

The image features a vertical graphic on the left side that is a stylized representation of the Texas state flag. It consists of a dark blue upper section with a white five-pointed star, a red vertical stripe on the left side, and a white lower section.

Texas Commission on Next Generation Assessments and Accountability

Report to the Governor of Texas
and Texas Legislature

*Draft prepared for the July 27, 2016, meeting of
the Texas Commission on Next Generation
Assessments and Accountability*

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|------|
| Executive Summary..... | 1 |
| Purposes and Roles of Student Assessment | 5 |
| Purposes and Roles of the State Accountability System | 6 |
| Long-Term Vision, Consensus Recommendations, and Considerations for Further Study..... | 7 |
| Consensus Recommendations | 15 |
| Recommendation 1 | 17 |
| Recommendation 2 | 18 |
| Recommendation 3 | 20 |
| Recommendation 4 | 22 |
| Recommendation 5 | 24 |
| Recommendation 6 | 26 |
| Recommendation 7 | 27 |
| Recommendation 8 | 28 |
| Recommendation 9 | 29 |
| Considerations for Further Study..... | 31 |
| Study 1 | 33 |
| Study 2..... | 37 |
| Study 3..... | 38 |
| Study 4..... | 39 |
| Study 5..... | 40 |
| Appendix A: Recommendations Submitted by Individual Commission Members..... | A-3 |
| Appendix B: Membership | A-7 |
| Appendix C: Commission Purpose, Charge, and Report | A-13 |
| Appendix D: Additional Information | A-14 |

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Executive Summary

House Bill 2804—passed by 84th Texas Legislature and signed by Governor Greg Abbott on June 19, 2015—established the Texas Commission on Next Generation Assessments and Accountability. The purpose of the commission is to develop and make recommendations for new systems of student assessment and public school accountability.

The commission is comprised of 15 members:

- Four members appointed by the governor
- Three appointed by the lieutenant governor
- Three appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives
- The chair of the senate committee on education
- The chair of the senate committee on higher education
- The chair of the house committee on public education
- The chair of the house committee on higher education
- A member of the State Board of Education designated by its chair

The ten appointed members include a parent, an educator in the public school system, an educator in a school district that is part of the Texas High Performance Schools Consortium, a member of the business community, a member of the civic community, a leader in student assessment development and use, and a leader in research concerning student assessment and education outcomes. Nine of these members were appointed in November 2015. The tenth was appointed in January 2016.

The commission members are as follows:

- **Chair:** Andrew Kim, Superintendent, Comal ISD
- **Vice-Chair:** Stacy Hock, Co-owner, Hock, LLC
- Kim Alexander, Superintendent, Roscoe Collegiate ISD
- Jimmie Don Aycock, Chair, House Committee on Public Education, Texas House of Representatives
- Erika Beltran, Member, State Board of Education, District 13
- Paul Castro, Superintendent, A+Unlimited Potential Charter School District
- Pauline Dow, Chief Instructional Officer, North East ISD
- Maria Hernandez Ferrier, President Emeritus, Texas A&M University San Antonio
- Michael McLendon, Dean, School of Education, Baylor University
- Kel Seliger, Chair, Committee on Higher Education, Texas State Senate
- Catherine Susser, Member, Board of Trustees, Corpus Christi ISD
- Larry Taylor, Chair, Committee on Education, Texas State Senate
- Theresa Treviño, Board Member, TAMSA, President, Texans Advocating for Meaningful Student Assessment
- Quinton Vance, Executive Director, KIPP: Dallas-Fort Worth College Preparatory Charter Schools
- John Zerwas, Chair, Committee on Higher Education, Texas House of Representatives

The bill charged the commission to develop and make recommendations that address five specific areas:

- The purpose of state accountability and the role of student assessment in accountability
- Assessment opportunities that
 - provide actionable information,
 - support learning activities,
 - recognize application of skills and knowledge,
 - measure growth toward mastery, and
 - value critical thinking
- The alignment of performance standards with college and career readiness requirements
- Policy changes to enable a student to progress through subjects and grades based on content mastery
- Policy changes to establish an assessment and accountability system that meets state goals, is community based, promotes parent and community involvement, and reflects the unique needs of each community

To develop its recommendations, the commission met seven times, during which it heard expert and public testimony and participated in facilitated work sessions. The commission held its inaugural meeting on January 20, 2016. Subsequent meetings occurred on February 23, March 23, April 20, May 25, June 13, and July 27, 2016.

As required by statute, and to conclude its work, the Texas Commission on Next Generation Assessments and Accountability presents this report to the governor of Texas and Texas Legislature. The report contains nine recommendations, five considerations for further study, and a long-term vision for public education in Texas.

Per state statute, the commission will be abolished on January 1, 2017.

**Purposes and Roles of
Student Assessment and
Public School Accountability**

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Purposes and Roles of Student Assessment

To provide a context for future meetings, the March 23, 2016, commission meeting was devoted to reaching consensus on the purposes and roles of student assessment and state accountability. Consensus was reached on the following:

Purposes of Student Assessment

- To inform instruction by providing timely feedback to educators
- To inform parents
- To measure student growth
- To provide a tool for district and school administrators and the community to allocate school funding as effectively as possible
- To determine whether students will be college- and career-ready upon graduation

Roles of Student Assessment

- To inform and drive instruction through the use of formative assessments, which will allow for more timely student-level instructional interventions
- To provide comparisons to help identify student performance gaps and populations with instructional needs in order to more effectively target the allocation of educational resources
- To provide necessary data in order to determine whether educational outcomes are being achieved
- To allow for student-, school-, district-, and state-level comparisons of educational outcomes
- To allow for collaboration among educators so that they can share best practices
- To assist universities and colleges of education better prepare teachers to succeed

Purposes and Roles of the State Accountability System

Purposes of the State Accountability System

- To hold adults more responsible than children
- To hold educators, schools, and districts accountable for achieving educational standards
- To allow comparisons so that best educational practices can be identified for educators
- To enable collaboration between educators

Roles of the State Accountability System

- To set the standards and hold districts accountable for achieving those standards
- To increase student outcomes and opportunities
- To identify best practices
- To identify schools and districts that are or are not achieving educational targets to better inform resource allocation in order to keep schools on target or improve those schools that aren't reaching those targets
- To clearly identify how the state, schools, and students are performing

**Long-Term Vision,
Consensus Recommendations,
Considerations for Further Study**

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Long-Term Vision, Consensus Recommendations, and Considerations for Further Study

To develop its recommendations, the commission met seven times, during which it heard expert and public testimony and participated in facilitated work sessions. The commission held its inaugural meeting on January 20, 2016. Subsequent meetings occurred on February 23, March 23, April 20, May 25, June 13, and July 27, 2016.

On June 13, 2016, 10 members of the commission participated in a six-hour facilitated work session. The group reviewed 53 proposed recommendations submitted by individual commission members (Please see Appendix A.). Beginning with the recommendations that seemed to have the strongest support in the group, the commission reached consensus on a long-term vision, nine recommendations, and four considerations for further study. The commission had already reached consensus on one consideration for further study at its May 25 meeting.

Long-Term Vision

The commission envisions a mastery- or competency-based learning and assessment system that is self-paced rather than the current system that places students in a particular grade based on their ages. Instruction for each student would be individualized and students would be assessed as they reach certain instructional milestones. The current Texas assessment and accountability system should not be an obstacle to reaching this objective. Based on this vision and the guiding principles of the purpose of assessment and accountability, the commission makes the following recommendations.

Consensus Recommendations

1. Implement an individualized, integrated system of multiple assessments using computerized-adaptive testing and instruction.
To provide useful, real-time feedback to educators, parents, and students, the commission recommends implementing a computer-adaptive assessment system of multiple integrated assessments that are administered throughout the school year to measure individual student performance and growth. This system would replace the current STAAR assessment program.
2. Allow the commissioner of education to approve locally developed writing assessments.
To assess English language and writing proficiency, the commission recommends that the commissioner of education be allowed to approve locally developed writing assessments to substitute for the STAAR writing assessments in grades 4 and 7 and English I and English II end-of-course (EOC).

3. Streamline the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS).

To improve the instructional, assessment, and accountability processes, the commission recommends the Texas State Board of Education (SBOE) streamline the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) curriculum standards to create a manageable number of content standards that can be reasonably expected to be taught in a single school year. Streamlining the TEKS would limit the eligible content for testing and allow multiple items to be used to assess each of the TEKS, allowing students increased opportunity to demonstrate mastery.

4. Limit state testing to the readiness standards.

To provide a more clearly articulated K–12 education program in Texas that focuses on deeper student outcomes and content mastery, the commission recommends that standardized test question items focus on only those TEKS that are most critical to student success.

5. Add college-readiness assessments to the Domain IV indicators and fund, with state resources, a broader administration of college-readiness tests.

To provide the option of using nationally recognized measures of college and career readiness, the commission recommends adding assessments such as SAT, ACT, AP, IB, Aspire, etc., as options to Domain IV at the high school level to help reliably measure how Texas schools are preparing students for college and career. Using state funds to broaden the administration of national tests will remove a barrier to participation for students with economic challenges.

6. Align the state accountability system with ESSA requirements.

Align the state and federal accountability systems to ensure that the results are consistent and share common goals. When the federal regulations regarding ESSA are released in fall 2016, Texas will be able to use the guidance provided by the specific federal regulations as it develops the A–F accountability system. An A–F accountability system to identify underperforming schools in Texas is scheduled to be implemented in the 2017–2018 school year.

7. Eliminate Domain IV from state accountability calculations for elementary schools.

Eliminate Domain IV from state accountability calculations for elementary schools due to the lack of meaningful non-STAAR measures that would differentiate among elementary schools. Despite numerous discussions with and among advisory groups, the identification of meaningful non-STAAR measures in elementary schools has been problematic. Furthermore, using student attendance as the sole indicator for Domain IV is an issue; attendance rates among campuses and districts are too similar to effectively differentiate school performance.

8. Place greater emphasis on growth in Domains I–III in the state accountability system.

To recognize the progress of students, teachers, schools, and districts, the commission recommends placing greater emphasis on Domain II (Student Progress) than on Domains I (Student Achievement) and III (Closing Performance Gaps). Make Domain II 50% of the weight of the first three domains. Statute requires that the overall weight of the first three domains equal 55%. Statute does not prescribe how each of these domains is to be individually weighted to calculate the combined 55%. The commissioner of education has the authority to determine the specific weights of Domains I, II, and III.

9. Retain the individual graduation committee option for graduation as allowed under TEC, §28.0258.

To ensure that enrolled 11th and 12th grade Texas students continue to have the opportunity to graduate by means of an individual graduation committee (IGC) in those cases where the student fails one or two STAAR EOC assessments, the commission recommends removing the IGC expiration date from statute.

Considerations for Further Study

1. Align the next generation of Texas assessments to the Texas Success Initiative assessment (TSIA) and nationally recognized college-readiness tests and include assessments aligned to measures that are not typically used in higher education, such as the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB).

To ensure postsecondary readiness in the future, the commission recommends a study on how the next generation of Texas assessments can be aligned to a wide variety of postsecondary measures that help predict future academic and occupational success. The TSIA is a computer-adaptive test designed to assist an institution of higher education determine whether a student is ready for college-level course work in the general areas of reading, writing, and mathematics. The ASVAB is a multiple-aptitude battery that measures developed abilities to predict success in the military.

2. Conduct a study to explore the implications of replacing the state-developed assessment system with nationally recognized assessments that align with the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) Content Standards.

To improve the assessment and accountability systems, the commission recommends a research study to explore the implications of replacing the state-developed assessment system with nationally recognized assessments that align with the TEKS. The study should identify the degree to which these assessments align with the TEKS as well as the advantages and disadvantages of adopting one or more nationally recognized assessment instruments.

3. Conduct a study of alternative, district-based assessment and accountability systems.

The commission recommends conducting a study on alternative, district-based assessment and accountability systems to encourage innovation in which districts are accountable to a community's values, less reliance is placed on standardized testing, and a renewed focus is placed on the student. The study should identify school districts that have adopted community-based assessment and accountability systems that promote family and community engagement and reflect their communities.

4. Conduct a study, using existing data, to test the relationship between the results of stratified, random sampling and whole-population testing.

To determine whether stratified, random sampling will meet federal and state assessment requirements, the commission recommends using existing data to study the relationship between stratified, random sampling results and results from testing the whole student population. The study should use a random sample of existing data from the state longitudinal database and compare it to results from whole-population testing. Based on the results of the study, a determination can be made as to whether stratified, random sampling results may be used in place of whole-population testing, thereby reducing the cost of assessments and the amount of instructional time spent on testing. The study will also determine whether stratified, random sampling should be supplemented with whole-grade testing at key gateway transition points.

5. Conduct a study of the effect of weighting Domain I (Student Achievement) by the length of time a student has been enrolled in a Texas public school district or campus.

The commission recommends a study to explore the implications of weighting performance on standardized tests based on the length of time a student has been continuously enrolled in a district or school, with greater weight given for longer enrollment. The study should evaluate whether student outcomes differ based on how long a student has been enrolled at a specific district or campus and, if so, whether the difference is significant enough to consider adding the weighted performance to Domain I of the state accountability system in the future.

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Consensus Recommendations

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Recommendation I

Implement an Individualized, Integrated System of Multiple Assessments Using Computerized-Adaptive Testing and Instruction

To provide useful, real-time feedback to educators, parents, and students, the commission recommends implementation of a computer-adaptive assessment system. The system will consist of multiple integrated assessments administered throughout the school year and should include computerized-adaptive instruction. This recommendation is contingent on adequate and consistent network capability throughout the state.

To ensure the individualized computer-adaptive assessment system provides useful, real-time feedback to educators, parents, and students, multiple assessments should be used to measure individual student performance and growth throughout the school year. Multiple assessments will also allow students to progress instructionally as soon as standards are mastered. This system would replace the current STAAR assessment program.

Statutory Changes

- Inclusion in the General Appropriations Act for the 2018–2019 Biennium
- TEC, §§39.023, 39.024, 39.0241, and 39.025

Other Considerations

Local

- Adequate and consistent network capability will be required.
- The sequence for how courses are taught is not mandated by the legislature. Districts and campuses currently determine the order of instruction for a particular grade or subject.

State

Resources will be required to implement a system of computer-adaptive formative assessments, as well as computerized adaptive instruction.

Federal

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) allows a state to adopt computer-adaptive tests and formative assessments. As required by ESSA, the scores on a formative assessment (i.e., an evaluation of individual learning designed to identify specific learning needs) must lead to a single, summative score at the end of a school year for each tested student.

Recommendation 2

Allow the Commissioner of Education to Approve Locally Developed Writing Assessments

To assess English language and writing proficiency, the commission recommends that the commissioner of education be allowed to approve locally developed writing assessments to substitute for the STAAR writing assessments in grades 4 and 7 and English I and English II end-of-course (EOC). Writing can be meaningfully assessed through local processes that are aligned with state academic standards such as development of classroom-based projects that are evaluated by teachers.

Participating local education agencies (LEAs) would be expected to meet specific responsibilities:

- Submit locally developed writing assessments to the commissioner of education for approval to use in place of state-developed writing assessments
- Ensure participation of all eligible students
- Report district-level results for all students to the Texas Education Agency (TEA) using a stratified, random sampling as the basis for reporting

Results on any locally-developed writing assessment would not be required by the state for use in determining grade promotion or graduation but would be evaluated in the state accountability system.

The commissioner of education would monitor and intervene to improve assessment administration and reporting if reporting and monitoring of results are unsatisfactory.

Statutory Changes

- Amend TEC, §39.023(a) to add locally developed and commissioner-approved writing assessments for use in state accountability in place of the STAAR grades 4 and 7 writing assessments. The locally developed writing assessments, as approved by the commissioner of education, would substitute for the state-developed writing assessments.
- Amend TEC, §39.023(c) to allow the substitution of the writing portion of STAAR English I and English II EOCs.
- Amend TEC, §39.0231 for the reporting of the writing assessment results. Give the commissioner of education the authority to audit district-level reporting. TEC, §39.0231 may also need to be amended to specify that the commissioner of education will develop a sampling methodology that districts will use when reporting results to the agency.

Other Considerations

Local

- The cost for districts to locally develop writing assessments and an aligned reporting system would need to account for staff time, resources, and technology needs.
- LEAs will need training and technical assistance to develop quality writing assessments aligned with state standards.

State

- TEA will need to develop assessment guidelines, approval processes, and reporting mechanisms for locally-developed assessments.
- TEA and education service centers (ESCs) will require additional resources to accommodate monitoring and training requirements.
- TEA will need to develop monitoring and intervention strategies.

Federal

There is no federal impact.

Related Information

During the 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 school years, TEA and its testing contractor will conduct a writing pilot program to determine whether and how Texas students' writing skills can be assessed using a locally supervised approach that yields reliable and valid scores to meet state-required assessment and accountability provisions. The pilot study will include the collection and scoring of a range of student writing samples throughout the school year. Students will compose each of the following three writing samples:

- An initial, timed writing sample based on a specific writing prompt chosen by the student from a selection of writing prompts generated through a collaborative design process, inclusive of teachers, education service centers (ESCs), and institutes of higher education. This initial sample will be collected at the beginning of the school year
- A portfolio of three compositions to demonstrate each student's skill in writing to three genres (e.g., personal narrative, persuasive, and expository)
- A final, timed writing product, written near the end of the school year, designed to measure growth in writing

In addition to classroom teacher scoring and trained rater scoring, some participating districts will be using a cloud-based digital platform with automated scoring of student timed writing samples.

Not later than September 1 of each year in 2017 and 2018, TEA will deliver to the governor, the lieutenant governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the presiding officer of each legislative standing committee with primary jurisdiction over primary and secondary education a report that serves two purposes:

- Evaluates the implementation and progress of the pilot program under this section
- Makes recommendations regarding the continuation or expansion of the pilot program

Recommendation 3

Streamline the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS)

To improve the instructional, assessment, and accountability processes, the commission recommends the Texas State Board of Education (SBOE) streamline the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills. Streamlining the TEKS would have the following benefits:

- Create a manageable number of TEKS that can be reasonably expected to be taught in a single school year; this would also limit the eligible content for testing
- Allow multiple items to be used to assess each of the TEKS, allowing students increased opportunity to demonstrate mastery

Statutory Changes

None. The SBOE is responsible for developing the TEKS (TEC, §28.001). The board is currently in the process of reviewing and revising the English and Spanish language arts and reading TEKS. At the September 2015 meeting, the SBOE requested that staff update the TEKS and the instructional materials working document to add streamlining of the science and social studies TEKS to the cycle for the review and revision of the TEKS. A discussion item on the process for streamlining the TEKS was presented to the SBOE Committee on Instruction at the November 2015 SBOE meeting. At the January 2016 meeting, the SBOE approved the process for streamlining the science and social studies TEKS. The SBOE is scheduled to begin the streamlining of the science TEKS in summer 2016 and streamlining of the social studies TEKS in spring 2017.

At the July 20, 2016, SBOE meeting, the SBOE Committee of the Full Board will discuss a report titled *Study of the Essential Knowledge and Skills and Assessment Instruments*, submitted by TEA. In particular, the report addresses the following:

- Number and scope of the essential knowledge and skills of each subject of the required curriculum under TEC §28.002, with each essential knowledge or skill identified as a readiness or supporting standard, and whether the number or scope should be limited
- Number and subjects of assessment instruments under TEC §39.023 that are required to be administered to students in grades 3 through 8
- How state assessment instruments assess standards essential for student success and whether the assessment instruments should also assess supporting standards, including an analysis of the portion of the essential knowledge and skills capable of being accurately assessed, the appropriate skills that can be assessed within the testing parameters under current law, and how current standards compare to those parameters

This report is intended to inform the SBOE so that they may provide recommendations to the legislature regarding the required curriculum and assessment instruments. The report can be found at the following link:

<http://tea.texas.gov/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=51539607830&libID=51539607830>.

Other Considerations

Local

- LEAs will need training and technical assistance to align curriculum and instruction with the streamlined TEKS.
- New instructional materials may be necessary.

State

- State-developed assessments would be revised to measure student learning of the streamlined curriculum.
- Depending on the scope of revisions to the curriculum, new instructional materials may be needed prior to formal implementation of a new or revised curriculum.
- TEA and ESCs will need to provide information and training on the streamlined TEKS.
- Approval of new instructional materials may be necessary.

Federal

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) requires a state to adopt challenging academic standards that align to college and career readiness.

Recommendation 4

Limit State Testing to the Readiness Standards

To provide a more clearly articulated K–12 education program in Texas that focuses on deeper student outcomes and content mastery, the commission recommends that standardized test items focus on only the readiness standards, which are those Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) that are most critical to student success.

Current readiness standards are defined as follows:

- Being essential for success in the current grade or course
- Being important for preparedness for the next grade or course
- Supporting college and career readiness
- Necessitating in-depth instruction
- Addressing significant content and concepts

Whereas supporting standards are defined as follows:

- Are introduced in the current grade or course but may be emphasized in a subsequent year
- Are reinforced in the current grade or course but may be emphasized in a previous year
- Play a role in preparing students for the next grade or course but not a central role
- Address more narrowly defined content and concepts

This recommendation accomplishes the following:

- Items measuring supporting standards will be replaced by readiness standards in state tests.
- State tests will include only readiness standards that are defined by the following characteristics: essential for success in the current grade or course, important indicators of preparedness for the next grade or course, support college and career readiness.
- Though readiness standards will be the only tested standards on state exams, the supporting standards must be taught as building blocks to ensure mastery of the readiness standards.

The commission recommends limiting state testing to the readiness standards for three reasons:

- Assessing the entirety of the current TEKS standards in many content areas on one assessment within a school year is unrealistic.
- Testing only the readiness standards will allow for state tests to include multiple questions on each standard and questions that will address deeper learning.
- Including only readiness standards on state exams will allow students to respond to multiple test items to further demonstrate mastery of a standard.

Statutory Changes

TEC, §39.021, and §39.023 (a) and (c) will need to be amended to indicate only certain standards are assessed.

Other Considerations**Local**

Undetermined

State

Requires significant revision of current state assessments.

Federal

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) requires assessment of the state’s entire adopted curriculum.

Related Information

Currently, TEA and its assessment educator committees make the distinction between “readiness” and “supporting” standards from the TEKS content standards eligible for assessment. Based on feedback from Texas educators (from both K–12 and higher education), a set of readiness standards was identified for each subject and grade or course drawn from the TEKS content standards eligible for assessment. The content standards that were deemed to be supporting are still an important part of instruction and are eligible for assessment. However, each supporting standard may not be tested annually.

The percentage of each standard in the TEKS and on the assessments are as follows.

| TEKS Content Standards | Eligible Content Standards from the TEKS | STAAR Assessment Blueprint TEKS Standards Assessed |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Readiness Standards | 30% | 65% |
| Supporting Standards | 70% | 35% |

The report to the SBOE, *Study of the Essential Knowledge and Skills and Assessment Instruments*, which explains how readiness and supporting standards are derived, can be found at <http://tea.texas.gov/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=51539607830&libID=51539607830>.

Recommendation 5**Add College-Readiness Assessments to the Domain IV Indicators and Fund, with State Resources, a Broader Administration of College-Readiness Assessments**

To provide the option of using nationally recognized measures of college and career readiness, the commission recommends adding college-readiness assessments to Domain IV statutory requirements and funding a broader administration of college-readiness tests.

Assessments such as SAT, ACT, AP, IB, Aspire, etc. would be added to the statewide accountability system as options at the high school level to help reliably measure how Texas schools are preparing students for college and career. Using state funds to broaden the test administration will remove a barrier to participation for students with economic challenges. Finally, such national exams have a significant correlation to college and career readiness and can ensure that students have the academic skills needed for postsecondary success. Currently the state accountability system does not directly give credit for performance on these assessments.

Statutory Changes

TEC, §39.053 will need to be amended.

Other Considerations**Local**

LEAs will need to ensure that all students are aware of and have access to state funding for college-readiness tests.

State

- Resources will be required to fund a broader administration of college-readiness tests.
- TEA will monitor the use of funds to ensure LEAs are directing students to the testing opportunity.

Federal

- Recommended assessments may not be considered sufficiently aligned with the TEKS and therefore may not be approved by federal peer review.
- ESSA-related accessibility requirements may not be available on the nationally recognized assessments for populations currently being assessed with STAAR A, an accommodated version of STAAR assessments for students with disabilities or other educational needs.
- ESSA-related English language learner accessibility requirements may not be available on the nationally recognized assessments for English language learners (ELLs) currently being assessed with STAAR L, a linguistically accommodated version of STAAR assessments in mathematics, science, and social studies for use by English language learners.

Related Information

- In the class of 2014, 200,943 Texas public high school graduates (66.3% of all graduates) took the SAT, ACT, or both examinations.
- In the class of 2014, 50,346 graduates who took the SAT, ACT, or both examinations (25.1% of examinees) scored at or above criterion on the SAT (a combined score of 1110 on the critical reading and mathematics sections of the examination) or the ACT (a composite score of 24).
- For the class of 2014, the average score for the SAT critical reading, writing, and mathematics sections combined was 1417. (The maximum score is 2400.)
- For the class of 2014, the average ACT composite score was 20.6. (The maximum score is 36.)

Recommendation 6

Align the State Accountability System with ESSA Requirements

Align the state and federal accountability systems to ensure that the results are consistent and share common goals.

Under NCLB, the state and federal systems differed in the way that low-performing schools were identified. ESSA provides greater flexibility to states to develop high-quality accountability systems. When the federal regulations regarding ESSA are released in fall 2016, Texas will be able to use the guidance provided by the specific federal regulations as it develops the A–F accountability system. The A–F system to identify underperforming schools in Texas is scheduled to be implemented in the 2017–2018 school year.

Statutory Changes

Changes to TEC, §§39.053 and §39.054 may be necessary depending on the final federal regulations that will be released in fall 2016.

Other Considerations

Local

Better alignment of local resources to address both state and federal accountability.

State

Better alignment of state resources to address both state and federal accountability.

Federal

There is no federal impact.

Related Information

The proposed ESSA regulations released by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) on May 31, 2016 are available at the following link: <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/index.html>.

Recommendation 7

Eliminate Domain IV from State Accountability Calculations for Elementary Schools

Eliminate Domain IV from state accountability calculations for elementary schools due to the lack of meaningful non-STAAR measures that would differentiate among elementary schools.

Currently, TEC, §39.053 prescribes only one indicator for Domain IV for elementary schools: student attendance. The statute allows the commissioner to use any other indicators of student achievement that are appropriate, as long as they are not associated with performance on standardized assessments. Despite numerous discussions with and among advisory groups, the identification of meaningful non-STAAR measures to ascertain postsecondary readiness in elementary schools has been problematic. Furthermore, using student attendance as the sole indicator for Domain IV is an issue; attendance rates among campuses and districts are too similar to effectively differentiate school performance.

Statutory Changes

TEC, §39.053 and §39.054 will need to be amended.

Other Considerations

Local

There is no local impact.

State

The weighting of Domains I, II, III, and V would need to be adjusted.

Federal

ESSA requires states to identify nonacademic indicators of school quality or student success.

Related Information

- For the 2015–2016 school year, 4,654 of the 8,646 campuses in Texas (53.8%) were classified as elementary schools.
- The following indicators were considered for use in Domain IV for elementary schools. However, concerns have been raised concerning the ability to fairly compare performance across school districts on these measures.
 - Student engagement survey
 - Participation in clubs
 - Participation in UIL
 - Participation in Fine Arts
 - Fitnessgram®
 - Teacher turnover rate
 - Accelerated instruction rate
 - Participation in science fair
 - Disciplinary data
 - Participation in GT programs
 - School climate survey
 - AB Honor Roll rates
 - Retention rates (student)
 - Student Success Initiative (SSI) data
 - Professional development opportunities
 - STAAR participation rates

Recommendation 8

Place Greater Emphasis on Growth in Domains I–III in the State Accountability System

To recognize progress that students, teachers, schools, and districts make notwithstanding level of proficiency, the commission recommends placing greater emphasis on Domain II (Student Progress) than on Domain I (Student Achievement), and Domain III (Closing Performance Gaps). It is recommended to make Domain II 50% of the weight of the first three domains.

Emphasizing student growth recognizes the work of all students regardless of their background without removing the expectation that all students will eventually demonstrate proficiency.

Statute requires that the overall weight of the first three domains equal 55%. Statute does not prescribe how each of these domains is to be individually weighted to calculate the combined 55%. The commissioner of education has the authority to determine the specific weights of Domains I, II, and III.

Statutory Changes

No statutory changes are required.

Other Considerations

Local

LEAs will have an additional incentive to ensure all students demonstrate academic progress.

State

TEA and education service centers (ESCs) will need to provide training and technical assistance on how the increased measure of growth will affect accountability systems.

Federal

There is no federal impact.

Recommendation 9

Retain the Individual Graduation Committee (IGC) Option for Graduation as Allowed by TEC, §28.0258

To ensure that enrolled 11th and 12th grade Texas students continue to have the opportunity to graduate by means of an individual graduation committee (IGC) in those cases where the student fails one or two STAAR EOC assessments, the commission recommends removing the IGC expiration date from statute.

Statutory Changes

TEC, §28.0258 would be amended to strike the September 1, 2017, expiration date.

Other Considerations

Local

Schools and districts would need to continue to maintain local and state IGC policies.

State

The state would maintain current IGC procedures.

Federal

There is no federal impact.

Related Information

In 2014–2015, 6,279 (2.0%) of all Texas public school graduates graduated by an individual graduation committee determination.

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Considerations for Further Study

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Study I**Align the Next Generation of Texas Assessments to the Texas Success Initiative Assessment (TSIA) and Nationally Recognized College-Readiness Tests and Include Assessments Aligned to Measures That Are Not Typically Used in Higher Education, such as the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)**

To ensure postsecondary readiness in the future, the commission recommends a study on how the next generation of Texas assessments can be aligned to a wide variety of postsecondary measures to predict future academic and occupational success.

The TSIA is a computer-adaptive test designed to assist an institution of higher education determine if a student is ready for college-level course work in the general areas of reading, writing, and mathematics.

The TSIA in mathematics is a multiple-choice assessment that covers the four content areas in the table below.

Table: TSIA Mathematics

| Content Area | Description |
|--|---|
| Elementary Algebra and Functions | Measures knowledge of linear equations, inequalities and systems; algebraic expressions and equations; and word problems and applications |
| Intermediate Algebra and Functions | Measures knowledge of quadratic and other polynomial expressions, equations and functions; expressions, equations and functions involving powers, roots and radicals; and rational and exponential expressions, equations and functions |
| Geometry and Measurement | Measures knowledge of plane geometry; transformations and symmetry; and linear, area and three-dimensional measurements |
| Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability | Measures knowledge of interpreting categorical and quantitative data, statistical measures, and probabilistic reasoning |

The TSIA in reading is a multiple-choice assessment that covers the content areas in the table below.

Table: TSIA Reading

| Content Area | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Literary Analysis | Measures skill in identifying and analyzing ideas in and elements of literary texts |
| Main Idea and Supporting Details | Measures skill in identifying the main idea of a passage and in comprehending explicit textual information in a passage |
| Inferences in a Text or Texts | Measures skill in synthesizing ideas by making a connection or comparison between two passages and in making an appropriate inference about single passages |
| Author's Use of Language | Measures skill in identifying an author's purpose, tone, organization, or rhetorical strategies and use of evidence and in determining the meaning of words in context |

The TSIA in writing is an assessment that contains a multiple-choice section and an essay section. For the essay section, a test taker may be asked to write a five-paragraph persuasive essay (approximately 300–600 words) on a controversial issue or one of current interest. The essay is expected to clearly state a main idea and provide specific examples and details to support the main idea, as well as follow conventions of standard English. Dictionaries or other outside resources are not allowed.

The multiple-choice section of the TSIA in writing measures skills in the content areas listed in the following table.

Table: TSIA Writing, Multiple Choice

| Content Area | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Essay Revision | Measures the ability to provide coherence, organization and good word choice and the ability to achieve rhetorical effectiveness and use evidence |
| Agreement | Measures the ability to perform subject–verb agreement and pronoun agreement as well as the ability to determine verb tenses |
| Sentence Structure | Measures the knowledge of topics like comma splices and run-on sentences; improper punctuation; fragments and parallelism; and subordination and coordination |
| Sentence Logic | Measures the ability to correctly place modifying phrases and clauses and the ability to use logical transitions. |

The ASVAB is a multiple-aptitude battery that measures developed abilities and helps predict success in the military. The ASVAB tests are designed to measure aptitudes in four domains: Verbal, Mathematics, Science and Technical, and Spatial. The table below describes the content of the ASVAB tests.

| Test | Description | Domain |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| General Science | Knowledge of physical and biological sciences | Science/Technical |
| Arithmetic Reasoning | Ability to solve arithmetic word problems | Mathematics |
| World Knowledge | Ability to select the correct meaning of a word presented in context and to identify best synonym for a given word | Verbal |
| Paragraph Comprehension | Ability to obtain information from written passages | Verbal |
| Mathematics Knowledge | Knowledge of high school mathematics principles | Mathematics |
| Electronics Information | Knowledge of electricity and electronics | Science/Technical |

| Test | Description | Domain |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Auto Information | Knowledge of automobile technology | Science/Technical |
| Shop Information | Knowledge of tools and shop terminology and practices | Science/Technical |
| Mechanical Comprehension | Knowledge of mechanical and physical principles | Science/Technical |
| Assembling Objects | Ability to determine how an object will look when its parts are put together | Spatial |

Statutory Changes

Amend TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, to require research studies to determine performance links between state assessments and the following:

- TSIA and other national college-readiness tests for comparable assessment instruments and to ensure the rigor of the state's assessment instruments
- Assessments used by organizations to determine career and occupational readiness to ensure that career readiness is reflected in the state's assessment instruments

Study 2

Conduct a Study to Explore the Implications of Replacing the State-Developed Assessment System with Nationally Recognized Assessments that Align with the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) Curriculum Standards

To improve the assessment and accountability systems, the commission recommends a research study to explore the implications of replacing the state-created assessment system with a nationally developed assessment that aligns with the TEKS.

To identify the implications of adopting a nationally recognized assessment in lieu of the state-developed assessment system, the study will identify the degree to which nationally recognized assessments align with the TEKS as well as the advantages and disadvantages of adopting such assessments.

Statutory Changes

Amend TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter B, to require research studies to determine the feasibility of replacing current state-developed assessments with national assessments that are sufficiently aligned to the TEKS curriculum standards.

Other Considerations

Local

There is no local impact.

State

- Funds and resources for the study will need to be identified.
- Statute will need to authorize the study.

Federal

- Existing nationally recognized assessments may not be sufficiently aligned with the TEKS and may not be approved by federal peer review.
- ESSA-related accessibility requirements may not be available in the nationally recognized assessments for populations currently being assessed with STAAR A, an accommodated version of STAAR for students with disabilities and other educational needs.
- ESSA-related English language learner (ELL) accessibility considerations may not be available in the identified assessments for ELL populations currently being assessed with STAAR L, a linguistically accommodated version of STAAR in mathematics, science, and social studies for ELLs.

Study 3

Conduct a Study of Alternative, District-Based Assessment and Accountability Systems

The commission recommends conducting a study on alternative, district-based assessment and accountability systems to expand opportunities for innovation.

Identify school districts that have adopted community-based assessment and accountability systems that promote family and community engagement and reflect their communities.

The commission believes that this study would encourage innovation in community-based assessment systems in which districts are accountable to a community's values, place less reliance on standardized testing, and place a renewed focus on the student.

Statutory Changes

TEC Chapters 12A, 28, and 29 may need to be amended.

Other Considerations

Local

There is no local impact.

State

- Funds and resources for the study will need to be identified.
- Statute will need to authorize the study.

Federal

There is no federal impact.

Related Information

- Texas High Performance School Consortium (HPSC): <http://www.tasanet.org/Page/544>
- HPSC community-based accountability system (CBAS): <http://www.tasanet.org/domain/205>
- [2014 High Performance Schools Consortium Report to the Commissioner](#)
- Sample CBAS systems: <http://www.tasanet.org//site/Default.aspx?PageID=840>
- [Statewide Summary of 2015 Community and Student Engagement \(CaSE\) Ratings](#)—Statewide summary of 2015 CaSE ratings for districts and campuses

Study 4

Conduct a Study, Using Existing Data, to Test the Relationship Between the Results of Stratified, Random Sampling and Whole-Population Testing

To determine whether stratified, random sampling will meet federal and state assessment requirements, the commission recommends using existing data to study the relationship between stratified, random sampling results and results from testing the whole student population.

To test the relationship, a study will use a random sample of existing data from the state longitudinal database and compare it to results from whole-population testing. Based on the results of the study, a determination can be made as to whether stratified, random sampling results may be used in place of whole-population testing, thereby reducing the cost of assessments and the amount of instructional time spent on testing. The study will also determine whether stratified, random sampling should be supplemented with whole-grade testing at key gateway transition points.

Statutory Changes

Statute will need to authorize the study.

Other Considerations

Local

There is no local impact.

State

- Funds and resources for the study will be need to be identified.
- Some schools and districts may be too small to sample and may require whole-population testing.

Federal

For grades 3–8, federal law requires all students to be assessed annually in reading and mathematics and once in elementary and middle school for science. For high school, students must be assessed in English language arts or reading, mathematics, and science at least once.

Study 5

Conduct a Study of the Effect of Weighting Domain I (Student Achievement) by the Length of Time a Student Has Been Enrolled in a Texas Public School District or Campus

The commission recommends a study to explore the implications of weighting performance on standardized tests based on the length of time a student has been continuously enrolled in a district or school, with greater weight given for longer enrollment.

The study will evaluate whether student outcomes differ based on how long a student has been enrolled at a specific district or campus, and if so, whether the difference is significant enough to consider adding the weighted performance to Domain I, Student Achievement, of the state accountability system in the future. If included, the weighting would need to account for typical transitions, such as from elementary school to middle school, or from middle school to high school.

Statutory Changes

Statute will need to authorize the study.

Other Considerations

Local

There is no local impact.

State

Funds and resources for the study will need to be identified.

Federal

There is no federal impact.

Appendices

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Appendix A: Recommendations Submitted by Individual Commission Members

1. Limit state testing to the readiness standards.
2. Establish true learning standards-based state assessments.
3. Use an individualized, integrated assessment system that is tied to the readiness standards and provides near real-time feedback to teachers and parents in a way that informs instruction and drives learning, while measuring individual student growth.
4. Establish true learning-based assessments and require that each instrument used for accountability meet specific criteria.
5. Limit state testing and its inclusion in the accountability system to the requirements of federal law.
6. Expand the opportunities for innovation into alternative, district-based assessment and accountability subsystems.
7. Eliminate the state writing assessment and require districts to formally assess writing through a locally adopted process once in elementary, middle school and high school.
8. Replace writing tests with portfolio or an assessment developed by local education agencies that follows the iterative process of writing. For assessment purposes, districts must report writing results to TEA and publish them for their communities.
9. Keep writing assessment and assess expository writing at state level; transition to an authentic writing assessment but more frequent basis.
10. Eliminate 4th grade writing assessment; continue 7th grade writing assessment.
11. Provide districts state-funded technology-based formative assessments that districts may use to monitor student learning locally.
12. Remove all high stakes on students from the tests.
13. In grades 3–8, use diagnostic assessments that give timely and useful feedback to gauge how children are learning.
14. In high schools, administer the PSAT/ACT equivalent in 9th or 10th grade or ACT/SAT/TSI, in lieu of EOCs, in 11th grade to demonstrate how children are performing to satisfy ESSA.
15. All tests must be age appropriate.
16. Retain the graduation committee option allowed under Senate Bill 149 (84th Texas Legislature).
17. Consolidate high school state assessment of five EOCs to four exit-level assessments in ELA, math, science, and social studies, and make available the standards in each subject area tested to teachers.
18. Align college readiness standards to state assessment in reading and math.

19. Contingent upon adequate and consistent network capability across the state, consider the use of computerized-adaptive testing, or tailored testing, for statewide assessments; in conjunction, consider multiple, “low-touch” assessments throughout the school year to measure student growth.
20. In lieu of a U.S. History end-of-course exam, administer the civics portion of the United States naturalization test to all 11th grade students.
21. In lieu of a STAAR exam, districts shall administer in eighth grade a valid, reliable, and nationally norm-referenced preliminary college preparation assessment instrument.
22. In lieu of required writing, reading, and math end-of-course exams, districts shall administer the Texas Success Initiative (TSI) Test to all 10th grade students.
23. In lieu of STAAR exams administered in grades three through seven, districts shall choose from a state-approved list of vendors to administer locally developed assessments. The vendors would share data with both the district and with the state.
24. Seek relief from the mandatory whole-population testing requirements for grades 8 and 10.
25. Expand the opportunities for innovation into alternative, district-based assessment and accountability subsystems.
26. The 85th Legislature conduct a thorough review of both the positive and negative impacts of implementing a full scale A–F accountability system for the 2017–2018 school year.
27. Provide A–F rating for each of the domains in the accountability system rather than one letter grade; provide a multiple grading system as a profile.
28. Continue to assess all students annually to comply with federal law but randomly sample student results for inclusion in the state accountability system for campuses and districts.
29. Use stratified, random sampling for accountability tests, and thereby “seek relief from the mandatory whole-population testing requirements for grades 3–10” and derail our test-obsessed culture.
30. Do not use the state standardized test (STAAR) for the 2015–2016 year for accountability.
31. Remove middle school and elementary school accountability requirement from Domain IV.
32. Reduce Domain V percentage to 5% of the overall calculation.
33. Provide a campus and district profile report card with multiple measures reported rather than one measure for any one campus or school district.
34. Retain distinction designations beyond 2018 as part of the state’s accountability system.
35. As part of the state’s accountability system, give a higher weight to the performance on state standardized tests of the students who have been continuously enrolled in a school or district for a longer period of time.
36. Align state accountability system with federal ESSA requirements.

37. Begin modeling stratified, random sampling from past tests and future tests.
38. Explore using stratified, random sampling whenever data are required to satisfy broad policy goals.
39. Adopt computer adaptive testing models (whether current STAAR protocol or national tools such as MAP: NWEA) that allow for more flexibility in testing protocol and shorter return time for assessment data thus making it more usable at the classroom, school, and district level. Administer these tests multiple times during the year (baseline and EOY if not mid-year as well).
40. Ensure that testing protocols end in a terminal assessment that has a significant correlation to college and career readiness; This could mean utilizing existing national exams as the terminal assessment for high school (SAT and/or ACT) or reinstating EOCs that have been statistically proven to have a high level of correlation.
41. Eliminate statewide writing assessments and create a framework that requires districts to build authentic writing assessments and report that data locally.
42. Work in partnership with local school districts to develop state-wide standardized diagnostic assessments, interim assessments, and summative assessments. Limit district- and state-level standardized test to these three assessments (limit district's ability to administer additional benchmark exams throughout the academic school year).
43. Restructure, but keep writing tests.
44. Require that the SBOE limit and narrow the adoption of TEKS to only those most essential.
45. Integrate technology in assessments systems that allow for real-time feedback and monitoring of student learning.
46. Add geometry EOC at high school; add chemistry EOC but for reporting only; make U.S. history report only; change statute on EOC to ELA w/writing, Alg. I, Geometry, ELA II. U.S. History, Biology, and Chemistry will be for reporting only.
47. Increase the weight of Domains I–III to 80% and eliminate Domain IV for ES; place the highest emphasis on student growth while crediting schools for maintaining student performance above established performance threshold correlated to college and career readiness metric (prerequisite is that assessment protocol is aligned to C+C as well).
48. Prescribe 50% of score on Domain I–III to growth.
49. Include college enrollment and discipline trends as options to report in Domain V.
50. Require schools/districts to report number and percentage of certified teachers who are teaching in their field, the number and percentage of teachers who are fully certified, the number of teachers with more than three years of experience, and teacher retention rates; use data to require schools/districts to ensure an equitable distribution of teachers.
51. Research and test the use of stratified, random sampling for school and district accountability.

52. Continue to invest significantly in assessment and item development to ensure we are testing critical skills.
53. Provide a statewide report of school districts that have high academic achievement at a low cost and document best practices to disseminate across the state.

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Appendix B: Membership

Members are listed in alphabetical order by last name.

Kim Alexander (*Appointed by Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick on November 10, 2015*)

Dr. Alexander, of Roscoe, is superintendent of Roscoe Collegiate Independent School District. Prior to that, he served in a variety of roles within the school district as high school principal, grant writer, and English language arts and kinesiology teacher. Previously, he served as a teacher in Sweetwater Independent School District and Highland Independent School District. In addition to his career in education, Alexander is a self-employed production agriculturalist who manages crops and livestock production. He is a member of Texas Association of School Administrators, Texas Association of Professional Educators, American Association of School Administrators, American Cotton Growers Association, Red Angus Association of America, and Realtors' Land Institute. Alexander earned his bachelor's degree in education from Angelo State University, master's degree in educational administration from Abilene Christian University, and doctorate degree in agricultural education through a joint program with Texas Tech University and Texas A&M University.

Jimmie Don Aycock (*Chairman, House Committee on Public Education*)

Representative Aycock was born in Bell County, Texas. Dr. Jimmie Don Aycock graduated from Moody High School in 1965 as the class valedictorian. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1969, with Phi Kappa Phi honors from Texas A&M University, where he also received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1970. He served as a captain in the United States Army until 1972 and was awarded the Army Commendation Medal. Aycock owned and operated veterinary clinics in Killeen, Copperas Cove, and Harker Heights through 1998. He has also been involved in ranching and real estate development. He is a past treasurer of the Central Texas College board of trustees in Killeen. He is also a former member of the Killeen Independent School District board. He is the former president of the Comanche Hills Utility District and the Bell County Water Control and Improvement District No. 3. He was elected to the Texas Legislature in 2006. He represents House District 54, which includes the western portion of Bell County and Lampasas County. He is currently the chairman of the Public Education Committee and a member of the Defense & Veterans' Affairs Committee. In addition, he served as an appointed member of the Appropriations subcommittee on Education. Aycock has been married to his high school sweetheart, Marie, since 1967. They have two children, Jim and Michelle, and four grandchildren. Aycock enjoys fishing, elk hunting, and horseback riding.

Erika Beltran (*Designated by State Board of Education Chair Donna Bahorich on November 10, 2015*)
Ms. Beltran, a Democrat, was elected to the State Board of Education (SBOE) in November 2014 and will serve a four-year term of office. She is a member of the board's Committee on School Initiatives, which oversees agenda items related to charter schools, State Board for Educator Certification rules, and the appointment of school board members for districts located on military bases. Beltran, who lives in Fort Worth, is a first-generation college graduate, a teacher, and an education policy leader. The daughter of Mexican immigrants, Beltran was raised in SBOE District 13, graduating from North Side High School in the Fort Worth Independent School District. Upon graduating from Williams College with a bachelor's degree in political science, Beltran taught bilingual kindergarten and fourth grade. A desire to have an impact beyond her own classroom caused Beltran to enroll in the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin. She received a master of public affairs degree from the school in 2006. Beltran then spent one year in the San Francisco Bay area working for a large private family foundation and worked on efforts to help close school readiness gaps. She then moved to Washington, D.C., where she spent five years working for a national civil rights organization tracking federal education policy and advocating for the needs of low-income children and families. Beltran worked as the regional director for Leadership for Educational Equity, a national nonprofit that develops the leadership skills of Teach for America Corps members and alumni in the Dallas-Fort Worth and San Antonio areas. She is now the Tarrant County program director for Leadership ISD, an organization committed to cultivating and growing a base of informed community leaders who are inspired and prepared to take action to improve public schools across North Texas. Beltran is a member of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials and is a board member of Leadership ISD. As a member of the State Board of Education, Beltran represents parts of Dallas and Tarrant counties.

Paul Castro (*Appointed by Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick on November 10, 2015*)

Mr. Castro, of Houston, is superintendent of A+Unlimited Potential Charter School and director for school performance for Houston A+ Challenge. He is a co-founder of A+UP which serves as an innovative school that is based on growth, relationships, empowerment, and personalized learning. Previously, Castro served as head of schools for high schools in KIPP Houston Public Schools. During his time in Houston ISD, he was principal of Lee High School, principal of Westside High School, and founding principal of West Briar Middle School. Castro has also served in the classroom as a high school English teacher. Castro earned his bachelor's degree in English from Texas A&M University and master's degree in educational leadership from the University of Houston.

Pauline Dow (*Appointed by Speaker of the House Joe Straus on November 10, 2015*)

Dr. Dow, of San Antonio, is Chief Instructional Officer for the North East Independent School District. Prior to this, she served as Chief Academic Officer for the Austin Independent School District and Associate Superintendent for Ysleta Independent School District. Dow also worked as Associate Superintendent for the Canutillo ISD. She has served in public education for over 28 years in various capacities, including bilingual education program director, math and science program specialist, and bilingual teacher. Dow is a recipient of the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) Gold Nugget Award for the College of Education and UTEP's Dissertation of the Year Award in 2008. She is currently a member of the Texas Association of School Administrators, Texas Association for Bilingual Education,

National Association for Bilingual Education, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, and League of Women Voters. Dow earned her bachelor of arts degree in history, master of arts degree in history, master of education degree, and doctorate degree in educational leadership all from the University of Texas at El Paso.

Maria Hernandez Ferrier (*Appointed by Speaker of the House Joe Straus on November 10, 2015*)

Dr. Ferrier, of San Antonio, is the director of the newly created Texas A&M System Office of Mexico and Latin America Relations. Prior to this, she served as the inaugural President for Texas A&M University–San Antonio. Before joining the A&M system, she was appointed by President George W. Bush as Director for the Office of English Language Acquisition for Limited English Proficient Students in the United States Department of Education. During her tenure at the U.S. Department of Education, she was promoted twice, first to Deputy Under Secretary, and then to Assistant Deputy Secretary. Other national presidential appointments include the Commission on National and Community Service by President George H. Bush, and, in 1992, Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander appointed her to serve as Director of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs. Ferrier has received numerous awards for her service including the Hispanic Heritage Award from the U.S. Department of Labor, Women of Action Award from La Prensa, National Hispanic Corporate Achievers Award from the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and the Life of Idealism Award by City Year. She was also inducted into the San Antonio Women’s Hall of Fame. Ferrier received a bachelor of arts degree in speech and master of education degree in guidance and counseling from Our Lady of the Lake University. She earned her doctorate degree in educational administration from Texas A&M University.

Stacy Hock (*Appointed by Governor Greg Abbott on January 13, 2016*)

Ms. Hock is co-owner of Hock, LLC, a financial services technology consulting firm, and manager of the Joel & Stacy Hock Charitable Fund. Previously, she held senior management positions at IBM in software services, including running the Websphere Software Services business for the Wall Street territory. Prior to that, she worked for Trilogy in enterprise software. Currently, Hock serves as a board member for Aminex Therapeutics, Texas Public Policy Foundation, and the African Dream Initiative. She has previously served as a board member for City Harvest and The Bowery Mission. Hock received her bachelor’s degree in computer science and electrical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She earned her master’s degree in business administration from the University of Texas at Austin McCombs School of Business.

Andrew Kim (*Appointed by Governor Greg Abbott on November 10, 2015; appointed as presiding officer by Governor Greg Abbott on January 13, 2016*)

Mr. Kim is the Superintendent for Comal Independent School District. Previously, he served as the Superintendent for Manor Independent School District. Prior to that, Kim served as the Assistant Superintendent of Educational Support Services in Austin ISD and the Director of Professional Development in Round Rock ISD. He was also a teacher in Dallas ISD in the 1990s, and a principal at J.J. Long Middle School in Dallas ISD. Kim serves as a board member for the New Braunfels Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Canyon Lake Noon Lions Club and Bulverde Spring

Branch Chamber of Commerce. Kim earned a bachelor's degree from Fordham University and a master's degree from the University of Texas.

Michael K. McLendon (*Appointed by Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick on November 10, 2015*)

Dr. McLendon, of Waco, is Dean of the School of Education and professor of higher education policy and leadership at Baylor University. Previously, he served at Southern Methodist University as the inaugural Harold and Annette Simmons Centennial Chair of Higher Education Policy and served as a professor and associate dean for academic affairs at the Simmons School of Education and Human Development. Prior to that, McLendon held appointment as the executive associate dean and chief of staff at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College of Education and Human Development. He was also a professor of public policy and higher education for thirteen years at the university. Before his academic career, McLendon served as an aide to a member of the United States Senate and as a policy analyst on the Higher Education Committee of the Florida House of Representatives. A specialist in the study of American higher education, McLendon has published extensively on topics relating to postsecondary education governance, finance, and public policy. He has served on the editorial boards of numerous journals, and is a former elected member of the Board of Directors of the Association for the Study of Higher Education. McLendon currently holds appointment as a Senior Fellow at the John Goodwin Tower Center for Political Affairs at Southern Methodist University and as a Faculty Fellow at the University of Georgia's Institute of Higher Education. In 2007, McLendon was recognized as Baylor's Outstanding Young Alumnus. McLendon earned his bachelor's degree in political science from Baylor University, his master's degree in higher education from Florida State University, and his doctorate degree in higher education policy from the University of Michigan.

Kel Seliger (*Chairman, Senate Committee on Higher Education*)

Senator Seliger was first elected to the Texas Senate in 2004. Senate District 31 currently spans 37 counties from the Panhandle to the Permian Basin and includes Amarillo, Midland, Odessa, and Big Spring. Born in Amarillo and raised in Borger, Senator Seliger is a graduate of Borger public schools and Dartmouth College. He spent 35 years in the steel industry. Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick appointed Senator Seliger to serve as Chairman of the Senate Higher Education Committee for the 84th Legislature. Senator Seliger also serves on the Senate Education Committee, Senate Finance Committee, Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Economic Development, and the Senate Committee on Business and Commerce. Senator Seliger is privileged to be the recipient of the Bell Helicopter 2012 Legislative Leadership Award, the Texas Municipal League's 2011 Legislator of the Year, the Texas District and County Attorneys Association's 2009 Law and Order Award, and Legislator of the Year 2009 from the Associated Security Services and Investigators of the State of Texas, and the citizens of Odessa honored him with the 2009 Heritage of Odessa Foundation Community Statesman Award in Government. The Texas Association of Business recently recognized Senator Seliger a third time as a Fighter for Free Enterprise for his steadfast support of policies that encourage and promote a healthy business climate in Texas. Prior to his election to the Senate, Senator Seliger served four terms as Mayor of Amarillo and as a member of the Amarillo City Commission and the Amarillo Civil Service Commission. Senator Seliger is currently a member of the National Rifle Association, the Texas Farm Bureau, and the Harley-Davidson Owners Group. He and his wife, Nancy, reside in Amarillo, and have two sons, Jonathan and Matthew.

Catherine Susser (*Appointed by Speaker of the House Joe Straus on November 10, 2015*)

Ms. Susser, of Corpus Christi, is a community volunteer and school board member for the Corpus Christi Independent School District. She has served in numerous community leadership positions including the role of president, book fair chairman, and yearbook chairman of the Windsor Park Parent Teacher Association, as well as president and welfare chairman of the Corpus Christi Charity League. Susser has volunteered many hours helping area students as a Destination Imagination coach and a reading and math volunteer in the classroom. She has also volunteered with Congregation Beth Israel and Las Donas de la Corte. Susser earned a bachelor's degree in business administration and a master's degree in public accounting from the University of Texas at Austin.

Larry Taylor (*Chairman, Senate Committee on Education*)

Senator Taylor is a lifelong Texan, born in southeast Texas and raised in Friendswood. He attended Baylor University where he received his BBA in 1982. Senator Taylor and his wife, Kerri, have raised three children: Trudy, Carly, and Jake, and have just welcomed their first grandchild, Lila. Senator Taylor owns Truman Taylor Insurance Agency in Friendswood. Prior to his election to Senate District 11 in 2012, Senator Taylor served 10 years in the Texas House of Representatives representing District 24. Senator Taylor serves as the Chairman of the Senate Public Education Committee and as a member of the Senate Finance, Business and Commerce, and Intergovernmental Relations Committees. Before his election to the Texas Senate in 2012, Senator Taylor served five terms in the Texas House of Representatives. During his tenure there, Senator Taylor served as the Chairman of the House Elections Committee, co-chairman of the Windstorm Insurance Legislative Oversight Board, as a member of the House Insurance Committee, the House Select Committee on Voter Identification and Voter Fraud, the Energy Council, and two terms as Chairman of the House Republican Caucus. Senator Taylor is honored to have been named a "Taxpayer Advocate" by Texans for Fiscal Responsibility, a "Champion of Free Enterprise" by the Texas Association of Business, and a "Courageous Conservative" by the Texas Conservative Coalition. Locally, he was recognized as Galveston Daily News's "2011 Citizen of the Year" and named "Texas Legislative Champion" by the Sealy and Smith Foundation for his efforts to repair the University of Texas Medical Branch after Hurricane Ike. One of the roles of which he is most proud is his longtime seat on the board of the Foundation for Hope Village. This organization supports the operation of Hope Village, a nonprofit residential and day program for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Theresa Treviño (*Appointed by Governor Greg Abbott on November 10, 2015*)

Dr. Treviño, of Austin, is a licensed physician, specializing in psychiatry. She has worked at the Laurel Ridge Treatment Center, Dallas Child Guidance Clinic, Tarrant County MHMR, and the Timberlawn Psychiatric Hospital. Treviño is the president of Texans Advocating for Meaningful Student Assessment. She has been active with the Parent Teacher Association, Read Naturally Program at Doss Elementary, Anderson Band Booster Association, Austin Partners in Education, and the National Charity League. Treviño graduated with a bachelor's degree from St. Mary's University and earned her doctor of medicine degree from Baylor College of Medicine.

Quinton Vance (*Appointed by Governor Greg Abbott on November 10, 2015*)

Mr. Vance, of Dallas, is superintendent of KIPP Dallas-Fort Worth Public Charter Schools. Previously, he served as managing director of KIPP New York City School Programs and, prior to that, principal at KIPP Academy Charter School in Bronx, New York. Vance began his teaching career through the Teach for America program at Newark Public Schools in New Jersey. He is a board member for Texans for Quality Public Schools and selector for the KIPP National Leadership Selection Committee. Vance graduated from University of Oregon with a bachelor's degree in Spanish. He earned his master's degree in education from St. Peter's College in New Jersey.

John Zerwas (*Chairman, House Committee on Higher Education*)

Representative John Zerwas, M.D., is serving his fifth legislative term in the Texas House of Representatives. He proudly serves the citizens of Texas House District 28, which encompasses northwestern Fort Bend County and is currently one of the fastest growing regions in the state of Texas. Representative Zerwas currently serves as Chairman of the House Committee on Higher Education. This is his first term to serve as the chair of this committee. Chairman Zerwas is an advocate for increasing access to higher education and growing opportunities for graduate medical education. Zerwas also sits on the Committee on Public Health, where he brings firsthand experience and knowledge of health care systems and policy to the committee. A physician for more than 30 years, Representative Zerwas is one of four doctors in the Texas House of Representatives. His perspective is important at a time when health and human services is one of the fastest-growing areas of state spending. Dr. Zerwas is past-president of the American Society of Anesthesiologists. More than a decade ago, Dr. Zerwas co-founded a Houston-area group practice that recently became part of US Anesthesia Partners, and he remains active in the operations of the partnership. He previously served as the President of the Memorial Hermann Health Network Providers and Chief Medical Officer of the Memorial Hermann Hospital System. Representative Zerwas has earned numerous accolades for his dedication to public service including being twice named one of the "Ten Best Legislators" by *Texas Monthly*. Among other recognitions, Representative Zerwas has been recognized by the Texas Medical Association as a "Friend of Medicine" and Texas Hospital Association as a "Texas Hospital Advocate" for his commitment to healthcare for Texans. Representative Zerwas and his late wife, Cindy, graduated from Bellaire High School in 1973 and were married in 1978. After graduating from the University of Houston, Representative Zerwas earned his doctorate in medicine at Baylor College of Medicine in 1980 and started a full-time private practice in 1985. John and Cindy have four children, John Jr., daughter-in-law Rebecca, Joseph, Brandon, daughter-in-law Monica, Sherry, son-in-law Matthew, and three grandchildren, Isabella, Matthew, and Tinley.

Appendix C: Commission Purpose, Charge, and Report

The purpose, charge, and report are taken directly from the language of House Bill 2804.

Commission Purpose

TEC, §39.502. TEXAS COMMISSION ON NEXT GENERATION ASSESSMENTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY. (a) The Texas Commission on Next Generation Assessments and Accountability is established to develop and make recommendations for new systems of student assessment and public school accountability.

Commission Charge

TEC, §39.506. RECOMMENDATIONS. The commission shall develop recommendations under this subchapter to address:

- 1) the purpose of a state accountability system and the role of student assessment in that system;
- 2) opportunities to assess students that:
 - A. provide actionable information for a parent or person standing in parental relation to a student, an educator, and the public;
 - B. support learning activities;
 - C. recognize application of skills and knowledge;
 - D. measure student educational growth toward mastery; and
 - E. value critical thinking;
- 3) alignment of state performance standards with college and career readiness requirements in collaboration with the Texas Workforce Commission and Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board;
- 4) policy changes necessary to enable a student to progress through subject matter and grade levels on demonstration of mastery; and
- 5) policy changes necessary to establish a student assessment and public school accountability system that meets state goals, is community based, promotes parent and community involvement, and reflects the unique needs of each community.

Commission Report

TEC, §39.507. REPORT. (a) The commission shall prepare and deliver a report to the governor and the legislature that recommends statutory changes to improve systems of student assessment and public school accountability not later than September 1, 2016.

(b) In preparing the report, the commission shall consider the recommendations of the Texas High Performance Schools Consortium established under Section 7.0561, including recommendations related to innovative, next-generation learning standards and assessment and accountability systems.

Appendix D: Additional Information

This appendix contains links to meeting minutes, agenda, presentations, and other materials related to the work of the Texas Commission on Next Generation Assessments and Accountability.

Commission Web Page

- [Commission Page](#)
- [Commission Support Page](#)

First Meeting—January 20, 2016

- [Agenda](#)
- [Minutes](#)
- [Andrew Ho presentation](#)
- [Gloria Zyskowski presentation](#)
- [Shannon Housson presentation](#)
- [Archive Webcast](#)

Second Meeting—February 23, 2016

- [Detailed Agenda](#)
- [Minutes](#)
- [Mike Morath presentation](#)
- [College Board presentation](#)
- [ACT presentation](#)
- [Texas High Performance Schools Consortium presentation](#)
- [Archive Webcast](#)

Third Meeting—March 23, 2016

- [Agenda](#)
- [Minutes](#)
- [Work session notes](#)
- [ESSA presentation](#)
- [Archive Webcast](#)

Fourth Meeting—April 20, 2016

- [Detailed Agenda](#)
- [Minutes](#)
- [James Pellegrino presentation](#)
- [Mariann Lemke presentation](#)
- [Christy Hovanetz A-F presentation](#)
- [Lori Taylor FAST presentation](#)
- [Paul Haerberlen presentation](#)
- [Archive Webcast](#)

Fifth Meeting—May 25, 2016

- [Agenda](#)
- [Minutes](#)
- [Plan for Developing Recommendations and Final Report](#)
- [Work session notes](#)
- [Archive Webcast](#)

Sixth Meeting—June 13, 2016

- [Agenda](#)
- Minutes
- Work Session Notes
- [Archive Webcast](#)

Seventh Meeting—July 27, 2016

- Agenda
- Minutes
- Archive Webcast