



HOUSE BILL 3

Continuous Improvement & Impact in the 88th Session

House Bill 3 (86R), **infused more than \$6 billion into Texas schools through strategic, student-centered allocations** while providing optional innovative programming to further boost student performance. Although the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted parts of HB 3's rollout, learning loss in years since has underscored the critical importance of evidence-backed strategies in academic recovery. **Texas must continue to invest in what works, while making continuous improvements to address critical needs of students and educators across the state.**

PRE-KINDERGARTEN

Recognizing the critical importance of early brain development, HB 3 requires Full Day PreK for eligible 4-year olds. As of the 2022-2023 school year, 72% of eligible 4-year-olds are now enrolled in public, full-day PreK programs.

The current PreK-4 funding through a combination of half-day ADA and the Early Education Allotment (generated by K-3 students), disincentivizes LEAs from further expanding PreK enrollment, as districts do not receive Early Education Allotment funding per enrolled PreK student.

Texas should modify the Early Education Allotment to include eligible PreK-4 students. This will support districts in providing high-quality programs and ensuring availability for eligible students.



Eligible students who attended PreK were

1.7x

more likely to be Kindergarten Ready than their peers who did not attend PreK

based on PK attendance in the 2021-2022 school year

ADDITIONAL DAYS SCHOOL YEAR PROGRAM



77 LEAs
serving

15% of TX public school students

implemented ADSY on

363 campuses
averaging an

additional 19 days
of instruction
in the 2021-2022 school year

The Additional Days School Year (ADSY) Program provides half-day funding for school systems that increase instructional days to any elementary school. LEAs can use these funds to offer Summer Learning programs, Intersessional calendars and/or Full Year Redesigns. In 2021-22, Full Year Redesign campuses outperformed district accountability scores by an average of 11 points—signaling the need to further scale LEA ADSY uptake.¹

ADSY requires that a school offer at least 180 days prior to receiving funds. The average school year calendar is currently 174 days, creating a disincentive for LEAs unable to bridge the gap in days before receiving ADSY funds. Many LEAs currently participating are using federal COVID funds to bridge this gap, which upon expiration, will inevitably shrink ADSY participation.




Adjusting the base calendar requirement to 175 days allows more LEAs to offer additional time, particularly on the campuses where it is most needed.

1: Texas Education Agency Materials.



TEACHER INCENTIVE ALLOTMENT, READING ACADEMIES, & CCMR OUTCOMES BONUSES

Four years since HB 3's passage, Texas now has growing momentum for and statewide coverage of strategic compensation models through the Teacher Incentive Allotment, more teachers highly trained in evidence-based reading instruction, and College, Career, and Military Outcomes Bonus Funds supporting student postsecondary success.

 <p>375 LEAs implementing TIA representing 47% of TX public school students <small>as of 2022-2023 school year</small></p>	 <p>80,000+ elementary educators have completed Reading Academies <small>as of Jan. 2023</small></p>	 <p>\$213M drawn down by LEAs in Outcomes Bonuses to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher training • College advising • Advanced academics • P-TECH school models • Peer mentor programs <p><small>annual draw down for Fiscal Year 2022</small></p>
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TEXAS MUST CONTINUE DATA-DRIVEN POLICIES

With continual cross-sector support, growing LEA interest in optional programs, and student outcomes rebounding after the pandemic, **Texas must stay the course with academic initiatives made possible by HB 3 (86R).**