

House Bill 2 ensures high school is more meaningful for Texas students.

High school is the launching pad for a student's economic future, and the strongest in-school predictor of lifetime earnings is whether a student attains a postsecondary credential. Texas reports an 81.8% College, Career, and Military Readiness (CCMR) rate for the Class of 2024, up from 76.3% the year prior.¹ Before HB 2, the state did track some postsecondary data, but it wasn't transparently published or actionable for districts. House Bill 2 (89R) gives districts the transparency and data they need to make better decisions about the high school pathways that pay off. It publishes ten years of postsecondary and workforce outcomes by district and high school campus, adds two new state public-education goals, and significantly expands funding for P-TECH and Rural Pathway Excellence Partnership (R-PEP) programs.

\$20million

New funding cap for R-PEP (quadrupled from \$5 million).

HB 2 (89R)

\$150

Per-student funding for P-TECH (tripled from \$50).

HB 2 (89R)

10yrs

Of postsecondary outcomes TEA must publish, by campus.

HB 2 (89R)

College and Career Readiness now goals of public education

New state public-education goals added by HB 2.

HB 2 (89R) § 4.002

WHAT HB 2 DELIVERS FOR TEXAS STUDENTS

High school is where the divergence happens. The pathway a student takes, and whether they complete it with a credential, drives lifetime earnings more than almost any other in-school factor. Texas's CCMR rate has climbed to 81.8% for the Class of 2024, but postsecondary outcome paint a more complex picture. Only 47.6% of recent Texas graduates (Class of 2022) enrolled in a Texas higher education institution, and just 53.6% complete their first year without needing remedial coursework.² House Bill 2's investments in P-TECH, R-PEP, the CCMR Outcomes Bonus, the new statewide goals, and a \$5 million annual R-PEP coordinating entity grant are designed to close the gap between high school readiness and credentialed economic mobility.

WHAT HB 2 DOES

01 Postsecondary outcomes published by campus

TEA must publish ten years of data — college enrollment, remediation, persistence, completion, employment, industry, and wages — for every Texas district and high school campus. The data also covers students who did not graduate, giving the most complete view of high-school-to-workforce outcomes the state has ever produced.

02 Stronger district plans and new state goals

TEA sets a quantifiable statewide goal for high school graduates earning workforce-aligned credentials, updated at least every five years. Districts adopt annual growth goals on every CCMR indicator, built on the new postsecondary outcomes data, with annual public reports made available.

03 More funding for P-TECH and R-PEP

Per-student funding for P-TECH campuses triples from \$50 to \$150. The R-PEP planning and expansion grant now funds planning, development, and expansion of new partnerships — not just maintenance of existing ones. The total R-PEP formula funding cap is now raised to \$20 million.

04 Bigger CTE facility funding and exam support

The New Instructional Facility Allotment cap grows from \$100 million to \$150 million and now covers renovated career and technical education space. Districts can be reimbursed for up to two industry certification exams per student, with the program no longer limited to cybersecurity.

STATUS & WHAT'S NEXT

House Bill 2 lays the foundation for a significant shift in Texas's high-school-to-postsecondary system.

By tying district incentives, counselor advising, and program funding to actual postsecondary and workforce outcomes, HB 2 reorients the entire system around economic mobility.

Realizing this vision requires **sustained monitoring and urgency from TEA** to stand up the postsecondary outcomes data infrastructure. The data layer — 10 years of campus-level outcomes — is the foundation everything else in HB 2 depends on. Philanthropy Advocates recommends giving TEA the runway to build it right and giving districts time to incorporate it into their CCMR plans before any changes to the law are considered.

REFERENCES

1. TEA 2024–25 TAPR (CCMR) 2. TEA 2024–25 TAPR (CCMR) 3. HB 2, 89th Texas Legislature (2025)