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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

**BILL NUMBER:** House Bill 158

**SHORT TITLE:** Plans on Use of Certain Funds

**SPONSOR:** Little/Silva/Dixon/Abeyta/Gonzales.A

**LAST UPDATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ORIGINAL DATE:** 1/28/26 **ANALYST:** Courtney

### ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT\* (dollars in thousands)

Agency/Program	FY26	FY27	FY28	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
LFC	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact		
Executive Agencies	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact		
Total	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact	No fiscal impact		

Parentheses ( ) indicate expenditure decreases.

\*Amounts reflect most recent analysis of this legislation.

Relates to an appropriation in the LFC recommendation for the General Appropriation Act

### Sources of Information

LFC Files

Agency or Agencies That Were Asked for Analysis but did not Respond  
Department of Finance and Administration

### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of the House Bill 158

House Bill 158 (HB158) requires the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) and the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) to jointly develop instructions for agencies to submit an accountability and evaluation plan for appropriations from the government results and opportunity fund. The bill outlines six areas of information to be included in accountability and evaluation plans: identifying goals of projects, describing how activities will achieve outcomes, categorizing the program in terms of evidence using existing Accountability in Government Act definitions, providing performance measures, providing a plan to assess outcomes, and providing methods and timelines.

The bill requires DFA to notify agencies to submit plans on or before July 1 of the year the appropriation is made. Additionally, the bill requires DFA and LFC to consider the evaluation performed on the pilot on or before July 15 of the final year of the appropriation to consider the program for future funding. The bill does not contain an effective date and, as a result, would go

into effect 90 days after the Legislature adjourns, or June 20, 2026, if enacted.

## **FISCAL IMPLICATIONS**

The bill does not contain an appropriation and has no additional estimated fiscal impacts. Costs for developing the accountability and evaluation plans are part of the normal operations of the participating agencies. Should DFA and LFC find programs successfully impacted outcomes, each agency may consider incorporating programs into budgets for future years as described in Section C of the bill. The LFC recommendation for the General Appropriation Act includes \$170 million in other state funds for government results and opportunity programs for expenditure from FY27 to FY29. The LFC recommendation makes that funding contingent on the passage of this bill.

## **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

The bill, endorsed by LFC, would put reporting guardrails in place to ensure the Legislature and public have information on how a GRO pilot program is performing; this information would be beneficial when the Legislature considers future funding.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS**

The accountability and evaluation plans for each program must (1) identify program goals and outcomes, (2) describe how program activities will achieve expected outcomes, (3) summarize evidence or research on program effectiveness, (4) include a plan for monitoring performance, (5) include an evaluation plan to assess causal impacts of the program, and (6) describe methods for statistical analysis and timelines for reporting results.

## **CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP**

The bill is a companion to a \$170 million appropriation in the General Appropriation Act as recommended by the LFC.

## **OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

Provisions of the bill require evaluations of reform fund programs to assess causal impacts on expected outcomes and planned statistical analyses. Causal impact evaluations help researchers determine the effect of a program or policy and are used to show if changes in outcomes are due to a program and not to other factors (e.g., confounding variables like poverty). However, the higher standard of requiring counterfactual data for comparison may limit the topics of study due to ethical or cost-prohibitive reasons. Randomized controlled trials (RCT), often hailed as the gold standard, involve randomly assigning subjects to either a treatment group or control group, allowing researchers to observe differences caused by the treatment or intervention. Ethical concerns relating to RCTs in education typically center on equity issues because studies could potentially deprive some students of beneficial interventions while others receive them. However, other causal-based quasi-experimental studies could replace RCTs in instances of ethical concerns.