



House Bill 1 Contains Flaws

- A one-time \$4,000 bonus for only teachers, librarians, and counselors does not benefit the other 40% of public school employees that are critical in supporting students and the operations of the district.
- A per student Basic Allotment increase of \$540 is an estimated revenue increase in Northwest ISD of \$13 million. To provide all NISD employees a \$4,000 raise ONCE, will cost an estimated \$13.8 million.
- Because of record inflation, public schools need more than \$14 billion in new per-student funding to have the same buying power as in 2019. Local school districts need a minimum \$900 increase in the Basic Allotment just to address the 17% inflationary costs – still significantly more than the \$540 increase being offered in HB 1.
- HB 1 increases the cap on charter school facilities funding from \$60 million to \$300 million per year beginning with the 2025-26 school year.



Public school funding should be prioritized over private school vouchers.

- [The Texas Constitution, Article 7](#), provides a commitment to support and maintain public free schools.
- Texas public schools remain underfunded by more than \$14 billion and HB 1 would provide only \$7 billion in new funding. With more than 90% of students in Texas in public schools, those students deserve full funding for their schools before any discussion of diverting taxpayer money for private school subsidies.
- According to the Legislative Budget Board, the HB 1 voucher program will cost \$2 billion in the second year of the program and grow each year. This creates a significant new financial commitment for the state while public schools remain underfunded.
- The state's budgeting and funding should be sustainable. Voucher programs in other states regularly grow well beyond their projected costs. In Arizona's private-school voucher program, the cost grew from a projected cost of \$65 million to an actual cost of \$900 million in two years – an increase of 1400%.
- Private schools can pick and choose whom to admit whereas public schools proudly welcome all students with all needs.



Public tax dollars should remain publicly accountable.

- Texas public schools adhere to state-mandated academic and financial accountability standards. Private schools are not required to meet the same academic standards as public schools, and they do not report test results, graduation rates, and other performance measures to the public.
- Education savings accounts and similar voucher plans allow for your tax dollars to be spent without transparency or accountability.