

BILL ANALYSIS

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

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.