LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Report on the Hazlewood Exemption

Legislative Policy Report

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REPORT ON THE HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION

INTRODUCTION

The Texas Education Code, Section 54.3411, requires the Legislative Budget Board (LBB), in consultation with the Texas Veterans Commission (TVC) and Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), to study the tuition and fee exemptions provided by the Texas Education Code, Section 54.341, commonly referred to as the Hazlewood Exemption, and federal education benefits for veterans. The enactment of Senate Bill 1159 passed by the Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, added Section 54.3411 to the Texas Education Code. This particular section expires January 31, 2015.

LBB staff conducted the required study and published its findings in this report. The report reviews the current requirements to receive the Hazlewood Exemption, the history of the exemption's statutory requirements, federal education benefits available to veterans to complete postsecondary education, veteran education benefits in other states, and characteristics of students who have received the exemption. In addition, the report estimates the number of students that will use the exemption in future fiscal years along with the estimated amount of waived tuition and fee revenue resulting from this usage. Per the requirement to review sustainability and fiscal efficiency, the report also provides potential options to modify the eligibility or benefit for recipients qualifying under the Hazlewood Legacy Program.

The Hazlewood Exemption provides an educational benefit to eligible Texas veterans residing in the state, and certain dependents or spouses of Texas veterans, by authorizing an exemption from tuition and required fees at public institutions of higher education (IHE) in Texas. The Hazlewood Legacy Program, which began in fall 2009, allows a veteran to pass on this educational benefit to a child for use at a public IHE. Texas' system of public higher education encompasses 38 general academic teaching institutions and three lower-division institutions; 50 community and junior college districts; one technical college system with four main campuses; and 10 health related institutions.

Based on 2013 figures reported by THECB, approximately 1.33 million students are enrolled in public institutions in Texas. According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), there were 1.7 million veterans in Texas as of September 30, 2013. There were approximately 71,000 federal veteran education beneficiaries (including veterans, spouses, and dependents) in Texas in 2012. The number of beneficiaries in Texas using federal veterans' educational benefits has more than doubled from 2000 to 2012.

The Hazlewood Exemption results in IHEs waiving tuition charges and certain fees for an exemption recipient. According to THECB data, in fiscal year 2009, the total amount of waived tuition and fees for this exemption across all public IHEs in Texas totaled approximately $24.7 million. This amount has increased to waived revenue of $169.1 million in fiscal year 2014 provided to 36,724 individual students (38,946 awards due to students co-enrolled across institutions). **Figure 1** shows the student enrollment across all IHEs receiving the exemption and the associated amount of tuition and fees waived from fiscal years 2009 to 2014. This figure includes information for the year before, during, and following implementation of the Hazlewood Legacy Program in fiscal year 2010.

FIGURE 1
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION AWARDS AND AWARD VALUE FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2014

YEAR	AWARDS	VALUE OF AWARDS (IN MILLIONS)
2009	9,882	$24.7
2010	13,837	$34.3
2011	22,585	$71.9
2012	29,003	$110.2
2013	35,769	$146.1
2014	38,946	$169.1

NOTE: Spouses and legacy recipients became eligible for the exemption during fiscal year 2010. Students co-enrolled across institutions and receiving Hazlewood Exemption at two institutions are counted at each institution.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

OVERVIEW OF THE HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION

The Hazlewood Exemption provides an exemption for veterans and, in certain cases, qualified spouses or dependents, for tuition and required fees to a Texas IHE. The Hazlewood Legacy Program allows veterans to pass on this benefit to a qualified child. The public IHEs individually administer the exemption and the TVC provides administrative oversight for the program.

This exemption from tuition and fee payment applies to a maximum of 150 semester credit hours (SCH) for each award. While the exemption applies to all required tuition charges and certain fees at a public IHE, it does not include deposit fees, student service fees, or charges for books, lodging, or board. The exemption is only applicable for courses that receive state formula funding, unless the governing board of an institution specifically chooses to allow the exemption for other non-state funded courses. In addition, the exemption may not apply to fees for extraordinary costs associated with a specific course or program established at a public junior college, public technical institute, or public state college if designated as such by the governing board of the institution.

The waived tuition includes both statutory tuition and designated tuition charged at an IHE. Statutory tuition is charged in accordance with the Texas Education Code, Section 54.051, at general academic institutions (GAIs), state colleges, technical colleges and health related institutions (HRIs). The statutory tuition rate for the 2014–15 academic year is $50 per semester credit hour for Texas residents at a GAI or state college. The statutory tuition charged at an HRI varies depending on the degree program of the student. The corresponding statutory tuition rate for nonresident students is the average nonresident tuition charged to a Texas resident at a public university in each of the five most populous states. Certain programs at general academics, health related institutions, and state colleges have different resident and nonresident statutory tuition amounts and are outlined in statute. Tuition for resident and nonresident students at the technical colleges or public junior colleges is set in accordance with limitations outlined in the Texas Education Code, Section 54.051.

In addition to statutory tuition, the governing board of an IHE in Texas, in accordance with the Texas Education Code, Section 54.0513, may charge any student an amount designated as tuition that the governing board considers necessary for the effective operation of the institution. This charge is referred to as designated tuition and is defined as an institutional fund that is not appropriated through the General Appropriations Act. The Hazlewood Exemption also exempts payment of this tuition for recipients and amounts will vary by institution. For example, The University of Texas at Austin charged an average amount of $2,637 in designated tuition to students taking 15 SCHs in fall 2013, while Texas A&M University–San Antonio charged the same type of students an average designated tuition amount of $1,303. A student's actual charges will vary based on a variety of reasons, such as the student's level of enrollment or the college the student attends within the university.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Texas began granting educational benefits to World War I wartime veterans in 1923. The Thirty-eighth Texas Legislature instructed public educational institutions to exempt honorably discharged citizens of Texas who had served as nurses or in the armed forces in the war from paying dues, fees, and charges. Veterans entitled to federal benefits under the "Vocational Rehabilitation Act" were specifically excluded under the law. The first major set of amendments to the law was made in 1943 by Senators Grady Hazlewood and George Moffett through the enactment of legislation passed by the Forty-eighth Legislature. Benefits were extended for the first time to children of service members killed in action or deceased during wartime service, and Senator Hazlewood's name became associated with the benefit.

Before the Eighty-first Legislative Session, 2009, the main changes to eligibility for the Hazlewood Exemption included the expansion of benefits for children of service members missing in action, whose deaths were documented to be directly caused by service-connected illness or injury, or who became totally disabled for purposes of employability as a result of a service-related injury. In addition, the enactment of legislation passed by the Seventy-third Legislature, Regular Session, 1993, incorporated a provision that the exemption would only be provided to qualified individuals that "demonstrate financial need as defined by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board." However, this provision was removed through the enactment of legislation passed by the Seventy-fourth Legislative Session, Regular Session, 1995.

Listed below are actions taken by the Eighty-first Legislature to the Eighty-third Legislature to amend the Hazlewood Exemption. **Appendix 1** provides a timeline of major changes to the exemption from its inception.

The Eighty-first Legislature, Regular Session, 2009, passed Senate Bill 93 to amend the exemption. The enacted legislation included the following provisions:

- expanded the exemption by establishing the Hazlewood Legacy Program;
- allowed the extension of benefits to a surviving spouse of a service member who was killed or is missing in action, whose death was caused by a service-related injury, or who became totally disabled for employment purposes; and
- clarified the process for a Texas veteran to establish eligibility by removing the distinction between a citizen and a legal resident of Texas. Veterans qualify by either entering the service in Texas, declaring Texas as home of record at time of entry into the service, or if the veteran would have been determined to be a resident for purposes of tuition rates at the time the person entered the service.

The Eighty-second Legislature, Regular Session, 2011, passed Senate Bill 639 to amend the exemption. The enacted legislation included the following provisions:

- required applicants to apply and provide documentation for the Hazlewood Exemption no later than one year after the school provided written notice of eligibility for the benefit; and
- provided authority for a veteran's spouse, conservator, guardian, custodian, or other legally designated caretaker to assign unused Hazlewood hours to an eligible Legacy Program recipient on behalf of a deceased veteran.

The Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, passed Senate Bills 1158 and 1210 which amended the Hazlewood Exemption through the following provisions:

- required TVC to assist veterans and family members in claiming the Hazlewood Exemption;
- transferred administration of the Hazlewood Exemption program from THECB to TVC;
- required TVC to engage IHEs in negotiated rulemaking for the program;
- removed the age limit for individuals considered to be dependent recipients;
- required students to apply and provide documentation for the Hazlewood Exemption by the last class date of the semester or term to which the exemption applies beginning in fall 2014;
- provided rulemaking authority for TVC to govern the total number of credit hours a legacy recipient may apply to an individual degree or certificate program, consistent with the standards of the regional accrediting agency;
- limited certain recipients from receiving the Hazlewood Exemption if the student has completed an excessive number of semester credit hours; and
- required veterans and certain spouses and dependents to meet satisfactory academic progress requirements to continue to receive the exemption beginning in fall 2014. Previously, only legacy recipients were required to meet satisfactory academic progress requirements.

The enactment of Senate Bill 1158 also created a new fund, the Permanent Fund Supporting Military and Veterans Exemptions, to be administered by the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company. Any proceeds available from the new fund would be used to offset the tuition revenue foregone by IHEs due to the Hazlewood Legacy Program. As of August 31, 2014, the fund currently had approximately $260.0 million in the account. The Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company released $11.4 million in October 2014 to reimburse institutions based on the proportional share of waived tuition and fee revenue for legacy recipients in fiscal year 2014.

The Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, also appropriated an additional $30.0 million in General Revenue Funds to THECB to reimburse institutions for foregone tuition tied to the Legacy Program through the enactment of House Bill 1025. This amount was disbursed to institutions in fall 2013 based on each institution's proportionate share of the total amount of waived tuition and fees for the Legacy Program recipients in fiscal year 2012.

RECIPIENT ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility varies for the Hazlewood Exemption depending on the individual claiming the exemption. Exemption recipients are commonly divided into four recipient types: veteran, legacy, spouse, and dependent.

All recipients must reside in Texas for the semester they are seeking the exemption. This requirement is waived if a veteran resides outside of the state due to current military orders. In addition, an individual may not receive the

exemption if the individual is in default on a loan made or guaranteed for educational purposes by the state of Texas.

VETERAN ELIGIBILITY

For a veteran to qualify for this exemption, the veteran must have entered the service in Texas, been a Texas resident, or declared this state as the person's home of record upon entry into military service. The veteran must have been discharged under honorable conditions after serving on active military duty for more than 180 days. In addition, if the veteran is a continuing student, the individual must meet certain satisfactory academic progress and excessive hour requirements as determined by the institution's financial aid policy to continue receiving the exemption.

LEGACY RECIPIENT ELIGIBILITY

The Hazlewood Legacy Act, passed by the Eighty-first Legislature, 2009, authorizes a veteran, who meets the requirements to receive the Hazlewood Exemption, to waive the use of this educational assistance and transfer the benefit to a qualified child by assigning eligible unused SCHs to the child. The Hazlewood Legacy Program allows the qualified child to be exempt from payment of the tuition and required fees for those transferred hours at a public IHE in Texas. The veteran and child cannot use the exemption at the same time. The veteran may assign the hours to another child if there are remaining unused SCHs. In no case can the combined number of hours used by a veteran and hours transferred to any child exceed 150 SCHs. A veteran must currently reside in Texas to assign unused hours to a child through the Legacy Program unless residing outside the state due to current military orders.

Eligible candidates for the Legacy Program must meet this criterion:

- be currently classified as a Texas resident by the IHE.
- be the child of a veteran who currently resides in Texas (child is defined as: biological child, stepchild, adopted child, or claimed as a dependent in the current or previous tax year).
- be age 25 or younger on the first day of the semester or term for which the exemption is claimed (unless granted an extension due to a qualifying illness or debilitating condition).
- make satisfactory academic progress and meet excessive hour requirements in a degree, certificate, or continuing education program as determined by the institution in accordance with the institution's policy regarding eligibility for financial aid.

Beginning in the fall 2014 semester, legacy recipients can only receive up to the maximum hours associated with the degree or certificate program in which the student is enrolled. The number of hours available is consistent with the program length as defined within the school catalog as approved by the regional accreditation commission.

SPOUSE AND DEPENDENT ELIGIBILITY

Spouses and dependents of veterans are eligible for this exemption if a veteran spouse or parent was a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, Texas National Guard, or the Texas Air National Guard and meets any of the following requirements:

- was killed in action;
- died while in service;
- died as a result of service-related injuries or illness;
- is classified as missing in action; or
- became totally and permanently disabled or meets the requirements for individual unemployability according to the VA due to service-related injury.

There is no specific requirement for length of service time by the veteran for their otherwise eligible spouse or dependent to receive this exemption. However, the veteran must have entered the service in Texas, been a Texas resident, or declared this state as the person's home of record upon entry into military service for their spouse or dependent to qualify. A child was a dependent if the individual was claimed as such by a parent or legal guardian during the veteran's year of entry into the armed service and in the previous tax year. Finally, the spouse or dependent must be currently classified as a Texas resident by the IHE.

Spouses or dependents of veterans who are totally disabled or individually unemployable are required to meet certain satisfactory academic progress requirements and excessive hour requirements as determined by the institution's financial aid policy to continue to receive the exemption. Spouses or dependents of veterans who were killed in action, died while in service or as a result of service-related injuries of illness, or who are classified as missing in action are not required to meet the academic progress and excessive hour requirements.

ELIGIBILITY IN RELATION TO FEDERAL BENEFITS

The Hazlewood Exemption is available for qualified recipients who do not receive federal veterans' education benefits or for

those individuals with federal veterans' education benefits whose total award available for tuition and fees is lower than the value of the exemption. When determining eligibility for the exemption, federal education benefits are reviewed by an IHE to determine if an individual is eligible to receive the exemption as well. If the federal veterans' benefits are not specifically designated for the payment of tuition and fees or if the federal dollars available for their use are lower than the total amount of funding the eligible individual would receive from the exemption, the eligible individual can stack the benefits together. However, the individual cannot receive more funding from the exemption and federal veteran education benefits than the total amount of tuition and fees at the IHE.

FEDERAL EDUCATION BENEFITS

This section describes the types of federal education benefits available to veterans. Two federal agencies administer education benefits to veterans: the VA and the U.S. Department of Education (USDE). According to a 2011 Congressional Research Service (CRS) report, the federal government has offered veterans' education benefits to provide compensation for compulsory military service; enhance military recruitment and retention efforts; and address unemployment issues.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS BENEFITS

Although the VA offers many programs, this section describes its most common education benefits. A beneficiary is typically a veteran, but it can also be a spouse or dependent. The most used benefits are the:

- Post-9/11 G.I. Bill (Post-9/11), also known as Chapter 33;
- Montgomery G.I. Bill Active Duty (MGIB-AD), also known as Chapter 30;
- Montgomery G.I. Bill Selected Reserve (MGIB-SR), also known as Chapter 1606;
- Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance (DEA), also known as Chapter 35; and
- Reserve Educational Assistance Program (REAP), also known as Chapter 1607.

Other, less used benefits include the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP), also known as Chapter 32, and the Veterans Retraining Assistance Program (VRAP).

According to the VA, in 2012 there were 71,331 education beneficiaries in Texas. **Figure 2** shows the programs and number of beneficiaries in the United States and Texas. As **Figure 3** shows, the number of beneficiaries in Texas has more than doubled since 2000.

POST-9/11 G.I. BILL (CHAPTER 33)

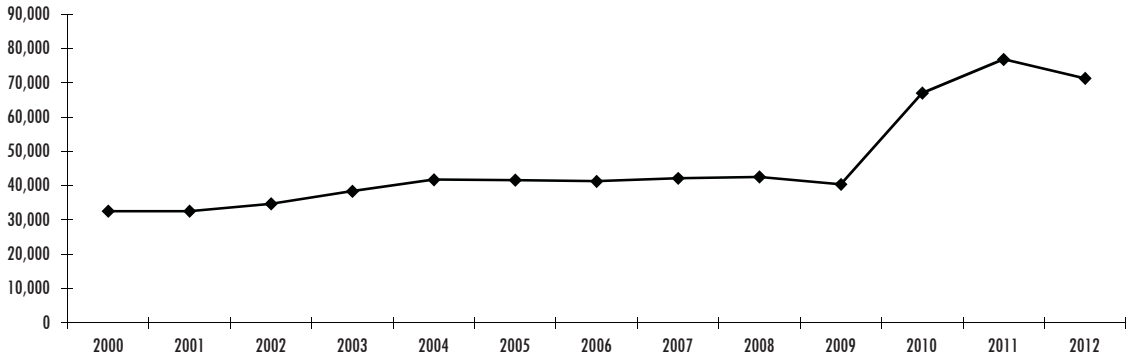
The Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008, commonly known as the Post-9/11 G.I. Bill, provides assistance to veterans pursuing post-secondary education. This education may include undergraduate or graduate programs, vocational or technical training, and other studies. Under Post-9/11, the VA pays the beneficiary's tuition and fees directly to the IHE. Beginning August 1, 2009, Post-9/11 paid tuition and fees up to the rate of the most expensive public IHE in the veteran's state. The Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act changed this policy. Since August 1, 2011, the program paid the "actual net cost for in-state tuition and fees" less certain aid dedicated

FIGURE 2
VETERAN EDUCATION PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES
UNITED STATES AND TEXAS, FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2012

PROGRAM	BENEFICIARIES UNITED STATES	BENEFICIARIES TEXAS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Post-9/11 G.I. Bill	646,302	49,938	7.7%
Montgomery G.I. Bill – Active Duty	118,549	9,809	8.3%
Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance	87,707	7,737	8.8%
Montgomery G.I. Bill – Selected Reserve	60,393	2,875	4.8%
Reserve Educational Assistance Program	19,774	700	3.5%
Veterans Retraining Assistance Program	12,251	267	2.2%
Veterans Educational Assistance Program	76	5	6.6%
TOTAL	**945,052**	**71,331**	**7.5%**

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

FIGURE 3
VETERAN EDUCATION PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES IN TEXAS, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2000 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

to tuition and fees. Other benefits include a monthly housing allowance, annual stipend for books and supplies, and a one-time payment of $500 to certain persons who relocate from rural areas. Tutoring and licensing/certification testing payments may also be provided. Unlike tuition and fees, the VA pays these other benefits directly to the student.

In general, any veteran or active duty service member who served at least 90 days of active duty after September 10, 2001 may qualify for Post-9/11. To receive the maximum benefit, veterans must have served at least 90 days of active duty after September 10, 2001, received an honorable discharge, and have at least three years of total active duty service. The benefit is for a maximum of 36 months and typically expires 15 years after discharge or release from active duty. **Figure 4** shows the percentage of maximum benefit by active duty service.

MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL (CHAPTERS 30 AND 1606)

Since 1985, the Montgomery G.I. Bill has provided education benefits to service members in active duty (MGIB-AD) and the Selected Reserve (MGIB-SR).

MGIB-AD. Beneficiaries may qualify for benefits if they have at least two years active duty service; received an honorable discharge; and completed high school, an equivalent, or 12 hours of college credit. **Figure 5** shows the categories under which service members may qualify.

As of October 1, 2013, the payment for a full-time MGIB-AD beneficiary was $1,648 per month. The VA pays this monthly stipend directly to the beneficiary. The IHE does not receive or pay this benefit. A beneficiary is entitled to a maximum of 36 months of benefits. In general, MGIB-AD benefits expire 10 years after discharge or release from active duty.

FIGURE 4
POST-9/11 BENEFIT RATES BY ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE LENGTH, MARCH 2011

ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE LENGTH	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM BENEFIT
At least 36 months	100%
At least 30 continuous days with service-connected disability discharge	100%
At least 30 months but less than 36 months	90%
At least 24 months but less than 30 months	80%
At least 18 months but less than 24 months	70%
At least 12 months but less than 18 months	60%
At least 6 months but less than 12 months	50%
At least 90 days but less than 6 months	40%

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; Congressional Research Service.

MGIB-SR. To qualify for MGIB-SR, reservists must have a six-year service obligation, complete Initial Active Duty for Training, serve in good standing in a unit, and complete high school or an equivalent. While the VA pays MGIB-SR benefits, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) or U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) determine eligibility. In general, MGIB-SR beneficiaries can only use benefits while in the reserves. As of October 1, 2013, the monthly payment for a full-time MGIB-SR beneficiary was $362. A beneficiary is entitled to a maximum of 36 months of benefits.

FIGURE 5
QUALIFICATIONS FOR MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL – ACTIVE DUTY BENEFITS

CATEGORY	QUALIFICATIONS
1	• Entered active duty after June 30, 1985. • Had pay reduced $100 for 12 months. • Served three years continuously, or two years if the service member enlisted for less than three years active duty. Service members are also eligible if they completed two years of active duty service followed by four years in the Selected Reserve.
2	• Had Vietnam Era G.I. Bill entitlement on December 31, 1989. • Served during certain dates including being on active duty after June 30, 1985.
3	• Involuntarily separated for certain reasons; or • Voluntarily separated under certain programs and had pay reduced $1,200.
4	• Certain Veterans Educational Assistance Program participants and National Guard members (depending on dates of service and other requirements). • Made contributions or had pay reduced.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; Congressional Research Service.

Buy-Up Program. Both MGIB-AD and MGIB-SR participants have the option to increase their monthly benefit through the Buy-Up Program. Service members must contribute between $20 and $600 before they separate from service to receive higher monthly payments. If a service member contributed the $600 maximum, he or she would receive an additional $150 per month for full-time study.

SURVIVORS' AND DEPENDENTS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (CHAPTER 35)

Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance (DEA) provides education payments to surviving children and spouses of certain veterans. To qualify, a person must be the child or spouse of a:

- Veteran who died or is permanently and completely disabled due to a service-related disability;
- Veteran who died from any cause while they had a total, permanent service-related disability;
- Service member missing in action or captured in the line of duty;
- Service member forcibly detained or interned in the line of duty by a foreign government or power; or
- Service member hospitalized or receiving medical care for a service-related permanent, total disability that is likely to be discharged for that disability.

As of October 1, 2013, the DEA payment to a full-time beneficiary was $1,003 per month. Like MGIB payments, the VA pays DEA beneficiaries directly. Surviving children and spouses are eligible for 45 months of benefits. A child may use benefits between ages 18–26, with certain exceptions. In general, a spouse may use benefits 10 years after the veteran's death or VA's eligibility determination. According to the CRS, the spouse has 20 years "if the service member dies on active duty, or total permanent disability as a result of a service-connected disability is determined within three years of discharge."

RESERVE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CHAPTER 1607)

The Reserve Educational Assistance Program (REAP) offers education benefits to reservists called or ordered to active service due to a war or national emergency. Reservists come from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Reserves as well as the Army National Guard and Air National Guard. Reservists may be eligible for REAP if they meet the following criteria:

- served on active duty after September 10, 2001 in a contingency operation for 90 consecutive days or more; or
- performed full-time National Guard duty for 90 consecutive days due to a national emergency declared by the President and supported by Federal Funds.

Although the VA administers payments, DoD or DHS determine eligibility. As shown in **Figure 6**, reservists must have at least 90 days of service to qualify for REAP. Beneficiaries receive a percentage of the MGIB-AD rate.

FIGURE 6
RESERVE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM RATES BY SERVICE LENGTH, SEPTEMBER 2008

SERVICE LENGTH	PERCENTAGE OF MONTGOMERY G.I. BILL ACTIVE DUTY THREE-YEAR RATE
Three cumulative years	80%
Two continuous years or more	80%
One year but less than two years	60%
90 days but less than one year	40%

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; Congressional Research Service.

Reservists' benefits are based on time served. As of October 1, 2013, those who served at least 90 days but less than a year may receive $659.20 per month for full-time study. The benefit increases to $1,318.40 for two or more years of service. REAP beneficiaries are entitled to up to 36 months of benefits. Like MGIB-AD and MGIB-SR recipients, REAP beneficiaries may also participate in the Buy-Up Program.

OTHER VA PROGRAMS

Figure 7 shows additional education programs offered by the VA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BENEFITS

The U.S. Department of Education (USDE) administers federal student financial aid for higher education. USDE administers a number of programs including grants, loans, and work study. Any current or prospective student may apply for financial aid using the FAFSA. This includes veterans, spouses, and dependents. As shown in **Figure 8**, there are many programs USDE administers.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BENEFITS

As shown in **Figure 9**, the U.S. Department of Defense and branches of the armed forces offer federal education benefits to certain service members during their military service.

BENEFITS USE

The National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics maintains records of education, vocational rehabilitation, and employment expenditures in Texas. As shown in **Figure 10**, expenditures in the state increased from $303.9 million in 2008 to $979.9 million in federal fiscal year 2012. These expenditures include payments to beneficiaries that attended or used services at public, private, and for-profit entities.

The Post-9/11 G.I. Bill went into effect August 1, 2009. As shown in **Figure 11**, the number of Post-9/11 beneficiaries rose from 35,596 in federal fiscal year 2010 to 49,938 in federal fiscal year 2012 (a 40 percent increase). Meanwhile, the number of MGIB-AD beneficiaries decreased from 29,686 in 2008 to 9,809 in 2012 (a 67 percent decrease).

LBB staff requested that the VA provide detailed information regarding education benefits that were paid to public IHEs. Although the VA was unable to provide this level of detail, it did provide a report about Post-9/11 benefit use in Texas. According to this report, 80,534 trainees used Post-9/11 benefits at public institutions in Texas from August 1, 2009 to June 30, 2013. During that time, the VA paid $440.1 million in tuition and fees to public institutions. The VA report included some non-state entities such as local law enforcement and first responders in its total; however, these were a relatively small percentage of this total.

FIGURE 7
OTHER SELECTED U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATION PROGRAMS AUGUST 2014

PROGRAM	QUALIFICATIONS	BENEFITS
Veterans Educational Assistance Program (Chapter 32)	• Made voluntary contributions. • Served between 1977-1985. • Served a minimum 181 days active duty or 24 months (depending on enlistment and training). • Veteran discharged under other than dishonorable conditions.	• Federal government matches contribution two-to-one. • Up to 36 months of benefits, paid to beneficiary.
Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Chapter 31)	• Meet service-related disability threshold. • Veteran discharged under other than dishonorable conditions.	• Workforce training may include higher education. Tuition and fees paid to IHE.
Veterans Retraining and Assistance Program Program operated from July 1, 2012 to March 31, 2014.	• Unemployed veteran aged 35 to 60. • Not eligible for other VA education benefit. • Veteran discharged under other than dishonorable conditions.	• Job training at community college or technical school. • 12 months of benefits at Montgomery G.I. Bill Active Duty rate, paid to beneficiary.
Veterans Affairs Work-Study	• Certain VA education beneficiaries that are at least three-quarter enrolled students. • Veterans with service-related disabilities prioritized.	• Paid at least the federal minimum wage. • Student typically performs VA-related work. Not the same as USDE Federal Work-Study.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; Congressional Research Service.

FIGURE 8
SELECTED U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	QUALIFICATIONS	BENEFITS
Federal Pell Grant	• Typically, financially needy undergraduates.	• Up to $5,730 for the 2014-15 award year. • Student does not have to repay.
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	• Undergraduates with exceptional financial need. • Federal Pell Grant recipients are prioritized.	• Up to $4,000 per year. • Student does not have to repay.
Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grant (TEACH)*	• Recipients take coursework necessary to become a teacher. • Recipients agree to serve at least four years as a full-time teacher in a high-need field and serve low-income students. They must also meet academic requirements.	• Up to $4,000 per year. • Student does not have to repay as long as she/he meets teaching service commitment.
Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant*	• Recipient's parent/guardian had to be a member of the armed forces who died as the result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after September 11, 2001. • Recipients must have been under 24 or enrolled half-time or more at time of their parent/guardian's death. • Recipients are ineligible for a Pell Grant because they are not financially needy.	• Equal to the annual Pell Grant amount ($5,730 for the 2014-15 award year) • Student does not have to repay.
Federal Perkins Loan	• Undergraduate and graduate students with exceptional financial need. • The loan must be repaid to the IHE. • Payment begins nine months after the student graduates, leaves the institution, or drops below half-time status. • The interest rate is 5 percent.	• Undergraduate students may borrow up to $5,550 per year. Graduate and professional students may borrow up to $8,000.
Direct Subsidized Loan	• Undergraduate students with financial need. • U.S. Department of Education is the lender and pays the interest while the student is enrolled in school. • The interest rate is 3.86 percent for loans made between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014.	• $3,500–$5,500 per year. • Amount varies by grade level.
Direct Unsubsidized Loan	• Undergraduate and graduate students. • U.S. Department of Education is the lender. The loan accrues interest while the student is enrolled in school. • For loans made between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, the interest rate is 3.86 percent for undergraduates and 5.41 percent for graduate and professional students.	• $5,500–$20,500 per year. Amount depends on subsidized loan amounts, grade level, and dependency status.
Direct PLUS Loan	• Parents of dependent undergraduate students. Graduate and professional students are also eligible. • The borrower cannot have bad credit. • U.S. Department of Education is the lender. Borrowers pay a fee and interest after the loan is disbursed. • For loans made between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, the interest rate is 6.41 percent.	• Up to the cost of attendance, less other financial aid.
Federal Work-Study	• Undergraduate, graduate, and professional students with financial need. • Students work part-time on or off-campus, typically in civic, nonprofit, or course-related positions.	• Earn at least the federal minimum wage. • This program is not the same as VA Work-Study.

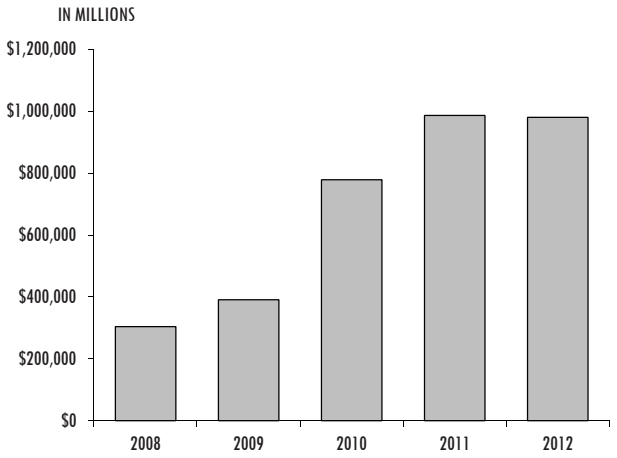
NOTE: Due to the Budget Control Act, TEACH and Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants are subject to budget reductions which may result in award amounts lower than those listed.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

FIGURE 9
SELECTED U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BENEFITS

PROGRAM	QUALIFICATIONS	BENEFITS
Tuition Assistance	• Benefit available during military service only. • Service members must attend classes off duty. • Other requirements may apply.	• 100 percent of tuition for post-secondary courses (up to $250 per semester credit hour).
College Loan Repayment Program	• If offered, usually it is an enlistment benefit. • Only certain loans qualify. • Requirements differ by branch of service. Not all branches participate.	• Maximum repayment is $65,000. Amount differs by branch.
College Fund	• If offered, usually it is an enlistment benefit. • May have achievement and other requirements. • Not all branches participate.	• May increase MGIB payments by up to $950 per month.
Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) Scholarships	• Competitive process that takes into account academic and other achievement. • Requires service commitment. Application process differs by branch.	• May cover tuition, room and board, living, and other expenses. Scholarships differ by branch.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and branches of the Armed Forces.

FIGURE 10
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT EXPENDITURES IN TEXAS
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

The U.S. Department of Education also provides aggregate information about federal financial aid awarded to Texas. In federal fiscal year 2014, USDE awarded an estimated $2.3 billion in Federal Pell Grants, $40.3 million in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and $50.3 million in Federal Work-Study to Texas. These awards were provided to recipients at both public and private institutions. USDE also estimated that the state's Direct Student Loan volume decreased from $5.6 billion in federal fiscal year 2013 to $5.5 billion in federal fiscal year 2014.

According to information in THECB's Financial Aid Database System (FADS), public IHEs provided state, federal, institutional, and other aid to Hazlewood Exemption recipients. From fiscal years 2012 to 2013, the number of recipients receiving aid increased from 22,210 to 27,452. During that time, the top three types of federal financial aid paid to recipients, excluding tuition or fee exemptions, were Direct Unsubsidized Loans, Federal Pell Grants, and Direct Subsidized Loans. From 2012 to 2013, the amount of Direct Unsubsidized Loans increased from $31.9 million to $44.5 million. Federal Pell Grants increased from $27.0 million to $33.8 million. Direct Subsidized Loans decreased from $26.6 million to $24.0 million.

The THECB also reported that exemption recipients used 54,736 federal hours in fiscal year 2014. Although it is not possible to determine what federal programs funded these hours, a reasonable assumption is that they are funded by veterans' education benefits that pay for tuition and fees (Post-9/11 or Vocational Rehabilitation). As shown in **Figure 12**, veteran recipients accounted for more than eight in 10 federal hours used by all exemption recipients in fiscal year 2014.

BENEFIT USE AT SAMPLE INSTITUTIONS

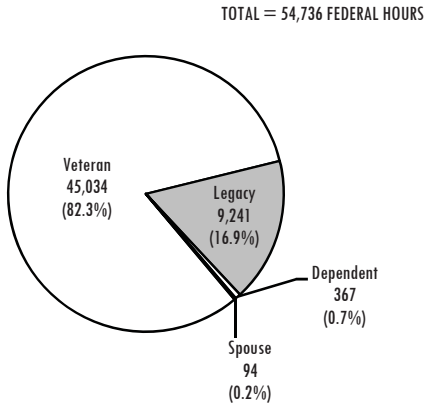
To study federal education benefits at the institution level, LBB staff requested information about benefits beginning in

FIGURE 11
VETERANS EDUCATION BENEFICIARIES IN TEXAS BY PROGRAM
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2008 TO 2012

PROGRAM	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Montgomery G.I. Bill – Active Duty	29,686	27,894	19,027	14,575	9,809
Post-9/11 G.I. Bill	---	---	35,596	49,938	49,938
Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance	7,423	7,392	8,041	8,204	7,737
Montgomery G.I. Bill – Selected Reserve	3,112	3,101	3,244	3,255	2,875
Reserve Educational Assistance Program	2,309	1,987	1,089	899	700
Veterans Educational Assistance Program	32	28	18	7	5
Veterans Retraining Assistance Program	---	---	---	---	267
TOTAL	**42,562**	**40,402**	**67,015**	**76,878**	**71,331**

NOTE: The Veterans Retraining Assistance Program began July 2012.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

FIGURE 12
SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS FUNDED WITH FEDERAL FUNDS BY HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT TYPE, FISCAL YEAR 2014



NOTE:
(1) Federal hours are paid for by federal benefits dedicated to tuition and fees.
(2) Sums greater than 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

fall 2008 from a sample population of public IHEs. During the process of collecting this data, LBB staff found:

- IHEs collected information about veterans differently. There was no standard process across IHEs used to identify veterans or the amount of financial aid they receive.
- Often, multiple offices and staff members collected this information.
- Because the data collection was de-centralized and the data available differed by IHE, it was not possible to obtain consistent, comparable data across IHEs. For example, some IHEs could not differentiate Hazlewood Exemption veteran recipients and legacy recipients in earlier years, and some IHEs did not have data at all for certain years.

In general, there is limited veterans' data at the state and federal level. A 2013 Government Accountability Office study noted that "data on student veteran outcomes are outdated or incomplete." The study noted federal agencies were working on "additional outcome measures," and the VA had "multiple efforts to collect new data on student veterans" including a long-term study on Post-9/11 beneficiaries. For 2014–15, the National Center for Education Statistics requested IHEs provide additional veterans data including the number of Post-9/11 beneficiaries enrolled and the amount of tuition and fees awarded.

Findings from Selected Sample Institutions. A review of three selected sample IHEs provided certain insights into federal education benefits use at the institution level. For the 2012–13 academic year, the following trends were observed:

- approximately one in four veterans enrolled received the Hazlewood Exemption;
- veterans who did not receive the Hazlewood Exemption were more likely to use Post- 9/11 benefits than veterans who did receive the exemption; and
- few Hazlewood Legacy students also received Post-9/11 benefits.

In terms of federal benefit use, at the three sample IHEs the percentage of non-Hazlewood Exemption veterans that received Post-9/11 benefits ranged from 68 percent at two IHEs to 93 percent at another. The percentage of Hazlewood Exemption veterans that received Post-9/11 benefits ranged

from 12 to 38 percent. The average amount of aid from the USDE ranged from:

- $4,453 to $6,080 for non-Hazlewood Exemption veterans;
- $4,493 to $7,146 for Hazlewood Exemption veterans; and
- $2,883 to $5,110 for Hazlewood Legacy students.

FEDERAL EDUCATION BENEFITS OUTLOOK

The future of federal education benefits, both specifically for veterans and generally amongst students in higher education, is dependent on future budgetary and policy decisions made by the federal government. Outlined below are some recent actions taken by the federal government and certain projections.

BUDGETARY ACTION

While it is not possible to predict future Congressional action, in recent years Congress has exempted many veterans programs from budget reductions. The Budget Control Act of 2011 reduced funding for various federal programs through automatic budget cuts known as sequestration. The VA, however, was exempted from sequestration. USDE, on the other hand, was not. Certain programs were affected including Iraq and Afghanistan Service grants and TEACH grants.

In October 2013, after Congress failed to pass a budget or continue appropriations, certain federal government functions shut down. The shutdown had limited impact on federal education benefits. The VA anticipated it would be able to process and pay education benefits until late October and by then, Congress ended the shutdown. USDE expected "limited impact" to federal financial aid, and many programs such as Pell Grants and Direct Loans were already funded.

POLICY DECISIONS

In 2008, Congress passed the Higher Education Opportunity Act which removed the requirement that federal veterans' education benefits count as a resource toward determining federal financial aid. Other recent decisions include the passage of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act in 2010. It directed that all federal education loans be made through the Direct Loan Program. In August 2013, Congress passed the Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act. It set the annual interest rate for Direct Subsidized, Unsubsidized, and PLUS loans made on or after July 1, 2013 at the rate of a high-yield Treasury note plus a certain percentage. The act also established maximum interest rates and fixed rates for the life of the loan.

In August 2014, the Veterans' Access, Choice, and Accountability Act was signed into law. The law requires public IHEs to charge in-state tuition to veterans who have at least 90 days of service and enroll within three years of release or discharge from service. Public IHEs that do not charge in-state tuition to these veterans will not receive Post-9/11 or MGIB payments. The in-state tuition provision also applies to certain dependents. The provision takes effect July 1, 2015.

PROJECTIONS

In 2013, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) released projections for federal student loans and Pell Grants. From 2013 to 2023, CBO projected national Direct Loan volume would increase from $105.9 billion to $144.8 billion. During that time, Pell Grant outlays would increase from $33.1 billion to $41.3 billion.

VETERAN TUITION AND FEE EXEMPTIONS IN OTHER STATES

Veteran population rankings by state closely mirror the general population rankings. According to a report done by the Texas Workforce Commission in 2012 entitled "Veterans in Texas: A Demographic Study," California has the largest veteran population, followed by Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia, Illinois, and Georgia. While Texas' educational benefits through the Hazlewood Exemption are detailed elsewhere in this report, the education benefits for veteran populations and their children in the other nine states will be discussed in detail in this section.

Tuition and fee waivers offered by states to only a subset of the veteran population such as enlisted National Guard members, disabled or decorated veterans, or children of veterans who were missing in action (MIA), killed in action (KIA), prisoners of war (POW) or disabled, are excluded in this review of policies in other states.

Of the 10 states with the highest veteran populations, Illinois and Texas are the only states to offer 100 percent tuition and fee waivers for veterans who meet their service and residency requirements. New York offers a capped tuition benefit up to 100 percent of tuition to wartime/combat veterans only, while Georgia offers a partial tuition waiver to U.S. Military Reservists who served in a combat zone for 181 days.

Non-resident college fee waivers are offered by eight of the 10 states, including Texas; the waiver requirements usually include restrictions to include only active duty military or veterans who meet service and residency requirements.

Texas is the only state of those reviewed to offer a 100-percent tuition and fee exemption to children of veterans. Georgia has a partial tuition grant program available to age-qualifying children of qualifying National Guard and Reservists. Seven of the 10 states, including Texas, offer in-state tuition to dependents, which may include spouses.

The following is a sample of state specific veteran's benefits:

- Illinois has a grant program that waives 100 percent of tuition and some fees for veterans who resided in the state for six months before entering the service and return to the state within six months of discharge. The state offers in-state tuition for active duty military stationed in Illinois and their dependents, as well as any person receiving federal Post-9/11 G.I. Bill benefits.
- New York offers a tuition benefit for New York residents who are wartime or combat veterans of up to $6,195 for the 2014 - 2015 school term or 100 percent of tuition, whichever is less. The state also offers in-state tuition for active duty military stationed in New York, as well as their spouse and dependents.
- Georgia allows in-state tuition to veterans who declare their intent to become Georgia residents within one year of discharge. A tuition waiver of up to $2,000 per year for four years is available to U.S. Military Reservists who served in a combat zone for 181 days, as well as their age-qualifying children.
- California, Ohio, and North Carolina give in-state tuition rates to veterans who qualify according to individual state requirements regarding residency and length of service. Dependents such as children and spouses also qualify. Virginia offers in-state tuition to honorably discharged veterans, as well as academic credit for certain military educational experience.
- Florida and Pennsylvania do not offer benefits to the general veteran population or their children.

Figure 13 provides detailed information on tuition waivers and exemptions in the 10 states examined.

DATA ANALYSIS OF HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS

As part of this report, data on recipients of the Hazlewood Exemption was gathered by THECB and analyzed by LBB staff. The analysis focuses on characteristics of the recipients during the fiscal years the individual received the exemption.

METHODOLOGY

Texas' system of public IHEs encompasses GAIs, two-year institutions (public community/junior colleges, Lamar State Colleges, and Texas State Technical Colleges), and HRIs. During fiscal year 2014, Hazlewood Exemption recipients were enrolled at almost every public IHE in Texas. The number of students using the exemption varies by institution based on the number of eligible recipients in the area who wish to pursue postsecondary education and apply for the exemption. The total amount of tuition exempted at an institution will vary depending on the number of SCHs, the type of courses the student takes, and the tuition rates charged at an institution.

In the summer of 2011, a Hazlewood database was instituted at THECB. The database is the repository for institutions to submit data relating to students receiving the Hazlewood Exemption at an institution. This data includes:

- the qualifying recipient type of the student receiving the exemption (veteran, legacy, spouse, dependent);
- the number of SCHs the student is applying the exemption toward;
- the total number of SCHs the student is paying for with federal veteran education benefits (e.g., G.I. Bill benefits); and
- the total amount of tuition and fees waived for these students.

Before fiscal year 2012, the compilation of data related to the Hazlewood Exemption on a standardized basis was limited and the classification of recipients by type was not followed consistently by institutions, making analysis of detailed student data difficult. Prior to the database and associated requirements, information on the total amount of tuition waived for the exemption was submitted in the Integrated Fiscal Reporting System (IFRS), a system administered by THECB. This information was not split out in a consistent manner by exemption recipient type until fiscal year 2012 through the database.

FIGURE 13
EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FOR VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS IN TOP 10 STATES WITH HIGHEST VETERAN POPULATIONS

STATES	TUITION AND FEE WAIVERS FOR VETERANS (DOES NOT INCLUDE DISABLED ONLY BENEFITS)	TUITION AND FEE WAIVERS FOR DEPENDENTS OF VETERANS WHO ARE NOT MIA, KIA, POW OR DISABLED
California (CA)	Non-resident College Fee Waiver provides in-state tuition for active duty military or discharged veteran who was stationed in CA for one year.	Non-resident Fee Waiver for child or spouse of veteran stationed in CA for one year.
Florida	No benefits found.	No benefits found.
Georgia (GA)	US Reservists who served in combat zone for 181 days and meet residency requirements. Max $2,000/yr for four years.	Child of GA National Guard and US Reservists who served in combat zone for 181 days. Max $2,000/yr for four years. The child must have been 25 or younger during veteran's qualifying deployment.
Illinois (IL)	Pays tuition and some fees for veterans who have resided in IL for six months before entering service, meet service time requirements and return to IL within six months of discharge. Non-resident College Fee Waiver for any active duty military stationed in IL; also for any person utilizing benefits under the federal Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008.	Non-resident College Fee Waiver for any dependent of active duty military stationed in IL; also for any person utilizing benefits under the federal Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008.
New York (NY)	Tuition Program for NY residents who are wartime/combat veterans - up to $6,195 (2014/2015) or tuition, whichever is less. Non-resident College Fee Waiver for active duty military stationed in NY.	Non-resident Fee Waiver for spouse or dependent of an active duty veteran stationed in NY.
North Carolina (NC)	Non-resident College Fee Waiver for active duty military stationed in NC.	Non-resident Fee Waiver for dependent of an active duty veteran.
Ohio	Non-resident College Fee Waiver for veterans who served one year of active duty and establish a domicile as of start of school term.	Non-resident Fee Waiver for spouse or dependent of a veteran.
Pennsylvania	No benefits found.	No benefits found.
Texas (TX)	100 percent tuition and certain fees up to 150 credit hours for qualifying veterans. Non-resident Fee Waiver for veteran with a letter of intent to establish residency when enrolling.	Unused Hazlewood benefits (Legacy Act) may be assigned to an eligible child for 100 percent tuition and certain fees exemption up to 150 credit hours. 100 percent resident tuition for eligible child of active duty military deployed combat zone overseas up to 150 credit hours. Non-resident Fee Waiver provides in-state tuition for spouse or dependent of a veteran.
Virginia	Non-resident College Fee Waiver for veterans honorably discharged. Also, academic credit to be awarded for certain military educational experience.	No benefits found.

SOURCES: MilitaryTA.com (a privately owned education resource); Individual state veterans' commissions; National Conference of State Legislatures; Student Veterans of America

In addition, before fiscal year 2011, the only information detailing whether a student was a recipient of this exemption was a Yes/No flag within a report submitted by institutions to THECB. This report did not allow institutions to include the type of recipient. There was also variation in how schools submitted information regarding the recipient type a student should be classified as during fiscal year 2011. Due to the limited data reporting and variability in reporting from previous years described above, this study focuses primarily on exemption recipients reported in the database during fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

To begin to understand the student characteristics of recent recipients of the Hazlewood Exemption, data was provided by THECB from the Hazlewood database for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. During this time frame, institutions submitted information in a standardized format regarding the different types of exemption recipients. The THECB

used the students submitted in the exemption database to cross-reference against a variety of other reports submitted by institutions to create detailed information on these recipients.

This data includes information on demographics, coursework, degree information, and cost of attendance for recipients and will be described in further detail in this section. In addition, details on the population of non-Hazlewood Exemption recipient students for the same time period is included where possible to provide a point of comparison to the exemption recipients. Some information was removed by THECB to comply with federal requirements through the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and will be notated with an asterisk within the data sets through the report.

In an attempt to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the data relating to the Hazlewood Exemption for historical years prior to fiscal year 2012, the LBB selected a sample of institutions across systems and institution types to provide student level information for fiscal years 2009 to 2011. The following institutions were selected to participate due to the current level of exemption usage at the institution and the institution's ability to provide a cross-sample of demographics or student characteristics:

- GAIs (12): The University of Texas at Austin, The University of Texas at El Paso, The University of Texas at San Antonio, Texas A&M University, Texas A&M University Corpus Christi, Texas A&M University Commerce, Texas State University, Sam Houston State University, University of North Texas, University of Houston, Texas Tech University, and Stephen F. Austin State University.
- Two-Year Institutions (8): Lamar State College-Orange, Texas State Technical College-Waco, Austin Community College, Blinn College, Dallas Community College, Lone Star Community College, South Texas Community College, and Kilgore College.
- HRIs (2): The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center.

Due to the reporting in place during these historical years, most institutions indicated that it would not be feasible to go back and classify a student into the specific recipient types (i.e., veteran, legacy, dependent, spouse). As such, these institutions submitted the students that received any form of the Hazlewood Exemption during those fiscal years to the THECB. The THECB then used this information to cross-reference the historical reports available during those fiscal years to produce similar descriptive data available for the information from fiscal years 2012 and 2013. All sample institutions received the reports produced by THECB for these fiscal years to review for general accuracy.

The information available for this subset of institutions was analyzed and generally follows similar trends to the recent data produced by THECB for all institutions for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. It should be noted that not all reports currently collected by the THECB were required from institutions in the historical years so some data could not be compared during that time frame.

In addition, through the course of this study, all institutions of higher education were provided with the applicable data files produced by the THECB to review for general accuracy. Since the database can be updated year round and data may be changed, the detailed information produced by THECB was based on students in the database as of a given date. After reviewing the student level characteristics, institutions provided feedback to the LBB and THECB validating the reports, with some schools updating their submissions in the Hazlewood database based on the review.

HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TUITION WAIVED

As of November 3, 2014, approximately 39,000 students, including those co-enrolled at different institutions, during fiscal year 2014 utilized the Hazlewood Exemption. This is an increase from fiscal year 2012 and 2013 when approximately 29,000 students and 36,000 students, respectively, utilized the Hazlewood Exemption. The increase in students utilizing the exemption resulted in a corresponding increase in annual waived tuition and fee revenue from $110.2 million in fiscal year 2012 to $146.1 million in fiscal year 2013 and $169.1 million in fiscal year 2014.

This data was queried from the Hazlewood database after institutions were given notice and the opportunity to update the information in the Hazlewood database. The reports shown below are based on data reported for the academic semesters corresponding to the state fiscal year. For example, fiscal year 2012 includes fall 2011, spring 2012, summer 2012. Data excludes any students or waived tuition submitted in the database without an associated recipient type, a very rare occurrence.

Figure 14 shows information on the number of students across institution types and exemption recipient types as it

FIGURE 14
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS BY INSTITUTION TYPE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2014

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	TOTAL
Number of Recipients	15,732	751	*	12,288	29,003
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	7,216	428	85	8,244	15,973
Community Colleges	7,983	306	*	3,718	12,145
Health Related Institutions	212	*	*	121	337
Lamar State Colleges	104	*	*	87	196
Texas State Technical Colleges	217	11	6	118	352
2013	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**TOTAL**
Number of Recipients	17,256	1,003	*	17,153	35,769
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	7,608	508	132	11,388	19,636
Community Colleges	8,986	464	*	5,317	14,982
Health Related Institutions	236	*	*	146	393
Lamar State Colleges	132	-	*	*	251
Texas State Technical Colleges	294	22	*	185	507
2014	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**TOTAL**
Number of Recipients	17,290	1,513	*	19,715	38,946
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	7,663	692	183	13,437	21,975
Community Colleges	9,022	776	*	5,743	15,773
Health Related Institutions	234	*	*	182	432
Lamar State Colleges	*	*	-	170	304
Texas State Technical Colleges	239	30	*	183	462

NOTE: Data in Hazlewood Exemption database as of July 15, 2014 for fiscal year 2012 and 2013 and November 3, 2014 for fiscal year 2014.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

appeared in the Hazlewood database as of July 15, 2014 for fiscal year 2012 and 2013 and as of November 3, 2014 for fiscal year 2014. This information shows students receiving the Hazlewood Exemption at more than one institution and includes the student counts at both institutions.

Figure 15 shows the associated waived amount of tuition and fees aggregated by institution types and recipient types. This amount includes statutory tuition, designated tuition, and certain required fees. A complete listing of number of students and associated waived tuition and fee amounts by

FIGURE 15
WAIVED TUITION AND FEES FOR HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS BY INSTITUTION TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2014

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	TOTAL
Waived Tuition and Fees	$43,425,332	$3,509,595	$639,769	$62,654,854	$110,229,550
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	$31,706,071	$2,939,800	$391,447	$55,533,111	$90,570,428
Community Colleges	$9,602,737	$500,212	$219,323	$5,414,398	$15,736,671
Health Related Institutions	$1,399,460	$36,823	$11,083	$1,131,043	$2,578,409
Lamar State Colleges	$181,407	$3,956	$3,909	$191,147	$380,419
Texas State Technical Colleges	$535,658	$28,804	$14,007	$385,155	$963,624

FIGURE 15 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS BY INSTITUTION TYPE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2014

2013	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	TOTAL
Waived Tuition and Fees	$50,007,943	$4,194,216	$1,070,288	$90,872,616	$146,145,063
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	$34,544,541	$3,284,280	$654,791	$79,908,588	$118,392,200
Community Colleges	$11,290,757	$771,831	$302,892	$8,373,690	$20,739,170
Health Related Institutions	$3,131,610	$78,926	$98,087	$1,792,783	$5,101,406
Lamar State Colleges	$267,577	-	$2,978	$271,369	$541,924
Texas State Technical Colleges	$773,457	$59,180	$11,540	$526,187	$1,370,364
2014	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**TOTAL**
Waived Tuition and Fees	$49,831,528	$6,508,336	$1,446,747	$111,302,519	$169,089,130
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	$34,711,359	$4,814,453	$936,892	$98,518,575	$138,981,279
Community Colleges	$12,648,106	$1,473,982	$456,977	$10,175,794	$24,754,858
Health Related Institutions	$1,592,213	$123,254	$22,709	$1,700,532	$3,438,708
Lamar State Colleges	$232,918	$3,770	-	$336,327	$573,015
Texas State Technical Colleges	$646,932	$92,877	$30,169	$571,292	$1,341,270

NOTES:
(1) Data in Hazlewood Exemption database as of July 15, 2014 for fiscal year 2012 and 2013 and November 3, 2014 for fiscal year 2014.
(2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

institution is provided in **Appendix 2, Appendix 3,** and **Appendix 4** for fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014, respectively.

Due to the timing of changes to data made in the Hazlewood database by the schools, the descriptive data on Hazlewood Exemption recipients is based on those students within the database as of a given date before institutions modified any information in the system. Changes made by institutions had a relatively limited effect on the overall number of recipients and did not cause a significant difference to the aggregated descriptive data. All of the descriptive data that appears below on exemption recipients is based on the recipients submitted by institutions in the database as of September 12, 2013, for fiscal year 2012 and April 1, 2014, for fiscal year 2013. Student characteristic data for exemption recipients during fiscal year 2014 will not be available until after the publication of this report and are not included in the below statistics.

Figure 16 breaks out the number of exemption recipients that are co-enrolled across different institutions to determine the total number of unique individuals actually receiving the exemption. Approximately 2,000 students were receiving the Hazlewood Exemption at more than one institution in fiscal year 2012 and approximately 2,500 students received the exemption at more than one institution in fiscal year 2013. For purposes of this report and to ensure descriptive data is not overstated, students co-enrolled at more than one institution had their data reported under the institution where the student was enrolled full-time or, if enrolled part-time, then where the individual received the most financial aid as appearing in the Financial Aid Database System (FADS) administered by THECB.

Information shown in the remainder of this report utilizes these unique individuals to aggregate information on the following student characteristics: demographics, coursework, degree information, and cost of attendance.

DEMOGRAPHICS: GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND FAMILY INCOME

The unduplicated number of students receiving this exemption was cross-referenced against standard reports submitted by each IHE to THECB. Based on this information, some general characteristics of the demographics of Hazlewood Exemption recipients can be discerned. The gender of most individuals receiving the exemption is primarily male. However, when comparing by recipient type,

FIGURE 16
UNDUPLICATED HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS, FISCAL YEARS 2012 TO 2014

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	TOTAL
Number of Recipients	15,783	766	235	12,378	29,162
Co-Enrolled Recipients	(936)	(95)	(17)	(932)	(1,980)
Unique Number of Recipients	14,847	671	218	11,446	27,182
2013					
Number of Recipients	17,117	1,127	366	17,112	35,722
Co-Enrolled Recipients	(1,076)	(244)	(57)	(1,154)	(2,531)
Unique Number of Recipients	16,041	883	309	15,958	33,191
2014					
Number of Recipients	17,290	1,513	428	19,715	38,946
Co-Enrolled Recipients	(916)	(96)	(29)	(1,181)	(2,222)
Unique Number of Recipients	16,374	1,417	399	18,534	36,724

NOTE: Data in Hazlewood Exemption database as of July 15, 2014 for fiscal year 2012 and 2013 and November 3, 2014 for fiscal year 2014.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

this is only accurate for veteran recipients as the majority of spouse, dependent, and legacy recipients are female.

The race/ethnicity, as reported by students, for most individuals receiving this exemption is listed as white, with Hispanics and African Americans listed as the second and third, respectively, most frequently reported race/ethnicity for recipients. **Figure 17** shows the percentage breakdown for both the gender and race/ethnicity of exemption recipients by recipient type.

For income levels, IHEs submit information relating to financial aid for students into FADS, a database housed at THECB. Within FADS, all students who submit a Free

FIGURE 17
DEMOGRAPHICS: GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2012		VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	TOTAL
Gender	Male	78.1%	44.0%	1.4%	43.9%	62.3%
	Female	20.8%	55.4%	96.8%	55.7%	36.9%
	No Data	1.1%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	45.9%	32.3%	41.3%	42.9%	44.2%
	Hispanic	31.6%	43.2%	30.3%	36.0%	33.7%
	African American	16.0%	18.5%	19.3%	15.6%	15.9%
	Asian	1.2%	1.6%	4.1%	1.0%	1.2%
	Other	5.3%	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%	5.0%
2013		**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**TOTAL**
Gender	Male	78.1%	42.4%	3.6%	42.8%	59.5%
	Female	20.3%	56.1%	93.5%	55.8%	39.0%
	No Data	1.5%	1.6%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	44.5%	32.3%	41.4%	41.3%	42.6%
	Hispanic	30.7%	41.4%	30.7%	36.1%	33.6%
	African American	18.0%	19.6%	17.8%	16.2%	17.2%
	Asian	1.3%	1.2%	4.5%	1.0%	1.2%
	Other	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) are captured within the database. In addition, some students who do not submit a FAFSA but receive other aid, such as institutional scholarships, are also included in the database. FADS collects data on the family income levels for individuals within the database.

Figure 18 shows information by income level in increments of $10,000 for exemption recipients and non-exemption recipients across the GAIs, two-year institutions, and HRIs. Since this data only captures students that appear in FADS, this summary does not provide the complete income levels of all exemption recipients. This information is based on approximately 22,200 recipients in the system in fiscal year 2012 and 27,500 recipients in fiscal year 2013.

By comparing the students in the Hazlewood database against FADS, data shows that over half of legacy recipients at GAIs who appear in FADS have a family income of over $60,000, with less than 20 percent of the recipients having a family income of less than $10,000. Data also indicates that the approximately half of the veteran recipients attending a two-year institution have a family income of less than $10,000.

FIGURE 18
INCOME LEVELS, FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
General Academic Institutions	**5,217**	**343**	**71**	**6,827**	**465,747**
$0 to $9,999	32.3%	33.5%	38.0%	13.0%	22.3%
$10,000 to $19,999	12.2%	13.4%	15.5%	5.2%	12.8%
$20,000 to $29,999	9.0%	11.1%	11.3%	5.3%	11.2%
$30,000 to $39,999	6.4%	6.1%	5.6%	4.8%	8.3%
$40,000 to $49,999	4.6%	5.8%	1.4%	5.1%	6.9%
$50,000 to $59,999	3.5%	4.7%	2.8%	5.5%	5.2%
Over $60,000	32.1%	25.4%	25.4%	61.2%	33.3%
2013	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS**
General Academic Institutions	**5,928**	**398**	**99**	**9,345**	**476,981**
$0 to $9,999	37.3%	36.7%	42.4%	16.5%	22.8%
$10,000 to $19,999	11.1%	15.3%	16.2%	6.1%	12.7%
$20,000 to $29,999	9.3%	10.8%	7.1%	5.6%	10.4%
$30,000 to $39,999	6.0%	6.5%	8.1%	5.4%	8.4%
$40,000 to $49,999	5.1%	5.3%	3.0%	5.6%	6.9%
$50,000 to $59,999	3.8%	3.5%	1.0%	5.4%	5.2%
Over $60,000	27.5%	21.9%	22.2%	55.5%	33.7%
2012	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS**
Two-Year Institutions	**6,244**	**239**	**114**	**2,821**	**547,975**
$0 to $9,999	51.4%	48.5%	50.0%	30.0%	33.6%
$10,000 to $19,999	11.8%	13.8%	11.4%	7.1%	18.5%
$20,000 to $29,999	10.2%	12.1%	7.9%	6.4%	15.0%
$30,000 to $39,999	6.1%	5.9%	5.3%	4.8%	9.1%
$40,000 to $49,999	3.9%	1.7%	1.8%	5.9%	6.1%
$50,000 to $59,999	2.4%	4.2%	3.5%	5.4%	4.2%
Over $60,000	14.2%	13.8%	20.2%	40.5%	13.6%

FIGURE 18 (CONTINUED)
INCOME LEVELS, FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2013	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
Two-Year Institutions	**6,814**	**359**	**152**	**3,824**	**531,319**
$0 to $9,999	50.6%	56.5%	47.4%	34.4%	33.0%
$10,000 to $19,999	11.8%	9.7%	15.1%	7.4%	18.0%
$20,000 to $29,999	10.7%	11.1%	7.2%	5.6%	14.3%
$30,000 to $39,999	5.8%	5.3%	5.9%	5.6%	9.4%
$40,000 to $49,999	3.7%	3.3%	4.6%	4.8%	6.3%
$50,000 to $59,999	2.4%	1.7%	2.0%	4.7%	4.3%
Over $60,000	14.9%	12.3%	17.8%	37.5%	14.8%
Health Related Institutions	**170**	**4**	**-**	**104**	**16,660**
$0 to $9,999	27.1%	75.0%	N/A	53.8%	41.7%
$10,000 to $19,999	6.5%	25.0%	N/A	7.7%	9.1%
$20,000 to $29,999	8.2%	0.0%	N/A	6.7%	9.1%
$30,000 to $39,999	7.1%	0.0%	N/A	1.0%	4.8%
$40,000 to $49,999	8.8%	0.0%	N/A	2.9%	4.0%
$50,000 to $59,999	6.5%	0.0%	N/A	1.0%	3.3%
Over $60,000	35.9%	0.0%	N/A	26.9%	28.1%
2013	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS**
Health Related Institutions	**210**	**7**	**2**	**125**	**17,363**
$0 to $9,999	36.2%	57.1%	100.0%	60.8%	48.7%
$10,000 to $19,999	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	8.9%
$20,000 to $29,999	7.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.8%	6.8%
$30,000 to $39,999	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	4.3%
$40,000 to $49,999	8.1%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
$50,000 to $59,999	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.9%
Over $60,000	29.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	23.5%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

COURSEWORK: SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS, GRADE POINT AVERAGE, AND PERSISTENCE RATES

Within the Hazlewood database, institutions submit the number of SCHs that the exemption was applied to forego payment of tuition and fees. Institutions must also submit information in another data field for SCHs that are paid for by federal veterans' benefits directly toward the cost of tuition and fees. These benefits include the Post 9/11 GI Bill, Chapter. 31 Vocational Rehabilitation benefits, and any other federal veterans' benefit that is dedicated only to the payment of tuition and fees. While the field is intended to show the number of hours paid for via federal veterans' educational benefits, it does not specify which federal veterans' education benefit was used for the payment of those SCHs. **Figure 19** details the number of hours the Hazlewood Exemption was applied to and the federal veterans' benefit hours for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. The majority of federal veterans' education benefit hours are utilized by veterans at two-year institutions. The majority of Hazlewood Exemption SCHs are applied to hours at the GAIs by legacy recipients.

Figure 20 and **Figure 21** show the attempted SCHs, completed SCHs, successfully completed SCHs and associated successful completion rates for recipients across the GAIs and two-year institutions in fiscal year 2012 and 2013, respectively. A completed semester credit hour is defined as all grades other than a withdrawal, while a successful completion is generally defined as a grade of A, B,

FIGURE 19
SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS: HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION AND FEDERAL VETERAN EDUCATION BENEFITS
FISCAL YEAR 2012 AND 2013

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	TOTAL
General Academic Institutions					
Hazlewood Exemption Hours	101,118	10,038	1,471	193,760	306,387
Federal Veteran Benefit Hours	12,834	206	63	1,816	14,919
Two-Year Institutions					
Hazlewood Exemption Hours	108,540	5,360	2,458	61,992	178,350
Federal Veteran Benefit Hours	19,605	55	139	2,967	22,766
Health Related Institutions					
Hazlewood Exemption Hours	4,628	121	27	3,738	8,514
Federal Veteran Benefit Hours	216	-	-	-	216
2013	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**TOTAL**
General Academic Institutions					
Hazlewood Exemption Hours	104,207	10,860	2,273	266,752	384,092
Federal Veteran Benefit Hours	15,011	44	41	2,951	18,047
Two-Year Institutions					
Hazlewood Exemption Hours	126,919	8,006	3,131	88,243	226,299
Federal Veteran Benefit Hours	24,522	149	170	3,976	28,817
Health Related Institutions					
Hazlewood Exemption Hours	4,768	239	42	4,077	9,126
Federal Veteran Benefit Hours	372	-	-	9	381

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 20
SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS: ATTEMPTED, COMPLETED, SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED, AND COMPLETION RATE
FISCAL YEAR 2012

		VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
General Academic Institutions						
State Funded Undergraduate Credit Hours	Attempted	80,251	8,101	1,051	193,699	10,840,692
	Completed	74,350	7,608	960	183,767	10,306,023
	Successful Completions	67,276	6,937	903	168,902	9,479,931
	Successful Completion Rate	84%	86%	86%	87%	87%
State Funded Graduate Credit Hours	Attempted	30,290	891	351	6,422	1,692,306
	Completed	28,239	842	342	6,098	1,641,178
	Successful Completions	27,359	818	336	5,995	1,617,649
	Successful Completion Rate	90%	92%	96%	93%	96%
State Funded Doctoral Credit Hours	Attempted	5,730	62	21	1,650	555,070
	Completed	5,550	62	21	1,647	550,688
	Successful Completions	5,495	62	21	1,640	547,847
	Successful Completion Rate	96%	100%	100%	99%	99%

FIGURE 20 (CONTINUED)
SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS: ATTEMPTED, COMPLETED, SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED, AND COMPLETION RATE
FISCAL YEAR 2012

		VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
General Academic Institutions (continued)						
State Funded Developmental Education Hours (taken by Undergraduate students)	Attempted	558	75	14	1,896	84,396
	Completed	489	72	14	1,814	79,120
	Successful Completions	313	69	10	1,195	52,420
	Successful Completion Rate	56%	92%	71%	63%	62%
Two-Year Institutions						
State Funded Undergraduate Credit Hours	Attempted	130,886	5,797	2,603	74,712	12,753,472
	Completed	114,763	5,124	2,349	66,806	11,340,669
	Successful Completions	99,677	4,089	2,172	58,672	9,880,305
	Successful Completion Rate	76%	71%	83%	79%	77%
State Funded Developmental Education Hours	Attempted	9,827	680	298	7,201	1,568,562
	Completed	8,156	601	261	6,264	1,349,021
	Successful Completions	5,994	356	198	4,645	953,147
	Successful Completion Rate	61%	52%	66%	65%	61%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 21
SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS: ATTEMPTED, COMPLETED, SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED, AND COMPLETION RATE
FISCAL YEAR 2013

		VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
General Academic Institutions						
State Funded Undergraduate Credit Hours	Attempted	90,944	9,927	1,733	267,297	10,934,937
	Completed	84,245	9,473	1,609	252,692	10,390,856
	Successful Completions	76,212	8,685	1,490	232,846	9,589,219
	Successful Completion Rate	84%	87%	86%	87%	88%
State Funded Graduate Credit Hours	Attempted	31,756	948	582	10,003	1,631,611
	Completed	29,358	916	555	9,553	1,582,065
	Successful Completions	28,366	886	546	9,454	1,557,434
	Successful Completion Rate	89%	93%	94%	95%	95%
State Funded Doctoral Credit Hours	Attempted	6,375	49	56	2,114	552,473
	Completed	6,223	49	56	2,110	548,266
	Successful Completions	6,183	49	56	2,102	542,399
	Successful Completion Rate	97%	100%	100%	100%	98%
State Funded Developmental Education Hours (taken by Undergraduate students)	Attempted	545	66	9	2,253	75,827
	Completed	494	57	9	2,142	70,858
	Successful Completions	319	42	9	1,387	49,143
	Successful Completion Rate	59%	64%	100%	62%	65%

FIGURE 21 (CONTINUED)
SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS: ATTEMPTED, COMPLETED, SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED, AND COMPLETION RATE
FISCAL YEAR 2013

		VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
Two-Year Institutions						
State Funded Undergraduate Credit Hours	Attempted	132,343	6,959	2,710	92,981	11,619,754
	Completed	116,914	6,204	2,490	82,466	10,392,112
	Successful Completions	100,044	5,227	2,296	71,964	9,104,443
	Successful Completion Rate	76%	75%	85%	77%	78%
State Funded Developmental Education Hours	Attempted	10,108	867	401	8,393	1,356,431
	Completed	8,636	799	371	7,187	1,173,348
	Successful Completions	6,334	558	322	5,115	833,197
	Successful Completion Rate	63%	64%	80%	61%	61%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

C, D or Credit/Passed. The HRIs do not submit the report used to populate this data so information is not available for those institutions.

In general, legacy recipients primarily attempted undergraduate semester credit hours at general academic institutions, while the majority of undergraduate semester credit hours generated by veteran recipients were through the two-year institutions.

The average grade point average (GPA) and average number of SCHs taken in a year, by level (undergraduate, master, doctoral), is shown in **Figure 22** and **Figure 23**. GPA was calculated on college-level hours only with grades A to F. The HRIs also do not submit the report used to populate this data so information is not available for those institutions.

In general, veteran recipients took a lower average semester credit hour course load than legacy recipients across all levels at GAIs and at two-year institutions. For undergraduate hours specifically, veteran recipients had a higher average GPA as compared to legacy recipients at both GAIs and two-year institutions.

Data on persistence rates for exemption recipients, both full-time students and part-time students, is shown in **Figure 24**. For fiscal year 2012, these rates are based on students classified as first-time, full-time students who received the exemption in fall 2011 and were found enrolled in higher education again in fall 2012. Fiscal year 2013 is based on the same comparison of enrollment for fall 2012 to fall 2013. The part-time students are based on those first-time students taking less than 12 semester credit hours. The HRIs also do not submit the report used to populate this data so information is not available for those institutions.

Legacy recipients in this particular population were more likely to persist at both the full-time and part-time level across GAIs and two-year institutions than veteran recipients. It is important to note that many of the exemption recipients were not found within the system as first-time students so this measure is comparing only a subset of the exemption recipients.

DEGREES AWARDED AND DEGREE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 25 shows the number of awards granted to a student who received the exemption during the academic year by institution type during fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively. The figure also provides the percentage split by type of award granted for each institution type. The majority of degrees were awarded to veteran recipients. A baccalaureate degree at a general academic institution appears as the most common degree awarded to any recipient type.

Figure 26 and **Figure 27** show the total number of degrees awarded and the number of degrees awarded to students reported as first time in college in the past 10 years for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively. From the cohort of students reported as first time in college in the past 10 years, THECB derived the average time to graduation, average number of semesters to degree completion and average number of SCHs to degree completion. It is important to note that some of the degrees awarded to exemption recipients, and particularly for veteran recipients, were awarded to students not found as first time in college in the

FIGURE 22
GPA AND AVERAGE SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS TAKEN BY INSTITUTION TYPE AND LEVEL, FISCAL YEAR 2012

		VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
General Academic Institutions						
Undergraduate	Average GPA	2.78	2.63	2.95	2.68	2.77
	Average SCHs Taken	20	26	20	26	22
Master	Average GPA	3.39	3.29	3.51	3.43	3.55
	Average SCHs Taken	12	17	13	15	13
Doctoral	Average GPA	3.51	3.10	3.75	3.35	3.66
	Average SCHs Taken	15	26	9	30	15
Two-Year Institutions						
Undergraduate	Average GPA	2.66	2.08	2.95	2.43	2.60
	Average SCHs Taken	16	18	18	19	12

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 23
GPA AND AVERAGE SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS TAKEN BY INSTITUTION TYPE AND LEVEL, FISCAL YEAR 2013

		VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS
General Academic Institutions						
Undergraduate	Average GPA	2.77	2.64	2.99	2.71	2.79
	Average SCHs Taken	20	26	22	26	22
Master	Average GPA	3.36	3.22	3.53	3.49	3.54
	Average SCHs Taken	13	15	15	16	14
Doctoral	Average GPA	3.55	3.58	3.81	3.26	3.67
	Average SCHs Taken	18	20	25	30	16
Two-Year Institutions						
Undergraduate	Average GPA	2.60	2.20	2.90	2.38	2.57
	Average SCHs Taken	16	17	16	18	13

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 24
PERSISTENCE RATES FOR FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT
General Academic Institutions					
Persistence Rate Full Time	67.4%	91.2%	-	90.2%	85.9%
Persistence Rate Part Time	60.0%	-	-	76.9%	61.7%
Two-Year Institutions					
Persistence Rate Full Time	61.3%	69.7%	100.0%	76.1%	61.5%
Persistence Rate Part Time	52.2%	42.9%	100.0%	58.4%	47.4%

FIGURE 24 (CONTINUED)
PERSISTENCE RATES FOR FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2013	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT
General Academic Institutions					
Persistence Rate Full Time	77.8%	91.8%	-	87.8%	85.2%
Persistence Rate Part Time	25.0%	100.0%	-	72.2%	60.4%
Two-Year Institutions					
Persistence Rate Full Time	56.6%	59.3%	50.0%	71.2%	63.2%
Persistence Rate Part Time	55.6%	64.7%	33.3%	60.1%	47.8%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 25
AWARDS BY DEGREE TYPE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT
General Academic Institutions					
Award Totals	1,396	52	13	830	120,802
Certificate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Associate	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Bachelor	64.0%	86.5%	76.9%	91.4%	69.1%
Master	32.2%	9.6%	23.1%	7.5%	26.6%
Doctoral	3.7%	3.8%	0.0%	0.7%	4.1%
Two-Year Institutions					
Award Totals	971	28	22	261	74,921
Certificate	29.5%	21.4%	9.1%	20.3%	28.3%
Associate	70.4%	78.6%	90.9%	79.7%	71.6%
Bachelor	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Health Related Institutions					
Award Totals	49	-	-	16	6,935
Certificate	0.0%	N/A	N/A	0.0%	1.8%
Bachelor	34.7%	N/A	N/A	25.0%	32.4%
Master	40.8%	N/A	N/A	31.3%	27.6%
Doctoral	24.5%	N/A	N/A	43.8%	38.2%

2013	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT
General Academic Institutions					
Award Totals	1,467	64	17	1,325	125,652
Certificate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Associate	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Bachelor	64.6%	84.4%	82.4%	90.6%	69.2%
Master	32.3%	14.1%	17.6%	8.4%	26.4%
Doctoral	3.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	4.2%

FIGURE 25 (CONTINUED)
AWARDS BY DEGREE TYPE, FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2013	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT
Two-Year Institutions					
Award Totals	734	29	24	277	80,783
Certificate	35.8%	17.2%	33.3%	28.9%	28.0%
Associate	64.2%	82.8%	66.7%	71.1%	71.8%
Bachelor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Health Related Institutions					
Award Totals	5	-	-	3	7,428
Certificate	0.0%	N/A	N/A	0.0%	1.6%
Bachelor	60.0%	N/A	N/A	66.7%	33.3%
Master	0.0%	N/A	N/A	33.3%	27.0%
Doctoral	40.0%	N/A	N/A	0.0%	38.1%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 26
DEGREE CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT
Certificates					
Total Number of Certificates Awarded	286	6	2	53	21,313
Certificates Awarded to Students Reported as First Time in College in the past 10 Years	124	6	1	48	12,322
Average Time to Graduation (in Years)	3.79	4.97	0.96	2.57	3.39
Average Number of Semesters to Degree	5	8	2	5	6
Average Number of Semester Credit Hours to Degree	62	94	42	62	62
Associate Degrees					
Total Number of Associate Degrees Awarded	685	22	20	211	53,829
Associate Degrees Awarded to Students Reported as First Time in College in the past 10 Years	275	17	7	165	31,297
Average Time to Graduation (in Years)	5.05	3.48	3.62	3.67	4.44
Average Number of Semesters to Degree	9	7	8	8	9
Average Number of Semester Credit Hours to Degree	96	88	100	96	92
Bachelor Degrees					
Total Number of Bachelor Degrees Awarded	911	45	10	763	85,830
Bachelor Degrees Awarded to Students Reported as First Time in College in the past 10 Years	322	39	5	661	59,518
Average Time to Graduation (in Years)	6.58	5.07	4.52	4.65	5.09
Average Number of Semesters to Degree	12	11	11	10	11
Average Number of Semester Credit Hours to Degree	150	148	122	141	142

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 27
DEGREE CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 2013

	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	NON-HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENT
Certificates					
Total Number of Certificates Awarded	263	5	8	80	22,725
Certificates Awarded to Students Reported as First Time in College in the past 10 Years	109	4	5	64	12,843
Average Time to Graduation (in Years)	3.41	3.66	3.00	3.27	3.34
Average Number of Semesters to Degree	5	8	5	6	6
Average Number of Semester Credit Hours to Degree	60	107	45	74	61
Associate Degrees					
Total Number of Associate Degrees Awarded	473	24	16	199	58,284
Associate Degrees Awarded to Students Reported as First Time in College in the past 10 Years	186	18	7	156	33,234
Average Time to Graduation (in Years)	5.19	3.98	4.70	3.71	4.42
Average Number of Semesters to Degree	8	8	7	8	9
Average Number of Semester Credit Hours to Degree	94	92	73	89	91
Bachelor Degrees					
Total Number of Bachelor Degrees Awarded	950	54	14	1,203	89,620
Bachelor Degrees Awarded to Students Reported as First Time in College in the past 10 Years	341	43	2	1,042	60,901
Average Time to Graduation (in Years)	6.59	5.19	5.83	4.60	5.04
Average Number of Semesters to Degree	12	11	13	10	11
Average Number of Semester Credit Hours to Degree	149	147	157	139	141

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

past 10 years. Due to this, the data is comparing only a subset of the exemption recipients.

In both fiscal years 2012 and 2013, legacy recipients within the cohort of students found as first time in college in the past 10 years generally had a lower average time to graduation, in years, compared to veteran recipients. However, the average number of semesters and SCH to degree was generally similar between legacy and veteran recipients.

COST OF ATTENDANCE

Based on data in FADS, an average cost of attendance was calculated for exemption recipients who submitted a FAFSA. Within FADS, cost of attendance is composed of the following education expenses:

- direct costs for tuition, fees, books, and supplies;
- indirect costs for room, board, transportation, and other personal/miscellaneous expenses; and
- additional components for certain defined student situations, such as dependent care expenses or disability expenses.

Figure 28 shows the average cost of attendance by institution type for those exemption recipients who submitted a FAFSA. The cost of attendance shown is the amount that would be used in calculating a student's eligibility for financial aid and does not take into account the application of the exemption. Approximately 15,000 recipients from fiscal year 2012 and approximately 19,000 recipients from fiscal year 2013 appeared under this criterion. This information also shows the comparison group of all students at the different institution types who submitted a FAFSA.

Due to some groups of students, such as dependents, having so few individuals attending certain institution types, the cost of attendance can vary widely. However, it can be seen that the majority of Hazlewood Exemption recipients have a higher average cost of attendance than the average across all

FIGURE 28
COST OF ATTENDANCE PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION AWARD OR FINANCIAL AID FISCAL YEARS 2012 AND 2013

2012	VETERAN	DEPENDENT	SPOUSE	LEGACY	ALL STUDENTS
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	22,011	21,632	23,503	22,223	20,421
Community Colleges	15,968	14,874	18,190	16,144	14,903
Health Related Institutions	37,426	43,862	38,212	35,758	35,247
Lamar State Colleges	14,030	13,610	-	16,280	15,608
Texas State Technical Colleges	20,030	17,996	7,926	19,607	18,131
2013	**VETERAN**	**DEPENDENT**	**SPOUSE**	**LEGACY**	**ALL STUDENTS**
Institution Type					
General Academic Institutions	22,884	23,267	23,058	22,693	20,985
Community Colleges	16,609	15,621	18,554	15,388	15,884
Health Related Institutions	36,590	34,409	8,940	36,598	36,334
Lamar State Colleges	18,071	-	-	20,613	16,883
Texas State Technical Colleges	18,626	13,764	14,363	18,155	16,562

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

institutions. While it is not possible to know exactly why this would occur, it could happen due to exemption recipients having higher costs based on defined student situations; such as living off-campus, having dependent care, or other specific situations.

CURRENT CHANGES RELATED TO THE HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION

While the previous descriptive information provides a view of recent students accessing the Hazlewood Exemption, there may be changes in this benefit in the future and the full effect of recent changes has not yet been felt. For instance, several actions taken by the Eighty-third Legislature have begun to have an impact on IHEs and the exemption in Texas during the 2014–15 biennium. Listed below are some of the more recent changes that have occurred since the Eighty-third Legislative session.

As discussed previously, the enactment of Senate Bill 1158, Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, authorized statutory changes relating to eligibility for the exemption, including the removal of the age limit for Hazlewood Exemption dependents, the time frame for submitting the request for the exemption, and providing the rulemaking authority for allowing legacy recipients to only receive the exemption up to the number of hours required for their degree plan. The legislation also required TVC to provide assistance to veterans and family members in claiming and qualifying for the exemption, electronically monitor the use of tuition and fee exemptions, and consult with THECB and IHEs when developing rules relating to the exemption.

The majority of the changes to the program take effect in the fall 2014 semester so the effect of these changes on the number of exemption recipients is unknown at the time of publication of this report. During fiscal year 2014, the administrative oversight of the program was transferred to TVC from THECB and TVC engaged in negotiated rulemaking for the program with affected entities.

In addition, on May 12, 2014, a lawsuit relating to the Hazlewood Exemption was filed by a veteran against the University of Houston (UH), THECB, TVC, the Governor of Texas, and the Attorney General (AG) of Texas. The lawsuit challenges the eligibility requirement that an individual must have entered the service at a location in this state, declared this state as the person's home of record in the manner provided by the applicable service branch, or would have been determined to be a resident of this state at the time of entering the armed services. This is known as a fixed point residency requirement and can never be changed by an individual after that point in time. The verdict on this lawsuit has not been reached at the time of publication of this report.

PROJECTIONS ON FUTURE FISCAL IMPACT

After taking into account current growth levels and recent statutory changes, this section estimates potential future

growth and impacts of the program. This projection required an analysis of the most recent increase in the number of recipients and amount of tuition and fees waived. In particular, the Hazlewood Legacy Program stands out as experiencing the most expansion in recent years. **Figure 29** shows the growth of the Hazlewood Exemption in total dollars of foregone tuition and fees for three years before the Legacy Program taking effect in fall 2009 (or fiscal year 2010) and **Figure 30** shows the growth of the exemption program during the first year of the Legacy Program and the four subsequent years. As shown, the exemption program experienced extreme growth after the start of the Legacy Program during fiscal year 2010.

FIGURE 29
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION BEFORE THE LEGACY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 2007 TO 2009

YEAR	TOTAL (IN MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE PREVIOUS YEAR
2007	$19.6	N/A
2008	$22.2	12.9%
2009	$24.7	11.2%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

FIGURE 30
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION AFTER LEGACY PROGRAM FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014

YEAR	TOTAL (IN MILLIONS)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE PREVIOUS YEAR
2010	$34.3	39.0%
2011	$71.9	109.7%
2012	$110.2	53.4%
2013	$146.1	32.6%
2014	$169.1	15.7%

SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Since the Hazlewood Legacy Program began, the share of students using the exemption by qualifying as a legacy recipient has grown faster than any other student category. When it began in fiscal year 2010, only an estimated 3.8 percent of students using the Hazlewood Exemption were doing so through the Legacy Program, compared to fiscal year 2014 when 50.6 percent of exemption recipients are classified as a legacy recipient. **Figure 31** shows the share as a percentage of the total Hazlewood student population between veteran, dependent and spouse, and legacy recipients.

FIGURE 31
PERCENTAGE TOTAL HAZLEWOOD POPULATION, FISCAL YEARS 2010 TO 2014

YEAR	VETERAN	DEPENDENT & SPOUSE	LEGACY
2010	94.1%	2.1%	3.8%
2011	79.1%	10.1%	10.8%
2012	54.2%	3.4%	42.4%
2013	48.2%	3.8%	48.0%
2014	44.4%	5.0%	50.6%

NOTE: 2010 and 2011 were not reported consistently and are based on past look of current classification of recipients.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

According to statistics from the THECB, during fiscal year 2014, 38,946 recipients (including co-enrolled students) used the Hazlewood Exemption, a 8.9 percent increase from fiscal year 2013, amounting to approximately $169.1 million in waived tuition and fees absorbed by public IHEs. Of the 38,946 awards during fiscal year 2014, more than half, or 19,715 recipients, were utilizing the exemption through the Legacy Program.

While the Hazlewood database tracks current students utilizing the exemption, there is no entity collecting information on how many Texas veterans are currently eligible for the Hazlewood Exemption. Without this data, it is difficult to determine a utilization rate of veterans taking advantage of their benefits or passing them to children through the Hazlewood Legacy Program. However, according to information from the VA, there are currently 1.7 million veterans in the state. The VA estimates that the number of veterans in Texas is expected to stay relatively flat, decreasing slightly to 1.6 million by 2019. There are also other factors that influence the use of the exemption that cannot be controlled when projecting cost such as: economic conditions that affect a decision to attend college; changes in the cost of tuition and fees; enlistment and deployment trends; and awareness of the benefit.

In estimating the future participation and fiscal impact of the exemption, LBB staff assumed that changes in military levels and program awareness will increase the number of people accessing the Hazlewood Exemption. The percentage of that increase will vary across recipient type, with the highest growth assumed in legacy recipients. In addition to the high number of students accessing the exemption through the Legacy Program, analysis shows that legacy recipients tend to have a higher cost associated with their exemption amounts as they more likely attend four year institutions that have a

higher cost per semester credit hour than two-year institutions.

Figure 32 shows the forecasted number of students using the Hazlewood Exemption by type of recipient along with the estimated value of waived tuition and fees from fiscal years 2015 to 2019. Student forecasts are based on a projection of current data from fiscal years 2012 and 2014. To estimate the value of the exemption, average award amounts for fiscal year 2014 were analyzed by each type of institution. Those amounts were then increased by an assumed average statewide tuition and fee increase for each institution type and applying that number to the projected increase in the number of students. The assumed average statewide tuition and fee increase was based on the increase in tuition and fees by institution type during the previous four fiscal years.

As illustrated in the previous figure, if unchanged, tuition and fees waived by IHEs through the Hazlewood Exemption is expected to continue growing to $379.1 million by fiscal year 2019. The majority of the increase is projected to occur through the Legacy Program. Potential options to reduce the amount of waived tuition and fees could be achieved through a modification of the existing Legacy Program to limit eligibility or the amount of tuition and fees that could be waived through the program.

OPTIONS TO REDUCE GROWTH OF THE LEGACY PROGRAM

This section focuses on some options that could be examined by the Texas Legislature to amend requirements to access the Hazlewood Exemption as a legacy recipient. Potential modifications to the Hazlewood Legacy Program would likely focus on reducing the total number of SCHs available to transfer to a legacy student based on different criteria. To implement any modification to the Hazlewood Legacy Program, Texas Education Code, Chapter 54, would need to be amended. Options to limit the Legacy Program could focus on the following:

- socioeconomic criteria;
- number of SCHs eligible for transfer; and
- service time required for a veteran to assign unused SCHs through the Legacy Program.

The first option focuses on socioeconomic criteria through a requirement of legacy recipients to be at or under a certain family income level to receive benefits from the Hazlewood Exemption. The federal poverty level for a family of four in 2014 is $23,850. Income criteria could be added to the Hazlewood Legacy Program in a tiered structure whereby students with a family income less than $20,000 would qualify for 100 percent of the benefit. The percentage of benefit could then stair-step down with each income group (set at bands of $10,000) so the total amount available through the program would decrease as family income increases.

Analysis of the data provided by THECB from FADS shows in fiscal 2013, 43.9 percent of all higher education students appearing in FADS fall into income categories of $19,999 or below. Looking solely at the Hazlewood population, 42.6 percent of all Hazlewood students fall into that same category while 28.5 percent of legacy students were in income categories of $19,999 and below during fiscal 2013. This data implies that an income requirement to receive the legacy benefits could reduce the number of legacy recipients accessing the exemption.

The second option is to reduce the total number of SCHs that can be transferred from a veteran to a child. Under the current Legacy Program, a veteran can transfer the entire 150 SCHs to a child if it is unused. Recent changes to statute only allow a legacy recipient to receive the number of hours up to the maximum hours associated with the degree or

FIGURE 32
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HAZLEWOOD RECIPIENTS AND WAIVED TUITION AND FEES, 2015 TO 2019

YEAR	VETERANS	DEPENDENTS AND SPOUSES	LEGACY	TOTAL STUDENTS	TOTAL DOLLARS (IN MILLIONS)
2015	18,000	2,400	23,700	44,100	$208.6
2016	18,700	2,800	27,300	48,900	$245.6
2017	19,400	3,300	31,000	53,700	$286.2
2018	20,000	3,800	34,600	58,400	$330.6
2019	20,700	4,300	38,300	63,200	$379.1

NOTE: Totals have been calculated on actual amounts before rounding, therefore may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

certificate program in which the student is enrolled. A reduction of waived revenue through the program could be gained by reducing the maximum number of hours from 150 to some lesser amount, such as 60 SCHs for a legacy recipient attending a general academic institution and 30 SCHs for a student attending community college. It is difficult to quantify the amount of revenue that would no longer be waived as no entity currently tracks the total number of eligible hours still available for use through the Legacy Program. According to THECB, only two legacy students have used 150 SCHs between fiscal years 2010 and 2014 out of an estimated 26,000 students accessing this program. During that same time period, 1,780 legacy students used more than 90 SCHs and 6,402 used more than 60 SCHs.

The final option includes modeling the Hazlewood Legacy Program after the tiered structure of the federal Post 9/11 GI Bill whereby service time is linked to a percentage of the benefit. This tiered structure is shown in **Figure 4** under the discussion of the Post-9/11 G.I. Bill. The Hazlewood Legacy Program could incorporate a length of service requirement to different amounts of the benefit a veteran is eligible to transfer to a dependent. According to data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, August 2013 Veteran Supplement, the majority of veterans in Texas served between two to three years. However, service time across veterans varies based on service period and branch of service.

It is difficult to determine the future fiscal impact of the Hazlewood Exemption as data was limited until fiscal year 2012 and many factors influence the use of exemption benefits. However, it is known that the share of students using the exemption as a legacy recipient has grown faster than any other recipient category. Beginning in fiscal 2014, more legacy recipients used the exemption than veterans, dependents, and spouses combined. Based on current statute, tuition and fees waived by IHEs through the exemption is expected to continue to increase over the next five years to approximately $379.1 million in fiscal year 2019. However, if modifications to eligibility requirements or the total amount of the benefit are implemented, the potential impact would be a reduction in the usage and total tuition and fees waived by IHEs.

CONCLUSION

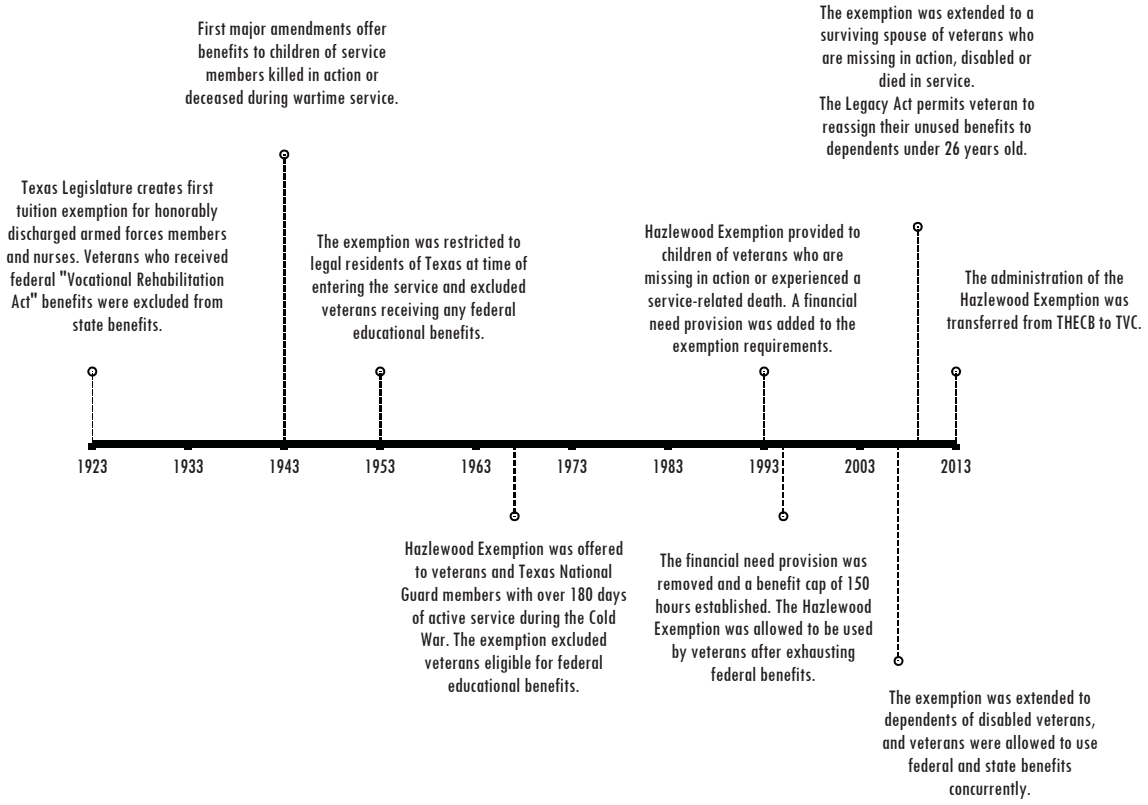
After reviewing the available data on federal benefits and the exemption recipients, it is apparent that veterans have a significant fiscal impact on higher education in Texas. In particular, the number of veterans in Texas using federal educational benefits has more than doubled from 2000 to 2012 and approximately 39,000 awards of the Hazlewood Exemption were made in fiscal year 2014.

These numbers indicate that more individuals are accessing higher education in Texas through the use of these benefits and it is estimated by LBB staff that the number of students utilizing the Hazlewood Exemption will continue to increase. Based on an analysis of information available for the exemption, the program is expected to reach over 63,200 students by fiscal year 2019 and the amount of waived tuition and fees at IHEs in Texas is expected to exceed $379.1 million per year by fiscal year 2019. It is expected that most growth in the exemption, both through number of recipients and amount of tuition and fees waived, will be through the Legacy Program.

In conclusion, this report outlines three options that could be implemented to reduce the usage of the Hazlewood Legacy Program. These options include potential changes based on socioeconomic criteria, the number of SCHs eligible to be transferred by a veteran, and the length of service time required of a veteran to transfer hours through the Legacy Program. It is assumed that while these options could lower the number of SCHs assigned through the Legacy Program, other alternatives are also available to lower the amount of waived tuition and fees at public IHEs in Texas.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION TIMELINE



APPENDIX 2
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
General Academic Institutions	**7,216**	**$31,706,071**	**8,244**	**$55,533,111**	**428**	**$2,939,800**	**85**	**$391,447**	**15,973**	**55.1**	**90,570,428**	**82.2**
Angelo State University	*	$306,724	159	$924,982	*	$22,547	0	$0	242	0.8	1,254,253	1.1
Lamar University	225	$711,670	202	$1,048,534	14	$81,205	5	$16,266	446	1.5	1,857,674	1.7
Midwestern State University	112	$391,889	95	$563,281	*	$33,604	*	$18,246	216	0.7	1,007,020	0.9
Prairie View A&M University	*	$150,809	107	$748,398	*	$7,717	0	$0	136	0.5	906,924	0.8
Sam Houston State University	266	$1,166,388	361	$2,242,482	*	$60,457	*	$16,046	639	2.2	3,485,373	3.2
Stephen F. Austin State University	98	$393,515	272	$1,488,774	*	$44,477	*	$3,747	377	1.3	1,930,512	1.8
Sul Ross State University	50	$99,103	*	$132,717	0	$0	*	$2,986	85	0.3	234,806	0.2
Tarleton State University	160	$537,343	149	$705,923	*	$31,980	*	$5,361	316	1.1	1,280,607	1.2
Texas A&M International University	53	$170,342	62	$247,659	*	$21,009	*	$1,275	120	0.4	440,285	0.4
Texas A&M University	288	$1,590,066	943	$7,575,054	32	$247,420	0	$0	1,263	4.4	9,412,540	8.5
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	$115,440	57	$408,069	*	$20,290	0	$0	84	0.3	543,799	0.5
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	155	$402,084	16	$44,275	*	$10,560	*	$17,971	178	0.6	474,890	0.4
Texas A&M University-Commerce	247	$967,813	112	$561,317	*	$15,874	*	$10,345	363	1.3	1,555,349	1.4
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	196	$714,263	391	$1,928,301	25	$147,835	9	$47,060	621	2.1	2,837,459	2.6
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	*	$302,382	173	$958,568	0	$0	*	$9,725	264	0.9	1,270,676	1.2
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	176	$468,649	42	$162,851	*	$20,473	*	$8,873	226	0.8	660,846	0.6
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	27	$54,683	9	$35,115	*	$7,799	*	$3,864	39	0.1	101,461	0.1
Texas Southern University	93	$615,957	79	$510,365	0	$0	0	$0	172	0.6	1,126,322	1.0
Texas State University	390	$1,983,872	899	$6,298,632	74	$557,385	6	$35,539	1,369	4.7	8,875,428	8.1
Texas Tech University	311	$1,920,551	580	$5,059,176	*	$282,569	*	$4,291	926	3.2	7,266,586	6.6
Texas Woman's University	189	$732,968	*	$491,852	0	$0	*	$12,367	282	1.0	1,237,187	1.1
The University of Texas at Arlington	584	$2,981,104	312	$2,343,406	15	$118,192	5	$32,331	916	3.2	5,475,034	5.0
The University of Texas at Austin	211	$1,637,902	512	$4,880,134	35	$333,972	0	$0	758	2.6	6,852,007	6.2
The University of Texas at Brownsville	215	$577,721	93	$286,476	13	$48,321	6	$24,969	327	1.1	937,488	0.9
The University of Texas at Dallas	252	$1,770,882	87	$876,553	*	$68,626	*	$12,850	347	1.2	2,728,910	2.5
The University of Texas at El Paso	342	$1,105,396	231	$1,025,904	23	$115,586	7	$31,534	603	2.1	2,278,421	2.1
The University of Texas at San Antonio	427	$1,865,802	756	$5,187,975	46	$305,759	6	$32,562	1,235	4.3	7,392,097	6.7
The University of Texas at Tyler	132	$623,608	75	$432,061	*	$65,638	*	$14,170	221	0.8	1,135,477	1.0
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	63	$144,177	*	$114,069	*	$697	0	$0	88	0.3	258,942	0.2
The University of Texas-Pan American	*	$529,347	228	$1,070,434	*	$14,834	0	$0	401	1.4	1,614,614	1.5

APPENDIX 2 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
University of Houston	424	$2,590,253	310	$2,265,913	*	$19,551	*	$10,459	738	2.5	4,886,175	4.4
University of Houston-Clear Lake	214	$731,201	56	$215,346	*	$11,466	*	$3,184	272	0.9	961,197	0.9
University of Houston-Downtown	214	$614,067	51	$160,448	*	$18,699	*	$5,167	273	0.9	798,382	0.7
University of Houston-Victoria	115	$311,891	26	$116,264	*	$17,178	*	$4,587	146	0.5	449,921	0.4
University of North Texas	403	$1,698,722	509	$3,757,931	*	$119,581	*	$4,893	932	3.2	5,581,128	5.1
University of North Texas at Dallas	56	$113,546	15	$39,715	*	$4,890	*	$780	73	0.3	158,931	0.1
West Texas A&M University	139	$613,943	127	$624,155	13	$63,610	0	$0	279	1.0	1,301,708	1.2
Community Colleges	**7,983**	**$9,602,737**	**3,718**	**$5,414,398**	**306**	**$500,212**	*****	**$219,323**	**12,145**	**41.9**	**15,736,671**	**14.3**
Alamo Community College District	705	$713,723	617	$811,993	28	$36,662	14	$15,513	1,364	4.7	1,577,891	1.4
Alvin Community College	92	$100,476	43	$37,860	*	$4,239	*	$867	138	0.5	143,442	0.1
Amarillo College	214	$373,160	43	$55,910	0	$0	0	$0	257	0.9	429,070	0.4
Angelina College	30	$27,476	31	$37,637	0	$0	0	$0	61	0.2	65,113	0.1
Austin Community College	1,221	$1,855,746	241	$371,893	*	$3,427	*	$8,724	1,469	5.1	2,239,790	2.0
Blinn College	109	$187,419	223	$431,464	*	$4,283	*	$4,475	336	1.2	627,640	0.6
Brazosport Junior College	53	$68,259	*	$52,712	0	$0	*	$1,027	96	0.3	121,997	0.1
Central Texas College	225	$189,543	*	$79,383	*	$3,393	8	$10,024	316	1.1	282,342	0.3
Cisco College	26	$33,704	37	$69,288	0	$0	0	$0	63	0.2	102,992	0.1
Clarendon College	10	$11,735	9	$19,352	0	$0	0	$0	19	0.1	31,087	0.0
Coastal Bend College	21	$49,186	37	$93,048	*	$6,566	*	$8,872	64	0.2	157,673	0.1
College of the Mainland Community College District	41	$46,553	*	$17,192	0	$0	*	$575	57	0.2	64,320	0.1
Collin County Community College District	169	$87,777	69	$51,470	*	$1,741	*	$891	243	0.8	141,879	0.1
Dallas County Community College District	524	$318,941	118	$96,662	*	$405	*	$63	644	2.2	416,071	0.4
Del Mar College	233	$349,601	224	$332,824	32	$47,868	5	$7,783	494	1.7	738,075	0.7
El Paso Community College District	578	$691,364	212	$262,064	75	$103,499	25	$32,359	890	3.1	1,089,286	1.0
Frank Phillips College	*	$5,243	*	$5,972	*	$3,930	0	$0	9	0.0	15,145	0.0
Galveston College	23	$31,923	7	$4,407	0	$0	0	$0	30	0.1	36,330	0.0
Grayson College	55	$50,736	25	$28,808	*	$623	*	$1,254	83	0.3	81,421	0.1

APPENDIX 2 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
Hill College	55	$65,688	20	$25,030	*	$3,130	*	$10,830	82	0.3	104,678	0.1
Houston Community College	626	$741,024	61	$120,234	*	$5,546	*	$8,300	694	2.4	875,104	0.8
Howard College	42	$54,979	24	$38,292	0	$0	0	$0	66	0.2	93,272	0.1
Kilgore College	89	$164,631	30	$53,457	0	$0	0	$0	119	0.4	218,088	0.2
Laredo Community College	116	$150,995	50	$76,409	0	$0	0	$0	166	0.6	227,403	0.2
Lee College	95	$87,836	*	$26,366	*	$3,470	0	$0	115	0.4	117,672	0.1
Lone Star College System District	363	$321,801	256	$271,448	8	$6,171	11	$9,864	638	2.2	609,284	0.6
McLennan Community College	109	$196,218	63	$112,564	17	$38,864	*	$10,316	194	0.7	357,962	0.3
Midland College	*	$19,653	*	$1,857	0	$0	0	$0	35	0.1	21,510	0.0
Navarro College	162	$288,906	74	$114,625	12	$22,750	*	$21,000	258	0.9	447,281	0.4
North Central Texas College	66	$97,657	*	$55,996	*	$4,758	0	$0	110	0.4	158,411	0.1
Northeast Texas Community College	22	$34,290	28	$56,704	0	$0	0	$0	50	0.2	90,994	0.1
Odessa College	38	$51,430	8	$18,193	0	$0	0	$0	46	0.2	69,623	0.1
Panola College	19	$29,503	9	$15,146	0	$0	0	$0	28	0.1	44,648	0.0
Paris Junior College	62	$75,974	*	$49,386	0	$0	*	$598	92	0.3	125,958	0.1
Ranger College	*	$5,122	*	$41,320	0	$0	0	$0	19	0.1	46,442	0.0
San Jacinto Community College	338	$282,062	69	$77,068	*	$5,875	*	$786	412	1.4	365,791	0.3
South Plains College	109	$117,118	69	$120,433	9	$12,120	0	$0	187	0.6	249,672	0.2
South Texas College	118	$247,739	*	$192,201	*	$10,424	0	$0	211	0.7	450,365	0.4
Southwest Texas Junior College	14	$32,240	26	$47,829	*	$3,081	*	$4,873	43	0.1	88,023	0.1
Tarrant County College District	454	$255,337	212	$171,241	*	$3,106	*	$4,780	673	2.3	434,464	0.4
Temple College	156	$308,300	35	$81,554	7	$15,039	7	$16,751	205	0.7	421,645	0.4
Texarkana College	23	$26,178	*	$5,624	7	$8,380	*	$6,990	39	0.1	47,172	0.0
Texas Southmost College	60	$113,350	60	$157,090	*	$25,013	*	$8,493	130	0.4	303,946	0.3
Trinity Valley Community College	110	$119,272	43	$60,549	*	$5,380	*	$2,010	159	0.5	187,211	0.2
Tyler Junior College	133	$195,995	95	$180,261	36	$75,532	5	$11,151	269	0.9	462,939	0.4
Vernon College	50	$92,485	33	$72,518	*	$10,770	*	$2,158	89	0.3	177,931	0.2
Victoria College	80	$104,048	46	$84,447	*	$16,043	*	$4,512	138	0.5	209,050	0.2
Weatherford College	24	$31,366	31	$44,591	*	$7,686	*	$1,857	62	0.2	85,500	0.1
Western Texas College	31	$23,091	*	$36,602	0	$0	*	$1,630	56	0.2	61,323	0.1
Wharton County Junior College	*	$75,884	75	$145,424	*	$440	0	$0	127	0.4	221,748	0.2

APPENDIX 2 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
Health-related Institutions	**212**	**$1,399,460**	**121**	**$1,131,043**	*****	**$36,823**	*****	**$11,083**	**337**	**1.2**	**2,578,409**	**2.3**
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	19	$185,760	18	$207,034	0	$0	0	$0	37	0.1	392,794	0.4
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	82	$490,378	*	$280,091	*	$6,923	0	$0	116	0.4	777,391	0.7
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	25	$84,050	5	$40,929	0	$0	0	$0	30	0.1	124,979	0.1
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	23	$221,246	*	$85,828	0	$0	*	$11,083	31	0.1	318,157	0.3
The University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio	*	$234,623	45	$394,357	*	$29,900	0	$0	87	0.3	658,880	0.6
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	*	$97,812	*	$16,662	0	$0	0	$0	11	0.0	114,474	0.1
University of North Texas Health Science Center	13	$85,591	12	$106,143	0	$0	0	$0	25	0.1	191,734	0.2
Lamar State Colleges	**104**	**$181,407**	**87**	**$191,147**	*****	**$3,956**	*****	**$3,909**	**196**	**0.7**	**380,419**	**0.3**
Lamar Institute of Technology	60	$107,095	*	$90,395	*	$2,128	0	$0	105	0.4	199,618	0.2
Lamar State College-Orange	19	$23,829	25	$58,553	*	$1,828	*	$1,424	47	0.2	85,634	0.1
Lamar State College-Port Arthur	25	$50,482	*	$42,199	0	$0	*	$2,485	44	0.2	95,166	0.1
Texas State Technical College System	**217**	**$535,658**	**118**	**$385,155**	**11**	**$28,804**	**6**	**$14,007**	**352**	**1.2**	**963,624**	**0.9**
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen	115	$232,286	43	$107,646	*	$26,907	*	$9,717	173	0.6	376,556	0.3
Texas State Technical College-Marshall	7	$22,810	*	$23,228	0	$0	*	$4,290	15	0.1	50,328	0.0
Texas State Technical College-Waco	80	$245,335	*	$222,445	*	$1,897	0	$0	141	0.5	469,677	0.4
Texas State Technical College-West Texas	15	$35,227	8	$31,836	0	$0	0	$0	23	0.1	67,063	0.1
GRAND TOTAL	**15,732**	**$43,425,332**	**12,288**	**$62,654,854**	**751**	**$3,509,595**	*****	**$639,769**	**29,003**		**110,229,550**	

NOTES:
(1) Students co-enrolled across institutions and receiving Hazlewood Exemption at two institutions are counted at each institution. Data in Hazlewood Exemption database as of July 15, 2014 for fiscal year 2012 and 2013 and November 3, 2014 for fiscal year 2014.
(2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

APPENDIX 3
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2013

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
General Academic Institutions	**7,608**	**$34,544,541**	**11,388**	**$79,908,588**	**508**	**$3,284,280**	**132**	**$654,791**	**19,636**	**54.9**	**118,392,200**	**81.0**
Angelo State University	88	$322,833	209	$1,303,741	*	$11,436	*	$5,243	301	0.8	1,643,252	1.1
Lamar University	235	$834,829	307	$1,814,696	21	$115,153	5	$27,426	568	1.6	2,792,104	1.9
Midwestern State University	110	$393,816	116	$693,951	*	$14,000	*	$9,603	232	0.6	1,111,369	0.8
Prairie View A&M University	48	$239,468	217	$1,518,829	*	$27,728	*	$2,341	271	0.8	1,788,366	1.2
Sam Houston State University	314	$1,396,263	552	$3,712,472	*	$27,438	*	$33,968	877	2.5	5,170,141	3.5
Stephen F. Austin State University	112	$508,568	370	$2,368,262	*	$88,595	*	$670	494	1.4	2,966,095	2.0
Sul Ross State University	63	$138,223	53	$261,496	*	$7,009	*	$3,271	120	0.3	409,999	0.3
Tarleton State University	154	$501,980	240	$1,310,163	*	$6,803	*	$24,021	401	1.1	1,842,967	1.3
Texas A&M International University	71	$206,030	85	$390,416	*	$19,304	*	$2,451	160	0.4	618,201	0.4
Texas A&M University	259	$1,461,948	1,148	$9,928,227	*	$413,609	*	$11,639	1,457	4.1	11,815,422	8.1
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	$124,749	97	$708,739	*	$18,418	0	$0	132	0.4	851,906	0.6
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	188	$615,632	22	$78,613	*	$12,451	*	$25,170	219	0.6	731,867	0.5
Texas A&M University-Commerce	337	$1,514,422	156	$820,881	*	$8,014	*	$20,572	500	1.4	2,363,889	1.6
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	213	$875,947	624	$3,415,364	25	$118,979	13	$57,384	875	2.4	4,467,674	3.1
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	94	$386,125	240	$1,380,329	*	$4,823	*	$886	336	0.9	1,772,163	1.2
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	197	$573,087	72	$319,953	*	$29,782	*	$10,026	281	0.8	932,849	0.6
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	*	$42,620	*	$58,186	*	$6,888	0	$0	48	0.1	107,695	0.1
Texas Southern University	105	$1,451,626	136	$1,418,884	0	$0	0	$0	241	0.7	2,870,510	2.0
Texas State University	469	$2,100,258	1,198	$7,838,170	68	$498,415	8	$57,788	1,743	4.9	10,494,631	7.2
Texas Tech University	314	$1,835,341	797	$6,833,318	*	$259,484	*	$27,376	1,150	3.2	8,955,519	6.1
Texas Woman's University	208	$829,145	152	$885,481	0	$0	7	$43,265	367	1.0	1,757,891	1.2
The University of Texas at Arlington	577	$2,734,898	405	$3,124,158	21	$151,162	10	$53,639	1,013	2.8	6,063,858	4.1
The University of Texas at Austin	190	$1,673,920	713	$6,860,624	33	$323,243	0	$0	936	2.6	8,857,788	6.1
The University of Texas at Brownsville	196	$514,544	120	$496,881	15	$61,226	9	$34,430	340	1.0	1,107,081	0.8
The University of Texas at Dallas	243	$1,773,975	149	$1,613,832	*	$62,162	*	$26,099	401	1.1	3,476,068	2.4
The University of Texas at El Paso	366	$1,078,577	227	$696,468	42	$127,929	8	$27,227	643	1.8	1,930,201	1.3
The University of Texas at San Antonio	414	$1,926,997	988	$7,015,533	40	$246,245	5	$24,558	1,447	4.0	9,213,333	6.3
The University of Texas at Tyler	128	$641,755	117	$687,582	*	$148,699	*	$14,344	269	0.8	1,492,380	1.0
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	73	$194,481	36	$191,215	*	$13,444	*	$6,587	114	0.3	405,727	0.3

APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2013

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
The University of Texas-Pan American	181	$638,510	312	$1,504,006	*	$70,577	*	$5,932	507	1.4	2,219,025	1.5
University of Houston	421	$2,754,540	446	$3,494,732	*	$48,119	*	$32,151	876	2.4	6,329,541	4.3
University of Houston-Clear Lake	201	$695,026	70	$327,255	0	$0	0	$0	271	0.8	1,022,281	0.7
University of Houston-Downtown	210	$665,162	73	$244,742	*	$19,419	*	$7,285	291	0.8	936,608	0.6
University of Houston-Victoria	104	$314,658	39	$152,391	*	$21,421	*	$16,922	150	0.4	505,392	0.3
University of North Texas	460	$1,893,040	734	$5,635,329	33	$242,312	8	$32,091	1,235	3.5	7,802,772	5.3
University of North Texas at Dallas	72	$153,205	*	$50,245	*	$2,115	*	$10,425	96	0.3	215,990	0.1
West Texas A&M University	137	$538,342	125	$753,423	12	$57,879	0	$0	274	0.8	1,349,644	0.9
Community Colleges	**8,986**	**$11,290,757**	**5,317**	**$8,373,690**	**464**	**$771,831**	*****	**$302,892**	**14,982**	**41.9**	**20,739,170**	**14.2**
Alamo Community College District	893	$928,557	969	$1,387,866	51	$66,780	34	$44,660	1,947	5.4	2,427,863	1.7
Alvin Community College	92	$105,299	45	$46,394	*	$4,423	*	$733	141	0.4	156,850	0.1
Amarillo College	158	$209,357	*	$123,163	*	$1,430	0	$0	233	0.7	333,950	0.2
Angelina College	34	$40,155	38	$43,864	*	$404	*	$777	74	0.2	85,200	0.1
Austin Community College	1,095	$1,788,379	408	$774,616	48	$87,882	8	$17,619	1,559	4.4	2,668,497	1.8
Blinn College	99	$169,241	331	$752,913	*	$11,692	*	$6,301	439	1.2	940,147	0.6
Brazosport Junior College	69	$95,978	44	$66,905	0	$0	0	$0	113	0.3	162,882	0.1
Central Texas College	357	$348,498	100	$95,383	14	$15,341	15	$13,577	486	1.4	472,798	0.3
Cisco College	21	$39,425	34	$66,672	*	$366	*	$1,610	57	0.2	108,073	0.1
Clarendon College	*	$5,087	8	$14,372	*	$1,350	0	$0	15	0.0	20,809	0.0
Coastal Bend College	23	$55,965	59	$143,739	*	$9,290	*	$9,930	92	0.3	218,924	0.1
College of the Mainland Community College District	42	$51,297	*	$28,912	0	$0	*	$1,876	66	0.2	82,084	0.1
Collin County Community College District	172	$104,385	83	$61,353	*	$4,472	*	$624	262	0.7	170,834	0.1
Dallas County Community College District	484	$306,170	*	$59,921	0	$0	*	$135	559	1.6	366,226	0.3
Del Mar College	290	$453,553	255	$440,769	33	$60,475	6	$7,898	584	1.6	962,695	0.7
El Paso Community College District	549	$691,493	247	$327,025	88	$127,089	23	$25,613	907	2.5	1,171,220	0.8
Frank Phillips College	*	$12,061	6	$11,051	*	$3,555	0	$0	14	0.0	26,667	0.0
Galveston College	25	$28,372	9	$10,611	0	$0	0	$0	34	0.1	38,983	0.0

APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2013

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
Grayson College	105	$132,492	26	$38,141	*	$7,089	*	$1,753	140	0.4	179,475	0.1
Hill College	34	$40,835	26	$33,462	*	$3,139	*	$8,278	69	0.2	85,714	0.1
Houston Community College	803	$959,232	101	$183,291	7	$7,042	6	$5,685	917	2.6	1,155,250	0.8
Howard College	47	$67,345	50	$92,491	*	$1,358	*	$10,493	103	0.3	171,687	0.1
Kilgore College	89	$128,760	*	$119,243	*	$1,548	0	$0	141	0.4	249,551	0.2
Laredo Community College	104	$160,776	60	$102,861	*	$6,503	*	$1,185	167	0.5	271,325	0.2
Lee College	156	$176,576	*	$56,242	*	$3,438	0	$0	192	0.5	236,256	0.2
Lone Star College System District	401	$386,052	332	$377,273	6	$6,552	17	$18,519	756	2.1	788,395	0.5
McLennan Community College	142	$289,108	102	$215,778	24	$60,285	*	$15,874	277	0.8	581,044	0.4
Midland College	54	$44,202	25	$18,901	0	$0	0	$0	79	0.2	63,103	0.0
Navarro College	223	$352,564	107	$174,125	17	$23,625	*	$14,000	360	1.0	564,314	0.4
North Central Texas College	76	$104,344	64	$92,108	*	$12,221	*	$2,102	149	0.4	210,775	0.1
Northeast Texas Community College	21	$34,505	40	$68,816	0	$0	0	$0	61	0.2	103,320	0.1
Odessa College	43	$70,091	*	$23,949	0	$0	*	$1,767	59	0.2	95,807	0.1
Panola College	34	$43,849	*	$41,341	*	$839	0	$0	68	0.2	86,029	0.1
Paris Junior College	50	$71,773	*	$54,003	*	$3,834	0	$0	90	0.3	129,609	0.1
Ranger College	*	$5,614	*	$33,596	0	$0	0	$0	13	0.0	39,210	0.0
San Jacinto Community College	514	$622,489	249	$312,013	*	$9,016	*	$269	770	2.2	943,787	0.6
South Plains College	209	$205,852	106	$114,090	*	$16,628	*	$3,017	333	0.9	339,586	0.2
South Texas College	*	$219,930	136	$270,176	*	$4,000	0	$0	254	0.7	494,106	0.3
Southwest Texas Junior College	20	$28,837	48	$107,130	*	$5,874	*	$2,553	72	0.2	144,393	0.1
Tarrant County College District	527	$421,885	273	$233,952	6	$2,741	7	$5,592	813	2.3	664,170	0.5
Temple College	222	$450,195	70	$160,061	14	$36,187	9	$19,265	315	0.9	665,708	0.5
Texarkana College	41	$67,814	20	$37,082	*	$7,632	*	$7,400	71	0.2	119,927	0.1
Texas Southmost College	52	$103,479	48	$144,936	*	$19,988	*	$6,831	111	0.3	275,234	0.2
Trinity Valley Community College	104	$114,493	49	$83,290	5	$10,898	8	$19,201	166	0.5	227,882	0.2
Tyler Junior College	153	$214,821	142	$300,099	36	$86,717	6	$11,511	337	0.9	613,147	0.4
Vernon College	49	$107,388	40	$102,969	*	$7,474	*	$3,500	94	0.3	221,332	0.2
Victoria College	94	$134,785	75	$131,972	*	$15,038	*	$7,725	180	0.5	289,520	0.2
Weatherford College	37	$48,276	59	$80,535	*	$17,618	*	$5,020	110	0.3	151,448	0.1
Western Texas College	17	$10,751	26	$30,014	0	$0	0	$0	43	0.1	40,765	0.0
Wharton County Junior College	35	$38,376	55	$84,222	0	$0	0	$0	90	0.3	122,597	0.1

APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2013

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
Health-related Institutions	**236**	**$3,131,610**	**146**	**$1,792,783**	*****	**$78,926**	*****	**$98,087**	**393**	**1.1**	**5,101,406**	**3.5**
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	*	$201,379	21	$244,608	*	$12,432	0	$0	40	0.1	458,418	0.3
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	63	$281,425	*	$165,666	*	$8,667	0	$0	100	0.3	455,759	0.3
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	29	$185,342	14	$83,033	0	$0	0	$0	43	0.1	268,375	0.2
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	43	$1,934,975	*	$742,679	0	$0	*	$94,782	58	0.2	2,772,436	1.9
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	54	$302,112	43	$407,253	*	$57,827	*	$3,305	103	0.3	770,497	0.5
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	*	$114,810	*	$20,357	0	$0	0	$0	11	0.0	135,167	0.1
University of North Texas Health Science Center	20	$111,568	18	$129,187	0	$0	0	$0	38	0.1	240,755	0.2
Lamar State Colleges	**132**	**$267,577**	*****	**$271,369**	**0**	**$0**	*****	**$2,978**	**251**	**0.7**	**541,924**	**0.4**
Lamar Institute of Technology	77	$151,294	56	$118,297	0	$0	0	$0	133	0.4	269,591	0.2
Lamar State College-Orange	*	$32,416	*	$77,045	0	$0	*	$1,428	53	0.1	110,889	0.1
Lamar State College-Port Arthur	*	$83,867	*	$76,027	0	$0	*	$1,550	65	0.2	161,444	0.1
Texas State Technical College System	**294**	**$773,457**	**185**	**$526,187**	**22**	**$59,180**	*****	**$11,540**	**507**	**1.4**	**1,370,364**	**0.9**
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen	102	$231,131	*	$129,228	*	$50,642	*	$4,163	177	0.5	415,165	0.3
Texas State Technical College-Marshall	*	$30,987	*	$11,944	0	$0	0	$0	13	0.0	42,931	0.0
Texas State Technical College-Waco	168	$463,809	117	$356,231	*	$8,538	*	$7,377	294	0.8	835,954	0.6
Texas State Technical College-West Texas	*	$47,530	*	$28,784	0	$0	0	$0	23	0.1	76,314	0.1
GRAND TOTAL	**17,256**	**$50,007,943**	**17,153**	**$90,872,616**	**1,003**	**$4,194,216**	*****	**$1,070,288**	**35,769**		**146,145,063**	

NOTES:
(1) Students co-enrolled across institutions and receiving Hazlewood Exemption at two institutions are counted at each institution. Data in Hazlewood Exemption database as of July 15, 2014 for fiscal year 2012 and 2013 and November 3, 2014 for fiscal year 2014.
(2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

APPENDIX 4
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
Public Universities	**7,663**	**$34,711,359**	**13,437**	**$98,518,575**	**692**	**$4,814,453**	**183**	**$936,892**	**21,975**	**56.4%**	**$138,981,279**	**82.2%**
Angelo State University	101	$369,303	235	$1,473,929	*	$51,535	*	$28,599	348	0.9%	$1,923,366	1.1%
Lamar University	250	$915,636	336	$2,151,105	22	$132,286	8	$30,432	616	1.6%	$3,229,459	1.9%
Midwestern State University	103	$368,499	139	$830,662	*	$29,869	*	$1,577	247	0.6%	$1,230,607	0.7%
Prairie View A&M University	52	$272,144	278	$2,049,786	8	$55,731	0	$0	338	0.9%	$2,377,660	1.4%
Sam Houston State University	325	$1,368,277	627	$4,299,214	13	$78,072	9	$65,482	974	2.5%	$5,811,045	3.4%
Stephen F. Austin State University	95	$404,392	445	$3,144,033	13	$110,637	5	$18,101	558	1.4%	$3,677,163	2.2%
Sul Ross State University	62	$126,843	61	$286,668	*	$15,458	*	$5,926	127	0.3%	$434,895	0.3%
Tarleton State University	205	$783,488	342	$2,015,938	*	$17,319	*	$14,075	556	1.4%	$2,830,820	1.7%
Texas A&M International University	80	$267,943	102	$508,612	*	$36,947	*	$7,749	191	0.5%	$821,251	0.5%
Texas A&M University	262	$1,943,161	1,420	$12,496,923	*	$502,113	*	$7,148	1,739	4.5%	$14,949,345	8.8%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	*	$153,655	103	$822,287	*	$35,463	0	$0	140	0.4%	$1,011,405	0.6%
Texas A&M University-Central Texas	194	$613,104	28	$106,691	10	$38,717	8	$27,513	240	0.6%	$786,025	0.5%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	315	$1,361,769	225	$1,220,263	*	$8,914	*	$50,393	554	1.4%	$2,641,339	1.6%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	176	$619,993	506	$3,007,104	27	$149,091	11	$61,768	720	1.8%	$3,837,956	2.3%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	93	$333,250	276	$1,569,646	0	$0	0	$0	369	0.9%	$1,902,896	1.1%
Texas A&M University-San Antonio	232	$689,650	91	$390,728	*	$42,642	*	$10,129	339	0.9%	$1,133,149	0.7%
Texas A&M University-Texarkana	*	$92,066	25	$116,896	*	$9,970	*	$5,664	63	0.2%	$224,596	0.1%
Texas Southern University	128	$1,085,012	167	$1,263,491	0	$0	0	$0	295	0.8%	$2,348,503	1.4%
Texas State University	451	$2,221,792	1,417	$10,936,692	120	$900,089	6	$33,464	1,994	5.1%	$14,092,037	8.3%
Texas Tech University	299	$1,855,159	931	$8,095,494	48	$337,397	6	$37,945	1,284	3.3%	$10,325,996	6.1%
Texas Woman's University	186	$839,438	187	$1,197,978	0	$0	7	$45,858	380	1.0%	$2,083,274	1.2%
The University of Texas at Arlington	606	$2,747,802	510	$3,852,149	42	$315,024	15	$96,389	1,173	3.0%	$7,011,364	4.1%
The University of Texas at Austin	175	$1,467,227	818	$7,961,433	41	$370,929	0	$0	1,034	2.7%	$9,799,589	5.8%
The University of Texas at Brownsville	187	$471,688	107	$426,452	22	$78,257	11	$42,070	327	0.8%	$1,018,466	0.6%
The University of Texas at Dallas	238	$1,826,592	181	$1,955,854	*	$116,588	*	$21,114	431	1.1%	$3,920,147	2.3%
The University of Texas at El Paso	368	$1,299,728	424	$2,042,607	66	$276,598	22	$97,264	880	2.3%	$3,716,197	2.2%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	382	$1,789,312	1,131	$8,106,479	0	$0	0	$0	1,513	3.9%	$9,895,791	5.9%
The University of Texas at Tyler	167	$886,320	144	$853,446	28	$188,016	6	$39,339	345	0.9%	$1,967,120	1.2%
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	96	$292,175	49	$227,006	*	$20,173	*	$27,789	154	0.4%	$567,143	0.3%
The University of Texas-Pan American	199	$607,499	350	$1,711,433	30	$155,425	5	$33,764	584	1.5%	$2,508,121	1.5%

APPENDIX 4 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
University of Houston	354	$2,281,555	546	$4,701,907	*	$256,556	*	$30,169	931	2.4%	$7,270,187	4.3%
University of Houston-Clear Lake	193	$614,314	77	$344,698	*	$12,609	*	$10,990	274	0.7%	$982,611	0.6%
University of Houston-Downtown	231	$711,367	70	$308,596	*	$36,742	*	$6,128	312	0.8%	$1,062,831	0.6%
University of Houston-Victoria	92	$248,961	50	$212,574	*	$21,607	*	$11,582	151	0.4%	$494,723	0.3%
University of North Texas	484	$2,072,965	841	$6,778,495	44	$408,535	10	$61,121	1,379	3.5%	$9,321,116	5.5%
University of North Texas at Dallas	67	$161,815	21	$45,340	*	$5,145	*	$7,350	92	0.2%	$219,650	0.1%
West Texas A&M University	146	$547,469	177	$1,005,967	0	$0	0	$0	323	0.8%	$1,553,435	0.9%
Community Colleges	**9,022**	**$12,648,106**	**5,743**	**$10,175,794**	**776**	**$1,473,982**	*****	**$456,977**	**15,773**	**40.5%**	**$24,754,858**	**14.6%**
Alamo Community College District	831	$1,025,369	1,093	$1,723,200	166	$298,531	46	$159,921	2,136	5.5%	$3,207,022	1.9%
Alvin Community College	85	$88,052	61	$67,644	*	$4,010	*	$3,197	152	0.4%	$162,903	0.1%
Amarillo College	123	$161,331	84	$107,876	*	$7,163	*	$3,776	214	0.5%	$280,147	0.2%
Angelina College	29	$32,269	49	$69,919	*	$405	*	$1,191	80	0.2%	$103,784	0.1%
Austin Community College	1,054	$2,276,372	517	$1,489,422	59	$158,644	11	$17,387	1,641	4.2%	$3,941,825	2.3%
Blinn College	117	$204,876	382	$889,052	*	$56,443	*	$6,119	522	1.3%	$1,156,490	0.7%
Brazosport College	84	$109,171	52	$66,866	0	$0	0	$0	136	0.3%	$176,037	0.1%
Central Texas College	393	$387,097	148	$145,140	26	$31,398	12	$13,475	579	1.5%	$577,111	0.3%
Cisco College	22	$42,437	41	$80,770	*	$5,048	*	$4,145	66	0.2%	$132,399	0.1%
Clarendon College	*	$5,767	9	$25,257	*	$2,295	0	$0	17	0.0%	$33,319	0.0%
Coastal Bend College	18	$60,273	68	$203,346	*	$21,388	*	$4,726	95	0.2%	$289,732	0.2%
College of the Mainland Community College District	48	$51,443	25	$31,016	*	$1,904	*	$1,355	75	0.2%	$85,718	0.1%
Collin County Community College District	165	$105,457	87	$65,708	11	$6,545	0	$0	263	0.7%	$177,710	0.1%
Dallas County Community College District	675	$539,406	124	$93,023	11	$7,580	7	$5,187	817	2.1%	$645,196	0.4%
Del Mar College	284	$483,018	277	$495,751	50	$94,264	9	$21,267	620	1.6%	$1,094,300	0.6%
El Paso Community College District	509	$692,241	244	$336,609	99	$139,253	31	$35,967	883	2.3%	$1,204,070	0.7%
Frank Phillips College	*	$8,962	11	$20,759	*	$2,205	0	$0	20	0.1%	$31,926	0.0%
Galveston College	28	$25,520	8	$11,410	0	$0	0	$0	36	0.1%	$36,930	0.0%
Grayson College	105	$149,271	34	$39,742	11	$15,832	0	$0	150	0.4%	$204,845	0.1%
Hill College	35	$39,485	32	$46,092	*	$5,778	*	$1,859	73	0.2%	$93,214	0.1%
Houston Community College	980	$1,311,189	*	$68,081	0	$0	*	$2,922	1,028	2.6%	$1,382,192	0.8%

APPENDIX 4 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
Howard College	41	$62,410	29	$53,062	*	$1,106	*	$7,996	75	0.2%	$124,574	0.1%
Kilgore College	109	$205,010	63	$146,504	*	$923	*	$1,488	174	0.4%	$353,925	0.2%
Laredo Community College	73	$170,848	*	$110,708	*	$9,394	0	$0	123	0.3%	$290,950	0.2%
Lee College	153	$153,747	25	$41,545	*	$9,536	*	$1,594	182	0.5%	$206,422	0.1%
Lone Star College System District	296	$309,069	141	$168,896	10	$13,232	10	$10,725	457	1.2%	$501,921	0.3%
McLennan Community College	152	$259,039	83	$184,282	26	$63,601	7	$15,877	268	0.7%	$522,798	0.3%
Midland College	*	$33,046	56	$52,270	*	$1,332	0	$0	89	0.2%	$86,648	0.1%
Navarro College	184	$267,286	90	$119,680	27	$36,271	*	$16,503	313	0.8%	$439,739	0.3%
North Central Texas College	76	$101,541	79	$116,369	*	$11,799	*	$4,358	166	0.4%	$234,067	0.1%
Northeast Texas Community College	36	$60,309	37	$71,206	0	$0	0	$0	73	0.2%	$131,515	0.1%
Odessa College	37	$51,542	16	$26,074	*	$3,609	*	$3,475	55	0.1%	$84,700	0.1%
Panola College	23	$39,046	15	$26,726	0	$0	0	$0	38	0.1%	$65,772	0.0%
Paris Junior College	59	$88,478	40	$52,362	*	$9,548	*	$3,850	106	0.3%	$154,237	0.1%
Ranger College	*	$6,107	*	$44,035	0	$0	0	$0	16	0.0%	$50,142	0.0%
San Jacinto Community College	410	$501,318	271	$342,419	*	$27,347	*	$691	705	1.8%	$871,775	0.5%
South Plains College	213	$388,895	132	$268,302	20	$52,316	10	$27,166	375	1.0%	$736,680	0.4%
South Texas College	118	$213,907	173	$381,142	26	$57,917	0	$0	317	0.8%	$652,966	0.4%
Southwest Texas Junior College	*	$44,377	61	$130,793	*	$6,558	0	$0	86	0.2%	$181,728	0.1%
Tarrant County College District	605	$501,820	288	$260,561	5	$3,740	7	$6,880	905	2.3%	$773,001	0.5%
Temple College	214	$472,106	89	$220,395	17	$53,237	7	$19,792	327	0.8%	$765,531	0.5%
Texarkana College	58	$119,747	34	$53,941	6	$12,096	5	$5,595	103	0.3%	$191,378	0.1%
Texas Southmost College	35	$58,771	42	$115,435	6	$19,176	5	$6,699	88	0.2%	$200,081	0.1%
Trinity Valley Community College	74	$86,643	50	$103,635	12	$22,409	8	$16,424	144	0.4%	$229,111	0.1%
Tyler Junior College	144	$257,101	175	$421,493	40	$104,399	7	$12,644	366	0.9%	$795,637	0.5%
Vernon College	61	$132,169	40	$85,244	*	$10,240	*	$4,480	106	0.3%	$232,133	0.1%
Victoria College	84	$124,867	86	$164,810	*	$46,930	*	$2,384	194	0.5%	$338,991	0.2%
Weatherford College	52	$70,421	69	$115,762	*	$36,374	*	$5,089	147	0.4%	$227,646	0.1%
Western Texas College	*	$19,524	41	$59,290	0	$0	*	$774	69	0.2%	$79,588	0.0%
Wharton County Junior College	*	$49,958	67	$162,169	*	$2,205	0	$0	103	0.3%	$214,332	0.1%

APPENDIX 4 (CONTINUED)
HAZLEWOOD EXEMPTION RECIPIENTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	VETERAN RECIPIENT		LEGACY RECIPIENT		DEPENDENT RECIPIENT		SPOUSE RECIPIENT		TOTAL			
INSTITUTION TYPE	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AWARDS
Public Health-Related Institutions	**234**	**$1,592,213**	**182**	**$1,700,532**	*****	**$123,254**	*****	**$22,709**	**432**	**1.1%**	**$3,438,708**	**2.0%**
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	*	$182,093	25	$277,472	*	$42,494	0	$0	44	0.1%	$502,058	0.3%
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	80	$448,523	52	$443,990	*	$25,697	*	$4,543	137	0.4%	$922,753	0.5%
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	34	$216,039	19	$131,566	0	$0	0	$0	53	0.1%	$347,604	0.2%
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	*	$1,641	*	$2,910	0	$0	0	$0	*	N/A	$4,551	0.0%
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	27	$168,845	16	$171,731	*	$5,130	*	$7,906	45	0.1%	$353,612	0.2%
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	43	$291,986	44	$420,071	*	$49,933	*	$10,260	92	0.2%	$772,249	0.5%
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	*	$91,789	*	$85,079	0	$0	0	$0	*	N/A	$176,867	0.1%
University of North Texas Health Science Center	27	$191,298	18	$167,715	0	$0	0	$0	45	0.1%	$359,013	0.2%
State Colleges	*****	**$232,918**	**170**	**$336,327**	*****	**$3,770**	**0**	**$0**	**304**	**0.8%**	**$573,015**	**0.3%**
Lamar Institute of Technology	*	$96,887	84	$156,904	*	$3,770	0	$0	157	0.4%	$257,561	0.2%
Lamar State College-Orange	24	$52,389	39	$78,332	0	$0	0	$0	63	0.2%	$130,721	0.1%
Lamar State College-Port Arthur	37	$83,642	47	$101,091	0	$0	0	$0	84	0.2%	$184,733	0.1%
Technical College System	**239**	**$646,932**	**183**	**$571,292**	**30**	**$92,877**	*****	**$30,169**	**462**	**1.2%**	**$1,341,270**	**0.8%**
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen	97	$193,690	65	$159,760	25	$78,674	5	$20,267	192	0.5%	$452,391	0.3%
Texas State Technical College-Marshall	*	$23,491	*	$13,767	0	$0	0	$0	17	0.0%	$37,258	0.0%
Texas State Technical College-Waco	110	$367,077	92	$336,815	5	$14,203	*	$6,794	211	0.5%	$724,888	0.4%
Texas State Technical College-West Texas	*	$62,674	*	$60,949	0	$0	*	$3,109	42	0.1%	$126,733	0.1%
Grand Total	**17,290**	**$49,831,528**	**19,715**	**$111,302,519**	**1,513**	**$6,508,336**	*****	**$1,446,747**	**38,946**		**$169,089,130**	

NOTES:
(1) Students co-enrolled across institutions and receiving Hazlewood Exemption at two institutions are counted at each institution. Data in Hazlewood Exemption database as of July 15, 2014 for fiscal year 2012 and 2013 and November 3, 2014 for fiscal year 2014.
(2) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.