

# DENTON ISD

## 1925 COMMITTEE

Meeting 5 - May 14, 2025



**Our Mission:** Empowering lifelong learners to be engaged citizens who positively impact their local and global community.



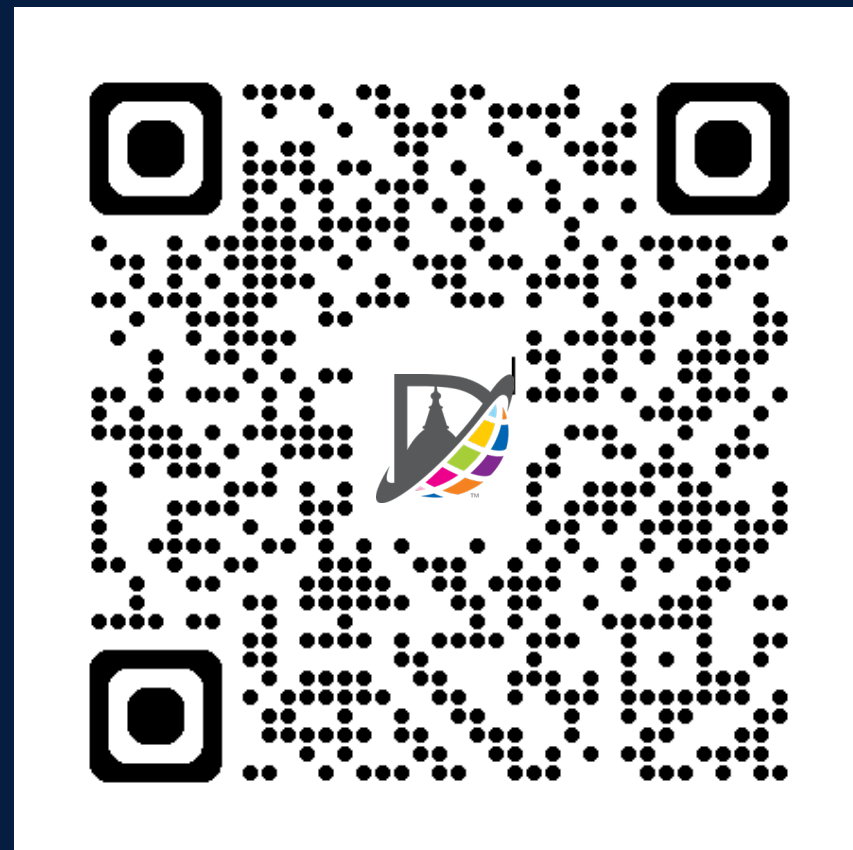


# TRANSPARENCY IN DENTON ISD

Denton ISD is focused on ensuring transparency throughout this educational budget planning process.

All meeting information can be accessed at:

[www.dentonisd.org/1925](http://www.dentonisd.org/1925)







# WHERE DENTON ISD STANDS

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2024-2025 Expenditures: \$342,048,541

2024-2025 Revenue: \$322,131,145

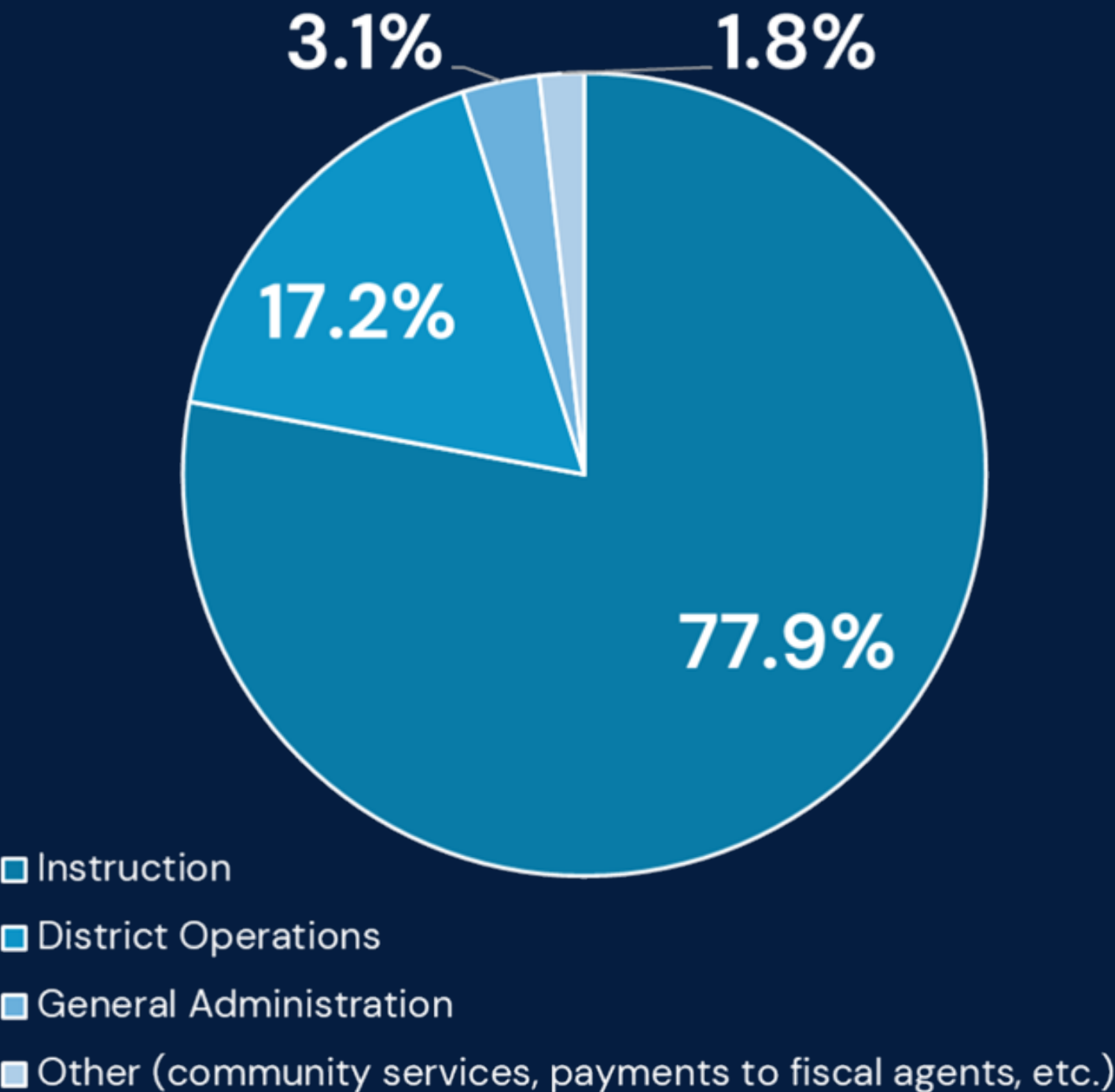
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2024-2025 Deficit Budget: \$19,917,396

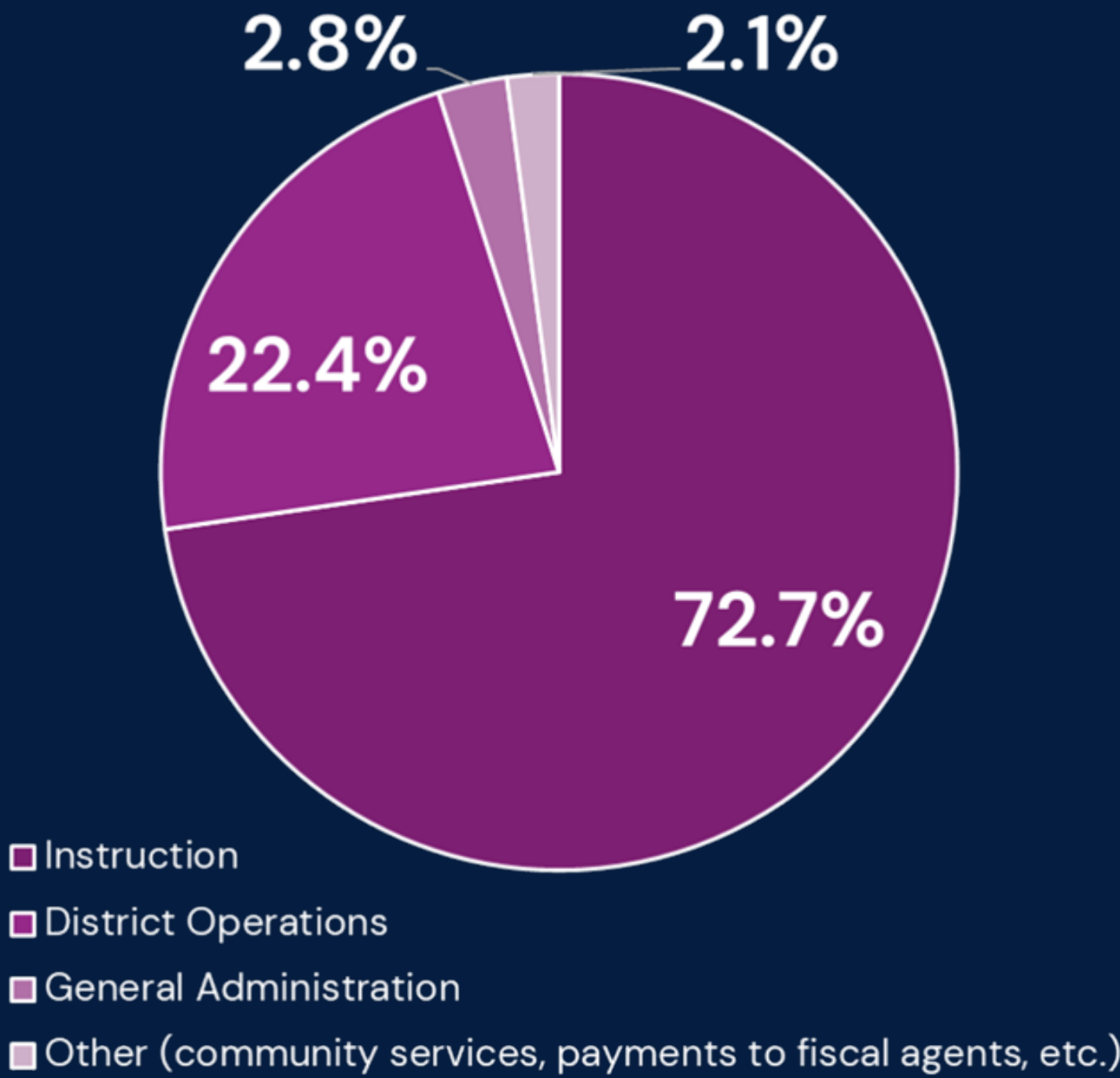


# BUDGET ALLOTMENT CHANGES SINCE 2019

2019-2020 General Fund Expenditures



2023-2024 General Fund Expenditures





# DEFICIT AREAS AND FUNDING GAPS



## Denton ISD

## Texas

\$2,490,955



Pre-K Programming

\$460,000,000

\$9,859,333\*



Special Education

\$2,150,000,000

\$7,438,226



Transportation

\$1,700,000,000

\$4,440,228




Safety and Security

\$750,000,000



## Summary

A quick overview of the main thoughts



The responses highlight a strong preference for implementing the "Golden Pennies" strategy to increase revenue without negatively impacting students or teachers. Many participants emphasize the importance of maintaining high-quality education and extracurricular programs, avoiding teacher burnout, and ensuring student safety. There is significant concern about the adverse effects of increasing class sizes, reducing technology support, and altering teacher schedules. Some suggest a Tax Ratification Election (TRE) as a viable long-term solution, while others stress the need for community education and involvement in decision-making. Overall, the focus is on revenue generation and minimizing disruptions to the educational environment.



# AGENDA

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Legislative Update  
Budget: Current and Potential  
Next Steps

**Our Mission:** Empowering lifelong learners to be engaged citizens who positively impact their local and global community.







# LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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# Legislative Update: Empowering Our Community

An overview of our district's legislative efforts, progress, and ways for our community to get involved.





# Public Education Committees

## Senate

Chair: Brandon Creighton  
Vice-Chair: Donna Campbell  
Paul Bettencourt  
Brent Hagenbuch  
Adam Hinojosa  
Phil King  
Jose Menendez  
Mayes Middleton  
Tan Parker  
Angela Paxton  
Royce West

## House

Chair: Brad Buckley  
Vice-Chair: Diego Bernal  
Alma Allen  
Trent Ashby  
John Bryant  
Charles Cunningham  
Harold V. Dutton, Jr.  
Fames Frank  
Gina Hinojosa  
Todd Hunter  
Helen Kerwin  
Jeff Leach  
Terri Leo Wilson  
Alan Schoolcraft  
James Talarico



# Passed out of House Public Ed on 5.9.25:

SB 843 (Kolkhorst) requires TEA to establish and maintain a comprehensive database of school district bonds, taxes, and related projects. The proposed database will centralize critical financial data, making it more accessible to the public and allowing for greater transparency and accountability in school district financial management. Districts would be required to submit the information to TEA.



# Passed House

- HB 2: \$7.7 Billion increase in public education
- Increases BA to \$6,555 (increase of \$395)
- Creates Fine Arts Allotment
- Increases comp ed allotment, bilingual allotment, & teacher incentive allotment
- House LBB runs for Denton ISD FY 26:
  - Increase ADA \$395
  - **Total \$17,800,381 (actual closer to \$17.1 mm)**
  - 40% (up from 30%) of increase must go to full time employees other than admins; 75% of that to classroom teachers, librarians, counselors



# CSHB 2

The Senate Committee Substitute to House Bill 2 provides the largest increase in funding for public education in our state’s history.

Article #	Amount Spent
1 - Teacher Compensation	\$4.2 Billion
2 - Teacher Preparation, Certification, and Rights	\$270 Million
3 - Special Education	\$1.3 Billion
4 - Early Learning	\$677 Million
5 - CTE	\$153 Million
6 - School Finance Reforms	\$1.3+ Billion
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8 Billion</b>

Article I - Teacher Compensation - SB 26      *Passed Senate 31 - 0*

**Largest Teacher Pay Raise in State History**

CSHB 2 provides permanent across the board pay raises for teachers with at least 3 years of experience, providing a substantial incentive for teachers to make it to year 5 by at least doubling that pay raise.

Enrollment of 5,000 or less		Enrollment of 5,001 or more	
3-4 years experience	\$5,000	3-4 years experience	\$2,500
5+ years experience	\$10,000	5+ years experience	\$5,500

<b>Teacher Incentive Allotment Reforms</b>	Up to 50% of Teachers in TIA districts may receive a designation; 4th “Acknowledged” Designation created; Increase floor and ceiling for TIA pay raises. Implemented Year 2
<b>Free Pre-K for Teachers</b>	Districts must offer free Pre-K for teachers if their district already is required to offer Pre-K
<b>Liability Insurance for Teachers</b>	State offered liability insurance available for teachers that opt-in

Article VI - Additional School Finance Reforms

- \$55 basic allotment increase through golden penny yield reforms
- \$500 million increase in School Safety Allotment
- \$255 million in charter facilities funding
- \$300+ million increase in the small and mid-size allotment
- \$42 million for regional variations in insurance costs
- \$300 million in miscellaneous adjustments and tier II impacts

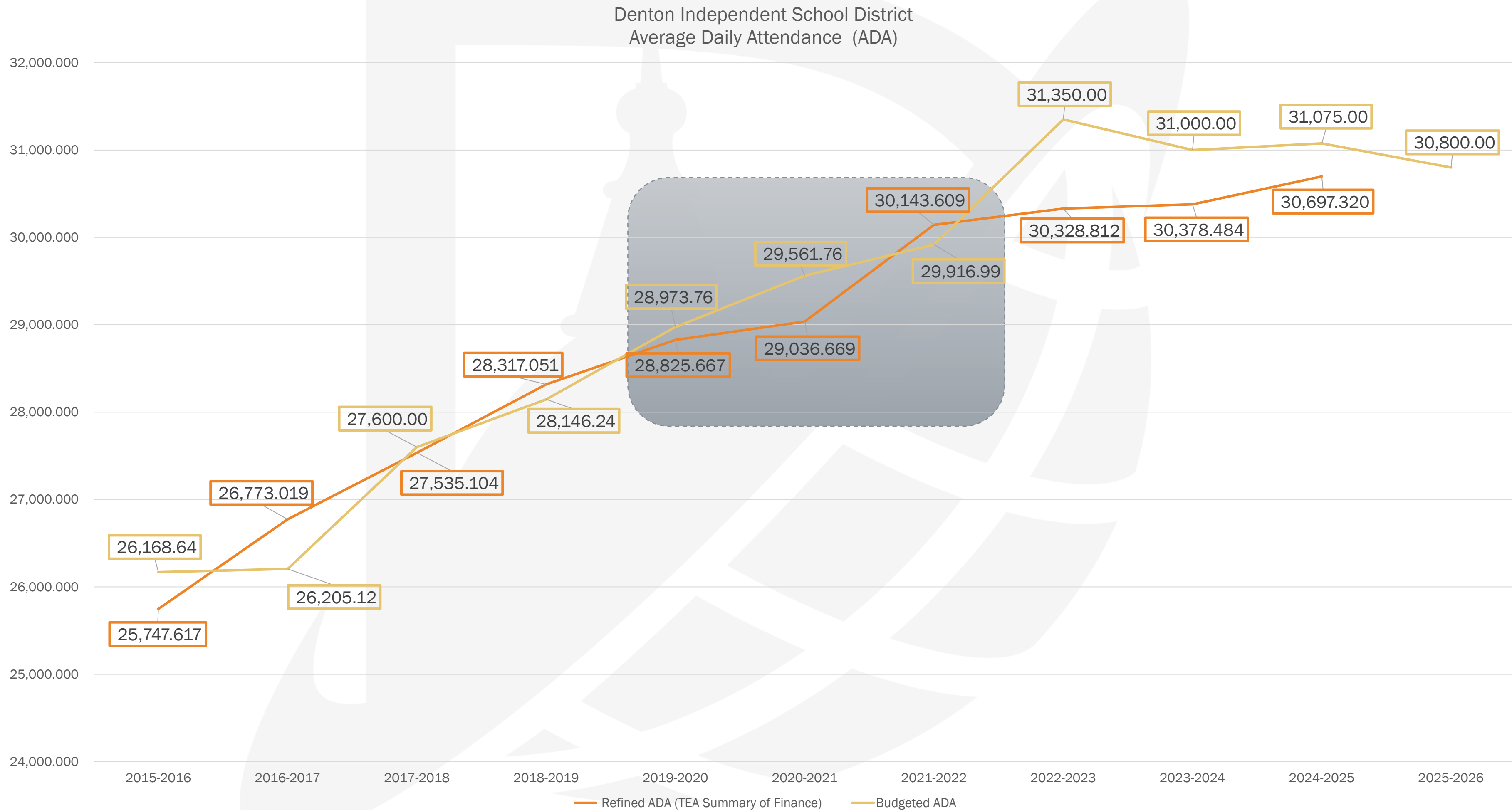




# BUDGET: CURRENT & POTENTIAL

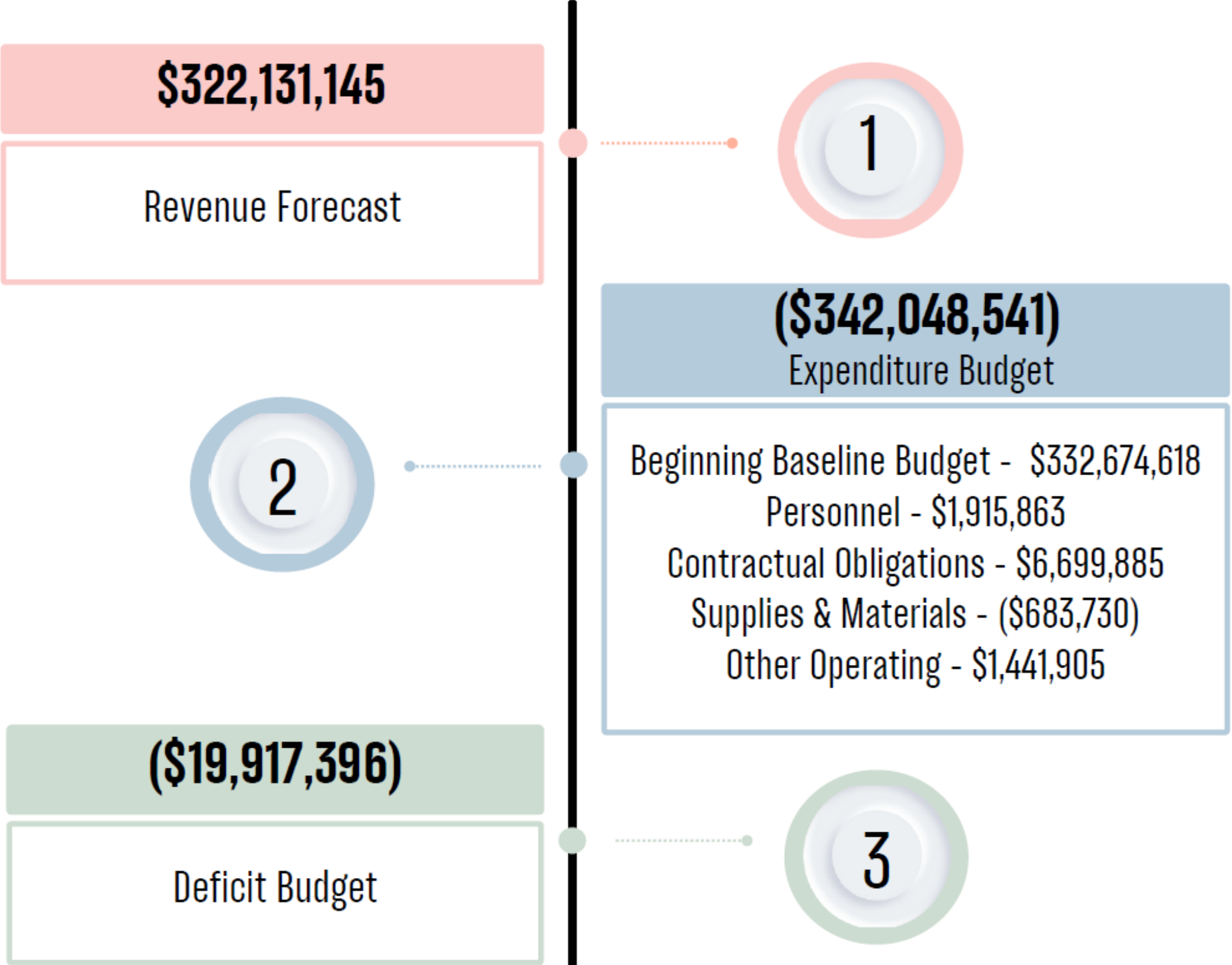
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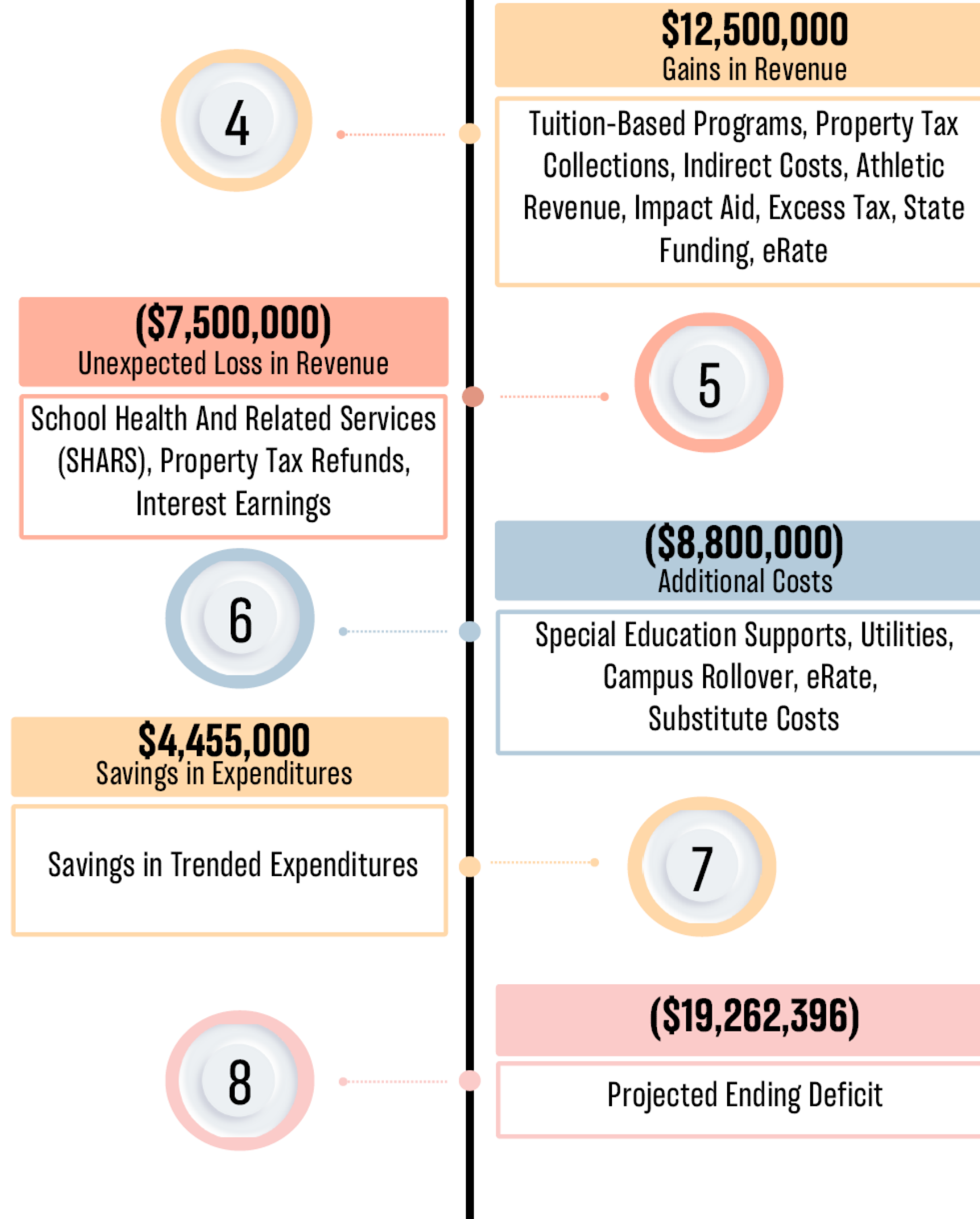




# Denton ISD Budget 2024-2025







Potential Opportunities to Reclassify General Fund Expenditures to Grants





# 2025-2026 REVENUE OUTLOOK

9.5% Property Value Growth 30,800 ADA	2025-2026 CURRENT LAW	2024-2025 ADOPTED BUDGET	VARIANCE
Property Taxes	224,912,804	217,900,923	7,011,881
Other Local Revenue	9,082,100	9,652,100	(570,000)
State Funding	83,644,263	88,228,122	(4,583,859)
State Funding*	5,000,000		5,000,000
Federal Funding	1,425,643	5,350,000	(3,924,357)
Other	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Total Revenue	325,064,810	322,131,145	2,933,665

\*Result of Property Tax Audit





# 2025-2026 REVENUE OUTLOOK

9.5% Property Value Growth 30,800 ADA	2025-2026 CURRENT LAW	2025-2026 HB2**	VARIANCE
Property Taxes	224,912,804	224,912,804	
Other Local Revenue	9,082,100	9,082,100	
State Funding	83,644,263	100,419,209	16,774,946
State Funding*	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Federal Funding	1,425,643	1,425,643	
Other	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total Revenue	325,064,810	341,839,756	16,774,946

\*Result of Property Tax Audit

\*\*HB2 – only reflects the basic allotment increase from \$6,160 to \$6,555, no other funding changes used in calculations





# PERSONNEL BUDGET

2024-2025

- Special Education Support

2025-2026

- Opening of Fred Hill Elementary
- Opening of Anita Reeves Elementary
- Closing of Ginnings Elementary
- Special Education Support
- Additional reduction of 60 positions through attrition or as a result of reclassifying to different funding source
  - Non-Classroom Professionals – 38
  - Non-Classroom Paraprofessionals - 22





# 2025-2026 NON-PERSONNEL BUDGETS

## Zero-Based Budgeting

- \$1.043M Reduced from Department Budgets

## Contracted Services

- Utilities
- Custodial
- Denton County Appraisal District (DCAD)
- Insurance
- Substitutes
- Student Resource Officer (SRO)
- Special Education Needs

## Supplies & Materials

- Campus Budgets
- Transportation Operational Costs
- Reallocation from Previous Budget

## Other Operating

- Insurance



2025-2026 GENERAL FUND PROJECTED EXPENDITURES  
(CURRENT LAW)

Baseline Budget	<b>\$342,048,541</b>
Personnel	(\$5,098,446)
Contracted Services	\$4,665,369
Supplies & Materials	\$1,032,952
Other Operating	\$2,487,709
Capital Outlay	(\$6,858)
<b>Total Expenditure Projection</b>	<b>\$345,129,267</b>





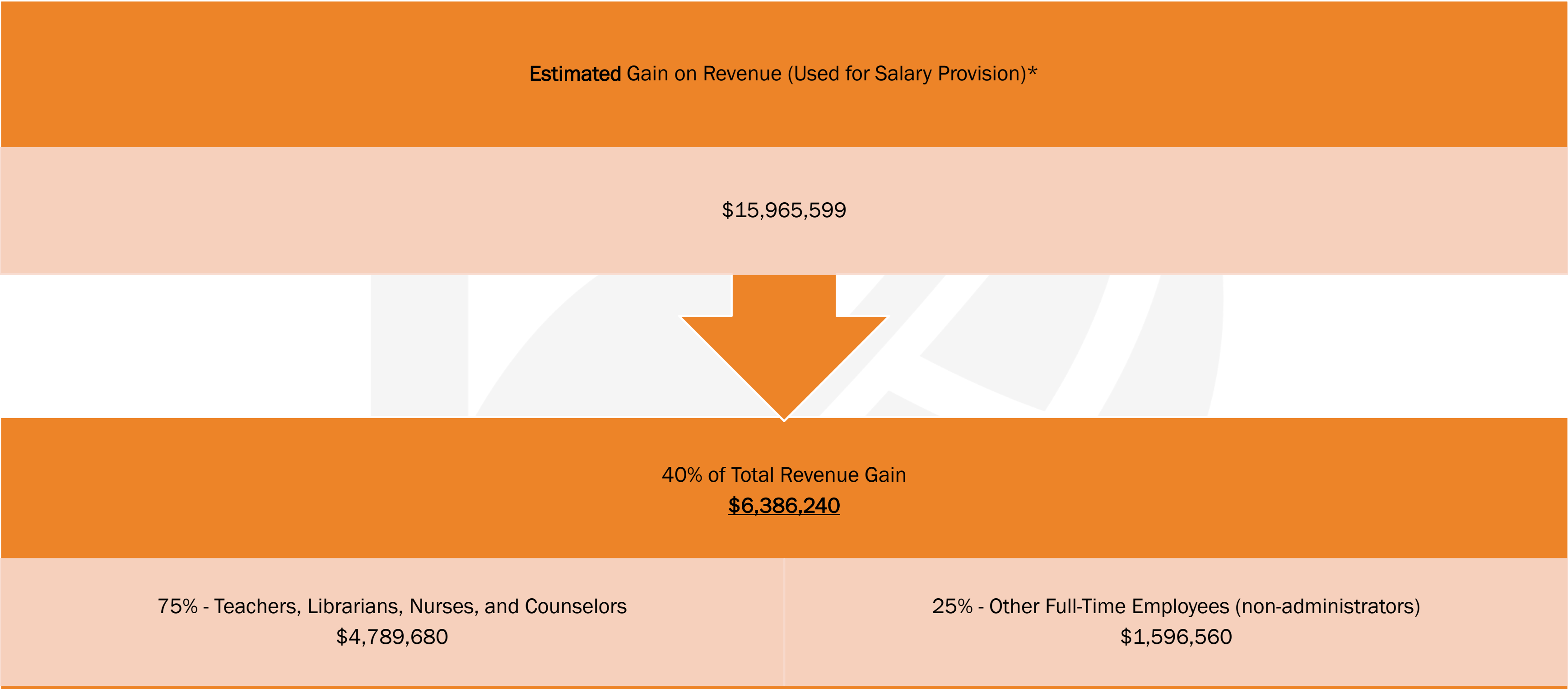
# 2025-2026 GENERAL FUND BUDGET – CURRENT LAW







# HB2 ESTIMATED SALARY PROVISIONS



\*This number will not match the increase in state revenue listed on slide 16 due to the method of calculation.  
Please note these are estimates only, based on interpretation of HB2 and based on current version of funding template.





Denton Independent School District		
Voter Approved Tax Ratification Election (VATRE) Comparison for Current Law and HB2		
	Current Law	HB2
Revenue	325,064,811	341,839,756
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240.00)
Variance	(20,064,456)	(9,675,751)
	Current Law + 1 Golden Penny	HB2 + 1 Golden Penny
Revenue	330,561,753	347,319,001
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240.00)
Variance	(14,567,514)	(4,196,506)
	Current Law +2 Golden Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies
Revenue	336,057,102	352,796,655
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240.00)
Variance	(9,072,165)	1,281,148
	Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +1 Copper Penny	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +1 Copper Penny
Revenue	343,247,702	359,985,268
Recapture	(1,443,857)	(1,329,179)
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240)
Variance	(3,325,422)	7,140,582
	Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +2 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +2 Copper Pennies
Revenue	350,454,381	367,189,781
Recapture	(2,917,625)	(2,685,895)
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240)
Variance	2,407,489	12,988,379





		Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +3 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +3 Copper Pennies
Revenue		357,613,762	374,347,355
Recapture		(4,450,148)	(4,096,698)
Expenditures-Current law		(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2			(6,386,240)
Variance		8,034,347	18,735,150
		Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +4 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +4 Copper Pennies
Revenue		364,789,479	381,521,085
Recapture		(5,998,040)	(5,521,649)
Expenditures-Current law		(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2			(6,386,240)
Variance		13,662,172	24,483,929
		Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +5 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +5 Copper Pennies
Revenue		371,939,312	388,669,112
Recapture		(7,604,615)	(7,000,623)
Expenditures-Current law		(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2			(6,386,240)
Variance		19,205,430	30,152,982
		Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +6 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +6 Copper Pennies
Revenue		379,084,555	395,812,550
Recapture		(9,226,473)	(8,493,666)
Expenditures-Current law		(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2			(6,386,240)
Variance		24,728,815	35,803,377




	Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +7 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +7 Copper Pennies
Revenue	386,204,146	402,930,517
Recapture	(10,892,493)	(10,027,364)
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240)
<b>Variance</b>	<b>30,182,386</b>	<b>41,387,646</b>
	Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +8 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +8 Copper Pennies
Revenue	393,340,550	410,065,105
Recapture	(12,588,185)	(11,588,377)
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240)
<b>Variance</b>	<b>35,623,098</b>	<b>46,961,221</b>
	Current Law +2 Golden Pennies +9 Copper Pennies	HB2 +2 Golden Pennies +9 Copper Pennies
Revenue	400,451,503	417,174,443
Recapture	(14,299,045)	(13,163,352)
Expenditures-Current law	(345,129,267)	(345,129,267)
Minimum Salary Increase Requirement – HB2		(6,386,240)
<b>Variance</b>	<b>41,023,191</b>	<b>52,495,584</b>



## Summary

A quick overview of the main thoughts



The responses highlight a strong preference for implementing the "Golden Pennies" strategy to increase revenue without negatively impacting students or teachers. Many participants emphasize the importance of maintaining high-quality education and extracurricular programs, avoiding teacher burnout, and ensuring student safety. There is significant concern about the adverse effects of increasing class sizes, reducing technology support, and altering teacher schedules. Some suggest a Tax Ratification Election (TRE) as a viable long-term solution, while others stress the need for community education and involvement in decision-making. Overall, the focus is on revenue generation and minimizing disruptions to the educational environment.