centers of academic research and programmatic excellence throughout all HBCUs;
- iii. Improving the availability, dissemination, and quality of information concerning HBCUs to inform public policy and practice;
- iv. Sharing administrative and programmatic practices within the HBCU community for the benefit of all; and
- v. Exploring new ways of improving the relationship between the Federal Government and HBCUs.

(c) *Administration.* There shall be an Executive Director of the Initiative. The Department shall provide the staff, resources, and assistance for the Initiative, and shall assist the Initiative in fulfilling its mission and responsibilities under this order.

(d) Federal Agency Plans.

- (1) Each executive department and agency designated by the Secretary of Education (Secretary) shall prepare an annual plan (agency plan) of its efforts to strengthen the capacity of HBCUs through increased participation in appropriate Federal programs and initiatives. Where appropriate, each agency plan shall address, among other things, the agency's proposed efforts to:
 - i. Establish how the department or agency intends to increase the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements and to encourage HBCUs to participate in Federal programs;
 - ii. Identify Federal programs and initiatives in which HBCUs may be either underserved or underused as national resources, and improve HBCUs' participation therein; and
 - iii. Encourage public-sector, private-sector, and community involvement in improving the overall capacity of HBCUs.
- (2) Each department and agency, in its agency plan, shall provide appropriate measurable objectives and, after the first year, shall annually assess that department's or agency's performance on the goals set in the previous year's agency plan.
- (3) The Secretary shall establish a date by which agency plans shall be submitted to the Secretary. The Secretary and the Executive Director shall review the agency plans in consultation with the President's Board of Advisors on HBCUs, established in section 3 of this order, and shall submit to the President an annual plan to strengthen the overall capacity of HBCUs.
- (4) To help fulfill the objectives of these plans, the head of each department and agency identified by the Secretary shall provide, as appropriate, technical assistance and information to the Executive Director for purposes of communicating with HBCUs concerning program activities of the department or agency and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements.
- (5) To help fulfill the goals of this order, each executive department and agency identified by the Secretary shall appoint a senior official to report directly to the department or agency head with respect to that department's or agency's activities under this order, and to serve as liaison to the President's Board of Advisors on HBCUs and to the Initiative. (e) *Interagency Working Group.* There is established the Interagency Working Group, which shall be convened by the Executive Director and that shall consist of representatives from agencies designated by the Secretary, to help advance and coordinate the work of Federal agencies pursuant to this order, where appropriate.

Section 3. President's Board of Advisors on HBCUs.

- (a) *Establishment.* There is established in the Department the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (the Board). The Board shall consist of not more than 25 members appointed by the President. The President shall designate one member of the Board to serve as Chair, who shall coordinate with the Executive Director to convene meetings and help direct the work of the Board. The Board shall include representatives of a variety of sectors, including philanthropy, education, business, finance, entrepreneurship, innovation, and private foundations, as well as sitting HBCU presidents.
- (b) *Mission and Functions.* Through the Initiative, the Board shall advise the President and the Secretary on all matters pertaining to strengthening the educational capacity of HBCUs. In particular, the Board shall advise the President and the Secretary in the following areas:
 - i. Improving the identity, visibility, and distinctive capabilities and overall competitiveness of HBCUs;
 - ii. Engaging the philanthropic, business, government, military, homeland security, and education

- iii. Improving the ability of HBCUs to remain fiscally secure institutions that can assist the Nation in reaching its goal of having the highest proportion of college graduates by 2020;
- iv. Elevating the public awareness of HBCUs; and
- v. Encouraging public-private investments in HBCUs.

(c) *Administration.* The Executive Director of the Initiative shall also serve as the Executive Director of the Board. The Department shall provide funding and administrative support for the Board to the extent permitted by law and within existing appropriations. Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law. Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), may apply to the Board, any functions of the President under that Act, except for those of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Secretary, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(d) *Report.* As part of the annual report of the Initiative, the Board shall report to the President and the Secretary on their progress in carrying out its duties under this section.

Section 4. General Provisions.

(a) For the purposes of this order, “historically black colleges and universities” shall mean those institutions listed in 34 C.F.R. 602.8.

(b) This order shall apply to executive departments and agencies designated by the Secretary. Those departments and agencies shall provide timely reports and such information as is required to effectively carry out the objectives of this order.

(c) The heads of executive departments and agencies shall assist and provide information through the White House Initiative to the Board, consistent with applicable law, as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Board. Each executive department and agency shall bear its own expenses of participating in the Initiative.

(d) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- i. The authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or
- ii. The functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(e) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(f) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(g) Executive Order 13256 of February 12, 2002, is hereby revoked.

APPENDIX B -- Federal Departments and Agencies Providing Funds to HBCUs: FY 2013

Departments and Agencies
1. Appalachian Regional Commission
2. Broadcasting Board of Governors
3. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
4. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
5. National Endowment for the Arts
6. National Endowment for the Humanities
7. National Science Foundation
8. Office of Personnel Management
9. Peace Corps
10. Social Security Administration
11. U.S. Department of Agriculture
12. U.S. Department of Commerce
13. U.S. Department of Defense
14. U.S. Department of Education
15. U.S. Department of Energy
16. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
17. U.S. Department of Homeland Security
18. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
19. U.S. Department of Justice
20. U.S. Department of Labor
21. U.S. Department of State
22. U.S. Department of the Interior
23. U.S. Department of the Treasury
24. U.S. Department of Transportation
25. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
26. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
27. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
28. U.S. Small Business Administration

Source: Data was provided by reporting federal agencies under Presidential Executive Order 13532 to the White House Initiative on HBCUs.

APPENDIX C -- Historically Black Colleges and Universities, by Control of Institution and State

	FOUR-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	STATE
1	Alabama A&M University	Alabama
2	Alabama State University	Alabama
3	Albany State University	Georgia
4	Alcorn State University	Mississippi
5	Bluefield State University	West Virginia
6	Bowie State University	Maryland
7	Central State University	Ohio
8	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
9	Coppin State University	Maryland
10	Delaware State University	Delaware
11	Elizabeth City State University	North Carolina
12	Fayetteville State University	North Carolina
13	Florida A&M University	Florida
14	Fort Valley State University	Georgia
15	Grambling State University	Louisiana
16	Harris-Stowe State College	Missouri
17	Jackson State University	Mississippi
18	Kentucky State University	Kentucky
19	Langston University	Oklahoma
20	Lincoln University	Pennsylvania
21	Lincoln University of Missouri	Missouri
22	Mississippi Valley State University	Mississippi
23	Morgan State University	Maryland
24	Norfolk State University	Virginia
25	North Carolina A&T State University	North Carolina
26	North Carolina Central University	North Carolina
27	Prairie View A&M University	Texas
28	Savannah State University	Georgia
29	South Carolina State University	South Carolina
30	Southern University and A&M College	Louisiana
31	Southern University at New Orleans	Louisiana
32	Tennessee State University	Tennessee
33	Texas Southern University	Texas
34	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	Arkansas
35	University of Maryland Eastern Shore	Maryland
36	University of the District of Columbia	District of Columbia
37	University of the Virgin Islands	U.S. Virgin Islands
38	Virginia State University	Virginia
39	West Virginia State University	West Virginia
40	Winston-Salem State University	North Carolina

FOUR-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		STATE
1	Allen University	South Carolina
2	American Baptist College	Tennessee
3	Arkansas Baptist College	Arkansas
4	Barber-Scotia College	North Carolina
5	Benedict College	South Carolina
6	Bennett College	North Carolina
7	Bethune-Cookman University	Florida
8	Clafin University	South Carolina
9	Clark Atlanta University	Georgia
10	Concordia College, Selma	Alabama
11	Dillard University	Louisiana
12	Edward Waters College	Florida
13	Fisk University	Tennessee
14	Florida Memorial University	Florida
15	Hampton University	Virginia
16	Howard University	District of Columbia
17	Huston-Tillotson University	Texas
18	Interdenominational Theological Center	Georgia
19	Jarvis Christian College	Texas
20	Johnson C. Smith University	North Carolina
21	Knoxville College	Tennessee
22	Lane College	Tennessee
23	LeMoyne-Owen College	Tennessee
24	Livingstone College	North Carolina
25	Meharry Medical College	Tennessee
26	Miles College	Alabama
27	Morehouse College	Georgia
28	Morehouse School of Medicine	Georgia
29	Morris Brown College	Georgia
30	Morris College	South Carolina
31	Oakwood University	Alabama
32	Paine College	Georgia
33	Paul Quinn College	Texas
34	Philander Smith College	Arkansas
35	Rust College	Mississippi
36	Saint Paul's College†	Virginia
37	Selma University	Alabama
38	Shaw University	North Carolina
39	Southwestern Christian College	Texas
40	Spelman College	Georgia
41	St. Augustine's University	North Carolina

†Indicates that the school is now closed.

FOUR-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (continued)		STATE
42	Stillman College	Alabama
43	Talladega College	Alabama
44	Texas College	Texas
45	Tougaloo College	Mississippi
46	Tuskegee University	Alabama
47	Virginia Union University	Virginia
48	Virginia University of Lynchburg	Virginia
49	Voorhees College	South Carolina
50	Wilberforce University	Ohio
51	Wiley College	Texas
52	Xavier University of Louisiana	Louisiana

TWO-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		STATE
1	Bishop State Community College	Alabama
2	Coahoma Community College	Mississippi
3	Denmark Technical College	South Carolina
4	Gadsden State Community College, Valley Street	Alabama
5	H. Council Trenholm State Technical College	Alabama
6	Hinds Community College, Utica	Mississippi
7	J.F. Drake State Community and Technical College	Alabama
8	Lawson State Community College	Alabama
9	Shelton State Community College - C.A. Fredd Campus	Alabama
10	Southern University at Shreveport	Louisiana
11	St. Phillip's College	Texas

TWO-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		STATE
1	Clinton Junior College	South Carolina
2	Lewis College of Business†	Michigan
3	Shorter College	Arkansas

†Indicates that the school is now closed.

U.S. Department of Education

White House Initiative on
Historically Black Colleges and Universities

<http://www.ed.gov/edblogs/whhbcu/>