

## **BILL ANALYSIS**

Senate Research Center  
85R1659 KJE-D

S.B. 1091  
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Higher Education  
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As Filed

### **AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT**

Dual credit has proven to be very beneficial for students seeking a postsecondary degree by allowing them to attain college credit at no or low cost while still in high school. While Texas only funds dual credit courses that fall within the core curriculum, career and technical education, or foreign language, institutions of higher education (IHEs) can still offer dual credit courses outside of those areas.

S.B. 1091 prohibits IHEs from offering any course outside of the core curriculum, career and technical education, or foreign language as a dual credit course. This will help ensure that dual credit courses completed by high school students transfer to a general academic institution and apply towards their degree.

As proposed, S.B. 1091 amends current law relating to limitations on courses that may be offered for dual credit by school districts and public institutions of higher education.

### **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY**

This bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, institution, or agency.

### **SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS**

SECTION 1. Amends Section 28.009, Education Code, by adding Subsections (a-4) and (a-5), as follows:

(a-4) Requires a dual credit course offered under this section to be in the core curriculum of the public institution of higher education (IHE) providing college credit, a career and technical education course, or a foreign language course.

(a-5) Provides that Subsection (a-4) does not apply to a dual credit course offered as part of the early college education program established under Section 29.908 (Early College Education Program).

SECTION 2. Amends Section 51.968, Education Code, by amending Subsections (b) and (c) and adding Subsections (d) and (d-1), as follows:

(b) Requires each IHE that offers freshman-level courses to adopt and implement a policy to grant undergraduate course credit to entering freshmen who have, among certain other achievements, successfully completed one or more dual credit courses, rather than one or more courses offered through concurrent enrollment in high school and at an IHE. Makes nonsubstantive changes.

(c) Requires the IHE to identify in the policy certain credits or other academic requirements of the IHE that the IHE will grant to a student who successfully completes the diploma program, achieves required scores on College Level Examination Program (CLEP) or Advanced Placement (AP) examinations, or successfully completes a dual credit course, rather than a course through concurrent enrollment, or who achieves required scores on CLEP or AP examinations. Makes nonsubstantive changes.

(d) Requires the policy adopted by an IHE under Subsection (b) to provide that the IHE is authorized to grant undergraduate course credit for a dual credit course only for certain courses.

(d-1) Provides that Subsection (d) does not apply to a dual credit course completed by a student as part of the early college education program established under Section 29.908.

SECTION 3. Amends Section 130.008, Education Code, by adding Subsections (a-1) and (a-2), as follows:

(a-1) Requires a course offered for joint high school and junior college credit under this section to be in the core curriculum of the public junior college, a career and technical education course, or a foreign language course.

(a-2) Provides that Subsection (a-1) does not apply to a course offered for joint high school and junior college credit to a student as part of the early college education program established under Section 29.908.

SECTION 4. Provides that the changes in law made by this Act apply beginning with the 2018 spring semester.

SECTION 5. Effective date: upon passage or September 1, 2017.