

# Georgia College Completion Grant Program

## Patterns and Trends - Fiscal Year 2025

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**GSFC** | Georgia Student  
Finance Commission

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# **Georgia Student Finance Commission Report on Georgia College Completion Grant Program Patterns and Trends FY 2025**

## *Executive Summary*

The Georgia College Completion Grant aids students facing a financial aid gap while enrolled at an eligible Georgia postsecondary institution, provided the student has completed a designated percentage of the credit requirements needed for credential attainment. The program was created by House Bill 1435 (2022 session), and first offered in Fiscal Year 2023, requiring students to have completed a minimum of 80% of their credit requirements. House Bill 38 (2025 session) revised the eligibility requirements to 70% completion for four-year degrees and 45% completion for two-year or shorter credentials. The changes outlined by House Bill 38 took effect beginning in FY 2026.

In accordance with the legislation, the Georgia Student Finance Commission (GSFC) gathered institution-level and student-level data from all eligible postsecondary institutions regarding the program. This report offers insights into program participants and postsecondary outcomes.

- The Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 funds available for the Georgia College Completion Grant program totaled \$11.7 million (FY 2025 appropriation of \$10 million plus \$1.7 million in prior year reserve funds). These funds were allocated across 77 eligible Georgia postsecondary institutions.
- In FY 2025, a total of 8,580 awards amounting to \$9.9 million were granted to 7,764 College Completion Grant recipients.
- University System of Georgia (USG) students accounted for the largest recipient population, receiving 78.5% of all College Completion Grant awards with Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) students at 9.1% and the private sector postsecondary institution students also at 12.4%.
- 68% of College Completion Grant recipients self-report on their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) as dependent students, and 32% as independent students.
- 50.1% of College Completion Grant recipients were deemed Pell Grant eligible according to data submitted on the FAFSA. Private institutions had the highest proportion of Pell Grant eligible students at 64.6%, followed by USG institutions at 48.6%, and TCSG at 43.9%.
- 29.8% of recipients simultaneously received a HOPE Scholarship award and a College Completion Grant award, while 7.7% simultaneously received a Zell Miller Scholarship award and College Completion Grant award.
- 51.1% of College Completion Grants were awarded to full-time students, and 47.1% to part-time students. Note, full-time / part-time status data was unavailable for 1.8% of recipients.
- 65% of FY 2025 College Completion Grant recipients earned a certificate, diploma, or degree during the 2025 academic year.
- 81% of credentials earned by College Completion Grant recipients were bachelor's degrees, 11% were associate degrees, and 8% were distributed between certificates and diplomas.
- Among Completion Grant recipients who had not earned a credential by year-end, 91.1% of FY 2023 recipients and 84.8% of FY 2024 recipients subsequently earned a credential in later academic years.

## Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i> .....	1
<i>Georgia College Completion Grant Program Background</i> .....	3
<i>Georgia College Completion Grant Patterns &amp; Trends FY 2025</i> .....	4
Appropriations & Expenditures by Institution Type .....	4
Students & Dollars by Institution Type .....	5
<i>Georgia College Completion Grant Institution and Recipient Profiles</i> .....	7
Participating Institution Profile.....	7
College Completion Grant Recipient Profile .....	8
<i>Georgia College Completion Grant Measures of Success</i> .....	11
Credential Completion .....	11
FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey Responses - Appropriations .....	13
FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey Responses – Program Administration .....	14
<i>Glossary of Terms</i> .....	15
<i>Appendices</i> .....	17
Appendix B – FY 2025 Georgia College Completion Grant Allocations and Awards .....	17
Appendix B – FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey .....	20

# **Georgia Student Finance Commission Report on Georgia College Completion Grant Program Patterns and Trends FY 2025**

## *Georgia College Completion Grant Program Background*

The Georgia College Completion Grant (Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 20-3-360, et seq.) is designed to aid students facing a financial aid gap while enrolled at eligible Georgia postsecondary institutions, provided the student has completed a designated percentage of the credit requirements needed for credential attainment. In FY 2025, regulations required students to have completed at minimum 80% of their credit requirements. Eligible students must be enrolled in an undergraduate degree (associate or bachelor's), certificate, or diploma program offered by a postsecondary institution with the University System of Georgia (USG), the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG), or an eligible private institution in Georgia. House Bill 38 (2025 Session) subsequently revised the eligibility thresholds to 70% completion for four-year undergraduate degrees and 45% completion for two-year or shorter undergraduate credentials; these changes took effect beginning in FY 2026.

Georgia College Completion Grant allocations are distributed proportionally across all eligible postsecondary institutions based on the prior, prior year percentage of HOPE Scholarship and Grant recipients. Institutions then award their allocation to those students meeting the eligibility criteria. Students may receive a maximum of \$2,500 per undergraduate major or program of study. The awarded funds must be applied to direct costs of higher education, i.e., costs paid directly to the college or university. The postsecondary institutions submit invoices to the Georgia Student Finance Commission for payments made to eligible recipients.

The Georgia College Completion Grant program was created by House Bill 1435 as passed during the 2022 legislative session and altered by House Bill 38 of the 2025 session. The state's Fiscal Year 2025 (July 2024 – June 2025) was the program's third year. The program is authorized through June 2029 and requires the preparation of an annual report to measure and evaluate the program's success. The Georgia Student Finance Commission (GSFC) collected institution-level and student-level data from all eligible institutions. GSFC conducted a FY 2025 Completion Grant Survey, distributed to all eligible postsecondary institutions, addressing both program administration and recipient characteristics. GSFC also collected student-level data on credential completion from all participating institutions.

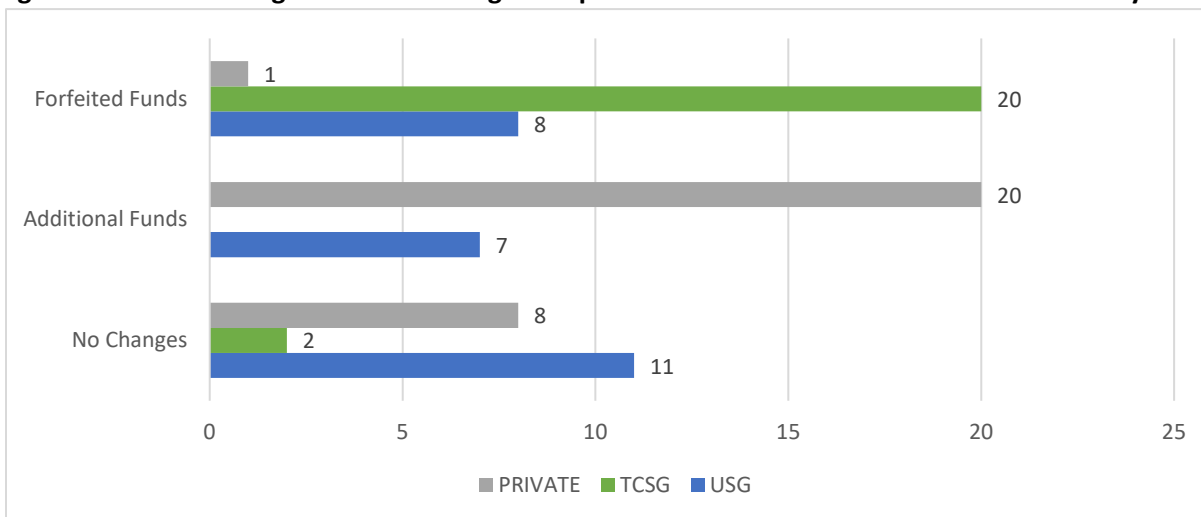
The purpose of this report is to analyze the data gathered and present insights on program participants and their postsecondary outcomes.

## Georgia College Completion Grant Patterns & Trends FY 2025

### Appropriations & Expenditures by Institution Type

- The FY 2025 appropriation for the Georgia College Completion Grant of \$10 million was added to \$1.7M of prior year carryforward funds, for a total of \$11.7 million in funding for the fiscal year. Funds were allocated across 77 eligible Georgia postsecondary institutions<sup>1,2</sup>.
- All eligible institutions may request additional funding, greater than their initial allocation, if available. Institutions may also forfeit some or all of their initial allocation.
- In FY 2025, 29 postsecondary institutions forfeited some or all funds from their initial allocation, 27 institutions requested additional funds, and the remaining 21 institutions made no changes to their initial allocation. (Figure 1)

**Figure 1: FY 2025 Changes to Initial College Completion Grant Allocation – Institution Count by Sector**



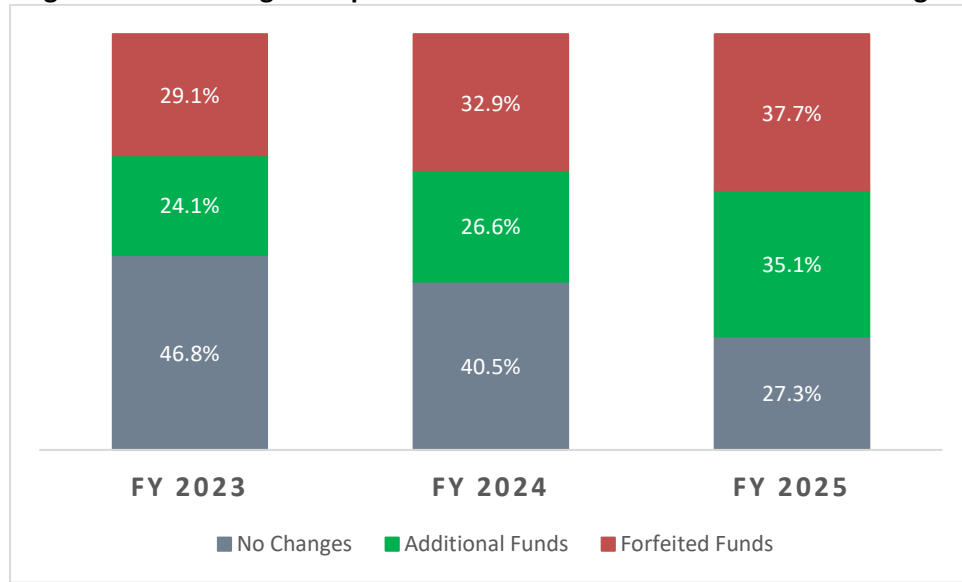
Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

- Of the adjusted allocation (accounting for forfeited and additional funding requests), approximately 90.1% of funds were utilized and awarded to recipients. This was similar to the 91.5% of funds utilized in FY 2024, and a 15-percentage point increase over FY 2023, the program's first year of administration. (Figure 3)
- TCSG had the highest rate of fund underutilization with 42% of the adjusted allocation remaining unused in FY 2025, 41.5% unused in FY 2024, and 42.3% unused in FY 2023. This is attributable to the 80% completion requirement not aligning with the majority of TCSG credentials. In FY 2025, USG and the private sector had only 6.5% and 5.8% of unused funds, respectively. (Figure 3)

<sup>1</sup> Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University is a HOPE-Eligible institution that does NOT participate in the Georgia College Completion Grant program.

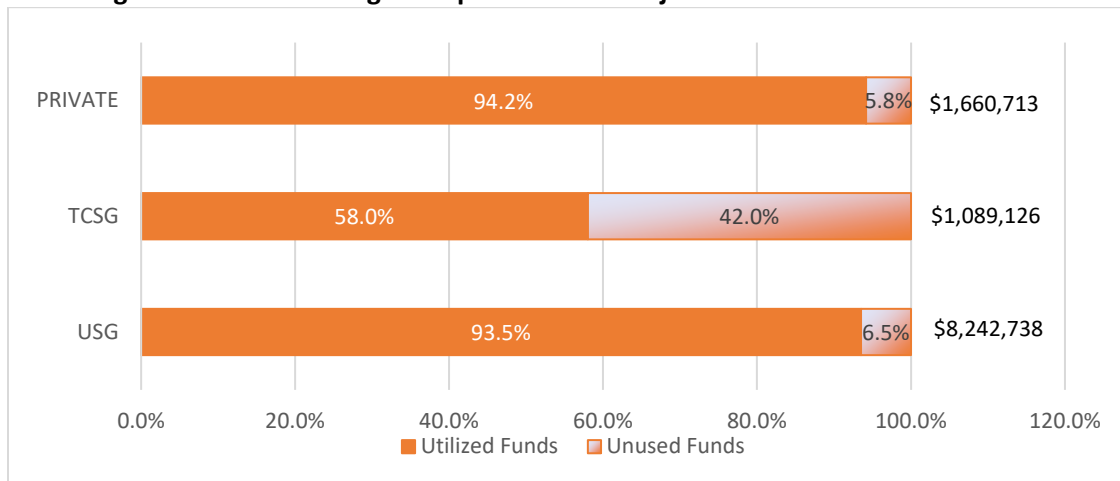
<sup>2</sup> Details by institution are provided in Appendix A

**Figure 2: Changes to Initial College Completion Grant Allocation – Institution Percentage by Fiscal Year**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

**Figure 3: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Adjusted Allocation Utilization**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

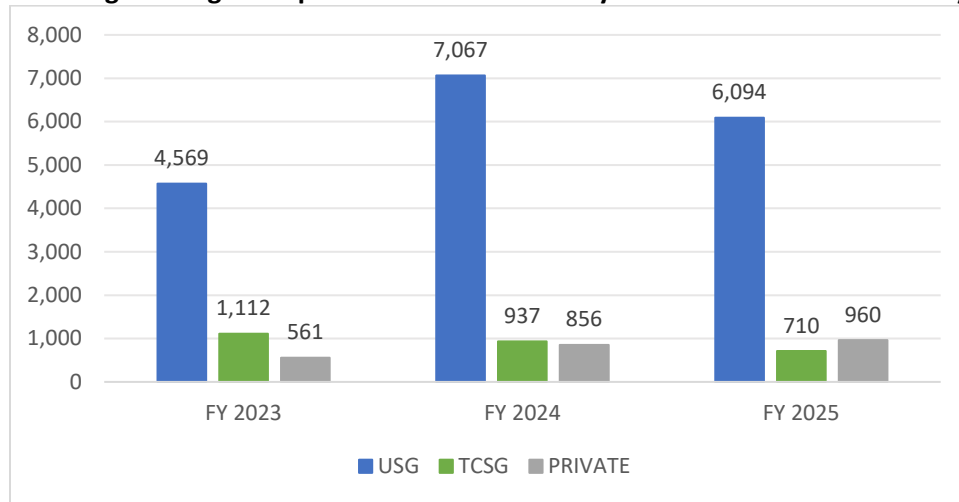
#### Students & Dollars by Institution Type

- In FY 2025, a total of 8,580 Completion Grant awards totaling \$9.9M were granted to 7,764 eligible recipients<sup>3</sup>. (Figure 4 and Figure 5)
- In FY 2025, 90% of recipients received a single award, while the remaining 10% received multiple awards, ranging up to four awards for a single student.

<sup>3</sup> Details by institution are provided in Appendix A.

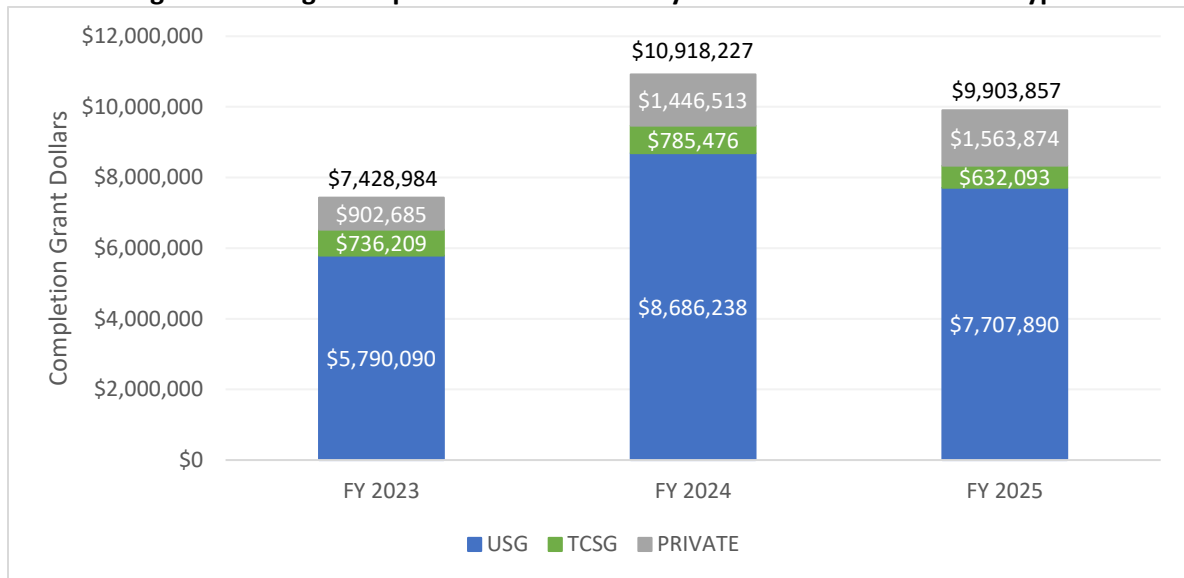
- The average amount awarded per recipient differed across sectors, with TCSG recipients averaging \$890 per award, USG recipients averaging \$1,265 per award, and participants in the private sector receiving a comparatively higher average of \$1,629 per award.

**Figure 4: Georgia College Completion Grant Students by Fiscal Year and Institution Type**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

**Figure 5: College Completion Grant Dollars by Fiscal Year and Institution Type**

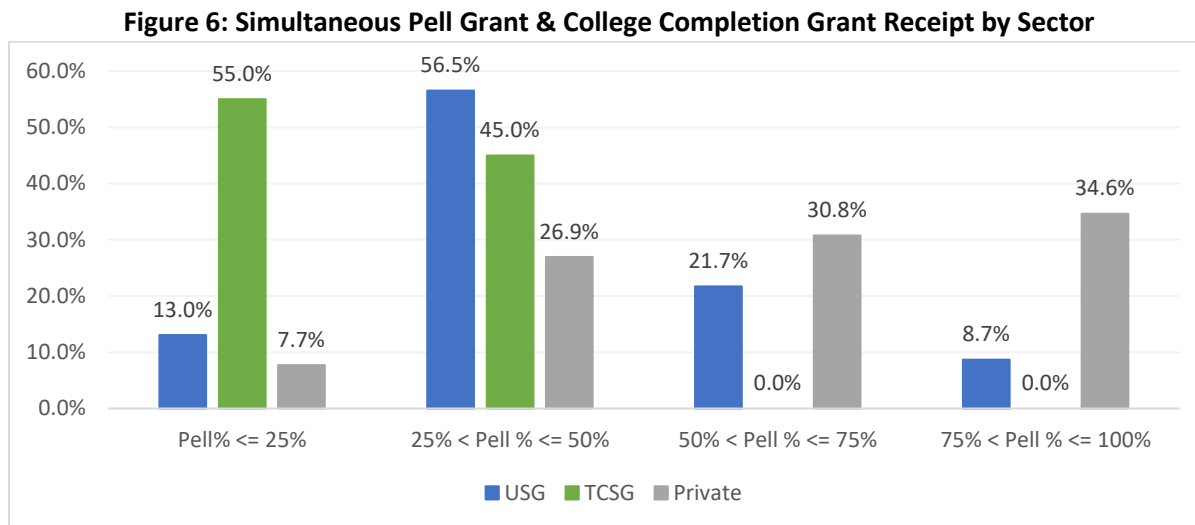


Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

## Georgia College Completion Grant Institution and Recipient Profiles

### Participating Institution Profile

- Eligible postsecondary institutions are limited to those within the University System of Georgia (USG), the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG), and non-profit private institutions located in Georgia.
- In the FY 2025 Completion Grant survey, question four asked for the Federal Pell Grant and Federal Student Loan status of recipients. 100% of survey respondents provided data regarding Pell Grant and Federal Student Loan receipt<sup>4</sup>.
- At the majority of TCSG institutions, the reported percentage of College Completion Grant recipients concurrently receiving Pell Grant funding stands at less than or equal to 25%, indicating that for most TCSG institutions, 25% or fewer of their College Completion Grant recipients also received the Pell Grant. (Figure 6)
- Within USG the largest percentage of USG institutions report 25% to 50% of their College Completion Grant recipients also receive Federal Pell Grant awards. (Figure 6)
- Private institutions exhibit the opposite trend, peaking in the 75% to 100% range for College Completion Grant recipients concurrently benefiting from Pell Grants. (Figure 6)

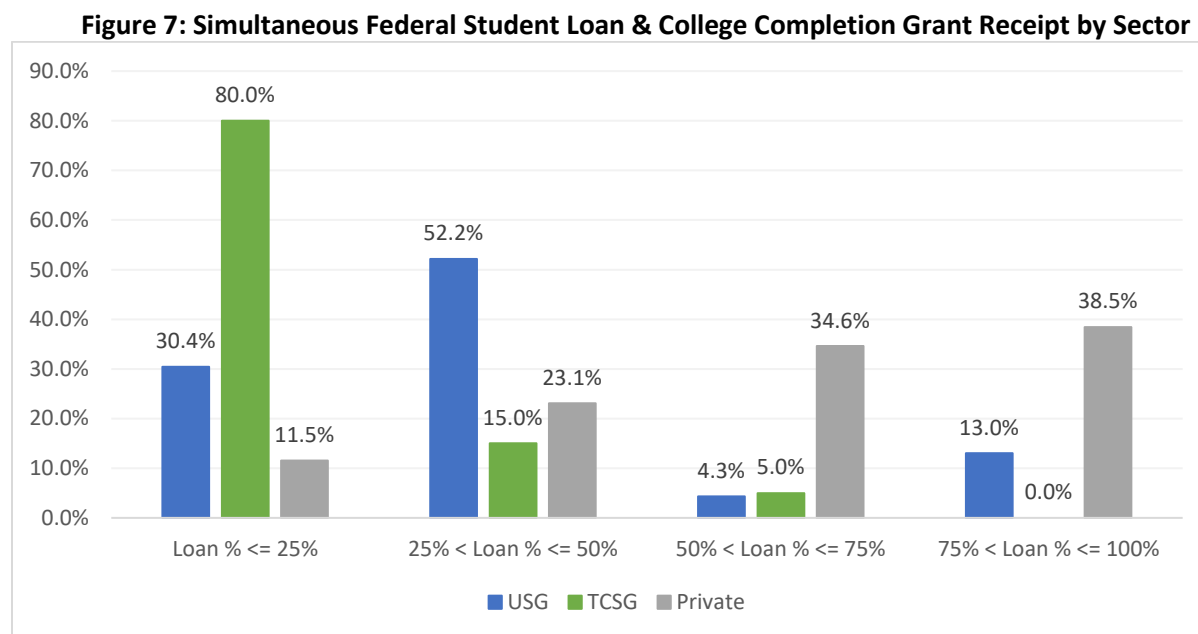


Source: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey

<sup>4</sup> Please note that the figures provided in the survey are self-reported and as such may lack precision. Due to this, results are presented in range form as opposed to exact values.



- Patterns for simultaneous Federal Student Loan and College Completion Grant receipt follow the same trajectory as simultaneous Pell Grant receipt.
- At most private institutions, the reported percentage of College Completion Grant recipients concurrently receiving Federal Student Loan funding stands at 75% or above. At most USG institutions, 25% to 50% of their College Completion Grant recipients also receive Federal Student Loans. (Figure 7)
- As anticipated, TCSG institutions peak towards the lower end of distribution, with 80% of these institutions reporting that the percentage of College Completion Grant recipients concurrently receiving Federal Student Loans is lower than or equal to 25%. This pattern is due to limits within TCSG on direct lending. (Figure 7)

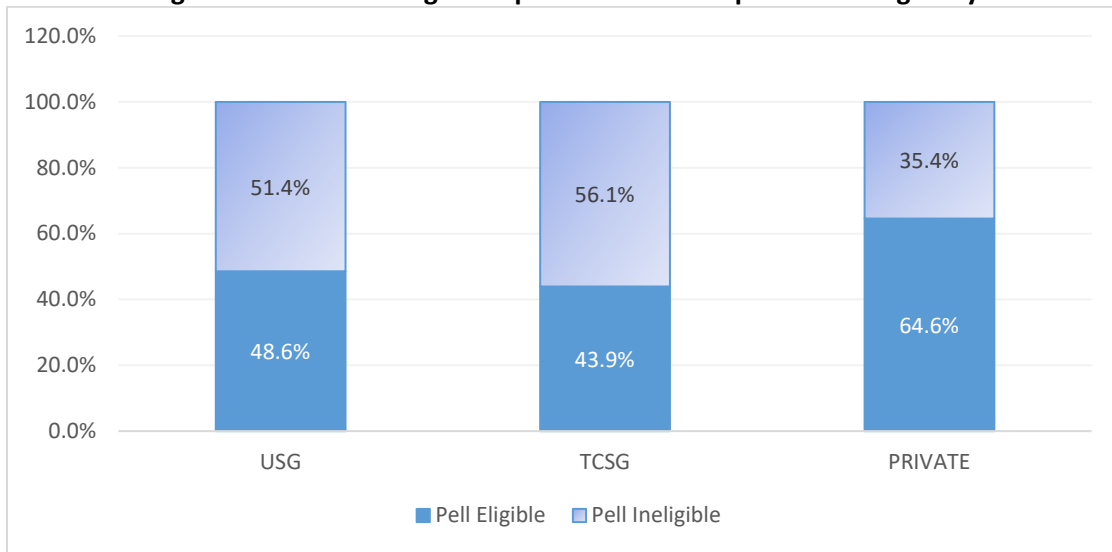


Source: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey

#### College Completion Grant Recipient Profile

- Georgia College Completion Grant recipients are required to have a current submission of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).
- Among College Completion Grant recipients, 68% self-report on the FAFSA as dependent, the remaining 32% as independent.
- 50.1% of all College Completion Grant recipients were deemed Pell Grant eligible.

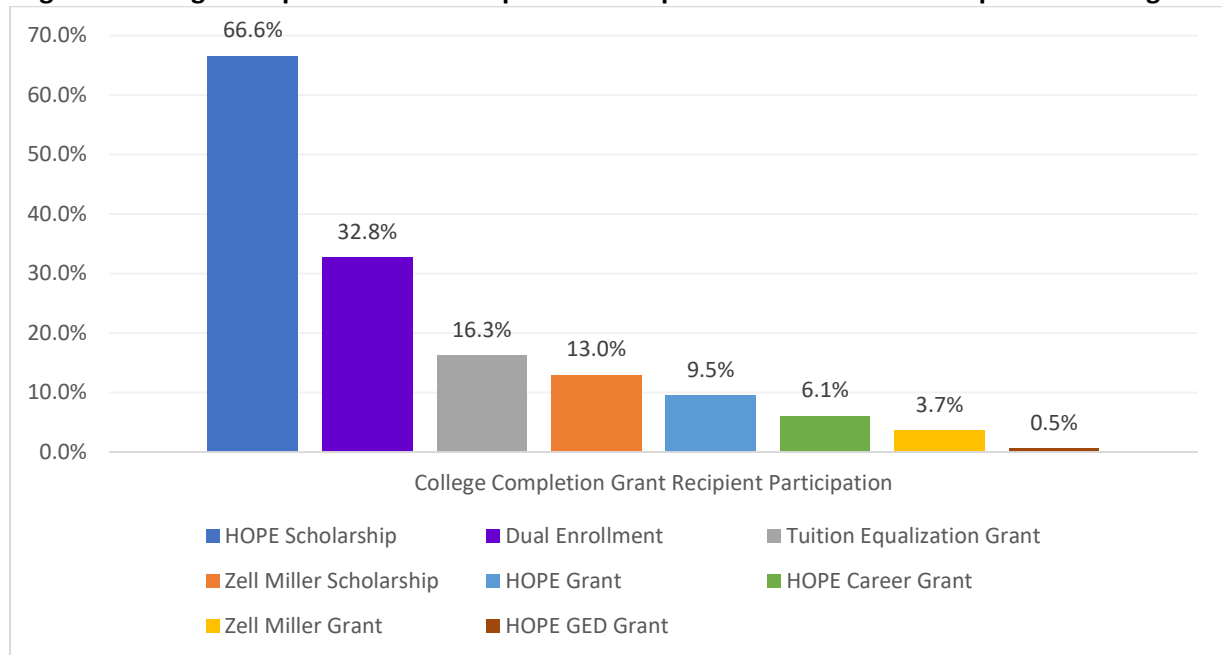
**Figure 8: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Recipients Pell Eligibility**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

- GSFC examined whether College Completion Grant recipients benefit from other state grant and scholarship programs across the entire period of higher education enrollment. (Figure 9)

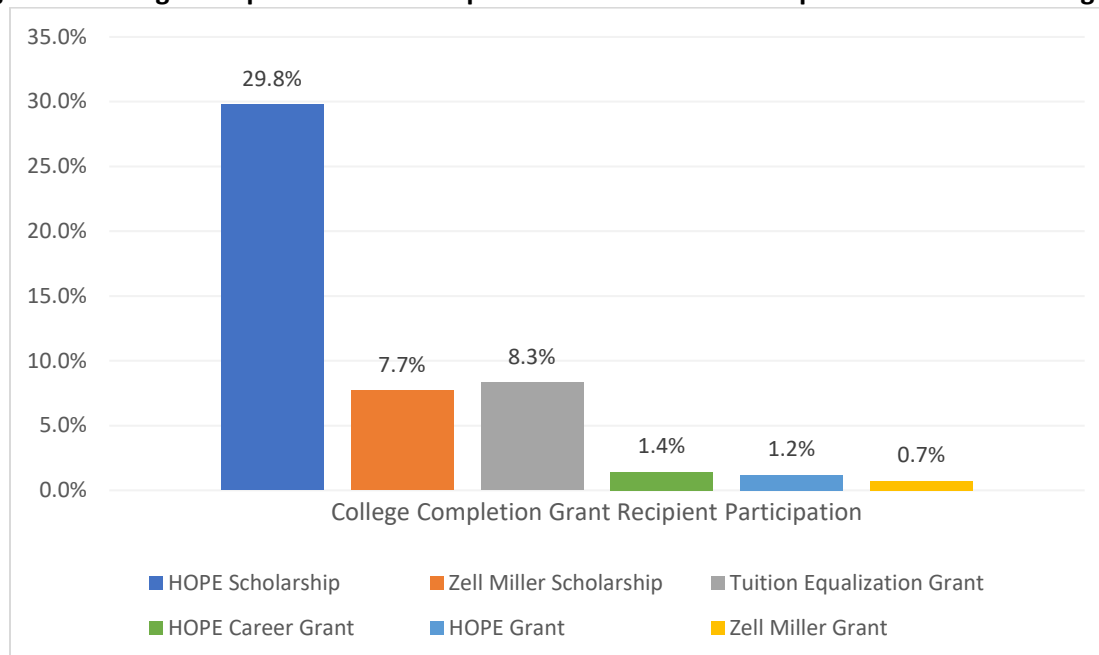
**Figure 9: College Completion Grant Recipients Participation in Other Scholarship & Grant Programs**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

- GSFC examined simultaneous receipt of the College Completion Grant with other forms of state aid, examining how different forms of state assistance were combined within a single award term.

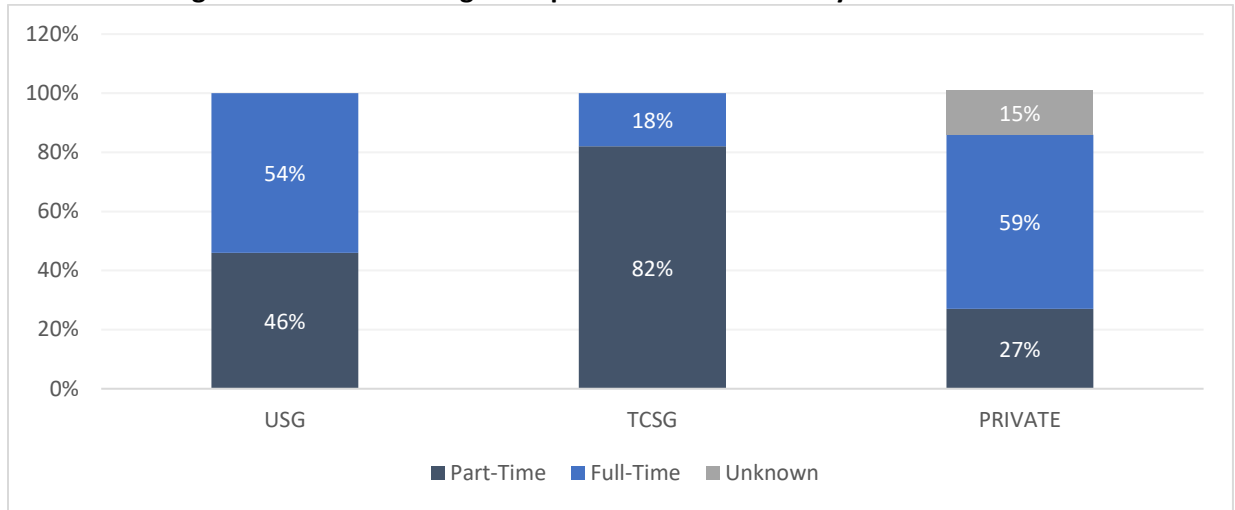
**Figure 10: College Completion Grant Recipients Simultaneous Participation in Other Aid Programs**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

- Among the 51.7% of Completion Grant recipients with a HOPE Scholarship GPA Calculation present during their term of receipt, the average HOPE GPA was 3.32.
- Recipients are categorized as either part-time or full-time. Since enrollment status is determined by term, the percentages pertain to the total number of awards as opposed to the total number of students.
- The patterns of enrollment in FY 2025 vary from what was reported in FY 2024 and FY 2023. In previous years, part-time students outnumbered full-time students, by 1 percentage point in FY 2024 and 8 percentage points in FY 2023. In FY 2025, full-time recipients accounted for 51.1% of awards, and part-time recipients accounted for 47.1%. Please note that full-time / part-time data was missing for 1.8% of awards.
- By sector, most USG Completion Grant recipients (54%) were enrolled full-time, with the remaining 46% enrolled part-time. Less than 20% of TCSG Completion Grant recipients were enrolled full-time. 59% of Completion Grant recipients within the private sector were enrolled full-time. (Figure 11)

**Figure 11: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Awards by Enrollment Status**



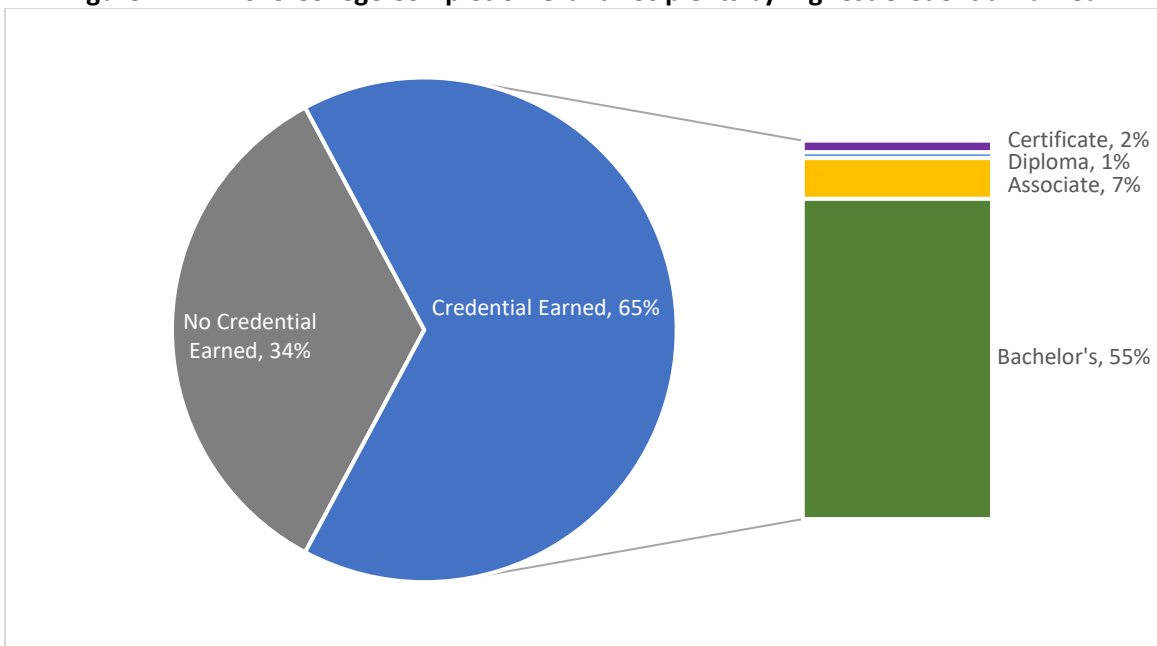
Source: Eligible Postsecondary Institution Data Collection

### *Georgia College Completion Grant Measures of Success*

#### Credential Completion

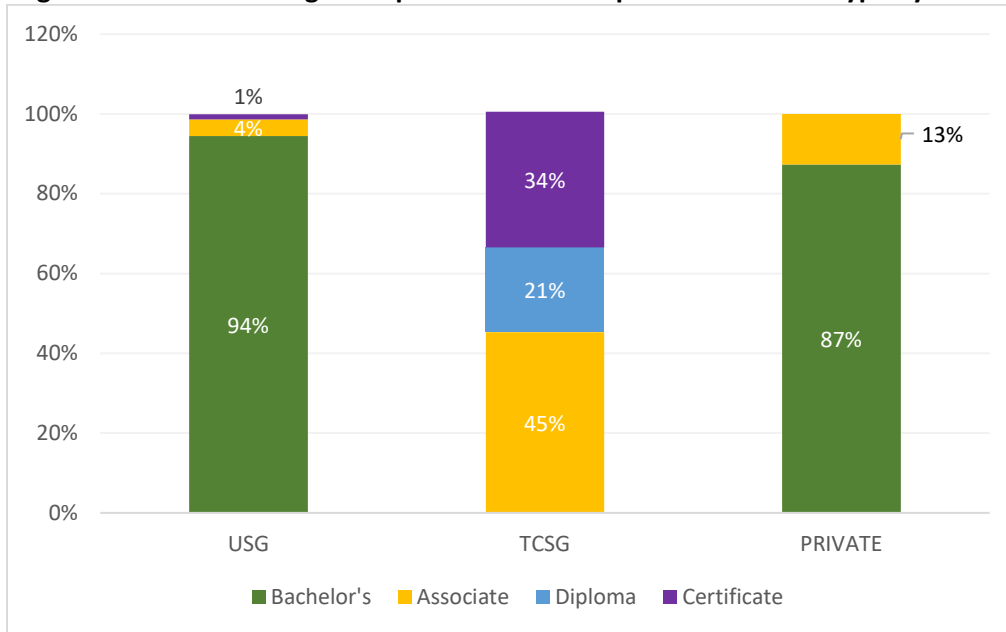
- 65% of College Completion Grant recipients earned a certificate, diploma, or degree during the 2025 Academic Year, a seven-percentage point increase over FY 2024. Since students can attain multiple credentials within an academic year, students are categorized by their highest credential received. (Figure 12)

**Figure 12: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Recipients by Highest Credential Earned**



Source: Eligible Postsecondary Institution Data Collection

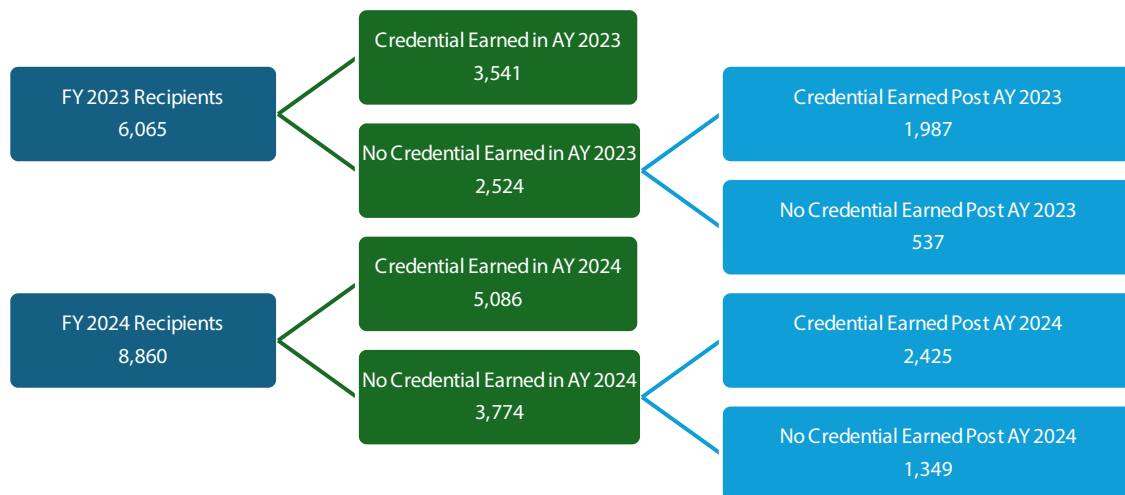
**Figure 13: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Recipients Credential Type by Sector**



Source: Eligible Postsecondary Institution Data Collection

- In FY 2023, 2,524 (41.6%) College Completion Grant recipients did not earn a credential by the end of the academic year; this figure increased to 3,774 (42.6%) recipients in FY 2024. Among recipients who had not earned a credential by year-end, 91.1% of FY 2023 recipients and 84.8% of FY 2024 recipients subsequently earned a credential in later academic years. (Figure 14)

**Figure 14: FY 2023 & FY 2024 College Completion Grant Recipients by Credential Earned**

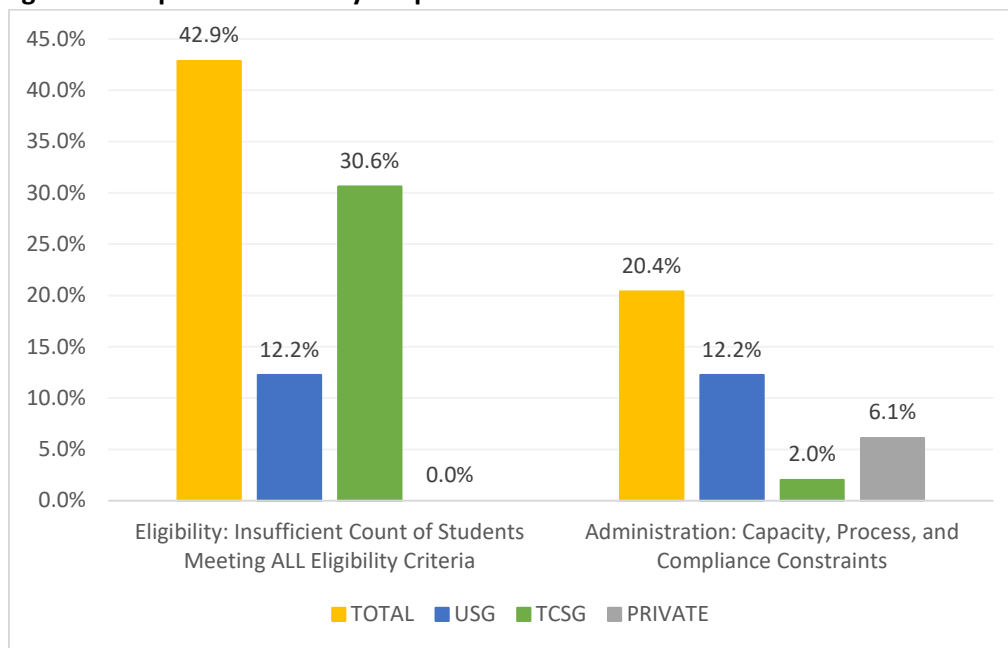


Source: Eligible Postsecondary Institution Data Collection

## FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey Responses - Appropriations

- The FY 2025 Completion Grant Survey posed four questions to eligible postsecondary institutions addressing fund utilization, fund forfeiture, program administration, and federal aid. 89.6% of eligible institutions participated in the survey. No responses were recorded for Atlanta Metropolitan State College, Fort Valley State University, Georgia Highlands College, Oconee Fall Line Technical College, Southern Crescent Technical College, Savannah College of Art & Design, Wesleyan College, and Young Harris College.
- The first question of the FY 2025 Completion Grant survey focused on allocation utilization and the presence of qualifying students who did not receive an award. Of all survey participants, 28 utilized 100% of their adjusted allocation, and within this group, 15 indicated the presence of qualifying students who had not received the award.
- The survey's second question focuses on the causes of underutilization and forfeiture among participating institutions. The explanations given raised concerns around eligibility criteria and administration. For example, with respect to administration capacity institutions reported insufficient staff and/or technology to identify qualifying students. (Figure 14)

**Figure 15: Top FY 2025 Survey Responses for Allocation Underutilization & Forfeiture**



Source: FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey

- Institutions also noted that excluding indirect costs from Completion Grant funding, combined with the availability of alternative sources of student aid (e.g., Pell Grant, HOPE Programs) leads to underutilization. Timing issues in which students prepay for the term thereby eliminating outstanding balances were also suggested as causes for underuse.

## FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey Responses – Program Administration

- In the FY 2025 College Completion Grant survey, respondents were also asked for suggestions to enhance program administration. Responses received were categorized into three areas: Changes to the eligibility criteria, changes to the funding amount, and changes to program administration.
  - 24 of the respondents specifically identified lowering the completion rate requirement (HB 38) as a program improvement. However, 6 respondents proposed lowering the completion rate requirement further, e.g., 45% to 60% for associate degrees. Additionally, respondents also suggested basing the completion requirement on grade level, expected graduation date, or whether a student is in the final term of their program.
  - Ten respondents proposed relaxing the direct cost requirement to enable the College Completion Grant to cover indirect costs such as off-campus housing, books, supplies, and meals. Respondents noted that since students have access to other funding sources (e.g., HOPE Programs and the Pell Grant) that are typically applied to direct costs, the College Completion Grant should be expanded to cover indirect expenses.
  - 4 respondents advocated for the specific exclusion of loans and payment plans from the determination of need calculation.
  - 3 respondents proposed removing eligibility requirements unrelated to the completion rate (e.g., allowing funding for graduate degrees).
  - Responses concerning program administration offered the following suggestions to GSFC:
    - Aligning Completion Grant summer term awards with all other GSFC-administered programs.
    - Allowing institutions to disburse Completion Grant funds AFTER loans and self-payments are credited to student accounts and allowing students to receive refunds for these loans and self-payments.
    - Changing the forfeit/request deadlines to allow for greater flexibility.
    - Developing a GSFC-generated report to track recipients' lifetime funding limits, along with a standardized GSFC program application to help identify eligible students.

## *Glossary of Terms*

**Associate degree:** A two-year degree conferred on students by a postsecondary institution upon completion of an Undergraduate program of study in an academic discipline or major. Associate degrees typically require a student to earn at least 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Program Definitions)

**Bachelor's degree:** A four-year degree conferred on students by a postsecondary institution upon completion of an Undergraduate program of study in an academic discipline or major. Bachelor's degrees typically require a student to earn at least 120 semester or 180 quarter credit hours.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Certificate:** An academic credential granted by a postsecondary institution indicating satisfactory completion of training by a student in an undergraduate program of study which is not a diploma program of study, and associate degree program of study, bachelor's degree, graduate degree, or continuing education. A certificate program of study typically requires fewer credit hours than a diploma program of study. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Cost of Attendance (COA):** Estimated expenses, both direct and indirect, which may be incurred by a student and student's family to finance the cost of receiving a postsecondary education.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Dependent Student:** An individual under the age of 24 who receives financial support from a Parent whose most recent federal or state income tax return lists the individual as a dependent.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Diploma:** An academic credential granted by a postsecondary institution indicating satisfactory completion of training by a student in an undergraduate program of study which is not a certificate program, an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or graduate degree. A diploma program of study typically requires more credit hours than a certificate program of study.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Direct Costs:** Educational costs that are institutional charges incurred by the student and must be paid directly to the postsecondary institution. Educational costs considered direct costs vary at institutions, and may include but are not limited to tuition and fees (mandatory and/or course related), books and supplies, room and board, meal plans, etc. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**FAFSA:** Free Application for Federal Student Aid, the paper or electronic form provided and processed by the United States Department of Education and used by students to apply for Federal Title IV Programs, institutional aid, and some state aid programs. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Full-Time Enrollment:** Enrollment for the equivalent of at least 12 semester or 12 quarter credit hours during a term at a postsecondary institution.

**GSFC:** Georgia Student Finance Commission



**IPEDS**: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). A system of surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) that gather information from all institutions participating in federal student financial aid programs.

**Independent Student**: An individual who is not claimed as a "dependent" on the federal or state income tax returns of a Parent or Legal Guardian who has ceased to provide support and right to that individual's care, custody, and earnings. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Indirect Costs**: Educational costs incurred by the student that are not paid directly to the postsecondary institution. Educational costs considered indirect costs may vary by institution, and may include but are not limited to books, supplies, transportation, parking, and off-campus expenses.

**Part-Time Enrollment**: Enrollment for the equivalent of one through eleven semester or quarter hours, per term, of postsecondary credit at a postsecondary institution. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Pell Grant Program**: A federally funded form of need-based aid available to students pursuing a postsecondary education. Eligibility is determined by a student's Expected Family Contribution (EFC) as calculated by the FAFSA.

**TCSG**: Technical College System of Georgia

**USG**: University System of Georgia

## Appendices

### Appendix A – FY 2025 Georgia College Completion Grant Allocations and Awards

#### FY 2025 Georgia College Completion Grant

Institution Type	Institution Name	Initial Allocation	Forfeited Amount	Additional Allocation	Total Funds Allocated	Students	Number of Invoices	Amount Invoiced	Average Award Amount
USG	Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	\$ 98,823	\$ (20,000)	\$ -	\$ 78,823	68	69	\$ 61,088	\$ 885
USG	Albany State University	\$ 103,271	\$ -	\$ 105,000	\$ 208,271	119	122	\$ 106,027	\$ 869
USG	Atlanta Metropolitan State College	\$ 13,684	\$ -	\$ 7,000	\$ 20,684	10	10	\$ 13,305	\$ 1,330
USG	Augusta University	\$ 176,426	\$ (119,368)	\$ -	\$ 57,058	36	41	\$ 55,390	\$ 1,351
USG	Clayton State University	\$ 93,517	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,517	57	58	\$ 64,530	\$ 1,113
USG	College of Coastal Georgia	\$ 65,109	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,109	75	76	\$ 62,170	\$ 818
USG	Columbus State University	\$ 149,775	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 149,775	114	117	\$ 144,188	\$ 1,232
USG	Dalton State College	\$ 134,423	\$ (95,000)	\$ -	\$ 39,423	10	10	\$ 10,368	\$ 1,037
USG	East Georgia State College	\$ 28,664	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,664	5	5	\$ 2,835	\$ 567
USG	Fort Valley State University	\$ 55,782	\$ (20,000)	\$ -	\$ 35,782	15	16	\$ 16,759	\$ 1,047
USG	Georgia College & State University	\$ 280,334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 280,334	211	244	\$ 276,183	\$ 1,132
USG	Georgia Gwinnett College	\$ 237,449	\$ (100,293)	\$ -	\$ 137,156	127	141	\$ 132,724	\$ 941
USG	Georgia Highlands College	\$ 94,773	\$ (8,627)	\$ 20,000	\$ 106,146	152	178	\$ 85,898	\$ 483
USG	Georgia Institute of Technology	\$ 604,078	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 604,078	305	335	\$ 601,578	\$ 1,796
USG	Georgia Southern University	\$ 707,641	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 857,641	628	658	\$ 850,256	\$ 1,292
USG	Georgia Southwestern State University	\$ 51,757	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,757	24	27	\$ 41,713	\$ 1,545
USG	Georgia State University	\$ 1,035,874	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,035,874	1,077	1,201	\$ 946,432	\$ 788
USG	Gordon State College	\$ 57,367	\$ (37,367)	\$ -	\$ 20,000	13	14	\$ 13,987	\$ 999
USG	Kennesaw State University	\$ 1,356,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,356,232	1,037	1,078	\$ 1,354,209	\$ 1,256
USG	Middle Georgia State University	\$ 154,480	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154,480	104	113	\$ 113,135	\$ 1,001
USG	Savannah State University	\$ 51,758	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 81,758	48	48	\$ 74,359	\$ 1,549
USG	South Georgia State College	\$ 48,588	\$ (38,588)	\$ -	\$ 10,000	8	9	\$ 8,643	\$ 960
USG	University of Georgia	\$ 1,515,343	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,515,343	909	1,186	\$ 1,481,391	\$ 1,249
USG	University of North Georgia	\$ 596,079	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 796,079	622	636	\$ 794,098	\$ 1,249

Institution Type	Institution Name	Initial Allocation	Forfeited Amount	Additional Allocation	Total Funds Allocated	Students	Number of Invoices	Amount Invoiced	Average Award Amount
USG	University of West Georgia	\$ 269,774	\$ (134,754)	\$ -	\$ 135,020	54	58	\$ 85,020	\$ 1,466
USG	Valdosta State University	\$ 203,734	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$ 323,734	266	283	\$ 311,603	\$ 1,101
TCSG	Albany Technical College	\$ 70,595	\$ (30,000)	\$ -	\$ 40,595	20	21	\$ 17,505	\$ 834
TCSG	Athens Technical College	\$ 109,184	\$ (40,000)	\$ -	\$ 69,184	55	70	\$ 50,686	\$ 724
TCSG	Atlanta Technical College	\$ 84,579	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,579	5	5	\$ 622	\$ 124
TCSG	Augusta Technical College	\$ 72,912	\$ (41,386)	\$ -	\$ 31,526	20	21	\$ 22,177	\$ 1,056
TCSG	Central Georgia Technical College	\$ 171,148	\$ (131,148)	\$ -	\$ 40,000	7	7	\$ 8,292	\$ 1,185
TCSG	Chattahoochee Technical College	\$ 202,612	\$ (159,327)	\$ -	\$ 43,285	49	52	\$ 38,212	\$ 735
TCSG	Coastal Pines Technical College	\$ 97,816	\$ (75,000)	\$ -	\$ 22,816	24	24	\$ 22,816	\$ 951
TCSG	Columbus Technical College	\$ 98,699	\$ (58,699)	\$ -	\$ 40,000	30	30	\$ 24,503	\$ 817
TCSG	Georgia Northwestern Technical College	\$ 183,395	\$ (182,623)	\$ -	\$ 772	2	2	\$ 771	\$ 386
TCSG	Georgia Piedmont Technical College	\$ 78,763	\$ (15,000)	\$ -	\$ 63,763	48	53	\$ 37,781	\$ 713
TCSG	Gwinnett Technical College	\$ 117,061	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,061	76	77	\$ 70,835	\$ 920
TCSG	Lanier Technical College	\$ 140,336	\$ (60,000)	\$ -	\$ 80,336	86	97	\$ 55,122	\$ 568
TCSG	North Georgia Technical College	\$ 88,701	\$ (30,364)	\$ -	\$ 58,337	62	68	\$ 40,968	\$ 602
TCSG	Oconee Fall Line Technical College	\$ 78,581	\$ (50,000)	\$ -	\$ 28,581	29	33	\$ 23,930	\$ 725
TCSG	Ogeechee Technical College	\$ 77,936	\$ (30,000)	\$ -	\$ 47,936	10	10	\$ 13,387	\$ 1,339
TCSG	Savannah Technical College	\$ 125,533	\$ (75,533)	\$ -	\$ 50,000	5	5	\$ 1,206	\$ 241
TCSG	South Georgia Technical College	\$ 86,873	\$ (60,000)	\$ -	\$ 26,873	12	15	\$ 10,255	\$ 684
TCSG	Southeastern Technical College	\$ 60,780	\$ (25,000)	\$ -	\$ 35,780	9	10	\$ 8,500	\$ 850
TCSG	Southern Crescent Technical College	\$ 129,158	\$ (96,293)	\$ -	\$ 32,865	24	27	\$ 32,865	\$ 1,217
TCSG	Southern Regional Technical College	\$ 118,367	\$ (31,000)	\$ -	\$ 87,367	60	66	\$ 77,055	\$ 1,168
TCSG	West Georgia Technical College	\$ 169,875	\$ (145,000)	\$ -	\$ 24,875	28	32	\$ 22,017	\$ 688
TCSG	Wiregrass Technical College	\$ 127,595	\$ (65,000)	\$ -	\$ 62,595	49	51	\$ 52,587	\$ 1,031
PRIVATE	Agnes Scott College	\$ 33,292	\$ -	\$ 27,000	\$ 60,292	45	45	\$ 60,292	\$ 1,340
PRIVATE	Andrew College	\$ 8,737	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,737	6	6	\$ 8,737	\$ 1,456
PRIVATE	Art Institute of Atlanta	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0			
PRIVATE	Berry College	\$ 87,787	\$ -	\$ 43,883	\$ 131,670	48	55	\$ 90,287	\$ 1,642

Institution Type	Institution Name	Initial Allocation	Forfeited Amount	Additional Allocation	Total Funds Allocated	Students	Number of Invoices	Amount Invoiced	Average Award Amount
PRIVATE	Brenau University	\$ 33,165	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 63,165	33	38	\$ 62,165	\$ 1,636
PRIVATE	Brewton-Parker College	\$ 16,278	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 26,278	15	21	\$ 21,920	\$ 1,044
PRIVATE	Clark Atlanta University	\$ 24,264	\$ -	\$ 10,736	\$ 35,000	23	24	\$ 35,000	\$ 1,458
PRIVATE	Covenant College	\$ 17,436	\$ -	\$ 6,250	\$ 23,686	14	16	\$ 23,686	\$ 1,480
PRIVATE	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0			
PRIVATE	Emmanuel College	\$ 24,552	\$ -	\$ 7,909	\$ 32,461	25	29	\$ 32,461	\$ 1,119
PRIVATE	Emory University	\$ 63,988	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,988	28	28	\$ 63,988	\$ 2,285
PRIVATE	Georgia Military College	\$ 97,846	\$ -	\$ 51,000	\$ 148,846	109	143	\$ 114,087	\$ 798
PRIVATE	LaGrange College	\$ 22,496	\$ -	\$ 2,504	\$ 25,000	13	17	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,471
PRIVATE	Life University	\$ 10,619	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,619	10	10	\$ 10,619	\$ 1,062
PRIVATE	Mercer University	\$ 159,254	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 459,254	264	279	\$ 457,858	\$ 1,641
PRIVATE	Morehouse College	\$ 22,922	\$ (6,939)	\$ 20,000	\$ 35,983	21	21	\$ 35,983	\$ 1,713
PRIVATE	Oglethorpe University	\$ 47,611	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 57,611	39	45	\$ 57,611	\$ 1,280
PRIVATE	Paine College	\$ 6,767	\$ -	\$ 20,737	\$ 27,504	13	13	\$ 27,504	\$ 2,116
PRIVATE	Piedmont University	\$ 46,149	\$ -	\$ 12,540	\$ 58,689	27	27	\$ 56,828	\$ 2,105
PRIVATE	Point University	\$ 16,751	\$ -	\$ 2,689	\$ 19,440	22	22	\$ 18,664	\$ 848
PRIVATE	Reinhardt University	\$ 36,939	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,939	18	22	\$ 36,939	\$ 1,679
PRIVATE	Saint Leo University	\$ 5,052	\$ -	\$ 6,514	\$ 11,566	7	10	\$ 11,111	\$ 1,111
PRIVATE	Savannah College of Art & Design	\$ 81,081	\$ (43,817)	\$ -	\$ 37,264	19	22	\$ 37,232	\$ 1,692
PRIVATE	Shorter University	\$ 41,882	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,882	20	21	\$ 39,125	\$ 1,863
PRIVATE	South University	\$ 7,256	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 27,256	13	13	\$ 27,256	\$ 2,097
PRIVATE	Spelman College	\$ 31,507	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 56,507	27	28	\$ 56,507	\$ 2,018
PRIVATE	Thomas University	\$ 8,719	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 28,719	20	20	\$ 20,658	\$ 1,033
PRIVATE	Toccoa Falls College	\$ 26,946	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,946	18	19	\$ 26,946	\$ 1,418
PRIVATE	Truett McConnell University	\$ 32,433	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,433	24	30	\$ 32,433	\$ 1,081
PRIVATE	Wesleyan College	\$ 20,844	\$ -	\$ 19,000	\$ 39,844	24	29	\$ 39,844	\$ 1,374
PRIVATE	Young Harris College	\$ 33,134	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,134	15	18	\$ 33,134	\$ 1,841
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 11,740,941</b>			<b>\$ 10,992,577</b>			<b>\$ 9,903,857</b>	

## Appendix B – FY 2025 College Completion Grant Survey

### **Completion Grant Funding & Administration**

If all FY25 Completion Grant funds were disbursed, were there qualifying students who did NOT receive an award? If so, how many? *Enter your detailed response below:*

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If any FY25 Completion Grant funds were forfeited or unused, why was this the case?  
*Enter your detailed response below:*

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What changes to the program would allow for better program administration?  
Have you developed any new administration practices for FY26? If so, please describe.  
*Enter your detailed response below:*

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### **Completion Grant Recipients**

What percentage of FY25 Completion Grant recipients simultaneously received the Pell Grant?  
What percentage of FY25 Completion Grant recipients simultaneously received Federal Student Loans?  
*Enter your detailed response below:*

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