

The table below highlights some of the major differences and similarities between the Senate’s version of HB 1525 (HB 1525, Enrolled) and the version of HB 1525 that passed the House ([HB 1525, Engrossed](#)).

| Statutory Change               | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)   |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>State Funding</b>           |  |  |
| Career and Technical Allotment | <p>Both bills repeal the flat 1.35 CTE weight in current law and replace it with a tiered system with the following weights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1.1</b> for FTE in CTE course not in an approved program of study</li> <li>• <b>1.28</b> for FTE in Levels 1 &amp; 2 courses</li> <li>• <b>1.47</b> for FTE in Levels 3 &amp; 4 courses</li> </ul> <p>The definition of approved programs of study would be tied to designations used for purposes of the federal Perkins grant. TEA would be required to publish a list of CTE courses that qualify for this allotment.</p> <p>Both bills adjust the basic allotment multiplier used to calculate the CTE allotment for small and mid-sized districts.</p> <p>Both bills also <b>repeal the advanced CTE funding of \$50 for each student enrolled in two or more advanced CTE courses for a total of three or more credits.</b> The funding for P-TECH and New Tech was preserved.</p> <p>(Sections 14 &amp; 15 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Sections 14 &amp; 15 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> |  |
| Fast Growth Allotment          | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed changes the eligibility for the Fast Growth Allotment to include only districts that saw enrollment growth of <b>more than 250 over the preceding six years.</b></p> <p><i>(Continued on next page)</i></p>  | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled changes the eligibility for the Fast Growth Allotment to include districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That saw enrollment growth of <b>more than 250 over the preceding six years, or</b></li> <li>• That had an <b>enrollment growth rate over the preceding three years in the top 25 percent</b> of all districts statewide. (Senate Floor Amendment 6)</li> </ul> <p><i>(Continued on next page)</i></p> |

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| Statutory Change              | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)  | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)   |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>  |   |  |
| Fast Growth Allotment (cont). | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed changes the weight to 0.30 in 2021-22, 0.348 in 2022-23 and 0.35 for subsequent years.</p> <p>The funding weight is multiplied against the <b>enrollment growth over the preceding 6 years that exceeds 250.</b></p> <p><i>(Continued on next page)</i></p> | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled changes the formula weights such that higher weights are assigned to eligible districts that are seeing faster growth. The weights are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>For the fastest-growing third of eligible districts:</b><br/>0.45 in 2021-22; 0.48 in subsequent years</li> <li>• <b>For the middle third of eligible districts:</b><br/>0.30 in 2021-22; 0.33 in subsequent years</li> <li>• <b>For the slowest-growing third of eligible districts:</b><br/>0.15 in 2021-22; 0.18 in subsequent years</li> </ul> <p>It is currently unclear how TEA will rank eligible districts given that the Senate version creates two paths to eligibility. TEA could rank each district by the individual method they became eligible or they could rank all eligible districts together regardless of their path to eligibility.<br/>(Senate Floor Amendment 2)</p> <p>The applicable funding weight is multiplied against the <b>total enrollment growth</b> at the district. This would be the greater of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enrollment growth <b>over the preceding six years minus 250</b>, or</li> <li>• The <b>average annual enrollment growth over the preceding three years, if the district is in the top 25 percent</b> of all districts statewide. (Senate Floor Amendment 6)</li> </ul> <p><i>(Continued on next page)</i></p> |

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| Statutory Change              | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>  |  |   |
| Fast Growth Allotment (cont). | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed would create a sub-allotment for the 2021-22 school year aimed at providing funding to districts <b>that received the allotment in 2019-20, but not 2021-22.</b> Districts would earn their 2019-20 allotment amount, though there is a statewide cap on this sub-allotment of \$40 million. Districts would see a prorated allotment if the total amount exceeded this cap.</p> <p>(Section 17 in HB 1525, Engrossed)</p> | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled would create a sub-allotment for the 2021-22 school year aimed at providing funding to districts <b>that received a smaller fast growth allotment in 2021-22 than they received in 2019-20.</b> Districts would receive the difference between the two years, though there is a statewide cap on this sub-allotment of \$40 million. Districts would see a prorated allotment if the total amount exceeded this cap. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 6)</p> <p>(Section 17 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> |
| Gifted and Talented Allotment | No similar provision.  | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled would reestablish the gifted and talented allotment with a weight of <b>0.07</b> (pre-HB 3 was 0.12). Districts would not be allowed generate an allotment based on more than 5 percent of their ADA.</p> <p>The bill also includes penalties for failure to spend all of the allotment within twelve months, as well as provisions for proration and surplus appropriations. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 26)</p>  |

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| Statutory Change                 | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)   |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>     |  |  |
| Compensatory Education Allotment | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed would fund homeless students under the highest tier (<b>0.275</b>) for purposes of calculating the Compensatory Education Allotment.</p> <p>HB 1525, Engrossed would allow compensatory education funds to be spent on instructional coaches to raise student achievement for campuses at which educationally disadvantaged students are enrolled.</p> <p>(Section 13 in HB 1525, Engrossed)</p> | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled would fund homeless students under the highest tier (<b>0.275</b>) for purposes of calculating the Compensatory Education Allotment.</p> <p>HB 1525, Enrolled would allow compensatory education funds to be spent on instructional coaches to raise student achievement for campuses at which educationally disadvantaged students are enrolled. <b>HB 1525, Enrolled also funds to be used to pay expenses related to reducing the dropout rate, including the duties of the cost of attendance officers.</b> (Senate Floor Amendment No. 5)</p> <p>(Section 13 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> |
| Formula Transition Grant         | No similar provision.  | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled would cap the formula transition grant at <b>\$400 million</b> beginning with the 2021-22 school year.</p> <p>The bill also provides for an adjustment to the Formula Transition Grant old law target to reflect delinquent taxes paid by a major taxpayer under an installment agreement. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 8)</p> <p>(Section 24 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>  |

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| Statutory Change  | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)  | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>                                  |   |  |
| College, Career and Military Readiness Outcomes Bonus         | Both bills would expand the CCMR Outcomes Bonus to include students that earn an associate’s degree while attending high school or during a period established by commissioner rule.<br><br>(Section 16 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 16 in HB 1525, Enrolled) |  |
| Accelerated Learning and Sustainment Outcomes Bonus (SB 2094) | No similar provision. A similar provision was stripped out of HB 4545 in the House.   | HB 1525, Enrolled incorporates provisions from SB 2094 that would create an outcomes-base bonus that would be tied to STAAR performance. Districts would generate a bonus if a certain number of their students passed the STAAR test one year or for two consecutive years after failing the previous year. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 16)                       |
| Resource Campuses (HB 220)                                    | No similar provision. HB 220 did not pass the House.  | HB 1525, Engrossed incorporates provisions from HB 220 that would allow certain campuses that have received an F accountability rating in four out of the past 10 years to apply for designation as a resource campus. This would come with additional funding in the amount equal to what the campus would generate as a charter. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 17) |

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| Statutory Change  | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>                              |  |  |
| Charter Special Education Funding                         | <p>Both bills codify the unintended consequence fix related to charter school special education funding. This section expires September 2025.</p> <p>(Section 1 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 1 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> |  |
| Supplemental Special Education Services Program (SB 1716) | No similar provision, though SB 1716 did pass the House.   | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled incorporates provisions from SB 1716 that continue the supplemental special education services program (SSES) that provides a parents a grant that can only be used to obtain certain special education services. (Senate Floor Amendment 18)</p> <p>SB 1 (the state budget) reduces NIFA funding by \$60 million for the biennium to provide \$60 million in SSES funding.</p> |

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| Statutory Change                                    | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version) |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>                        |  |                                    |
| State Aid Used to Offset Recapture                  | <p>Both bills allow recapture districts to use all state aid, except the Available School Fund, to offset recapture owed for both Tier One and Tier Two, Level Two (i.e. copper pennies).</p> <p>(Section 22 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 22 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>                                       |                                    |
| Recapture Rollover                                  | <p>Both bills allow the commissioner to rollover any recapture owed to the following year, if the district had not received Chapter 49 notification in the current school year.</p> <p>(Section 27 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 28 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>   |                                    |
| Consolidation Incentive Aid for Recapture Districts | <p>Both bills allow consolidated districts to receive incentive aid under Texas Education Code, Chapter 13.</p> <p>(Section 28 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 29 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>   |                                    |
| Teacher Incentive Allotment for Recapture Districts | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed would allow the commissioner to adjust a district's funding to ensure that the district receives its full teacher incentive allotment as state aid.</p> <p>This would only apply to districts who receive an adjustment to their recapture under TEC §48.257(b).</p> <p>(Section 24)</p> | <p>No similar provision.</p>       |

| Statutory Change                          | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)  | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version) |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>              |   |                                    |
| TIA Designation of Non-Certified Teachers | <p>Both bills remove the requirement that only certified teachers may receive a designation under a district’s local optional teacher designation system.</p> <p>(Section 3 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 3 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>  |                                    |
| TIA TSBVI/TSD                             | <p>Both versions add language to allow the Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the Texas School for the Deaf to be eligible for the Teacher Incentive Allotment</p> <p>(Section 18 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 18 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>                   |                                    |
| TIA TRS fix                               | <p>Both versions amend the language for compensation counted for purposes of calculating TRS retirement benefits to include the Teacher Incentive Allotment funds received by individual teachers.</p> <p>(Section 29 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 30 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> |                                    |

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| Statutory Change                  | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)  |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>State Funding (cont.)</b>      |  |   |
| Tuition Allotment Repeal          | <b>Neither version repeals the tuition allotment.</b> The Senate adopted an amendment that restores the tuition allotment and aligns that section of the bill with the House. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 4)   |   |
| College Preparation Assessments   | Both versions add language to allow for the agency to reimburse districts for college prep assessments taken after graduation if conditions prevented students from taking the exams before graduation.<br><br>(Section 8 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 9 in HB 1525, Enrolled)   |   |
| Instructional Materials Allotment | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed, expands the use of IMA to include costs associated with distance learning, including “Wi-Fi, Internet access hotspots, wireless network service, broadband service, and other services and technological equipment necessary to facilitate Internet access.”</p> <p>HB 1525, Engrossed allows these changes to take effect immediately if the bill receives the requisite two-thirds vote in both the House and the Senate.</p> <p>(Section 6 and Section 34 in HB 1525, Engrossed)</p> | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled, expands the use of IMA to include costs associated with distance learning, including “Wi-Fi, Internet access hotspots, wireless network service, broadband service, and other services and technological equipment necessary to facilitate Internet access.”</p> <p>(Section 7 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> <p>According to SB 1, some of the grant programs established by HB 1525 appear to be paid for by reducing appropriations for the Technology and Instructional Materials Allotment. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding career-focused high schools;</li> <li>• Dyslexia and Autism grants; and</li> <li>• Reimbursement of costs from Winter Storm Uri</li> </ul> <p>(Senate Floor Amendment Nos. 10 &amp; 15)</p> |

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| Statutory Change   | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)  |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Federal Stimulus Funding</b>                                  |  |   |
| Maintenance of Effort Adjustment                                 | No similar provision.  | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled would require that the commissioner <b>increase funding</b> to ensure compliance with maintenance of effort (MOE) and maintenance of equity (MOQ) requirements under ESSER II and ESSER III. State budget writers expect this to comprise \$396 million over the biennium. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 2)</p> <p>The commissioner would be required to notify the LBB and the governor of any proposed adjustment. (Section 25)</p>  |
| ESSER Spending Limitations                                       | Neither version includes a spending limitation on ESSER funds or a requirement to save a certain percentage. The Senate adopted an amendment on 5/26 <b>that removed the proposed 40 percent requirement.</b> (SA 1) |   |
| Grants from TEA’s Discretionary Portion of ESSER Funds (HB 4465) | No similar provision.  | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled includes several grant programs that are funded primarily through federal ESSER dollars retained by TEA. This includes the following programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing supplemental and accelerated instructional supports;</li> <li>• Providing resources to districts with low ESSER allocations;</li> <li>• Providing technical support for broadband expansion;</li> <li>• Providing a one-time technology reimbursement; and</li> <li>• Providing one-time reimbursements for costs related to Winter Storm Uri. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 10)</li> </ul> <p>According to SB 1, a portion of these programs appear to be paid by reducing appropriations for the Technology and Instructional Materials Allotment.</p> |

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| Statutory Change                          | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version) |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Property Taxes</b>                     |  |                                    |
| Swap-and-drops                            | <p>Both versions of the bill would prohibit districts from <u>levying</u> an M&amp;O tax with the intent to create a surplus to be used to pay debt service. Both versions authorize TEA to develop a process to identify districts not in compliance with the prohibition, order the district to comply, and assist districts in developing a corrective action plan. Both versions direct the commissioner to withhold state aid under Chapter 48 equal to what the district gained in state and local funds by adopting a tax rate in violation of the prohibition if a district fails to comply. These provisions would largely undo tax rate swaps.</p> <p>The Senate version contains a provision in Section 32 of the bill that potentially delays implementation of the prohibition. It applies the new prohibition to tax rates adopted after the effective date of the bill, which is set as September 1, 2021. Since many school districts adopt tax rates in August, the new prohibition would apparently not apply to those rates.</p> <p>(Section 10 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Sections 11 and 32 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> |                                    |
| Tax Compression for Frozen Properties     | <p>The House version would apply future tax rate reductions to the frozen tax amount of eligible disabled and over-65 taxpayers, contingent on adoption of a related constitutional amendment.</p> <p>(Section 30 in HB 1525, Engrossed)</p>   | No similar provision.              |
| Recovery of Funds From Excessive Taxation | <p>Both versions of the bill direct the commissioner to reduce state aid or increase recapture to offset the revenue generated by a district's tax effort that is not in compliance with the limitations and process in TEC §45.003. This includes the ceiling on tax rates of \$0.17 above the Tier 1 compressed rate.</p> <p>(Section 23 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 23 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>   |                                    |

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| Statutory Change                   | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)   |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Property Taxes (cont.)</b>      |  |  |
| District Property Value Definition | <p>Both versions of the bill change the language related to district-level tax compression to replace the Comptroller’s study values with appropriately adjusted local taxable values. This largely conforms to the agency’s practice, as the Comptroller study values are not available at the time tax compression determinations are made.</p> <p>(Section 20 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 20 in HB 1525, Enrolled)</p>   |  |
| <b>Other</b>                       |  |  |
| Required Compensation Increases    | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed states that district employees who received a salary increase under the 30 percent requirement in HB 3 during the 2019-20 school year are entitled to a salary that is equal to or greater than their 2019-20 salary in subsequent years, if they are employed by the same district.</p> <p>This provision would not apply to districts that declare financial exigency, implement a furlough program, or otherwise reduce salaries in accordance with TEC §21.4022 or §21.4032.</p> <p>(Section 12)</p> | No similar provision.  |
| PTA Donations                      | No similar provision.  | HB 1525, Enrolled requires that school districts accept donations from a parent-teacher organization recognized by the district and designated to fund supplemental educational staff positions at a campus. The bill also requires that the district spend the donation for the designated purpose. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 19) |

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| Statutory Change                        | HB 1525, Engrossed (House Version)   | HB 1525, Enrolled (Senate Version)   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Other (cont.)</b>                    |  |  |
| ESC Staff Supplement                    | <p>This section maintains the staff salary provisions that were in law before HB 3. \$500 per full-time ESC employee and \$250 per part-time ESC employee.</p> <p>(Section 26 in HB 1525, Engrossed; Section 27 HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> |  |
| Reading Academies                       | <p>Gives districts and charter schools until <b>SY 2023-24</b> to ensure eligible teachers have completed reading academies</p> <p>(Section 4)</p>   | <p>Gives districts and charter schools until <b>SY 2022-23</b> to ensure eligible teachers have completed reading academies</p> <p>(Section 5)</p>   |
| Teacher Training Requirements (SB 1267) | No similar provision.  | HB 1525, Enrolled would incorporate provisions from SB 1267 that would streamline teacher training requirements. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 22)   |
| Tutoring Program (SB 1365)              | No similar provision.  | HB 1525, Enrolled incorporates provisions from SB 1365 establishing a statewide tutoring program. The provisions would remove the retire/rehire penalty for retirees participating in the program. (Senate Floor Amendment Nos. 12 & 13)                         |
| School Safety Allotment                 | No similar provision.  | HB 1525, Enrolled would allow districts to use school safety allotment funds to provide licensed counselors and social workers trained in restorative discipline and restorative justice practices and provide similar programs. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 23) |

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|--|---|--|
| <b>Other (cont.)</b>                                       |   |  |
| Pre-K Requirements   | <p>HB 1525, Engrossed clarifies that districts may not receive a waiver from the requirement to provide full-day pre-K unless the district has complied with guidance regarding soliciting partnerships and considering proposals at a public meeting.</p> <p>(Section 5 in HB 1525, Engrossed)</p> | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled clarifies that districts may not receive a waiver from the requirement to provide full-day pre-K unless the district has complied with guidance regarding soliciting partnerships and considering proposals at a public meeting.</p> <p>(Section 6 HB 1525, Enrolled)</p> <p>The bill also incorporates provisions from HB 41 that include pre-K classes in the 22-student elementary class size limit for districts and charters in state law. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 25)</p> |
| COVID-19 Adjustments for FIRST Ratings                     | No similar provision.   | HB 1525, Enrolled would allow the commissioner to adjust the financial accountability rating system to account for financial practices necessary as a response to the pandemic. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 10)  |
| Restrictions on ADA Adjustments During Disasters (SB 1522) | No similar provision.   | HB 1525, Enrolled incorporates provisions from SB 1522 that establishes an ADA adjustment made due to a calamity may only be provided for an additional amount equivalent to one school year. This adjustment may be split between two consecutive school years. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 27)   |

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|--|--|--|
| <b>Other (cont.)</b>   |  |  |
| School Health Advisory Councils (SHACs) and Human Sexuality Instruction (SB 442 & SB 1083) | No similar provision. Neither SB 442 nor SB 1083 passed the House. | <p>HB 1525, Enrolled incorporates provisions from SB 442 that creates certain transparency and meeting requirements for SHACs. The bill would require that charters establish a SHAC. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 20)</p> <p>The bill also incorporates provisions for SB 1083 that would require districts obtain written consent of parents prior to being provided with instruction on human sexuality. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 21)</p> |
| Student Information Standards in TSDS  | No similar provision.  | HB 1525, Enrolled creates requirements for vendors regarding masking of personally identifiable student information and inclusion of all data fields required by the agency. (Senate Floor Amendment No. 29)   |

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