

**LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD**  
**Austin, Texas**

**FISCAL NOTE, 84TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION**

**May 23, 2015**

**TO:** Honorable Jimmie Don Aycock, Chair, House Committee on Public Education

**FROM:** Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

**IN RE: SB13** by Perry (relating to measures to support public school student academic achievement and high school, college, and career preparation, including measures to improve and support dual credit courses, the development of public outreach materials, and the development of postsecondary education and career counseling academies.), **Committee Report 2nd House, Substituted**

**Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds** for SB13, Committee Report 2nd House, Substituted: a negative impact of (\$18,259,500) through the biennium ending August 31, 2017.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

**General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:**

Fiscal Year	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2016	(\$12,656,000)
2017	(\$5,603,500)
2018	(\$5,603,500)
2019	(\$5,603,500)
2020	(\$5,603,500)

**All Funds, Five-Year Impact:**

Fiscal Year	Probable Savings/(Cost) from General Revenue Fund 1	Change in Number of State Employees from FY 2015
2016	(\$12,656,000)	9.0
2017	(\$5,603,500)	9.0
2018	(\$5,603,500)	9.0
2019	(\$5,603,500)	9.0
2020	(\$5,603,500)	9.0

**Fiscal Analysis**

The bill would prohibit any limitation of the number of dual credit courses or dual credit courses or dual credit course hours in which a high school student could enroll each semester or academic year.

The bill would require the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to develop uniform public outreach materials in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese to explain curriculum changes.

The bill would require each school district to provide instruction to each 7th and 8th grade student on how to prepare for high school, college, and a career.

The bill would require The University of Texas at Austin's Center for Teaching and Learning to develop, implement, and evaluate an online, self-paced, modular professional development program for Texas public school counselors as well as educators with counseling responsibilities. Additionally, the bill would provide stipends paid to counselors and other educators that counsel secondary students.

The bill would require dual credit courses to be taught by qualified instructors approved or selected by the public junior college.

### **Methodology**

Based on information provided by the Texas Education Agency, any costs associated with the bill could be absorbed within the agency's existing budget.

Based on information provided by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the bill could result in an increase in dual credit students at institutions of higher education. This increase could result in an additional cost to General Revenue due to increased formula costs for higher education beginning in fiscal year 2018; however, these costs are not considered significant.

Based on information provided by The University of Texas at Austin (UT Austin), implementing the provisions of the bill would require an additional 9.0 FTEs beginning in fiscal year 2016. Salary and benefit costs would total \$1,658,500 per fiscal year. The institution estimates first-year equipment and other operating expense costs of \$10,997,500 to develop content modules along with purchase of equipment. Ongoing other operating expenses including counselor stipends are estimated to be \$3,945,000 per fiscal year.

### **Local Government Impact**

School districts that currently pay the tuition and fees for students to attend dual credit courses would see increases in their costs if they selected to continue to pay for these costs. These costs could vary widely depending on participation. Districts that did not cover the cost of tuition and fees may see some administrative costs savings for students that attended additional dual credit course that were taught by the college and not by district staff.

It is anticipated that school districts would incur costs for materials, staffing, and developing new courses relating to the bill's provision requiring instruction to students in grade seven or eight in preparing for high school, college, and a career.

**Source Agencies:** 701 Central Education Agency, 720 The University of Texas System Administration

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