



The Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs & Military Installations

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The Honorable David Dewhurst
Lieutenant Governor of Texas
P.O. Box 12068
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Dear Governor Dewhurst,

The Texas Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations respectfully submits this interim report on charges and findings relating to:

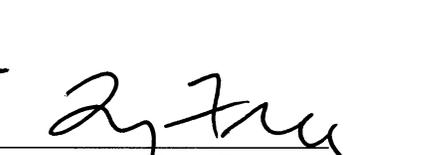
- the impact of recent legislation with regard to protecting the personal privacy of veterans' discharge records;
- possible amendments to the Hazlewood Act that would allow veterans to pass unused benefits along to their children;
- the status of HB 591, 78th Legislature, relating to reciprocity agreements regarding student records transfers and testing procedures; and HB 261, 78th Legislature, relating to in-state tuition levels for military personnel and military dependents; and
- other issues facing the 79th Legislature, such as: changes in 4A/4B sales taxes for military communities; promotional exam opportunities for deployed guard and reserve members; employer support of guard and reserve; family support efforts for deployed military; and payday loans.

The military plays a significant role in the Texas economy and in the lives of its citizens, especially during this time of war. Programs such as the Hazlewood tuition exemption offer a chance to acknowledge our veterans' sacrifices as well as promote Texas as a great place for veterans to live. We hope the implementation of the recommendations in this report will contribute to Texas' longstanding commitment to foster its military communities and care for its veterans and their families.

We thank you for the opportunity to examine the important issues affecting the lives of the 1.7 million Texas veterans and their families, and to address issues critical to the currently deployed National Guardsmen and reservists who are deeply affected by the frequency and length of deployments required during the current military engagements in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We dedicate this report to the nearly 100 courageous Texans who have, out of a great and abiding love for their country and their people, sacrificed their lives serving in the War on Terror.

Respectfully submitted,

		
Senator Leticia Van de Putte Chair	Senator Craig Estes Vice Chair	Senator Troy Fraser

	
Senator Kel Seliger	Senator Eliot Shapleigh

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The staff of the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations for the 78th interim was composed of Committee Clerk Sara Gonzalez, Policy Analyst David Holmes, and Committee Director Jennie Costilow. Jason Lawhorn served during the summer as an intern from the LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Executive Summary

The Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations (Committee) was charged with three specific tasks during the interim of the 78th Texas Legislature. Three hearings were held at which numerous experts shared information about the charges. The hearings were held April 29, 2004, May 24, 2004, and September 29, 2004, in Austin, and August 19, 2004, in Fredericksburg.

The first charge was to study the impact of recent state and federal legislation with regard to protecting the personal privacy of veterans' discharge records. HB 545, 78th Legislature, addressed that issue by making records filed with county clerks' offices confidential. The Committee found no other state or federal legislation dealing with this issue specifically, and that the law is being implemented successfully.

The second charge was to study existing language of the Hazlewood Act (Section 54.203, Texas Education Code), which entitles wartime veterans and their children to a waiver of tuition and fees at some state-supported colleges and universities. The charge further required the Committee to make recommendations, including cost estimates, on possible amendments to the Act to permit veterans who have not fully used their entitlement to pass on residual benefits to their children. The Committee looked closely at the Hazlewood exemption and found many opportunities for improvement. The crucial first step is to establish a data collection and management system to better display the complexities of the program as it functions now, so that future expansions of the exemption will be appropriately managed.

The final charge to the Committee was to monitor the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) implementation of two bills passed in the 78th Regular Session: HB 591, relating to reciprocity agreements between states concerning admissions of military personnel, and HB 261, relating to in-state tuition levels for military personnel. The Committee found that HB 591 is not fully implemented and that TEA needs to continue to work to establish the reciprocity agreements. On HB 261, which was implemented by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board along with individual institutions, the Committee found that the bill is being implemented successfully and has created an unintended, but welcome, consequence.

The Committee also worked during the interim on issues with which it was not specifically charged. For instance: help for guardsmen and reservists and their families; resources for communities and employers dealing with deployments; tracking the status of war casualties from Texas; payday loans taking advantage of military base communities; and other issues concerning the current fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan. And also of great importance, the status of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process was followed closely by the whole Committee as well as the Subcommittee on that subject.

Interim Charge No. 1

Study the impact of recent state and federal legislation with regard to protecting the personal privacy of veterans' discharge records.

Introduction

Throughout the 77th and 78th Legislatures, a renewed interest in issues of privacy brought about change to a number of laws regarding privacy of health, financial and other personal records. A rising incidence of identity theft and other manipulations of private information used to identify individuals has become an issue of concern.

Upon discharge from the military, an individual's military discharge form (a DD-214) is regularly filed with the district or county clerk of the person's primary residence, and is thereafter public record. The form, however, includes unique identity information of the individual discharged that one would want to keep confidential. HB 545 was introduced and passed in the 78th Legislature to protect this private information from public access. HB 545 is attached to this report as *Appendix A*.

The discharge records are primarily used by veterans to prove their discharge status in the attainment of veteran benefits. County and district clerks can provide veterans and certain members of their family with certified copies of the form to prove their discharge status. Accessing this record from a local clerk is often the most convenient manner in which a veteran can get this information.

HB 545, 78th Legislature, 2003, made military discharge forms filed with a county clerk or other governmental body after September 1, 2003, confidential for 75 years. The bill authorized certain people to access a DD-214 form, and authorized a veteran to direct the county clerk holding the file to destroy all copies within the clerk's control.

Summary/Findings

Through communication with and public testimony from county clerks who maintain military discharge forms, the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations has determined that HB 545 has been successfully implemented.

While some veterans have elected under the Act to have their district- or county clerk-held discharge records destroyed, most have continued to have their records kept by the clerks under the new standards of confidentiality.

Clerks have reported having little difficulty altering their record management to keep the discharge records confidential.

Recommendation

The Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations will continue to monitor compliance with the standards set forth in HB 545. No further changes in the law are currently needed regarding this issue.

Interim Charge No. 2

Study existing language of the Hazlewood Act (Section 54.203, Education Code), which entitles wartime veterans and their children to a waiver of tuition and fees at some state-supported colleges and universities, and make recommendations, including cost estimates, on possible amendments to this Act to permit veterans who have not fully used their entitlement under the Act to pass on residual benefits to their children.

Introduction

The Hazlewood Act, as set forth in Section 54.203, Texas Education Code, entitles eligible veterans, and the children of service members who die during or directly due to their service in the armed forces, to free tuition and free or reduced fees for up to 150 college credit hours. The Hazlewood Act is attached to this report as *Appendix B*.

The Hazlewood Act's benefits are limited to public (state-supported) colleges and universities. The law does not provide free tuition to private or independent institutions. The college or university absorbs the cost as Hazlewood exemptions are not directly funded by the state. Persons using Hazlewood benefits are required to first exhaust all federal educational benefits, fulfill the 12-month in-state educational residency requirement, and be a legal resident of Texas at the time of enlistment in the service.

The idea of expanding the Hazlewood Act to allow veterans to pass their unused benefits to their children ("legacy hours") was originated by members of a San Antonio veterans' coalition, and presented to legislators late in the 78th legislative session. The idea received a positive reception. Because there was not sufficient time to develop and pass this legislation in the 78th session, the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations was charged with studying the feasibility of the expansion during the interim for introduction in the 79th Legislature.

History of the Hazlewood Tuition and Fee Exemption

Texas' practice of granting educational benefits to wartime veterans extends back to 1923.

- The 38th Texas Legislature, 1923, directed public educational institutions of the state to except and exempt from the payment of dues, fees, and charges those citizens of Texas who served as nurses or in the armed forces of the United States during the "Late War," referring to World War I. The law specifically excluded veterans who were entitled to receive such benefits under the federal "Vocational Rehabilitation Act" and those who were not honorably discharged from their service.

- In 1929, veterans and nurses of the Spanish-American War were added to the exemption.
- The 43rd Texas Legislature, 1933, First Called Session, reinstated the provision after it was inadvertently repealed during the regular session.
- Senators Grady Hazlewood (known to his contemporaries as the Old Gray Fox) from Amarillo, and George Moffett from Chillicothe, passed SB 81 in 1943, which laid out a major set of amendments to the law. Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Women's Auxiliary Volunteer Emergency Service, and veterans of the "present world war" (World War II) were included as beneficiaries of the tuition exemption. SB 81 also, for the first time, extended the waiver to the children of service members killed in action or deceased while performing service, and Senator Hazlewood's name became associated with the tuition exemption.
- The 1945 session authorized institutions of higher education to establish contracts with the United States government for the education of veterans under certain federal provisions.
- The 53rd Texas Legislature, 1953, added Korean War veterans to the benefit, and also limited the benefit to veterans who did not receive educational benefits under federal laws of the time.
- The Second Called Session of the 56th Texas Legislature, 1959, instituted the requirement that a veteran using the benefit have been a "bona fide legal resident of this state at the time of entering such service."
- The 59th Texas Legislature, 1965, included children of members of the Texas National Guard and Texas Air National Guard killed since January 1, 1946, while on active duty, either in the service of Texas or of the United States.
- The members of the next (60th) regular session, in 1967, made Hazlewood applicable to a person who served on active duty, other than training, for more than 180 days during the Cold War, and to the child or children of a person killed in action or who died while in the service on active duty during the Cold War. This provision opened the Hazlewood benefit to Texas National Guard members and reservists who met the qualification of having served 180 days on active duty, because when a guard member or reservist is deployed on active duty, the person comes under the federal umbrella of the armed forces. This bill also made a service member ineligible for the state benefits if he or she was eligible for federal educational benefits.
- The 67th Legislature, 1971, codified all the Hazlewood provisions into Section 54.203 of the Education Code.

- The Hazlewood Act was amended again in 1993, during the 73rd Texas Legislature, when a provision requiring persons seeking exemptions to demonstrate financial need was established. This bill also allowed children of service members missing in action or whose deaths are documented to be directly caused by illness or injury connected with their service to access the tuition exemptions. According to bill analyses of the time, the reason for creating the financial need requirement was that the state was facing a deficit, and total tuition and fee exemptions for fiscal year 1992 topped \$7.5 million. That figure included all tuition exemptions, not just the veteran-related benefits.
- The next session, the 74th Texas Legislature, 1995, quickly deleted the financial need provisions after a public outcry. Hazlewood was also amended in other ways during the 74th Legislature: veterans of military service in Vietnam, Grenada, Lebanon, Panama, the Persian Gulf, and any future national emergency were added to the benefit; the cap of 150 credit hours was set forth; veterans who had defaulted on a federal loan or a state loan were made ineligible for the Hazlewood benefits; and veterans could take advantage of the Hazlewood exemption after exhausting their federal benefits if the combined benefits did not exceed the maximum value of the Hazlewood waiver.
- The 75th Texas Legislature, 1997, brought the most recent changes to Hazlewood, when it granted the governing board of a junior college district the authority to provide that the Hazlewood exemptions do not apply to a course fee or training fee for flight time costs associated with flight training. This exception was adopted because the exemption for these expensive courses became too costly for junior colleges.

Summary/Findings

The arguments for allowing veterans to pass their unused Hazlewood hours to their children are persuasive:

- Veterans tend to come from families with lower socioeconomic status and have less access to education for themselves and for their children. Additionally, many veterans, after having served, are focused more on supporting their families than furthering their own educations.
- Veterans are entitled to the benefit, and if they are unable to use it themselves, they should be able to pass it to their child's benefit. In theory, institutions should already be prepared to address the possibility of 100 percent usage of the program.
- Children of wartime veterans, especially veterans who are wounded, pay a price for their parent's service to the country, and those children's sacrifices deserve to be recognized and addressed.

- Texas and the United States need to do more to repay the high prices paid by wartime veterans -- in lost earnings, lost time, family issues, and health problems. One way to demonstrate our society's commitment to veterans is to expand this benefit for veterans and their families.
- Expanding the Hazlewood Act would benefit Texas by increasing the pool of educated citizens and, because the tuition de-regulation led to increased tuition charges at almost all public colleges and universities, would enable many more Texans to attend college.

However, the possibility of passing down legacy hours also poses problems:

- Policy decisions would need to be made concerning limiting the hours; for instance, whether to offer benefits to one child or to multiple children, or splitting the hours between children. Furthermore, would grandchildren be eligible? Would there be an age limit for a child's access to the hours? Would a veteran be able to change his or her mind about giving the hours to the child if the veteran decided to use the hours after all? How would the benefit apply to non-credit courses such as remedial courses? What proof would be used to validate a child's identity as the child of a veteran?
- The Hazlewood program is currently administered by individual institutions. Colleges are challenged to keep track of a veteran's hours as the veteran moves from school to school. Requiring colleges to keep track of more than one generation of beneficiaries could be burdensome.
- No entity tracks how many veterans are eligible for Hazlewood. This void creates a major problem in trying to calculate a cost estimate for expanding the program. Nor does anyone know the rate at which eligible veterans currently use Hazlewood, nor how many of the eligible veterans have children, nor how many would want to pass along their Hazlewood hours to children. A central database of veterans' Hazlewood hours could be established, but where would it best be housed, and from where would the resources to establish and manage the database come?
- The extension of the Hazlewood hours to veterans' children could substantially increase the costs of the program, because many veterans who do not use their benefits now are likely to use them by passing them to their children.
- A related concern is that veterans would forego their own education in order to foster their children's, which some might argue goes against the spirit of the law. This decision may hinder individual families' economic progress.
- The country is currently at war, and many guard and reserve members are becoming eligible for Hazlewood benefits because of the increased active-duty deployment of guard and reserve forces. This situation could create an

unpredictably priced Hazlewood "bubble" in the coming years -- even without expanding the benefit to veterans' children.

- There is some fear that revising Hazlewood now could kill the program altogether by attracting attention to the exemption, and characterizing it as an "unfunded mandate" for colleges and universities.

How Many Veterans Take Advantage of Hazlewood Benefits?

While we cannot determine how many Texas veterans are eligible for Hazlewood or the percentage of eligible veterans taking advantage of their benefits, we do have some information on actual numbers and dollars regarding Hazlewood.

The most recent statistics available are for the 2002-2003 school year, in which 8,556 students used Hazlewood exemptions, amounting to over \$10.5 million absorbed by institutions of higher education. This figure includes public universities, public health-related institutions, public community colleges, public technical colleges, and public state colleges. *Appendix C* shows the last ten years' use of the benefit, according to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), which collects the aggregate information from each institution.

The statistics from the THECB conflict with numbers from individual institutions. This variation can be accounted for partly by incomplete or untimely reporting by the institutions to the Board, and partly because institutions sometimes report to THECB only *statutory* tuition waived, rather than *all* tuition waived. For instance, the University of Texas at San Antonio reported directly to the Committee 699 Hazlewood recipients for 2002-2003, at a cost of \$645,846.45, while the school reported to THECB 378 Hazlewood beneficiaries at a cost of \$201,739.60. The THECB is currently working on a memorandum to all institutions to clarify that the report they are currently working on for Fiscal Year 2004 should include all tuition. This memo should resolve that particular reporting problem. These inconsistencies, along with a lack of other data, make cost analyses and estimates regarding Hazlewood difficult if not impossible at this juncture.

Changes in the number of veterans using Hazlewood do not necessarily account for changes in the cost of the program, especially since tuition de-regulation led to increased tuition. From the 2001-2002 school year to the 2002-2003 school year, fewer students used Hazlewood but the benefit cost significantly more.

Large universities, e.g., University of Houston and University of Texas at San Antonio, have numerous Hazlewood users, as do community and junior colleges in areas with highly concentrated veteran populations, such as Houston, El Paso, San Antonio, and Austin. *Appendix D* shows the 119 public institutions at which Hazlewood benefits can be used.

School Year	# Veterans	Percent Change from Previous Year	\$ Absorbed by Schools	Percent Change from Previous Year
2002-2003	8,556	-5.27	10,570,117	+20.42
2001-2002	9,032	+19.01	8,778,053	+16.68
2000-2001	7,589	-16.78	7,522,999	+12.88
1999-2000	9,119	+8.59	6,664,556	-7.2
1998-1999	8,398	-27.86	7,181,850	-3.63
1997-1998	11,642	+32.04	7,452,040	+15.78
1996-1997	8,817	-5.29	6,436,275	+5.9
1995-1996	9,309	-2.77	6,077,839	+12.91
1994-1995	9,574	+1.05	5,382,938	+7.35
1993-1994	9,474		5,014,212	

Database to Track Participation in the Hazlewood Program

Establishing a database to track individual veterans' participation in the Hazlewood program would essentially change the nature of the program. Directing a state agency to track the information would remove some pressure from institutions to interpret the law, to determine Hazlewood eligibility, and to resist the fraudulent use of Hazlewood. A database would require funding of the agency to which the database is assigned, for computers, programming, internet resources, and staff.

The Texas Veterans Commission estimated the costs of establishing and maintaining a web-based Hazlewood Act database at \$26,000 for starting up, and \$10,000 annually for maintenance. *Appendix E* shows the detailed estimate.

The THECB has a database of basic enrollment records submitted by the public institutions, which is used in formula funding and other basic state reports. The enrollment reports include fields dealing with tuition paid and showing whether a student had an exemption from tuition through Hazlewood. This would seem to be a logical starting point for tracking Hazlewood hours.

What Might A Legacy Program Look Like?

While current circumstances inhibit the ability to expand the Hazlewood program to allow veterans to pass legacy hours to their children, a potential future program can be envisioned. Such a program, according to the Committee's findings, would likely include:

- limiting legacy hours to one beneficiary
- limiting legacy hours to a child, not a grandchild
- once the benefit is signed over, a veteran cannot reclaim it
- an age limit, past which a veteran's child is no longer eligible for the benefit
- appropriate privacy protections and permissions to maintain personal records
- a decision about retroactivity: would this benefit start now, with new veterans, or would it be retroactive?
- a certificate of eligibility, for veterans and for eligible children, issued by the entity administering the database

Other Possibilities for the Hazlewood Expansion

Other ideas that are potentially feasible are to: extend the legacy hours for children of veterans who served more time than is specified in the Hazlewood Act; offer the hours for dependents of veterans who are deemed partially or wholly disabled by the Veterans Administration; or offer a separate, limited benefit for children of veterans who did not use their Hazlewood hours in the form of a one-time grant with a different funding mechanism. Some other states have programs with these elements.

The Montgomery GI Bill

The Montgomery GI Bill (also called the "new" GI Bill) provides educational benefits a student may use during or after military service. By enlisting in the Army or the Army Reserve, a student either can earn money to pay for his or her education or choose to have the Army repay student loans that he or she incurred while in college.

Currently, the U.S. House of Representatives is looking at a bill proposed by Congressman Adam Smith (D-Washington) that would expand the GI Bill. Under the proposed legislation, active-duty personnel would be able to pass their educational benefits to their family members if they serve 10 years in the military. The bill also allows service members six months to decide whether or not they would like GI Bill benefits.

The bill is currently awaiting executive comment from the Department of Defense (DOD), and has been waiting for a response since August 15, 2003. There is support from some legislators for expansion, but it does not look likely that the DOD will support the expansion, nor that the expansion will come to pass.

The Alabama GI Dependents' Scholarship Program

The State of Alabama offers the *Alabama GI Dependents' Scholarship Program*, which is an entitlement for the dependents of disabled veterans. The program was established in 1946 by then-legislator George Wallace.

To qualify, a veteran must be designated at least 20 percent disabled, or the service member must have died on duty, or as a result of active duty, or be a former prisoner of war or declared missing in action. Spouses, children, and stepchildren are eligible, and the program covers four years of study at a state-supported institution of higher learning for children, or two years for spouses, with some exceptions. The program can be used for undergraduate or graduate study. There are residency requirements, and the program covers tuition, fees, and textbooks. A child using the program must initiate his or her education prior to his or her 26th birthday, and has eight years to complete the four year course of study.

The scholarship is administered by the Alabama Department of Veterans Affairs, and funded via appropriations to a special education trust fund. Currently, Alabama has 7,500 students using the *GI Dependents' Scholarship Program*, and the state expects a

substantial increase in the coming years. The program for the current (2004-2005) school year is expected to cost \$13.5 million.

Other Hazlewood Issues Unrelated to the Legacy Hours Question

- The Texas Legislature has never officially declared the Cold War ended, so any member of the armed forces who meets the requirements since the end of the Korean conflict can use the Hazlewood waiver, regardless of whether or not the country was experiencing a "national emergency."
- The fact that the Hazlewood Act requires a person to have been a "citizen" of Texas at the time the person entered the service and "have resided in Texas for at least the period of 12 months before the date of registration" in the educational institution has led to inconsistencies and questions, because Texas "citizenship" does not exist in any official capacity. This provision has been interpreted using the educational residency requirements. A 1998 Texas Attorney General's opinion (Opinion No. DM-468) stated:

"We believe a court would conclude that the statutory classification [requiring Texas citizenship at the time of entrance to the service] is unconstitutional. We further believe a court would remedy the unconstitutionality by extending the exemption to all honorably discharged, resident veterans."

- The provision excluding training in the 180-day active duty count is unclear. Some military members receive advanced training, beyond basic training, and it is not clear whether that training should be allowed to be counted toward the 180 day requirement.
- The provision including children of service members killed in action or due to a service-connected illness or disability does not include a statute of limitations, age limit, or clause concerning the child's dependency. Some administrators have suggested the possibility of establishing an age limit or time period within which these "orphan" benefits would have to be used. For instance, under current statute, the 40-year-old child of a service member who died during service in Vietnam could use the Hazlewood Act's provisions for free tuition.
- Non-credit and continuing education courses are not counted toward the 150 hours of credit to which a Hazlewood user is entitled, so a veteran could conceivably take unlimited non-credit courses at no cost.
- Courses in which a Hazlewood beneficiary receives a grade of "F" (failing) or "W" (withdrawal) are counted toward the 150 hours. Some school administrators point out that a "W" should perhaps not be counted against a veteran because a veteran might need to withdraw from a class due to circumstances beyond his or her control.

- The wording of the statute regarding "federal benefits" does not specify veteran-related benefits, so every person applying to use Hazlewood benefits must fill out a federal application for financial student aid (FAFSA) and be assessed for and denied a federal PELL (need-based) grant. This requirement can be burdensome for veterans and financial aid offices alike. Specifying "federal veterans' educational benefits" would alleviate this burden, expedite the application process, and allow more veterans to qualify for Hazlewood.
- Specialized courses are sometimes very costly, such as truck driving and diesel mechanics, and though the course fees for these classes are more than a regular class, they are still counted for Hazlewood purposes by the credit hour like any other class.

Recommendations

1. **The Legislature should establish and fund a database, housed either in the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board or Texas Veterans Commission, as appropriate, to track the usage of Hazlewood benefits by veterans. The database should keep both aggregate statistics, to maintain a clear idea of how much Hazlewood costs, and individual statistics, to better manage the program. The database should be accessible to institutions that need to check a veteran's Hazlewood eligibility and status. The database should also be accessible to individual veterans involved in planning their educational careers.**
2. **The administering entity should work toward establishing parameters for a possible legacy program in the future, including evaluating the administrative and financial feasibility of such a program, and the Committee should continue to monitor this issue.**
3. **The Legislature should consider proactively addressing the problem of the expense of Hazlewood to institutions. Possible measures could include a specialized license plate, the proceeds of which would benefit the colleges, or an adjustment to the higher education formula funding that would count a Hazlewood user as two students for funding purposes. The latter measure would make it more advantageous for institutions to recruit veterans and publicize the benefits because they would not be hurting themselves financially in doing so.**
4. **The Legislature should consider cleaning up the Hazlewood Act by amendment to allow it to better serve the veterans returning from the current war. The Legislature should consider granting rulemaking authority to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Texas Veterans Commission, or some other governmental entity to allow**

more flexibility in administering the benefit and address specific questions and problems as they arise.

Interim Charge No. 3

Monitor the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) implementation of HB 591, relating to reciprocity agreements between states concerning admissions of military personnel, and HB 261, relating to in-state tuition levels for military personnel.

HB 591 Introduction

House Bill 591 was enacted during the 78th Texas Legislature, 2003, to address the educational disruptions often experienced by dependents of military personnel due to frequent moves. Disruptions can include difficulty transferring records and credits and having to take repetitive tests. Prior to passage of HB 591, the TEA was authorized, but not required, to negotiate reciprocity agreements governing the terms of school transfers with other states. HB 591 is attached to this report as *Appendix F*. HB 591 required TEA to:

- pursue reciprocity agreements governing the terms of transfers with other states;
- prioritize pursuing reciprocity agreements with Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia;
- allow a student to fulfill exit-level requirements through comparable instruments administered in other states; and
- report the results of these efforts to the Legislature by January 1, 2004.

HB 591 Summary

TEA released a report, as required, on January 1, 2004, outlining the status of its efforts to establish reciprocity agreements with Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. That report is attached as *Appendix G*. TEA reported that although none of these agreements had actually been instituted, it was confident that "continued collaboration with the priority states will result in meaningful reciprocity agreements with one or more of the states." TEA found:

- An informal survey of school counselors in several military communities indicated that the transfer process usually runs smoothly and that students are quickly placed in appropriate classes -- the most complex scenarios usually involve a few days. Counselors indicated that "military families in particular tend to arrive at school with proper documentation."
- Establishing guidelines to allow a student to fulfill exit-level assessments in another state requires comparing Texas' test with the other state's on a number of features: comparability of content standards (curriculum standards); comparability of test specifications (test objectives and blueprints); comparability of assessment items and item types (how the knowledge and skills implicit in the content are measured); comparability of test rigor and passing standards; and

technical qualities of the assessments (reliability and validity of the other state's test).

- At the time of the report, TEA had met with the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE). VDOE indicated that the smooth transfer of military students was not a problem in Virginia, but that the state is interested in the possibility of an assessment reciprocity agreement for their transfer students. Virginia must still authorize its DOE to enter into an agreement, and the comparison of the assessments still needs to take place.
- Similarly, TEA had met with members of the Georgia Department of Education (GADOE). GADOE displayed interest in establishing reciprocity agreements for both transfer ease and exit-level assessments. TEA needs to do the test comparisons.
- Florida, like Virginia, reported no problems handling military transfer students in its Florida Department of Education (FLDOE) meeting with TEA. TEA states that an agreement with Florida concerning exit-level testing may not be feasible because of wide differences in assessment requirements and in the timing of the tests. Nonetheless, TEA will look into a mathematics agreement, which may be possible.
- North Carolina does not authorize its Department of Education to establish reciprocity agreements, and, according to the TEA report, does not have the power to explore military reciprocity in testing or acceptance of credits because of the state's strong interest in local control. Thus, reciprocity agreements between Texas and North Carolina are impossible.
- TEA pledges to continue its work on agreements with Virginia, Georgia, and Florida, and to investigate agreements with Louisiana, Maryland, New York, and South Carolina.

While the TEA report shows some progress in establishing agreements with other states, Dr. Mary Keller of the Military Child Education Coalition (MCEC) pointed out at the April 29, 2004, Committee hearing:

"You have heard the representatives from TEA discuss what the landscape looks like from the institutional perspective. What has happened since last year is lots of discussion but not one single reciprocal agreement between Texas and any of the other designated states."

Dr. Keller pointed out that TEA's report and testimony is inconsistent with MCEC's findings. For example, Florida has passed legislation that requires its schools to abide by policies and practices consistent with reciprocity, and North Carolina education officials told MCEC they were entirely unaware of TEA's efforts to communicate with that state.

Maryland, Dr. Keller said, passed a bill almost identical to the Texas reciprocity language.

Dr. Keller also refuted TEA's contention that records transfers for military-dependent children is not really a problem. MCEC conducted the largest study ever performed on school transitions (the *Secondary Education Transition Study for the United States Army*) and found consistent problems with the timely and accurate transfer of student records. Schools, according to MCEC's research, do a good job receiving students but an inadequate job of preparing students and families for transition to new schools. Dr. Keller noted that the average military child moves from six to nine times in their K-12 school career, which creates a complex set of challenges.

HB 591 Findings

The specific challenges that were meant to be addressed by reciprocity agreements with other states are the delayed transfer of records; subsequent confusion about interpreting the records leading to sometimes inappropriate classroom placement; and exit-level testing. The Committee finds that TEA has not, thus far, adequately addressed these challenges.

HB 591 Recommendations

- 1. The Legislature should direct TEA to invigorate its efforts to establish reciprocity agreements with the states enumerated in HB 591, and require TEA to pursue reciprocity agreements with Louisiana, Maryland, New York, and South Carolina. The Committee should continue to monitor the formulation and implementation of the agreements.**
- 2. Texas should be a leader in expediting records transfers for all students. The Legislature should amend Section 25.002, Education Code, to require a school district sending records to another district to send the records not later than the 15th day after the date the child is enrolled. Parents should also be notified that the parent can request and receive an unofficial copy of the records for delivery in person to the new school.**
- 3. The Legislature should ensure that these provisions apply to all mobile students and not only to military-connected students.**
- 4. The Legislature should evaluate the possibility of offering alternatives to the Texas exit-level assessments for recent transfers from other states. Possible alternatives include Advanced Placement exams, International Baccalaureate exams, ACT, or SATII.**

HB 261 Introduction

House Bill 261 was enacted during the 78th Texas Legislature, 2003, to clarify and ensure that dependents, spouses, and members of the armed forces remain eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees while continuously enrolled in a degree or certificate program, even if the service member moves out of state or terminates service in the armed forces. HB 261 is attached to this report as *Appendix H*.

HB 261 Summary

The Committee heard testimony on HB 261 on April 29, 2004, which illustrated that HB 261 has thus far been successful in allowing Texas military-connected students to persist in getting an affordable college education, even when a parent's or spouse's job requires the family to move out of state. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) has updated its website to provide information to students on the change in law.

Data for 2004 is not yet available, so the impact of HB 261 is not documented other than through anecdotal reports. The anecdotal evidence suggests students and institutions are happy with the new law.

Dr. Jane Caldwell, from the THECB, informed the Committee of a positive unintended consequence of the law: HB 261 has simplified the process of applying and registering for school. Through this bill, military-connected students do not have to prove in-state credentials at the start of every term if they continue to study in the same program. Dr. Caldwell met with the Texas Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, who expressed that HB 261 made the waiver process easier for its constituents.

HB 261 Findings

The Committee finds that HB 261 is being implemented successfully. The bill is helping higher education administrators ensure that military families are receiving in-state tuition even when their family member has moved out-of-state for his or her job.

HB 261 Recommendations

The Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations will continue to monitor compliance with the standards set forth in HB 261. No further changes in the law are currently needed regarding this issue.

Other Issues Facing the 79th Legislature

The Committee has examined several other issues during the interim which merit attention during the next legislative session.

BRAC

The Subcommittee on Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) has worked steadily on BRAC issues throughout the interim, and the whole Committee has monitored the developments. Thanks to efforts during the 78th Legislature which culminated in SB 652 (relating to economic development, strategic planning, and other issues regarding military facilities, and the merger of certain state agencies with military responsibilities; granting authority to issue bonds), SB 1295 (relating to providing financial assistance to defense communities), and S.J.R. 55 (proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds or notes to provide loans to defense-related communities for economic development projects, including projects that enhance military value of military installations), as well as continued efforts by state and local leaders, the state is well-positioned for the 2005 round of BRAC. The state has instituted projects and programs to help increase the military value of Texas defense communities, and also to handle the consequences of an installation being realigned or closed. Notably, and partly due to BRAC, defense-connected communities have become more involved with the military, and community/military partnerships have been fostered throughout the state.

4A/4B Tax Changes

4A and 4B sales taxes -- the common term for local taxes imposed under sections 4A and 4B of the Industrial Development Corporation Act -- have been used in a variety of ways by communities to raise funds for development projects. Until the 78th Legislature narrowed the definition of economic development, communities were fairly free to define economic development on their own terms.

One use that was allowed under the broad, older language was infrastructure development around military bases. The language in HB 2912, however, which passed in the 78th Legislature, intentionally or not, limits this use of 4A/4B taxes.

Because Texas' military bases are facing ongoing reassessment by the federal government, they need maximum support to make them less attractive targets for closure. Some communities also used the 4A/4B tax revenues to offset economic losses and transition costs upon the closure of a local base.

Small changes in the Industrial Development Corporation Act could allow development to strengthen our military community infrastructure while limiting unintentionally broad use of 4A/4B tax revenue. Legislation to institute these changes is being developed with the leadership of Senator Estes, Vice Chair of the Committee.

Support for Service Members and Families

The current conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan has created new problems for Texas service members, their families, and their employers. As of September, 2004, approximately 5,500 Air and Army guardsmen were deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia. Additionally, approximately 4,500 Texas reservists are currently deployed overseas. These deployments are causing hardship because of their unexpected length and frequency.

The deployed soldiers, airmen, sailors, and Marines and their families are affected in many ways. The Texas Family Readiness Program works to connect families of deployed service members to each other, which is an excellent form of support. Many Texas employers make extra effort to meet the gap between the military pay and their employee's regular salary, as well as health care benefits. But many employers, particularly small businesses, find it impossible to support their employees in such ways. The Military Child Education Coalition works throughout the country to help schools, parents, and caretakers address the issues specific to children of military service members.

The Committee collected goods throughout the interim to send to families of deployed service members and the service members themselves through the bases' family assistance centers. The Committee is also collecting holiday decorations to send to service members.

The Committee will continue to seek ways to increase the level of support for families and service members.

Fire and Police Promotional Examinations

The Texas Committee on Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (TXESGR) informed the Committee of a conflict between the federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) and state regulations concerning fire and police promotional exams for deployed guard and reserve members.

Firemen and policemen are promoted through exams which are given every one to two years. Municipalities usually give promotion exams in accordance with Chapter 143, Texas Municipal Code, which specifically limits policemen and firemen on active duty from taking an examination, and further limits access until 90 days following their return from active duty (Section 143.028(c), Texas Municipal Code). The rationale, as stated in Section 143.028(c), is that the 90-day period is considered necessary to bring the person up to date on equipment and techniques.

Section 4216, Title 38, U.S. Code (USERRA), entitles a returning service member to the seniority and other rights and benefits determined by seniority that the person had at the

time the person left for duty, plus the additional seniority and rights and benefits the person would have obtained had the person remained continuously employed.

The 78th Legislature adopted language identical to USERRA to govern returning guardsmen and reservists in state laws, so there is a conflict directly within state law concerning these promotional exams.

According to TXESGR, in accordance with U.S. Supreme Court decisions on the matter, guardsmen and reservists should be given the promotion opportunity they missed while on active duty, and if their score is high enough that they would have been selected for the promotion, then their date of promotion should be backdated to the original date of selection.¹

TXESGR contends that the 90-day prohibition is an additional burden, particularly if a test is administered during that period, and that according to current provisions, a reservist or guardsman could easily fall one to three years behind peers in seniority, a situation prohibited by USERRA.

One way to potentially alleviate this problem is to change state law to allow promotional exams to be sent to military proctors so that the reservist can take the examination while on active duty. The Committee will continue to study this matter.

Payday Loans

A "payday loan" or "deferred deposit loan" is a transaction in which credit (a loan) is extended by a payday lender, for a specified period, in exchange for either:

- a) a check from the borrower for the amount of credit extended, plus a fee and any interest accrued, which by mutual agreement between the parties will not be cashed by the lender until a specified later date; or
- b) authorization from the borrower for the payday lender to electronically debit the borrower's account at the end of the specified period for the amount of the credit extended, plus a fee and any interest accrued.

A "sale-leaseback transaction" is in essence a payday loan that requires one or more serial numbers of the borrower's major appliances that the lender "purchases" with the

¹ See McKinney v. Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co., 357 U.S. 265, 274 (1958); and see Tilton v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 376 U.S. 182 (1964). See also Brooks v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 376 U.S. 182 (1964); Diehl v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 348 U.S. 960 (1955). There is an USERRA Law Review with a similar case available at http://www.roa.org/home/law_review_53.asp. The test case involved two railroad firemen that were ready to take their promotion test when they were called to active duty. Upon return they took and successfully passed the test. They sued to backdate their date of seniority to the time they would have taken the test had they been present for work. Their seniority was backdated to that date and their rates of pay adjusted back to that date.

loan. These appliances are then "leased back" to the borrower at interest rates higher than would be allowed under a traditional payday loan. This practice was used in many cases by local lenders trying to avoid state usury laws. SB 317, 77th Legislature, defines these sale-leaseback transactions as payday loans, making them subject to Texas law regarding payday loans.

Texas Rules for Payday Lending

- Payday Loans are currently limited to a maximum of \$510, but this varies yearly based on the Consumer Price Index.
- Acquisition fee (the primary fee of the payday loan) can only be levied once per month (the fee is usually \$15 to \$25 per \$100 of principal).
- Payday loans may be renewed any number of times, but fees can be collected only once per month. Loans are also to be converted to "declining balance loans" after one allowable renewal.
- Maximum allowed annual percentage rate is 48 percent (four percent per month) for lending entities based in Texas.
- Out-of-state banks lending through "local agents," e.g. Cash America, can circumvent Texas law. This is because of the "interstate commerce" clause along with a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) loophole that allows FDIC-chartered entities to export extremely high interest rates to other states. As a result, the local agents can and do regularly charge 1,000 percent or more Annual Percentage Rate (APR) on payday loans.

Facts About Payday Lending in Texas and the U.S.

- In 2002, lenders using Texas rates made 73,291 payday loans with a volume of \$10.2 million.
- In 2002, lenders exporting rates from other states to Texas made 1.12 million payday loans with a volume of \$350 million.
- Of the 1,388 payday licensees in Texas, 1,328 (96 percent) are exporting usurious rates (almost all over 400 percent APR) from other states.
- Nationally, the payday loan volume was close to \$40 billion in 2003, up from \$10 billion in 2000. Fees alone cost borrowers \$6 billion in 2003.
- No federally-chartered institutions partner with other entities in order to make payday loans. Federal institutions consider the risk to reputation too great.
- Only certain FDIC state-chartered banks engage in this practice. The FDIC could ban payday lending by its institutions at higher APRs than allowed by states with a rule change.

SB 471, introduced in the 77th Texas Legislature, 2001, Regulating Payday Loans

- Would have legalized the practice of payday lending.
- Would have limited finance charges to \$15 per \$100 of principal.
- Would have limited payday loans to \$500 or less each.
- Would have prohibited payday loans from being renewed more than three consecutive times.
- SB 471 was left pending in House Committee.

Georgia - SB 157, May, 2004, Banned Payday Loans

- Usurious payday loans illegal in Georgia - out-of-state banks no longer allowed to export rates higher than allowed by Georgia usury laws.
- Agents for out-of-state banks targeted for prosecution as racketeers - this portion of the law was upheld in U.S. District Court on May 15, 2004.²
- Payday lenders also are subject to civil liability in the form of class-action lawsuits.
- Payday lenders may not garnish wages of members of the military.
- Payday lenders may not initiate collection activity against members of the military who are currently deployed.
- Payday lenders may not contact the commanding officer of a borrower that is a member of the military.

Payday loans with APRs of about 60 percent were already illegal in Georgia, but state prosecutors would rarely go after the lenders, because the loans only carried misdemeanor charges. The new law could make any loan a felony under the racketeering statutes.

The Georgia law was passed in response to complaints from military commanders that payday lenders were preying on economically unsophisticated soldiers around Georgia bases. Excessive debt can get soldiers into trouble with their superiors, possibly leading to loss of security clearance and even discharge from the military in extreme cases.

The ban could help Georgia during the upcoming BRAC process. This ban illustrates the state's concern of the "quality of life" for its service personnel. This was a major consideration for Georgia lawmakers in their deliberations over the bill.

Quality of life issues are in fact considered during the BRAC process. The DOD noted in February that "The Department agrees that quality of life... significantly contributes to the Department's ability to recruit and retain quality personnel." This quality of life issue is captured in BRAC criterion number seven, the community's "potential to support forces, mission, and personnel."

Payday lending has been a problem for Texas bases. The Army Emergency Relief Office recently estimated that around ten percent of active duty soldiers at Fort Bliss needed financial counseling because of debt incurred by payday and other short-term lending schemes. Debt from payday loans is also becoming a more severe problem for reservists that are currently deployed, many of whom receive less pay than they did in civilian life.

² *BANKWEST, INC., et al., Plaintiffs, v. THURBERT E. BAKER, et al., Defendants*, 324 F.Supp. 2d 1333; 2004(U.S. Dist. May. 13, 2004) U.S. District Judge Marvin Shoob wrote in the order that the Georgia Legislature has decided payday lending "is having an adverse effect upon military personnel, the elderly, the economically disadvantaged, and other citizens" and "severe criminal penalties" are needed to stop the practice.

U.S. - Payday Borrower Protection Act - H.R. 2407 -- Regulation of Payday Loans

Referred to U.S. House Committee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit in June 2003; no further action taken.

- Would have prohibited payday loans, unless state law allowed them.
- Would have prohibited federally insured institutions from making payday loans charging annual percentage rates of greater than 36 percent (or the maximum APR allowed by the state, whichever is the lesser percentage).
- States required to license payday lenders.
- Would have prohibited rolling over deferred deposit loans and initiating a new deferred deposit loan until 30 days had elapsed since the termination of any prior deferred deposit loan by a payday lender to a customer.
- Payday loans not to exceed \$300, and period of maturity is at least two weeks for every \$50 of principal.
- Payday loans cannot exceed 36 percent APR unless authorized by the state.
- Would have limited fees for payday loans to \$5.
- Would have protected borrowers from criminal and civil proceedings for drawing a check or initiating an electronic funds transfer on an account with insufficient funds.

Texas - Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner - Recommendations

- Primary goal: Avoid "cycle of debt" for consumers in Texas.
- Make counseling mandatory before loan made, or at some renewal threshold.
- Upon renewal, push for conversion into declining balance loan.
- Make minimum loan term 14 days.
- Limit acquisition fee to \$14 per \$100 of principal.
- Most of these goals would be difficult if not impossible to meet without banning out-of-state banks from exporting high rates to Texas.

The Committee will continue to monitor the issue of payday loans with respect to their frequency around military installations.

List of Appendices

- Appendix A. House Bill 545, 78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003.
- Appendix B. The Hazlewood Act (Section 54.203, Education Code).
- Appendix C. Hazlewood: The past ten years.
- Appendix D. Public institutions at which Hazlewood benefits can be used.
- Appendix E. Texas Veterans Commission estimate of Hazlewood database costs.
- Appendix F. House Bill 591, 78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003.
- Appendix G. Texas Education Agency report on HB 591 implementation.
- Appendix H. House Bill 261, 78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003.
- Appendix I. Agendas, Minutes, and Witness lists for Committee's interim hearings.

Appendix A.

House Bill 545

78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003

AN ACT

relating to military discharge records that are recorded with or otherwise in the possession of a governmental body.

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

SECTION 1. Subchapter C, Chapter 552, Government Code, is amended by adding Section 552.140 to read as follows:

Sec. 552.140. MILITARY DISCHARGE RECORDS. (a) This section applies only to a military veteran's Department of Defense Form DD-214 or other military discharge record that is first recorded with or that otherwise first comes into the possession of a governmental body on or after September 1, 2003.

(b) The record is confidential for the 75 years following the date it is recorded with or otherwise first comes into the possession of a governmental body. During that period the governmental body may permit inspection or copying of the record or disclose information contained in the record only in accordance with this section or in accordance with a court order.

(c) On request and the presentation of proper identification, the following persons may inspect the military discharge record or obtain from the governmental body free of charge a copy or certified copy of the record:

(1) the veteran who is the subject of the record;

(2) the legal guardian of the veteran;

(3) the spouse or a child or parent of the veteran or, if there is no living spouse, child, or parent, the nearest living relative of the veteran;

(4) the personal representative of the estate of the veteran;

(5) the person named by the veteran, or by a person described by Subdivision (2), (3), or (4), in an appropriate power of attorney executed in accordance with Section 490, Chapter XII, Texas Probate Code; or

(6) another governmental body.

(d) A court that orders the release of information under this section shall limit the further disclosure of the information and the purposes for which the information may be used.

(e) A governmental body that obtains information from the record shall limit the governmental body's use and disclosure of the information to the purpose for which the information was obtained.

SECTION 2. Section 192.002, Local Government Code, is amended by adding Subsection (c) to read as follows:

(c)(1) This subsection applies only in relation to a military discharge record that is recorded with a county clerk under this section before September 1, 2003.

(2) The veteran who is the subject of the record or the legal guardian of the veteran may direct, in writing, that the county clerk destroy all copies of the record that the county clerk makes readily available to the public for purposes of Section 191.006, such as paper copies of the record in the county courthouse or a courthouse annex, microfilm or microfiche copies of the record in the county courthouse or a courthouse annex, and electronic copies of the record that are available to the public. The county clerk shall comply with the direction within 15 business days after the date the direction is received. The county clerk's compliance does not violate any law of this state relating to the preservation, destruction, or alienation of public

records. The direction to destroy the copies of the record, the county clerk's compliance, and any delay between the time the direction is made and the time the county clerk destroys the copies may not be used to limit or restrict the public's access to the real property records of the county.

(3) A county clerk who receives a request under Chapter 552, Government Code, for inspection or duplication of a military discharge record recorded before September 1, 2003, is only required to search for the record in places where or media in which the county clerk makes records readily available to the public for purposes of Section 191.006, such as paper records stored in the county courthouse or a courthouse annex, microfilmed or microfiched records stored in the county courthouse or a courthouse annex, and electronically stored records made available to the public. This subdivision does not apply to a request made by the veteran who is the subject of the military discharge record or the legal guardian of the veteran.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2003.

President of the Senate

I certify that H.B. No. 545 was passed by the House on April 10, 2003, by a non-record vote; and that the House concurred in Senate amendments to H.B. No. 545 on May 22, 2003, by a non-record vote.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 545 was passed by the Senate, with amendments, on May 20, 2003, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _____

Date

Governor

Appendix B.

The Hazlewood Act

Section 54.203, Education Code

§ 54.203. VETERANS, DEPENDENTS, ETC. (a) The governing board of each institution of higher education shall exempt the following persons from the payment of all dues, fees, and charges, including fees for correspondence courses but excluding property deposit fees, student services fees, and any fees or charges for lodging, board, or clothing, provided the persons seeking the exemptions were citizens of Texas at the time they entered the services indicated and have resided in Texas for at least the period of 12 months before the date of registration:

(1) all nurses and honorably discharged members of the armed forces of the United States who served during the Spanish-American War or during World War I;

(2) all nurses, members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, members of the Women's Auxiliary Volunteer Emergency Service, and all honorably discharged members of the armed forces of the United States who served during World War II except those who were discharged from service because they were over the age of 38 or because of a personal request on the part of the person that he be discharged from service;

(3) all honorably discharged men and women of the armed forces of the United States who served during the national emergency which began on June 27, 1950, and which is referred to as the Korean War; and

(4) all persons who were honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States after serving on active military duty, excluding training, for more than 180 days and who served a portion of their active duty during:

(A) the Cold War which began on the date of the termination of the national emergency cited in Subdivision (3) of this subsection;

(B) the Vietnam era which began on December 21, 1961, and ended on May 7, 1975;

(C) the Grenada and Lebanon era which began on August 24, 1982, and ended on July 31, 1984;

(D) the Panama era which began on December 20, 1989, and ended on January 21, 1990;

(E) the Persian Gulf War which began on August 2, 1990, and ends on the date thereafter prescribed by Presidential proclamation or September 1, 1997, whichever occurs first; or

(F) any future national emergency declared in accordance with federal law.

(b) The exemptions provided for in Subsection (a) of this section also apply and inure to the benefit of the children of members of the armed forces of the United States who are or were killed in action, who die or died while in service, who are missing in action, or whose death is documented to be directly caused by illness or injury connected with service in the armed forces of the United States, and to the benefit of orphans of members of the Texas National Guard and the Texas Air National Guard killed since January 1, 1946, while on active duty either in the service of their state or the United States. However, to qualify for this exemption a person must be a citizen of Texas and must have resided in the state for at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of the person's registration.

(c) The exemptions provided for in Subsection (a) of this section shall not exceed a cumulative total of 150 credit hours.

(d) The governing board of each institution of higher education granting exemptions shall require every applicant claiming the benefit of an exemption to submit satisfactory evidence that he fulfills the necessary citizenship and residency requirements.

(e) The exemption from fees provided for in Subsection (a) of this section does not apply to a person if at the time of his registration he is eligible for educational benefits under federal legislation in effect at the time of his registration if the value of those benefits is equal to or exceeds the value of the exemption, except that the person must first utilize the federal benefit for which he is eligible and the combined amount of the federal benefit plus the amount of this waiver shall not exceed the maximum value of the waiver. A person is covered by the exemptions if his right to benefits under federal legislation is extinguished at the time of his registration, except that a person is not eligible for an exemption from fees under this section if the person's right to benefits under federal legislation is extinguished because the person is in default of repayment of a loan made to the person under a federal program to provide or guarantee loans for educational purposes. A person is not eligible for the exemption if the person is in default on a loan made or guaranteed for educational purposes by the State of Texas.

(f) The governing board of each institution of higher education may enter into contracts with the United States government, or any of its agencies, to furnish instruction to ex-servicemen and ex-service women at a tuition rate which covers the estimated cost of the instruction or, in the alternative, at a tuition rate of \$100 a semester, as may be determined by the governing board. If the rates specified are prohibited by federal law for any particular class of ex-servicemen or ex-service women, the tuition rate shall be set by the governing board, but shall not be less than the established rate for civilian students. If federal law provides as to any class of veterans that the tuition payments are to be deducted from subsequent benefits to which the veteran may be entitled, the institution shall refund to any veteran who is a resident of Texas within the meaning of this section the amount by which any adjusted compensation payment is actually reduced because of tuition payments made to the institution by the federal government for the veteran.

(g) The governing board of a junior college district may provide that the exemptions provided by Subsections (a) and (b) do not apply to a course fee or training fee charged a student by the junior college district to cover the flight time costs associated with a course in aircraft flight training, to the extent those costs are incurred by a student:

- (1) who does not have a private pilot rating; or
- (2) who has a private pilot rating but is not actively seeking to fulfill the requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration for an additional certification or rating.

Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3072, ch. 1024, art. 1, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971. Amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 435, § 1, 2, eff. June 6, 1993; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 159, § 1, eff. May 23, 1995; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 301, § 1, eff. June 5, 1995; Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 840, § 1, eff. Aug. 28, 1995; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1102, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1997.

Appendix C.

Hazlewood: The past ten years

Institution	2002-2003		2001-2002	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmpted
Angelo State University	31	\$50,236.75	22	\$29,172
Lamar University	81	\$115,428.40	89	\$9,091
Midwestern State University	109	\$146,648.00	76	\$43,436
Prairie View A&M Unvrersity	65	\$106,650.00	66	\$99,759
Sam Houston State University	103	\$70,732.00	124	\$87,669
Stephen F. Austin State University	49	\$66,413.00	44	\$64,345
Sul Ross State University	53	\$56,601.80	44	\$421,385
Tarleton State University	124	\$157,731.80	131	\$40,766
Texas A&M International University	33	\$14,684.00	33	\$9,542
Texas A&M University	130	\$343,653.00	133	\$141,583
Texas A&M University - Commerce	111	\$141,336.00	119	\$290,629
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	135	\$227,951.80	145	\$18,310
Texas A&M University - Galveston	6	\$14,807.75	8	\$14,352
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	74	\$110,017.60	60	\$141,362
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	8	\$5,435.00	9	\$174,909
Texas Southern University	65	\$211,209.00	124	\$68,025
Texas State University - San Marcos	290	\$512,578.90	295	\$108,944
Texas Tech University	144	\$512,820.15	163	\$6,433
Texas Woman's University	66	\$81,121.50	53	\$170,959
University of Houston	701	\$904,903.32	664	\$362,313
University of Houston - Clear Lake	183	\$234,657.00	116	\$71,081
University of Houston - Downtown	117	\$154,018.90	103	\$740,858
University of Houston - Victoria	43	\$65,289.00	38	\$205,161
University of North Texas	250	\$410,308.44	220	\$105,512
University of Texas at Arlington	248	\$487,594.00	201	\$50,323
University of Texas at Austin	184	\$705,263.00	187	\$304,028
University of Texas at Brownsville	67	\$63,997.40	65	\$344,882
University of Texas at Dallas	124	\$263,457.24	135	\$674,797
University of Texas at El Paso	135	\$200,633.00	132	\$45,993
University of Texas at San Antonio	378	\$201,739.60	330	\$237,466
University of Texas at Tyler	85	\$109,569.00	79	\$165,279
University of Texas of the Permian Basin	60	\$72,859.00	56	\$230,308
University of Texas - Pan American	132	\$152,643.19	270	\$93,072
West Texas A&M University	67	\$79,364.00	77	\$25,515
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	4,451	\$7,052,352.54	4,411	\$5,597,257.86

Institution	2002-2003		2001-2002	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmptd	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmptd
Texas A&M University System Health Sciences Center	13	\$73,427.76	14	\$67,163
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	33	\$123,690.00	26	\$103,098
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	19	\$38,648.12	8	\$26,094
University of Texas - MD Anderson Cancer Center	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	20	\$68,930.00	21	\$67,286
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	49	\$164,730.00	38	\$136,507
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	31	\$88,856.82	32	\$84,631
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	5	\$17,761.00	7	\$25,201
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED INSTITUTIONS	170	\$576,043.70	146	\$509,979.99
Alamo Community College District	238	\$339,144.00	299	\$344,307
Alvin Community College	88	\$36,691.00	79	\$25,993
Amarillo College	80	\$37,859.00	83	\$27,473
Angelina College	15	\$5,365.40	16	\$3,921
Austin Community College	341	\$239,841.00	386	\$255,662
Blinn College	67	\$43,475.00	84	\$37,145
Brazosport College	6	\$1,205.00	7	\$1,936
Central Texas College	76	\$37,109.00	49	\$18,917
Cisco Junior College	8	\$4,917.00	16	\$7,182
Clarendon College	7	\$2,501.00	7	\$1,520
Coastal Bend College	32	\$11,020.00	27	\$11,914
College of the Mainland	33	\$1,187.00	41	\$10,534
Collin County Community College	78	\$37,341.00	63	\$36,535
Dallas County Community College District	271	\$89,568.85	255	\$85,019
Del Mar College	0	\$0.00	146	\$69,101
El Paso Community College	372	\$222,596.05	472	\$181,233
Frank Phillips College	2	\$794.00	1	\$230
Galveston College	8	\$1,581.00	4	\$2,404
Grayson County College	27	\$9,380.00	30	\$9,528
Hill College	8	\$3,746.40	6	\$2,835
Houston Community College System	524	\$518,377.00	579	\$470,399
Howard County Junior College	11	\$7,473.00	10	\$4,799
Kilgore College	44	\$26,157.40	41	\$20,256
Laredo Community College	30	\$11,179.45	15	\$6,362
Lee College	111	\$33,025.00	103	\$37,515
McLennan Community College	39	\$37,621.00	25	\$20,653

Institution	2002-2003		2001-2002	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted
Midland College	42	\$19,649.00	42	\$24,249
Navarro College	8	\$2,163.00	5	\$1,720
North Central Texas Community College	27	\$10,910.00	31	\$18,329
North Harris-Montgomery Community College	254	\$144,586.00	149	\$101,923
Northeast Texas Community College	19	\$10,619.00	12	\$6,832
Odessa College	50	\$57,544.00	47	\$25,723
Panola College	4	\$1,440.00	2	\$954
Paris Junior College	18	\$15,225.00	21	\$11,009
Ranger College	2	\$706.00	2	\$621
San Jacinto Community College District	175	\$465,999.00	310	\$372,386
South Plains College	45	\$26,276.00	42	\$22,147
South Texas Community College	37	\$22,390.40	42	\$23,629
Southwest Texas Junior College	9	\$7,403.52	10	\$6,308
Tarrant County College District	197	\$91,971.00	161	\$73,910
Temple College	16	\$5,650.00	20	\$10,882
Texarkana College	6	\$3,554.00	3	\$1,355
Texas Southmost College	33	\$25,203.00	50	\$36,099
Trinity Valley Community College	52	\$15,383.00	55	\$15,446
Tyler Junior College	73	\$60,240.00	65	\$30,888
Vernon College	19	\$13,368.00	26	\$22,360
Victoria College	19	\$8,811.00	19	\$8,672
Weatherford College	19	\$15,865.00	12	\$11,594
Western Texas College	33	\$17,182.00	33	\$16,252
Wharton County College	27	\$11,035.00	29	\$16,745
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES	3,700	\$2,812,327.47	4,032	\$2,553,406.99
Texas State Technical College - Harlingen	25	\$18,864.67	37	\$19,448
Texas State Technical College - Marshall	3	\$2,953.00	3	\$3,113
Texas State Technical College - Waco	28	\$27,491.71	32	\$29,446
Texas State Technical College - West Texas	9	\$7,907.57	21	\$12,875
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC TECHNICAL COLLEGES	65	\$57,216.95	93	\$64,881.79
Lamar Institute of Technology	37	\$34,435.00	0	\$0
Lamar State College - Orange	14	\$8,326.00	12	\$9,091
Lamar State College - Port Arthur	119	\$29,416.00	338	\$43,436
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC STATE COLLEGES	170	\$72,177.00	350	\$52,527.30

Institution	2002-2003		2001-2002	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · Hazlewood (54.203a)	# Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · Hazlewood (54.203a)	# Students
		8,556		9,032
		\$10,570,117.66		\$8,778,053.93
TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS				

Institution	2000-2001		1999-2000	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) - # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) - \$ Exempted	Hazlewood (54.203a) - # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) - \$ Exempted
Angelo State University	24	\$24,532.00	23	\$22,923.00
Lamar University	84	\$102,807.00	113	\$98,227.30
Midwestern State University	54	\$57,415.00	53	\$57,451.00
Prairie View A&M University	57	\$75,437.00	56	\$70,828.00
Sam Houston State University	103	\$57,992.00	111	\$50,179.00
Stephen F. Austin State University	49	\$53,692.00	55	\$44,757.40
Sul Ross State University	17	\$9,612.00	87	\$55,595.00
Tarleton State University	129	\$119,499.31	85	\$94,089.96
Texas A&M International University	28	\$35,733.40	21	\$22,535.15
Texas A&M University	133	\$263,541.00	144	\$286,911.30
Texas A&M University - Commerce	118	\$134,404.00	111	\$152,715.00
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	134	\$151,571.78	165	\$134,587.00
Texas A&M University - Galveston	4	\$8,471.00	7	\$15,625.00
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	46	\$66,169.88	57	\$55,099.00
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	6	\$8,646.00	7	\$5,615.00
Texas Southern University	62	\$113,245.90	70	\$133,226.00
Texas State University - San Marcos	276	\$380,590.88	292	\$279,574.00
Texas Tech University	158	\$311,501.00	178	\$316,704.25
Texas Woman's University	51	\$55,512.50	55	\$46,198.00
University of Houston	661	\$712,497.00	722	\$739,058.00
University of Houston - Clear Lake	190	\$290,902.00	181	\$221,631.00
University of Houston - Downtown	103	\$111,475.60	124	\$111,268.30
University of Houston - Victoria	30	\$34,431.00	36	\$25,525.25
University of North Texas	199	\$246,592.92	206	\$257,772.83
University of Texas at Arlington	207	\$325,173.00	213	\$338,626.00
University of Texas at Austin	184	\$567,282.00	211	\$552,618.00
University of Texas at Brownsville	57	\$37,778.00	46	\$27,008.00
University of Texas at Dallas	106	\$215,401.60	88	\$154,342.84
University of Texas at El Paso	128	\$159,422.00	242	\$135,315.00
University of Texas at San Antonio	338	\$203,438.68	345	\$215,874.11
University of Texas at Tyler	78	\$84,698.00	72	\$85,140.00
University of Texas of the Permian Basin	40	\$24,530.00	47	\$29,424.00
University of Texas - Pan American	125	\$126,322.48	285	\$122,312.22
West Texas A&M University	92	\$92,583.00	54	\$69,877.00
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	4,071	\$5,262,900.93	4,562	\$5,028,632.91

Institution	2000-2001		1999-2000	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) - # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) - \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) - # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) - \$ Exmpted
Texas A&M University System Health Sciences Center	12	\$58,286.08	8	\$27,756
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	23	\$91,288.31	15	\$71,111
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	8	\$30,160.00	7	\$26,832
University of Texas - MD Anderson Cancer Center	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	18	\$72,294.00	23	\$100,926
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	36	\$127,237.00	41	\$86,658
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	43	\$104,862.00	32	\$94,964
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	7	\$28,246.00	7	\$33,277
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED INSTITUTIONS	147	\$512,373.39	133	\$441,523.09
Alamo Community College District	223	\$254,252.00	542	\$208,588
Alvin Community College	144	\$27,032.00	112	\$33,964
Amarillo College	77	\$22,641.00	111	\$34,602
Angelina College	11	\$4,503.00	23	\$7,538
Austin Community College	332	\$129,708.00	0	\$0
Blinn College	50	\$25,947.00	59	\$27,129
Brazosport College	9	\$2,516.00	10	\$1,912
Central Texas College	55	\$22,469.00	52	\$12,494
Cisco Junior College	19	\$6,577.00	13	\$4,140
Clarendon College	5	\$1,084.00	6	\$2,564
Coastal Bend College	28	\$10,357.00	31	\$7,537
College of the Mainland	28	\$6,061.53	42	\$12,784
Collin County Community College	51	\$18,608.00	46	\$15,724
Dallas County Community College District	204	\$52,446.00	1444	\$62,130
Del Mar College	117	\$56,114.00	125	\$47,371
El Paso Community College	403	\$120,842.40	616	\$169,378
Frank Phillips College	1	\$72.00	2	\$243
Galveston College	0	\$0.00	7	\$2,451
Grayson County College	31	\$10,106.00	28	\$11,549
Hill College	10	\$5,227.20	10	\$3,681
Houston Community College System	448	\$385,112.00	690	\$323,369
Howard County Junior College	11	\$4,291.00	9	\$2,673
Kilgore College	27	\$12,437.00	37	\$14,037
Laredo Community College	10	\$4,132.70	16	\$5,131
Lee College	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
McLennan Community College	34	\$21,643.00	27	\$7,535

Institution	2000-2001		1999-2000	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) - # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) - \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) - # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) - \$ Exmpted
Midland College	37	\$16,250.00	42	\$14,206
Navarro College	11	\$2,875.00	11	\$3,127
North Central Texas Community College	28	\$12,199.00	23	\$8,067
North Harris-Montgomery Community College	181	\$113,198.00	205	\$103,727
Northeast Texas Community College	10	\$2,336.00	9	\$2,803
Odessa College	48	\$29,174.00	58	\$34,436
Panola College	3	\$1,983.00	5	\$483
Paris Junior College	17	\$10,678.70	7	\$2,073
Ranger College	2	\$568.00	1	\$814
San Jacinto Community College District	0	\$0.00	0	\$0
South Plains College	47	\$25,676.00	40	\$20,623
South Texas Community College	37	\$16,749.50	35	\$14,705
Southwest Texas Junior College	14	\$6,267.75	17	\$4,604
Tarrant County College District	162	\$64,431.00	186	\$73,465
Temple College	16	\$9,309.00	18	\$7,926
Texarkana College	4	\$631.00	6	\$963
Texas Southmost College	49	\$24,298.00	22	\$11,127
Trinity Valley Community College	45	\$10,160.00	39	\$11,132
Tyler Junior College	73	\$29,918.55	74	\$34,473
Vernon College	22	\$12,698.00	12	\$6,190
Victoria College	13	\$6,887.00	13	\$6,570
Weatherford College	8	\$9,790.27	13	\$6,706
Western Texas College	40	\$11,260.00	27	\$8,762
Wharton County College	23	\$12,849.00	15	\$9,406
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES	3,218	\$1,634,365.60	4,148	\$1,120,220.34
Texas State Technical College - Harlingen	39	\$11,933.00	15	\$3,893.00
Texas State Technical College - Marshall	5	\$4,417.50	1	\$2,159.00
Texas State Technical College - Waco	22	\$26,111.00	18	\$15,716.00
Texas State Technical College - West Texas	23	\$22,669.50	11	\$14,945.00
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC TECHNICAL COLLEGES	89	\$65,131.00	45	\$36,713.00
Lamar Institute of Technology	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Lamar State College - Orange	17	\$11,905.00	21	\$13,145.90
Lamar State College - Port Arthur	47	\$36,324.00	210	\$24,321.00
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC STATE COLLEGES	64	\$48,229.00	231	\$37,466.90

Institution	2000-2001		1999-2000	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · Hazlewood (54.203a) · Hazlewood (54.203a) · Hazlewood (54.203a) · Hazlewood (54.203a)	\$ Exmpted	# Students	\$ Exmpted
TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS		7,589	9,119	\$6,664,556.24

Institution	1998-1999		1997-1998	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmpted
Angelo State University	27	\$24,827	20	\$19,450
Lamar University	118	\$96,822	130	\$108,799
Midwestern State University	52	\$46,246	56	\$50,691
Prairie View A&M Unviersity	53	\$63,854	61	\$64,615
Sam Houston State University	139	\$57,305	147	\$57,724
Stephen F. Austin State University	65	\$57,122	42	\$40,183
Sul Ross State University	97	\$50,854	97	\$54,439
Tarleton State University	62	\$61,226	72	\$75,731
Texas A&M International University	26	\$24,902	34	\$11,826
Texas A&M University	137	\$270,284	139	\$238,475
Texas A&M University - Commerce	107	\$127,910	117	\$121,257
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	117	\$144,384	166	\$123,688
Texas A&M University - Galveston	3	\$6,210	11	\$11,820
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	52	\$37,253	51	\$47,764
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	10	\$4,910	10	\$11,050
Texas Southern University	67	\$83,240	105	\$141,807
Texas State University - San Marcos	303	\$385,171	288	\$358,462
Texas Tech University	152	\$255,060	177	\$313,480
Texas Woman's University	69	\$35,364	60	\$45,679
University of Houston	356	\$636,541	272	\$577,444
University of Houston - Clear Lake	146	\$183,505	168	\$205,007
University of Houston - Downtown	105	\$93,084	145	\$92,985
University of Houston - Victoria	21	\$24,063	23	\$25,569
University of North Texas	209	\$249,245	212	\$230,791
University of Texas at Arlington	221	\$318,921	216	\$284,182
University of Texas at Austin	230	\$555,043	239	\$1,047,054
University of Texas at Brownsville	49	\$31,865	48	\$32,475
University of Texas at Dallas	91	\$129,368	100	\$60,267
University of Texas at El Paso	113	\$161,079	130	\$139,078
University of Texas at San Antonio	333	\$194,649	300	\$157,084
University of Texas at Tyler	73	\$62,235	81	\$74,338
University of Texas of the Permian Basin	35	\$35,456	46	\$41,080
University of Texas - Pan American	112	\$88,206	93	\$71,363
West Texas A&M University	60	\$65,167	51	\$52,308
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	3,810	\$4,661,370.08	3,907	\$4,987,965

Institution	1998-1999		1997-1998	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	\$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	\$ Exmpted
Texas A&M University System Health Sciences Center	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	16	\$62,147	17	\$60,967
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	8	\$33,628	14	\$78,374
University of Texas - MD Anderson Cancer Center	0	\$0	0	\$0
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	21	\$92,728	12	\$69,532
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	15	\$67,490	26	\$93,760
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	33	\$108,588	26	\$75,463
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	10	\$20,740	8	\$18,916
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED INSTITUTIONS	103	\$385,321.10	103	\$397,012
Alamo Community College District	289	\$111,812	659	\$220,247
Alvin Community College	98	\$23,774	84	\$17,738
Amarillo College	150	\$58,187	131	\$38,830
Angelina College	23	\$6,142	34	\$10,450
Austin Community College	315	\$187,292	3,224	\$182,137
Blinn College	53	\$24,240	34	\$16,919
Brazosport College	10	\$2,057	18	\$1,806
Central Texas College	46	\$17,055	24	\$6,503
Cisco Junior College	23	\$10,369	29	\$20,925
Clarendon College	7	\$2,377	8	\$2,723
Coastal Bend College	20	\$3,868	7	\$892
College of the Mainland	52	\$12,131	61	\$13,560
Collin County Community College	36	\$9,744	34	\$9,046
Dallas County Community College District	1,135	\$562,279	1,055	\$525,280
Del Mar College	77	\$49,340	79	\$47,610
El Paso Community College	296	\$167,749	155	\$62,142
Frank Phillips College	1	\$307	4	\$843
Galveston College	9	\$7,313	8	\$1,972
Grayson County College	27	\$12,745	22	\$8,548
Hill College	10	\$4,869	18	\$6,459
Houston Community College System	461	\$252,957	494	\$253,576
Howard County Junior College	6	\$2,991	14	\$4,059
Kilgore College	37	\$14,426	48	\$21,220
Laredo Community College	24	\$6,780	15	\$2,774
Lee College	194	\$52,841	213	\$56,663
McLennan Community College	34	\$16,789	39	\$19,102

Institution	1998-1999		1997-1998	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted
Midland College	35	\$14,509	54	\$14,389
Navarro College	14	\$5,375	4	\$2,194
North Central Texas Community College	24	\$7,499	19	\$8,323
North Harris-Montgomery Community College	213	\$102,247	203	\$99,046
Northeast Texas Community College	6	\$3,249	16	\$10,347
Odessa College	49	\$45,649	86	\$39,874
Panola College	3	\$3,314	5	\$1,562
Paris Junior College	9	\$3,859	8	\$1,997
Ranger College	2	\$864	3	\$857
San Jacinto Community College District	0	\$0	0	\$0
South Plains College	37	\$20,631	25	\$13,132
South Texas Community College	27	\$13,992	28	\$9,890
Southwest Texas Junior College	8	\$3,330	12	\$4,533
Tarrant County College District	193	\$73,573	211	\$75,993
Temple College	15	\$7,628	17	\$5,307
Texarkana College	3	\$363	3	\$308
Texas Southmost College	33	\$20,132	44	\$22,108
Trinity Valley Community College	33	\$7,650	28	\$8,479
Tyler Junior College	39	\$10,170	52	\$20,641
Vernon College	8	\$1,745	12	\$3,315
Victoria College	14	\$6,384	16	\$6,123
Weatherford College	13	\$14,237	16	\$11,724
Western Texas College	39	\$9,679	29	\$8,521
Wharton County College	25	\$13,870	30	\$13,982
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES	4,275	\$2,010,382.85	7,432	\$1,934,669
Texas State Technical College - Harlingen	19	\$5,362	14	\$3,302
Texas State Technical College - Marshall	3	\$3,505	1	\$832
Texas State Technical College - Waco	61	\$22,847	24	\$17,256
Texas State Technical College - West Texas	10	\$7,173	8	\$7,787
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC TECHNICAL COLLEGES	93	\$38,887.18	47	\$29,177
Lamar Institute of Technology	47	\$31,263	65	\$42,705
Lamar State College - Orange	13	\$8,786	16	\$10,173
Lamar State College - Port Arthur	57	\$45,840	72	\$50,339
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC STATE COLLEGES	117	\$85,889.20	153	\$103,217

Institution	1998-1999		1997-1998	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted
TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS	8,398	\$7,181,850.41	11,642	\$7,452,040

Institution	1996-1997		1995-1996	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted
Angelo State University	20	\$18,224	29	\$20,268
Lamar University	146	\$102,671	207	\$126,765
Midwestern State University	58	\$47,914	53	\$39,697
Prairie View A&M Unvrersity	53	\$50,653	46	\$34,403
Sam Houston State University	134	\$54,615	105	\$42,314
Stephen F. Austin State University	69	\$43,649	55	\$31,590
Sul Ross State University	101	\$58,196	87	\$44,752
Tarleton State University	68	\$54,287	60	\$53,189
Texas A&M International University	36	\$12,845	49	\$14,495
Texas A&M University	118	\$213,881	109	\$179,960
Texas A&M University - Commerce	112	\$108,847	123	\$99,150
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	168	\$80,283	140	\$95,135
Texas A&M University - Galveston	9	\$4,541	3	\$806
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	65	\$58,475	59	\$45,135
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	18	\$13,464	18	\$11,990
Texas Southern University	116	\$135,226	109	\$114,132
Texas State University - San Marcos	298	\$332,186	293	\$249,835
Texas Tech University	151	\$244,960	165	\$234,975
Texas Woman's University	52	\$39,620	40	\$19,600
University of Houston	0	\$0	259	\$431,684
University of Houston - Clear Lake	161	\$163,238	172	\$133,246
University of Houston - Downtown	119	\$74,260	112	\$63,931
University of Houston - Victoria	23	\$23,895	20	\$14,409
University of North Texas	227	\$219,102	241	\$191,275
University of Texas at Arlington	253	\$284,675	262	\$251,894
University of Texas at Austin	265	\$500,873	237	\$431,092
University of Texas at Brownsville	69	\$38,410	60	\$25,401
University of Texas at Dallas	91	\$59,046	112	\$51,741
University of Texas at El Paso	82	\$129,950	161	\$124,522
University of Texas at San Antonio	260	\$126,656	290	\$134,429
University of Texas at Tyler	0	\$0	86	\$36,431
University of Texas of the Permian Basin	54	\$49,202	61	\$37,487
University of Texas - Pan American	102	\$71,802	122	\$68,128
West Texas A&M University	52	\$28,956	60	\$31,290
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	3,550	\$3,444,602.00	4,005	\$3,485,151

Institution	1996-1997		1995-1996	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmptd	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmptd
Texas A&M University System Health Sciences Center	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	20	\$78,743	15	\$69,070
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	13	\$78,951	12	\$77,443
University of Texas - MD Anderson Cancer Center	0	\$0	0	\$0
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	19	\$33,095	30	\$31,718
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	31	\$114,328	22	\$70,575
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	24	\$67,666	28	\$79,866
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	9	\$25,046	10	\$27,566
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED INSTITUTIONS	116	\$397,829.00	117	\$356,238
Alamo Community College District	724	\$215,272	800	\$237,295
Alvin Community College	79	\$17,604	52	\$11,913
Amarillo College	153	\$43,723	179	\$46,470
Angelina College	25	\$8,020	36	\$10,080
Austin Community College	298	\$161,373	339	\$136,727
Blinn College	18	\$4,185	21	\$8,427
Brazosport College	13	\$1,613	9	\$1,134
Central Texas College	45	\$20,421	14	\$6,618
Cisco Junior College	26	\$15,468	18	\$6,862
Clarendon College	4	\$24,600	0	\$0
Coastal Bend College	26	\$3,917	10	\$1,980
College of the Mainland	63	\$19,674	90	\$20,696
Collin County Community College	28	\$6,091	48	\$9,934
Dallas County Community College District	975	\$458,388	900	\$389,712
Del Mar College	78	\$41,888	164	\$27,365
El Paso Community College	260	\$61,392	172	\$64,351
Frank Phillips College	0	\$0	9	\$1,500
Galveston College	10	\$2,112	45	\$7,850
Grayson County College	12	\$3,363	20	\$3,805
Hill College	26	\$10,704	26	\$12,972
Houston Community College System	538	\$268,673	591	\$310,686
Howard County Junior College	18	\$4,748	14	\$4,781
Kilgore College	0	\$0	44	\$17,874
Laredo Community College	13	\$3,221	13	\$3,673
Lee College	187	\$47,549	149	\$34,569
McLennan Community College	42	\$14,780	39	\$13,019

Institution	1996-1997		1995-1996	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted
Midland College	61	\$16,838	49	\$14,792
Navarro College	5	\$3,047	10	\$5,461
North Central Texas Community College	26	\$9,131	26	\$9,593
North Harris-Montgomery Community College	207	\$103,608	151	\$75,471
Northeast Texas Community College	18	\$7,518	19	\$5,668
Odessa College	84	\$50,216	97	\$20,474
Panola College	4	\$626	4	\$1,089
Paris Junior College	12	\$5,811	13	\$17,074
Ranger College	1	\$370	5	\$1,594
San Jacinto Community College District	260	\$621,574	283	\$492,727
South Plains College	35	\$7,504	26	\$8,008
South Texas Community College	29	\$13,274	76	\$12,862
Southwest Texas Junior College	12	\$4,106	11	\$7,099
Tarrant County College District	216	\$42,850	281	\$48,478
Temple College	21	\$6,858	21	\$8,015
Texarkana College	2	\$502	5	\$352
Texas Southmost College	60	\$29,410	53	\$21,162
Trinity Valley Community College	42	\$10,809	20	\$4,998
Tyler Junior College	118	\$37,916	102	\$25,057
Vernon College	11	\$1,628	2	\$293
Victoria College	13	\$4,454	17	\$8,362
Weatherford College	6	\$2,749	5	\$2,117
Western Texas College	42	\$10,467	32	\$10,051
Wharton County College	24	\$12,943	22	\$11,980
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES	4,970	\$2,462,988.00	5,132	\$2,203,070
Texas State Technical College - Harlingen	11	\$3,498	6	\$4,691
Texas State Technical College - Marshall	1	\$277	1	\$464
Texas State Technical College - Waco	18	\$20,992	21	\$12,258
Texas State Technical College - West Texas	12	\$8,730	8	\$4,492
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC TECHNICAL COLLEGES	42	\$33,497.00	36	\$21,905
Lamar Institute of Technology	53	\$31,632	0	\$0
Lamar State College - Orange	20	\$10,634	19	\$11,475
Lamar State College - Port Arthur	66	\$55,093	0	\$0
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC STATE COLLEGES	139	\$97,359.00	19	\$11,475

Institution	1994-1995		1993-1994	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) \$ Exmpted
Angelo State University	29	\$22,313	22	\$13,382
Lamar University	197	\$127,380	211	\$115,134
Midwestern State University	57	\$38,265	56	\$32,974
Prairie View A&M Unvrersity	46	\$25,158	40	\$22,451
Sam Houston State University	90	\$37,478	92	\$34,711
Stephen F. Austin State University	60	\$33,084	59	\$29,765
Sul Ross State University	115	\$50,475	112	\$39,906
Tarleton State University	80	\$37,621	68	\$32,046
Texas A&M International University	45	\$13,002	44	\$17,156
Texas A&M University	102	\$120,151	125	\$107,693
Texas A&M University - Commerce	137	\$94,501	156	\$99,795
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	133	\$60,318	137	\$62,420
Texas A&M University - Galveston	2	\$459	2	\$955
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	51	\$38,371	68	\$36,557
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	17	\$8,352	12	\$4,365
Texas Southern University	76	\$59,890	92	\$66,115
Texas State University - San Marcos	252	\$190,259	221	\$128,731
Texas Tech University	145	\$161,864	160	\$172,252
Texas Woman's University	55	\$29,720	45	\$26,588
University of Houston	230	\$373,685	241	\$343,377
University of Houston - Clear Lake	163	\$92,707	148	\$92,438
University of Houston - Downtown	98	\$51,309	112	\$36,049
University of Houston - Victoria	21	\$10,995	20	\$8,531
University of North Texas	254	\$203,106	248	\$207,596
University of Texas at Arlington	275	\$189,337	262	\$192,235
University of Texas at Austin	229	\$228,282	216	\$209,338
University of Texas at Brownsville	47	\$22,532	45	\$24,055
University of Texas at Dallas	103	\$50,937	106	\$49,877
University of Texas at El Paso	178	\$102,713	193	\$88,354
University of Texas at San Antonio	250	\$121,070	245	\$101,620
University of Texas at Tyler	68	\$31,277	150	\$37,069
University of Texas of the Permian Basin	60	\$32,506	52	\$24,247
University of Texas - Pan American	122	\$65,380	108	\$62,122
West Texas A&M University	64	\$30,476	84	\$40,909
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	3,851	\$2,754,973	3,952	\$2,560,813

Institution	1994-1995		1993-1994	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmptd	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmptd
Texas A&M University System Health Sciences Center	0	\$0	0	\$0
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	15	\$58,228	15	\$62,784
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	9	\$59,165	8	\$51,535
University of Texas - MD Anderson Cancer Center	0	\$0	0	\$0
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	29	\$31,546	32	\$51,752
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	13	\$65,589	18	\$105,993
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	29	\$68,664	21	\$100,318
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	10	\$30,963	11	\$29,414
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED INSTITUTIONS	105	\$314,155	105	\$401,796
Alamo Community College District	895	\$298,561	828	\$205,779
Alvin Community College	33	\$5,264	33	\$7,971
Amarillo College	156	\$41,982	186	\$39,002
Angelina College	48	\$14,332	42	\$11,909
Austin Community College	311	\$118,401	302	\$112,799
Blinn College	24	\$9,691	42	\$12,919
Brazosport College	21	\$3,133	16	\$2,419
Central Texas College	17	\$3,896	16	\$3,082
Cisco Junior College	9	\$4,552	9	\$4,090
Clarendon College	0	\$0	9	\$2,233
Coastal Bend College	16	\$3,045	17	\$2,484
College of the Mainland	46	\$11,073	46	\$9,891
Collin County Community College	26	\$5,498	22	\$4,655
Dallas County Community College District	797	\$318,624	691	\$254,695
Del Mar College	205	\$28,171	198	\$27,334
El Paso Community College	173	\$70,076	151	\$66,383
Frank Phillips College	5	\$605	4	\$634
Galveston College	18	\$5,067	17	\$2,856
Grayson County College	27	\$8,088	31	\$6,519
Hill College	10	\$3,591	5	\$3,234
Houston Community College System	743	\$340,578	837	\$358,387
Howard County Junior College	19	\$4,165	13	\$2,327
Kilgore College	52	\$14,971	39	\$11,074
Laredo Community College	17	\$3,888	26	\$5,423
Lee College	69	\$17,424	59	\$17,481
McLennan Community College	43	\$15,022	31	\$10,995

Institution	1994-1995		1993-1994	
	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted	Hazlewood (54.203a) · # Students	Hazlewood (54.203a) · \$ Exmpted
Midland College	48	\$11,562	24	\$6,931
Navarro College	12	\$2,560	15	\$3,772
North Central Texas Community College	24	\$6,974	34	\$9,319
North Harris-Montgomery Community College	236	\$59,981	131	\$33,397
Northeast Texas Community College	18	\$8,169	15	\$5,584
Odessa College	125	\$31,811	165	\$32,824
Panola College	4	\$1,896	2	\$323
Paris Junior College	11	\$6,825	12	\$2,677
Ranger College	1	\$1,147	1	\$305
San Jacinto Community College District	508	\$587,097	496	\$519,591
South Plains College	19	\$2,976	13	\$1,680
South Texas Community College	16	\$3,892	12	\$2,014
Southwest Texas Junior College	7	\$3,383	3	\$907
Tarrant County College District	348	\$50,406	339	\$44,646
Temple College	21	\$6,762	28	\$9,610
Texarkana College	3	\$586	3	\$528
Texas Southmost College	39	\$17,739	47	\$17,345
Trinity Valley Community College	25	\$5,835	26	\$6,177
Tyler Junior College	108	\$28,298	129	\$26,735
Vernon College	4	\$1,041	2	\$241
Victoria College	14	\$3,222	7	\$3,158
Weatherford College	9	\$5,665	5	\$4,477
Western Texas College	17	\$2,749	10	\$1,838
Wharton County College	26	\$8,972	27	\$10,400
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES	5,423	\$2,209,246	5,216	\$1,931,054
Texas State Technical College - Harlingen	23	\$11,679	30	\$7,496
Texas State Technical College - Marshall	18	\$10,062	21	\$9,321
Texas State Technical College - Waco	27	\$15,555	23	\$54,865
Texas State Technical College - West Texas	8	\$5,586	14	\$6,089
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC TECHNICAL COLLEGES	76	\$42,882	88	\$77,771
Lamar Institute of Technology	0	\$0	0	\$0
Lamar State College - Orange	34	\$21,694	35	\$11,789
Lamar State College - Port Arthur	85	\$39,988	78	\$30,989
SUBTOTAL, PUBLIC STATE COLLEGES	119	\$61,682	113	\$42,778

Appendix D.

Public institutions at which Hazlewood benefits can be used

Public Universities

Institution	Main Campus Phone	Financial Aid Office	Admissions Office
Angelo State University ASU Station #11014 San Angelo, TX 76909-1014	(325) 942-2073	(325) 942-2246	(325) 942-2041
Lamar University P.O. Box 10001 Beaumont, TX 77710	(409) 880-7011	(409) 880-7011	(409) 880-8888
Midwestern State University 3410 Taft Boulevard Wichita Falls, TX 76308-2099	(940) 397-4000	(940) 397-4214	(940) 397-4334
Sam Houston State University Huntsville, TX 77341	(936) 294-1111	(936) 294-1724	(936) 294-1828
Stephen F. Austin State University P.O. Box 13052 SFA Station Nacogdoches, TX 75962	(936) 468-2011	(936) 468-2403	(936) 468-2504
Sul Ross State University Alpine, TX 79832	(432) 837-8011	(432) 837-8055	(432) 837-8050
Sul Ross State University Rio Grande College Route 3, Box 1200 Eagle Pass, TX 78852	(956) 278-3339	(830) 758-5007	(830) 758-5021
Tarleton State University 1333 West Washington Stephenville, TX 76402	(254) 968-9100	(254) 968-9070	(254) 968-9125
Prairie View A&M University P.O. Box 188 Prairie View, TX 77446	(936) 857-3311	(936) 857-2422	(936) 857-2626
Texas A&M International University 5201 University Boulevard Laredo, TX 78041	(956) 326-2001	(956) 326-2225	(956) 326-2200
Texas A&M University 1246 TAMU College Station, TX 77843-1246	(979) 845-3211	(979) 845-3236	(979) 845-1031
Texas A&M University at	(409) 740-4400	(409) 740-4417	(409) 740-4414

Galveston P.O. Box 1675 Galveston, TX 77553			
Texas A&M University- Commerce E T Station Commerce, TX 75429	(903) 886-5014	(903) 886-5096	(903) 886-5081
Texas A&M University- Corpus Christi 6300 Ocean Drive Corpus Christi, TX 78412	(361) 825-5700	(361) 825-2338	(361) 825-2624
Texas A&M University- Kingsville 700 University Boulevard Kingsville, TX 78363	(361) 593-3207	(361) 593-2175	(361) 593-2315
Texas A&M University- Texarkana P.O. Box 5518 Texarkana, TX 75505-5518	(903) 223-3000	(903) 223-3066	(903) 223-3069
West Texas A&M University P.O. Box 60997 Canyon, TX 79016	(806) 651-0000	(806) 651-2055	(806) 651-2020
Texas Southern University 3100 Cleburne Avenue Houston, TX 77004	(713) 313-7011	(713) 313-4383	(713) 313-1952
Texas State University - San Marcos 601 University Drive San Marcos, TX 78666	(512) 245-2111	(512) 245-2315	(512) 245-2364
Texas Tech University P.O. Box 42005 Lubbock, TX 79409	(806) 742-2011	(806) 742-3681	(806) 742-1480
Texas Tech University P.O. Box 42005 Lubbock, TX 79409	(806) 742-2011	(806) 742-3681	(806) 742-1480
Texas Woman's University P.O. Box 425589 Denton, TX 76204-5589	(940) 898-3201	(940) 898-3051	(866) 809-6130
The University of Texas at Arlington	(817) 272-2011	(817) 272-3561	(817) 272-6287

P.O. Box 19125 Arlington, TX 76019			
The University of Texas at Austin University Station Austin, TX 78712	(512) 471-3434	(512) 475-6203	(512) 475-7440
The University of Texas at Brownsville 80 Ft. Brown Brownsville, TX 78520	(956) 544-8200	(956) 544-8277	(956) 544-8295
The University of Texas at Dallas P.O. Box 830688 Richardson, TX 75083-0688	(972) 883-2111	(972) 883-4045	(972) 883-2341
The University of Texas at El Paso El Paso, TX 79968	(915) 747-5000	(915) 747-5204	(915) 747-5890
The University of Texas at San Antonio 6900 North Loop 1604 West San Antonio, TX 78249-0601	(210) 458-4101	(210) 458-8000	(210) 458-4599
The University of Texas at Tyler 3900 University Boulevard Tyler, TX 75799	(903) 566-7000	(903) 566-7180	(903) 566-7202
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin Odessa, TX 79762	(432) 552-2000	(866) 552-UTPB	(866) 552-UTPB
The University of Texas-Pan American Edinburg, TX 78539	(956) 381-2011	(956) 381-2501	(956) 381-2206
University of Houston 4800 Calhoun Road Houston, TX 77204	(713) 743-8820	(713) 743-9091	(713) 743-1010
University of Houston-Clear Lake 2700 Bay Area Boulevard Houston, TX 77058-1098	(281) 283-7600	(281) 283-2480	(281) 283-2525
University of Houston-Downtown	(713) 221-8000	(713) 221-8163	(713) 221-8522

One Main Street Houston, TX 77002			
University of Houston- Victoria 3007 N. Ben Wilson Victoria, TX 77901-5731	(361) 570-4332	(361) 570-4131	(361) 570-4110
University of North Texas P.O. Box 311277 Denton, TX 76203	(940) 565-2000	(940) 565-3901	(940) 565-2681
University of North Texas P.O. Box 311277 Denton, TX 76203	(940) 565-2000	(940) 565-3901	(940) 565-2681

Public Community Colleges

Institution	Main Campus Phone	Financial Aid Office	Admissions Office
Alamo Community College District - Northwest Vista College 3535 North Ellison Drive San Antonio, TX 78251	(210) 348-2020	(210) 706-2019	(210) 348-2020
Alamo Community College District - Palo Alto College 1400 West Villaret Boulevard San Antonio, TX 78224	(210) 921-5260	(210) 921-5260	(210) 921-5260
Alamo Community College District - San Antonio College 1300 San Pedro Avenue San Antonio, TX 78212	(210) 733-2000	(210) 733-2979	(210) 733-2581
Alamo Community College District - St. Philip's College 2111 Nevada Street San Antonio, TX 78203	(210) 531-3591	(210) 531-3272	(210) 531-4831
Alvin Community College 3110 Mustang Road	(281) 331-6111	(281) 756-3524	(281) 756-3531

Alvin, TX 77511			
Amarillo College P.O. Box 447 Amarillo, TX 79178	(806) 371-5000	(806) 371-5311	(806) 371-5030
Angelina College PO Box 1768 Lufkin, TX 75902-1768	(936) 639-1301	(936) 633-5291	(936) 639-1301
Austin Community College 5930 Middle Fiskville Road Austin, TX 78752	(512) 223-7598	(512) 223-7547	(512) 223-7503
Blinn College 902 College Avenue Brenham, TX 77833	(979) 830-4000	(979) 830-4146	(979) 830-4140
Brazosport College 500 College Drive Lake Jackson, TX 77566	(979) 230-3000	(979) 230-3441	(979) 230-3020
Central Texas College District Box 1800 Killeen, TX 76540-9990	(254) 526-7161	(254) 526-1559	(254) 526-7161
Cisco Junior College 101 College Heights Cisco, TX 76437	(254) 442-2567	(254) 442-2567	(254) 442-2546
Clarendon College P.O. Box 968 Clarendon, TX 79226	(806) 874-3571	(806) 874-3571	(806) 874-3571
Coastal Bend College 3800 Charco Road Beeville, TX 78102	(361) 358-2838	(361) 358-2838	(361) 358-2838
College of the Mainland Community College District 1200 Amburn Road Texas City, TX 77591	(409) 938-3102	(409) 938-1211	(409) 938-3102
Collin County Community College District 4800 Preston Park Boulevard Plano, TX 75093	(972) 548-6790	(972) 881-5760	(972) 548-6782
Dallas County Community College District - Brookhaven College 3939 Valley View Lane	(972) 860-4700	(972) 860-4111	(972) 860-4883

Dallas, TX 75244-4906			
Dallas County Community College District - Cedar Valley College 3030 North Dallas Avenue Lancaster, TX 75134	(972) 860-8200	(972) 860-8269	(972) 860-8201
Dallas County Community College District - Eastfield College 3737 Motley Drive Mesquite, TX 75150	(972) 860-7001	(972) 860-7032	(972) 860-7100
Dallas County Community College District - El Centro College Main and Lamar Dallas, TX 75202	(972) 860-2010	(214) 860-2097	(214) 860-2037
Dallas County Community College District - Mountain View College 4849 West Illinois Avenue Dallas, TX 75211-6599	(972) 860-8700	(214) 860-8688	(214) 860-8600
Dallas County Community College District - North Lake College 5001 North MacArthur Boulevard Irving, TX 75038-3899	(972) 273-3010	(972) 273-3326	(972) 273-3000
Dallas County Community College District - Richland College 12800 Abrams Road Dallas, TX 75243-2199	(972) 238-6106	(972) 238-6188	(972) 238-6100
Del Mar College 101 Baldwin Boulevard Corpus Christi, TX 78404	(361) 698-1200	(361) 698-1293	(361) 698-1255
El Paso Community College District P.O. Box 20500 El Paso, TX 79998	(915) 831-2000	(915) 831-2561	(915) 831-2000
Frank Phillips College P.O. Box 5118	(806) 274-5311	(806) 274-5311	(800) 687-2056

Borger, TX 79008-5118			
Galveston College 4015 Avenue Q Galveston, TX 77550	(409) 763-6551	(409) 763-6551	(409) 763-6551
Grayson County College 6101 Highway 691 Denison, TX 75020	(903) 465-6030	(903) 463-8783	(903) 465-6030
Hill College 112 Lamar Drive Hillsboro, TX 76645	(254) 582-2555	(254) 582-2555	(254) 582-2555
Howard College 1001 Birdwell Lane Big Spring, TX 79720	(915) 264-5000	(915) 264-5087	(915) 264-5072
Kilgore College 1100 Broadway Kilgore, TX 75662	(903) 984-8531	(903) 983-8211	(903) 983-8209
Laredo Community College West End Washington Street Laredo, TX 78040-4395	(956) 722-0521	(956) 721-5357	(956) 724-5117
Lee College 511 South Whiting Street Baytown, TX 77520-4703	(281) 427-5611	(281) 425-6389	(281) 425-6393
McLennan Community College 1400 College Drive Waco, TX 76708	(254) 299-8000	(254) 299-8698	(254) 299-8622
Midland College 3600 North Garfield Midland, TX 79705	(432) 685-4500	(432) 685-4507	(432) 685-5502
Navarro College 3200 West 7th Avenue Corsicana, TX 75110	(903) 874-6501	(903) 875-7363	(903) 874-6501
North Central Texas College 1525 West California Gainesville, TX 76240	(940) 668-7731	(940) 668-4242	(940) 668-4222
North Harris Montgomery Community College District - Cy-Fair College 9191 Barker Cypress Road Houston, TX 77433	(281) 401-5302	(281) 401-5302	(281) 401-5302

North Harris Montgomery Community College District - Kingwood College 20000 Kingwood Drive Humble, TX 77339	(281) 312-0440	(281) 312-1606	(281) 312-1614
North Harris Montgomery Community College District - Montgomery College 3200 Highway 242 West Conroe, TX 77384	(936) 273-7000	(409) 273-7251	(936) 273-7236
North Harris Montgomery Community College District - Montgomery College 3200 Highway 242 West Conroe, TX 77384	(936) 273-7000	(409) 273-7251	(936) 273-7236
North Harris Montgomery Community College District - North Harris College 2700 West West Thorne Drive Houston, TX 77073	(281) 618-5400	(281) 618-5464	(281) 618-5410
North Harris Montgomery Community College District - Tomball College 30555 Tomball Parkway Tomball, TX 77375-1969	(281) 351-3300	(281) 351-3334	(281) 351-3310
Northeast Texas Community College P.O. Box 1307 Mount Pleasant, TX 75456- 1307	(903) 572-1911	(903) 572-1911	(903) 572-1911
Odessa College 201 West University Odessa, TX 79764	(432) 335-6400	(432) 335-6429	(432) 335-6432
Panola College 1109 West Panola Street Carthage, TX 75633	(903) 693-2000	(903) 693-1121	(903) 693-2038
Paris Junior College 2400 Clarksville Street Paris, TX 75460	(903) 785-7661	(903) 782-0429	(903) 782-0425
Ranger College	(254) 647-3234	(254) 647-3234	(254) 647-3234

College Circle Ranger, TX 76470			
San Jacinto College District - Central Campus 8060 Spencer Highway Pasadena, TX 77505	(281) 476-1501	(281) 476-1856	(281) 476-1838
San Jacinto College District - North Campus 5800 Uvalde Road Houston, TX 77049	(281) 458-4050	(281) 459-7121	(281) 459-7129
San Jacinto College District - South Campus 13735 Beamer Road Houston, TX 77089	(713) 484-1900	(713) 484-1900	(281) 476-1836
South Plains College 1401 College Avenue Levelland, TX 79336	(806) 894-9611	(806) 894-9611	(806) 894-9611
South Texas College P.O. Box 9701 McAllen, TX 78502-9701	(956) 618-8368	(956) 618-8368	(956) 618-8368
Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf 3200 Avenue C Big Spring, TX 79720	(915) 264-3700	(915) 264-3700	(915) 264-3700
Southwest Texas Junior College Garner Field Road Uvalde, TX 78801	(830) 278-4401	(830) 591-7273	(830) 591-7255
Tarrant County College District - Northeast Campus 828 Harwood Road Hurst, TX 76054	(817) 515-6200	(817) 515-6228	(817) 515-6613
Tarrant County College District - Northwest Campus 4801 Marine Creek Parkway Fort Worth, TX 76179-3599	(817) 515-7750	(817) 515-7711	(817) 515-7777
Tarrant County College District - South Campus 5301 Campus Drive Fort Worth, TX 76119	(817) 515-4861	(817) 515-4564	(817) 515-4590

Tarrant County College District - Southeast Campus 2100 Southeast Parkway Arlington, TX 76018-2907	(817) 515-3100	(817) 515-3040	(817) 515-3050
Temple College 2600 South First Street Temple, TX 76504-7435	(254) 298-8282	(254) 298-8321	(254) 298-8282
Texarkana College 2500 North Robinson Road Texarkana, TX 75501	(903) 838-4541	(903) 838-4541	(903) 838-4541
Texas Southmost College 80 Fort Brown Brownsville, TX 78520	(956) 544-8200	(956) 544-8277	(956) 544-8295
Trinity Valley Community College 100 Cardinal Drive Athens, TX 75751	(903) 677-8822	(903) 675-6279	(903) 675-6357
Tyler Junior College P.O. Box 9020 Tyler, TX 75711	(903) 510-2200	(903) 510-2385	(903) 510-2200
Vernon College 4400 College Drive Vernon, TX 76384	(940) 552-6291	(940) 552-6291	(940) 552-6291
Victoria College 2200 East Red River Victoria, TX 77901	(361) 573-3291	(512) 572-6410	(361) 572-6408
Weatherford College 225 Park Drive Weatherford, TX 76086	(817) 594-5471	(817) 598-6495	(817) 598-6241
Western Texas College 6200 College Avenue Snyder, TX 79549	(325) 573-8511	(325) 573-8511	(325) 573-8511
Wharton County Junior College 911 Boling Highway Wharton, TX 77488	(979) 532-4560	(979) 532-4560	(979) 532-6303

Public Technical Colleges

Institution	Main Campus Phone	Financial Aid Office	Admissions Office
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen 1902 North Loop 499 Harlingen, TX 78550-3697	(956) 364-4000	(956) 364-4332	(956) 364-4320
Texas State Technical College-Marshall 2400 East End Boulevard South Marshall, TX 75670	(903) 935-1010	(903) 935-1010	(903) 935-1010
Texas State Technical College-Waco 3801 Campus Drive Waco, TX 76705	(254) 799-3611	(254) 867-3620	(254) 867-2363
Texas State Technical College-Waco 3801 Campus Drive Waco, TX 76705	(254) 799-3611	(254) 867-3620	(254) 867-2363
Texas State Technical College-West Texas 300 College Drive Sweetwater, TX 79556-3697	(915) 235-7300	(915) 235-7315	(800) 592-8784

Public Health-Related Institutions

Institution	Main Campus Phone	Financial Aid Office	Admissions Office
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center John B. Connolly Building 301 Tarrow, 7th Floor, MAIL STOP 13 College Station, TX 77840-7896	(979) 458-6475	(979) 862-3414	(979) 845-7743
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center 3601 4th Street	(806) 743-1000	(806) 743-3025	(806) 743-2302

Lubbock, TX 79430			
The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler 11937 U.S. Highway 271 North Tyler, TX 75708-3154	(903) 877-3451	(903) 566-7180	(903) 877-8451
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston P.O. Box 20036 Houston, TX 77225-0036	(713) 500-4472	(713) 500-3860	(713) 500-3361
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio 7703 Floyd Curl Drive San Antonio, TX 78229-3900	(210) 567-7000	(210) 567-2640	(210) 567-2660
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center 1515 Holcombe Boulevard Houston, TX 77030	(713) 792-6000	(713) 500-3860	(713) 500-3341
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston 301 University Boulevard Galveston, TX 77555-1305	(409) 772-1902	(409) 772-1215	(409) 772-1215
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard Dallas, TX 75390-9096	(214) 648-3111	(214) 648-3611	(214) 648-5617
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth 3500 Camp Bowie Boulevard Fort Worth, TX 76107-2690	(817) 735-2000	(817) 735-2522	(817) 735-2204

Public State Colleges

Institution	Main Campus Phone	Financial Aid Office	Admissions Office
Lamar Institute of Technology P.O. Box 10043 Beaumont, TX 77710	(409) 880-8185	(409) 880-2137	(409) 880-8321
Lamar State College at Orange 410 Front Street Orange, TX 77630	(409) 883-7750	(409) 882-3362	(409) 882-3364
Lamar State College at Port Arthur P.O. Box 310 Port Arthur, TX 77641-0310	(409) 983-4921	(409) 984-6200	(409) 984-6176

Appendix E.

Texas Veterans Commission

Estimate of Database Costs



TEXAS VETERANS COMMISSION

E.O. Thompson State Office Building, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 12277, Austin, Texas 78711-2277
(Phone) 512/ 463-5538; (FAX) 512/ 475-2395
Veterans' HOTLINE: 1-800-252-VETS (8387)
E-Mail: info@tvc.state.tx.us
Web: www.tvc.state.tx.us

LEONARDO BARRAZA
Chairman

JAMES R. ADAMS, Ph.D
Vice Chairman

HECTOR FARIAS
Secretary

JOHN A. BRIEDEN, III
Member

KAREN S. RANKIN
Brigadier General, USAF
(Retired) Member

JAMES E. NIER
Executive Director

CHARLES BUERSCHINGER
Director of Finance &
Information Resources

CRUZ MONTEMAYOR
Director of Administration
& Training

HERMAN WILSON
Regional Director
Houston

JAMES O. RICHMAN
Regional Director
Waco

PATRICIA A. SMITH
Fiscal Operations Manager

September 28, 2004

Senator Leticia Van de Putte
Chair - Veterans Affairs & Military Installations Committee
P.O. Box 12068
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Chair Van de Putte:

It was nice talking to you on Monday, September 20.

This letter is written in response to your request referencing the Hazlewood Act - specifically to provide you with estimated costs to establish a data base to track participation in the program by Texas veterans.

Our agency computer support is provided by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation. On Monday, Charles A. Buerschinger, TVC Director of Finance and Information Resources and I met with Mr. Bill Kuntz, Executive Director of TDLR and his staff.

Attached you will find what is the best estimate of costs associated with establishing and maintaining a Hazlewood Act data base.

Assumptions were made as follows:

1. All access to the database will be web-based.
2. There would be five (5) items of information provided electronically to the TVC pertaining to those utilizing Hazlewood:
 - Name
 - Service Number
 - Date of Birth
 - Institution
 - Number of hours used and/or unused
3. The schools will continue to process applications for Hazlewood participation.
4. Each university/school will have an electronic data file which would be directly downloaded to the TVC via a PIN access and password.

As the attachment reflects, we feel start-up costs for the data base would be approximately \$26,000 with recurring costs of approximately \$10,000/year (T 1 line and program administration).

I hope the information is helpful to you. We appreciate your continued support of our agency and the veterans and their families in Texas.

Sincerely,


JAMES E. NIER
Executive Director

JEN: wdg

Attachment

Estimated Costs for
Hazlewood Act Data Base

START UP COSTS

The estimated initial cost for software development is \$14,000.

The estimated initial cost for server hardware and software is \$11,039.

Cost breakdown:

The estimated cost for a T 1 line is \$500/month.

Server hardware and software cost:

Dell Power Edge 2650 Server: \$6500.00

HP StorageWorks DAT 40x6 External Tape Autoloader: \$2200.00

Windows Server 2003: \$832.00

(Windows SVR Std English Lic/SA Pack 3yr)

Microsoft SQL Server: \$770.00

(SQL Svr Standard Edtn English Lic/SA Pack 3 yr)

Veritas Remote Agent for Windows 2003 server: \$140.00

Veritas SQL Agent: \$597.00

RECURRING COSTS

The recurring costs for a T 1 line are \$6000/year.

Annual program administration is \$4000/year.

Appendix F.

House Bill 591

78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003

AN ACT

relating to public school admission of military personnel and dependents under reciprocity agreements between states.

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

SECTION 1. Section 25.005, Education Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 25.005. RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS REGARDING MILITARY PERSONNEL AND DEPENDENTS. (a) To facilitate the transfer of military personnel and Their dependents to and from the public schools of this state, the agency shall [~~may~~] pursue Reciprocity agreements with other states governing the terms of those transfers.

(b) A reciprocity agreement must:

(1) address procedures for:

(A) transferring student records;

(B) [~~(2) address procedures for~~] awarding credit for completed course work; and

(C) permitting a student to satisfy the requirements of Section 39.025 through successful performance on comparable exit-level assessment instruments administered in another state; and

(2) [~~(3)~~] include appropriate criteria developed by the agency.

SECTION 2. (a) In implementing Section 25.005, Education Code, as amended by this Act, the Texas Education Agency shall give priority to pursuing reciprocity agreements with Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia.

(b) Not later than January 1, 2004, the Texas Education Agency shall report the results of its efforts to enter into reciprocity agreements in compliance with Section 25.005, Education Code, as amended by this Act, to the presiding officers of the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations and the House of Representatives Committee on Defense Affairs and State-Federal Relations. If the agency has been unable to enter into a reciprocity agreement with each state identified in Subsection (a) of this section by the date of the report, the report must include, for each state with which the agency did not enter into an agreement:

- (1) a detailed description of the agency's efforts to reach an agreement; and
- (2) an explanation of each factor contributing to the failure to reach an

agreement.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this Act takes effect September 1, 2003.

President of the Senate

I certify that H.B. No. 591 was passed by the House on April 10, 2003, by the following vote: Yeas 143, Nays 0, 2 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 591 was passed by the Senate on May 20, 2003, by the following
vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _____

Date

Governor

Appendix G.

Texas Education Agency report on

HB 591 implementation

Status Report: Reciprocity Agreements Regarding Military Personnel and Dependents Texas Education Agency

1701 North Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas 78701-1494
Division of Curriculum
512-463-9581
www.tea.state.tx.us/curriculum
Division of Student Assessment
512-463-9536
www.tea.state.tx.us/student.assessment

January 1, 2004

The Honorable Rick Perry, Governor of Texas
The Honorable David Dewhurst, Lieutenant Governor of Texas
The Honorable Tom Craddick, Speaker of the House of Representatives
The Honorable Leticia Van de Putte, Veterans Affairs and Military Installations
The Honorable Frank J. Corte, Jr., Defense Affairs and State-Federal Relations

Members of the 78th Texas Legislature:

Texas Education Code, Section 25.005, requires the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to pursue reciprocity agreements with other states to facilitate the transfer of military personnel and their dependents to and from public schools. House Bill (HB) 591 and Senate Bill (SB) 652 directed TEA to give priority to pursuing reciprocity agreements with Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. The bills also instructed TEA to report no later than January 1, 2004, the results of its efforts to enter into these reciprocity agreements. This report outlines the efforts that TEA has made toward establishing reciprocity agreements with the states prioritized by HB 591 and SB 652. Even though no reciprocity agreement has been finalized, TEA is confident that continued collaboration with the priority states will result in meaningful reciprocity agreements with one or more of the states. Such agreements will benefit the students of military personnel in easing the transition issues they face when moving from one school system to another. I am pleased to submit this report for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Scott
Chief Deputy Commissioner

The History of Military Reciprocity

House Bill (HB) 2125, 77th Legislature, *permitted* the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to pursue reciprocity agreements with other states to facilitate the transfer of military personnel and their dependents to and from the public schools of Texas. The legislation specified that reciprocity agreements address procedures both for transferring student records and for awarding credit for completed course work based on appropriate criteria developed by TEA. Following the passage of HB 2125, the agency examined procedures for transferring student records and for awarding credit. Texas Administrative Code (TAC), 19 Section 74.26, specifies that a school district must ensure that the records of an out-of-state or out-of-country transfer student are evaluated and that student is placed in appropriate classes promptly. School districts in Texas are charged at the local level with awarding course credit. Further, districts may not prohibit a student from attending school pending receipt of transcripts or records from the school district that the student previously attended. TEA determined that the legal requirements of districts to place all transfer students appropriately and promptly provided adequate protection for military dependent transfers as well. To refocus the attention of school districts on the unique challenges faced by military dependents, TEA sent a letter on October 1, 2002, to all school districts regarding the admission, transfer, and enrollment regulations with particular emphasis on military personnel and their dependents. While these rules apply to all students, the letter noted that the “dependents of United States military personnel may be particularly affected by sudden transfers during the school year.” The letter encouraged district administrators to ensure that all appropriate personnel are aware of these requirements and that their local policies and practices are consistent with the expectations for timely and appropriate placement of students transferring to their district.

HB 591 and Senate Bill (SB) 652, 78th Legislature, *required* TEA to pursue reciprocity agreements with other states to facilitate the transfer of military personnel and their dependents to and from the public schools of Texas. The legislation requires reciprocity agreements to address procedures for permitting a student to satisfy the state exit-level testing requirements through successful performance on comparable exit-level assessment instruments administered in another state. Prior to the passage of HB 591 and SB 652, the exit-level testing requirement was not allowed to be waived for any student.

HB 591 and SB 652 further directed TEA to give priority to pursuing reciprocity agreements with Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. The legislation also required TEA to report its progress to the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations and the House of Representatives Committee on Defense Affairs and State-Federal Relations by January 1, 2004. This report outlines the progress that TEA has made toward establishing reciprocity agreements concerning transfer of student records, award of course work credit, and comparability of exit-level examinations.

Transfer Policies and Assessment Comparability

Transfer Policies

TAC 19 Section 74.26, governs procedures for the award of course credit for all transfer

students. TAC 19, Chapters 110-128, also set out the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS), which are the curriculum standards for each course offered in Texas public schools. Districts receiving transfer students are charged with evaluating each student's course work and appropriately placing the student. Because local district officials have direct contact with individual students, they are better able than the state to make decisions about how to best serve those students. TEA conducted an informal survey of counselors in several school districts from across the state that have high numbers of military dependents. The counselors contacted indicated that the majority of students bring copies of their records to the receiving school and are able to be placed in classes immediately. On the rare occasion that the student arrives at the new school without a copy of the transcript, counselors immediately contact the sending school and can usually place the student in classes the day he or she enrolls. If courses on the transcripts do not match exactly to Texas courses, Texas counselors consult with the sending district's counselors to complete the course verification process in an expeditious manner. Even with more complex transcripts, the process usually takes no more than a few days. School counselors surveyed indicated that military families in particular tend to arrive at school with proper documentation.

Assessment Comparability I

TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, mandates the state assessment program, including the testing requirements for graduation. The Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) measures the state-mandated curriculum, TEKS, which defines what students should know and be able to do to be academically successful. A "snapshot" of student performance, TAKS was developed with broad-based input from Texas educators and the general public about what parts of the TEKS curriculum are most critical to students' academic learning and progress. The close alignment of TAKS to the TEKS strengthens the connection between assessment, curriculum, and good instructional practice.

Texas students must pass four exit-level tests—mathematics, English language arts, science, and social studies—to be eligible to graduate from a Texas public high school. By law, these tests are linked to specific high school content, as indicated below:

The mathematics test must include at least Algebra I and geometry with the aid of technology.

The English language arts test must include at least English III and writing.
The social studies test must include early American and U.S. History.

The science test must include biology and integrated chemistry and physics.

In addition, state statute requires that the TAKS exit-level tests assess students' readiness to enroll in an institution of higher education. The TAKS exit-level tests are given for the first time in the spring of 11th grade; students have four additional opportunities before their scheduled graduation date to retake any subject area test on which they do not meet the passing standard established by the State Board of Education.

According to HB 591 and SB 652, reciprocity can be established between Texas and another state only if their exit-level assessments are comparable. How comparability is defined is a primary issue. The *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing*¹ outlines best practices in test development and therefore provides a valid procedural basis for establishing comparability across assessments. A comparison of any two exit-level assessments must be based on an examination of the key features of each instrument, including the following:

- alignment of the assessment to state curriculum standards
- subject areas included in the assessment
- rigor of the assessment
- standard required to pass each test included in the assessment
- grade level in which the assessment is first given
- time of year in which the assessment is given

Because the exit-level assessments to be compared are content-referenced tests, the first step is a comparison of the content domain to be measured.

Comparability of Content Standards

Content standards are synonymous with curriculum standards. The initial step in a statewide test development process is to review the curriculum standards, which provides the definition of the domain used to construct the assessment. The *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* requires that “definition of the domain” be stated clearly so that judgments can be made about the appropriateness of the defined domain for the stated purpose(s) of the test (p 43). Therefore, a comparison of the two states’ curriculum standards for the appropriate subject areas and grades is the first requirement for establishing comparability of the assessments. The other state’s curriculum standards must be reviewed against the TEKS for each grade 11 exit-level subject assessed in Texas (mathematics, English language arts, social studies, and science). Using mathematics as an example, it should be noted that the exit-level TAKS is first administered to grade 11 students in the spring of the school year but covers portions of the TEKS curriculum for grade 8 probability and statistics, Algebra I, and Geometry. The mathematics TEKS from these subjects should be compared with the other state’s standards in these areas, if available.

Reviewing a state’s curriculum standards and comparing them with the corresponding TEKS provides information about the depth and breadth of the particular curriculum in the other state. Judgments can be made about how well students in that state have been prepared in that grade and subject area compared to Texas students.

Comparability of Test Specifications

The content standards represent the full domain of content that is required to be taught for a specified grade level and subject area. Generally, a sampling of knowledge and skills taught is determined to be appropriate for inclusion on a statewide assessment. This defined subset of content, then, provides the basis for the development of assessment objectives and blueprints that

¹ American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, and National Council on Measurement in Education. (1999). *Standards for educational and psychological testing*. Washington, D.C.: Author.

ultimately dictate the scope and sequence of the content measured. Referred to as test specifications, these assessment objectives and blueprints define the content of the test and the proposed number of items. Comparability of test specifications is essential. The other state's assessment objectives (the parts of the curriculum that are actually tested) should be compared to the TEKS curriculum that is eligible for testing on the grade 11 exit level TAKS. The test specifications review may require an examination of the assessment objectives and blueprints of several tests rather than a single exit-level test.

Comparability of Assessment Items and Item Types

The assessment blueprints and objectives describe the content and the relative importance of that content to be measured on the assessment. The items and item types describe how the knowledge and skills implicit in the content will be measured. TEA needs to review available released items or the tests themselves from the other states and compare the items and item types to those on the grade 11 exit-level TAKS. Judgments about these tests should also be made by determining if there is an alignment between the state's tests and the TEKS covered in the grade 11 exit-level TAKS. For example, the review of tests may reveal that individual items are similar in that they are predominantly multiple choice. One test may, however, assess a greater range of content and more variety in difficulty for a specific test objective because that particular test contains many more total items. Comparability of Test Rigor/Passing Standards Information about the passing standards for the tests and the way in which the standards were determined should also be reviewed. Consideration should also be given to the grade level in which the state first administers the assessments and the time of year in which the students are first assessed.

Technical Qualities of the Assessments

In addition, measures of the reliability and validity of the states' tests should be examined. Information regarding the reliability and standard error of measurement is important when judging the comparability of multiple assessments. Documentation concerning passing standards and reliability and validity data is usually contained in a state's technical manual that can be obtained from the state's assessment division.

In conjunction with the states involved, TEA will establish clear standards regarding the above considerations in order to appropriately determine comparability between tests. A rigorous measurement will have to be used to assess comparability to maintain the integrity of the Texas exit-level test and a Texas high school diploma.

Virginia

Virginia Standards of Learning (SOL) Assessments

At the high school level, all tests are end-of-course assessments. These assessments are as follows:

English Language Arts

English: Reading/Literature & Research

English: Writing

Mathematics

Algebra I

Geometry

Algebra II

Social Studies

United States History

World History to 1000 A.D./ World Geography

World History from 1000 A.D./ World Geography

Science

Earth Science

Biology

Chemistry

These end-of-course tests address specific course content, regardless of the enrolled grade of the student being tested, and measure achievement against Virginia's academic standards, called the *Standards of Learning*. These end-of-course tests function as an exit-level requirement for graduation. Currently the SOL requirements for graduation are being phased in. Students who are in 10th, 11th, or 12th grade during the 2003-2004 school year must pass a total of six end-of-course tests: the two English tests and four others of their choice. Students who are in the 9th grade during the 2003-2004 school year must pass a total of six end-of-course tests: the two English tests, one mathematics test, one science test, one history test, and one additional test of their choice.

Progress toward Reciprocity

In November 2003, TEA staff met via videoconference with several members of the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE). VDOE staff indicated that promptly and appropriately placing students in classes did not seem to be a problem in Virginia but indicated that they are very interested in exploring the possibility of establishing assessment reciprocity for their transfer students.

TEA and VDOE explained each state's exit-level requirements to determine whether or not assessment reciprocity is feasible. Both TEA and VDOE determined that reciprocity might be possible. VDOE indicated that they need to determine if their Board of Education has existing authority to enter into an agreement and that the process may take up to 18 months if changes in rule are required.

Next Steps

A reciprocity agreement with regard to exit-level assessment may be possible with Virginia. The next step in the process is to examine the relevant end-of-course tests for rigor (as compared to grade 11 exit-level TAKS) as well as for their alignment to the *Standards of Learning*. Currently Virginia has released versions of all of the tests except for the U.S. History examination. TEA will pursue a security arrangement with Virginia to have access to that secure test. The Virginia end-of-course tests also need to be examined with regard to their alignment to Texas' state-mandated curriculum, the TEKS, in each content area.

Georgia

Georgia High School Graduation Tests (GHSGT)

Students are assessed in the fall of 11th grade in writing and the spring of 11th grade in English/language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies. The writing score is part of the English/language arts score. All tests are based on the content standards specified in the *Quality Core Curriculum*, as established by the Georgia board of education. A passing score on all four subject area tests is required for high school graduation. Students have up to five additional opportunities to retest if they fail one or more tests.

Beginning in fall 2003, Georgia also administered end-of-course examinations in the following subject areas:

English Language Arts

Ninth-Grade Literature and Composition

American Literature and Composition

Mathematics

Algebra I

Geometry

Social Studies

United States History

Economics/Business/Free Enterprise

Science

Biology

Physical Science

Georgia state law provides that the high school graduation tests be discontinued and replaced by the end-of-course examinations according to a schedule determined by the board of education. At this time the Georgia board of education has not specified a schedule for this transition.

Progress toward Reciprocity

In December 2003, TEA staff met via teleconference with several members of the Georgia Department of Education (GADOE). GADOE staff indicated that they are interested in participating in this process and would like to explore options for improving policies for transferring records and awarding credit while maintaining local control for school districts. TEA and GADOE discussed each state's exit-level testing requirements to determine whether or not assessment reciprocity would be possible. To pursue reciprocity, GADOE and TEA will first have to enter into a security agreement in order for TEA to have access to review Georgia's tests, because GADOE does not have released tests available to the public. GADOE indicated a willingness to allow TEA access to their exit-level assessment and end-of-course tests.

Next Steps

A reciprocity agreement with regard to exit-level assessment may be possible with Georgia. The next step is signing a security agreement with Georgia for access to their tests. TEA will examine all GHSGT exit-level tests for rigor (as compared to the grade 11 exit-level TAKS) as well as for their alignment to the *Quality Core Curriculum*. The GHSGT tests will also be reviewed with regard to their alignment to Texas' state-mandated curriculum, the TEKS. A few outstanding issues regarding Georgia will need to be resolved before assessment reciprocity could actually be established. Georgia has just adopted a new statewide curriculum that will be released January 12, 2004; this curriculum will be phased in through the 2004-2005 school year. Georgia's tests will be revised to align with the new curriculum. In addition, Georgia does not yet have a timeline requiring the use of end-of-course tests for graduation. TEA will have to determine with Georgia which tests should be evaluated for reciprocity so that a reciprocity agreement is not developed for tests that may be quickly phased out of the Georgia assessment program.

Florida

Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT)

In Florida, students are assessed in the spring of 10th grade in mathematics, reading, and writing. All three tests are based on content that has been selected to match the benchmarks outlined in the *Sunshine State Standards*. However, passing scores on only the FCAT mathematics and reading tests are required for high school graduation. Students have multiple opportunities to retest if they fail one or both tests.

Progress toward Reciprocity

In December 2003, TEA staff met via teleconference with several members of the Florida Department of Education (FLDOE). FLDOE staff reported that their transfer policies are similar to those of Texas and that no specific issues have arisen concerning students coming from Texas or going to Texas.

A reciprocity agreement with regard to exit-level assessment may not be possible with Florida, because the FCAT is given in the spring of 10th grade rather than 11th and students are required to pass only reading and mathematics for graduation. Writing is assessed, but passing this test is not required for graduation, while in Texas the grade 11 exit-level English language arts TAKS test is an integrated assessment of reading and writing. In addition, Florida does not assess science and social studies at the exit level.

Next Steps

Nonetheless TEA will examine the content assessed on Florida's tenth-grade mathematics test to determine comparability to the grade 11 exit-level mathematics TAKS test. FLDOE and TEA will enter into a security agreement so that TEA can review Florida's tenth-grade mathematics test since Florida does not have a nonsecure form available. FLDOE staff are amenable to this arrangement and have forwarded a nondisclosure agreement to TEA for signature.

North Carolina

North Carolina High School Exit Exam (NCHSEE)

Beginning in the spring of 2004, students in 11th grade must pass the North Carolina High School Exit Exam in order to earn their high school diploma. The exam assesses proficiency in four domains or competency areas: communication, processing information, problem solving, and using numbers and data. Each domain consists of learning objectives linked to required content in the North Carolina *Standard Course of Study*. The test is structured so that three of the domains cross four different content areas: mathematics, science, social studies, and English language arts. The fourth domain (using numbers and data) crosses all of the content areas listed except for English language arts. Students who do not pass the test will have four additional opportunities to take the test during their 12th grade year.

Progress towards Reciprocity

A reciprocity agreement with regard to exit-level testing cannot be established with North Carolina. According to a letter received by TEA dated October 9, 2003, the North Carolina Department of Education does not have the statewide-level authority to establish reciprocity agreements. Because of North Carolina's dedication to local control, the North Carolina Department of Education does not even have the power to explore military reciprocity in either testing or acceptance of credits.

Next Steps

Even though North Carolina does not have the authority to enter into reciprocity agreements, school districts in Texas will still follow the policies that govern all out-of-state transfers that provide for prompt and appropriate course placement.

Future Plans

TEA will continue meeting with the three states (Virginia, Georgia, and Florida) that have expressed interest in entering into reciprocity agreements to streamline transfer policies yet respect local control and working through the various issues to be addressed before two assessments can be determined to be comparable.

TEA has already moved forward by contacting another group of states to start investigating possible reciprocity agreements. TEA contacted the Military Child Education Coalition to identify another four states with high numbers of military dependents and exit-level testing requirements. The four states identified with help from the coalition are Louisiana, Maryland, New York, and South Carolina.

Outstanding Issues

No Child Left Behind

TEA will evaluate the effect, if any, of using participation in and performance on exit-level examinations from other states as it applies to the federal *No Child Left Behind Act*. Currently

this does not seem to be an issue in calculating Adequate Yearly Progress for Texas school districts, but other states may need to consider how their calculations are affected.

Equal Protection Issues

The Texas Legislature may wish to consider broadening the reciprocity agreements to all students in those circumstances where equivalent assessments are found to exist. Limiting the ability to graduate from a Texas high school using another state's exit-level assessment would be inconsistent with the general rule in TEC Section 1.002 ("Equal Educational Services or Opportunities") and could result in litigation under the equal protection provisions in the state or federal constitutions. A general rule would also limit difficult factual determinations involving servicemen and women who leave the military immediately before transferring their children.

Appendix H.

House Bill 261

78th Legislature, Regular Session, 2003

AN ACT

relating to the eligibility of armed forces personnel and their family members to pay tuition and fees at the rate provided to Texas residents.

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

SECTION 1. Section 54.058, Education Code, is amended by amending Subsections (c), (f), and (g) and adding Subsection (j) to read as follows:

(c) ~~The~~ ~~[As long as they reside continuously in Texas, the]~~ spouse or child ~~[and children]~~ of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who has been assigned to duty elsewhere immediately following assignment to duty in Texas is ~~[are]~~ entitled to pay the tuition fees and other fees or charges provided for Texas residents as long as the spouse or child resides continuously in Texas.

(f) The spouse or child ~~[and children]~~ of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who dies or is killed is ~~[are]~~ entitled to pay the resident tuition fee if the spouse or child becomes a resident ~~[wife and children become residents]~~ of Texas within 60 days of the date of death.

(g) If a member of the Armed Forces of the United States is stationed outside Texas and the member's ~~[his]~~ spouse or child establishes ~~[and children establish]~~ residence in Texas by residing in Texas and by filing with the Texas institution of higher education at which the spouse or child plans ~~[they plan]~~ to register a letter of intent to establish residence in Texas, the institution of higher education shall permit the spouse or child ~~[and children]~~ to pay the tuition,

fees, and other charges provided for Texas residents without regard to length of time that the spouse or child has [they have] resided in Texas [the state].

(j) A member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the child or spouse of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is entitled to pay tuition and fees at the rate provided for Texas residents under another provision of this section while enrolled in a degree or certificate program is entitled to pay tuition and fees at the rate provided for Texas residents in any subsequent term or semester while the person is continuously enrolled in the same degree or certificate program. For purposes of this subsection, a person is not required to enroll in a summer term to remain continuously enrolled in a degree or certificate program. The person's eligibility to pay tuition and fees at the rate provided for Texas residents under this subsection does not terminate because the person is no longer a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the child or spouse of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SECTION 2. (a) Section 54.058(j), as added by this Act, applies beginning with the 2003 fall semester to a person who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the child or spouse of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States entitled to pay tuition and fees at the rate provided for Texas residents under Section 54.058, Education Code, while enrolled in a degree or certificate program at a public institution of higher education in this state in the 2003 spring semester or in any term of the 2003 summer session.

(b) The changes in law made by this Act to Subsections (c), (f), and (g), Section 54.058, Education Code, apply beginning with tuition charged for the 2003 fall semester.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If

this Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this Act takes effect September 1, 2003.

President of the Senate

I certify that H.B. No. 261 was passed by the House on April 24, 2003, by the following vote: Yeas 143, Nays 0, 2 present not voting; and that the House concurred in Senate amendments to H.B. No. 261 on May 23, 2003, by the following vote: Yeas 135, Nays 0, 2 present not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 261 was passed by the Senate, with amendments, on May 21, 2003, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: _____

Date

Governor

Appendix I.

Agendas, Minutes, and Witness lists for Committee's Interim Hearings

Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations

April 29, 2004
10:00 A.M. or Upon Adjournment
Betty King Committee Room (2E.20)

AGENDA

I. Call to Order

II. Adopt Interim Committee Rules

III. Chair Remarks

IV. Invited Testimony

A. **Jane Caldwell**, Director of Grants and Special Programs, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, on House Bill 261, 78th Legislature, Regular Session.

B. **Sharon Jackson**, Standards and Alignment, **Lisa Chandler**, Student Assessment, and **George Rislof**, Curriculum, Texas Education Agency, on House Bill 591, 78th Legislature, Regular Session.

C. **Dr. Mary Keller**, Executive Director, Military Child Education Coalition, on House Bills 261 and 591.

D. **William J. Ehrie**, Chair of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, on Base Realignment and Closure.

V. Public Testimony

VI. Announcements

VII. Adjournment

(This agenda subject to change at the discretion of the Chair)

MINUTES

SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERAN AFFAIRS & MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Thursday, April 29, 2004

10:00 a.m. or upon adjournment

Betty King Committee Hearing Room, 2E.20

Pursuant to a notice posted in accordance with Senate Rule 11.18, a public hearing of the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs & Military Installations was held on Thursday, April 29, 2004, in the Betty King Committee Hearing Room, 2E.20, at Austin, Texas.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Leticia Van de Putte (Chair)
Senator Craig Estes
Senator Kel Seliger

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Troy Fraser
Senator Eliot Shapleigh

The Chair called the meeting to order at 10:16 a.m. There being a quorum present, the following business was transacted:

The Chair laid out the proposed interim Committee rules. Senator Estes moved the adoption of the interim rules, and Senator Seliger seconded the motion. There being no objection, the interim Committee rules were adopted.

Senator Van de Putte made opening remarks and announced that the purpose of the hearing was to take testimony on interim Committee charge # 3, relating to legislation passed during the 78th Regular Session, House Bills 261 and 591. The Chair recognized the new member of the Committee, Senator Kel Seliger, who was recognized for brief remarks.

The Chair recognized David Holmes of the Committee staff, who introduced 6th grade students from Dallas who led the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Persons who provided invited and public testimony on interim charge # 3 and on base realignment and closure are listed on the attached Witness List.

The Chair recognized Jennie Costilow, Committee Director, who introduced Committee staff, namely, David Holmes, Policy Analyst and Sara Gonzalez, Committee Clerk.

There being no further business, at 11:53 a.m., Senator Van de Putte moved that the Committee be recessed, subject to the call of the Chair. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Leticia Van de Putte, Chair

Sara Gonzalez, Clerk

WITNESS LIST

Veteran Affairs & Military Installations Committee
April 29, 2004 -10:00A

BRAC

ON: Ehrie, William Chair (Texas Military Preparedness Commission), Abilene, TX

Interim charge # 3

ON: Caldwell, Jane Director of Grants and Special Programs (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board), Austin, TX

Interim Charge # 3

FOR: Garza, Vanessa (Self), San Antonio, TX
Powell, Lindsey (Self), San Antonio, TX

ON: Chandler, Lisa Director, Student Assessment (Texas Education Agency), Austin, TX

Gauer, Ralph Vice Chair (Texas Military Preparedness Commission & Military Child Education Coalition), Austin, TX

Jackson, Sharon Dep. Assoc. Comm. for Standards (Texas Education Agency), Austin, TX

Keller, Dr. Mary M. Executive Director (Military Child Education Coalition), Harker Heights, TX

Rislov, George Director, Curriculum (Texas Education Agency), Austin, TX

Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations
May 24, 2004
10:00 A.M. or Upon Adjournment
Betty King Committee Room (2E.20)

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order
- II. Adopt Minutes
- III. Chair Remarks
- IV. Invited Testimony

A. **Joy Streater**, Texas County and District Clerks' Association, on House Bill 545, 78th Legislature, Regular Session.

B. **Brig. Gen. William W. Goodwin**, Assistant Adjutant General-Army, Texas National Guard, on the Texas Military Forces.

- V. Public Testimony
- VI. Announcements
- VII. Adjournment

(This agenda subject to change at the discretion of the Chair)

MINUTES

SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERAN AFFAIRS & MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Monday, May 24, 2004

10:00 a.m.

Betty King Committee Hearing Room, 2E.20

Pursuant to a notice posted in accordance with Senate Rule 11.18, a public hearing of the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs & Military Installations was held on Monday, May 24, 2004, in the Betty King Committee Hearing Room, 2E.20, at Austin, Texas.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Leticia Van de Putte, Chair
Senator Eliot Shapleigh

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Craig Estes
Senator Troy Fraser
Senator Kel Seliger

The Chair called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m. The following business was transacted:

Senator Van de Putte made opening remarks and recognized Senator Shapleigh for opening remarks. The Chair then introduced children visiting the Capitol from California, who led the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Van de Putte called the invited witnesses testifying on the Texas Military Forces, who are listed on the attached Witness List.

The Chair recognized Jennie Costilow, Committee Director, who introduced the Committee staff, namely, David Holmes, Policy Analyst, Sara Gonzalez, Committee Clerk, and Jason Lawhorn, LBJ School of Public Affairs Intern. The Chair recognized and congratulated Sara Gonzalez for her recent graduation from The University of Texas at Austin.

Senator Van de Putte then called the last invited witness, who testified on Committee charge # 1.

There being no further business, at 11:20 a.m., Senator Van de Putte moved that the Committee be adjourned. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Leticia Van de Putte, Chair

Sara Gonzalez, Clerk

WITNESS LIST

Veteran Affairs & Military Installations Committee
May 24, 2004 -10:00A

Interim Charge # 1

ON: Streater, Joy County Clerk (County and District
Clerks Association of Texas), New Braunfels,
TX

The Texas Military Forces

ON: Goodwin, Brig. Gen. William Assistant Adjutant
General (Texas National Guard), Austin, TX
Roberson, John W. Force Intergration Readiness
Officer (Texas Army National Guard), Austin,
TX

Registering, but not testifying:

On: Garcia, Lt. Smiley (Texas Army National Guard),
Austin, TX

Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations

August 19, 2004

1:00 P.M.

National Museum of the Pacific War
George Bush Gallery- Conference Room
Fredericksburg

AGENDA

I. Call to Order

II. Pledge of Allegiance led by **RADM C.D. Grojean, USN (Ret)**, Executive Director of the Admiral Nimitz Foundation.

III. Adopt Minutes

IV. Chair Remarks, Welcoming Remarks

V. Invited Testimony

A. **Walt Dabney**, Director, State Parks Division, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, to welcome the Committee and introduce **Joe Cavanaugh**, Museum Director, on the history of the museum.

B. **Lt. Gen. Wayne D. Marty**, Adjutant General of Texas, on efforts to support the families of deployed Guard and Reserve forces.

C. **Elvin J. Schofield**, Chair, Texas Employers Supporting Guard and Reserve Committee, on employer efforts to support Guard and Reserve members who are deployed.

D. **Dr. Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez**, Narratives Editor/Project Director, School of Journalism, The University of Texas at Austin, and **Juan Lujan**, WWII Veteran, on the Narratives Project at the University of Texas School of Journalism.

E. **Marc Cisneros**, Lt. General, U.S. Army-Retired, President Emeritus, Texas A&M Kingsville. **Cyndi Inkpen**, Director of Student Financial Aid and Enrollment Services, and **Kim Canady**, Assistant Director of Student Financial Aid and Enrollment Services, The University of Texas at San Antonio. **Charlie G. Perry**, Director of Veteran Affairs, San Jacinto College Central, Pasadena, on the Hazlewood Act.

F. **Jane Caldwell**, Director of Grants and Special Programs, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. **Cruz Montemayor**, Director of Administration and Training, Texas Veterans Commission, on the Hazlewood Act.

G. **John Cavazos**, Mayoral Appointee, City of San Antonio Veteran Affairs Commission, on the Hazlewood Act.

VI. Public Testimony

VII. Announcements

VIII. Adjournment

(This agenda subject to change at the discretion of the Chair)

MINUTES

SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERAN AFFAIRS & MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Thursday, August 19, 2004

1:00 p.m.

National Museum of the Pacific War George Bush Gallery-Conference Room
Fredericksburg, Texas

Pursuant to a notice posted in accordance with Senate Rule 11.18, a public hearing of the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs & Military Installations was held on Thursday, August 19, 2004, at the National Museum of the Pacific War George Bush Gallery-Conference Room Fredericksburg, Texas

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Leticia Van de Putte
Senator Troy Fraser
Senator Kel Seliger

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Craig Estes
Senator Eliot Shapleigh

The chair called the meeting to order at 1:05 p.m. There being a quorum present, the following business was transacted:

Senator Fraser moved adoption of the minutes from the previous hearings held on May 24, 2004, and April 29, 2004. Senator Seliger seconded the motion; without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Van de Putte recognized Admiral Grojean, Executive Director of the Admiral Nimitz Foundation, who lead the Committee in the Pledge of Allegiance and discussed his role in the museum.

Senator Van de Putte recognized Representative Carter Casteel, who said a few words and joined the Committee members for part of the hearing.

The Committee heard invited testimony on Texas Parks and Wildlife and the history of the National Museum of the Pacific War. Witnesses testifying and registering on the museum are shown on the attached list.

The Committee heard invited witnesses on the Texas National Guard and the Family Readiness programs around the state. Witnesses testifying and registering on the National Guard are shown on the attached list.

The Committee heard invited testimony from Chairman Elvin J. Schofield on the Texas Employers Supporting Guard and Reserve Committee, who explained the role of the Committee in supporting deployed soldiers and provided written testimony.

The Committee heard invited testimony on the Hazlewood Act, which is interim charge number two. Witnesses testifying and registering on the interim charge are shown on the attached list.

The Committee heard invited testimony of the U.S. Latino & Latina WWII Oral History Project. Witnesses testifying and registering on the project are shown on the attached list.

At 4:15 p.m. Senator Van de Putte moved that the committee stand recessed, subject to the call of the Chair; without objection, it was so ordered.

At 4:22 p.m. the Committee reconvened.

Senator Van de Putte recognized Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, who gave a speech.

The Committee heard their last invited witness on the Hazlewood Act, followed by public testimony. Witnesses testifying and registering as public witnesses are shown on the attached list.

Senator Van de Putte recognized the staff of the National Museum of the Pacific War for allowing the Committee hearing to take place in the museum. Senator Van de Putte also thanked the witnesses that testified and recognized the Committee staff, namely, Jennie Costilow, David Holmes, and Sara Gonzalez.

There being no further business, at 5:13 p.m. Senator Van de Putte moved that the Committee be adjourned. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Leticia Van de Putte, Chair

Sara Gonzalez, Clerk

WITNESS LIST

Veteran Affairs & Military Installations Committee
August 19, 2004 - 1:00P

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve

ON: Schofield, Elvin J. State Chairman (Employer Support
of the Guard and Reserve), San Antonio, TX

Family Readiness for the Texas National Guard

ON: Red, LTC Tim State Family Program Director (Texas
National Guard), Duncanville, TX

Hazlewood Act

ON: Cahan, Leon (Texas Democratic Veterans), San
Antonio, TX

Caldwell, Jane Innis Director of Grants and Special
Projects (Texas Higher Education Coordinating
Board), Austin, TX

Canady, Kim Assistant Director of Financial Aid (The
University of Texas at San Antonio), San
Antonio, TX

Cavazos, John B. Mayoral Appointee (City of San
Antonio Veterans Commission), San Antonio, TX

Cisneros, LT. Gen. (RET) Marc (Self), Corpus
Christi, TX

Elizondo, Concepcion (Self), San Antonio, TX

Inkpen, Cynthia J. Director of Student Financial Aid
(The University of Texas at San Antonio), San
Antonio, TX

Lopez, Angel (Self), Uvalde, TX

Montemayor, Cruz Director of Administration (Texas
Veterans Commission), Austin, TX

Perry, Charlie G. Director of Veteran's Affairs (San
Jacinto College District), Pasadena, TX

Romo, Lawrence G. Chairman (Bexar County Democratic
Veterans), San Antonio, TX

Walker, Steve Vice Chair (Bexar County Democratic
Veterans), San Antonio, TX

Hazlewood Act & Narratives Project

ON: Lujan, Juan (Self), Austin, TX

Hazlewood Act & USERRA

ON: Rankin, Karen S. Chair (Texas Veterans Commission),
San Antonio, TX

Narratives Project

ON: Rivas-Rodriguez, Maggie Assistant Professor Project
Director (University of Texas at Austin-U.S.
Latino/Latina Oral History Project), Austin,
TX

State/Federal Relations

ON: Hutchison, Kay Bailey U.S. Senator (Self)

Texas National Guard

ON: Marty, General Wayne Adjutant General (Texas
National Guard), Austin, TX

Texas National Guard Families

ON: Marty, Janie S. (Texas National Guard), Austin, TX

Texas Parks and Wildlife

ON: Cavanaugh, Joe Museum Director (Texas Parks and
Wildlife), Fredericksburg, TX
Dabney, Walt State Parks Director (Texas Parks and
Wildlife), Austin, TX

Welcoming remarks

ON: Casteel, Carter State Representative (Self)

Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs and Military Installations
September 29, 2004
9:00 A.M.
Betty King Room (2E.20)

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order
- II. Pledge of Allegiance
- III. Adopt Minutes
- IV. Chair Remarks, Welcoming Remarks
- V. Adopt Interim Report Recommendations
- VII. Announcements
- VIII. Adjournment

(This agenda subject to change at the discretion of the Chair)

MINUTES

SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERAN AFFAIRS & MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Wednesday, September 29, 2004

9:00 a.m.

Betty King Committee Hearing Room, 2E.20

Pursuant to a notice posted in accordance with Senate Rule 11.18, a public hearing of the Senate Committee on Veteran Affairs & Military Installations was held on Wednesday, September 29, 2004, in the Betty King Committee Hearing Room, 2E.20, at Austin, Texas.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Leticia Van de Putte
Senator Troy Fraser
Senator Kel Seliger

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Craig Estes
Senator Eliot Shapleigh

The chair called the meeting to order at 9:19 a.m. There being a quorum present, the following business was transacted:

Senator Van de Putte recognized James Nier, who led the Committee in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Seliger moved adoption of the Committee minutes from the Committee's last hearing on August 19, 2004. Senator Fraser seconded the motion; without objection, it was so ordered.

At 9:22 a.m. Senator Seliger assumed the chair. He recognized Senator Van de Putte, who laid out the Committee's interim report recommendations.

Senator Seliger asked if there were any members of the audience who wished to testify on the interim report recommendations. James Nier of the Texas Veterans Commission testified on the cost estimates of setting up a database for the Hazlewood benefit at the Commission.

Senator Fraser moved adoption of the Committee recommendations. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Seliger recognized Senator Van de Putte, who explained that interim Committee rule number 12 be amended to allow the Sub-Committee on Base Realignment and Closure to adopt their interim

recommendations without requiring the subcommittee to pass their recommendations through the whole committee.

Senator Fraser moved adoption. Without objection, it was so ordered.

At 9:35 a.m. Senator Van de Putte resumed the chair.

There being no further business, at 9:36 a.m. Senator Seliger moved that the Committee be adjourned. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Leticia Van de Putte, Chair

Sara Gonzalez, Clerk

WITNESS LIST

Veteran Affairs & Military Installations Committee
September 29, 2004 - 9:00A

Hazlewood Act

ON: Nier, James Executive Director (Texas Veterans
Commission), Austin, TX