

Incarceration Education Act

HB 24 - SB 12

Bill Analysis

AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT

Interested parties contend that certain legislative direction is insufficient as it pertains to workforce continuing education courses offered at public junior colleges and with regard to how the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board should treat minors enrolled in these courses for the reimbursement of contact hours. This bill seeks to provide further direction with regard to workforce continuing education offered by public junior colleges.

This bill amends current law relating to workforce continuing education offered by public junior colleges.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

Rulemaking authority is expressly granted to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board in SECTION 1 (Section 130.305, Education Code) of this bill.

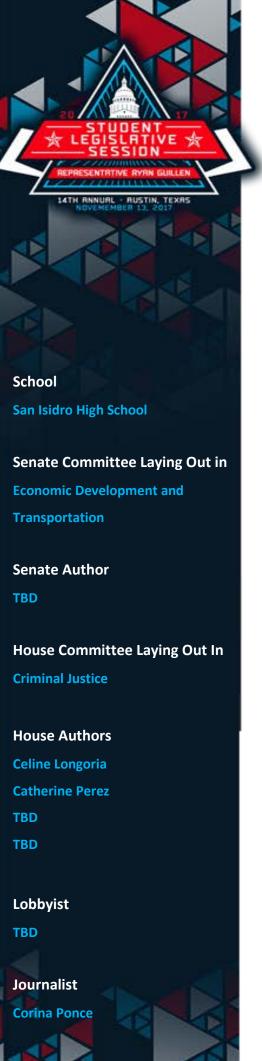
ANALYSIS

This bill would require contact hours for workforce continuing education courses at public junior colleges to be counted when determining state appropriations, regardless of whether they were taken by a student who was not an adult or whether the college waived all or part of the tuition or fees for the course under certain conditions. An "adult" would mean a person who was at least 18 years old or who was 17 years old and had received a high school diploma or the equivalent.

The bill would allow a public junior college to enter into an agreement with a school district, organization, or other person that operated a high school to offer workforce continuing education courses to persons in high school who were at least 16 years old on the census date of the applicable course.

A public junior college could waive all or part of the tuition and fees charged to a student for a workforce continuing education course if:

- 1. the student was enrolled in high school;
- 2. the student was at least 16 years old, an emancipated minor, and not enrolled in secondary education;
- 3. the student was under the age of 18 and incarcerated;
- 4. all or a significant portion of the college's costs for facilities, instructor salaries, equipment, and other expenses for the course were covered by business, industry, or other local public or private entities; or
- 5. the course was taught in a federal correctional facility and the



expenses for the course were funded by the federal government.

The bill would take effect January 1, 2019.