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| BILL ANALYSIS |

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| H.B. 1650 |
| By: Goldman |
| Public Education |
| Committee Report (Unamended) |

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| **BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE** Interested parties contend that a student who successfully completes an eligible United States history dual credit course should be able to fulfill the requirements for that subject matter without taking the prescribed end-of-course test. H.B. 1650 seeks to provide an exemption for such a student.  |
| **CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPACT**It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly create a criminal offense, increase the punishment for an existing criminal offense or category of offenses, or change the eligibility of a person for community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision. |
| **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY** It is the committee's opinion that rulemaking authority is expressly granted to the commissioner of education in SECTION 1 of this bill. |
| **ANALYSIS** H.B. 1650 amends the Education Code to make eligible to be exempt from administration of the United States history end-of-course test a student enrolled in an eligible United States history dual credit course provided through a public institution of higher education or a private or independent institution of higher education. The bill requires a student who fails to successfully complete the United States history dual credit course to take the United States history end‑of‑course test. The bill requires the commissioner of education to adopt rules as necessary for the administration of the bill's provisions. The bill applies beginning with the 2017-2018 school year.  |
| **EFFECTIVE DATE** On passage, or, if the bill does not receive the necessary vote, September 1, 2017. |