The examples below show how the policy that no more than two courses may be applied to one major, minor, or certificate works. For instance, a student may apply two courses used to fulfill major requirements towards the requirements of a minor or certificate (figure 1 below). In this instance, no additional courses used to fulfill either the minor/certificate or the major may be applied to any other credential. Alternatively, a student could apply one course used to fulfill major requirements towards a certificate and one course towards a minor (figure 2 below). In this instance, the student could apply one additional course towards both the minor and the certificate, as each of those credentials had not yet met the two-course limit via the application of courses from the major requirements. No additional courses used to fulfill the major requirements may be applied to any other credential, as two courses from the major requirements have already been applied to other credentials.

**Figure 1:**

This figure shows a hypothetical major and certificate combination in which two courses are applied to the requirements of both the major and the certificate. In this example, the certificate could also represent a minor.

**Figure 2:**

This figure shows a hypothetical combination in which a student is pursuing a major, minor, and certificate that all entail some possibility of overlap. This student applies one course from the major to the minor (Bio 100) and an additional course from the major to the certificate (Chem 300). The student has then applied two courses from the major to other credentials, and can apply no additional courses to both the major and an additional credential. However, only one course from both the minor and certificate have been applied to additional credentials, so the student may apply one course to both the minor and the certificate (Bio 200).
There are a few established exceptions to this rule, and they have explicit policies allowing for additional application of credits. These exceptions include: double majors, where a student simultaneously pursues a primary and secondary degree; transitional certificates, where some or all of the credits taken by a non-degree student prior to matriculation at the University may be applied to the specific degree program associated with that transitional certificate; and second bachelor’s degrees, in which students must complete at least 30 credits beyond those normally required for graduation in order to be awarded a second bachelor’s degree.