BOARD GOALS AND PROGRESS MONITORING

1. When do board adopted plans required by the Texas Education Code   (TEC), §§11.185 and 11.186, containing goals in early childhood and CCMR need to be adopted by the school board?   Updated June 16, 2020

The plans containing goals in early childhood, TEC, §11.185, and college, career, and military readiness (CCMR), TEC, §11.186, need to guide planning for the 2020-2021 school year. The goals and progress measures will be extended until January 31, 2021 and can be incorporated into the 2020-2021 district and campus improvement plans for board adoption during the 2020-2021 school year once the goals and progress measures are approved by the board.

This is a second extension to the previous deadline of prior to the first day of instruction beginning for the 2020-2021 school year. The extension is predicated upon the fact that

4. What data do we use for CCMR goals?   Updated March 30, 2020

The data on college, career, and military readiness should still be available as before, and this data should be used to determine appropriate student group targets for the next five years.

5. What goals/progress measures do school boards monitor during emergency school closures?   Updated March 30, 2020

At times like this, it is appropriate for the board to monitor through conversation versus a

these for the second emergency priority. STAAR performance is one of several data points in the overall superintendent evaluation determination. While we may not have STAAR data for this year, student outcome goals that focus on items other than STAAR could still be appropriate. Progress measures that have been used throughout the year to determine the effectiveness of implemented programs could also be used. Constraints and core values established by the board that are not connected to STAAR performance such as parent satisfaction and staff turnover could also still be used. Some new, input-based measures, such as the thoroughness of the emergency response for the district (measured by stakeholder surveys or the creation of a rubric), and the percent of students engaging in daily learning (measured by teacher contact, submission of remote assignments, etc.) can be helpful elements to add in times like these. During/after the suspension from normal monitoring, boards can collaborate with the superintendent to review and, if necessary, revise the board's goals and constraints in accordance with the new reality.

9. Although it is the law that the HB3 developed goals must be incorporated into the superintendent's evaluation, do school boards retain local control on other areas that they may incorporate into a superintendent's evaluation?   Updated August 27, 2020

The deadline for school boards to adopt goals required in HB 3 has been extended to January 31, 2021. HB 3 does not require the goals to be part of the superintendent's evaluation though this is best practice. The local school boards retain control on what is included within the superintendent's evaluation as long as the requirements within The Texas Administrative code are met: http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter150/ch150cc.html. It is recommended that a school board engage with a Lone Star Governance Coach to help with the process of setting the vision and values of the district and aligning these to the superintendent's evaluation. Lone Star Governance information can be found at www.tea.texas.gov/lsg.

10. With no STAAR data for 2020, how should districts approach the goal setting requirement under HB3?   Updated April 16, 2020

The board-adopted goals required in HB 3 are in three areas: (1) early childhood math, requiring 5 year goals with yearly student targets for each applicable group in domain III on 3rd grade STAAR; (2) early childhood reading, requiring 5 year goals with yearly student

5. Can board trainings still occur during this time?   Updated March 30, 2020

Yes. Board trainings in groups with 10 or more are suspended statewide, at least, until April 3, as we have been ordered to not gather in groups of 10 or more. This could continue beyond April 3 statewide, as the situation is being monitored and is very fluid. Also, local governing bodies such as city councils, city mayors, and county judges may have implemented stricter and longer restrictions governing public gatherings. Board trainings may be provided and taken by board members online or via webinar. If the training requires a live trainer, the training can be provided via webinar or in person if the gatherings are within ordered size restrictions.

6. How do we post a board   training, if this is done via webinar or online?   Updated March 30, 2020

If the training is provided to a single school board and a quorum of the board is going to participate in the training, whether this is online, via live webinar, or in person, this is considered a locally authorized board meeting and needs to be posted according to the Open Meetings Act. If the training is a regional workshop, provided by a provider such as an education service center that will host a potential quorum of board members either by webinar or in person, the provider of the regional workshop will need to advertise this training as a regional workshop on their website. A regional workshop does not require local postings. No local postings are required for individual board members taking online trainings, when a quorum of the board is not present.

7. What about my scheduled LSG Workshop?   Updated March 30, 2020

All LSG Workshops statewide are suspended, at least until April 3, as we have been ordered to not gather in groups of 10 or more. This could continue beyond April 3 statewide, as the situation is being monitored and is very fluid. Also, local governing bodies such as city councils, city mayors, and county judges may have implemented stricter and longer restrictions governing public gatherings.

BOARD MEETINGS

1. How do we have a virtual board meeting via webinar or   teleconferencing? Updated March 30, 2020

The Texas Department of Informational Resources has developed a How-to Guide to holding webinars and emergency board meetings. The How-To Guide includes guidance on the suspension of certain Open Meetings Act requirements, meeting notices, and webinar and teleconferencing meetings of governing bodies (this includes school boards). The How-To Guide can be found at the following website: https://pubext.dir.texas.gov/portal/internal/resources/DocumentLibrary/Tips%20for%20Conducting%20Open%20Meetings%20Remotely.pdf

2. How do we provide for public comments in a virtual board meeting?   Updated March 30, 2020

During any public authorized board meeting, any member of the public is able to provide comment on any agenda item for that particular meeting before the board has discussion on that item. Schools must provide a process for the public to sign up and receive information on how to provide public comment during virtual board meetings. For example, individuals that wish to provi

Yes, an electronic signature is a legally valid method of executing a document.