

Item 7:**Consider and Take Appropriate Action on Adoption of
Proposed Amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249, Disciplinary
Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases****DISCUSSION AND ACTION**

SUMMARY: This item provides the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) an opportunity to adopt, subject to State Board of Education (SBOE) review, proposed amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249, Disciplinary Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases. The proposed amendments would modify the certified educator discipline process to clarify that the SBEC has final approval of each settlement by voting on agreed orders and that the SBEC may sanction an educator for a violation of the Texas Education Code (TEC), §22.085. The proposed amendments would also modernize and clarify the description of the procedures SBEC follows for final orders. Changes are recommended to 19 TAC §249.35 since published as proposed to provide more details in the rule about the process of handling proposed agreed orders. A change is also recommended to the proposed amendment to 19 TAC §249.39 that was published to allow a party the ability to agree to receive board orders via facsimile or via email.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: The statutory authority for 19 TAC Chapter 249 is the TEC, §§21.006(b-1), as amended by House Bill (HB) 1783, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015, and (g); 21.007; 21.031(a); 21.035, as amended by HB 2205, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015; 21.040(6) and (7); 21.041(a) and (b)(1), (4), (7), and (8); 21.044(a); 21.058; 21.060, 21.105(c); 21.160(c); 21.210(c); 22.082; 22.0831; 22.085; 22.087, as amended by HB 1783, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015; and 57.491(g); Texas Government Code, §§411.087, as amended by Senate Bill (SB) 1902, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015; 411.090; and 2001.058(e); Texas Family Code, §261.308(d) and (e) and §261.406(a) and (b), as amended by SB 206, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015; and Texas Occupations Code, §§53.021(a), as amended by HB 2299, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective January 1, 2017; 53.022; 53.023; 53.024; 53.025; 53.051; and 53.052.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The proposed effective date of the proposed amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249 would be October 18, 2015 (20 days after filing as adopted with the *Texas Register*). The proposed effective date is also based on the SBEC and SBOE meeting schedules.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION: Sections 249.7, 249.35, and 249.39 were last amended effective December 19, 2011. Section 249.14 was last amended effective October 17, 2013. Section 249.15 was last amended effective December 28, 2014. A discussion item on the rule review and proposed amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249, Disciplinary Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases, was presented to the SBEC at the January 2015 special meeting.

At the March 2015 meeting, the SBEC approved the amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249 for publication in the *Texas Register* as proposed rules. At the June 2015 meeting, the SBEC postponed the proposed amendments due to legislation that was still awaiting the governor's signature. The legislation has since become law and will be effective September 1, 2015.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ISSUES: The TEC, §21.041(b)(7), authorizes the SBEC to adopt rules that provide for disciplinary proceedings for certificate holders. The SBEC rules in 19 TAC Chapter 249 establish guidelines and procedures for conducting investigations and disciplinary actions relating to educator misconduct.

Current SBEC rules authorize Texas Education Agency (TEA) staff to settle disciplinary cases on the Board's behalf. The proposed amendments would change the procedure for settlement of disciplinary cases so that SBEC would exercise its decision-making authority by voting on agreed orders the respondent has already agreed to and that TEA staff recommends for approval.

The proposed amendments to 19 TAC §249.7, Signature Authority, and §249.35, Disposition Prior to Hearing; Default, would clarify that the SBEC retains authority over final approval of all agreed orders, including those negotiated by TEA staff. The proposed amendments would also set out a process for the SBEC's consideration and modification, rejection, or approval of proposed agreed orders. A change would be recommended to the proposed amendment to 19 TAC §249.35 that was published to clarify the procedure TEA staff would follow when handling proposed agreed orders the board votes to amend and to clarify when such an amended agreed order would become effective.

The proposed amendment to 19 TAC §249.14, Complaint, Required Reporting, and Investigation; Investigative Notice; Filing of Petition, would clarify that the investigative notice timeline would remain tolled while an agreed order is awaiting approval by the SBEC at its next meeting. The proposed amendment would also clarify that when reasonable evidence supports termination of a certificate holder for the acts described in subsection (d)(2), a superintendent must report the certificate holder to SBEC when the certificate holder submits a notice of resignation, regardless of whether the resignation is effective immediately.

The proposed amendment to 19 TAC §249.15, Disciplinary Action by State Board for Educator Certification, would address two additional violations for which the SBEC may sanction a person who holds a certificate.

The proposed amendment to 19 TAC §249.39, Final Decisions and Orders, would further clarify the process for SBEC's adoption of a final order and remove redundant language. A change will be recommended to the proposed amendment to 19 TAC §249.39 that was published. The change would allow a party or the party's authorized representative the ability to agree in writing to receive the board's final order via facsimile or email instead of only by certified mail, consistent with a 2015 legislative change to the Administrative Procedure Act.

No changes are recommended to the proposed amendments to 19 TAC §§249.7, 249.14, and 249.15 as published.

FISCAL IMPACT: The TEA staff has determined that there is no additional fiscal impact on state and local governments and there are no additional costs to persons or entities required to

comply with the proposed amendments. In addition, there is no direct adverse economic impact for small businesses and microbusinesses; therefore, no regulatory flexibility analysis, specified in Texas Government Code, §2006.002, is required.

PUBLIC AND STUDENT BENEFIT: The public and student benefit anticipated as a result of the proposed amendments would be alignment of rules with legal authority.

PROCEDURAL AND REPORTING IMPLICATIONS: The proposed amendments would have no procedural and reporting implications.

LOCALLY MAINTAINED PAPERWORK REQUIREMENTS: The proposed amendments would have no locally maintained paperwork requirements.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: The public comment period on the proposal began April 24, 2015, and ended May 26, 2015. A summary of the public comment received and agency response follows. The SBEC will take registered oral and written comments on this item at the August 7, 2015 meeting in accordance with the SBEC board operating policies and procedures.

Comment: The Texas Classroom Teachers Association (TCTA) commented that the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) has statutory authority to delegate to Texas Education Agency (TEA) staff the settlement of disciplinary cases against certified educators because the Texas Education Code (TEC) states that TEA "shall provide the board's administrative functions and services," and gives SBEC rulemaking authority to adopt rules as necessary to discipline and regulate educators and to enforce the Educator's Code of Ethics.

As a result, TCTA stated that SBEC can and should continue to allow TEA staff to sign settlement agreements as final orders on SBEC's behalf under its current statutory authority, and that the proposed amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249 are therefore unnecessary. Moreover, TCTA commented that requiring all settlement orders to come before the SBEC for final approval will slow the educator discipline process, requiring more time for SBEC members to review each order and to discuss them in board meetings, more time from TEA staff to organize and maintain cases awaiting board approval, and more time that educators remain in investigative status. TCTA also commented that a change in the process by which SBEC approves agreed orders suggests that the prior orders approved by TEA staff are not enforceable.

TCTA further commented that there was legislation being considered by the 84th Texas Legislature at the time TCTA submitted its comment that would allow SBEC to delegate its settlement authority to TEA, which would make the proposed amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249 unnecessary.

Agency Response: The agency agrees with the portion of TCTA's comments regarding new legislation that impacts SBEC's legal authority, and its potential impact on the necessity of the proposed amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249. The 84th Texas Legislature, 2015, passed legislation that directly impacts the legal authority for the proposed amendments--House Bill (HB) 2205, which would authorize SBEC to delegate its settlement authority to TEA or the commissioner of education. The governor signed this bill into law to take effect September 1, 2015.

With regard to TCTA's comments on statutory authority existing prior to September 1, the agency respectfully disagrees. TEA staff may not undertake discretionary duties on behalf of the SBEC, such as duties that require personal deliberation, decision, and judgment. Approving agreed orders in educator discipline cases requires deliberation and judgment to weigh the mitigating and aggravating factors and unique facts of each case. It is therefore a discretionary duty. The Texas courts have held that administrative duties, which SBEC has delegated to TEA staff, are not discretionary duties, but are instead ministerial acts performed pursuant to orders where the staff has no choice or discretion. While the statute, as amended by HB 2205, gives SBEC the statutory authority to delegate settlement of contested cases involving educator certification, the statute requires the SBEC to make such delegation explicitly and in writing. SBEC has not indicated an intent to delegate settlement of cases after September 1, 2015.

While the agency agrees with TCTA's comment that bringing all agreed orders before SBEC will slow the process for educator discipline and potentially cause educators to remain in investigative status longer, the agency respectfully disagrees that there is any alternative under the TEC, prior to September 1, 2015, to having SBEC vote on each agreed order. The agency is open to suggestions for streamlining the process whereby SBEC exercises its discretionary authority in approving all final agreed orders. The agency also respectfully disagrees that the change in approval procedure renders previous orders approved by TEA staff unenforceable.

ALTERNATIVES: None.

OTHER COMMENTS AND RELATED ISSUES: None.

MOTION TO BE CONSIDERED: The State Board for Educator Certification:

Approve for adoption, subject to State Board of Education review, the proposed amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249, Disciplinary Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases, with an effective date of 20 days after filing the adoption notice with the *Texas Register*.

Staff Members Responsible: Nichole Bunker-Henderson, Deputy General Counsel
Legal Services

Laura Moriaty, Administrative Law Judge
Legal Services

Attachments: I. Statutory Citations
II. Text of Proposed Amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249, Disciplinary Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases

ATTACHMENT I**Statutory Citations Relating to Proposed Amendments to 19 TAC Chapter 249,
Disciplinary Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases****Texas Education Code, §21.006, Requirement to Report Misconduct, as amended by House Bill 1783, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015 (excerpts):**

- (b-1) A superintendent or director of a school district or open-enrollment charter school shall complete an investigation of an educator that is based on evidence that ~~[reasonable cause to believe]~~ the educator may have engaged in misconduct described by Subsection (b)(2)(A) or (A-1), despite the educator's resignation from district or school employment before completion of the investigation.
- (g) The State Board for Educator Certification shall propose rules as necessary to implement this section.

Texas Education Code, §21.007, Notice on Certification Record of Alleged Misconduct:

- (a) In this section, "board" means the State Board for Educator Certification.
- (b) The board shall adopt a procedure for placing a notice of alleged misconduct on an educator's public certification records. The procedure adopted by the board must provide for immediate placement of a notice of alleged misconduct on an educator's public certification records if the alleged misconduct presents a risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a student or minor as determined by the board.
- (c) The board must notify an educator in writing when placing a notice of an alleged incident of misconduct on the public certification records of the educator.
- (d) The board must provide an opportunity for an educator to show cause why the notice should not be placed on the educator's public certification records. The board shall propose rules establishing the length of time that a notice may remain on the educator's public certification records before the board must:
 - (1) initiate a proceeding to impose a sanction on the educator on the basis of the alleged misconduct; or
 - (2) remove the notice from the educator's public certification records.
- (e) If it is determined that the educator has not engaged in the alleged incident of misconduct, the board shall immediately remove the notice from the educator's public certification records.
- (f) The board shall propose rules necessary to administer this section.

Texas Education Code, §21.031, Purpose (excerpt):

- (a) The State Board for Educator Certification is established to recognize public school educators as professionals and to grant educators the authority to govern the standards of their profession. The board shall regulate and oversee all aspects of the certification, continuing education, and standards of conduct of public school educators.

Texas Education Code, §21.035, Delegation Authority; Administration by Agency, as amended by House Bill 2205, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015:

- (a) The board is permitted to make a written delegation of authority to the commissioner or the agency to informally dispose of a contested case involving educator certification.
- (b) The agency [~~Texas Education Agency~~] shall provide the board's administrative functions and services.

Texas Education Code, §21.040, General Powers and Duties of Board (excerpts):

The board shall:

- (6) develop and implement policies that clearly define the respective responsibilities of the board and the board's staff; and
- (7) execute interagency contracts to perform routine administrative functions.

Texas Education Code, §21.041, Rules; Fees (excerpts):

- (a) The board may adopt rules as necessary for its own procedures.
- (b) The board shall propose rules that:
 - (1) provide for the regulation of educators and the general administration of this subchapter in a manner consistent with this subchapter;
 - (4) specify the requirements for the issuance and renewal of an educator certificate;
 - (7) provide for disciplinary proceedings, including the suspension or revocation of an educator certificate, as provided by Chapter 2001, Government Code;
 - (8) provide for the adoption, amendment, and enforcement of an educator's code of ethics;

Texas Education Code, §21.044, Educator Preparation (excerpt):

- (a) The board shall propose rules establishing the training requirements a person must accomplish to obtain a certificate, enter an internship, or enter an induction-year program. The board shall specify the minimum academic qualifications required for a certificate.

Texas Education Code, §21.058, Revocation of Certificate and Termination of Employment Based on Conviction of Certain Offenses:

- (a) The procedures described by Subsections (b) and (c) apply only:
 - (1) to conviction of a felony offense under Title 5, Penal Code, or an offense on conviction of which a defendant is required to register as a sex offender under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure; and
 - (2) if the victim of the offense is under 18 years of age.
- (b) Notwithstanding Section 21.041(b)(7), not later than the fifth day after the date the board receives notice under Article 42.018, Code of Criminal Procedure, of the conviction of a person who holds a certificate under this subchapter, the board shall:
 - (1) revoke the certificate held by the person; and

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- (2) provide to the person and to any school district or open-enrollment charter school employing the person at the time of revocation written notice of:
 - (A) the revocation; and
 - (B) the basis for the revocation.
 - (c) A school district or open-enrollment charter school that receives notice under Subsection (b) of the revocation of a certificate issued under this subchapter shall:
 - (1) immediately remove the person whose certificate has been revoked from campus or from an administrative office, as applicable, to prevent the person from having any contact with a student; and
 - (2) if the person is employed under a probationary, continuing, or term contract under this chapter:
 - (A) suspend the person without pay;
 - (B) provide the person with written notice that the person's contract is void as provided by Subsection (c-2); and
 - (C) terminate the employment of the person as soon as practicable.
 - (c-1) If a school district or open-enrollment charter school becomes aware that a person employed by the district or school under a probationary, continuing, or term contract under this chapter has been convicted of or received deferred adjudication for a felony offense, and the person is not subject to Subsection (c), the district or school may:
 - (1) suspend the person without pay;
 - (2) provide the person with written notice that the person's contract is void as provided by Subsection (c-2); and
 - (3) terminate the employment of the person as soon as practicable.
 - (c-2) A person's probationary, continuing, or term contract is void if the school district or open-enrollment charter school takes action under Subsection (c)(2)(B) or (c-1)(2).
 - (d) A person whose certificate is revoked under Subsection (b) may reapply for a certificate in accordance with board rules.
 - (e) Action taken by a school district or open-enrollment charter school under Subsection (c) or (c-1) is not subject to appeal under this chapter, and the notice and hearing requirements of this chapter do not apply to the action.

Texas Education Code, §21.060, Eligibility of Persons Convicted of Certain Offenses:

The board may suspend or revoke the certificate or permit held by a person under this subchapter, impose other sanctions against the person, or refuse to issue a certificate or permit to a person under this subchapter if the person has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense relating to the duties and responsibilities of the education profession, including:

- (1) an offense involving moral turpitude;
- (2) an offense involving a form of sexual or physical abuse of a minor or student or other illegal conduct in which the victim is a minor or student;
- (3) a felony offense involving the possession, transfer, sale, or distribution of or conspiracy to possess, transfer, sell, or distribute a controlled substance, as

defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, or by 21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.;

- (4) an offense involving the illegal transfer, appropriation, or use of school district funds or other district property; or
- (5) an offense involving an attempt by fraudulent or unauthorized means to obtain or alter a professional certificate or license issued under this subchapter.

Texas Education Code, §21.105, Resignations Under Probationary Contract (excerpt):

- (c) On written complaint by the employing district, the State Board for Educator Certification may impose sanctions against a teacher employed under a probationary contract who:
 - (1) resigns;
 - (2) fails without good cause to comply with Subsection (a) or (b); and
 - (3) fails to perform the contract.

Texas Education Code, §21.160, Resignation Under Continuing Contract (excerpt):

- (c) On written complaint by the employing district, the State Board for Educator Certification may impose sanctions against a teacher who is employed under a continuing contract that obligates the district to employ the person for the following school year and who:
 - (1) resigns;
 - (2) fails without good cause to comply with Subsection (a) or (b); and
 - (3) fails to perform the contract.

Texas Education Code, §21.210, Resignation Under Term Contract (excerpt):

- (c) On written complaint by the employing district, the State Board for Educator Certification may impose sanctions against a teacher who is employed under a term contract that obligates the district to employ the person for the following school year and who:
 - (1) resigns;
 - (2) fails without good cause to comply with Subsection (a) or (b); and
 - (3) fails to perform the contract.

Texas Education Code, §22.082, Access to Criminal History Records by State Board for Educator Certification:

The State Board for Educator Certification shall subscribe to the criminal history clearinghouse as provided by Section 411.0845, Government Code, and may obtain from any law enforcement or criminal justice agency all criminal history record information and all records contained in any closed criminal investigation file that relate to a specific applicant for or holder of a certificate issued under Subchapter B, Chapter 21.

Texas Education Code, §22.0831, National Criminal History Record Information Review of Certified Educators:

- (a) In this section, "board" means the State Board for Educator Certification.

- (b) This section applies to a person who is an applicant for or holder of a certificate under Subchapter B, Chapter 21, and who is employed by or is an applicant for employment by a school district, open-enrollment charter school, or shared services arrangement.
- (c) The board shall review the national criminal history record information of a person who has not previously submitted fingerprints to the department or been subject to a national criminal history record information review.
- (d) The board shall place an educator's certificate on inactive status for failure to comply with a deadline for submitting information required under this section.
- (e) The board may allow a person who is applying for a certificate under Subchapter B, Chapter 21, and who currently resides in another state to submit the person's fingerprints and other required information in a manner that does not impose an undue hardship on the person.
- (f) The board may propose rules to implement this section, including rules establishing:
 - (1) deadlines for a person to submit fingerprints and photographs in compliance with this section; and
 - (2) sanctions for a person's failure to comply with the requirements of this section, including suspension or revocation of a certificate or refusal to issue a certificate.
- (g) Expired.

Texas Education Code, §22.085, Employees and Applicants Convicted of Certain Offenses:

- (a) A school district, open-enrollment charter school, or shared services arrangement shall discharge or refuse to hire an employee or applicant for employment if the district, school, or shared services arrangement obtains information through a criminal history record information review that:
 - (1) the employee or applicant has been convicted of:
 - (A) a felony offense under Title 5, Penal Code;
 - (B) an offense on conviction of which a defendant is required to register as a sex offender under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure; or
 - (C) an offense under the laws of another state or federal law that is equivalent to an offense under Paragraph (A) or (B); and
 - (2) at the time the offense occurred, the victim of the offense described by Subdivision (1) was under 18 years of age or was enrolled in a public school.
- (b) Subsection (a) does not apply if the employee or applicant for employment committed an offense under Title 5, Penal Code and:
 - (1) the date of the offense is more than 30 years before:
 - (A) the effective date of S.B. No. 9, Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007, in the case of a person employed by a school district, open-enrollment charter school, or shared services arrangement as of that date; or
 - (B) the date the person's employment will begin, in the case of a person applying for employment with a school district, open-enrollment charter

school, or shared services arrangement after the effective date of S.B. No. 9, Acts of the 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007; and

- (2) the employee or applicant for employment satisfied all terms of the court order entered on conviction.
- (c) A school district, open-enrollment charter school, or shared services arrangement may not allow a person who is an employee of or applicant for employment by an entity that contracts with the district, school, or shared services arrangement to serve at the district or school or for the shared services arrangement if the district, school, or shared services arrangement obtains information described by Subsection (a) through a criminal history record information review concerning the employee or applicant. A school district, open-enrollment charter school, or shared services arrangement must ensure that an entity that the district, school, or shared services arrangement contracts with for services has obtained all criminal history record information as required by Section 22.0834.
- (d) A school district, open-enrollment charter school, private school, regional education service center, or shared services arrangement may discharge an employee if the district or school obtains information of the employee's conviction of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude that the employee did not disclose to the State Board for Educator Certification or the district, school, service center, or shared services arrangement. An employee discharged under this section is considered to have been discharged for misconduct for purposes of Section 207.044, Labor Code.
- (e) The State Board for Educator Certification may impose a sanction on an educator who does not discharge an employee or refuse to hire an applicant if the educator knows or should have known, through a criminal history record information review, that the employee or applicant has been convicted of an offense described by Subsection (a).
- (f) Each school year, the superintendent of a school district or chief operating officer of an open-enrollment charter school shall certify to the commissioner that the district or school has complied with this section.

Texas Education Code, §22.087, Notification to State Board for Educator Certification, as amended by House Bill 1783, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015:

The superintendent of a school district or the director of an open-enrollment charter school, private school, regional education service center, or shared services arrangement shall promptly notify the State Board for Educator Certification in writing if:

- (1) the person obtains or has knowledge of information showing that an applicant for or holder of a certificate issued under Subchapter B, Chapter 21, has a reported criminal history; and
- (2) the person obtained the information by a means other than the criminal history clearinghouse established under Section 411.0845, Government Code.

Texas Education Code, §57.491, Loan Default Ground for Nonrenewal of Professional or Occupational License (excerpt):

- (g) A licensing agency shall not renew the license of a licensee who defaults on a repayment agreement unless the person presents to the agency a certificate issued by the corporation certifying that:

- (1) the licensee has entered another repayment agreement on the defaulted loan; or
- (2) the licensee is not in default on a loan guaranteed by the corporation or on a repayment agreement.

Texas Government Code, §411.087, Access to Criminal History Record Information Maintained by Federal Bureau of Investigation or Local Criminal Justice Agency, as amended by Senate Bill 1902, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015:

- (a) Unless otherwise authorized by Subsection (e), a person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity that is authorized by this subchapter or Subchapter E-1 to obtain from the department criminal history record information maintained by the department that relates to another person is authorized to:
 - (1) obtain through the Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal history record information maintained or indexed by that bureau that pertains to that person; or
 - (2) obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state criminal history record information maintained by that criminal justice agency that relates to that person.
- (b) Any restriction or limitation in this subchapter or Subchapter E-1 on criminal history record information that a person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity is entitled to obtain from the department applies equally to the criminal history record information that the person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity is entitled to obtain from the identification division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other criminal justice agency.
- (c) Subsection (a) does not authorize a person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity to obtain criminal history record information from the identification division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation if dissemination of criminal history record information by the division is prohibited by federal law, executive order, or rule.
- (d) A person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity that is not a criminal justice agency is entitled to obtain criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation only if:
 - (1) the requestor submits a complete set of the individual's fingerprints and other identifying information and pays any fee required or approved by the bureau;
 - (2) no disqualifying record or information from a state or local criminal justice agency is known to the requestor; and
 - (3) the request is not for the purpose of discriminating against a person because of the person's race, sex, age, disability, religion, color, or national origin.
- (e) The department may provide access to state and national criminal history record information to qualified entities entitled to that information under 42 U.S.C. Section 5119a. The department must follow federal law and regulation, federal executive orders, and federal policy in releasing information under this subsection.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other law, a person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity entitled to access the criminal history record information of a person under Subsection (e) is not required to collect or submit the person's fingerprints if:
 - (1) a complete set of the person's fingerprints was previously submitted under Subsection (d)(1);

- (2) the department retained the fingerprints;
- (3) the fingerprints are acceptable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for access to criminal history record information; and
- (4) the only purpose for which the person's fingerprints are collected is to access criminal history record information under Subsection (e).

Texas Government Code, §411.090, Access to Criminal History Record Information: State Board for Educator Certification:

- (a) The State Board for Educator Certification is entitled to obtain from the department any criminal history record information maintained by the department about a person who has applied to the board for a certificate under Subchapter B, Chapter 21, Education Code.
- (b) Criminal history record information obtained by the board in the original form or any subsequent form:
 - (1) may be used only for a purpose related to the issuance, denial, suspension, or cancellation of a certificate issued by the board;
 - (2) may not be released to any person except:
 - (A) the person who is the subject of the information;
 - (B) the Texas Education Agency;
 - (C) a local or regional educational entity as provided by Section 411.097; or
 - (D) by court order;
 - (3) is not subject to disclosure as provided by Chapter 552; and
 - (4) shall be destroyed by the board after the information is used for the authorized purposes.
- (c) The department shall notify the State Board for Educator Certification of the arrest of any educator, as defined by Section 5.001, Education Code, who has fingerprints on file with the department. Any record of the notification or any information contained in the notification is not subject to disclosure as provided by Chapter 552.

Texas Government Code, §2001.058, Hearing Conducted by State Office of Administrative Hearings (excerpt):

- (e) A state agency may change a finding of fact or conclusion of law made by the administrative law judge, or may vacate or modify an order issued by the administrative judge, only if the agency determines:
 - (1) that the administrative law judge did not properly apply or interpret applicable law, agency rules, written policies provided under Subsection (c), or prior administrative decisions;
 - (2) that a prior administrative decision on which the administrative law judge relied is incorrect or should be changed; or
 - (3) that a technical error in a finding of fact should be changed.

The agency shall state in writing the specific reason and legal basis for a change made under this subsection.

Texas Family Code, §261.308, Submission of Investigation Report (excerpts):

- (d) The department shall release information regarding a person alleged to have committed abuse or neglect to persons who have control over the person's access to children, including, as appropriate, the Texas Education Agency, the State Board for Educator Certification, the local school board or the school's governing body, the superintendent of the school district, or the school principal or director if the department determines that:
 - (1) the person alleged to have committed abuse or neglect poses a substantial and immediate risk of harm to one or more children outside the family of a child who is the subject of the investigation; and
 - (2) the release of the information is necessary to assist in protecting one or more children from the person alleged to have committed abuse or neglect.
- (e) On request, the department shall release information about a person alleged to have committed abuse or neglect to the State Board for Educator Certification if the board has a reasonable basis for believing that the information is necessary to assist the board in protecting children from the person alleged to have committed abuse or neglect.

Texas Family Code, §261.406, Investigations in Schools, as amended by Senate Bill 206, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective September 1, 2015 (excerpts):

- (a) On receipt of a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect of a child in a public or private school under the jurisdiction of the Texas Education Agency, the department shall perform an investigation as provided by this chapter.
- (b) The department shall send a copy of the completed report of the department's investigation to the Texas Education Agency. On request, the department shall provide a copy of the completed report of the department's investigation to the State Board for Educator Certification, the local school board or the school's governing body, the superintendent of the school district, and the school principal or director, unless the principal or director is alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect, for appropriate action. On request, the department shall provide a copy of the report of investigation to the parent, managing conservator, or legal guardian of a child who is the subject of the investigation and to the person alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect. The report of investigation shall be edited to protect the identity of the persons who made the report of abuse or neglect. Other than the persons authorized by the section to receive a copy of the report, Section 261.201(b) applies to the release of the report relating to the investigation of abuse or neglect under this section and to the identity of the person who made the report of abuse or neglect.

Texas Occupations Code, §53.021, Authority to Revoke, Suspend, or Deny License, as amended by House Bill 2299, 84th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, effective January 1, 2017 (excerpt):

- (a) A licensing authority may suspend or revoke a license, disqualify a person from receiving a license, or deny to a person the opportunity to take a licensing examination on the grounds that the person has been convicted of:
 - (1) an offense that directly relates to the duties and responsibilities of the licensed occupation;
 - (2) an offense that does not directly relate to the duties and responsibilities of the licensed occupation and that was committed less than five years before the date the person applies for the license;

- (3) an offense listed in Article 42A.054 [~~Section 3g, Article 42.12~~], Code of Criminal Procedure; or
- (4) a sexually violent offense, as defined by Article 62.001, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Texas Occupations Code, §53.022, Factors in Determining Whether Conviction Relates to Occupation:

In determining whether a criminal conviction directly relates to an occupation, the licensing authority shall consider:

- (1) the nature and seriousness of the crime;
- (2) the relationship of the crime to the purposes for requiring a license to engage in the occupation;
- (3) the extent to which a license might offer an opportunity to engage in further criminal activity of the same type as that in which the person previously had been involved; and
- (4) the relationship of the crime to the ability, capacity, or fitness required to perform the duties and discharge the responsibilities of the licensed occupation.

Texas Occupations Code, §53.023, Additional Factors for Licensing Authority to Consider:

- (a) In determining the fitness to perform the duties and discharge the responsibilities of the licensed occupation of a person who has been convicted of a crime, the licensing authority shall consider, in addition to the factors listed in Section 53.022:
 - (1) the extent and nature of the person's past criminal activity;
 - (2) the age of the person when the crime was committed;
 - (3) the amount of time that has elapsed since the person's last criminal activity;
 - (4) the conduct and work activity of the person before and after the criminal activity;
 - (5) evidence of the person's rehabilitation or rehabilitative effort while incarcerated or after release; and
 - (6) other evidence of the person's fitness, including letters of recommendation from:
 - (A) prosecutors and law enforcement and correctional officers who prosecuted, arrested, or had custodial responsibility for the person;
 - (B) the sheriff or chief of police in the community where the person resides; and
 - (C) any other person in contact with the convicted person.
- (b) The applicant has the responsibility, to the extent possible, to obtain and provide to the licensing authority the recommendations of the prosecution, law enforcement, and correctional authorities as required by Subsection (a)(6).
- (c) In addition to fulfilling the requirements of Subsection (b), the applicant shall furnish proof in the form required by the licensing authority that the applicant has:
 - (1) maintained a record of steady employment;

- (2) supported the applicant's dependents;
- (3) maintained a record of good conduct; and
- (4) paid all outstanding court costs, supervision fees, fines, and restitution ordered in any criminal case in which the applicant has been convicted.

Texas Occupations Code, §53.024, Proceedings Governed by Administrative Procedure Act:

A proceeding before a licensing authority to establish factors required to be considered under this subchapter is governed by Chapter 2001, Government Code.

Texas Occupations Code, §53.025, Guidelines:

- (a) Each licensing authority shall issue guidelines relating to the practice of the licensing authority under this chapter. The guidelines must state the reasons a particular crime is considered to relate to a particular license and any other criterion that affects the decisions of the licensing authority.
- (b) A state licensing authority that issues guidelines under this section shall file the guidelines with the secretary of state for publication in the Texas Register.
- (c) A local or county licensing authority that issues guidelines under this section shall post the guidelines at the courthouse for the county in which the licensing authority is located or publish the guidelines in a newspaper having countywide circulation in that county.
- (d) Amendments to the guidelines, if any, shall be issued annually.

Texas Occupations Code, §53.051, Notice:

A licensing authority that suspends or revokes a license or denies a person a license or the opportunity to be examined for a license because of the person's prior conviction of a crime and the relationship of the crime to the license shall notify the person in writing of:

- (1) the reason for the suspension, revocation, denial, or disqualification;
- (2) the review procedure provided by Section 53.052; and
- (3) the earliest date the person may appeal the action of the licensing authority.

Texas Occupations Code, §53.052, Judicial Review:

- (a) A person whose license has been suspended or revoked or who has been denied a license or the opportunity to take an examination under Section 53.021 and who has exhausted the person's administrative appeals may file an action in the district court in the county in which the licensing authority is located for review of the evidence presented to the licensing authority and the decision of the licensing authority.
- (b) The petition for an action under Subsection (a) must be filed not later than the 30th day after the date the licensing authority's decision is final and appealable.

ATTACHMENT II
Text of Proposed Amendments to 19 TAC

Chapter 249. Disciplinary Proceedings, Sanctions, and Contested Cases

Subchapter A. General Provisions

§249.7. Signature Authority.

- ~~[(a)]~~ The State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) may delegate to the chair the authority to sign on behalf of a majority of the SBEC members a decision made or order issued under this chapter.
- ~~[(b)]~~ ~~As provided by this chapter and any memorandum of agreement between the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and SBEC, TEA staff may sign final orders resolving or dismissing cases by agreement of the parties or by non-suit of the petitioner, as well as orders relating to other matters authorized by this chapter.]~~

Subchapter B. Enforcement Actions and Guidelines

§249.14. Complaint, Required Reporting, and Investigation; Investigative Notice; Filing of Petition.

- (a) The Texas Education Agency (TEA) staff may obtain and investigate information concerning alleged improper conduct by an educator, applicant, examinee, or other person subject to this chapter that would warrant the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) denying relief to or taking disciplinary action against the person or certificate.
- (b) Complaints against an educator, applicant, or examinee must be filed in writing.
- (c) The TEA staff may also obtain and act on other information providing grounds for investigation and possible action under this chapter.
- (d) A person who serves as the superintendent of a school district or the director of an open-enrollment charter school, private school, regional education service center, or shared services arrangement may notify the SBEC of any educator misconduct that the person believes in good faith may be subject to sanctions under this chapter and/or Chapter 247 of this title (relating to Educators' Code of Ethics). However, under any of the following circumstances, a person who serves in such a position shall promptly notify the SBEC in writing ~~[the SBEC]~~ by filing a report with the TEA staff within seven calendar days of the date the person first obtains or has knowledge of those circumstances, and may be subject to sanctions for failure to do so, pursuant to §249.15(b)(4) of this title (relating to Disciplinary Action by State Board for Educator Certification):
- (1) that an applicant for or a holder of a certificate has a reported criminal history;
 - (2) that a certificate holder was terminated from employment based on a determination that he or she committed any of the following acts:
 - (A) sexually or physically abused a student or minor or engaged in any other illegal conduct with a student or minor;
 - (B) possessed, transferred, sold, or distributed a controlled substance;
 - (C) illegally transferred, appropriated, or expended school property or funds;
 - (D) attempted by fraudulent or unauthorized means to obtain or to alter any certificate or permit that would entitle the individual to be employed in a position requiring such certificate or permit or to receive additional compensation associated with a position;
 - (E) committed a crime, any part of such crime having occurred on school property or at a school-sponsored event; or
 - (F) solicited or engaged in sexual conduct or a romantic relationship with a student or minor;

- (3) that a certificate holder has submitted a notice of resignation ~~[resigned]~~ and that there exists ~~[reasonable]~~ evidence that would support a finding that ~~[supported a recommendation by the person to terminate a certificate holder because]~~ he or she committed one of the acts specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection.
- (A) Before accepting an employee's resignation that, under this paragraph, requires a person to notify the SBEC by filing a report with the TEA staff, the person shall inform the certificate holder in writing that such a report will be filed and that sanctions against his or her certificate may result as a consequence.
- (B) A person required to comply with this paragraph shall notify the governing body of the employing school district before filing the report with the TEA staff.
- (C) A superintendent or director of a school district shall complete an investigation of an educator if there is ~~[that is based on]~~ reasonable cause to believe the educator may have engaged in misconduct described in paragraph (2)(A) of this subsection despite the educator's resignation from district employment before completion of the investigation;
or
- (4) any other circumstances requiring a report under the Texas Education Code (TEC), §21.006.
- (e) Pursuant to the TEC, §21.006(c) and (h), a report filed under subsection (d) of this section must include the name or names of any student or minor who is the victim of abuse or unlawful conduct by an educator and shall, at a minimum, describe in detail the factual circumstances requiring the report and identify the subject of the report by providing the following available information: name and any aliases; certificate number, if any, or social security number; last known mailing address and home and daytime phone numbers; all available contact information for any alleged victim or victims; and name or names and any available contact information of any relevant witnesses to the circumstances requiring the report. Pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 United States Code, §1232g(a)(4), and the federal regulations interpreting it at 34 Code of Federal Regulations, §99.3, education records that are protected by FERPA must be records that are directly related to a student, and the term "education records" does not include records that relate to a school employee in his or her capacity as a school employee. A person who is required to file a report under subsection (d) of this section but fails to do so timely is subject to sanctions under this chapter.
- (f) If a school district board of trustees learns of a failure by the superintendent of the district or a district principal to provide a notice required under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP), §15.27(a), (a-1), or (b), the board of trustees shall report the failure to the SBEC. If the governing body of a private primary or secondary school learns of a failure by the principal of the school to provide a notice required under the TCCP, §15.27(e), and the principal holds a certificate issued under the TEC, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, the governing body shall report the failure to the SBEC.
- (g) The TEA staff shall not pursue sanctions against an educator who is alleged to have abandoned his or her TEC, Chapter 21, contract in violation of the TEC, §§21.105(c), 21.160(c), or 21.210(c), subject to the limitations imposed by the TEC, §21.4021(g), unless the board of trustees of the employing school district:
- (1) submits a written complaint to the TEA staff within 30 calendar days after the effective date of the educator's separation from employment from the school district. For purposes of this section, unless the school district and the educator have a written agreement to the contrary, the effective date of separation from employment is the first day that, without district permission, the educator fails to appear for work under the contract;
- (2) renders a finding that good cause did not exist under the TEC, §§21.105(c)(2), 21.160(c)(2), or 21.210(c)(2). This finding constitutes prima facie evidence of the educator's lack of good cause, but is not a conclusive determination; and
- (3) submits the following required attachments to the written complaint:
- (A) the educator's resignation letter, if any;
- (B) the agreement with the educator regarding the effective date of separation from employment, if any;

- (C) the educator's contract; and
 - (D) school board meeting minutes indicating a finding of "no good cause" (if the board does not meet within 30 calendar days of the educator's separation from employment, the minutes may be submitted within 10 calendar days after the next board meeting).
- (h) To efficiently administer and implement the SBEC's purpose under this chapter and the TEC, the TEA staff may set priorities for the investigation of complaints based on the severity and immediacy of the allegations and the likelihood of harm posed by the subject of the investigation. All cases accepted for investigation shall be assigned one of the following priorities.
- (1) Priority 1: conduct that may result in the placement of an investigative notice pursuant to the TEC, §21.007, and subsection (i) of this section because it presents a risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a student or minor, parent of a student, fellow employee, or professional colleague, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) any conduct constituting a felony criminal offense;
 - (B) indecent exposure;
 - (C) public lewdness;
 - (D) child abuse and/or neglect;
 - (E) possession of a weapon on school property;
 - (F) drug offenses occurring on school property;
 - (G) sale to or making alcohol or other drugs available to a student or minor;
 - (H) sale, distribution, or display of harmful material to a student or minor;
 - (I) certificate fraud;
 - (J) state assessment testing violations;
 - (K) deadly conduct; and
 - (L) conduct that involves soliciting or engaging in sexual conduct or a romantic relationship with a student or minor.
 - (2) Priority 2: any sanctionable conduct that is not Priority 1 conduct under paragraph (1) of this subsection. An investigative notice will not be placed on an educator's certification records on the basis of an allegation of Priority 2 conduct. The TEA staff may change a case's priority at any time based on information received. Priority 2 conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (A) any conduct constituting a misdemeanor criminal offense or testing violation that is not Priority 1 conduct;
 - (B) contract abandonment; and
 - (C) code of ethics violations that do not constitute Priority 1 conduct.
- (i) After accepting a case for investigation, if the alleged conduct indicates a risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a student or minor, as described in subsection (h)(1) of this section, the TEA staff shall immediately place an investigative notice on the certificate holder's certification records stating that the certificate holder is currently under investigation. The placement of such an investigative notice must follow the procedures set forth in subsection (j)(1) of this section. After accepting a case for investigation, if the alleged conduct indicates a risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a parent of a student, fellow employee, or professional colleague, as described in subsection (h)(1) of this section, the TEA staff may place an investigative notice on the certificate holder's certification records stating that the certificate holder is currently under investigation. The placement of an investigative notice must follow the procedures set forth in subsection (j)(2) of this section.
- (j) The following procedures must be followed for placing an investigative notice on the educator's certification records.

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- (1) At the time of placing an investigative notice on an educator's certification records for alleged conduct that indicates a risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a student or minor, the TEA staff shall serve the certificate holder with a letter informing the educator of the investigation and the basis of the complaint.
 - (A) Within ten calendar days of placing an investigative notice on the educator's certification records, the letter notifying the certificate holder of the investigation shall be mailed to the address provided to the TEA staff pursuant to the requirements set forth in §230.91 of this title (relating to Procedures in General).
 - (B) The letter notifying the certificate holder of the investigation shall include a statement of the alleged conduct, which forms the basis for the investigative notice, and shall provide the certificate holder the opportunity to show cause within ten calendar days why the notice should be removed from the educator's certification records.
 - (2) Prior to placing an investigative notice on an educator's certification records for alleged conduct that indicates a risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a parent of a student, fellow employee, or professional colleague, as described in subsection (h)(1) of this section, the TEA staff shall serve the certificate holder with a letter informing the educator of the investigation and the basis of the complaint.
 - (A) At least ten calendar days before placing an investigative notice on the educator's certification records, the letter notifying the certificate holder of the investigation shall be mailed to the address provided to the TEA staff pursuant to the requirements set forth in §230.91 of this title.
 - (B) The letter notifying the certificate holder of the investigation shall include a statement of the alleged conduct, which forms the basis for the investigative notice, and shall provide the certificate holder the opportunity to show cause within ten calendar days why the notice should not be placed on the educator's certification records.
 - (3) The TEA staff shall determine whether or not to remove or place an investigative notice on the educator's certification records, taking into account the educator's response, if any, to the letter notifying the certificate holder of the investigation.
- (k) An investigative notice is subject to the following time limits.
- (1) An investigative notice may remain on the certification records of a certificate holder for a period not to exceed 240 calendar days.
 - (2) The TEA staff may toll this time limit if information is received indicating that there is a pending criminal matter related to the alleged act of misconduct that gives rise to the investigative notice. For purposes of this subsection, a criminal matter includes an arrest, an investigation, or a prosecution by a criminal law enforcement agency. Upon receiving notice that the criminal matter has been resolved the tolling period shall end. As part of its procedure, the TEA staff will attempt to make bimonthly (once every two months) contact with a law enforcement agency where a criminal investigation is pending to determine whether the criminal investigation has been closed or otherwise resolved.
 - (3) The TEA staff may toll this time limit if the matter is referred for a contested case hearing, ~~or~~ upon agreement of the parties, or while the matter is pending action by the SBEC on a proposed agreed order.
- (l) The TEA staff shall remove an investigative notice from an educator's certification records:
- (1) when a case's final disposition occurs within the time limits established in subsection (k) of this section; or
 - (2) when the time limits for an investigative notice have been exceeded, if:
 - (A) the certificate holder has made a written demand to the TEA staff that the investigative notice be removed because the time limits have been exceeded; and

- (B) the TEA staff has failed to refer the matter to the State Office of Administrative Hearings for a contested case hearing within 30 calendar days from the date of receipt of the written demand to remove the investigative notice.
- (m) Only the TEA staff may file a petition seeking sanctions under §249.15 of this title. Prior to filing a petition, the TEA staff shall mail to the certificate holder affected by written notice of the facts or conduct alleged to warrant the intended action and shall provide the certificate holder an opportunity to show compliance with all requirements of law.

§249.15. Disciplinary Action by State Board for Educator Certification.

- (a) Pursuant to this chapter, the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) may take any of the following actions:
- (1) place restrictions on the issuance, renewal, or holding of a certificate, either indefinitely or for a set term;
 - (2) issue an inscribed or non-inscribed reprimand;
 - (3) suspend a certificate for a set term or issue a probated suspension for a set term;
 - (4) revoke or cancel, which includes accepting the surrender of, a certificate without opportunity for reapplication for a set term or permanently; or
 - (5) impose any additional conditions or restrictions upon a certificate that the SBEC deems necessary to facilitate the rehabilitation and professional development of the educator or to protect students, parents of students, school personnel, or school officials.
- (b) The SBEC may take any of the actions listed in subsection (a) of this section based on satisfactory evidence that:
- (1) the person has conducted school or education activities in violation of law;
 - (2) the person is unworthy to instruct or to supervise the youth of this state;
 - (3) the person has violated a provision of the Educators' Code of Ethics;
 - (4) the person has failed to report or has hindered the reporting of child abuse pursuant to the Texas Family Code, §261.001, or has failed to notify the SBEC under the circumstances and in the manner required by the Texas Education Code (TEC), §21.006, and §249.14(d) and (e) of this title (relating to Complaint, Required Reporting, and Investigation; Investigative Notice; Filing of Petition);
 - (5) the person has abandoned a contract in violation of the TEC, §§21.105(c), 21.160(c), or 21.210(c);
 - (6) the person has failed to cooperate with the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in an investigation;
 - (7) the person has failed to provide information required to be provided by §229.3 of this title (relating to Required Submissions of Information, Surveys, and Other Data);
 - (8) the person has violated the security or integrity of any assessment required by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, as described in subsection (g) of this section or has committed an act that is a departure from the test administration procedures established by the commissioner of education in Chapter 101 of this title (relating to Assessment);
 - (9) the person has committed an act described in §249.14(h)(1) of this title, which constitutes sanctionable Priority 1 conduct, as follows:
 - (A) any conduct constituting a felony criminal offense;
 - (B) indecent exposure;
 - (C) public lewdness;
 - (D) child abuse and/or neglect;

- (E) possession of a weapon on school property;
 - (F) drug offenses occurring on school property;
 - (G) sale to or making alcohol or other drugs available to a student or minor;
 - (H) sale, distribution, or display of harmful material to a student or minor;
 - (I) certificate fraud;
 - (J) state assessment testing violations;
 - (K) deadly conduct; or
 - (L) conduct that involves soliciting or engaging in sexual conduct or a romantic relationship with a student or minor;
- (10) the person has committed an act that would constitute an offense (without regard to whether there has been a criminal conviction) that is considered to relate directly to the duties and responsibilities of the education profession, as described in §249.16(c) of this title (relating to Eligibility of Persons with Criminal History for a Certificate under Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 53, and Texas Education Code, Chapter 21). Such offenses indicate a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of a student or minor, parent of a student, fellow employee, or professional colleague; interfere with the orderly, efficient, or safe operation of a school district, campus, or activity; or indicate impaired ability or misrepresentation of qualifications to perform the functions of an educator and include, but are not limited to:
- (A) offenses involving moral turpitude;
 - (B) offenses involving any form of sexual or physical abuse or neglect of a student or minor or other illegal conduct with a student or minor;
 - (C) offenses involving any felony possession or conspiracy to possess, or any misdemeanor or felony transfer, sale, distribution, or conspiracy to transfer, sell, or distribute any controlled substance defined in the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 481;
 - (D) offenses involving school property or funds;
 - (E) offenses involving any attempt by fraudulent or unauthorized means to obtain or alter any certificate or permit that would entitle any person to hold or obtain a position as an educator;
 - (F) offenses occurring wholly or in part on school property or at a school-sponsored activity; or
 - (G) felony offenses involving driving while intoxicated (DWI); ~~or~~
- (11) the person has intentionally failed to comply with the reporting, notification, and confidentiality requirements specified in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, §15.27(a), relating to student arrests, detentions, and juvenile referrals for certain offenses ; ~~and~~
- (12) the person has failed to discharge an employee or to refuse to hire an applicant when the person knew or should have known through a criminal history record information review that the employee or applicant had been convicted of an offense in accordance with the TEC, §22.085; or
- (13) the person is a superintendent of a school district or the chief operating officer of an open-enrollment charter school who falsely or inaccurately certified to the commissioner of education that the district or charter school had complied with the TEC, §22.085.
- (c) The TEA staff may commence a contested case to take any of the actions listed in subsection (a) of this section by serving a petition to the certificate holder in accordance with this chapter describing the SBEC's intent to issue a sanction and specifying the legal and factual reasons for the sanction. The certificate holder shall have 30 calendar days to file an answer as provided in §249.27 of this title (relating to Answer).

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- (d) Upon the failure of the certificate holder to file a written answer as required by this chapter, the TEA staff may file a request for the issuance of a default judgment from the SBEC imposing the proposed sanction in accordance with §249.35 of this title (relating to Disposition Prior to Hearing; Default).
- (e) If the certificate holder files a timely answer as provided in this section, the case will be referred to the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) for hearing in accordance with the SOAH rules; the Texas Government Code, Chapter 2001; and this chapter.
- (f) The provisions of this section are not exclusive and do not preclude consideration of other grounds or measures available by law to the SBEC or the TEA staff, including student loan default or child support arrears. The SBEC may request the Office of the Attorney General to pursue available civil, equitable, or other legal remedies to enforce an order or decision of the SBEC under this chapter.
- (g) The statewide assessment program as defined by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, is a secure testing program.
- (1) Procedures for maintaining security shall be specified in the appropriate test administration materials.
 - (2) Secure test materials must be accounted for before, during, and after each test administration. Only authorized personnel may have access to secure test materials.
 - (3) The contents of each test booklet and answer document are confidential in accordance with the Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. Individual student performance results are confidential as specified under the TEC, §39.030(b).
 - (4) Violation of security or confidential integrity of any test required by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, shall be prohibited. A person who engages in conduct prohibited by this section may be subject to sanction of credentials, including any of the sanctions provided by subsection (a) of this section.
 - (5) Charter school test administrators are not required to be certified; however, any irregularity in the administration of any test required by the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, would cause the charter itself to come under review by the commissioner of education for possible sanctions or revocation, as provided under the TEC, §12.115(a)(4).
 - (6) Conduct that violates the security and confidential integrity of a test is evidenced by any departure from the test administration procedures established by the commissioner of education. Conduct of this nature may include, but is not limited to, the following acts and omissions:
 - (A) viewing a test before, during, or after an assessment unless specifically authorized to do so;
 - (B) duplicating secure examination materials;
 - (C) disclosing the contents of any portion of a secure test;
 - (D) providing, suggesting, or indicating to an examinee a response or answer to a secure test item or prompt;
 - (E) changing or altering a response or answer of an examinee to a secure test item or prompt;
 - (F) aiding or assisting an examinee with a response or answer to a secure test item or prompt;
 - (G) fraudulently exempting or preventing a student from the administration of a required state assessment;
 - (H) encouraging or assisting an individual to engage in the conduct described in paragraphs (1)-(7) of this subsection; or
 - (I) failing to report to an appropriate authority that an individual has engaged in conduct outlined in paragraphs (1)-(8) of this subsection.

- (7) Any irregularities in test security or confidential integrity may also result in the invalidation of student results.
- (8) The superintendent and campus principal of each school district and chief administrative officer of each charter school and any private school administering the tests as allowed under the TEC, §39.033, shall develop procedures to ensure the security and confidential integrity of the tests specified in the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, and shall be responsible for notifying the TEA in writing of conduct that violates the security or confidential integrity of a test administered under the TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B. A person who fails to report such conduct as required by this subsection may be subject to any of the sanctions provided by subsection (a) of this section.

Subchapter D. Hearing Procedures

§249.35. Disposition Prior to Hearing; Default.

- (a) This chapter and 1 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Part 7, Chapter 155 (relating to Rules of Procedure) shall govern disposition prior to hearing, default, and attendant relief.
- (b) The Texas Education Agency (TEA) staff may propose agreed orders subject to the approval ~~issue and sign orders on behalf~~ of the State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) resolving a case by waiver, stipulation, compromise, agreed settlement, consent order, agreed statement of facts, or any other informal or alternative resolution agreed to by the parties and not precluded by law. If the certificate holder rejects the proposed agreed order or does not respond within 14 calendar days after receipt of the proposed agreed order, TEA staff may refer the matter to the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH). If the certificate holder accepts the proposed resolution of the matter by signing the agreed order, the agreed order will be docketed for action by the SBEC at the next SBEC meeting. An agreed order shall not be final and effective until the SBEC votes to accept the proposed disposition. The SBEC may vote to accept, amend, or reject the agreed order.
- (1) If the SBEC votes to amend the agreed order, TEA staff shall prepare an amended agreed order on terms specified by the SBEC, and the chair shall sign the amended agreed order. TEA staff shall mail the amended agreed order to the certificate holder, and the certificate holder shall have 14 calendar days from receipt to accept the amended agreed order by signing and returning it to TEA staff. If the certificate holder signs and returns the agreed order to TEA staff within 14 calendar days, the agreed order is effective on the date of signature by the chair. If a certificate holder does not return to TEA a signed amended agreed order or does not respond within the 14 calendar days, TEA staff may ~~shall~~ refer the matter to the SOAH for a contested case hearing.
- (2) If the SBEC rejects the agreed order, TEA staff may ~~shall~~ refer the matter to the SOAH for a contested case hearing unless the SBEC directs TEA staff to take other appropriate action.
- (c) The SBEC or the SOAH ~~State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH)~~ may dispose of a case through dismissal, partial or final summary disposition, or any other procedure authorized by SOAH rules of procedure prior to a contested case hearing on the merits on the following grounds: unnecessary duplication of proceedings; res judicata; withdrawal; mootness; lack of jurisdiction; failure of a party requesting relief to timely file or file in proper form a pleading that would support an order or decision in that party's favor; failure to comply with an applicable order, deadline, rule, or other requirement issued by the SBEC, the TEA staff, or the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ); failure to state a claim for which relief can be granted; or failure to prosecute.
- (d) In any contested case hearing conducted pursuant to this chapter, the findings made by a hearing examiner in a proceeding arising under the Texas Education Code, Chapter 21, Subchapter F ~~G~~, shall not be conclusive but, the record of such proceeding, including all testimony and evidence admitted in the hearing, as well as the findings of the hearing examiner, shall be deemed admissible in a proceeding brought pursuant to this chapter [] and shall be considered by the ALJ and the SBEC in issuing a proposed or final decision.
- (e) For purposes of this chapter, the following shall constitute a default in a contested case:

- (1) the failure of the respondent to timely file a written answer in proper form as required by this chapter;
 - (2) the failure of the petitioner in an administrative denial case to timely file a petition in proper form as required by this chapter; or
 - (3) the failure of the certificate holder or applicant to appear in person or by authorized representative on the day and at the time set for hearing in a contested case, regardless of whether a written answer or petition has been filed.
- (f) Upon the occurrence of an event of default as defined in this section, the SBEC may enter a default judgment, as authorized by the Texas Government Code, §2001.056, and 1 TAC, Part 7, §155.501 (relating to Default Proceedings), whether or not the case has been referred to the SOAH, upon 30 calendar days' notice. It is a rebuttable presumption that the notice was served on the certificate holder or applicant no later than five calendar days after mailing. The notice shall specify the factual and legal basis for imposing the proposed sanction. Prior to issuance of a default decision or order, the certificate holder may contest the issuance of a default judgment by written notice filed with the TEA staff or by written request to appear before the SBEC at an SBEC meeting to show good cause for failure to file an answer or appear at the contested case proceeding.

Subchapter E. Post-Hearing Matters

§249.39. Final Decisions and Orders.

- (a) The chair having certified a quorum present at a ~~regularly scheduled~~ State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC) meeting, a majority vote of the voting members present shall be required to make a final decision on a proposal for decision, an agreed order, or request for issuance of a default judgment, unless provided otherwise by this chapter.
- (b) Unless a party or the party's authorized representative, as appropriate, agrees in writing to receive it via facsimile or email, a [A] copy of the SBEC's decision or order shall be delivered by [hand or] certified mail to the parties or to their authorized representatives, as appropriate. TEA staff shall send the copy [and] by facsimile or email to the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) if SOAH has issued a proposal for decision in the case [State Office of Administrative Hearings by facsimile or email].
- (c) All final decisions and orders of the SBEC under this chapter shall be in writing and signed by the chair or other board officer on behalf of the majority as provided by this chapter, board operating policies and procedures, and applicable law, unless members of the majority adopting the decision or order exercise their discretion to sign the decision or order. A final decision or order shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law separately stated. The findings of fact or conclusions of law may be adopted by reference to another document.
- (d) The SBEC may adopt an order modifying findings of fact or conclusions of law in a proposal for decision submitted by the administrative law judge (ALJ) in accordance with the Texas Government Code, Chapter 2001. ~~[If the SBEC adopts an order that differs from an ALJ's proposal for decision, the SBEC's final decision or order shall show how the proposal was changed and state the specific reason and legal basis for a change. If the SBEC changes a proposal for decision because no evidence in the record supports the ALJ's finding of fact or conclusion of law, then the SBEC may cite the record as a whole for such a change.]~~ The SBEC may remand the matter back to the ALJ with specific instructions for the ALJ to determine an essential finding of fact or to apply the correct burden or standard of proof.