

**Template for Addendum to the ESEA Consolidated
State Plan due to the COVID-19 National Emergency
under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
1965, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act**

Texas



**U.S. Department of Education
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Addendum to the ESEA Consolidated State Plan

Introduction

To address the extraordinary circumstances of extended and widespread closures of schools due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, on March 20, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education (Department) invited, pursuant to section 8401(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), each State educational agency (SEA) to request a waiver, for the 2019-2020 school year, of assessment, accountability and school identification, and certain related reporting requirements. The Department approved waivers for 53 SEAs (including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Bureau of Indian Education) for the following assessment, accountability and school identification, and reporting requirements for the 2019-2020 school year to address the COVID-19 National Emergency (“COVID-19 waivers”):

- Assessment requirements in section 1111(b)(2) for the 2019-2020 school year.
- Accountability and school identification requirements in sections 1111(c)(4) and 1111(d)(2)(C)-(D) that are based on data from the 2019-2020 school year.
- Report card provisions related to assessments and accountability in section 1111(h) based on data from the 2019-2020 school year. These include:
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(i) (accountability system description).
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) (assessment results).
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(iii)(I) (other academic indicator results).
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(iv) (English language proficiency results).
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(v) (school quality or student success indicator results).
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(vi) (progress toward meeting long-term goals and measurements of interim progress).
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(vii) (percentage of students assessed and not assessed).
 - Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(xi) (number and percentage of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities taking an alternate assessment).
 - Section 1111(h)(2)(C) with respect to all waived requirements in section 1111(h)(1)(C) as well as 1111(h)(2)(C)(i)-(ii) (information showing how students in a local educational agency (LEA) and each school, respectively, achieved on the academic assessments compared to students in the State and LEA).

The waiving of these requirements, as well as the continued implications of COVID-19, impact how each SEA will implement its ESEA consolidated State plan in the 2020-2021 school year. Thus, the Department has created a streamlined process, this COVID-19 State Plan Addendum, for an SEA to amend its ESEA consolidated State plan to account for one-year changes (e.g., changes to how the SEA will hold schools accountable for the 2020-2021 school year) and two specific long-term changes: (1) shifting forward timelines by one year for identifying schools and (2) shifting forward timelines by one year for meeting measurements of interim progress (MIPs) and long-term goals due to COVID-19. All other amendment requests must be made using the regular State plan amendment process outlined in the letter sent to SEAs on October 24, 2019 (see <https://oese.ed.gov/files/2019/10/csso-letter.pdf>).

All amendment requests must be submitted by **February 1, 2021**, in order for the Department to determine whether a requested amendment complies with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements in time for your State to implement changes to its accountability system for determinations in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year (e.g., identification of schools for comprehensive, targeted, or additional targeted support and improvement for the 2021-2022 school year).

The Department has also issued a “Frequently Asked Questions: Impact of COVID-19 on Accountability Systems Required under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)” document which includes information on the general amendment process, accountability systems, school identification, and report card requirements. The document is available at <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-of-formula-grants/school-support-and-accountability/essa-consolidated-state-plans/>.

For any questions or additional information please contact the U.S. Department of Education at oese.titlei-a@ed.gov.

Submitting Amendments to the ESEA Consolidated State Plan

COVID-19 State Plan Addendum Process

If an SEA proposes to amend its ESEA consolidated State plan due to COVID-19 for the 2020-2021 school year only (e.g., for accountability determinations in the fall of 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year) using the streamlined ESEA consolidated State plan addendum process, it must submit the following:

1. A COVID-19 State Plan Addendum, using this template, to the approved ESEA consolidated State plan that reflects all proposed changes due to COVID-19;
2. The signature of the chief State school officer or authorized representative; and
3. A description of how the State provided the public a reasonable opportunity to comment on the plan.

Prior to submitting an amendment to the Department, the SEA must consult with the Governor, afford a reasonable opportunity for public comment, and consider such comments consistent with the consolidated assurances the State submitted in June 2017 under ESEA section 8304.

In order to ensure transparency, the Department will post each approved addendum along with the currently approved version of the ESEA consolidated State plan at <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-of-formula-grants/school-support-and-accountability/essa-consolidated-state-plans/>.

If the SEA chooses to submit a State plan addendum to propose the two specific longer-term changes that can be proposed through the addendum process (i.e., shifting forward timelines for identifying schools or meeting MIPS and/or long-term goals), the SEA must submit the items listed above and also submit, at a later date, an updated State plan that incorporates those changes.

Redlined ESEA Consolidated State Plan Process

If an SEA proposes to amend its ESEA consolidated State plan to make changes that are not included in this template, it must follow the process the Department has used for the past two years. As indicated in a letter sent to SEAs on October 24, 2019 (see <https://oese.ed.gov/files/2019/10/csso-letter.pdf>), prior to submitting an amendment to the Department, the SEA must consult with the Governor, afford a reasonable opportunity for public comment, and consider such comments consistent with the consolidated assurances the State submitted in June 2017 under ESEA section 8304. An SEA submitting an amendment under the regular process must submit to the Department the following:

1. A redlined version of the approved ESEA consolidated State plan that reflects all proposed changes;

2. A cover letter describing the proposed changes;
3. The signature of the chief State school officer or authorized representative; and
4. A description of how the State provided the public a reasonable opportunity to comment on the plan.

Cover Page

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Authorized SEA Representative (Printed Name) Mike Morath, Commissioner of Education | |
| Signature of Authorized SEA Representative | Date: |

Title I, Part A: Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)

Statewide Accountability System and School Support and Improvement Activities (ESEA section 1111(c) and (d)) (corresponds with A.4 in the revised State plan template):

- a. Establishment of Long-Term Goals. (ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(A)) (corresponds with A.4.iii in the revised State plan template) Due to the COVID-19 waivers, the State is revising its long-term goal(s) and measurement(s) of interim progress by shifting the timeline forward by one year for:
1. Academic Achievement. If a State is proposing to shift the timeline forward by a year, check the box.
 2. Graduation Rate. If a State is proposing to shift the timeline forward by a year, check the box.
 3. Progress in Achieving English Language Proficiency (ELP). If a State is proposing to shift the timeline forward by a year, check the box.
- b. Indicators. (ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(B)) (corresponds with A.4.iv in the revised State plan template) Due to COVID-19, the State is revising one or more of its indicators for the 2020-2021 school year to be used in accountability determinations in fall 2021. These revisions are limited to the 2020-2021 school year.
1. Academic Achievement Indicator. Describe the Academic Achievement indicator for the 2020-2021 school year.

Texas requests a delay to the inclusion of SAT/ACT results in the Academic Achievement indicator for accelerated students who were administered a State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR®) end of course assessment for mathematics, reading/language arts, or science prior to high school. As approved in a spring 2020 waiver, Texas had planned to include these results in 2021 accountability determinations. Due to the cancellation of SAT and ACT administrations during the 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 school year, students’ opportunities to take an SAT/ACT prior to graduation have been reduced.

For 2021 accountability calculations, Texas will report only schools’ assessment participation rates in reading and mathematics. If the 2021 participation rate level for the all students group or any student group fall below 95 percent, Texas will not recalculate the denominator used for calculating academic achievement.

2. Indicator for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools that are Not High Schools (Other Academic Indicator). Describe the Other Academic indicator for the 2020-2021 school year.

Texas uses a one-year growth measure for reading and mathematics based on the outcomes of the statewide annual assessment as its Other Academic indicator. As a result of the spring 2020 USDE waiver from administering statewide assessments due to COVID-19, Texas lacks the data necessary to calculate the academic growth indicator when making 2021 accountability determinations.

3. Graduation Rate. Describe the Graduation Rate indicator for the 2020-2021 school year.
 4. Progress in Achieving English Language Proficiency (ELP) Indicator. Describe the Progress in Achieving ELP indicator for the 2020-2021 school year.
 5. School Quality or Student Success Indicator(s). Describe each School Quality or Student Success Indicator for the 2020-2021 school year.
- c. Annual Meaningful Differentiation. (*ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(C)*) (*corresponds with A.4.v in the revised State plan template*) Due to COVID-19, the State is revising its system of Annual Meaningful Differentiation in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year:
1. State's System of Annual Meaningful Differentiation. Describe the State's system of annual meaningful differentiation of all public schools in the State for accountability determinations in the fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year.

Per sec. 1111(c)(4)(C)(i) of the ESSA, the State's system of annual meaningful differentiation of all schools shall be based on all indicators in the State's accountability system. Texas weights indicator outcomes and assigns scaled scores and A–F domain ratings to schools based on all required indicators as approved in the state plan.

As Texas lacks the data necessary to calculate the academic growth indicator for 2021 accountability determinations, Texas will not calculate or assign summative scaled scores or A–F rating labels based on 2020–2021 data.
 2. Weighting of Indicators. Describe the weighting of each indicator in the State's system of annual meaningful differentiation in fall 2021 based on data from 2020-2021 school year.
 3. Different Methodology. If the State uses a different methodology or methodologies for annual meaningful differentiation for schools for which an accountability determination otherwise cannot be made (e.g., P-2 schools), describe the methodology or methodologies in fall 2021 based on data from 2020-2021 school year.
- d. Identification of Schools. (*ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)*) (*corresponds with A.4.vi in the revised State plan template*) Due to COVID-19, the State is revising its timeline or methodologies for identifying schools using data from the 2020-2021 school year:
1. Timeline. A State may, but is not required to, shift forward by **one-year** school identifications. Complete the below table to indicate each school identification category (i.e., comprehensive support and improvement (CSI), targeted support and improvement (TSI), and additional targeted support and improvement (ATSI)) for which the State will shift identification forward for one year. Although CSI schools must be identified at least once every three years, due to the COVID-19 waivers, a State may choose not to count the 2019-2020 school year. Only complete the rows for the categories of identified schools for which the State chooses to shift the timeline forward.

| | As Defined in Approved State Plan | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Type of Identification | B. Most Recent Year of Identification (e.g., identified in 2018-2019 based on data from the 2017-2018 school year) | C. Next Year of Identification as described in the current ESEA consolidated State plan | D. Revised Next Year of Identification (i.e., one year forward from column C) |
| <i>Example: Comprehensive support and improvement</i> | <i>2018-2019 school year (based on data from the 2017-2018 school year)</i> | <i>2020-2021 school year (based on data from the 2019-2020 school year)</i> | <i>2021-2022 school year (based on data from the 2020-2021 school year)</i> |
| <i>Comprehensive support and improvement: Low performing ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(I)</i> | <i>2019-2020 school year</i> | <i>2021-2022 school year</i> | <i>2022-2023 school year</i> |
| <i>Comprehensive support and improvement: Low graduation rate ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(II)</i> | <i>2019-2020 school year</i> | <i>2021-2022 school year</i> | <i>2022-2023 school year</i> |
| <i>Comprehensive support and improvement: Not Exiting Additional targeted support and improvement status ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(III)</i> | <i>Not Identified Yet</i> | <i>2022-2023 school year</i> | <i>2023-2024 school year</i> |
| <i>Additional targeted support and improvement ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C)</i> | <i>2019-2020 school year</i> | <i>2021-2022 school year</i> | <i>2022-2023 school year</i> |

* Targeted support and improvement: Consistently underperforming subgroups (TSI) schools must be identified annually. Therefore, a State must identify TSI schools in the fall of 2021 (i.e., the 2021-2022 school year based on data from the 2020-2021 school year).

2. **Methodologies.** The State is revising its methodology or methodologies for identifying schools in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year for the following types of school identification:

- a. **Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Low Performing.** Describe the State’s methodology for identifying not less than the lowest-performing five percent of all schools receiving Title I, Part A funds in the State for comprehensive support and improvement in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year.

As the identification of schools for comprehensive support and improvement (CSI) is not required annually, Texas proposes rolling the identifications made in fall 2019 forward for fall 2021.

In order to receive funding for 2021–2022, CSI schools must opt-in for continued interventions. Schools that opt-out of continued interventions will also be considered as opting-out of funding. Schools that opt-out of interventions and funding will continue to be identified as comprehensive for 2021–2022.

- b. Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Low Graduation Rate. Describe the State’s methodology for identifying all public high schools in the State failing to graduate one-third or more of their students for comprehensive support and improvement in fall 2021.

As the identification of schools for comprehensive support and improvement (CSI) is not required annually, Texas proposes rolling the identifications made in fall 2019 forward for fall 2021.

- c. Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Not Exiting Additional Targeted Support and Improvement Status. Describe the methodology by which the State identifies public schools in the State receiving Title I, Part A funds that have received additional targeted support under ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C) (based on identification as a school in which any subgroup of students, on its own, would lead to identification under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(I) using the State’s methodology under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)) and that have not satisfied the statewide exit criteria for such schools within a State-determined number of years for school identifications in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year.

- d. Targeted Support and Improvement Schools: Consistently Underperforming Subgroup(s). Describe the State’s methodology for annually identifying any school with one or more “consistently underperforming” subgroups of students, based on all indicators in the statewide system of annual meaningful differentiation, including if the State is revising the definition the State uses to determine consistent underperformance for school identifications in fall 2021 based on data from at least the 2020-2021 school year.

Texas will roll forward identifications for targeted support and improvement (TSI) in fall 2021 based on the same methodology used to identify schools in fall 2019. Consistently underperforming student groups are determined based on data from 2016–2017, 2017–2018, and 2018–2019.

Texas will be submitting an amendment separate from this addendum to update its definition of consistently underperforming. As a result of the spring 2020 USDE waiver from administering statewide assessments due to COVID-19, Texas does not have the data necessary to calculate the academic growth component for 2021 accountability determinations. Additionally, Texas will not use the 2020–2021 data when evaluating “three consecutive years” for TSI identifications. Texas will evaluate consistent accountability indicator data from 2017–2018, 2018–2019, and 2021–2022 for the purposes of consecutive years to identify TSI schools for the 2022–2023 school year. For 2023–2024 school year identifications, Texas will use 2018–2019, 2021–2022, and 2022–2023 data.

- e. Targeted Support and Improvement Schools: Additional Targeted Support and Improvement. Describe the State’s methodology for identifying schools in which any subgroup of students, on its own, would lead to identification under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(I) using the State’s methodology under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D) (i.e., schools with subgroups performing as poorly as low-performing schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement) for school identifications in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year.

The next cohort of schools to be identified for additional targeted support (ATS) was set to occur for school year 2021–2022 based on data from the 2020–2021 school year. Texas will shift the identification timeline for ATS schools by one school year. The next ATS identifications will occur for the 2022–2023 school year based on data from the 2021–2022 school year.

- e. Continued Support for School and LEA Improvement (ESEA section 1111(d)(3)(A)) (corresponds with A.4.viii in the revised State plan template)
1. Exit Criteria for Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools. Due to COVID-19, the State is revising its statewide exit criteria for schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement using either or both of the options below.
- A. The State does not count the 2019-2020 school year toward the number of years in which a school must meet the criteria in order to be exited.
- B. The State is revising the statewide exit criteria only for schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement that would be eligible to exit status in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year.

Texas proposes rolling the CSI: Low Performing and Graduation Rate identifications made in fall 2019 forward for fall 2021. Due to lacking growth data and summative scaled scores, Texas lacks the necessary 2020–2021 school year data for CSI: Low Performing exiting purposes. CSI: Graduation Rate exit criteria will remain unchanged.

2. Exit Criteria for Schools Receiving Additional Targeted Support. Due to COVID-19, the State is revising the statewide exit criteria for schools receiving additional targeted support under ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C) using either or both of the two options below:
- A. The State does not count the 2019-2020 school year toward the number of years in which a school must meet the criteria in order to be exited.
- B. The State is revising the statewide exit criteria only for schools receiving additional targeted support under ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C) that would be eligible to exit status in fall 2021 based on data from the 2020-2021 school year.

Texas proposes rolling ATS identifications made in fall 2019 forward for fall 2021. Due to academic achievement comparability concerns, Texas will not consider data from the 2020–2021 school for ATS exiting purposes.