

Instructional Materials in Texas

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Agenda

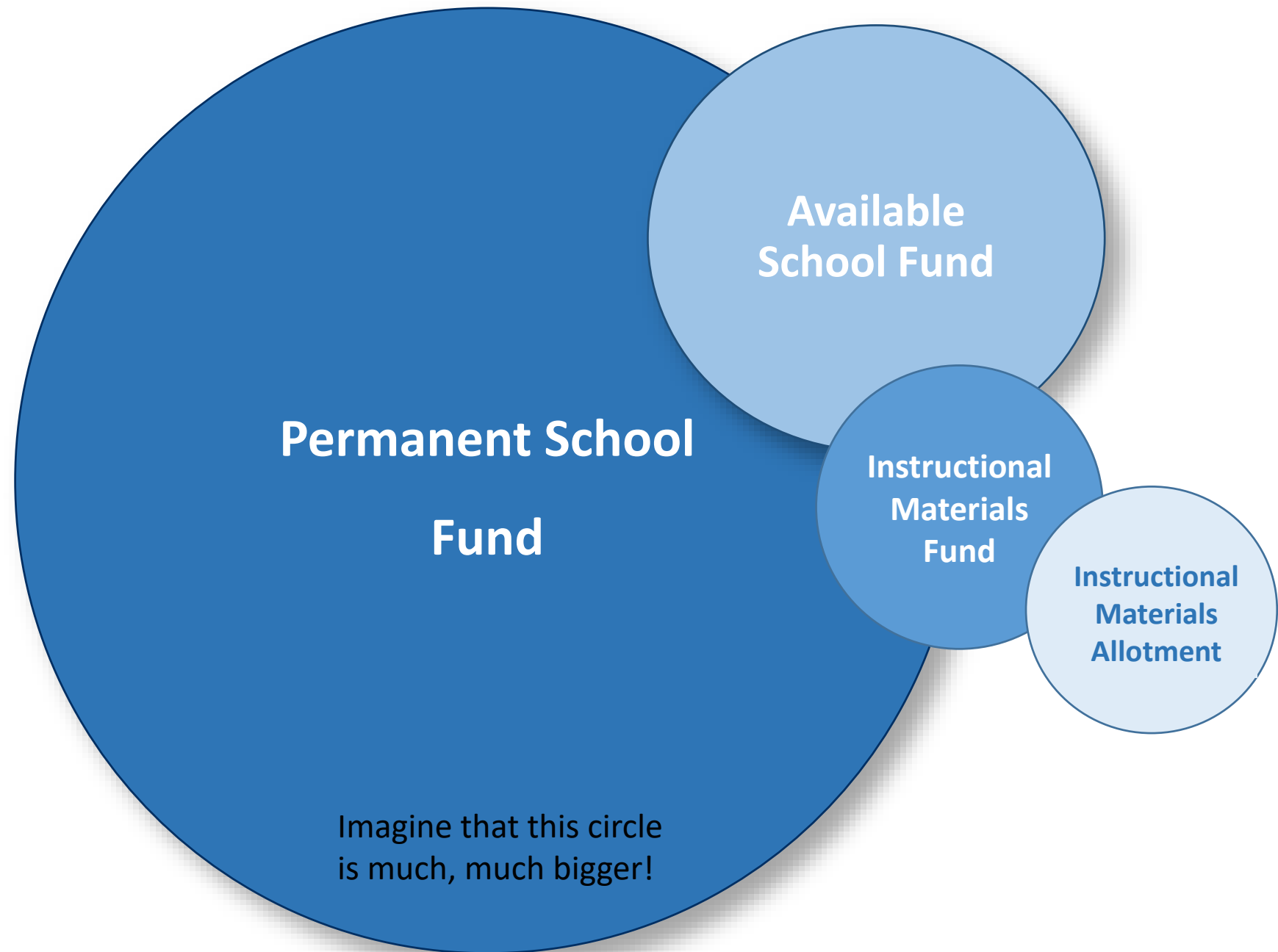
2

- How are instructional materials funded in Texas?
- How are instructional materials funds spent?
- Why is state adoption important?
- What does the adoption process involve?

*How are instructional materials
funded in Texas?*

Funding

4



Funding

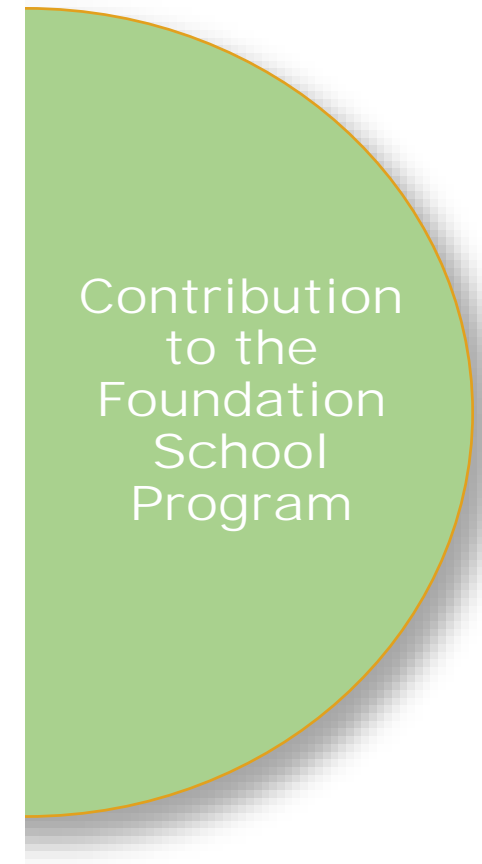
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- The Permanent School Fund (PSF) was established by Article 7 of the Texas Constitution and is the largest educational fund in the world.
- The available school fund (ASF) is created from a payout of the PSF at a rate determined biennially by the SBOE.
- To establish that rate, the board considers the current value of the PSF, the upcoming instructional materials needs, and the maintenance of intergenerational equity.
- That rate is 3.7% for the 2018–19 biennium.

Funding

6

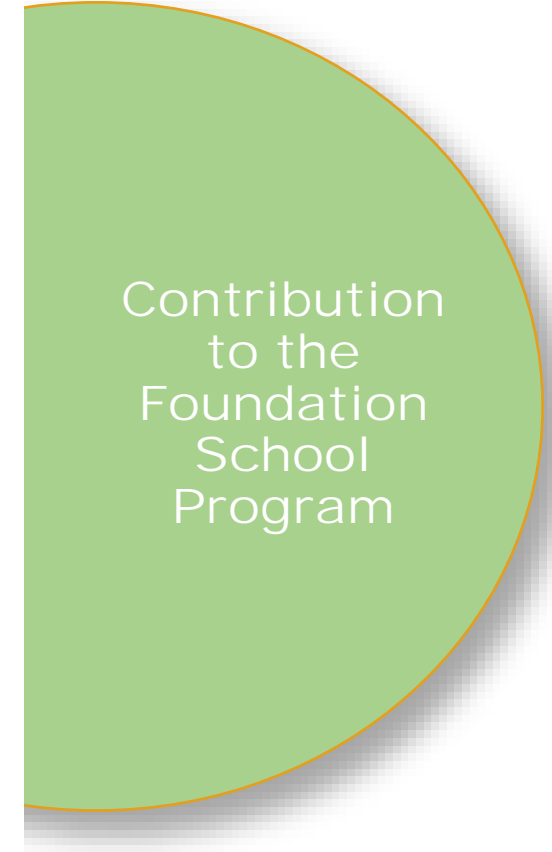
Traditionally, the instructional materials fund (IMF) has been half of the ASF.



Funding

7

But the 85th Texas Legislature could choose to appropriate less.



Funding

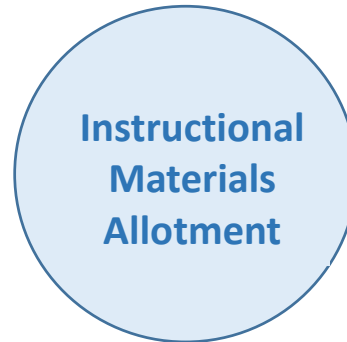
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- It funds all work related to the adoption of instructional materials, special projects established by the legislature, and, most importantly, the instructional materials allotment (IMA).
- The IMA was created as an annual allocation by SB 6 (82nd, 1, 2011). (Prior to that time, the state owned all instructional materials.)
- It was changed to a biennial allotment by HB 1474 (84th, 2015).

Funding

9

- Certain amounts are set aside prior to calculation of the per-student IMA:
 - Freight
 - JJAEP IM
 - Windham IM
 - OnTRACK*
 - Open Source IM*
- The IMA is traditionally $\approx 98\%$ of the IMF.



*Projects established by the 84th Legislature that were specific to that biennium

Funding

10

- The IMA for 2016–17 was \$196.91 per student with an additional \$19.55 per bilingual student.
- Because of the current value of the PSF and the 3.7% payout rate established by the SBOE, the per-student IMA could be higher this biennium.
- We will calculate the exact IMA amounts upon the close of the 85th Legislature.

A light blue circle with a thin blue border. Inside the circle, the words "Instructional Materials Allotment" are written in a blue, sans-serif font, stacked in three lines.

Instructional
Materials
Allotment

Funding

11

- At the time, the IMA will be provided to districts through EMAT, our instructional materials online ordering system, in one of two ways:
 - Requisitions
 - Disbursements
- Districts use requisitions to order SBOE-adopted products.
- They request disbursements to pay for other allowable expenses.



**Instructional
Materials
Allotment**

*How are instructional materials
funds spent?*

Spending

13

Instructional Materials Allotment

Specifically Allowed	Specifically Prohibited
Instructional materials (of any sort, both adopted and non-adopted)	Services for installation
Technological equipment that contributes to student learning	The physical conduit that transmits data such as cabling and wiring or electricity
Training staff in the use of either of the above	Office and school supplies
Providing access to technological equipment for instructional use	Travel expenses
Salary and other expenses of an employee who provides technical support for the use of equipment directly involved in student learning	Items that are not directly related to student instruction such as furniture, athletic equipment, extension cords, temporary contractors, or video surveillance equipment
	Equipment used at a warehouse for the purpose of moving, storing, or taking inventory of instructional materials

Definition of *instructional materials*:

Content that conveys the essential knowledge and skills of a subject in the public school curriculum through a medium or a combination of media for conveying information to a student. The term includes a book; supplementary materials; a combination of a book, workbook, and supplementary materials; computer software; magnetic media; DVD; CD-ROM; computer courseware; online services; or an electronic medium or other means of conveying information to the student or otherwise contributing to the learning process through electronic means, including open-source instructional materials (TEC §31.002(1)).

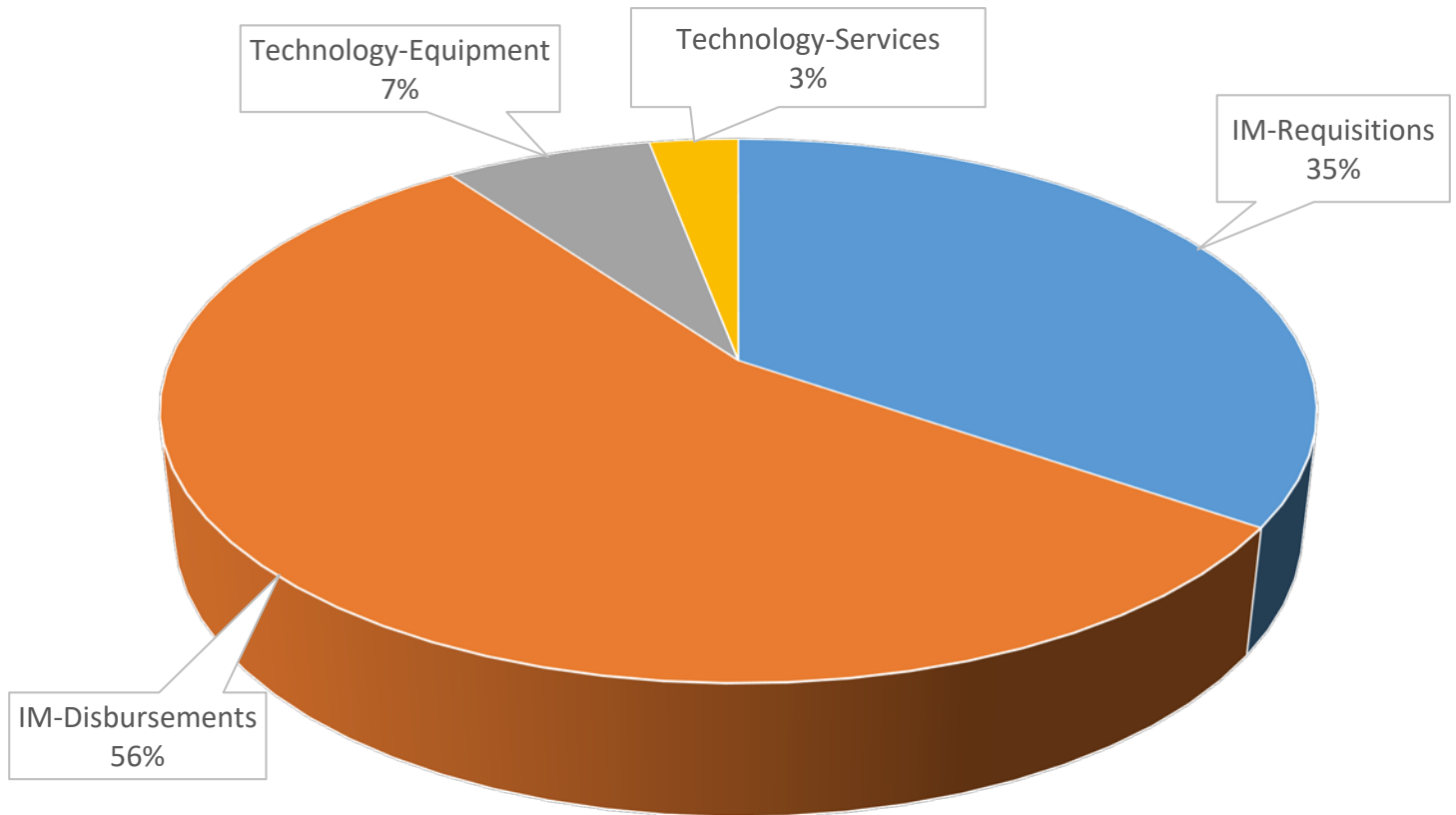
IMA Spending

Instructional Materials: 91%

- Requisitions: 35%
- Disbursements: 56%

Technology: 10%

- Equipment: 7%
- Services: 3%



■ IM-Requisitions ■ IM-Disbursements ■ Technology-Equipment ■ Technology-Services

Why?

16

Why is state adoption important?

Why?

17

To help Texas public schools choose instructional materials with confidence in the following:

- The extent to which they provide instruction in the required TEKS
- Their availability in accessible formats (without cost to districts) for students with print disabilities
- Their availability at an established cost for at least eight years
- That they can be easily and conveniently ordered through EMAT

Why?

18

Why would publishers want to have their products adopted?

- Districts like SBOE-adopted materials for all the reasons listed in the previous slide.
- Some districts have local policies that require that they choose only SBOE-adopted materials (to the extent those materials are available).
- You get an independent third-party review of your product.
- You get to offer your product for sale in EMAT.
- Oh, come on—we're Texas!

What does the adoption process involve?

Process

20



Process

21

- The SBOE issues a proclamation to call for new instructional materials or new information about existing materials.
- Proclamations are named for the year the materials are scheduled to be available in the classroom.
- Each proclamation includes the following:
 - The subject areas and courses
 - A schedule of adoption procedures
 - Publisher requirements
 - Instructions for providing electronic files for braille and large-print materials

Process

22

- Publishers submit products.
- State review panels review them for TEKS and English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) coverage.
- The public reviews them for errors, bias, quality, etc.
- The SBOE holds a public hearing, sometimes two.

Process

23

- The SBOE makes adoption decisions on those products that meet the minimum standards established by statute:
 - Cover at least 50% of the TEKS
 - Cover 100% of the applicable ELPS
 - Be free from factual error
 - Comply with required manufacturing standards

All instructional material must be fully accessible to students with disabilities.

- TEA provides braille, audio, and large-print versions of adopted print materials at no cost to districts.
- Publishers make that possible by providing required electronic files.
- Publishers are responsible for ensuring that adopted electronic instructional materials are fully accessible to students with disabilities.
- Proof of accessibility is required in order for the products to be made available for district order in EMAT.
- Districts are responsible for ensuring (and paying for) accessible non-adopted products.

Local Adoption

- Each district develops a policy for selecting instructional materials.
- The school board or governing body must select instructional materials in an open meeting (19 TAC, §66.104).
- Schools must certify that for each subject in the required curriculum, other than PE, and each grade level, the school provides each student with instructional materials that cover 100% of the TEKS (19 TAC, §66.105).

Local Adoption

Required steps for purchasing non-adopted materials:

- Reviewing the materials to determine the extent to which the TEKS are covered
- Ensuring the materials are fully accessible to students with disabilities
- Ordering the materials directly from the vendor or publisher
- Paying for the materials using a disbursement or local funds

The End

27



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