HOUSE RESEARCH		2/10/2010	(2nd reading) HB 92	
ORGANIZATION	bill analysis	3/19/2019	E. Rodriguez, et al.	
SUBJECT:	Permitting underperforming campuses to operate as community schools			
COMMITTEE:	Public Education — favorable, without amendment			
VOTE:	11 ayes — Huberty Meyer, Sanford, Ta	, Bernal, Allen, Ashby, K. B larico, VanDeaver	Bell, M. González, K. King,	
	0 nays			
	2 absent — Allison	, Dutton		
	0 present not voting	5		
WITNESSES:	Haenisch, Texas As Sudhoff; Irma Sand Association of Texa Rights Texas; Betsy Casey McCreary, T Giarratani, Texas A American Federation Care for Children; I Association; Kristin Education; Mark Te Association (TEPSA	ada, Austin Voices for Educ sociation of Community Scl ate; (<i>Registered, but did not</i> as Professional Educators; Si y Singleton, League of Wom exas Association of School ssociation of School Boards on of Teachers (Texas AFT); Paige Williams, Texas Class on McGuire, Texas Council of erry, Texas Elementary Prince A); Buck Gilcrease, Texas S s State Teachers Association	hools; Mercedes Quijije- <i>testify</i> : Andrea Chevalier, teven Aleman, Disability en Voters of Texas; Administrators; Dominic s; Ted Raab, Texas ; Josette Saxton, Texans room Teachers f Administrators of Special cipals and Supervisors chool Alliance; Lisa	
	Against — (Registe	red, but did not testify: Amy	y Hedtke)	
	On — (<i>Registered</i> , Agency)	but did not testify: Joe Siedl	ecki, Texas Education	
BACKGROUND:		39A, subch. C governs turn tified as unacceptable for tw		
	Sec. 39A.107(a) all	ows the commissioner of ed	ucation to approve a	

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turnaround plan only if the commissioner determines that the campus will satisfy all required student performance standards not later than the second year the campus receives a performance rating following the implementation of the campus turnaround plan. Under sec. 39A.107(c), if the commissioner does not approve a campus turnaround plan, the commissioner must order: appointment of a board of managers to govern the school district; alternative management of the campus; or closure of the campus.

Sec. 39A.111 requires the commissioner to order the appointment of a board of managers to govern the school district or to order the closure of the campus if the campus is considered to have an unacceptable performance rating for three consecutive school years after the campus submits a turnaround plan.

DIGEST: HB 92 would allow a campus turnaround plan to permit a campus to operate as a community school. A plan to operate as a community school would have to include strategies and programs to coordinate academic, social, and health services and to reduce barriers to learning through partnerships and service coordination.

The bill would prohibit the commissioner of education from closing a campus under Education Code sec. 39A.107 or 39A.111 without allowing the campus the opportunity to operate as a community school under a turnaround plan with at least two years to implement the plan.

An underperforming campus choosing to operate as a community school would be required to:

- establish a school community partnership team composed of the members required for a campus-level planning and decision-making committee and additional community representatives;
- establish a partnership with a lead organization experienced in developing and implementing a community school plan; and
- designate a community school coordinator for the campus whose duties would include recruiting and coordinating services from

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community partners.

The bill would require a campus to obtain approval for a community school plan from the school district's board of trustees and at least 75 percent of the campus faculty and staff and 75 percent of parents of students enrolled at the campus.

Community schools operating under a turnaround plan could provide programs and services that included early childhood education, afterschool and summer school academic and enrichment programs, college and career preparation, service learning opportunities, leadership and mentoring programs, activities to encourage community and parent engagement, health and social services for students and their families, and parenting classes.

The bill would take immediate effect if finally passed by a two-thirds record vote of the membership of each house. Otherwise, it would take effect September 1, 2019.

SUPPORTERSHB 92 would allow underperforming schools to form partnerships with
community organizations to address obstacles students face and thereby
improve education outcomes.

Community schools address outside factors, such as homelessness, food insecurity, and lack of access to medical care, that affect children's educational performance. Community schools across the state have been shown to improve school attendance and academic performance by focusing on student and community needs and providing crucial services on-campus. These improvements have led to increased funding and further performance advancements.

To become a community school under a turnaround plan, a campus would have to obtain approval for the plan from campus faculty, the parents of enrolled children, and the district board of trustees. This would be different from other kinds of turnaround plans, which do not require community input, and it would help ensure that communities supported

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	and engaged with campuses that became community schools.
	The two-year turnaround period would allow the campus to reach its full potential. This would be a more reasonable approach than disruptive alternatives such as closing the school. If the school failed to improve its performance after the two-year period, the commissioner would be able to consider other existing options under the Education Code.
OPPONENTS SAY:	HB 92 could remove vital state oversight by limiting the education commissioner's power to fix a failing school. By requiring the commissioner to provide the opportunity for an underperforming school to continue to operate as a community school, HB 92 could limit the commissioner's ability to make the best decision for students enrolled in the failing school.