

State leaders at the Capitol have less than 40 days left in the 89th Legislative Session to make important decisions for the state, while our locally elected public school district trustees are gearing up to face early summer deadlines to finalize their budgets for the next school year.

Rising operational costs driven by inflation have skyrocketed the prices local public school districts pay for everything from fuel to insurance, classroom art supplies to football equipment. The financial strain is not just a budget issue—it is a threat to the stability of Texas' public schools, their ability to educate our youngest Texans, to retain qualified teachers, and to support our state's long-term economic growth and workforce needs.

FUNDING CRISIS HITS SCHOOLS ACROSS TEXAS

Budget deficits have become the unfortunate norm in Texas public school districts across the state, due to a lack of significant state investment in the basic allotment since 2019. The [basic allotment](#) is the foundational building block of our school funding system: the base amount of state funding each school district or charter school receives for each student who attends.

Current changes being discussed in basic allotment:

Now - \$6160

Original proposal - \$6790

Currently dropping as of 5/14 - \$6215 (increase of \$55 gradually to be \$6555 by 2030)

Both bills MUST come together to be passed ONE Law .. passed by BOTH CHAMBERS (not there yet)

As of today, [HB 2](#) (the school funding bill) has been voted out of the House, and would provide \$7.7 billion for various school funding increases over the next 2 years. The basic allotment increase in this bill is projected to be \$395 higher per student, increasing from \$6,160 to \$6,555 by 2030.

Also as of today, [SB 26](#) (the teacher pay bill) has been passed by the Senate and provides \$4.3 billion for teacher compensation and incentives over the next two years, including \$2.1 billion in 2025-26 and \$2.4 billion in 2026-27. The cost increases to \$3.6 billion annually by 2030.

Here is what the ongoing teacher pay raises will look like under SB 26:

- For school districts with 5,000 students or fewer, teachers with at least three but less than five years of experience: \$5,000; Five or more years of experience: \$10,000.
- For school districts with more than 5,000 students, teachers with at least three but less than five years of experience: \$2,500; Five or more years of experience: \$5,000.

Step 1: Discuss our recommended compensation plan as needed to initiate the budget process

- Compensation plan - preliminary plan to be revised based on state compliance requirements
- Discuss the Summary and Recommendation page
- Discuss the proposed pay structures

OPTIONS for BRACKETT ISD

#1 – Approve compensation plan on 5/15

- BISD give 3% raise for teachers- \$1667.00 and the 3% for non teachers based on midpoint of the new schedules
- If SB 26 passes, state law MAY indicate that the raise designated must be above anything previously approved:
 - **Possible** scenario
 - Brackett ISD raise \$1667.00
 - State raise \$10,000
 - Total: \$11670.00
 - 9 + years teacher additional - \$1000.00 = \$12670.00
 - 199 MAY Have to ALSO absorb cost of fringe on new legally required amounts

#2 – Administrations RECOMMENDATION = WAIT until after June 2nd

- Fit our plan into the state compliance requirements
- June 9th (regularly called meeting) – Approve Comp Plan
 - Agree we with comp plan presented IF state doesn't give anything and if state does then we will only comply with state requirement
 - Agree IF SB 26 passes we will comply with state requirements
 - Teachers would get the raise designated by the bill and the state would pay for it
 - Non teachers would get the raise as per the proposed compensation plan and we would utilize any allowable funds from the bill and local as necessary

Board makes motion and approves one of the two options