TEA Superintendent Call

August 17, 2023
(originally published June 15, 2023)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Implementation Upcoming Communications</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Cybersecurity Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ HB 3 School Safety Video</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ HB 3 Implementation Supports Webinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Other School Safety-related Supports Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ HB 1605: Planning &amp; Other Duties of Teachers</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ HB 8 (Community College Finance)</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ HB 3928 Dyslexia Evaluation, Identification &amp; Instruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Instructional Materials: HB 1605 &amp; HB 900</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Webinar Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bill Implementation Communications Recap

- **Virtual Education**
  - Recorded Webinar and Support

- **Cybersecurity Improvements**
  - Recorded Monthly Webinars

- **Accelerated Instruction**
  - Recorded Webinar and Support

- **School Safety Facilities Standards Grant**
  - Recorded Webinar and Support

- **HB 3928 Dyslexia Evaluations, Identification & Instruction**
  - Recorded Overview Webinar and Support

- **Instructional Materials: HB 1605**
  - Recorded: SBOE Work Session

**Webinar Date**

- June 22
- April, May, June
- July 13
- July 24
- June 28
- June 22
Property Tax Legislation
88th Second Special Session
Second Called Session

Legislation included **$18B** in property tax relief and reforms, effective for the current tax year:

- Over $12B to buy down tax rates
  - “Regular” compression
  - Additional $0.107 buy down*

- $100,000 homestead exemption
  - Increase from current $40,000
  - Benefits every homeowner (on primary residence)

Must be approved by voters as a constitutional amendment in November

*Subject to equity band requirements (no district can have a rate that is more than 10% below any other district).
Impact on Setting ISD Tax Rates

➢ In a June TAA (prior to new legislation), TEA identified an anticipated state MCR of $0.7950 (with a floor 10% lower)

➢ Under SB2, the state MCR is now expected to be $0.6880 (with a floor 10% lower)

➢ TEA issued updated guidance this week
Impact on Setting ISD Tax Rates

➢ Districts should **enter data** into the LPVS application **based on current law**

➢ $40,000 homestead exemption for data entry

➢ Survey closes at midnight on August 1

➢ Districts should **disregard preliminary MCR displayed in LPVS application** as it will not account for additional compression
Impact on Setting ISD Tax Rates

➢ **TEA will publish** MCRs on August 3 (via TAA) **based on new law**

➢ Published rates will include additional compression under SB 2, at the new statewide rate and with up to 10% additional local compression

➢ Districts should **wait to adopt** tax rates until TEA publishes these MCRs on August 3
Homestead Exemption

➢ If approved by voters, state certified “T2” property values will reflect the $100,000 exemption

➢ Will be incorporated into Summary of Finance reports in February 2024 (change in local share)

➢ Reminder: property tax relief does not impact entitlements, only state/local share
Where does funding stand after the 88th Regular Session?
Total Annual Per-Student Funding (inclusive of FSP and other funding sources)

Total system funding per student reached over $14,400 in FY22...
...this was roughly flat when accounting for inflation, and federal COVID funds expire in FY24

FY23 data will be available in approximately March 2024
# 88th Regular Session Update – New State-Level Funding

Note: The FSP is driven by both state-level funding and local funding authorized by the legislature. This slide focuses solely on the state-level funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY22-23 GAA</th>
<th>Budget to Actuals</th>
<th>FY22-23 Base</th>
<th>FY24-25 GAA Art III &amp; SB30</th>
<th>FY24-25 GAA Art IX*</th>
<th>FY24-25 Total*</th>
<th>Change $ (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation School Program</td>
<td>$51.7</td>
<td>$(3.9)</td>
<td>$47.8</td>
<td>$48.7</td>
<td>$16.8</td>
<td>$65.5</td>
<td>$17.7 (37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Programs</td>
<td>$14.2</td>
<td>$1.9</td>
<td>$16.1</td>
<td>$16.0</td>
<td>$0.8</td>
<td>$16.8</td>
<td>$0.7 (4.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, TEA Approps.</td>
<td>$65.9</td>
<td>$(2.0)</td>
<td>$63.9</td>
<td>$64.7</td>
<td>$17.6</td>
<td>$82.3</td>
<td>$18.4 (29%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes funding contingent upon legislation to be adopted in special session(s)

State funds for K-12 education are projected to increase **$18.4 billion (or 29%)** over actual 2022-2023 biennial spending.

Funding for education purposes appropriated through TEA represents close to one-third of all state funds in the budget.
## 88th Regular Session Update – New Total Funding (in millions)

### New Net Funding for Public Education – Appropriated & Issued

**Recurring Funding Increases:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase Funding Item</th>
<th>Funding Amount (in millions)</th>
<th>GAA Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase to Instructional Materials &amp; Technology Allotment (IMTA)</td>
<td>$621</td>
<td>GAA III TEA Rider 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase to entitlements &amp; LEA grants for SBOE-Approved Instructional Materials</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase to FSP payments &amp; technical supports for school safety</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Golden Penny Yield</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase for New Instructional Facilities Allotment (NIFA)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase subsidy for public school employee retirement payroll taxes</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>GAA III TRS A.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New One-time Funding:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One-time Funding Item</th>
<th>Funding Amount (in millions)</th>
<th>GAA Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School safety grants</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>SB30 4.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidy for ActiveCare</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>GAA III TRS A.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 cybersecurity initiative</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>GAA III TEA B.3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### New Net Funding for Education – Appropriated & Contingent

**Recurring Funding Increases:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase Funding Item</th>
<th>Funding Amount (in millions)</th>
<th>GAA Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSP &amp; grant increases for teacher pay, special education, and finance generally</td>
<td>$3,997</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual school grant support</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Choice</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### New State Share Increases for Public Education

**Recurring Funding Increases:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase Funding Item</th>
<th>Funding Amount (in millions)</th>
<th>GAA Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property tax reductions – Appropriated &amp; issued</td>
<td>$5,305</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property tax reductions – Appropriated &amp; contingent</td>
<td>12,295</td>
<td>GAA IX 18.79</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Entitlement funding to school systems will increase as a result of HB 3 (Safety Allotment), HB 1605 (SBOE-Approved Materials), and HB 1 (Golden Penny Yield).

The impact on district entitlements based upon fiscal analysis performed during session is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District type</th>
<th>Sum of ADA</th>
<th>Sum of Difference</th>
<th>Difference per ADA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent Town</td>
<td>211,236</td>
<td>$62,795,529</td>
<td>$297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>2,581</td>
<td>$140,133</td>
<td>$54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Suburban</td>
<td>1,539,459</td>
<td>$463,648,008</td>
<td>$301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Urban</td>
<td>765,158</td>
<td>$241,323,148</td>
<td>$315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-metropolitan Fast Growing</td>
<td>54,583</td>
<td>$15,695,628</td>
<td>$288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-metropolitan Stable</td>
<td>328,837</td>
<td>$102,082,895</td>
<td>$310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>394,645</td>
<td>$127,591,772</td>
<td>$323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Central City</td>
<td>741,871</td>
<td>$214,150,855</td>
<td>$289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Central City Suburban</td>
<td>856,835</td>
<td>$244,313,657</td>
<td>$285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>178,370</td>
<td>$78,511,933</td>
<td>$440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,073,575</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,550,253,556</strong></td>
<td><strong>$306</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District type</th>
<th>Sum of ADA</th>
<th>Sum of Difference</th>
<th>Difference per ADA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent Town</td>
<td>212,131</td>
<td>$75,918,330</td>
<td>$358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>2,905</td>
<td>$161,833</td>
<td>$56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Suburban</td>
<td>1,542,229</td>
<td>$543,012,206</td>
<td>$352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Urban</td>
<td>750,762</td>
<td>$258,100,519</td>
<td>$344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-metropolitan Fast Growing</td>
<td>58,800</td>
<td>$21,835,544</td>
<td>$371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-metropolitan Stable</td>
<td>328,896</td>
<td>$125,606,007</td>
<td>$382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>414,440</td>
<td>$160,572,154</td>
<td>$387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Central City</td>
<td>739,964</td>
<td>$242,479,504</td>
<td>$328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Central City Suburban</td>
<td>869,321</td>
<td>$304,942,935</td>
<td>$351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>178,388</td>
<td>$88,904,455</td>
<td>$498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,097,836</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,821,533,488</strong></td>
<td><strong>$357</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEA encourages LEAs to incorporate the increase to the golden penny yield and the school safety allotment into their budget planning for the 2023-24 school year. Please note that the agency’s school finance template has not yet been updated for this change; TEA expects to publish an updated template later this summer. Instructional materials funding is being added to the Instructional Materials & Technology Allotment Accounts, details are provided on a subsequent slide.
HB 1 Impact on LPE
We now have 2023 enrollment indicating that students are likely returning to public schools.

Prior to the pandemic, attendance rates were close to 92.5%.

Based on actual 2023 enrollment, TEA's prior ADA projection would be 91% attendance.

1.88% enrollment growth
However, State Demographer projections for school-aged children seem to indicate there are still 50,000 fewer students enrolled than if COVID hadn’t happened.

Projections for enrollment in a non-COVID world are based on Texas State Demographer growth rates for 4 to 18-year-olds.
LEA attendance projections were notably higher than TEA’s projections.

Actual and Projected ADA

Actual attendance is before hold harmless additions, ESSER reductions, or other adjustments.
Since about 2017, there has been a wide gap between attendance projections (LPE) and final attendance (DPE).

The exceptions are 2020 and 2021, when hold harmless adjustments brought DPE close to LPE (before ESSER adjustments).
What happens when there is a difference between LPE and DPE (for ISDs)?

➢ If attendance projections (LPE) are **low**, less funding flows during the school year; however, districts are **made whole** during settle up.

➢ If projections are **high**, more funding flows during the school year, but is **returned to the state** later.

➢ The final entitlement is the same; the only difference is when the funding flows.
What this means for projections

▪ To ensure **maximum benefit** to students and school systems, attendance projections used in appropriations decisions should be as accurate as possible.

▪ At the request of the Legislative Budget Board, TEA provided **supplementary analysis and an alternative projection** to support the legislative process and inform decision making.
Attendance projections are highly impacted by underlying assumptions

TYPICAL PROJECTION
- Adopt LEA projections for FY24-25
- Increase projected attendance in FY26-29 by State Demographer growth rates

ALTERNATIVE PROJECTION
- Assume additional post-COVID returns to the public education system in FY24
- Increase enrollment for FY25-29 by State Demographer growth rates
- Assume gradual return to historical attendance rates
The Legislature adopted attendance projections totaling 5,071,347 in FY 2024 and 5,095,452 in FY 2025.

These figures are lower than LEA projections by 0.3% in FY2024 and by 1% in FY2025.
Comparison of Attendance Models

Reminder: Actual attendance will be funded regardless of LPE.

Final entitlements are unaffected.

The only effect is in the timing of how funding flows.
The aggregate projection will be used to produce Legislative Planning Estimates (LPE) and to calculate payments to LEAs for 2024-2025.

Note: A little over half of LEA attendance projections will be slightly revised down, impacting payments prior to settle-up.
Adopted Attendance Estimates

- If an LEA’s projection was at or below the alternative projection, the LEA’s projection will be adopted.
- If an LEA’s projection was above the alternative projection, the LEA’s projection will be adjusted, but no LEA will be reduced below TEA’s October projection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Downward Revision</th>
<th>2023-2024</th>
<th>2024-2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAs with ADA up to 1,600</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAs above 1,600 ADA</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1.78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adopted Attendance Estimates

• **Reminder: Final entitlements will be unaffected.**

• **TEA will continue to reconcile (settle-up) district entitlements each year to ensure correct total payments based on actual ADA.**

• **Additional information is being provided via a To the Administrator Addressed letter.**
HB 1 Instructional Materials Funding, HB 1605, and HB 900
HB 1605: High Quality Curriculum

- Establishes a process for the SBOE to review and approve materials, supported by TEA
- Additional funding (on top of IMTA) provided to districts who choose to use SBOE approved materials: $40/student. An additional $20/student for districts printing state-owned materials
- SBOE textbook approval no longer limited to 50% of TEKS, no longer bound to 8-year cycle
- Districts exempted from RFP processes if purchasing SBOE approved materials
- Publishers must offer parent portals for instructional materials transparency
- Local curriculum reviews are established, funded, and can be initiated via parent requests, with SBOE approval of grade-level rigor rubric
- SBOE must add book/word list to the ELAR TEKS
- Teachers cannot be required to use bi-weekly planning time to create initial instructional materials unless there is a supplemental duty agreement with the teacher
- Requires the TEA to develop state-owned textbooks in certain grades & subjects, which are subject to approval by SBOE
- Provides optional teacher training on state-owned textbooks for districts to utilize, and grant program to educator prep programs to support
- Prohibits three-cueing in early literacy instruction
The Instructional Materials & Technology Allotment was restored in HB 1 to traditional levels (roughly $1B per biennium). HB 1605 establishes two new FSP entitlements for SBOE-approved instructional materials, in addition to the Allotment. These new FSP funds will be managed in each district’s Instructional Materials and Technology Account.

### Instructional Materials and Technology Allotment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biennium</th>
<th>2022 &amp; 2023</th>
<th>2024 &amp; 2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ 61.72 per student + $ 11.32 per EB student</td>
<td>$ 171.82 per student + $ 15.58 per EB student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SBOE-Approved Instructional Materials</th>
<th>SBOE-Approved OER Instructional Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40 per student each school year</td>
<td>$20 per student each school year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Timing

- Biennially
- Annually
- Annually

### Carryover of Funding

- Yes, unexpended balances carryover
- Yes, unexpended balances carryover
- No, unexpended balances do not carryover

### Allowable Use of Funds

- Any instructional materials and technology needed to implement those instructional materials
- Only SBOE-approved instructional materials from the new process established in HB 1605
- Only costs associated with printing SBOE-approved open education resource (i.e. state-owned) instructional materials

Total allotment for the 2024 & 2025 biennium including new state FSP funding is $1.562 Billion or $275.41 per student.

HB 900: School Library Books

- The Texas State Library and Archives Commission, with approval by the SBOE, will adopt standards for school library collection development policies.
- The standards adopted will be reviewed every 5 years and must prohibit harmful material, sexually explicit material, and pervasively vulgar or educationally unsuitable material.
- Library material vendors must issue appropriate ratings for sexually explicit and sexually relevant materials previously sold to school districts.
- Vendors may not sell any books with sexually explicit content moving forward and must report list to TEA of books already sold to libraries.
- Codifies guidelines for vendors to use in determining book ratings.
• The State Board of Education must take a series of actions under HB 1605 in order to approve instructional materials. These actions will likely occur over multiple years.

  • In June 2023, the SBOE held a work session discussing the background and implementation timeline implications associated with HB 1605, which impact when new additional funds will be available for school systems to use when purchasing SBOE-approved materials. View the work session presentation.

• The State Board of Education will approve the new required library standards, likely sometime over the next year. Additionally, by April 1, 2024, library vendors must submit to TEA lists of library materials rated as sexually explicit or sexually relevant.

• Upcoming HB 1605 Webinar Topic (Coming Fall 2023):
  • Planning and Noninstructional Duties of Teachers: Overview of the statutory protections of planning time for classroom teachers in HB 1605 and guidance on the supplemental duty agreement with a teacher. [TEC, §11.164 and TEC, §21.4045]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2027</th>
<th>2028</th>
<th>2029</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instructional Materials Review &amp; Adoption</td>
<td>Discuss new SBOE IMRA Process and Criteria for first content areas</td>
<td>• Adopt new SBOE IMRA Process and Criteria for first content areas</td>
<td>• Adopt SBOE IMRA Criteria for additional content areas and conduct the IMRA Process in these content areas</td>
<td>• Continue to conduct IMRA Process for content areas with Criteria previously approved</td>
<td>• Continue to conduct IMRA Process for all content areas on an ongoing basis, and in any content area when TEKS are changed</td>
<td>Continue to conduct IMRA Process for all content areas on an ongoing basis, and in any content area when TEKS are changed</td>
<td>Continue to conduct IMRA Process for all content areas on an ongoing basis, and in any content area when TEKS are changed</td>
</tr>
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### HB 1605 – Near Term Timeline Implications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>• Adopt new SBOE IMRA Process and Criteria for first content areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct first IMRA Process and adopt first set of materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are key deadlines between now and November 2024 in order for schools to begin using SBOE-approved materials in the 2025-26 school year.
What to Expect in December 2024

A new website to assist school districts in locating and selecting instructional materials including:

- List of instructional materials reviewed as part of the IMRA process
- IMRA results and agency recommendations
- SBOE determination on reviewed materials
- Technology required to use the materials
- Pricing for these materials
- Other relevant information to assist in materials selection

An updated EMAT for instructional materials procurement, reporting and LEA account management:

- Improved user experience design
- New reporting features to manage LEA instructional materials and technology accounts and reporting requirements
- The applicable $40- and $20-per-student allotments for SBOE-Approved instructional materials will be visible in EMAT with requisition functionality for the approved materials in early Spring of 2025
School Safety Legislation
HB 3: School Safety

- Establishes the Office of School Safety and Security in TEA to working in coordination with the Texas School Safety Center and with regional education service centers to provide ongoing support and oversight of LEA safety practices
- Increased the annual school safety allotment in the FSP: $15k per campus plus $10 per ADA
- Requires district employees who regularly interact with students to complete an evidence-based mental health training program.
- Requires districts adopt a policy requiring at least one person acting as an armed security officer be present during regular school hours at each campus.
- Clarifies required data sharing & confidentiality obligations related to student safety records

HB 3: School Safety Overview and Implementation Video

- Posting on School Safety webpage and TEA YouTube on August 24 and will include guidance on:

  - Transfer of School Records
  - Armed Security Officers
  - Office of School Safety and Security
  - Mental Health Training
  - Other School Safety Requirements
  - Funding (School Safety Allotment and SAFE Grant)
A board of trustees must ensure that at least one armed security officer is present during regular school hours at each campus.

The board may claim a good cause exception from the requirement if noncompliance relates to funding or lack of qualified personnel.

If a good cause exception is claimed, the board must develop an alternative standard. This standard may include providing a person to act in place of security personnel (e.g., school marshal or guardian).

The district must document compliance with this requirement, including any good cause exception, and they must provide this documentation to the agency upon request.
# Armed Security Options

## School Based Law Enforcement
*(ISD PD/SRO/MOU)*

- **TEC, Section §37.081**
- **Responsibility:** To provide a law enforcement / security presence on campuses to detect, deter, and prevent criminal activity.
- **Requirements:** Requires all the necessary trainings, certifications, and commission as a licensed peace officers.
- **Notes:** These officers cannot be assigned administrative or routine disciplinary duties.
- **Cost:** $75K – 100K Annually

## School Marshal

- **TEC, Section §37.0811** *(Good Cause Exception Req.)*
- **Responsibility:** Certification allowing school staff to possess and carry a firearm in the absence of law enforcement.
- **Training Required:** 80 hours, including the following topics:
  1. Physical security
  2. Improving campus security
  3. Use of force
  4. Active shooter response
  5. Weapon proficiency
- **Cost:** $5K - $15K Annually

## Guardian Option

- **Government Code, Section §411.1901** *(Good Cause Exception Req.)*
- **Responsibility:** To provide school communities with an armed self defense option prior to the arrival of law enforcement in the event of an active shooter.
- **Training Required:** 16 hours, including the following topics:
  1. Crime prevention and deterrence
  2. Mental preparedness
  3. Use of force
  4. Interaction with law enforcement
  5. Recovery after an event
- **Cost:** $5K - $15K Annually

### Combination of Options

- **New August**
Armed Security Webinar

Save the Date: September 13th

Join Chief Scott as he talks with superintendents about their successes with the different armed guard options. The live webinar will discuss the various implementation options, costs, personnel decisions, and best practices.

- ISD Police Departments & School Resource Officers
- School Marshals
- Guardian Option
- Combination of multiple options

Time and registration information will be posted on August 24th along with HB 3 Video recording.
Safety and Facility Enhancement (SAFE) Grant

**Cycle 1 (~September 2023)**

Discretionary non-competitive grant process that will require LEAs to demonstrate a need for the funds to include, rationale, site plans, and vendor contracts.

Intended to ensure that full funding is provided so that all campuses in Texas fully comply with the minimum school safety facility standards, even if they do not currently comply.

Only LEAs that have applied to the current grant AND have not certified compliance will be eligible for the first cycle of this grant. Allowable costs will only consist of items aligned to the School Safety Standards.

**Cycle 2 (~January 2024)**

Formula grant to all LEAs to support additional safety needs identified by the district, beyond the minimum safety facility standards. Eligibility is open to all public school districts and open enrollment charter schools.

$1.1B

one-time funding through the supplemental appropriations bill to address new minimum school safety standards and other facilities-related safety improvements.
Safety and Facility Enhancement (SAFE) Grant

**Cycle 1 Needs Assessment and Application**

- Cycle 1 Needs Assessment Launch on August 24
- Required for all Cycle 1 eligible applicants
- LEAs will need to submit real costs from contractor bids or actual work performed
- Funding submitted is not guaranteed
- Announced via To The Administrator Addressed Letter, Grants Listserv, and posted on School Safety page.
- Deadline to submit required information: **September 21, 2023**
- Allocations posted and eGrants application opens by September 28.
All LEAs are required to be fully compliant with the rule.

LEAs can provisionally certify compliance by having a contractor acquired and a final implementation timeline provided by the contractor.

All LEAs are required to be fully compliant with the rule.

Rule is adopted and is immediately effective.

Standards Implementation Timeline

- May 31, 2023
  - Rule is adopted and is immediately effective.
- August 2023
  - LEAs can provisionally certify compliance by having a contractor acquired and a final implementation timeline provided by the contractor.
- August 2024
  - All LEAs are required to be fully compliant with the rule.

LEAs can use funds from the 2023-25 School Safety Formula Grant and the Cycle 1 Facilities Grant to meet the rule requirements.
Intruder Detection Audits

During the 88th legislative session, HB 3 passed which shifts the Intruder Detection Audit process to TEA.

Changes are taking place to streamline the process and make it more effectual.

The IDA phases will remain the same:

- Phase 1 – Attempt entry through three random exterior doors
- Phase 2 – Verify weekly door sweep logs
- Phase 3 – Perform campus exterior door sweep with a campus leader
- Phase 4 – Check interior doors if the district has a local policy in place.

Tentatively set to start late September.
# Intruder Detection Audits – Key Changes

## Communications
- Shift from a call script to key points of information the ESC will need to share during their notifications to the district.
- A centralized ESC contact will now make the calls.

## Law Enforcement Notifications
- No longer be a requirement to notify local law enforcement agencies.
- ISD PDs are still required to be notified.

## Findings vs Local Flags
- Findings will be tied to what is required by the state while local flags will only "flag" items that are part of best practices or local policies.
- Interior door policies will still be checked but will only be a local flag and not a finding and not to be required to be reported to the board.

## School Safety Committee Meetings
- School Safety Committees will be required to discuss any findings during their regularly scheduled times and will not be required to hold a special meeting each time there is a finding.

## Scheduling
- ESCs will have the autonomy to create their own schedules based on local knowledge of their region and to create effectual routes to maximize audits while on the road.

## Appeals
- There will be an appeal process for possible audit discrepancies.
Intruder Detection Audits - Dashboard

- Creates transparency and streamlines communication
- Centralized location for all IDA information and action steps
- Superintendent dashboard to see district data and per campus findings
- Up to four additional superintendent designee accounts per LEA
- Directly upload corrective action documents and track progress
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c)(9)</td>
<td>Emergency responder building access</td>
<td>All facilities must include one or more distinctive, exterior secure master key box(es) designed to permit emergency access to both law enforcement agencies and emergency responder agencies from the exterior OR provide all local law enforcement electronic or physical master key access to the building(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)(10)</td>
<td>Communications infrastructure</td>
<td>An alert must be capable of being triggered by campus staff, including temporary or substitute staff, from an integrated or enabled device. School systems shall comply with state and federal Kari’s Laws and federal RAY BAUM’s Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>Records retention</td>
<td>School systems must adopt a 3-year records control schedule that complies with the minimum requirements established by the Texas State Library and Archives Commission schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)(3)</td>
<td>Certification</td>
<td>TEA may modify rule requirements or grant provisional certification for individual site needs as determined by the agency.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Exterior doors, exterior classroom doors, and portable doors should operate as intended, are required to remain closed, locked, and latched and allow for emergency egress from the inside (while remaining locked).

Windowed doors on the ground level or windows that are adjacent to or near a door and are large enough to allow someone to enter if broken must be reinforced with entry-resistant film unless within a secured area.

Exterior door sweeps must be conducted weekly to certify that all doors are properly closed, locked, and latched.

The school system must perform maintenance checks twice annually to ensure that the facility components within the rule function properly and as intended.

Disclaimer: Fencing not required but is offered to provide some operational flexibilities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Webinar Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Safety Standards and Funding</td>
<td>July 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covers the adopted TAC 19 §61.1031, Commissioner’s Rule on School Safety Standards and the latest Facilities Grant opportunity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Bill 3 (HB 3) Overview</td>
<td>August 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides an overview of HB 3 and will include some initial guidance and best practices, to include armed officers on campus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB 3 Implementation Webinar</td>
<td>September 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion with several district leadership teams on best practice approaches to implementation of HB 3 security requirements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Webinars</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional live webinars covering key components of other school safety bills and ongoing implementation support for school safety practices under HB 3 will be held throughout the fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dyslexia Evaluations, Identification & Instruction Legislation
HB 3928: Dyslexia Evaluations, Identification & Instruction

- Requires someone with specific knowledge on dyslexia and related disorders on the evaluation team and ARD committee when dyslexia is suspected/identified.
- Board of trustees/governing board of charter must adopt a policy requiring that the district or school follow all state and federal requirements for the evaluation, identification, and services for dyslexia.
- State Board of Education must revise its Dyslexia Handbook by 6/30/24 to remove references to "standard protocol dyslexia instruction" so that it is not distinct from all other types of dyslexia instruction.
- Requires specific notification about the parent's right to request special education evaluation when student is placed in DAEP and when returning to school after DAEP.

TEA provided an overview webinar and support info. In the Winter, TEA will provide another webinar to support implementation of this bill.
There is no distinction between standard protocol dyslexia instruction (a term defined in the Dyslexia Handbook — also referred to as an evidence-based dyslexia program) and all other types of dyslexia instruction.

For details, see the FAQ.
Section 504 committees for students who are currently receiving the district’s evidence-based dyslexia program through a Section 504 plan need to begin holding meetings to discuss the student’s continued need for the program. **If the need is still present, a referral for a special education evaluation must be made.** (Expectation is that LEAs will do this as soon as possible but no later than the end of the 2024-2025 school year, absent any other SBOE decisions).

When a disability is suspected in a child, a form must be distributed to the child’s parents explaining the rights available under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) that may be additional to those under Section 504. The form has been created and posted on the website below.

**Website Link:** tea.texas.gov/academics/special-student-populations/dyslexia-and-related-disorders
Remote Instruction & Virtual Schools
Remote Instruction During the 2022-2023 School Year

HB 3643 (87R): Texas Commission on Virtual Education
- Held 10 meetings from February to December
- Heard over 35+ hours of testimony from 45+ experts, district and school leaders, teachers, students, and parents
- Issued six key policy recommendations in their report released December 2022

SB 15 (87-2): Local Remote Learning Programs
- Allowed LEAs rated C or higher to offer virtual courses outside of the Texas Virtual School Network (TXVSN)
- LEAs could receive ADA-based funding for local remote learning delivered synchronously or asynchronously for grades K - 12
- Expires September 1, 2023

Final Report

While multiple bills were filed, a bill to continue virtual education options and address the TCVE’s recommendations did not pass.
Extending Virtual Options Through the TXVSN

• **Waiver Process**
  - Announced by Governor Abbott on June 12, 2023
  - Directs the Commissioner to waive specific requirements for LEAs to continue offering virtual options for the next two school years (23-24 and 24-25)

• **LEA Eligibility**
  - Any full-time, online program offered in 2022-2023
  - TEA virtual accelerator participants in 2022-2023

• **Waiver Program Details**
  - Must sign up to be a full time TXVSN school this summer
  - Requires the school to be operated with a separate CDCN
  - Funding is provided through TXVSN’s completion-based funding model
    - The waiver will allow funding under the TXVSN formula for students enrolled in grades Kindergarten through 12.

• **Recorded Webinar and Slides**
HB 1416: Accelerated Instruction
HB 1416: HB 4545 (87R) “clean-up” - Supplemental Accelerated Instruction

- Eliminated the accelerated learning committee (ALC) requirement and clarified parental "opt-out" protocols.
- Decreased the maximum # of subjects to 2 while prioritizing RLA/math and reducing requirements to 15 hours for some students.
- Increased student to tutor ratios from 3:1 to 4:1; Ratio waived with use of approved automated/online curriculum (list available in Spring 2024).
- Maintains placement w/ a designated TIA teacher to satisfy requirements.
HB 1: Cybersecurity
Article III. Rider 78. Interagency Cybersecurity Initiative for Public Schools

• **Data Privacy:** $55M for the biennium for third-party cybersecurity risk assessments, regional technical assistance, and cyber-defense tools (software & hardware)
• Administered through the Department of Information Resources (DIR). This will require participating LEAs to become members of the DIR shared services co-op.

**TEA Cybersecurity Webpage**
Monthly Webinars Scheduled

Updated July
### TX K-12 Cybersecurity Initiative

**What supports to school systems will this provide?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Availability Scope</th>
<th>Next Step Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cybersecurity technical assistance provided by ESCs</td>
<td>Entire state</td>
<td>As stood up by ESCs over the next 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free third-party cybersecurity assessments</td>
<td>First come, first served</td>
<td>Application to open in September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Endpoint Detection &amp; Response (EDR) subscriptions through the end of the</td>
<td>Prioritized for small &amp;</td>
<td>Application to open in September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024-25 SY</td>
<td>midsized LEAs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Network Detection &amp; Response (NDR) hardware &amp; software through the end</td>
<td>Pilot group of LEAs and</td>
<td>Application to open in September</td>
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<tr>
<td>of 2024-25 SY</td>
<td>ESCs</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Next Steps**

- Ensure your cybersecurity coordinator joins monthly cybersecurity webinars
- Between now & August:
  - Signup for DIR inter-local Shared Technology Services (STS) co-op
    - Within STS, signup for DIR Managed Security Services
  - In September: Signup for three services: cybersecurity assessments, EDR (if relevant), and NDR
    - Instructions to signup will be provided in August cybersecurity webinar
Previous Sessions:

**April** - Introduction to TX K-12 Cybersecurity Initiative:
https://youtu.be/1Blh2eFSpFI

**May** - Review of service offering – Crowdstrike (EDR) and Dorkbot:
https://youtu.be/Ot4QwJyMsII

Upcoming Session:

**August 23, 2023** - How to request funded services

Registration:  https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/8234183618339320587
Other bills passed in the 88th session
The Texas Legislature typically files about 1,000 education-related bills every session

1,474 Education Bills filed this session

- 50 Hearings on Education Related Bills
- 127 Bills Heard in House Public Education Committee
- 160 Bills Heard in Senate Education Committee
- 140 Passed both Chambers, 100 signed by Governor Abbott as of June 14th. Veto Period ends June 18th.

The following slides provide detail on a few of these bills.
**HB 8: Community College Finance**

- Entitles a junior college district to performance tier funding for the number of credentials of value awarded and the number of students who complete a sequence of at least 15 semester credit hours or the equivalent for dual credit or dual enrollment courses that apply toward academic or workforce program requirements at the postsecondary level.
- Establishes a Financial Aid for Swift Transfer program to allow eligible educationally disadvantaged students to enroll at no cost in dual credit courses.
- Requires TEA to work with the TWC and THECB to obtain wage information and educational requirements for in-demand jobs in Texas, baccalaureate degree and associate degree or certificate programs with the highest average annual wages following graduation and post the data on the TEA website for students and schools to access more easily.

**TEA will provide a detailed webinar in the fall to support implementation of this bill**
SB 2124: Advanced Math

- As soon as practicable, school systems must enroll 6th grade students in an advanced math course if they performed in the top 40% of the state on the 5th grade STAAR math assessment or similar local measures.
- This will require advanced math courses (e.g., Alg I) be offered in middle school if those courses are not currently offered.
- Parents may opt their children out of this requirement.

HB 1225: Paper STAAR Test

- School districts may administer assessments in a paper format to students upon request of parent, guardian, or teacher, up to 3% of district enrollment.
- The 3% excludes any student whose ARD committee determines that the student requires an accommodation that must be delivered in a paper format.
- Request must be submitted to district not later than 9/15 for fall administration and 12/1 for spring administration of assessments.

TEA will provide more info about rules under this statute later this summer.
HB 1926: Supplemental Special Education Services Continuation
- Removes the September 2024 expiration date of the SSES Program.
- Removes the $30M per year limitation on funding appropriated.

SB 2294: Texas First Scholarship
- Expands eligible higher education institutions and requires school systems to allow students to participate in and graduate from high school under the program

HB 2892/1959: Transfer of Children of Military & Police
- Districts must allow children of active military (HB 2892) and peace officers (HB 1959) to enroll in a campus or district even when they live outside of campus attendance zone (intra-district transfers) or the district (inter-district transfers).
- Transportation is not required under this statute.
- The Student Attendance Accounting Handbook & PEIMS will be updated reflect this new requirement. Other guidance documents will be also published soon.
SB 763: Chaplains as Supports in Schools

- Each board of trustees and governing body of a school district/open enrollment charter school must take a record vote not later than six months after the effective date of the bill on whether to adopt a policy authorizing a campus to hire or accept as a volunteer a chaplain.
- A school district/open-enrollment charter school may employ, or accept as a volunteer, a chaplain to provide support services for a school.
- The board of trustees or governing body of a school may determine support services needed.

HB 3803: Parental Election for a Child to Repeat a Course

- A parent or guardian may elect for a student in a grade up to grade 8 to repeat the grade in which the student was enrolled during the previous school year or for a student to repeat a high school course.
- For high school courses, the school district/open enrollment charter can deny if it is determined the student has met all requirements for graduation.
88th Regular Session Update

SB 10: TRS Benefits
- One-time $7,500 stipend for eligible annuitants who are 75 and older.
- One-time $2,400 stipend for eligible annuitants between 70-74 years.
- 6% COLA – Effective Date of Retirement: On or before 8/31/2001
- 4% COLA – Effective Date of Retirement: On 9/1/2001-8/31/2013
- 2% COLA – Effective Date of Retirement: On 9/1/2013-8/31/2020

HJR 2:
- COLA does not take effect until HJR 2 is approved by voters on November 7, 2023.
- Stipends are not dependent on HJR 2 and will be paid by the end of September 2023.

*For more information and updates on SB 10 please visit: https://www.trs.texas.gov/Pages/benefit-enhancements-2023.aspx
K-12 Funding-Related Bills that Did Not Pass in the Regular Session
Key funding-related bills that did not pass in the Regular Session

- School finance (HB 100) & Teacher pay (HB 11, SB 9)
- Special Education funding (HB 3781 and SB 1474)
- ESA (SB 8)
  - Combo bill with modifications (HB 100)
- Virtual Education (HB 681, HB 3141, and SB 1861)
- Property Taxes (HB 2, SB 3, SB 4)
  - Added to First and Second Called Sessions

Close to $17B was appropriated for these purposes; however, further legislative action is needed to access the funding.
The Senate and House Passed different versions of HB 100, and the legislation was not ultimately adopted. The bills impacted FSP funding to school systems. The impact was modeled during the legislative session, and each chamber’s final versions are noted here:

### House Version

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<th>District type</th>
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<td>Major Urban</td>
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<td>Other Central City Suburban</td>
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<td>Rural</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Senate Version

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Questions?

Next call: Thursday, September 21