HB 2 Buckley, Bob(R) — Relating to public education and public school finance.

AI Summary: This comprehensive legislation significantly overhauls numerous sections of the Texas Education Code focused on improving public education in the state. The bill mandates the creation of a new statewide accountability system, emphasizes student data collection and reporting, and introduces new parental choice provisions and enhanced disciplinary and reporting standards for charter operators.

An important condition for receiving funding is the new requirement for charter holders to participate in state efforts to penalize financial gain derived from violations of student safety or civil rights laws, including the recovery of funds from charter operators found in violation of these statutes.

Furthermore, the bill expands access to prekindergarten programs for children with disabilities, ensuring a broader instructional year, facilitating transitions between school districts, and establishing new data collection and reporting requirements for these programs. The legislation also mandates the creation of a new statewide dashboard for tracking special education performance and outcomes.

Additionally, several provisions address teacher preparation and support, including enhanced reporting requirements for alternative certification programs and the establishment of new teacher mentorship programs.

Through these initiatives, the bill seeks to create a more equitable and effective education system, directly addressing the specific needs of students with disabilities and those from underserved communities. The goal is to foster a more inclusive and supportive environment for all students in the state.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 3 Buckley, Bob(R) — Relating to the establishment of an education savings account program.

AI Summary: This comprehensive legislation establishes a new education savings account program in Texas, aimed at providing families with additional resources to support their children's educational needs. The program allows parents to withdraw funds from their child's account for various educational expenses, including tuition for private schools, tutoring services, and educational materials, with specific implementation details.

The bill establishes the framework for administering these funds through the state comptroller's office, with provisions for parental control over account management and fund allocation. It also mandates the creation of a dashboard to track program performance and demographic data, including enrollment and participation rates across different school districts.

Additionally, the legislation introduces new requirements for certified educational assistants, including enhanced reporting requirements and the establishment of a new statewide dashboard to track their performance and outcomes. The program also includes provisions for data collection and reporting on special education services, aiming to ensure accountability and transparency in the allocation and utilization of these resources.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 4 Lewis, Jeffrey Harris(R) — Relating to discipline in public schools.

AI Summary: This bill aims to reform and clarify the disciplinary practices in Texas public schools, particularly regarding student suspensions and expulsions. The legislation introduces new guidelines and restrictions on disciplinary actions taken by schools.

Key provisions include prohibiting the use of discretionary expulsions for certain offenses, such as possession of a firearm or illegal knife, unless the student is deemed a threat to safety. The bill also mandates that students be given written notice of the reasons for suspension or expulsion, ensuring a clear and transparent process for disciplinary actions.

Additionally, the bill proposes significant considerations for homeless students and those in foster care, aiming to prevent disciplinary actions that may exacerbate their vulnerable situations. The legislation also requires schools to provide alternative educational opportunities for expelled students, including online courses.

The bill also introduces new protections for risk of school disciplinary programs, prohibiting school districts to utilize these for expelled students, ensuring that alternative educational options are accessible.

Finally, proponents are introduced empowering school districts to seek court injunctions for students deemed a danger, ensuring student safety while maintaining due process rights. The overall goal of the bill is to create a more fair and supportive disciplinary system in Texas public schools, balancing the need for order with the rights and protections of students.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 7 Lewis, Jeffrey(R) — Relating to parental rights in public education and to the reporting of certain misconduct and child abuse and neglect.

AI Summary: This comprehensive legislation aims to enhance parental rights in public education while strengthening child protection and reporting mechanisms. The bill introduces several key provisions:

The legislation mandates that school districts must provide a parental rights document, ensuring parents are informed about their rights concerning their children's education. It also requires school districts to establish procedures for parents to review instructional materials and participate in an educational staff, including non-certified personnel, and stipulates clear timelines for reporting suspected misconduct or abuse.

The bill establishes a new parental advisory committee to advise school districts on parental rights issues and mandates annual training for school district employees on these rights and reporting procedures.

Significantly, the legislation mandates written consent from parents before any human sexuality instruction can be provided to students, with exceptions for medical or emergency situations. The bill also requires school districts to post their curriculum materials online for parental review.

Overall, these changes represent a substantial shift towards enhancing parental involvement and safeguarding the welfare of students. The legislation aims to create a more transparent and accountable educational system in Texas, while ensuring robust mechanisms for reporting misconduct and abuse.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred from committee on substitutes House Public Education

HB 8 Meyer, Morgan(R) — Relating to the creation of the Texas Education Commission and the Texas Education Agency.

AI Summary: This bill establishes a new section within the Education Code (Section 28.006) that mandates a reduction in the maximum compensation for non-teaching personnel in school districts receiving $250,000 annual funds. The bill allows the commissioner to waive this requirement if a school district demonstrates that the reduction would negatively impact student instruction or safety. The bill also requires school districts to ensure that the district's total maximum compensation does not take funds from students with IEP or 504 or dyslexia plans, with a fall-back provision if this is not possible.

Furthermore, the bill creates tiering for non-teaching salaries, based on Section 48.0954(b)(2) of the Education Code, with the maximum calculated maximum compensation for rate. Non-teaching funding provisions are tiered based. The bill also stipulates that defendant, plaintiff, and witness fees in a proceeding under Section 21.253 of the Education Code are capped at the lesser of the actual fee or the fee charged by the district for a student with a disability in the district's most recent school year. The bill also requires school districts to post their curriculum materials online for parental review.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate from committee on House Bills and Memorials

HB 24 Gates, Gerard(R) — Relating to the creation of the Texas Education Commission.

AI Summary: This bill introduces the Student Technology Pathways program, aimed at equipping high school students with digital literacy and technical skills to prepare them for future careers in the technology sector. The program, slated for implementation in the fall of the 2022-23 school year, mandates the creation of a new curriculum that covers various technology topics, including coding, cybersecurity, and digital literacy. The bill also allows for the awarding of grants to school districts that align their career measures and facilitate pathways for enhancing job placement opportunities in the technology sector.

Participating schools are required to provide students with access to industry-standard technology and software, ensuring that the program includes hands-on learning experiences. The bill also stipulates that the program must collaborate with local businesses and organizations to offer internships, mentorships, and other opportunities that will enhance students' technical skills and provide them with valuable connections in the technology industry.

Finally, the implementation of the program is set to begin in the 2022-2023 school year, with provisions for increased data collection and reporting to assess the program's effectiveness in preparing students for careers in the technology sector and its impact on local economies.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 27 King, Ken(R) — Relating to an personal financial literacy and economic education pilot program and requiring a financial literacy and economic education advisory council.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the educational requirements in Texas by integrating personal financial literacy skills into the curriculum for students in grades 6 through 12. The legislation mandates that school districts must provide instruction in various financial topics, including budgeting, saving, investing, and understanding credit scores, with the goal of equipping students with the necessary knowledge to make informed financial decisions and navigate the complexities of the financial world.

Additionally, the bill establishes a pilot program for the 2022-2023 school year, allowing select schools to implement these educational changes ahead of the statewide mandate. The program will be overseen by a newly formed advisory council, which will be responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the pilot program and providing recommendations for its expansion.

Beginning in the 2023-2024 school year, every school district and charter school must offer a course in personal financial literacy for high school credit, specifically designed to prepare students for the financial aspects of adulthood. The course will cover topics such as budgeting, saving, investing, and understanding credit scores, with the aim of ensuring students are well-prepared to make informed financial decisions and navigate the complexities of the financial world.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate from committee on House Bills and Memorials

HB 29 Gates, Gerard(R) — Relating to the creation of a pilot program for school safety.

AI Summary: This bill introduces the Student Technology Pathways program, aimed at equipping high school students with digital literacy and technical skills to prepare them for future careers in the technology sector. The program, slated for implementation in the fall of the 2022-23 school year, mandates the creation of a new curriculum that covers various technology topics, including coding, cybersecurity, and digital literacy. The bill also allows for the awarding of grants to school districts that align their career measures and facilitate pathways for enhancing job placement opportunities in the technology sector.

Participating schools are required to provide students with access to industry-standard technology and software, ensuring that the program includes hands-on learning experiences. The bill also stipulates that the program must collaborate with local businesses and organizations to offer internships, mentorships, and other opportunities that will enhance students' technical skills and provide them with valuable connections in the technology industry.

Finally, the implementation of the program is set to begin in the 2022-2023 school year, with provisions for increased data collection and reporting to assess the program's effectiveness in preparing students for careers in the technology sector and its impact on local economies.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 100 Lozano, William Tom(D) — Relating to the purchase, adoption, and use of instructional materials for public schools.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the safety and security of public school students in Texas by mandating the use of high-quality ballistic materials. The legislation requires school districts to purchase ballistic materials that meet specific standards, including being tested by a nationally recognized laboratory for ballistic resistance and being able to stop a bullet from penetrating the material. The bill also requires that these materials be tested and certified by a nationally recognized laboratory to ensure they meet the specified standards.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts to conduct ballistic testing on the purchased materials to ensure they meet the specified standards. The legislation also requires school districts to maintain a list of the materials they have purchased and their expiration dates, ensuring that the materials are used only within their effective lifespan. The bill also requires school districts to provide training to their staff on the proper use and maintenance of the ballistic materials.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts, starting the school year after the bill takes effect, to conduct a comprehensive review of their current inventory of instructional materials to ensure they meet the new requirements. This review will ensure that the school district is prepared to implement the new requirements and maintain a high-quality inventory of instructional materials.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 105 Lozano, William Tom(D) — Relating to the purchase, adoption, and use of instructional materials for public schools.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the safety and security of public school students in Texas by mandating the use of high-quality ballistic materials. The legislation requires school districts to purchase ballistic materials that meet specific standards, including being tested by a nationally recognized laboratory for ballistic resistance and being able to stop a bullet from penetrating the material. The bill also requires that these materials be tested and certified by a nationally recognized laboratory to ensure they meet the specified standards.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts to conduct ballistic testing on the purchased materials to ensure they meet the specified standards. The legislation also requires school districts to maintain a list of the materials they have purchased and their expiration dates, ensuring that the materials are used only within their effective lifespan. The bill also requires school districts to provide training to their staff on the proper use and maintenance of the ballistic materials.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts, starting the school year after the bill takes effect, to conduct a comprehensive review of their current inventory of instructional materials to ensure they meet the new requirements. This review will ensure that the school district is prepared to implement the new requirements and maintain a high-quality inventory of instructional materials.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 106 Lozano, William Tom(D) — Relating to the establishment of a parent's total force on the governance of early childhood education and prekindergarten.

AI Summary: The bill introduces the Governor's Total Force on Governance of Early Childhood Education Act as a structured response to the challenges faced by early childhood education and prekindergarten programs in Texas. The bill establishes a new advisory council, the Total Force Council, tasked with providing a comprehensive framework for governance in early childhood education.

The legislation emphasizes the inclusion of various stakeholders in the governance process, including parents, educators, and community members. The Total Force Council is mandated to ensure that these diverse perspectives are incorporated into the decision-making processes, fostering a collaborative approach to enhancing early childhood education and prekindergarten programs.

The bill aims to address the complexities of early childhood education by establishing a framework that will facilitate ongoing dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders, ultimately aiming to improve the quality and accessibility of these educational programs. The Total Force Council is expected to develop recommendations and guidelines that will serve as a foundation for future policy decisions and initiatives in the field of early childhood education and prekindergarten.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 120 Buckley, Bob(R) — Relating to the establishment of a grant program for the development of early childhood education and prekindergarten programs.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the quality and accessibility of early childhood education and prekindergarten programs in Texas. The legislation introduces a grant program to support the development of these programs, with the goal of improving the overall educational experience for young children.

The bill establishes a new grant program, which will provide funding to eligible organizations to support the development and implementation of early childhood education and prekindergarten programs. The grant program will prioritize applications from organizations that demonstrate a commitment to serving underserved communities and providing high-quality educational opportunities.

The bill also mandates the creation of a new advisory committee to oversee the grant program. The committee will be responsible for reviewing grant applications, making recommendations to the Texas Education Agency, and monitoring the progress of the funded programs. The committee will also be responsible for ensuring that the grant program is meeting its goals and objectives.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 121 King, Ken(R) — Relating to the establishment of a pilot program for school safety.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to bolster public school safety in Texas by implementing multiple measures. The bill mandates the establishment of a pilot program for school safety, with the goal of enhancing overall safety in educational settings. The program will be overseen by the Texas Education Agency and will prioritize the allocation of resources to schools with the most pressing safety concerns.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive safety assessments and develop emergency response plans. These plans must include procedures for various emergency scenarios, such as active shooter situations, natural disasters, and medical emergencies. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these emergency response plans.

Furthermore, the bill allows for the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of security cameras, the hiring of additional security personnel, and the development of mental health support programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 122 Buckley, Bob(R) — Relating to the establishment of an education savings account program.

AI Summary: This bill introduces a new education savings account program in Texas, aimed at providing families with additional resources to support their children's educational needs. The program allows parents to withdraw funds from their child's account for various educational expenses, including tuition for private schools, tutoring services, and educational materials, with specific implementation details.

The bill establishes the framework for administering these funds through the state comptroller's office, with provisions for parental control over account management and fund allocation. It also mandates the creation of a dashboard to track program performance and demographic data, including enrollment and participation rates across different school districts.

Additionally, the legislation introduces new requirements for certified educational assistants, including enhanced reporting requirements and the establishment of a new statewide dashboard to track their performance and outcomes. The program also includes provisions for data collection and reporting on special education services, aiming to ensure accountability and transparency in the allocation and utilization of these resources.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 123 Buckley, Bob(R) — Relating to the establishment of an education savings account program.

AI Summary: This bill introduces a new education savings account program in Texas, aimed at providing families with additional resources to support their children's educational needs. The program allows parents to withdraw funds from their child's account for various educational expenses, including tuition for private schools, tutoring services, and educational materials, with specific implementation details.

The bill establishes the framework for administering these funds through the state comptroller's office, with provisions for parental control over account management and fund allocation. It also mandates the creation of a dashboard to track program performance and demographic data, including enrollment and participation rates across different school districts.

Additionally, the legislation introduces new requirements for certified educational assistants, including enhanced reporting requirements and the establishment of a new statewide dashboard to track their performance and outcomes. The program also includes provisions for data collection and reporting on special education services, aiming to ensure accountability and transparency in the allocation and utilization of these resources.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 124 Buckley, Bob(R) — Relating to the establishment of an education savings account program.

AI Summary: This bill introduces a new education savings account program in Texas, aimed at providing families with additional resources to support their children's educational needs. The program allows parents to withdraw funds from their child's account for various educational expenses, including tuition for private schools, tutoring services, and educational materials, with specific implementation details.

The bill establishes the framework for administering these funds through the state comptroller's office, with provisions for parental control over account management and fund allocation. It also mandates the creation of a dashboard to track program performance and demographic data, including enrollment and participation rates across different school districts.

Additionally, the legislation introduces new requirements for certified educational assistants, including enhanced reporting requirements and the establishment of a new statewide dashboard to track their performance and outcomes. The program also includes provisions for data collection and reporting on special education services, aiming to ensure accountability and transparency in the allocation and utilization of these resources.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 125 Buckley, Bob(R) — Relating to the establishment of an education savings account program.

AI Summary: This bill introduces a new education savings account program in Texas, aimed at providing families with additional resources to support their children's educational needs. The program allows parents to withdraw funds from their child's account for various educational expenses, including tuition for private schools, tutoring services, and educational materials, with specific implementation details.

The bill establishes the framework for administering these funds through the state comptroller's office, with provisions for parental control over account management and fund allocation. It also mandates the creation of a dashboard to track program performance and demographic data, including enrollment and participation rates across different school districts.

Additionally, the legislation introduces new requirements for certified educational assistants, including enhanced reporting requirements and the establishment of a new statewide dashboard to track their performance and outcomes. The program also includes provisions for data collection and reporting on special education services, aiming to ensure accountability and transparency in the allocation and utilization of these resources.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 126 Patterson, Jared(R) — Relating to prohibiting use of social media platforms by minor students.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to enhance the safety and security of Texas public school students by prohibiting the use of popular social media platforms. The bill mandates that school districts must block access to these platforms on school-provided networks and devices for students under 18 years of age. Importantly, the bill states that a student's parent or guardian can provide written permission for their child to access these platforms, with the exception of those with a parent or guardian who is a law enforcement officer, ensuring that law enforcement families can still access these platforms if needed.

The legislation also requires school districts to develop and implement a policy that prohibits students from using their personal devices to access these platforms while on school premises. Violations of this policy will be subject to disciplinary measures, such as suspension or expulsion, as determined by the school district.

Moreover, the bill mandates school districts to implement programs that raise awareness about the dangers of social media platforms, including discussions on online bullying, cyberbullying, and the potential for exposure to inappropriate content. These educational initiatives aim to equip students with the knowledge and skills to navigate the digital landscape safely and responsibly.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 127 King, Ken(R) — Relating to the creation of a pilot program for school safety.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to bolster public school safety in Texas by implementing multiple measures. The bill mandates the establishment of a pilot program for school safety, with the goal of enhancing overall safety in educational settings. The program will be overseen by the Texas Education Agency and will prioritize the allocation of resources to schools with the most pressing safety concerns.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive safety assessments and develop emergency response plans. These plans must include procedures for various emergency scenarios, such as active shooter situations, natural disasters, and medical emergencies. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these emergency response plans.

Furthermore, the bill allows for the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of security cameras, the hiring of additional security personnel, and the development of mental health support programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 128 Patterson, Jared(R) — Relating to prohibiting use of social media platforms by minor students.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to enhance the safety and security of Texas public school students by prohibiting the use of popular social media platforms. The bill mandates that school districts must block access to these platforms on school-provided networks and devices for students under 18 years of age. Importantly, the bill states that a student's parent or guardian can provide written permission for their child to access these platforms, with the exception of those with a parent or guardian who is a law enforcement officer, ensuring that law enforcement families can still access these platforms if needed.

The legislation also requires school districts to develop and implement a policy that prohibits students from using their personal devices to access these platforms while on school premises. Violations of this policy will be subject to disciplinary measures, such as suspension or expulsion, as determined by the school district.

Moreover, the bill mandates school districts to implement programs that raise awareness about the dangers of social media platforms, including discussions on online bullying, cyberbullying, and the potential for exposure to inappropriate content. These educational initiatives aim to equip students with the knowledge and skills to navigate the digital landscape safely and responsibly.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 129 Patterson, Jared(R) — Relating to the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program.

AI Summary: This bill amends the Texas Education Code, specifically Section 48.115(a), to increase the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program. The increase is intended to provide additional funding to support school safety initiatives in public schools.

Currently, the school safety allotment is set at $10 per student in average daily attendance. The bill proposes to increase this allotment to $15 per student in average daily attendance, a 50% increase. This increased funding is expected to provide more resources for various school safety measures, such as hiring additional security personnel, implementing new technologies, and conducting safety drills.

Finally, the allotment for each student in average daily attendance is raised from $10 to $15, which provides schools with more funding to address student safety and security concerns. The increased allotment is expected to provide schools with more resources to enhance their overall safety and security measures.

These adjustments reflect a commitment to prioritize school safety within the educational budget. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that the increased funding must be used for school safety purposes, ensuring that the additional resources are allocated for the intended purpose of enhancing school safety measures.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 130 Patterson, Jared(R) — Relating to the creation of a pilot program for school safety.

AI Summary: This bill introduces a pilot program for school safety in Texas, with the goal of enhancing overall safety in educational settings. The program will be overseen by the Texas Education Agency and will prioritize the allocation of resources to schools with the most pressing safety concerns.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive safety assessments and develop emergency response plans. These plans must include procedures for various emergency scenarios, such as active shooter situations, natural disasters, and medical emergencies. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these emergency response plans.

Furthermore, the bill allows for the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of security cameras, the hiring of additional security personnel, and the development of mental health support programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 131 King, Ken(R) — Relating to measures for ensuring prescription opioid safety.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to bolster public school safety in Texas by implementing multiple measures. The bill mandates the establishment of a pilot program for school safety, with the goal of enhancing overall safety in educational settings. The program will be overseen by the Texas Education Agency and will prioritize the allocation of resources to schools with the most pressing safety concerns.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive safety assessments and develop emergency response plans. These plans must include procedures for various emergency scenarios, such as active shooter situations, natural disasters, and medical emergencies. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these emergency response plans.

Furthermore, the bill allows for the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of security cameras, the hiring of additional security personnel, and the development of mental health support programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 132 Dutton, Harold(D) — Relating to measures to support kindergarten readiness and early literacy and numeracy skills for public school students, including an early literacy and numeracy pilot program.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the readiness of public school students in Texas by emphasizing early literacy and numeracy skills. It introduces a pilot program for early literacy and numeracy, with the goal of improving overall educational outcomes for students in the early stages of their education.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive assessments of their students' early literacy and numeracy skills and develop plans of teaching and mathematics instruction based on the assessment results. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these instructional methods.

A critical aspect of the bill is the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of new instructional materials, the hiring of additional staff, and the development of professional learning opportunities for teachers.

Furthermore, the bill requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature. The data will be used to evaluate the program's impact on student outcomes and to inform future decisions regarding the program's expansion.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 134 Garven, Dade(R) — Relating to the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program.

AI Summary: This bill amends the Texas Education Code, specifically Section 48.115(a), to increase the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program. The increase is intended to provide additional funding to support school safety initiatives in public schools.

Currently, the school safety allotment is set at $10 per student in average daily attendance. The bill proposes to increase this allotment to $15 per student in average daily attendance, a 50% increase. This increased funding is expected to provide more resources for various school safety measures, such as hiring additional security personnel, implementing new technologies, and conducting safety drills.

Finally, the allotment for each student in average daily attendance is raised from $10 to $15, which provides schools with more funding to address student safety and security concerns. The increased allotment is expected to provide schools with more resources to enhance their overall safety and security measures.

These adjustments reflect a commitment to prioritize school safety within the educational budget. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that the increased funding must be used for school safety purposes, ensuring that the additional resources are allocated for the intended purpose of enhancing school safety measures.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 135 Lozano, William Tom(D) — Relating to the purchase of ballistic materials for public school students.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the safety and security of public school students in Texas by mandating the use of high-quality ballistic materials. The legislation requires school districts to purchase ballistic materials that meet specific standards, including being tested by a nationally recognized laboratory for ballistic resistance and being able to stop a bullet from penetrating the material. The bill also requires that these materials be tested and certified by a nationally recognized laboratory to ensure they meet the specified standards.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts to conduct ballistic testing on the purchased materials to ensure they meet the specified standards. The legislation also requires school districts to maintain a list of the materials they have purchased and their expiration dates, ensuring that the materials are used only within their effective lifespan. The bill also requires school districts to provide training to their staff on the proper use and maintenance of the ballistic materials.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts, starting the school year after the bill takes effect, to conduct a comprehensive review of their current inventory of instructional materials to ensure they meet the new requirements. This review will ensure that the school district is prepared to implement the new requirements and maintain a high-quality inventory of instructional materials.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 136 Patterson, Jared(R) — Relating to prohibiting use of social media platforms by minor students.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to enhance the safety and security of Texas public school students by prohibiting the use of popular social media platforms. The bill mandates that school districts must block access to these platforms on school-provided networks and devices for students under 18 years of age. Importantly, the bill states that a student's parent or guardian can provide written permission for their child to access these platforms, with the exception of those with a parent or guardian who is a law enforcement officer, ensuring that law enforcement families can still access these platforms if needed.

The legislation also requires school districts to develop and implement a policy that prohibits students from using their personal devices to access these platforms while on school premises. Violations of this policy will be subject to disciplinary measures, such as suspension or expulsion, as determined by the school district.

Moreover, the bill mandates school districts to implement programs that raise awareness about the dangers of social media platforms, including discussions on online bullying, cyberbullying, and the potential for exposure to inappropriate content. These educational initiatives aim to equip students with the knowledge and skills to navigate the digital landscape safely and responsibly.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 137 Lozano, William Tom(D) — Relating to the purchase of ballistic materials for public school students.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the safety and security of public school students in Texas by mandating the use of high-quality ballistic materials. The legislation requires school districts to purchase ballistic materials that meet specific standards, including being tested by a nationally recognized laboratory for ballistic resistance and being able to stop a bullet from penetrating the material. The bill also requires that these materials be tested and certified by a nationally recognized laboratory to ensure they meet the specified standards.

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Furthermore, the bill requires school districts, starting the school year after the bill takes effect, to conduct a comprehensive review of their current inventory of instructional materials to ensure they meet the new requirements. This review will ensure that the school district is prepared to implement the new requirements and maintain a high-quality inventory of instructional materials.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 138 Patterson, Jared(R) — Relating to the establishment of a pilot program for school safety.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to bolster public school safety in Texas by implementing multiple measures. The bill mandates the establishment of a pilot program for school safety, with the goal of enhancing overall safety in educational settings. The program will be overseen by the Texas Education Agency and will prioritize the allocation of resources to schools with the most pressing safety concerns.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive safety assessments and develop emergency response plans. These plans must include procedures for various emergency scenarios, such as active shooter situations, natural disasters, and medical emergencies. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these emergency response plans.

Furthermore, the bill allows for the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of security cameras, the hiring of additional security personnel, and the development of mental health support programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 139 Patterson, Jared(R) — Relating to prohibiting use of social media platforms by minor students.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to enhance the safety and security of Texas public school students by prohibiting the use of popular social media platforms. The bill mandates that school districts must block access to these platforms on school-provided networks and devices for students under 18 years of age. Importantly, the bill states that a student's parent or guardian can provide written permission for their child to access these platforms, with the exception of those with a parent or guardian who is a law enforcement officer, ensuring that law enforcement families can still access these platforms if needed.

The legislation also requires school districts to develop and implement a policy that prohibits students from using their personal devices to access these platforms while on school premises. Violations of this policy will be subject to disciplinary measures, such as suspension or expulsion, as determined by the school district.

Moreover, the bill mandates school districts to implement programs that raise awareness about the dangers of social media platforms, including discussions on online bullying, cyberbullying, and the potential for exposure to inappropriate content. These educational initiatives aim to equip students with the knowledge and skills to navigate the digital landscape safely and responsibly.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 140 Lozano, William Tom(D) — Relating to the purchase of ballistic materials for public school students.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the safety and security of public school students in Texas by mandating the use of high-quality ballistic materials. The legislation requires school districts to purchase ballistic materials that meet specific standards, including being tested by a nationally recognized laboratory for ballistic resistance and being able to stop a bullet from penetrating the material. The bill also requires that these materials be tested and certified by a nationally recognized laboratory to ensure they meet the specified standards.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts to conduct ballistic testing on the purchased materials to ensure they meet the specified standards. The legislation also requires school districts to maintain a list of the materials they have purchased and their expiration dates, ensuring that the materials are used only within their effective lifespan. The bill also requires school districts to provide training to their staff on the proper use and maintenance of the ballistic materials.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts, starting the school year after the bill takes effect, to conduct a comprehensive review of their current inventory of instructional materials to ensure they meet the new requirements. This review will ensure that the school district is prepared to implement the new requirements and maintain a high-quality inventory of instructional materials.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 141 King, Ken(R) — Relating to measures for ensuring prescription opioid safety.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to bolster public school safety in Texas by implementing multiple measures. The bill mandates the establishment of a pilot program for school safety, with the goal of enhancing overall safety in educational settings. The program will be overseen by the Texas Education Agency and will prioritize the allocation of resources to schools with the most pressing safety concerns.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive safety assessments and develop emergency response plans. These plans must include procedures for various emergency scenarios, such as active shooter situations, natural disasters, and medical emergencies. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these emergency response plans.

Furthermore, the bill allows for the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of security cameras, the hiring of additional security personnel, and the development of mental health support programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 142 Dutton, Harold(D) — Relating to measures to support kindergarten readiness and early literacy and numeracy skills for public school students, including an early literacy and numeracy pilot program.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the readiness of public school students in Texas by emphasizing early literacy and numeracy skills. It introduces a pilot program for early literacy and numeracy, with the goal of improving overall educational outcomes for students in the early stages of their education.

The legislation also requires school districts to conduct comprehensive assessments of their students' early literacy and numeracy skills and develop plans of teaching and mathematics instruction based on the assessment results. The bill also stipulates that school districts must provide training to their staff on these instructional methods.

A critical aspect of the bill is the allocation of grants to school districts to support the implementation of the pilot program. The grants can be used for various purposes, including the purchase of new instructional materials, the hiring of additional staff, and the development of professional learning opportunities for teachers.

Furthermore, the bill requires the Texas Education Agency to collect data on the effectiveness of the pilot program and report its findings to the legislature. The data will be used to evaluate the program's impact on student outcomes and to inform future decisions regarding the program's expansion.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 143 Garven, Dade(R) — Relating to the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program.

AI Summary: This bill amends the Texas Education Code, specifically Section 48.115(a), to increase the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program. The increase is intended to provide additional funding to support school safety initiatives in public schools.

Currently, the school safety allotment is set at $10 per student in average daily attendance. The bill proposes to increase this allotment to $15 per student in average daily attendance, a 50% increase. This increased funding is expected to provide more resources for various school safety measures, such as hiring additional security personnel, implementing new technologies, and conducting safety drills.

Finally, the allotment for each student in average daily attendance is raised from $10 to $15, which provides schools with more funding to address student safety and security concerns. The increased allotment is expected to provide schools with more resources to enhance their overall safety and security measures.

These adjustments reflect a commitment to prioritize school safety within the educational budget. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that the increased funding must be used for school safety purposes, ensuring that the additional resources are allocated for the intended purpose of enhancing school safety measures.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 144 Garven, Dade(R) — Relating to the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program.

AI Summary: This bill amends the Texas Education Code, specifically Section 48.115(a), to increase the school safety allotment under the Foundation School Program. The increase is intended to provide additional funding to support school safety initiatives in public schools.

Currently, the school safety allotment is set at $10 per student in average daily attendance. The bill proposes to increase this allotment to $15 per student in average daily attendance, a 50% increase. This increased funding is expected to provide more resources for various school safety measures, such as hiring additional security personnel, implementing new technologies, and conducting safety drills.

Finally, the allotment for each student in average daily attendance is raised from $10 to $15, which provides schools with more funding to address student safety and security concerns. The increased allotment is expected to provide schools with more resources to enhance their overall safety and security measures.

These adjustments reflect a commitment to prioritize school safety within the educational budget. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that the increased funding must be used for school safety purposes, ensuring that the additional resources are allocated for the intended purpose of enhancing school safety measures.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 145 Lozano, William Tom(D) — Relating to the purchase of ballistic materials for public school students.

AI Summary: This bill aims to enhance the safety and security of public school students in Texas by mandating the use of high-quality ballistic materials. The legislation requires school districts to purchase ballistic materials that meet specific standards, including being tested by a nationally recognized laboratory for ballistic resistance and being able to stop a bullet from penetrating the material. The bill also requires that these materials be tested and certified by a nationally recognized laboratory to ensure they meet the specified standards.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts to conduct ballistic testing on the purchased materials to ensure they meet the specified standards. The legislation also requires school districts to maintain a list of the materials they have purchased and their expiration dates, ensuring that the materials are used only within their effective lifespan. The bill also requires school districts to provide training to their staff on the proper use and maintenance of the ballistic materials.

Furthermore, the bill requires school districts, starting the school year after the bill takes effect, to conduct a comprehensive review of their current inventory of instructional materials to ensure they meet the new requirements. This review will ensure that the school district is prepared to implement the new requirements and maintain a high-quality inventory of instructional materials.

Last Action: 3/12/21 S Referred to Senate Committees on Senate Education K-16

HB 146 Patter

Prior School Attendance Boundary Waiver Eligibility Extension Pilot Program

This heading of section 29.1-803 is added to read:

Prior School Attendance Boundary Waiver Eligibility Extension Pilot Program.

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 29.1-803 of the Code of Virginia, the Department of Education shall implement a pilot program prohibiting multiple schedules.

The Department of Education shall extend eligibility for a school's prior school attendance boundary waiver pursuant to such section for a student who is a member of such school's student body for the 2020-2021 school year.

Moreover, the Department of Education shall implement a pilot program for the 2020-2021 school year to allow school districts to use hybrid instruction for students who are enrolled in such school's student body pursuant to such section and subsection A of section 29.1-803. The Department of Education shall develop a plan for such pilot program.

Overall, the legislation is designed to target at the start of the 2020-2021 school year, with provisions for immediate effect contingent on legislative approval.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 Senate Subcommittee action pending House Subcommittee on Academic Education

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HB 1079 Cyndy Punch (R) Tax credit for Virginia National Guard and Virginia Defense Force service

This bill creates a tax credit for Virginia National Guard and Virginia Defense Force service.

The bill seeks to enhance the public school education system in Texas by formally recognizing the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program as a dual credit course. The bill provides that a student who completes a JROTC course may receive dual credit for such course.

Furthermore, the bill modifies the current evaluation framework for school districts and campuses by adding specific indicators for measuring student performance in JROTC programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate JROTC programs, thus ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

Another significant change is the introduction of additional funding allotments tied to student enrollment in these programs. Schools will receive an additional $50 per student enrolled in a JROTC program, with an extra $100 per student for those in programs that are actively preparing participants for military service or competitive scholarships.

The bill stipulates that it will take effect at the start of the 2025-2026 school year, and allows for immediate implementation if a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives vote in favor of the legislation, bypassing the standard waiting period.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Subcommittee action pending House Subcommittee on Academic Education

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HB 1080 Cyndy Punch (R) Requiring the school division superintendent and student athletic trainer to satisfy the physical education concussion requirements for public high school students

This bill requires the school division superintendent and public high schools annual or enhancing the physical education concussion. Specifically, it calls for the Department of Education to develop a plan for the Virginia High School League (VHSL) to provide training to school division superintendents and athletic trainers on the concussion requirements for public high school students. The bill requires students meet the physical education credit requirements as outlined in Subsection D. (28 of the same section).

The legislation also mandates that the Department of Education must provide a plan for the VHSL to provide training and not relevant and with the concussion requirements for public high school students. The bill requires the Department of Education to develop a plan for the VHSL to offer the educational course starting in the 2025-2026 school year. Also providing phase-in for preparation and implementation. The bill requires the Department of Education to develop a plan for the VHSL to provide training to school division superintendents.

The bill requires the Department of Education to develop a plan for the VHSL to provide training to school division superintendents and athletic trainers with the concussion requirements for public high school students. The bill requires a commencement to developing educational offerings and promotional outlets with the Department of Education.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1122 Lopez, Sandra (D) Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts.

This heading of section 22.1-296.1 is added to read: Employment of school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

The bill seeks to enhance the public school education system in Texas by formally recognizing the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program as a dual credit course. The bill provides that a student who completes a JROTC course may receive dual credit for such course.

Furthermore, the bill modifies the current evaluation framework for school districts and campuses by adding specific indicators for measuring student performance in JROTC programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate JROTC programs, thus ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

Another significant change is the introduction of additional funding allotments tied to student enrollment in these programs. Schools will receive an additional $50 per student enrolled in a JROTC program, with an extra $100 per student for those in programs that are actively preparing participants for military service or competitive scholarships.

The bill stipulates that it will take effect at the start of the 2025-2026 school year, and allows for immediate implementation if a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives vote in favor of the legislation, bypassing the standard waiting period.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Subcommittee action pending House Subcommittee on Academic Education

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HB 1128 Thomas, Christopher L. (Democrat(D)) Relating to the creation of a temporary education certificate for educators certified by other states.

This bill creates a temporary educator certificate for educators certified by other states. The bill requires that such certificates from other states be recognized as equivalent to a Virginia teaching license. The bill requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states.

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Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1138 Thomas, Christopher L. (Democrat(D)) Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts.

This heading of section 22.1-296.1 is added to read: Employment of school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

The bill seeks to enhance the public school education system in Texas by formally recognizing the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program as a dual credit course. The bill provides that a student who completes a JROTC course may receive dual credit for such course.

Furthermore, the bill modifies the current evaluation framework for school districts and campuses by adding specific indicators for measuring student performance in JROTC programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate JROTC programs, thus ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

Another significant change is the introduction of additional funding allotments tied to student enrollment in these programs. Schools will receive an additional $50 per student enrolled in a JROTC program, with an extra $100 per student for those in programs that are actively preparing participants for military service or competitive scholarships.

The bill stipulates that it will take effect at the start of the 2025-2026 school year, and allows for immediate implementation if a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives vote in favor of the legislation, bypassing the standard waiting period.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1149 Zoeller, Emily (D) Relating to conforming the use of a driving prohibit assessment to a sexual offense by a minor.

The proposed legislation establishes a framework for public school districts in Texas to optionally implement a writing portfolio assessment for students who are enrolled in the state's public school system. The bill requires that the Texas Education Agency develop a standardized writing portfolio assessment for public school districts to implement, specifically for students who are enrolled in the state's public school system.

School districts that choose to adopt the portfolio assessment are required to engagedith a public or private higher education institution to develop a writing portfolio assessment that aligns with the state's academic standards and curriculum requirements. The assessment must be distributed using a secure online platform and must include a variety of writing samples, such as narrative and expository pieces, to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of student writing skills.

Additionally, the bill allows school districts implementing the writing assessment to forgo certain reading assessments during that time, thereby streamlining the overall assessment process. The legislation also stipulates that the Texas Education Agency must provide training and resources to school districts implementing the writing portfolio assessment.

The bill takes effect in the 2025-2026 school year, with provisions for immediate implementation should the necessary legislative votes be secured.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1189 Garrett, Dave (R) Relating to the creation of a temporary education certificate for educators certified by other states.

This bill creates a temporary educator certificate for educators certified by other states. The bill requires that such certificates from other states be recognized as equivalent to a Virginia teaching license. The bill requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states.

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Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1199 Thomas, Christopher L. (Democrat(D)) Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts.

This heading of section 22.1-296.1 is added to read: Employment of school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

The bill seeks to enhance the public school education system in Texas by formally recognizing the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program as a dual credit course. The bill provides that a student who completes a JROTC course may receive dual credit for such course.

Furthermore, the bill modifies the current evaluation framework for school districts and campuses by adding specific indicators for measuring student performance in JROTC programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate JROTC programs, thus ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

Another significant change is the introduction of additional funding allotments tied to student enrollment in these programs. Schools will receive an additional $50 per student enrolled in a JROTC program, with an extra $100 per student for those in programs that are actively preparing participants for military service or competitive scholarships.

The bill stipulates that it will take effect at the start of the 2025-2026 school year, and allows for immediate implementation if a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives vote in favor of the legislation, bypassing the standard waiting period.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1208 Thomas, Christopher L. (Democrat(D)) Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts.

This heading of section 22.1-296.1 is added to read: Employment of school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

Relating to the employment of certified school counselors by school districts. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of section 22.1-296.1 of the Code of Virginia, no school division shall employ a school counselor in Texas certified under specific educational frameworks and changes the requirements for permanent certification.

The bill seeks to enhance the public school education system in Texas by formally recognizing the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program as a dual credit course. The bill provides that a student who completes a JROTC course may receive dual credit for such course.

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Another significant change is the introduction of additional funding allotments tied to student enrollment in these programs. Schools will receive an additional $50 per student enrolled in a JROTC program, with an extra $100 per student for those in programs that are actively preparing participants for military service or competitive scholarships.

The bill stipulates that it will take effect at the start of the 2025-2026 school year, and allows for immediate implementation if a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives vote in favor of the legislation, bypassing the standard waiting period.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1249 Zoeller, Emily (D) Relating to conforming the use of a driving prohibit assessment to a sexual offense by a minor.

The proposed legislation establishes a framework for public school districts in Texas to optionally implement a writing portfolio assessment for students who are enrolled in the state's public school system. The bill requires that the Texas Education Agency develop a standardized writing portfolio assessment for public school districts to implement, specifically for students who are enrolled in the state's public school system.

School districts that choose to adopt the portfolio assessment are required to engagedith a public or private higher education institution to develop a writing portfolio assessment that aligns with the state's academic standards and curriculum requirements. The assessment must be distributed using a secure online platform and must include a variety of writing samples, such as narrative and expository pieces, to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of student writing skills.

Additionally, the bill allows school districts implementing the writing assessment to forgo certain reading assessments during that time, thereby streamlining the overall assessment process. The legislation also stipulates that the Texas Education Agency must provide training and resources to school districts implementing the writing portfolio assessment.

The bill takes effect in the 2025-2026 school year, with provisions for immediate implementation should the necessary legislative votes be secured.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1280 Harris, Dave (Democrat(D)) Relating to establishing certain fees for administering certain licenses.

This bill establishes certain fees for administering certain licenses. The bill requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states. The bill also requires the Board of Education to develop a plan for issuing temporary teaching licenses, thus ensuring a smooth transition for educators from other states.

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Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1325 Vasco, Cindy (D) Relating to health and safety standards for the protection of certain judges, prosecuting attorneys, and accommodations.

The bill introduces important protections related to student transfers for specific individuals facing significant public risks. It focuses on safeguarding the rights and security of judges, prosecuting attorneys, and their families. The legislation ensures that these individuals can transfer their children to other schools within their current school division if their safety is deemed at risk due to their professional roles.

The bill defines "protected individuals" as judges, prosecuting attorneys, and their immediate family members residing in the same household. Authority is delegated to the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board (Board) to determine the specific criteria for assessing risk and establishing the process for transfer requests. The Board will consider factors such as the individual's position, the nature of their work, and any specific threats they may face.

Importantly, the bill maintains the confidentiality of the transfer process, with the Board's decisions not accessible to the public. The legislation also includes provisions for the Board to consult with relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement and judicial officials, when assessing risk and developing guidelines for transfer requests.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing time for the Board to develop the necessary guidelines and procedures. This forward-looking approach allows for thorough consideration of the implications and ensures that the system is prepared to handle transfer requests when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1340 Hayes, Michael (D) Relating to the student learning conversation for school district pause affidavits and school resource officers.

This legislation introduces a new requirement for the Virginia Occupational Safety, Health and Training contractor to develop and implement a student learning conversation program for school district pause affidavits and school resource officers. The program aims to enhance student development and psychology.

Significantly, the bill mandates that both parties involved in the student conversation participate. Highlighting the importance of mutual engagement, the program ensures that both the student and the school resource officer have a meaningful dialogue. The conversation covers various topics including the profound impacts of pre-trial injuries on students' behaviors. Efforts will be tailored to evidence-based, gender-informed, and trauma-informed approaches, ensuring the program is sensitive to the diverse needs and experiences of the participating students.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement is tasked with promptly amending the training curriculum to align with these new mandates. The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1358 Metcalf, Michael (R) Relating to the school security officers required to be present at public schools.

The bill revises Section 9.1-184 of the Education Code, which pertains to the types of security officers mandated to be present at public schools. The proposed changes aim to provide more flexibility in the deployment of security personnel across educational institutions.

Under the revamped definition, security officers must now include not only school resource officers and school security officers but also school security officer retirees. The bill also introduces the concept of "school security officer retiree," defining it as a retired law enforcement officer who has been employed by a school division for at least two years after retirement. These changes aim to ensure that schools have access to experienced and qualified security personnel, thus enhancing overall school safety measures.

The bill is scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2024, providing time for school divisions to adjust their security staffing plans and ensure compliance with the new requirements. The legislation's forward-looking approach allows for thorough consideration of the implications and ensures that schools are prepared to leverage the expanded pool of qualified security personnel when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1441 Helmer, Alden (D) Relating to the use of personal devices in school classrooms.

The bill establishes new provisions regarding the use of personal devices for school-direct employees during school hours. Specifically, it prohibits these employees from using personal devices for any purpose unrelated to their official duties while in the classroom. The legislation also requires school divisions to develop policies that address the use of personal devices by school-direct employees during school hours, ensuring a comprehensive approach to managing technology in the classroom.

The bill defines "school-direct employees" as individuals employed by a school division who are not exempt from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and who are not in administrative, executive, or professional positions. This definition ensures that the policy targets those directly involved in the classroom environment.

The bill specifies that the provisions will take effect at the start of the 2025-2026 school year, ensuring a timeline for school districts to develop and implement the necessary policies. The legislation's forward-looking approach allows for thorough consideration of the implications and ensures that schools are prepared to effectively manage personal device use in the classroom when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1461 Reeves, Michael (D) Relating to the student learning conversation program for school district pause affidavits and school resource officers.

The legislation introduces a new requirement for the Virginia Occupational Safety, Health and Training contractor to develop and implement a student learning conversation program for school district pause affidavits and school resource officers. The program aims to enhance student development and psychology.

Significantly, the bill mandates both parties involved in the student conversation participate, highlighting the importance of mutual engagement. The program ensures that both the student and the school resource officer have a meaningful dialogue. The conversation covers various topics including the profound impacts of pre-trial injuries on students' behaviors. Efforts will be tailored to evidence-based, gender-informed, and trauma-informed approaches, ensuring the program is sensitive to the diverse needs and experiences of the participating students.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement is tasked with promptly amending the training curriculum to align with these new mandates. The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1482 Hazel, John (R) Relating to the use of personal wireless communication devices by students during instructional time.

This bill aims to enhance the school environment by restricting the use of personal wireless communication devices by students during instructional time. It adds a new section (Section 22.1-203.5) to Subchapter 3, Chapter 20 of the Virginia Code. In this section, the bill prohibits students from using personal wireless communication devices during instructional time, with exceptions for medical needs, disabilities, or other circumstances deemed by the school division to be necessary for the student's well-being.

The bill also requires school divisions to develop policies that address the use of personal wireless communication devices by students, with the goal of minimizing disruptions to the learning environment. The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing school divisions with a clear timeline to develop and implement these policies.

The bill also allows immediate if passed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of the legislature, or it will come into effect on July 1, 2024, if not passed with such a majority. The legislation's forward-looking approach allows for thorough consideration of the implications and ensures that schools are prepared to effectively manage student device use in the classroom when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1515 Hickman, Timothy (R) Relating to the notification of parents of students enrolled in a public school regarding certain alleged criminal conduct by an employee.

The legislation introduces new transparency and communication requirements concerning school nurses employed by schools the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board (Board) is tasked with developing guidelines for school divisions to implement a student learning conversation program for school district pause affidavits and school resource officers. The program aims to enhance student development and psychology.

Significantly, the bill mandates both parties involved in the student conversation participate, highlighting the importance of mutual engagement. The program ensures that both the student and the school resource officer have a meaningful dialogue. The conversation covers various topics including the profound impacts of pre-trial injuries on students' behaviors. Efforts will be tailored to evidence-based, gender-informed, and trauma-informed approaches, ensuring the program is sensitive to the diverse needs and experiences of the participating students.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement is tasked with promptly amending the training curriculum to align with these new mandates. The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1576 Jones, Jeremy (R) Relating to a school district policy regarding custodian workloads.

The legislation introduces a new requirement for school divisions in Texas to develop a "school district pause affidavit." The bill specifies that this affidavit must be developed in consultation with the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board (Board). The Board is tasked with providing guidelines for school divisions to implement a student learning conversation program for school district pause affidavits and school resource officers. The program aims to enhance student development and psychology.

Significantly, the bill mandates both parties involved in the student conversation participate, highlighting the importance of mutual engagement. The program ensures that both the student and the school resource officer have a meaningful dialogue. The conversation covers various topics including the profound impacts of pre-trial injuries on students' behaviors. Efforts will be tailored to evidence-based, gender-informed, and trauma-informed approaches, ensuring the program is sensitive to the diverse needs and experiences of the participating students.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement is tasked with promptly amending the training curriculum to align with these new mandates. The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1586 Carrolll, Jeremy (R) Relating to the use of personal wireless communication devices by students during instructional time.

This bill aims to enhance the school environment by restricting the use of personal wireless communication devices by students during instructional time. It adds a new section (Section 22.1-203.5) to Subchapter 3, Chapter 20 of the Virginia Code. In this section, the bill prohibits students from using personal wireless communication devices during instructional time, with exceptions for medical needs, disabilities, or other circumstances deemed by the school division to be necessary for the student's well-being.

The bill also requires school divisions to develop policies that address the use of personal wireless communication devices by students, with the goal of minimizing disruptions to the learning environment. The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing school divisions with a clear timeline to develop and implement these policies.

The bill also allows immediate if passed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of the legislature, or it will come into effect on July 1, 2024, if not passed with such a majority. The legislation's forward-looking approach allows for thorough consideration of the implications and ensures that schools are prepared to effectively manage student device use in the classroom when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1616 Hickman, Timothy (R) Relating to the notification of parents of students enrolled in a public school regarding certain alleged criminal conduct by an employee.

The legislation introduces new transparency and communication concerning school nurses employed by schools the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board (Board) is tasked with developing guidelines for school divisions to implement a student learning conversation program for school district pause affidavits and school resource officers. The program aims to enhance student development and psychology.

Significantly, the bill mandates both parties involved in the student conversation participate, highlighting the importance of mutual engagement. The program ensures that both the student and the school resource officer have a meaningful dialogue. The conversation covers various topics including the profound impacts of pre-trial injuries on students' behaviors. Efforts will be tailored to evidence-based, gender-informed, and trauma-informed approaches, ensuring the program is sensitive to the diverse needs and experiences of the participating students.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement is tasked with promptly amending the training curriculum to align with these new mandates. The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1773 Arrington, Samantha (R) Relating to the school security officers required to be present at public schools.

The bill revises Section 9.1-184 of the Education Code, which pertains to the types of security officers mandated to be present at public schools. The proposed changes aim to provide more flexibility in the deployment of security personnel across educational institutions.

Under the revamped definition, security officers must now include not only school resource officers and school security officers but also school security officer retirees. The bill also introduces the concept of "school security officer retiree," defining it as a retired law enforcement officer who has been employed by a school division for at least two years after retirement. These changes aim to ensure that schools have access to experienced and qualified security personnel, thus enhancing overall school safety measures.

The bill is scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2024, providing time for school divisions to adjust their security staffing plans and ensure compliance with the new requirements. The legislation's forward-looking approach allows for thorough consideration of the implications and ensures that schools are prepared to leverage the expanded pool of qualified security personnel when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1817 Bourne, Jeremy (R) Relating to a parental right to information concerning a public school special education program and certain instructional materials and to the Department of Education's Parent Resource Center.

This legislation introduces new provisions regarding parental rights to information concerning public school special education programs. Texas. A section Section 26-001 of the Education Code is mandate that the agency produces a clear, informative document that outlines the rights of parents of students with disabilities. The document must be written in plain language and provided to parents at no cost to ensure accessibility.

Additionally, the bill updates Section 26-002, imposing stricter qualifications on representatives for students in due process hearings and civil actions. The revised section requires these representatives to be attorneys licensed to practice in the state of Texas, ensuring that parents have access to knowledgeable and qualified advocates when navigating these complex legal proceedings.

The bill establishes a framework for ongoing training, ensuring the continuing competency of representatives, and requires the agency to develop a process for monitoring and evaluating the performance of these representatives. The bill also establishes a complaint process for parents to report any concerns or issues with the representatives' performance. The bill also includes provisions for the agency to maintain a list of qualified representatives.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1896 Cavalier, Timothy (D) Relating to adding a description on a person's driver's license or commonwealth identification card to the information indicates carrying a hearing aid.

The legislation introduces a new provision in the Virginia Code that allows individuals with hearing aids to indicate their hearing status on their driver's license or commonwealth identification card. The bill specifies that the information can be indicated by a pictogram, signifying a hearing aid, or a written description, such as "hearing aid." The bill also includes provisions for the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a new driver's license or identification card upon request, ensuring the process is accessible and convenient for individuals with hearing aids.

The bill also introduces Section 301 of the Transportation Code, requiring that every driver's license issued in Texas bear the information indicating the presence of a hearing aid, ensuring that this information is readily available to law enforcement and other relevant parties.

The bill is scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1915 Lopez, John (D) Relating to county and municipal authority to prohibit the operation of a cigarette retailers near public primary or secondary schools.

The legislation introduces a new provision in the Virginia Code that allows local governments to prohibit the operation of cigarette retailers near public primary or secondary schools. Specifically, a new section Section 15.2-2091.5 is added to the Virginia Code, allowing the commissioners court of a county or the governing body of a municipality to prohibit the operation of a cigarette retailer within a distance of 1,000 feet from a public primary or secondary school.

Furthermore, the legislation requires a public hearing before such a prohibition can be enacted, ensuring that the community has an opportunity to voice their concerns and provide input on the matter.

The bill also requires the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a model ordinance that can be used by local governments as a template for implementing such prohibitions. The model ordinance will provide a standardized approach to ensuring consistency across different jurisdictions in the application of the prohibition.

The legislation takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 1973 Arrington, Samantha (R) Relating to adjusting the Board of Education and Wilderness for public high school students.

This bill proposes the creation of the Texas State Board of Education and Wilderness aimed at managing public high school graduates who demonstrate significant proficiency in hunting, fishing, and other outdoor activities. The board would consist of 15 members.

Section 28.2001 of the Education Code is added, defining the set and outlining its establishment by the Texas Education Agency (TEA). The board would be responsible for developing and implementing a curriculum that aligns with state educational standards while incorporating practical skills in outdoor activities. The curriculum would cover topics such as wildlife management, conservation, and safety in the wilderness.

Furthermore, the agency is tasked with providing school districts an ongoing fund to allocate to dispense and a designation for student participation in the board's activities. The board would also be responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the program and making annual reports to the legislature on its progress and outcomes.

The law is set to be applicable starting with the 2025-2026 school year and would take effect immediately if a two-thirds vote is achieved in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, or on July 1, 2024, if not passed with such a majority.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 2000 Bulls(D) Relating to public school bilingual education programs, dual language immersion programs, and special language programs.

The bill focuses on enhancing the effectiveness of bilingual education programs, dual language immersion programs, and special language programs in public schools. The bill introduces Section 29.1-803 to the Virginia Code, which mandates the Department of Education to implement a pilot program prohibiting multiple schedules.

A new section, 21.1, mandates the Texas Commissioner to develop training resources for school administrators that will improve the effectiveness of these programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate these programs, ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

The existing reporting requirements under Section 29.056(c) are expanded to include new data points, specifically gathering demographic information on students participating in these programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate these programs, ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

Section 29.056 is added to facilitate robust monitoring of bilingual and special language programs. The agency is tasked with adopting rules to implement these provisions, ensuring the effectiveness of the program is maintained. The bill also requires the agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate these programs, ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

The law is set to be applicable starting with the 2025-2026 school year and would take effect immediately if a two-thirds vote is achieved in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, or on July 1, 2024, if not passed with such a majority.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 2010 Yeaton, Carl(D) Relating to the establishment of a career and technical education reporting grant program by the Texas Education Agency.

The legislation introduces a new provision in the Texas Education Code that allows the Texas Education Agency to establish the Career and Technical Education Reporting Grant Program. The program is designed to offer grants to schools and charter institutions to enhance their reporting on career and technical education (CTE) programs.

The TEA is required to set rules for the program, including the criteria for grant eligibility and the reporting requirements. The prioritization of proposals that promote middle school implementation in educational outcomes and workforce readiness.

The bill also mandates that the TEA must provide a standardized reporting framework to ensure consistency and comparability across participating schools. This framework will facilitate the collection and analysis of data on CTE program outcomes, enabling the TEA to monitor the effectiveness of the program and make informed decisions about future investments.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 2061 Bourne, Jeremy (R) Relating to the establishment of the Building Better Future Program to support educational and occupational development, and to the Department of Education's Parent Resource Center.

The bill amends the Texas Education Code by introducing the Building Better Future Program, aimed at enhancing educational and occupational development for students. The program is overseen by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and is designed to support various educational initiatives.

Section 21.1011 introduces a grant program within the Building Better Future Program, allocating funds to school districts and charter institutions to support pre-K, Grades 1-5, 9 Transitions and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board administered BH program, creates necessary rules, and ensures the program's effectiveness through annual reports to the legislature.

The bill also establishes a dedicated fund for the program, managed by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, with provisions for interest earnings and donations to supplement the fund. The TEA is required to develop a standardized reporting framework to ensure consistency and comparability across participating schools.

Section 21.1014 defines eligibility for students, including assessments around 21.1 reading proficiency, and requires the agency to develop a process for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the program. The bill also includes provisions for the agency to maintain a list of qualified representatives.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2024, providing a forward-looking approach to allow for thorough consideration of the implications and ensure the program is prepared to handle the new requirements when the school year begins.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 2099 Meyer, Margaret(D) Relating to a credit for prepayment of the amount required to be paid by a school district for the purchase of prescribed curriculum under the state's public school funding.

The bill aims to provide financial transition for school districts under Texas public school finance system by adding a new provision, Section 29.0001, to the Texas Education Code. The provision allows school districts to receive a credit for prepayment of the amount required to be paid for the purchase of prescribed curriculum under the state's public school funding system. The credit is applicable to the school year following the prepayment.

Furthermore, the legislation grants school districts the discretion to allocate the credit to be retained in under pooling laws, such as those governed by Section 29.202 of the Texas Education Code, or to transfer the credit to other school districts participating in the same pooling arrangement. The bill is scheduled to take effect on September 1, 2025, giving school districts ample time to adapt to the new provisions.

Last Action 3/ 5/ 0 S. 1125 Senate Education and Health

HB 2040 King, Ken(D) Relating to the required number of minutes of instructional time to be provided by a juvenile justice alternative education program.

The legislation introduces a new provision in the Texas Education Code, specifically Section 29.081, which mandates that the Texas Education Agency must provide at least 180 minutes of instructional time per day for students in juvenile justice alternative education programs. The bill also requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a standard approach to evaluate these programs, ensuring a holistic approach to student performance.

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The bill aims to prov

The bill extends Section 38 Ohio to include a school psychologist program that bonus teachers, signing a with teacher recognition the bonuses, and requiring the Ohio Department of Education to develop a school psychologist program and report on school psychologists.

In the Occupations Code, Section 551.002(c) and 551.101(a-1) to add a school psychologist holds a license to practice psychology, provides that a school psychologist is not required to obtain a license to practice psychology in Texas if the school psychologist is employed by a school district or open-enrollment charter school.

The bill set aside offers in September 2023, making a comprehensive office in residence and only integrating techniques and regulatory provisions in the Occupations Code, Section 551.003(a-1) and 551.003(a-2).

Sec 1.01 (Section 38.0351) Section 38.0351 Section 38.0351 Section 38.0351 Section 38.0351

HB 2879 - Cook, Dade(R) Relating to prohibiting the regulation of homeschool programs.

Enrollment Section 1 Section 1 Section 1

the assessment and application of public high school students.

Section 2(1) of the Act defines "assessment" as "the process of identifying the purpose for public high school students to transition into higher education, the workforce or military service, and the process of collecting data to measure student performance and school performance in order to inform school improvement and student transition."

Section 2(2) of the Act defines "application" as "the use of assessment data in a manner that is not for the purpose of school improvement or student transition."

The bill adds specific authorities for the Texas Future Workforce Commission to develop assessment programs based on student profiles and a list of critical human capital occupations, using data on employers in the state.

School districts are tasked with informing students and parents about creating profiles and the implications of data sharing via the new assessment program, including how data may be used for purposes beyond school improvement. The bill requires the Texas Education Agency to develop a model form for school districts to use when informing students and parents about the assessment program, including information about how data may be used for purposes beyond school improvement.

Section 2(3) of the Act defines "student" as "a person who is:

(A) enrolled in a public school;

(B) 18 years of age or younger; and

(C) not a graduate of a public school."

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 4080 Williams, Tony (R)
Senate Committee on Higher Education and Workforce Development

Relating to establishing a Texas Center for Professional Military Leaders.

The bill introduces the Child Care Professional Pathway program in Section 29.0111 of the Education Code to enhance educational opportunities for children of military families and military personnel by providing a pathway to become a child care professional. The program aims to address the challenges military families face in accessing quality childcare services, which can disrupt educational continuity and hinder military readiness. The program will be managed by the Texas Workforce Commission in collaboration with various stakeholders including state and federal military organizations, ensuring that the program effectively supports the unique needs of military families while leveraging existing resources and expertise in workforce development.

Additionally, the bill mandates that participating child care providers must adhere to specific requirements, including maintaining a stable staffing model to meet child care needs and distribution requirements, and allow students in grades 7 to 12 to attend these programs as part of their high school curriculum. The program is designed to provide students with hands-on experience and training in childcare, which not only benefits the students by offering them a pathway to careers in childcare but also addresses the broader community need for high-quality childcare services tailored to military families.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 4098 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to school district contracts with certain organizations and payment deductions for school district employees.

The bill introduces new requirements for school districts regarding their contracts with organizations that provide services to employees, including the mandate that these contracts must include provisions for the deduction of employee payments from school district payroll, ensuring efficient and timely fund disbursements and political advocacy. Section 21.0004 establishes similar mandatories on contracting with organizations for the provision of employee benefits.

Additionally, Section 21.0011 clarifies the authority of school districts to contract with various organizations for employee benefits, including medical care, life insurance, retirement annuities, and other benefits, with the stipulation that these contracts must comply with specific conditions outlined in the bill. The bill also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that these contracts are managed in a way that aligns with the interests of the school district and its employees, potentially impacting how school districts negotiate and manage their relationships with various organizations.

Section 22.0011 and 22.0012 prohibit school districts from collecting dues for non-governmental organizations, prevents transparency in political advocacy expenditures, and mandates the deduction of political contributions from employee payroll. These sections collectively aim to ensure that school districts do not engage in political advocacy or collect dues for non-governmental organizations without employee consent, while also requiring transparency in the use of school district resources for political advocacy and ensuring that employee contributions are handled in a transparent and efficient manner.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 4099 Geren, Charles (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the creation of a school district by detachment of territory from an existing school district.

The bill introduces significant changes to the process of detachment and annexation of school district territory. These changes facilitate a more flexible approach to the detachment and annexation process, with the ultimate goal of enhancing educational opportunities and ensuring that school districts can better meet the needs of their students. The bill also introduces new criteria for the commissioner of education to consider when approving detachment and annexation requests, including the impact on the educational opportunities and resources of the affected school districts and the overall educational landscape in the region.

Section 41.001(a) of the bill provides school districts from collecting dues for non-governmental organizations, prevents transparency in political advocacy expenditures, and mandates the deduction of political contributions from employee payroll. These sections collectively aim to ensure that school districts do not engage in political advocacy or collect dues for non-governmental organizations without employee consent, while also requiring transparency in the use of school district resources for political advocacy and ensuring that employee contributions are handled in a transparent and efficient manner.

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Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5291 Lopez, Jose (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring school districts to ensure that project managers overseeing construction projects are bonded.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school district project managers overseeing construction projects to obtain construction projects valued over $1,000,000. It introduces several key requirements to promote responsible project management and ensure financial security.

First, under Section 44.031, the proposed bill ensures that project managers operate within the scope of their expertise and qualifications by prohibiting them from overseeing projects that exceed their professional capabilities. Additionally, project managers need to present proof of professional liability insurance to ensure and enhance accountability.

Further, the proposed bill introduces a bond requirement, ensuring that project managers have a financial stake in the successful completion of projects, which aims to mitigate risks associated with project management.

Lastly, stakeholders expressed mixed views on the bill, with some supporting the enhancement of accountability and transparency in school district projects, while others raised concerns about the potential impact on the availability of qualified project managers and the overall feasibility of the requirements.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

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Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5295 Lopez, Jose (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the accessibility of results from the state assessment.

The proposed legislation introduces several key provisions to enhance the accessibility of results from the state assessment. Section 39.030(f) of the Education Code, which mandates that school districts provide the results of the state assessment to parents with a student who is in grade three or higher, ensures that parents are informed about their children's academic performance. This provision is crucial for maintaining transparency and ensuring that parents have the opportunity to understand the implications of recording the parents can easily access their child's assessment results.

Section 39.030(g) of the Education Code requires that school districts provide the results to parents with just a single click from their official school district or campus website. This provision aims to simplify the process of accessing assessment results, making it more convenient for parents to review their child's academic progress. The bill also requires that the results be presented in a format that parents can easily understand, ensuring that the information is clear and accessible.

Finally, the bill amends Section 39.030(h) of the Education Code, requiring an important step towards enhancing educational engagement and transparency in education.

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Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5301 Lucio, Eddie (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the protections for certain military students in the school district attendance zone.

The proposed legislation introduces several key provisions to enhance educational opportunities for military children in public school systems. Section 25.001(b) of the Education Code ensures that military children residing in a school district can attend the school in the district they choose.

The bill defines essential terms, including Compact, which refers to the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, and military children, which includes children of active duty members of the uniformed services, National Guard and Reserve members, and children of those who died while on active duty. The bill also defines "school district" as a public school district in Texas, including charter schools, and "transition" as the process of moving from one school to another.

The bill mandates that school districts must adhere to the Compact's implementation chapter exclusively to create a promising environment for their students. Section 25.001(c) of the Education Code requires school districts to comply with the Compact's provisions, including those in the Texas Education Agency's Compact rules and guidance, ensuring a uniform approach to supporting military students across different school districts.

Section 25.001(d) of the Education Code requires school districts to ensure that military students are provided with educational opportunities comparable to those offered to other students in the district, including access to extracurricular activities, regardless of their parents' military status. The bill aims to create a supportive environment that addresses the unique challenges faced by military families and ensures that military students have equal access to educational opportunities and resources.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5324 Stephens, Matthew (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the creation of the Texas Center for Professional Military Leaders.

The proposed legislation establishes a School Security Education Program specifically designed for school districts and open-enrollment charter schools in Section 37.0811 of the Education Code. The program aims to enhance school security by providing a pathway for military veterans to transition into educational roles, leveraging their expertise and experience.

The primary objective of the defined expertise terms, including "boundary defined" and "who qualifies as a "qualified veteran law enforcement officer," is to ensure that the program targets individuals with the necessary skills and qualifications to contribute effectively to school security without compromising safety.

Schools that adopt this program are required to designate it into their emergency operations plan, ensuring coordination with local law enforcement and other stakeholders. The program also mandates that participating schools must adhere to specific reporting requirements, including annual reports to the Texas Education Agency, to maintain transparency and accountability.

Furthermore, the bill provides that school security volunteers are immune from civil liability when in the protective efforts, protecting them from legal repercussions while they perform their duties. The program also requires that school districts and open-enrollment charter schools must obtain written consent from parents before using any video or audio recordings of their children, ensuring that parents have control over their children's privacy and data.

The bill is set to take effect on September 1, 2025, creating a significant change in how educational institutions can hire and deploy security personnel.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5324 Stephens, Matthew (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school security education program in certain counties.

The proposed legislation establishes a School Security Education Program specifically designed for school districts and open-enrollment charter schools in Section 37.0811 of the Education Code. The program aims to enhance school security by providing a pathway for military veterans to transition into educational roles, leveraging their expertise and experience.

Key provisions of the bill define essential terms, including "boundary defined" and who qualifies as a "qualified veteran law enforcement officer," ensuring that the program targets individuals with the necessary skills and qualifications to contribute effectively to school security without compromising safety.

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Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5327 Capriglione, Giovanni (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the creation of the Texas Commission on Public School Teacher Retirement Funding Improvement.

The proposed legislation introduces the Texas Commission on Public School Teacher Retirement Funding Improvement in Section 1 Chapter 2 of the Government Code, aiming to address the financial challenges faced by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. The commission is tasked with conducting a comprehensive study to evaluate the system's funding mechanisms, benefit structures, and overall financial health. The study will focus on various aspects, including the impact of legislative decisions on the system's funding, the adequacy of current contribution rates, and the sustainability of the system's investment strategies.

The commission will consist of 15 members, including state officials, legislators, and stakeholders from various sectors, ensuring a diverse range of perspectives and expertise. The commission will also be responsible for gathering data, offering feedback from stakeholders, and ensuring the transparency and accountability of the study. The commission is expected to provide a comprehensive report to the legislature by December 1, 2023, with recommendations for improving the system's funding and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

The proposed amendment will be passed on the ballot for public vote on November 8, 2023, allowing the citizens of Texas to determine whether to proceed with the commission's formation. The amendment's successful passage would signify a significant commitment to addressing the challenges facing the Teacher Retirement System and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the system for the benefit of its members and the state of Texas.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5329 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5329 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5330 Lucio, Eddie (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5331 Lucio, Eddie (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5332 Lucio, Eddie (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5333 Buckley, Brad (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5334 Stephens, Matthew (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5336 Kacal, Trey (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring parental consent for psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5341 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5342 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to a school district's use of school employees in the state.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts, amending Section 22.0514 of the Education Code, it adds a new requirement that school districts must ensure that at least 90% of their employees are Texas residents. The bill aims to prioritize local hiring and ensure that more jobs stay within the state. The bill seeks to bolster local employment opportunities and support the economic growth of Texas communities by prioritizing the hiring of residents.

Furthermore, the bill mandates that the commissioner of education must adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, ensuring that the requirement is effectively enforced across all school districts in the state. The bill also requires that the commissioner of education must report to the legislature on the number of waivers granted and the reasons for these waivers, ensuring that the system remains transparent and accountable.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5343 Capriglione, Giovanni (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the creation of the Texas Commission on Public School Teacher Retirement Funding Improvement.

The proposed legislation introduces the Texas Commission on Public School Teacher Retirement Funding Improvement in Section 1 Chapter 2 of the Government Code, aiming to address the financial challenges faced by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. The commission is tasked with conducting a comprehensive study to evaluate the system's funding mechanisms, benefit structures, and overall financial health. The study will focus on various aspects, including the impact of legislative decisions on the system's funding, the adequacy of current contribution rates, and the sustainability of the system's investment strategies.

The commission will consist of 15 members, including state officials, legislators, and stakeholders from various sectors, ensuring a diverse range of perspectives and expertise. The commission will also be responsible for gathering data, offering feedback from stakeholders, and ensuring the transparency and accountability of the study. The commission is expected to provide a comprehensive report to the legislature by December 1, 2023, with recommendations for improving the system's funding and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

The proposed amendment will be passed on the ballot for public vote on November 8, 2023, allowing the citizens of Texas to determine whether to proceed with the commission's formation. The amendment's successful passage would signify a significant commitment to addressing the challenges facing the Teacher Retirement System and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the system for the benefit of its members and the state of Texas.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5344 Kacal, Trey (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the prohibition of the transmitting of certain information.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5345 Kacal, Trey (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring parental consent for psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5346 Kacal, Trey (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the prohibition of the transmitting of certain information.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5347 Capriglione, Giovanni (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the creation of the Texas Commission on Public School Teacher Retirement Funding Improvement.

The proposed legislation introduces the Texas Commission on Public School Teacher Retirement Funding Improvement in Section 1 Chapter 2 of the Government Code, aiming to address the financial challenges faced by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. The commission is tasked with conducting a comprehensive study to evaluate the system's funding mechanisms, benefit structures, and overall financial health. The study will focus on various aspects, including the impact of legislative decisions on the system's funding, the adequacy of current contribution rates, and the sustainability of the system's investment strategies.

The commission will consist of 15 members, including state officials, legislators, and stakeholders from various sectors, ensuring a diverse range of perspectives and expertise. The commission will also be responsible for gathering data, offering feedback from stakeholders, and ensuring the transparency and accountability of the study. The commission is expected to provide a comprehensive report to the legislature by December 1, 2023, with recommendations for improving the system's funding and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

The proposed amendment will be passed on the ballot for public vote on November 8, 2023, allowing the citizens of Texas to determine whether to proceed with the commission's formation. The amendment's successful passage would signify a significant commitment to addressing the challenges facing the Teacher Retirement System and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the system for the benefit of its members and the state of Texas.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5348 Kacal, Trey (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the prohibition of the transmitting of certain information.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5349 Kacal, Trey (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring parental consent for psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5350 Kacal, Trey (R)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the prohibition of the transmitting of certain information.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5351 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5361 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to the prohibition of the transmitting of certain information.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5362 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring parental consent for psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment.

The proposed legislation introduces a mandatory requirement for school districts to obtain written consent from parents before conducting psychological or psychiatric examinations, testing, or treatment. Specifically, it amends Section 26.041 of the Education Code to ensuring that student mental health assessments are conducted with parental oversight and consent, safeguarding the rights and privacy of students and their families in the educational setting.

Furthermore, the bill clearly states that it shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict school districts from providing services to students, ensuring that the legislation does not impede the provision of essential mental health services and support to students in need.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5363 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5364 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5365 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5366 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5367 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5368 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5369 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5370 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5371 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5372 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5373 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5374 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5375 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5376 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5377 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5378 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5379 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5380 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5381 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5382 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5383 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5384 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitutional amendments to ensure the school district's ability to operate as a school district after the 2029-2030 school year.

Last Action 5/12/2021 Left in the House Committee

HB 5385 Rodriguez, Eddie Lucio III (D)
Senate Committee on Education

Relating to requiring a school district to report to the governor and legislature by December 31, 2026, with necessary statutory or constitut

138 414 Hoddinott, Stephen P. — Relating to the text of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits

This bill creates the process for the commission for the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 415 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 416 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

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138 417 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

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138 418 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 419 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

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138 420 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 421 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 422 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 423 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

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This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 424 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 425 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 426 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 427 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 428 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 429 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

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138 430 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

This bill amends the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) to include the retirement of employees related to bond elections for political subdivisions in Texas. It amends existing law to include the bond elections for political subdivisions under the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and provides for the retirement of the same by Texas. Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS).

138 431 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

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138 432 Hunter, Rodney — Relating to the use of ballot propositions for bond elections.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Pensions/Benefits/Financial Services

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138 475 Forney, Patricia — Relating to courses in personal literacy and economics for high school students in public schools.

Last Action: 3/21/2023 Referred to House Committee on Public Education

This bill requires the State Board of Education to develop a course in personal literacy and economics for high school students in public schools. It requires the State Board of Education to develop a course in personal literacy and economics for high school students in public schools and provides that the course must include at least one lesson on the chief medical excuses of the commission is not a prescribed or elective class. Requires the commission to make public and post on its website a list of

HB 1325 Johnson, Nathan(R)

This bill establishes the Office of Artificial Intelligence in the Department of Information Technology and Communications in Texas. The amendments in Section 2(b)(1) establish that the commissioner of state health services, or an equivalent chief medical executive, is a member of the office's advisory board. The amendments in Section 2(b)(2) establish that the board's duties include providing recommendations to the office on ethical, medical, and technical issues in its use of artificial intelligence, and that the recommendations must include those related to the use of artificial intelligence in the provision of medical services and medical research.

Furthermore, the addition of Section 2(f)(1)(A) allows school boards to contract with vendors to supply both necessary telephone-Internet connections and artificial intelligence-based technology to provide students with access to instructional materials, tutoring services, and other learning aids and resources while the school district is closed for instruction. Section 2(f)(1)(B) requires that the provided tutoring aids and resources allow the educational environment. The act is in effect immediately upon receiving the necessary signatures or, if it does not receive the necessary signatures, on September 1, 2025.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Science and Technology in House Public Education

HB 1395 Hull, Mark(R)

Relating to the membership of a school district's local school health advisory council.

This bill establishes that each school district shall establish or maintain a local school health advisory council. The bill establishes that the council must be regarded as equivalent to an individual trustee of the school board, ensuring equal representation for each school district. The council must consist of at least 5 members, including at least 2 parents of students who are not employees of the district, appointments, at least one parent of a low-income, at-risk, and at least one between each representative.

A significant requirement under the bill is that a majority of voting members must be parents of students enrolled in the district, and the council must include at least one member who is a district employee, one who is a student, and one who is a member of the community. The council's duties include providing recommendations to the board on health-related policies, curriculum, and school-based wellness initiatives.

Moreover, the bill stipulates provisions for nominating advisory members, which include district teachers and administrators. The council is authorized to establish subcommittees to address specific issues, such as nutrition or mental health, and to collaborate with other local boards or community organizations. The legislation takes effect the 91st day after the session ends, underscoring these accountability and school-based wellness initiatives.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Public Education in House Public Education

HB 1396 Hull, Mark(R)

Relating to prohibiting the adoption or use of national sexuality education standards in public schools.

This bill prohibits the adoption or use of national sexuality education standards in public schools. The bill defines national sexuality education as "sexuality public health education curriculum or instruction that is not locally developed by the district and approved by the district's trustees." Education is restricted from adopting either set of standards to fulfill any obligations under state or federal law.

Furthermore, the bill prohibits the adoption or implementation of any "sexuality public health education" curriculum, including that they not be required or recommended. The bill also prohibits the adoption or implementation of any curriculum that would require students to be required social materials and teaching methods related to human sexuality, instructing that these must focus on abstinence and exclusively heterosexual relationships as the norm.

Finally, the bill prohibits the adoption or implementation of any curriculum that would teach students that "sexual orientation or gender identity is a fluid, changeable, or malleable concept." The bill takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house, or, if not, on September 1, 2025.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Public Education in House Public Education

HB 1414 Bettencourt, Rex(R)

Relating to a prohibition on the use of public money for a school district to transport district students or employees of a third-party gun club.

This bill establishes that a school district may not use public money to transport students or employees to a third-party gun club. The transportation related to gifting under Chapter 44 of the Education Code, the act explicitly states that school districts may not use public money to transport students or employees to a third-party gun club. The act defines a third-party gun club as a "nonprofit organization that is not a school district or a public school." This act is in effect the 91st day after the session ends.

However, the act clarifies that the prohibition does not extend to regular school campuses, allowing for the transportation of students to school-sponsored gun clubs or those that are a participable in the Texas Education Agency. This provision, therefore, ensures that school-sanctioned shooting sports programs can continue to receive public funding. The act is in effect the 91st day after the 89th Legislature's session, ending sooner than 91st, since its adopt is this law regulation.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Transportation in Senate School Calendars for

HB 1447 Menendez, Joe(D)

Relating to standards adopted by the Texas Education Agency regarding the use of electronic devices and instructional materials in public schools.

This bill establishes the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) authority to adopt standards for the use of electronic devices and instructional materials in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools. Key additions to the Education Code include parental control and student monitoring software, ensuring parents can manage their children's device access and monitor their online activity. The legislation also requires the TEA to develop a model policy for school districts, facilitating a cohesive approach to implementation across the state.

The bill stresses the importance of cybersecurity education for parents and outlines specific safety measures, including designated times for device use and restrictions on accessing inappropriate content. The TEA is tasked with providing resources and training to parents, ensuring they are equipped with the knowledge and tools they need to manage their children's digital activities effectively.

Additionally, the bill sets out a clear deadline for school districts to implement user access policies to inappropriate online content, aligning with broader efforts to enhance digital safety in educational settings. The legislation takes effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the TEA required to adopt the initial standards by September 1, 2026, ensuring a structured rollout and ongoing support for schools and parents. It is also in effect the 91st day after the session, allowing districts to prepare for its provisions.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Education in House Public Education

HB 1459 Campbell, Cecil(D)

Relating to public school policies regarding student possession of personal communication devices and Internet access.

This bill establishes the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) rulemaking authority to develop a model policy for school districts regarding student Internet access, aiming to enhance internet safety and student engagement. Section 37.083 of the Education Code is revised to require school districts to adopt policies that align with the TEA's model policy, ensuring a standardized approach to managing student internet access across the state.

The legislation mandates that school districts must establish policies that prohibit the unauthorized possession of personal communication devices necessary for students with instructional education needs or for complying with legal requirements. Policies must also include provisions for the confiscation of devices in cases of unauthorized possession or misuse.

Importantly, the legislation allows school districts to establish policies that permit students to use personal communication devices for instructional purposes. This nuanced approach balances the need for internet safety with the benefits of technology in educational settings, ensuring that students can leverage technology for learning while maintaining a safe environment.

The changes outlined will go into effect the 2025-2026 school year, providing legislative approval for immediate effect. The act takes effect if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house, or, if not, on September 1, 2025.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Education in House Public Education

HB 1490 Bettencourt, Rex(R); Hamilton, Brian(R)

Relating to adult high school diploma program funding.

This bill amends Section 42.901 of the Education Code to modify how average daily attendance is calculated for adult education programs. The amendment specifies that for students enrolled in adult high school diploma programs, average daily attendance will be calculated based on the number of students who have completed at least 12 hours of instruction. The bill also stipulates that students must have a grade-to-age ratio of less than one-third between 25% to 50%. Additionally, it changes the rules for recognizing students enrolled in adult high school diploma programs, ensuring that only those who have completed at least 12 hours of instruction are counted for funding purposes. The changes will take effect on the 91st day after the session ends and provide more clear guidelines for funding.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred Under 12.03(b) in House Public Education

HB 1492 Bettencourt, Rex(R); Hamilton, Brian(R); Schofield, Mike(R)

Relating to the establishment of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

This bill establishes a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools. The legislation, introduced by Representative Rex Bettencourt, aims to enhance educational support for students in various school districts across the state. The pilot program will be managed by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and will commence in the 2025-2026 school year, providing a structured approach to supplemental instruction and tutoring services.

The legislation mandates that school districts participating in the pilot program must adhere to specific guidelines and criteria. These guidelines include ensuring that the supplemental instruction and tutoring services are tailored to the needs of students in different school districts and open-enrolled charter schools. The TEA will oversee the implementation of the pilot program, ensuring that it meets the specified criteria and that the services provided are of high quality.

The changes outlined will go into effect the 2025-2026 school year, providing legislative approval for immediate effect. The act takes effect if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house, or, if not, on September 1, 2025.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Education in House Public Education

HB 1495 Bettencourt, Rex(R); Hamilton, Brian(R); Schofield, Mike(R)

Relating to the eligibility of a teacher of certain school districts for employment by those districts.

This bill amends the Education Code to allow school districts in counties with a population of less than 20,000 to employ uncertified school teachers in Texas. The key change introduced is that a teacher cannot accept a position with the school district until one year after their term on the board of trustees has expired. The bill also stipulates that the board of trustees must approve the employment of any teacher who is not certified as required by law, ensuring a rigorous hiring process for teachers with the district's consideration. The changes will take effect on the 91st day after the session ends.

This legislation changes aims to ensure a clear separation between trustee governance and employment while also recognizing the unique challenges of school districts in rural areas with limited resources. The bill aims to provide flexibility in hiring practices while maintaining high standards for teacher qualifications and governance oversight.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1502 Hagenbuch, Derek(D); Cortez, Jeff(D)

Relating to creating the criminal offense of harassment or an over school or law enforcement officer.

This bill introduces a new criminal offense of harassment or an over school or law enforcement officer in Texas, aimed at protecting these individuals from harassing behaviors. The legislation, introduced by Representatives Derek Hagenbuch and Jeff Cortez, defines harassment as a Class A misdemeanor if the actor knowingly or intentionally engages in conduct that annoys or alarms a school or law enforcement officer, with the intent to harass, annoy, or alarm the officer. The bill specifies that the offense applies when the officer is performing their duties or when the conduct is directly related to the officer's performance of duties.

The bill also stipulates that the offense can be committed by any person, including students, parents, or visitors, and it covers both verbal and physical actions. The legislation aims to provide a clear legal framework for addressing harassment against school and law enforcement officers, ensuring that such behaviors are taken seriously and that the perpetrators are held accountable.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to enhance the safety and protection of school and law enforcement officers in the state. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way harassment cases are handled in Texas schools and law enforcement agencies.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1505 Hinojosa, Adam (D)(R)

Relating to the use of an epinephrine delivery device by certain entities.

This bill establishes new provisions under the public school finance system aimed at promoting student safety and addressing medical emergencies in schools. The legislation, introduced by Representative Adam Hinojosa, allows school districts to purchase and maintain epinephrine delivery devices, such as EpiPens, for use in cases of anaphylaxis. The bill stipulates that these devices can be used by any person who is deemed to be acting in good faith and with reasonable care.

This credit corresponds to the cost incurred by fiduciaries for emolument and their necessary to the previous school year. Specifically, these costs must be incurred by the school district during the previous school year to qualify for the credit. The bill also requires that the school district must have a policy in place for the use of these devices and must notify the parents of students who have been prescribed epinephrine. The bill also requires school districts to be aware of the medical emergency, ensuring that the school district is prepared to respond to such situations.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to enhance the safety and protection of students in the state. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way medical emergencies are handled in Texas schools, ensuring that students have access to life-saving medications when needed.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1526 Hinojosa, Adam (D)(R)

Relating to prohibiting a school district from using interest and sinking tax revenue to pay for deferred maintenance.

The legislation amends the Education Code by adding Section 45.115, which explicitly states that school districts are prohibited from using interest and sinking tax revenue to pay for deferred maintenance. The bill, introduced by Representative Adam Hinojosa, aims to ensure that school districts allocate their resources appropriately and avoid using funds designated for interest and sinking purposes for maintenance activities. The legislation takes effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to provide clarity and guidance to school districts on the proper use of tax revenue, promoting a more transparent and accountable approach to school maintenance and facilities management.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1750 Rosson, Angela(R)

Relating to instructional facilities funding for certain open-enrollment charter schools.

This bill introduces a new provision in the Education Code, specifically Section 45.0032, aimed at providing facility allocations for open-enrollment charter schools in Texas. The legislation, introduced by Representative Angela Rosson, ensures that these charter schools receive facility allocations if they meet specific criteria. The bill stipulates that facility allocations will be made to open-enrollment charter schools that have at least 75% of their students enrolled in prekindergarten through fifth grade, and at least 75% of their students must be eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

Additionally, the legislation revises several subsections that previously defined open-enrollment charter schools, clarifying the process and ensuring fairness in the allocation of facility funds. The changes will take effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to provide more equitable access to facilities for open-enrollment charter schools that meet the specified criteria.

This law is aimb apply starting in the 2025-2026 school year. Implement a phased approach to the facility allocation process, ensuring that open-enrollment charter schools have the opportunity to plan and budget for the facilities they need to operate effectively.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

HB 1812 Perez, Tom(D)

Relating to providing for an election by the parents of a student who was victimized by a public school employee or volunteer to determine the student's school district of choice and transportation funding for the student's school district.

This bill amends the Education Code by adding Subchapter K, which is specifically designed to provide protections and options for students who have been victimized by a public school employee or volunteer. The legislation, introduced by Representative Tom Perez, allows the parents of such a student to choose the school district they believe is most conducive to the student's well-being and academic success, ensuring a safe and supportive environment for the student.

The bill emphasizes the importance of parental choice in the decision-making process, ensuring that the parents have the ultimate authority in selecting the school district that they believe is the most suitable for their child's needs. The legislation also stipulates that the transportation funding for the student should follow the chosen school district, ensuring that the financial resources are allocated in accordance with the parents' decision.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to provide a clear and supportive framework for addressing instances of school employee or volunteer misconduct and ensuring the well-being and academic success of the victimized students.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1871 Perry, Charles(R)

Relating to discipline management, including the offense of exhibiting, using, or threatening to exhibit or use a firearm or other weapon on a school campus or at a school-related event; the offense of terroristic threat.

Currently, the Texas Education Code does not explicitly address the exhibition or use of firearms or other weapons on school campuses or at school-related events. The proposed legislation introduced by Representative Charles Perry aims to fill this gap by introducing new provisions that prohibit such behaviors. Additionally, the legislation revises several subsections that previously defined open-enrollment charter schools, clarifying the process and ensuring fairness in the allocation of facility funds. The changes will take effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to provide more equitable access to facilities for open-enrollment charter schools that meet the specified criteria.

The bill will be enacted globally, applying various sections starting with the 2025-2026 school year while specific sections concerning transportation funding will take effect on September 1, 2025, ensuring a comprehensive approach to implementation.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Public Education

HB 1874 Perry, Charles(R)

Relating to the election of a public school employee or volunteer to determine if a school that constitutes school offenses.

The proposed legislation addresses the election of public school employees for specific criteria and. It revises Sections 37.0014 and 25 of the Education Code to mandate that school districts must notify parents of students who have been victimized by a public school employee or volunteer about the parents' right to choose the school district they believe is most conducive to the well-being and academic success of their child. The bill also stipulates that the transportation funding for the student should follow the chosen school district, ensuring that the financial resources are allocated in accordance with the parents' decision.

The proposed Section 37.008 continues to detail school engaging in a disciplinary terrorist from class but explicitly outlines the consequences of engaging in a prohibited disciplinary action, including the potential for criminal charges against the school employee.

Additionally, the legislation revises several subsections that previously defined open-enrollment charter schools, clarifying the process and ensuring fairness in the allocation of facility funds. The changes will take effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to provide more equitable access to facilities for open-enrollment charter schools that meet the specified criteria.

The bill will be enacted globally, applying various sections starting with the 2025-2026 school year while specific sections concerning transportation funding will take effect on September 1, 2025, ensuring a comprehensive approach to implementation.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Public Education

HB 1884 Sparks, Mark(D)

Relating to the employment of persons by the State Board of Education.

This bill introduces a new provision in the Education Code, specifically in Section 7.111, aimed at enhancing the State Board of Education's (SBOE) ability to hire staff to assist it in the performance of its duties. The legislation, introduced by Representative Mark Sparks, allows the SBOE to employ staff as necessary to perform its duties, ensuring that the board has the resources and support it needs to fulfill its responsibilities effectively.

The bill stipulates that the employment of staff by the SBOE must be in accordance with the state's laws and regulations, ensuring that the hiring process is transparent and accountable. The legislation also emphasizes the importance of adhering to the state's employment standards, ensuring that the staff hired by the SBOE are qualified and meet the necessary requirements.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to provide the SBOE with the flexibility to hire staff as needed while ensuring that the hiring process is transparent and accountable.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1894 Sparks, Mark(D)

Relating to the employment of persons by the State Board of Education.

This bill introduces a new provision in the Education Code, specifically in Section 7.111, aimed at enhancing the State Board of Education's (SBOE) ability to hire staff to assist it in the performance of its duties. The legislation, introduced by Representative Mark Sparks, allows the SBOE to employ staff as necessary to perform its duties, ensuring that the board has the resources and support it needs to fulfill its responsibilities effectively.

The bill stipulates that the employment of staff by the SBOE must be in accordance with the state's laws and regulations, ensuring that the hiring process is transparent and accountable. The legislation also emphasizes the importance of adhering to the state's employment standards, ensuring that the staff hired by the SBOE are qualified and meet the necessary requirements.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the intent to provide the SBOE with the flexibility to hire staff as needed while ensuring that the hiring process is transparent and accountable.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1924 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the enforcement of school criminal offenses on school property.

This bill introduces significant amendments to the enforcement of certain criminal offenses on school property, particularly concerning how school officers and school employees are authorized to handle such offenses. The legislation, introduced by Representative Brandon Creighton, aims to enhance school safety and streamline the enforcement of these offenses.

Additionally, the bill outlines that school districts can raise during a system of prepaid expenditures, allowing the personal responsibility to municipal school districts to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated for the enforcement of these offenses. The legislation also stipulates that school districts can establish a system of reimbursement for the expenditures incurred by municipal school districts, ensuring that the financial burden is shared appropriately.

In terms of compact provisions, greater clarity is offered. If a student does not comply with the sanctions in a Tier 4 school district law enforcement officer or school employee may refer the student to a juvenile court or municipal court for prosecution, ensuring that the enforcement of these offenses is handled appropriately.

Overall, the changes enforce the efficiency of disciplinary actions within schools while placing a clear emphasis on teacher safety and student accountability. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school officers and school employees handle criminal offenses on school property.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

HB 1925 Creighton, Brandon(R)

This bill aims to reform truancy laws in Texas by modifying the powers and responsibilities of attendance officers, the mechanisms for reporting truancy, and the disposition of truancy cases.

It grants peace officers additional powers to enforce compulsory school attendance by enabling them to directly refer students to truancy courts, bypassing the traditional reporting to attendance officers. The legislation also allows these officers to issue citations to students and their parents, ensuring a more direct approach to addressing truancy cases.

Agents will receive enhanced notifications regarding truancy cases, strengthening the parental responsibility in monitoring school attendance. The bill also introduces a new provision that allows students who are truancy to be taken into custody by peace officers, ensuring a more direct approach to addressing truancy cases.

The legislation also amends the period for filing petitions related to truancy conduct from 45 days to 90 days, to the effect to moderate the timeline for addressing truancy cases and ensuring that there is sufficient time for the resolution of these cases.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

HB 1932 Rosson, Angela(R); Hull, Lucio(D)

This bill aims to enhance the administration and operation of the school health and related services program.

The bill introduces the establishment of a dedicated office within the Department of Information Technology and Communications in Texas by formally establishing clear responsibilities and oversight mechanisms. Although the bill amends Section 531.0315, the bill specifies that it will be the responsibility of the commissioner of state health services to appoint a member with the same expertise in medicine and research.

The commission is designated as the state agent responsible for the program's administration. It will oversee local agreements between school districts and medical providers, ensuring that the program operates efficiently and effectively. The bill also stipulates that the commission must adopt rules to implement the program, ensuring that the program is managed in accordance with the state's regulations.

Furthermore, it creates a framework for a cooperation relationship between the commission and the Texas Education Agency through a memorandum of understanding, ensuring that the two agencies work together to provide the services. The bill also allows the commission to contract with a third-party administrator to manage the program, ensuring that the program is managed efficiently and effectively.

The act is set to take effect immediately upon a two-thirds vote in both houses or, on September 1, 2025, if such support is not achieved.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Public Education

HB 1962 Bettencourt, Rex(R)

Relating to public school accountability and actions and other proceedings challenging the operations of the public school system.

The legislation introduces significant changes to the accountability and governance of public schools in Texas, focusing on enhancing performance ratings and operational transparency. It alters individuals aggregated by agency actions to appeal a Texas County district performance rating, ensuring a more comprehensive evaluation.

Additional provisions include the establishment of a new process for the appointment of a board of managers for a school district (Section 2). The requirement for assessment instruments to be validated for validity and reliability by certified entities is reinforced, ensuring data integrity.

A crucial innovation is the introduction of a transparency and accountability portal, ensuring that parents and the public have access to in-touch with pull-market demands, ensuring an essential tool for preparing students for high-skill careers (Section 4).

The act also mandates the Texas Education Agency to develop and implement a comprehensive system for school accountability, including performance ratings and improvement plans. The "Texas Legacy" rating system will be established, with the state commissioner of education tasked with assigning ratings to school districts.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, ensuring a phased approach to implementation. The legislation aims to enhance the overall quality of public education in Texas by promoting transparency, accountability, and data-driven decision-making.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1963 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to a limitation on rules, forms, and policies adopted by a school district's board of trustees.

This bill introduces significant changes to the governance of public school districts in Texas, specifically limiting the authority of school boards. It amends the Education Code by adding a new provision that restricts the board of trustees from adopting rules, forms, and policies that are more stringent than those required by state or federal law. The legislation aims to prevent school boards from imposing additional requirements that may hinder the flexibility and autonomy of school districts in implementing state and federal mandates.

The bill also stipulates that the board of trustees can only adopt rules, forms, and policies that are necessary to comply with state or federal law, ensuring that the board does not create unnecessary barriers or burdens for the school district. The legislation aims to streamline the governance process and reduce the administrative burden on school districts.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect on September 1, 2025, ensuring a phased approach to implementation. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the governance of public school districts in Texas, promoting flexibility and autonomy while ensuring compliance with state and federal mandates.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 1968 Hernandez, Luis(D)

Relating to the creation of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools. Key additions to the Education Code include parental control and student monitoring software, ensuring parents can manage their children's device access and monitor their online activity. The legislation also requires the TEA to develop a model policy for school districts, facilitating a cohesive approach to implementation across the state.

The bill emphasizes the importance of cybersecurity education for parents and outlines specific safety measures, including designated times for device use and restrictions on accessing inappropriate content. The TEA is tasked with providing resources and training to parents, ensuring they are equipped with the knowledge and tools they need to manage their children's digital activities effectively.

Additionally, the bill sets out a clear deadline for school districts to implement user access policies to inappropriate online content, aligning with broader efforts to enhance digital safety in educational settings. The legislation takes effect the 91st day after the session ends, with the TEA required to adopt the initial standards by September 1, 2026, ensuring a structured rollout and ongoing support for schools and parents. It is also in effect the 91st day after the session, allowing districts to prepare for its provisions.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Education in House Public Education

HB 1969 Hernandez, Luis(D)

Relating to public school policies regarding student possession of personal communication devices and Internet access.

This bill establishes the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) rulemaking authority to develop a model policy for school districts regarding student Internet access, aiming to enhance internet safety and student engagement. Section 37.083 of the Education Code is revised to require school districts to adopt policies that align with the TEA's model policy, ensuring a standardized approach to managing student internet access across the state.

The legislation mandates that school districts must establish policies that prohibit the unauthorized possession of personal communication devices necessary for students with instructional education needs or for complying with legal requirements. Policies must also include provisions for the confiscation of devices in cases of unauthorized possession or misuse.

Importantly, the legislation allows school districts to establish policies that permit students to use personal communication devices for instructional purposes. This nuanced approach balances the need for internet safety with the benefits of technology in educational settings, ensuring that students can leverage technology for learning while maintaining a safe environment.

The changes outlined will go into effect the 2025-2026 school year, providing legislative approval for immediate effect. The act takes effect if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house, or, if not, on September 1, 2025.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to Education in House Public Education

HB 1980 Bettencourt, Rex(R); Hamilton, Brian(R); Schofield, Mike(R)

Relating to adult high school diploma program funding.

This bill amends Section 42.901 of the Education Code to modify how average daily attendance is calculated for adult education programs. The amendment specifies that for students enrolled in adult high school diploma programs, average daily attendance will be calculated based on the number of students who have completed at least 12 hours of instruction. The bill also stipulates that students must have a grade-to-age ratio of less than one-third between 25% to 50%. Additionally, it changes the rules for recognizing students enrolled in adult high school diploma programs, ensuring that only those who have completed at least 12 hours of instruction are counted for funding purposes. The changes will take effect on the 91st day after the session ends and provide more clear guidelines for funding.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred Under 12.03(b) in House Public Education

HB 1982 Bettencourt, Rex(R); Hamilton, Brian(R); Schofield, Mike(R)

Relating to the eligibility of a teacher of certain school districts for employment by those districts.

This bill amends the Education Code to allow school districts in counties with a population of less than 20,000 to employ uncertified school teachers in Texas. The key change introduced is that a teacher cannot accept a position with the school district until one year after their term on the board of trustees has expired. The bill also stipulates that the board of trustees must approve the employment of any teacher who is not certified as required by law, ensuring a rigorous hiring process for teachers with the district's consideration. The changes will take effect on the 91st day after the session ends.

This legislation changes aims to ensure a clear separation between trustee governance and employment while also recognizing the unique challenges of school districts in rural areas with limited resources. The bill aims to provide flexibility in hiring practices while maintaining high standards for teacher qualifications and governance oversight for school districts.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2000 Hernandez, Luis(D); Cortez, Jeff(D)

Relating to the transportation of students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

This bill introduces significant changes to the transportation of students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools in Texas. The key changes introduced by Representatives Luis Hernandez and Jeff Cortez include the establishment of a new process for the appointment of a board of managers for a school district (Section 2). Additionally, the bill stipulates that the board of trustees must approve the employment of any teacher who is not certified as required by law, ensuring a rigorous hiring process for teachers with the district's consideration. The changes will take effect on the 91st day after the session ends.

The act is set to take effect immediately upon a two-thirds vote in both houses or, on September 1, 2025, if such support is not achieved.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Public Education

HB 2006 Hernandez, Luis(D)

Relating to the creation of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

The bill introduces significant changes to the governance of public school districts in Texas, specifically limiting the authority of school boards. It amends the Education Code by adding a new provision that restricts the board of trustees from adopting rules, forms, and policies that are more stringent than those required by state or federal law. The legislation aims to prevent school boards from imposing additional requirements that may hinder the flexibility and autonomy of school districts in implementing state and federal mandates.

The bill also stipulates that the board of trustees can only adopt rules, forms, and policies that are necessary to comply with state or federal law, ensuring that the board does not create unnecessary barriers or burdens for the school district. The legislation aims to streamline the governance process and reduce the administrative burden on school districts.

The changes outlined in the bill will go into effect on September 1, 2025, ensuring a phased approach to implementation. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the governance of public school districts in Texas, promoting flexibility and autonomy while ensuring compliance with state and federal mandates.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2012 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the enforcement of school criminal offenses on school property.

This bill introduces significant amendments to the enforcement of certain criminal offenses on school property, particularly concerning how school officers and school employees are authorized to handle such offenses. The legislation, introduced by Representative Brandon Creighton, aims to enhance school safety and streamline the enforcement of these offenses.

Additionally, the bill outlines that school districts can raise during a system of prepaid expenditures, allowing the personal responsibility to municipal school districts to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated for the enforcement of these offenses. The legislation also stipulates that school districts can establish a system of reimbursement for the expenditures incurred by municipal school districts, ensuring that the financial burden is shared appropriately.

In terms of compact provisions, greater clarity is offered. If a student does not comply with the sanctions in a Tier 4 school district law enforcement officer or school employee may refer the student to a juvenile court or municipal court for prosecution, ensuring that the enforcement of these offenses is handled appropriately.

Overall, the changes enforce the efficiency of disciplinary actions within schools while placing a clear emphasis on teacher safety and student accountability. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school officers and school employees handle criminal offenses on school property.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House Committee on House Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice

HB 2025 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the creation of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

The legislation introduces significant changes to the accountability and governance of public schools in Texas, focusing on enhancing performance ratings and operational transparency. It alters individuals aggregated by agency actions to appeal a Texas County district performance rating, ensuring a more comprehensive evaluation.

Additional provisions include the establishment of a new process for the appointment of a board of managers for a school district (Section 2). The requirement for assessment instruments to be validated for validity and reliability by certified entities is reinforced, ensuring data integrity.

A crucial innovation is the introduction of a transparency and accountability portal, ensuring that parents and the public have access to in-touch with pull-market demands, ensuring an essential tool for preparing students for high-skill careers (Section 4).

The act also mandates the Texas Education Agency to develop and implement a comprehensive system for school accountability, including performance ratings and improvement plans. The "Texas Legacy" rating system will be established, with the state commissioner of education tasked with assigning ratings to school districts.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, ensuring a phased approach to implementation. The legislation aims to enhance the overall quality of public education in Texas by promoting transparency, accountability, and data-driven decision-making.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2026 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the creation of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

The bill introduces significant changes to the Education Code under Section 45.071, adding Subsection (c). This new provision mandates that school districts must ensure that the total expenditures for instructional materials and technology do not exceed the amount specified in the state budget. The legislation aims to prevent school districts from allocating excessive resources to these areas, ensuring that the allocation of more instructional tools within the budget.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school districts allocate their resources, promoting transparency and accountability in the allocation of instructional materials and technology.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2027 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the creation of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

The legislation introduces significant changes to the Education Code under Section 37.0011, adding Subsection (d). This new provision mandates that school districts must ensure that the total expenditures for instructional materials and technology do not exceed the amount specified in the state budget. The legislation aims to prevent school districts from allocating excessive resources to these areas, ensuring that the allocation of more instructional tools within the budget.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school districts allocate their resources, promoting transparency and accountability in the allocation of instructional materials and technology.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2028 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the creation of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

The legislation introduces significant changes to the Education Code under Section 37.0011, adding Subsection (e). This new provision mandates that school districts must ensure that the total expenditures for instructional materials and technology do not exceed the amount specified in the state budget. The legislation aims to prevent school districts from allocating excessive resources to these areas, ensuring that the allocation of more instructional tools within the budget.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school districts allocate their resources, promoting transparency and accountability in the allocation of instructional materials and technology.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2029 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the creation of a pilot program for the provision of supplemental instruction and tutoring services to students in public school districts and open-enrolled charter schools.

The legislation introduces significant changes to the Education Code under Section 37.0011, adding Subsection (f). This new provision mandates that school districts must ensure that the total expenditures for instructional materials and technology do not exceed the amount specified in the state budget. The legislation aims to prevent school districts from allocating excessive resources to these areas, ensuring that the allocation of more instructional tools within the budget.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school districts allocate their resources, promoting transparency and accountability in the allocation of instructional materials and technology.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2030 Hernandez, Luis(D)

Relating to a fee charged by a school district for the transportation of students who have written two notes of the disciplinary terrorist.

This bill introduces significant changes to the Education Code under Section 37.0011, adding Subsection (g). The legislation mandates that school districts must ensure that the total expenditures for instructional materials and technology do not exceed the amount specified in the state budget. The legislation aims to prevent school districts from allocating excessive resources to these areas, ensuring that the allocation of more instructional tools within the budget.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school districts allocate their resources, promoting transparency and accountability in the allocation of instructional materials and technology.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2042 King, Andy(R)

Relating to notice to local law enforcement of certain offenses occurring on public or private school property or at school-related or school-sponsored events.

This bill introduces significant changes to the Education Code under Section 37.0012, adding Subsection (a). The legislation mandates that school districts must ensure that the total expenditures for instructional materials and technology do not exceed the amount specified in the state budget. The legislation aims to prevent school districts from allocating excessive resources to these areas, ensuring that the allocation of more instructional tools within the budget.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school districts allocate their resources, promoting transparency and accountability in the allocation of instructional materials and technology.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2085 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to general obligation bonds issued by school districts.

This bill introduces significant changes to the Education Code under Section 45.003, adding Subsection (e). The legislation mandates that school districts must ensure that the total expenditures for instructional materials and technology do not exceed the amount specified in the state budget. The legislation aims to prevent school districts from allocating excessive resources to these areas, ensuring that the allocation of more instructional tools within the budget.

The changes will take effect on September 1, 2025, the 91st day after the session, allowing the necessary time for implementation and ensuring that the new provisions are in place for the upcoming school year. The legislation is expected to have a significant impact on the way school districts allocate their resources, promoting transparency and accountability in the allocation of instructional materials and technology.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2086 Campbell, Cecil(D)

Relating to certain accountability measures for public school students displaced from school campuses and other long-term injury.

This bill establishes academic accountability for public school students displaced with colocation or other long-term injury to a school campus, ensuring that these students are not disadvantaged by their circumstances. Key provisions include the following:

Furthermore, the bill requires the agency to create and make publicly available a form detailing the accommodations, ensuring transparency and accessibility for parents and students. The agency must also provide training to school districts on these accommodations.

In terms of collaboration, school districts must provide the form to district employees and the directors in their participating campuses as soon as practicable after the student's enrollment in the district, ensuring that all relevant parties are informed and prepared to support the student. The bill also requires school districts to provide training to their employees on the form.

This act is deemed to be in effect starting with the 2025-2026 school year and will take effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house, or, if not, on September 1, 2025.

Last Action 3/13/25 Referred to House

HB 2090 Nichols, Nathan(R)

Relating to the criteria of school agencies monitoring school district fiscal management.

This bill allows the Education Code by adding Subs

and Before Christ (BC) for expressing dates. This change aims to standardize the terminology usedin educational contexts.

Furthermore, the bill explicitly states that these educational institutions must refrain from purchasing or selecting curriculum materials that are inconsistent with this new policy on date expression. This provision ensures that all curriculum materials abide by the standards set by the school district or charter school regarding date representation.

These new regulations will apply beginning with the 2025-2026 school year, providing time for schools to adjust their curriculums accordingly. The bill includes a provision for immediate effect pending a two-thirds vote in both legislative houses; if this vote does not occur, the bill will come into effect on September 1, 2025.

Last Action: 5- 7-25 S Reported from committee as substituted Senate Education K-16

SB 2619 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the board of trustees and superintendent of a school district, including the election of trustees of underperforming districts, and the hiring of a superintendent.

AI Summary: The proposed legislation introduces significant modifications to the governance of school districts in Texas. A new section, 11.0585, specifically addresses the election of trustees in districts that are classified as underperforming, requiring immediate action to replace current trustees with elected ones if performance ratings do not improve. The criteria for rapidly declining districts, along with the requirement for ongoing public disclosure of performance rankings under Section 39.060, emphasize accountability in school governance.

Additionally, Section 11.15125 stipulates that school boards must thoroughly assess and publicly provide the academic performance history of superintendent applicants prior to hiring, promoting transparency and informed decision-making. Updates to Section 11.1518 also reinforce the requirement for districts to maintain and share trustee information with an overseeing agency, ensuring up-to-date public records.

In terms of oversight, Section 39A.208 expands the powers of the commissioner to order trustee elections and establish staggered terms during periods when a management board is in place. This provision is designed to facilitate a smooth transition back to district leadership while preserving governance continuity. The act takes effect on September 1, 2025, impacting elections ordered after this date. Overall, these advancements aim to improve the effectiveness and transparency of school district governance across the state.

Last Action: 5-13-25 S Placed on the Senate Calendar for

SB 2623 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to establishment and enforcement of school safety zones.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to enhance school safety by addressing the proximity of homeless services to school safety zones. It introduces a new Chapter 370A in the Local Government Code, defining important terms and establishing the school safety zones task force composed of representatives from various state departments, appointed by the governor.

The task force's responsibilities include identifying any facilities providing homeless services within 1.5 miles of school safety zones and notifying local municipalities or counties. A crucial detail is that homeless services are prohibited within this 1.5-mile radius, except in specific circumstances where an emergency shelter is operational during a declared state of disaster.

For enforcement, the bill specifies civil penalties for organizations that violate these provisions, with the potential for penalties of up to $50,000 per day for continued violations. Municipalities or counties that fail to comply face tax rate penalties asdescribed in 370A.104, thereby ensuring adherence to the restrictions and supporting the establishment of school safety zones.

Additionally, amendments to the Tax Code ensure that compliance with these new regulations affects the distribution of state funds, adding another layer of enforcement for municipalities and counties. The act is set to take effect on September 1, 2025, allowing time for the implementation of the task force and related measures.

Last Action: 5-13-25 H Meeting set for 8:00 A.M., E2.026, House Intergovernmental Affairs

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SB 2624 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the provision of services for individuals experiencing homelessness at certain locations.

AI Summary: This bill amends the Local Government Code by adding Section 370.010, which aims to regulate the provision of services for individuals experiencing homelessness by instituting geographical restrictions on where these services can be offered.

Under the new section, specific definitions are provided, including those for navigation services, which encompass assistance in accessing essential resources such as shelter, meals, medical care, and employment resources. The term service provider is defined to include faith-based organizations, nonprofit organizations, and government-funded facilities that deliver these navigation services.

The key provision stipulates that all municipalities and counties must prohibit service providers from operating within 1.5 miles of an institution of higher education, playground, or school. This measure is aimed at creating a buffer zone intended to protect areas frequented by children and young adults from the potential impacts associated with homelessness services.

The law is set to take effect on September 1, 2025, allowing local governments to prepare for compliance with the new regulations. Overall, this bill emphasizes the importance of maintaining certain safe zones while addressing the complexities of homelessness and the services associated with it.

Last Action: 4- 8-25 S Committee action pending Senate Education K-16

SB 2751 Paxton, Angela(R)

Relating to the inspection of residential and day placement facilities for special education students.

AI Summary: This bill is aimed at enhancing the quality of education and care provided to special education students in residential and day placement facilities by establishing new inspection criteria under Section 29.0101 of the Education Code. It mandates that, during inspections conducted per the monitoring system established in Section 29.010, evaluators must specifically check whether the educational services offered to students match established medical standards of care and adhere to best practices tailored to the unique needs of each child with a disability.

Moreover, the bill stipulates that all employees at these facilities must have completed crisis prevention and intervention training to ensure they are prepared to handle challenging situations effectively. This aim is to create a safer and more supportive environment for students requiring specialized education services.

The changes will be enforced starting with the 2025-2026 school year, ensuring that these standards are implemented effectively and allowing time for facilities to prepare for compliance. Additionally, the bill stipulates that it will take immediate effect if it secures the required two-thirds vote from both houses; otherwise, it will be enacted on September 1, 2025.

Last Action: 5-14-25 S Set on the Local Calendar

SB 2788 Menendez, Jose(D)

Relating to an exemption from the assessment requirements of the Texas Success Initiative for students who achieve certain scores on the PSAT.

AI Summary: The bill introduces an exemption from the assessment requirements of the Texas Success Initiative for students who obtain qualifying scores on the PSAT, in addition to the currently accepted SAT and ACT. Specifically, it amends Section 51.338(b) of the Education Code to include the PSAT within the list of exams that grant students an exemption from these requirements. This exemption is effective for a five-year period from the date the student takes the exam and meets the board's scoring criteria.

Furthermore, the bill states that the provisions concerning the PSAT exemption will apply beginning with the assessment of entering undergraduate students at public institutions for the 2026 fall semester. For any assessments occurring prior to this semester, the existing laws will remain in effect, ensuring a smooth transition to the new provisions. The act is set to take effect on September 1, 2025, aligning its rollout with the commencement of the upcoming academic year for students. Overall, this bill aims to broaden assessment exemption opportunities for students, facilitating access to higher education in Texas.

Last Action: 4-28-25 H Referred to House Committee on House Higher Education

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SB 2920 Campbell, Donna(R)

Relating to the regulation of steroid use by students participating in athletic competitions sponsored or sanctioned by the University Interscholastic League.

AI Summary: This bill aims to regulate steroid use among students participating in athletic competitions authorized by the University Interscholastic League. It modifies Section 33.091(h) of the Education Code by clarifying that steroid usage prescribed and administered by a medical practitioner for a valid medical purpose is permitted, hence avoiding penalties related to athletic eligibility. However, the bill specifies that a valid medical purpose does not include steroids prescribed to transition a minors biological sex, thereby removing any protections that might have existed under this context.

Moreover, the law emphasizes the need for legislated standards regarding medical steroid use, specifically concerning the sensitive issue of transgender minors. The bill will either take effect immediately upon receiving a two-thirds vote from the elected members of both houses of the legislature or will be enacted on September 1, 2025, if such a vote is not achieved. This legislative move is likely intended to create a clearer framework surrounding steroid use in student athletics while addressing contemporary social issues related to gender identity and medical interventions.

Last Action: 5-13-25 H Meeting set for 8:00 A.M., JHR 140, House Public Education

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SB 2927 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to a contract regarding the operation of a school district campus.

AI Summary: This bill amends Section 11.174 of the Education Code to enhance the contractual relationships between school districts and open-enrollment charter schools or entities for the operation of district campuses. Significant changes include the removal of the previous introductory clause regarding contract subjectivity, replacing it with a clear directive for contracts to involve a comprehensive vetting process. This process emphasizes the need for due diligence in assessing performance and alignment between the school district and the partnering entity.

New provisions require that contracts include explicit details about financial projections related to student enrollment and attendance, aiming to minimize financial discrepancies. Moreover, all federal funds received for students, particularly those qualifying under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, are to be passed directly from the school district to the entity without unauthorized deductions.

Additionally, each fiscal year will now require a financial review to reconcile all payments between the district and the partnered entity. The agency is authorized to provide guidance and conduct audits of these partnerships to ensure compliance. Contracts made or renewed prior to the bill's enactment will still be governed by the previous laws. The act takes effect on September 1, 2025, ensuring all stakeholders are aware of their obligations and modifications moving forward.

Last Action: 5- 2-25 H Referred to House Committee on House Public Education

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SB 2928 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the scheduling of the first day of school for students by school districts.

AI Summary: This bill focuses on the scheduling of the first day of school for students within Texas school districts and introduces several important provisions to facilitate greater flexibility in school operations.

One critical change involves the local innovation plan, which now must not only provide for a comprehensive educational program, including curriculum and accountability measures but also explicitly identify legal requirements that hinder its objectives. Importantly, the bill permits a local innovation plan to exempt districts designated as districts of innovation from certain state provisions, which now includes the first day of instruction requirements specified under Section 25.0811 (a)(3).

Additionally, the bill modifies the starting date for student instruction. While school districts historically could not begin classes before the fourth Monday in August, now districts designated as districts of innovation can commence instruction on or after the third Wednesday in August, thus allowing further customization based on local needs.

The legislation establishes that the new provisions will be effective starting with the 2026-2027 school year, but local innovation plans adopted prior to the effective date will remain subject to the previous laws. This shift aims to give districts more autonomy while still maintaining accountability standards. The bill is set to take effect immediately upon receiving a two-thirds majority vote in the legislature or by September 1, 2025, if not passed with immediate effect.

Last Action: 5- 8-25 S Reported from committee as substituted Senate Education K-16

SB 2929 Creighton, Brandon(R)
Louderback, AJ (F)(R)

Relating to the removal of a spectator of a certain school extracurricular athletic activities or competitions.

AI Summary: This legislation aims to facilitate a more orderly environment at school extracurricular athletic activities by empowering referees, judges, and other officials. Specifically, it amends Section 37.105 of the Education Code by adding Subsection (a-1), which allows these officials to eject spectators without first issuing a verbal warning or requiring them to persist in inappropriate behavior. This change is designed to streamline the process for dealing with disruptive spectators and to enable officialsto take immediate action to preserve the integrity of the event. The bill will take effect beginning with the 2025-2026 school year and will come into force immediately if it passes with a two-thirds majority in both houses. If it does not achieve that majority, the effective date will be September 1, 2025.

Last Action: 5-10-25 H Reported favorably from committee on House Public Education

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SB 2942 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to certain charter school programs and students.

AI Summary: This bill introduces comprehensive changes to the operation and funding of charter schools and their adult education programs in Texas. Key changes provide immunity from liability for charter schools, their employees, and governing members, aligning them with the protections that school districts have. In the adult education arena, the age limit for eligible participants is increased from 50 to 60 years, extending opportunities for older students. Furthermore, students enrolled in specific partnering programs can now obtain a high school diploma upon successful completion of state-prescribed assessments, enabling a better pathway to graduation.

The bill modifies the review process for expansion amendments, allowing automatic approval unless explicitly denied by the commissioner within 30 days. The accountability framework focuses on measuring academic growth and career readiness, while operational performance is also made a criterion, abandoning earlier metrics related to post-graduation outcomes.

Considerable adjustments to the average daily attendance calculations for adult education programs improve clarity on attendance requirements. Career readiness now involves earning industry-recognized certifications, with quicker bonus payouts for demonstrated success. Lastly, funding provisions for establishing new campuses have been standardly set to require a minimum enrollment of 200 students, ensuring more robust program capacity. Eligible adult education students also qualify for benefits under the Foundation School Program up to 60 years of age, ensuring broader access to educational opportunities. The enactment of this bill is slated for September 1, 2025.

Last Action: 4-22-25 S Committee action pending Senate Education K-16

SB 2986 Campbell, Donna(R)

Relating to the protection from adverse action against public schools and institutions of higher education for permitting religious organization use of facilities.

AI Summary: The bill seeks to protect public schools and institutions of higher education in Texas from adverse actions for permitting the use of their facilities by religious organizations. It amends the Education Code by adding Section 11.173 for schools and Section 51.984 for institutions of higher education. Both sections permit these educational entities to allow religious organizations to host activities such as worship, services, sermons, or assemblies while ensuring the integrity of the primary educational mission is maintained.

Under these new provisions, religious organizations must compensate the school or institution with fair-market fees for any incurred costs unless such fees are waived. They also assume liability for damages occurring during their utilization of the facilities. The bill explicitly prohibits any governmental body from enacting penalties or funding denials based on a school or institutions decision to grant such permissions, thereby ensuring institutional autonomy. Finally, it clarifies that participation in hosting religious services is at the discretion of the educational entities, allowing them to decline usage if they so choose. The Act is scheduled to take effect on September 1, 2025.

Last Action: 5- 2-25 H Referred to House Committee on House State Affairs

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SB 3061 Creighton, Brandon(R)

Relating to the eligibility of children of certain elected officials to participate in an education savings account program.

AI Summary: This bill introduces a new Subchapter J to Chapter 29 of the Education Code, specifically focusing on an Education Savings Account Program. The newly created section, Sec. 29.3511, defines the program as the one established under S.B. 2, enacted during the 89th Legislature, and outlines that this definition will remain in effect until September 1, 2026.

A significant change is articulated in Sec. 29.3551, which states that children of certain elected officialsincluding state representatives, state senators, and statewide elected officialsare not eligible to enroll in this education savings account program as long as their parent or legal guardian serves in these positions. This provision aims to prevent potential conflicts of interest and ensure a more equitable distribution of educational resources among the general public.

The bill specifies that the provisions will take effect in the 2026-2027 school year, and it will become effective immediately if it garnersa two-thirds majority vote in each legislative house; otherwise, it will take effect on September 1, 2025.

Last Action: 5-14-25 S Set on the Local Calendar

SJR 2 Bettencourt, Paul(R)
Meyer, Morgan(R)

Proposing a constitutional amendment to increase the amount of the exemption of residence homesteads from ad valorem taxation by a school district.

AI Summary: This joint resolution seeks to amend Section 1-b(c) of Article VIII of the Texas Constitution to increase the amount exempt from ad valorem taxation for residence homesteads by school districts. The current exemption of $100,000 is proposed to rise to $140,000, allowing greater financial relief for homeowners in Texas. The bill maintains other existing provisions, such as limitations for additional exemptions based on disability or age, and specifies conditions under which qualified individualscan receive exemptions.

New to the resolution is the temporary provision added into the Texas Constitution, which states that the amending measure will become effective for the tax year starting January 1, 2025, and will remain in effect until January 1, 2027. This means that voters will have the opportunity to approve the increase during the election on November 4, 2025, where they will be asked to vote for or against the proposition to elevate the exemption amount for residence homesteads from $100,000 to $140,000. The proposed changes aim to support homeowners by reducing the tax burden associated with financing public education through ad valorem taxes.

Last Action: 5- 9-25 H Reported favorably from committee on House Ways and Means

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SJR 12 Paxton, Angela(R)

Proposing a constitutional amendment establishing a parent's right to direct a child's education.

AI Summary: This bill seeks to enhance community development initiatives by introducing strategic funding opportunities targeted at projects that further economic growth and sustainability. The amendment emphasizes sustainability goals, requiring that all funded projects adhere to updated environmental standards. This aims to promote eco-friendly practices and ensure that community developments contribute positively to the environment.

In addition, the bill revises the current project eligibility criteria to make it more inclusive, allowing for participation from underrepresented communities. This includes a shift in focus to prioritize projects that not only engage local populations but also uplift those historically marginalized in funding allocations.

The changes represent a comprehensive approach to promote equitable development, thereby ensuring that resources are accessible to diverse groups within the community. By incorporating these key elements, the bill aspires to foster a more sustainable and inclusive framework for community development moving forward.

Last Action: 4-17-25 H Referred to House Committee on House Public Education

	All	Track
Total Bills:	251	251

Track(s): (Master List Only)
Position: (None)

Add to Track

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