HOUSE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION bill analysis

4/16/2019

| SUBJECT:    | Requiring contributions by charter schools to TRS   |
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| COMMITTEE:  | Pensions, Investments and Financial Services — favorable, without amendment   |
| VOTE:       | 9 ayes — Murphy, Vo, Capriglione, Flynn, Gutierrez, Lambert, Leach, Longoria, Stephenson  |
|             | 1 nay — Gervin-Hawkins  |
|             | 1 present not voting — Wu   |
| WITNESSES:  | For — ( <i>Registered, but did not testify</i> : Monty Exter, ATPE; Bob Popinski,<br>Raise Your Hand Texas; Doug Williams, Sunnyvale ISD; Jennifer<br>Kennedy, Texas AFT; Michael Lee, Texas Association of Rural Schools;<br>Colby Nichols, Texas Association of School Administrators, Austin ISD;<br>Grover Campbell, Texas Association of School Boards; Dominic<br>Giarratani, Texas Association of School Boards; Tracy Ginsburg, Texas<br>Association of School Business Officials; Ann Fickel, Texas Classroom<br>Teachers Association; Mark Terry, Texas Elementary Principals and<br>Supervisors Association; Joshua Houston, Texas Impact; John Grey,<br>Texas School Alliance; Lisa Dawn-Fisher, Texas State Teachers<br>Association; Marty De Leon, Texas Urban Council; Sandy Schwartz)<br>Against — Christine Nishimura, Texas Charter Schools Association |
|             | On — ( <i>Registered, but did not testify</i> : Kenneth Herbold, Pension Review Board; Brian Guthrie, Teacher Retirement System)  |
| BACKGROUND: | Government Code sec. 825.405 requires that, for school district<br>employees who are members of the state Teacher Retirement System<br>(TRS) and who are entitled to the minimum salary for certain school<br>personnel as established in statute, the employing school district must pay<br>the state's contribution to TRS for any portion of a member's salary that<br>exceeds the statutory minimum salary.   |

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| DIGEST:            | HB 953 would require open-enrollment charter schools that employed<br>members of the state Teacher Retirement System (TRS) and who would<br>be entitled to a minimum salary under existing statute if employed by a<br>school district to pay the state's contribution to TRS for any portion of a<br>member's salary that exceeded the applicable statutory minimum.  |
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|                    | The bill would take effect September 1, 2019, and would apply beginning with the 2019-2020 school year.  |
| SUPPORTERS<br>SAY: | HB 953 would make employers' Teacher Retirement System (TRS) contributions fairer by holding charter schools and school districts to the same standards.   |
|                    | Under current law, a public school district must pay the state's portion of<br>an active employee's TRS contribution for any salary amount that is over<br>the statutory minimum. School districts do not receive additional state<br>funding to cover these costs and must pay for any increase in<br>contributions out of their budgets.   |
|                    | Charter schools, however, are not required to pay this contribution;<br>instead, the state pays for its share of charter school employees' TRS<br>contributions regardless of their salary. This effectively gives charter<br>schools greater flexibility to raise teachers' wages without incurring the<br>cost of increased TRS contributions. HB 953 would close this loophole<br>and hold open-enrollment charter schools to the same TRS contribution<br>requirements as public school districts. |
| OPPONENTS<br>SAY:  | HB 953 would take money out of charter school classrooms without<br>improving TRS' long-term sustainability or solvency. The bill would not<br>increase overall contributions to TRS but would only change the<br>contributions' source. At a time when the Legislature is working to<br>strengthen public school finance, it should not require charter schools to<br>incur new costs when there is no financial solvency benefit to be gained.   |
| NOTES:             | According to the Legislative Budget Board, the bill would have a positive impact of \$41.4 million in general revenue related funds in fiscal 2020-21,   |

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and a continued positive impact of more than \$20 million per year through fiscal 2024.