

Local education agencies (LEAs) implementing an intersessional calendar in 2020-2021 to build flexibility for COVID-19 response may consider adding the Additional Days School Year (ADSY) program to their calendar – but you can do the former without the latter. In June 2019, the passage of House Bill 3 by the 86th Texas Legislature added half-day formula funding for school systems that add instructional days to any of their elementary schools (PK-5) starting in the 2020-2021 school year. Funding for an ADSY program is available for those days beyond a minimum of 180, up to 210 total, specifically for grades prekindergarten through 5.

More information on the implementation of ADSY can be found in the [ADSY HB 3 in 30 video](#) and in the FAQs below. Please use the hyperlinks to go directly to the associated section:

- [Webinar FAQs](#)
- [Calendar Design](#)
- [Funding and ADA](#)
- [Program Design and Implementation](#)

Webinar FAQs

1. **If we go 75,600 minutes, but only 169 days, do we have to get to 180 for ADSY? Posted May 12, 2020**

The ADSY program requires that participating campuses meet both 180 days and 75,600 minutes to be eligible for ADSY.

2. **With the application for the ADSY grant is closed, is there still a way to apply for funding for the additional days school formula for 2020-2021? Posted May 12, 2020**

All districts and open-enrollment charters are eligible for ADSY formula funding, regardless of participation in the ADSY Planning and Execution Program grant.

Applications for the ADSY Planning and Execution Program are separate from any 2020-2021 implementation and were due on April 27, 2020.

Districts may still adopt an intersessional calendar that includes ADSY days for 2020-2021.

- 3. If our district has applied for this HB 3 ADSY funding, will the district be allowed to revise its submitted application? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

Applications for the ADSY Planning and Execution Program closed. Please see Question 2 above regarding ADSY funding that is not associated with the grant program.

- 4. As ADSY in HB 3 is only for elementary grades, will this option eventually include middle and high school grades? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

Any changes to eligible grade levels would be decided in subsequent legislative sessions.

- 5. Does the ADSY apply to new Generation 24 charter schools? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

All public schools and charter school that offer grades PK – 5 are eligible for ADSY funding once they meet the pre-requisite 180 day calendar.

- 6. Can a district limit ADSY participation, decrease the number of days, or increase instructional hours per day while still generating ADSY funding? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

LEAs may target a subset of students for ADSY program days to design the program that works best for the district.

However, statute allocates a half day of funding for each unique additional instructional day offered, for a total of up to 30 days of half day funding. For example, LEAs are not able to combine two ADSY days into one for a total of 15. LEAs are encouraged to seek additional funding opportunities as their needs dictate.

- 7. Does a district's board of trustees just need to vote on the new year-round calendar in order for ADSY to apply to one of its campuses? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

In order to be eligible for ADSY, the participating campus needs to have a board-approved calendar that demonstrates 180 days of instruction. Reporting to TEA will occur in the summer 2021 PEIMS submission. ADSY funding is not contingent on a district adopting a year-round school year calendar.

Calendar Design

- 1. Are campuses that meet 75,600 minutes of instruction but not 180 days of instruction eligible for ADSY formula funding? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

No, participating campuses must meet both the 75,600-minute requirement and conduct 180 days of regular instruction to be eligible for ADSY funding. Professional Development and other waivers do not count towards the 180 days of instruction.

2. How is ‘half-day of instruction’ defined? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

The minimum requirement for a half day of instruction to qualify as an additional day is two hours of instruction per half-day requirements in the Student Attendance Accounting Handbook (SAAH).

3. Do staff development waivers still count towards total operational minutes? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

LEAs need to meet both the 75,600-minute requirement and conduct 180 days of regular instruction to be eligible for additional day funding. Staff development waivers do not count towards the 180 instructional day requirement.

4. Are Saturdays eligible for additional days funding? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

Yes, Saturdays are eligible for additional days funding, as long as all ADSY requirements are met.

5. Is funding available for a pilot project in the summer of 2020? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

ADSY formula funding is available starting September 1, 2020. To receive funding, any additional days in the 2020-2021 school year will need to be held on or after September 1, 2020.

6. If a district calendar initially accounts for 180 days with two bad weather make up days but the district experiences multiple days of COVID-19 closures, is meeting 75,600 minutes enough to qualify for ADSY funding?

No, the academic calendar requirement for ADSY program eligibility is 75,600 minutes over a minimum of 180 days for each participating campus. Therefore, all students at participating campuses are required to be provided 180 days of instruction. Districts interested in ADSY should create calendars with the flexibility to account for potential closures to meet the 180 day requirement. Districts that do not meet the 180 day requirement because they did not have bad weather make-up days to account for any closure would be required to make up the difference by including ADSY days in their regular school calendar before ADSY funding begins to flow, and this would potentially lower regular school year ADA if attendance on these days was lower than normal (see Section 3.8.3, Summer School and State Funding, in the [2019–2020 Student Attendance Accounting Handbook, Version 2](#)). See the 2020-21 Attendance and Enrollment FAQ for more information on remote instruction options.

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Funding and ADA

1. What formula should districts use to estimate funding? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

Per Texas Education Code (TEC), §48.0051(b), TEA will increase the average daily attendance of the district or school by the amount that results from the quotient of the sum of attendance by students for each of the 30 additional instructional days of half-day instruction that are provided divided by 180.

The ADSY funding calculation takes the overall additional days attendance and adds it on to regular year average daily attendance (ADA). A formula for determining the added ADA is below.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(\text{Estimated Student Attendance} \times \text{Number of Additional Days})}{180}$$

To estimate funding, districts should multiply the number of students a district expects to attend by the number of additional days it is planning to offer. That number should then be divided by 180 and multiplied by 0.5 to represent half days. The resulting number will provide the additional ADA a district would receive in funding.

For example, a district with 1000 students attending all 30 additional days would have an ADA boost of 83.3 for the year.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1000 \times 30}{180}$$

Slides 44-48 of the [HB 3 presentation](#) (starting at minute 23:45) cover some additional cash flow and funding considerations.

2. Can ADSY funding be combined with other funding sources? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

Yes, half day funding from HB 3 for ADSY can be combined with other funding sources, both state and federal; however, all requirements tied to other funding sources still apply. For example, LEAs can consider additional state funding options such as State Compensatory Education and federal funding options such as 21st Century Community Learning Centers to combine with ADSY funding. Please note, though, that any federal funding must supplement, not supplant, ADSY funding.

- 3. Can district/charter partnerships (SB 1882, 85th Regular Session) receive funding for both Additional Days School Year and their existing partnership funds? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

Campuses receive the greater of the funding under district/charter partnerships (SB 1882, 85th Regular Session) or Additional Days School Year, not both.

- 4. Will a low ADA in the summer affect overall ADA for the school year? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

No, it will not. ADSY ADA will only be calculated towards additional funding.

Program Design and Implementation:

- 1. Are LEAs required to choose one of the 3 options described in the HB 3 in 30 video or can LEAs combine options such as combining option 1 and option 2? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

The design of programming is meant to be flexible. Districts can combine and adjust the options outlined in ADSY informational materials as they see fit. The three options presented in the HB 3 in 30 video are not meant to be an exhaustive list of how districts might implement additional days.

- 2. Can LEAs implement Additional Days School Year at one school or does implementation need to be district-wide? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

Yes, an ADSY can be implemented at an individual campus or set of campuses as an LEA sees fit.

- 3. Can students attend different campuses from the one in which they are enrolled? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

Yes, students can attend a different campus from the one in which they are enrolled for the optional additional days. If students attend additional instructional days, the school in which they are enrolled is held accountable for the 180 day requirement, regardless of whether or not the students are attending a different campus. Additionally, the funding for additional days will go to the campus in which the student is officially enrolled, even if the services are offered at a different location.

- 4. Do the same students have to attend all days that are offered? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)**

No, they do not. ADSY program design is flexible regarding which students attend. TEA encourages districts to consider targeting the same students for the duration of their programming for maximum impact, especially related to summer slide, but recognizes that there are reasons districts may have different students attending different days, depending on the design.

5. If a district wishes to pilot ADSY at one campus and keep its other campuses at fewer than 180 days during their academic year, what steps would it need to take? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

There are two steps a district would need to take in this situation:

- a. Draft separate calendars for the types of programming at each campus and gain local school board approval of these calendars. Note that if the district is anticipating starting before the 4th Monday in August, it needs to ensure it has statutory authority to do so such as via a district of innovation plan that reflects that flexibility.
- b. Enter the separate calendar tracks separately into its Student Information System and subsequently upload it during the PEIMS submission.

6. If an LEA extends its school year, are other elements of the calendar year movable?

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LEAs adding days must adhere to state calendar requirements for STAAR testing and school start date. Additional details are provided below:

- a. STAAR Testing: For the 2020-2021 school year, online STAAR testing windows have been extended. See the [Online Testing Window Extensions for 20-21](#) document for more information. For future years beyond 2020-2021, the state testing windows will remain the same for all tested subjects and courses regardless of Additional Days School Year participation. Through HB 3906, the agency is exploring pathways to provide districts the option for a staggered testing window in future years. Additionally, STAAR testing only impacts 3 of the 8 grade levels eligible for ADSY formula funding (3-5 vs PK3-2).
- b. School Start Date: LEAs are required to adhere to TEC, §25.0811 and start their academic calendar on the fourth Monday of August. Two exceptions include year-round schools and districts of innovation who may opt to change their start date in their innovation plan. See [Changing School Start Date](#) for info.

7. Do student/teacher ratio rules still apply during the additional days? [Posted May 12, 2020](#)

Yes, all aspects of the Texas Education Code still apply during additional days except for compulsory attendance.

8. How should districts account for teachers' minimum salary schedule? Posted May 12, 2020

Districts adding days to teacher contracts must ensure that the days added meet the minimum salary schedule requirements per TEC, §21.402. If you are offering additional pay, TEA encourages you to verify requirements with your legal counsel.

9. Do participating districts give grades for additional days? Posted May 12, 2020

Per TEC, §25.085(i), additional days attendance is non-compulsory for students. Therefore, the additional days do not qualify as grading periods.

10. Will ADSY attendance factor into the distinction designation regarding attendance? Posted May 12, 2020

The HB 3 incentive program for providing additional days in the school year will **not** affect the distinction designation regarding attendance. Districts will have the ability to distinguish in PEIMS reporting which days are part of their traditional six six-week reporting periods and which days are additional instructional days. The distinction designation will only be based on the traditional school year, as in the past.

11. Are ADSY days eligible for the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)? Posted May 12, 2020

Since ADSY days are non-compulsory, they are not a component of NSLP. However, LEAs are encouraged to apply to the Child and Adult Food Care Program (CAFCP) through the Texas Department of Agriculture. More information can be found at <http://www.squaremeals.org/Programs/ChildandAdultCareFoodProgram.aspx>.

12. How does a district report that they are participating in ADSY?

ADSY program information will be collected in the summer PEIMS collection for each school year (summer of 2021 for the 20-21 school year). There are no reporting requirements at the beginning of the school year.

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