

Individual Graduation Committees

Frequently Asked Questions

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General

1. Are all students eligible to receive an individual graduation committee review?

Only students who are classified in grade 11 or 12 who have taken and have failed to achieve the end-of-course (EOC) assessment performance requirements for graduation for not more than two courses are eligible for individual graduation committee (IGC) review.

[TEC §28.0258(a) and (l); 19 TAC § 101.3022]

Student Eligibility

2. Can students who did not qualify for an individual graduation committee review because they had failed more than two of the required assessments become eligible for an individual graduation committee review by passing one or more of the required assessments?

Yes. If a student who had failed more than two of the required EOC assessments subsequently meets additional assessment requirements either through retesting or by using a substitute assessment, they may become eligible for an individual graduation committee review.

3. Are students who are required to meet TAKS requirements instead of STAAR EOC requirements eligible to receive a diploma based on individual graduation committee review?

No. Eligibility under TEC, §28.0258(a) is specific to students who have taken and have failed to achieve the EOC assessment performance requirements for graduation for not more than two courses. There is no reference to other exit-level assessments in the statute.

Former students who are required to meet TAKS requirements may be able to receive a diploma based on a district decision in accordance with TEC §28.02541 and 19 TAC §74.1027. A [separate FAQ](#) addresses questions about this process.

4. Are students who are classified as three-year early graduates eligible to receive an individual graduation committee review?

A student may not qualify to graduate based on an IGC determination before the student's 12th grade year. In order for a student to be eligible to graduate based on an IGC determination, the student must have satisfactorily completed credit requirements for graduation specified in Chapter 74, must be classified as a 12th grade student, and must have taken all required EOC assessments.

5. Is a transfer student who was exempt from some but not all EOCs eligible to receive a diploma based on individual graduation committee review?

An 11th or 12th grade transfer student is eligible to graduate based on an IGC determination if, of the assessments the student has taken, the student has failed to achieve the EOC assessment

performance requirements for graduation for not more than two courses.
[TEC, §28.0258(a)]

6. If a student fails three EOC assessments including Algebra I, but receives a score of proficient on the Texas Success Initiative (TSI) assessment for math, is the student eligible to receive an individual graduation committee review?

Yes. A student who has taken and failed to achieve the EOC assessment performance requirement for Algebra I after two attempts, but who receives a score of proficient on the TSI assessment for math is considered to have satisfied the Algebra I EOC requirement.
[TEC, §39.025(a-3); 19 TAC § 101.3022(f)]

Special Populations

7. Are students who receive special education services eligible to receive an individual graduation committee review?

When a student receives special education services, the student's Admission, Review, and Dismissal (ARD) committee determines whether the student is required to achieve satisfactory performance on the EOC assessments. If the ARD committee determines that a student is not required to achieve satisfactory performance on the EOC assessments, the student is considered to be in compliance with assessment requirements under TEC §39.025 and an IGC review would not be necessary.

8. For an eligible emergent bilingual (EB) student who does not meet the standard on the English I EOC and who is not required to retest based on the Special Provision for English I EOC, does the failing score on English I count as one of the two EOC assessments that a student can fail and still be considered by the individual graduation committee for graduation?

Yes. An EB student who failed the English I EOC but meets eligibility for the English I Special Provision and therefore is not required to pass English I, is eligible for IGC review if the student attempts all other required EOCs and fails to pass one additional test. The EB student would also qualify for an IGC if the student passed the English I EOC assessment but failed to pass two other EOC assessments.

9. If an EB student was eligible for the English I Special Provision and has passed the other required EOC assessments, does that EB student now have to receive an IGC review in order to graduate?

No. The qualifying EB student would not need an IGC review in order to graduate. An EB student who qualifies for the Special Provision only becomes eligible for IGC review by failing to pass the English I EOC assessment and one other EOC assessment.

10. If an EB student was eligible for the English I Special Provision and passed all but one other test (for example English II) must the student complete remediation and a project or portfolio for both English I and the second assessment the student failed?

Yes. To qualify to graduate by means of an IGC determination, the student is required to complete IGC requirements for each course for which the student did not pass the EOC assessment.

IGC Process

11. What process should a district or charter school follow to implement individual graduation committees?

TEC§28.0258(c) requires the superintendent of each school district or leader of each charter school to establish procedures for convening an IGC. The TEA IGC Guidance document includes recommendations for districts and charter schools to consider for the IGC process, including guidance regarding documentation of

the process and IGC decisions.

12. Who must be on an individual graduation committee?

The IGC must be composed of the following individuals:

- The principal or his/her designee
- The teacher of the course for which the student did not pass the EOC assessment; if this teacher is not available, the principal may designate a teacher certified in the subject area who is most familiar with the student’s performance in the subject area
- The department chair or lead teacher supervising the teacher of the course; if this individual is unavailable, the principal may designate an experienced teacher certified in the subject who is familiar with the content of and instructional practices for the applicable course
- As applicable, either the student’s parent or guardian; a designated advocate; or the student, at the student’s option, if the student is at least 18 years old or is an emancipated minor [TEC, §28.0258(b)]

Please refer to 19 TAC §74.1025(g)–(i) for additional information regarding alternative individual graduation committee members.

13. What are the requirements that the individual graduation committee must recommend in order for a student to qualify for graduation?

A student’s IGC is required to recommend additional requirements by which the student may qualify to graduate including additional remediation **and**, for each EOC assessment on which the student failed to perform satisfactorily:

- the completion of a project related to the subject area of the course that demonstrates proficiency **or**
- the preparation of a portfolio of work samples in the subject area of the course, including work samples from the course that demonstrate proficiency. (Work samples may include previously completed coursework) [TEC §28.0258(f)-(g)]

14. How does an individual graduation committee determine that a student is qualified to graduate?

A student is qualified to graduate on the basis of an IGC decision only if the student:

- successfully completes the credit requirements for the foundation high school program identified by the State Board of Education ;
- the student successfully completes all additional requirements recommended by the IGC; and
- the committee’s vote is unanimous. [TEC, §28.0258(i)]

In determining whether a student is qualified to graduate the IGC must consider:

- the recommendation of the student’s teacher in each course for which the student failed to perform satisfactorily on an EOC assessment;
- the student’s grade in each course for which the student failed to perform satisfactorily on an EOC assessment;
- the student’s score on each EOC assessment on which the student failed to perform satisfactorily;
- the student’s performance on any additional requirements recommended by the committee;
- the number of hours of remediation that the student has attended, including attendance in a college preparatory course, if applicable, or attendance in and successful completion of a

- transitional college course in reading or mathematics;
- the student’s school attendance rate;
- the student’s satisfaction of any of the Texas Success Initiative (TSI) college readiness benchmarks prescribed by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board;
- the student’s successful completion of a dual credit course in English, mathematics, science, or social studies;
- the student’s successful completion of a high school pre-Advanced Placement (AP), AP, or International Baccalaureate program course in English, mathematics, science, or social studies;
- if applicable, the student’s rating of advanced high on the most recent high school administration of the Texas English Language Proficiency Assessment System (TELPAS);
- if applicable, the student’s score of 50 or greater on a College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) examination;
- if applicable, the student’s score on the ACT, SAT, or Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) test;
- if applicable, the student’s completion of a sequence of courses under a career and technical education program required to attain an industry-recognized credential or certificate;
- the student’s overall preparedness for postsecondary success; and
- any other academic information designated for consideration by the board of trustees of the school district or charter.

[TEC, §28.0258(h)]

15. If the individual graduation committee determines that a student is qualified to graduate, will the student be eligible to graduate with an endorsement?

Yes. If a student completes all of the credit requirements for an endorsement outlined in 19 TAC §74.13, the student is eligible to graduate with an endorsement. To earn an endorsement a student must demonstrate proficiency in the credit requirements for the foundation high school program, a fourth credit in mathematics, a fourth credit in science, and two additional elective credits for a total of 26 credits. As part of the 26 credits, a student must complete a coherent sequence of courses for the endorsement.

[19 TAC, §74.13]

16. If the individual graduation committee determines that a student is qualified to graduate, will the student be eligible to graduate with the distinguished level of achievement?

Yes. If a student completes all of the requirements for distinguished level of achievement outlined in 19 TAC §74.11(f), the student is eligible to graduate with the distinguished level of achievement. To earn the distinguished level of achievement, a student must demonstrate proficiency in the credit requirements for the foundation high school program, earn at least one endorsement, and successfully complete Algebra II as one of the four mathematics credit requirements.

[19 TAC, §74.11(e)]



17. If an individual graduation committee determines that a student is qualified to graduate, will the student graduate under their original graduation program, or does the decision default a student to a lower or different graduation program?

The coursework that a student completes determines the graduation program that the student graduates under. Graduation based on an IGC determination does not change the graduation program for the student.

18. If the individual graduation committee determines that a student is qualified to graduate, will the student be eligible to graduate with performance acknowledgements?

Yes. If a student completes all of the requirements for a performance acknowledgment outlined in 19 TAC §74.14, the student is eligible to graduate with the performance acknowledgment.

19. Are there any timelines associated with an individual graduation committee review?

Yes. There are three key timelines that guide an individual graduation committee review.

- The law establishes that a district or open-enrollment charter school must establish an individual graduation committee for each eligible student at the end of or after the student's 11th grade year to determine whether the student may qualify to by IGC decision.
[TEC §28.0258(b)]
- Administrative rules specify that a district or charter school may not establish an initial individual graduation committee for eligible students after June 10 or before the start of the next school year.
[19 TAC §74.1025(c)]
- In order for a student to be included as a graduate in the school district's or charter school's graduation data in the school year in which the student meets the requirements, an individual graduation committee must make a decision to award a diploma no later than August 31 immediately following that school year. Please note that a student who graduates as a result of an individual graduation committee decision after August 31 shall be reported in the subsequent year's graduation data.
[19 TAC §74.1025(d)]

Charter Schools

20. Are charter schools required to establish individual graduation committees?

Yes. An open-enrollment charter school is subject to the requirement to establish an individual graduation committee.

[TEC §12.104(b-2)]

21. Do the reporting requirements identified in TEC §28.0259 apply to charter schools?

Yes. TEC §28.0259 requires reporting through PEIMS and TEC §12.104(b)(2)(A) requires charters to comply with PEIMS requirements.

Documentation

22. What paperwork are districts required to keep regarding the individual graduation committee's decision?

The district or open-enrollment charter school must maintain all student-level documentation related to the IGC review, notifications, decision process, and final outcomes.

23. How should EOC performance be documented on the AAR if a student failed an EOC but has been permitted to graduate based on IGC review and decision?

For each instance in which the student has failed to achieve the EOC assessment performance requirements, the AAR should reflect a “Did Not Meet Grade Level” performance.

24. Should any additional information be included on the AAR to indicate that the student graduated based on IGC review and decision?

No. However, the district or open-enrollment charter school must maintain separate documentation of the IGC review and decision.

Miscellaneous Questions

25. Are there any implications if a campus has too many students graduating via an IGC?

House Bill 1603 passed by the Texas Legislature in 2021 permits the commissioner of education to conduct a special investigation of any campus that graduates more than 10% of its class via an individual graduation committee.

[TEC §39.003(a)(15)]

26. If an individual graduation committee allows a student to graduate and the student is still enrolled in school when the STAAR end-of-course test is administered, does the district have to administer the STAAR EOC to the student?

Districts must offer an end-of-course assessment to any student who has not passed the assessment regardless of the individual graduation committee's decision.

[TEC §28.0258(j)]

27. Once former students have met the requirements of the IGC, should the campus enroll the student to allow the student to graduate?

Yes. Former students should be enrolled and coded as "enrolled, not in membership" for the purpose of awarding a high school diploma.

28. A student has passed two of the required five end-of-course assessments. May a district or charter school begin the IGC process prior to the student passing his third test?

No. The IGC process is available only for those students who have failed no more than two end-of-course tests. Additionally, a student who does not make an attempt to take all required EOC assessments or an approved substitute assessment may not qualify to graduate by means of an individual graduation committee.

[TEC §28.0258(a) and (l); 19 TAC § 101.3022(e)(1)]