

Background on HB 3 - FYI

- Invests in Texas students and teachers by adding approximately \$9 billion in funding above enrollment growth and current law entitlement over the next two years;
- Empowers local school districts to put more money in their classrooms by raising the Basic Allotment from \$5,140 to \$6,030, an \$890 increase per student;
- Provides property tax reform by lowering school property tax rates by 4 cents statewide;
- Reduces recapture from \$7.7 billion to \$4.7 billion for the biennium, a \$3 billion or 38% reduction;
- Establishes an early reading program that funds full-day, high quality Pre-K for low-income students, setting the right foundation for students to be able to read at grade level by third grade;
- Substantially raises the minimum teacher salary schedule and allocates an addition \$140 million in funding for a teacher quality program, providing districts with the resources for recruiting and retaining teachers in the classroom;
- Enhances the yield on the "enrichment" pennies, allowing schools to earn and keep more money for property taxes levied above the standard Tier 1 tax rate;
- Creates a professional development grant program to train teachers in blended learning instruction so they can effectively combine e-learning and traditional classroom instruction;
- Dedicates more money for dual language immersion education, which has proven to be more effective in producing greater achievement levels for multilingual and native English speaking students;
- Equips districts with the resources needed to identify and intervene at the earliest signs of student dyslexia and related disorders;
- Establishes an extended year program that allows districts to combat "summer slide" by providing 30 days of half-day instruction for students in grades PreK-5 during the summer months;
- Updates the transportation funding model from a burdensome linear density model to a simplified one dollar per mile reimbursement;
- Allocates resources to low-income students on a sliding scale (rather than an equal weight) to prioritize students with the highest needs, and provides more funding to schools with higher concentrations of economically disadvantaged students and generational poverty;
- Quadruples the amount allocated to fast growth districts to build and equip new instructional facilities funding to \$100 million per year;
- Expands career and technology education programs for students in grades 6-12 (previously grades 9-12), making students more skilled and better prepared for the workforce or post-secondary education; and
- Establishes a grant program for districts to offer parents of economically ...