



RSAI Legislative Action Enrolled Bill List 2024 Session

Timelines for Implementation

There are several significant policy bills this year, including HF 2612 AEAs, SSA, and Teacher Salary Minimums, HF 2618 Literacy Initiative, SF 2368 Charter Schools, Open Enrollment and Sale of School Property, and SF 2435 Education Appropriations Chronic Absenteeism Provisions that require time, attention and interpretation by the State Board of Education, the DE, in some cases requiring task forces to study issues and some intentionally delayed effective dates.

Stay tuned to your email inbox for more information throughout the 2024-25 school year as details become available.

Policy and Procedure Mandate Tracker

ISFIS has prepared a document to track all of the mandates in bills enacted this year. We will update this document and share any changes as we learn more, but it will hopefully serve as a good reminder of the policy implementation steps that are required in the many bills approved in the 2024 Legislative Session.

[Find the Link to Tracker Here.](#)

Bills Signed by the Governor

- [HF 255](#) **Teacher Intern License: Teacher Intern Program**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 555](#) **Practice of Pharmacy** (may impact insurance premiums), signed by the Governor 5/19/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2152](#) **DE Commission on Education Leadership Reporting**, signed by the Governor 4/10/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2240](#) **Harassment Related to Altered Explicit Images**, signed by the Governor 4/19/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2278](#) **Open Enrollment Busing**, signed by the Governor 5/1/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2393](#) **Dental Screenings** Exempt from screenings requirements, signed by the Governor 4/10/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2398](#) **Insurance Instead of Bonds** for Public Officers, signed by the Governor 4/19/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2404](#) **DHHS Processes** (includes Mandatory Reporter Training), signed by the Governor 4/19/24. Effective 4/19/24 and 7/1/24.
- [HF 2465](#) **Agriculture Unit Requirements Flexibility**, signed by the Governor 5/16/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2487](#) **Mandatory Reporting, Complaints, Investigations, Grooming Definition and BOEE Responsibilities**, signed by the Governor 4/19/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2515](#) **Therapist, Counselor, Social Worker Authorization from Another jurisdiction**, signed by the Governor 4/19/24. Effective 7/1/24.

- [HF 2538](#) **Executive Branch Agency Planning, Reporting and Data Sharing** (allows data sharing between agencies such as DE and DOM, requiring DOM to keep confidentiality), signed by the Governor 4/19/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2539](#) **Open Meetings Violations** (Vetoed by the Governor 5/17/24).
- [HF 2545](#) **Core Curriculum, Social Studies and Statewide Literacy Plan**, signed by the Governor 5/15/24. Effective 5/15/24 and 7/1/24.
- [HF 2586](#) **School Security Personnel/Armed School Staff**, signed by the Governor 4/19/24. Effective 4/19/24 and 7/1/24.
- [HF 2612](#) **Education Omnibus including AEA, SSA and TSS**, signed by the Governor 3/27/24. Effective 3/27/24, 7/1/24 and 7/1/25.
- [HF 2615](#) **Info to High School Students re College Graduate Debt and Income**, signed by the Governor 5/1/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2618](#) **Literacy Initiative**, signed by the Governor 5/7/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2652](#) **School Security: Radios, Safety, Firearms Detection, Security Officers and Safety Task Force**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 5/17/24 and 7/1/24.
- [HF 2653](#) **Perry Use of Management Fund** for retention incentives, signed by the Governor 4/5/24. Effective 4/5/24.
- [HF 2658](#) **Child Care Eligibility and Children of Child Care Providers**, signed by the Governor 5/1/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [HF 2708](#) **Cyber Security State Responsibilities**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [SF 2096](#) **Gender Balance Requirements** for Appointed Bodies, signed by the Governor 4/3/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [SF 2109](#) **Minor Driving Privileges**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [SF 2331](#) **Publication Requirements** for Official Publications, signed by the Governor 4/10/24. Effective 4/10/24, 7/1/24 and 7/1/25.
- [SF 2340](#) **Illegal Reentry** into Iowa by Certain Aliens 4/10/2024
- [SF 2368](#) **Charter Schools, Open Enrollment and Sale of School Property**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [SF 2370](#) **Executive Rulemaking Process and Review**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [SF 2385](#) **State Government Boards and Commissions Reorg (moves PERB to EAB and sets Virtual Meeting Requirements)**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 7/1/24 and 7/1/25.
- [SF 2391](#) **Misbranded Food Product Policies**, signed by the Governor 4/29/24. Effective 7/1/24.
- [SF 2411](#) **Work-based Learning**, signed by the Governor 5/17/24. Effective 5/17/24 and 7/1/24.
- [SF 2435](#) **Education Appropriations** (including policies on Chronic Absenteeism and reinstating an open enrollment deadline), signed by the Governor 5/9/24. Effective 5/9/24, 7/1/24 and 7/1/25.
- [SF 2442](#) **Income Tax Reduction and Local Government Budget Process**, signed by the Governor 5/1/24. Effective 5/1/24, 7/1/24 and 1/1/2025.
- [SF 2443](#) **Standings Appropriations** including support staff pay and definition of teacher experience, signed by the Governor 5/9/24. Effective 5/9/24, 7/1/24, and 1/1/25.
- [HJR 2006](#) **Constitutional Amendment on State Tax Law Changes**: The Governor does not sign Constitutional Amendments. The Legislature must approve this resolution in exactly the same wording during either the 2025 or 2026 Legislative Session in order for it to move forward to voters.
- [SJR 2004](#) **Constitutional Amendment for single rate of income tax**. The Governor does not sign Constitutional Amendments. The Legislature must approve this resolution in exactly the same

wording during either the 2025 or 2026 Legislative Session in order for it to move forward to voters.

Legislative Policy and Appropriations Details

HF 255 Teacher Interns and Alternative Licenses: this bill regulates higher education institutions offering teacher intern programs, requires the BOEE to create a teacher intern license via administrative rule, modifies provisions regarding Career and Technical Education Secondary level authorizations, requires BOEE to create a temporary initial license for applicants in certain alternative teacher certification programs, regulates a process for Intern Program approval by the State Board of Education, and requires teacher intern program completers with temporary intern licenses be treated the same as others with an initial teaching license. Here are the details:

- **Teacher Intern Program:** requires a higher education institution offering a program to assist students in getting an intern license from BOEE to include: 1) student must have graduated from an accredited or state-approved college or university and must meet the requirements for an endorsement area approved by the BOEE for a teacher intern license, 2) must submit with the application to the program a copy of an offer of employment from a school, 3) must complete the required pedagogy training, 4) must work under the supervision of a teacher leader assigned by the district or nonpublic school, including during co-teaching and planning time.
- **Teacher Intern License:** adds to current Iowa Code 256.146 re nontraditional preparation options the requirement for the BOEE to adopt rules for an intern license for a person with a BA degree or higher from an accredited or state-approved college or university, who does not meet the requirements for licensure. Requires the rules to include, at a minimum; 1) issue a teacher license to an intern enrolled in the program and 2) allow teacher interns licensed in the program to apply for an initial teaching license if the school that employed the licensee during their completion of the program and the higher education institution that operated the program recommend that the licensee be allowed to apply for an initial teaching license.
- **CTE Secondary Authorization:** requires BOEE to adopt rules allowing an individual seeking a career and technical secondary authorization to apply, and if eligible, be issued the secondary authorization prior to accepting an offer of employment with a school.
- **Temporary Initial License for applicants who complete an alternative teacher certification program:** requires BOEE to grant a temporary intern license to applicants meeting all of the following requirements: 1) BA degree from an accredited college or university, and 2) at least 60 contact hours in the classroom, of which at least 30 must be teaching in a classroom under a licensed teacher. Allows the applicant to complete any remaining hours as a para-educator or in another relevant role. Requires the principal in the school to certify completion of contact hours and requires the applicant to successfully complete an intern preparation program that has been approved by BOEE and includes the required content training in the area in which the applicant seeks to be licensed.
- **Intern Teacher Certification Requirements:** Requires DE to recommend to the State BOE an alternative teacher certification program be approved or denied within 60 days after application for approval and requires the program to provide sufficient evidence that it meets all of the following:
 - Operates in at least five states
 - Been in operation for at least ten years
 - Incorporates pedagogy training, including an examination, that teaches effective instructional delivery, classroom management and organization, assessment, instructional design, professional learning and leadership.

- Includes administration of the Foundations of Reading assessment and must adhere to the same reporting requirements imposed on higher education institutions regarding the assessment.
- **Program Approval:** requires that, if the state BOE approves the program, approval must be for seven years, or less if the state BOE determines a shorter time is warranted. Requires approved programs to submit a report to the DE, by March 15 annually, reporting the number of students participating, the number of students completing, retention of students, data that allows the DE to match licensing and employment records in the state, any other information requested by the DE that allows monitoring and assessment of the quality of the program. Requires that, if the state BOE denies the program, the BOE must provide advice concerning the areas in which the program needs to improve or changes the program otherwise needs to make in order to gain approval. Requires the State BOE to allow the program to present factual information concerning the program at a regularly scheduled meeting of the BOE within three months of denial. Requires a six-month waiting period before a denied program can reapply. Requires the reapplication to include information showing issues needing correction or changes which address concerns.
- **Teacher Intern Program Completers:** authorizes individuals who have successfully completed a teacher intern licensure program to teach in the subjects and grade levels that the individual successfully completed during the program. Prohibits the successful intern from providing instruction to students with special education services until the individual successfully completes a practicum related to special education instruction that includes short-term field experiences in education settings connected to specific coursework. Requires the state BOE to treat individuals with the temporary intern license on par with individuals with an initial teaching license.

RSAI was initially opposed to HF 255. With the addition of required pedagogy, classroom experience, and protection for special education students, **RSAI changed our registration to undecided.**

HF 555 Pharmacy Practice: creates general principles with which to evaluate whether an act violates the appropriate standard of care of a licensee or registrant of the Board of Pharmacy. Adds pharmacists to the definition of “practitioner” for Iowa Code chapter 155A (Pharmacy) and creates a definition for “therapeutic substitution.” Consolidates the registration of pharmacist-interns, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy support persons into a single Iowa Code section and requires the board to adopt rules for the registration and practice of pharmacist-interns, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy support persons. Allows a pharmacist to dispense, administer, monitor, and issue prescription drugs, biological products, and medication orders commensurate with the pharmacist’s training and education and in accordance with the appropriate standard of care and policies, protocols, and procedures developed by the pharmacist. Requires the board to adopt rules relating to the renewal of a pharmacist license. Allows the board to discipline a pharmacist, or refuse to issue or renew a pharmacist license, if a pharmacist engaged in conduct outside the accepted standard of care or displayed sufficient incapacity to competently engage in the practice of pharmacy. Allows the board to impose an administrative penalty of up to \$500 on a licensee or registrant who engages in specified practices.

The bill strikes previous requirements for the issuance of a tele-pharma license and for notifications to the board, but instead requires the board to adopt rules. Strikes a requirement that a pharmacy license be issued in the name of the pharmacist in charge and not be transferable or assignable. The Act moves to Iowa Code section 155A.23, with other prohibited acts, the provision previously in Iowa Code section 155A.21 making the possession of a drug or device limited to dispensation by prescription unless the drug or device was lawfully dispensed a serious misdemeanor, subject to certain specified exceptions.

Allows officers, agents, compliance officers (formerly called inspectors), and representatives of the board to conduct routine and unannounced inspections of any entity licensed by the board or location authorized to possess controlled substances or prescription devices.

The bill changes the requirements for the filling and refilling of prescriptions. A pharmacist is prohibited from refilling a prescription that is not for a controlled substance more than 18 months after it was issued or more than 12 times unless refilling the prescription would be in accordance with the appropriate standard of care and pursuant to rules of the board. Establishes requirements for the transmission of prescription drug orders to a pharmacy. Strikes previous requirements for the selection of drug products by a pharmacist and allows a pharmacist to dispense therapeutic substitutions according to the pharmacist's professional judgment, unless the prescription indicates "dispense as written." Allows funds collected pursuant to Iowa Code section 155A.39, regarding the program to monitor impaired licensees and registrants, to be used to assist them with costs incurred for participation in the program. Changes the circumstances under which a pharmacist may order and administer prescription drugs, products, tests, or treatments and may administer immunizations and vaccines pursuant to statewide protocols developed and approved by the board in consultation with the DHHS. Prohibits the development or approval of a statewide protocol permitting a pharmacist to order and administer any drug intended to induce an abortion. Repeals requirements regarding the label of prescription drugs and the interchangeable biological product list, and updates internal references. **RSAI did not register on this bill, but it may have some impact on the costs of health insurance benefits including prescription coverages for school districts and/or employees.**

HF 2152 DE's Commission on Educator Leadership Reporting: prior law required the commission to submit an annual report to the DE Director, the Governor, and the General Assembly containing the commission's findings and any recommendations, regarding the TLC framework in Iowa Code section 284.15, and the comparable systems in Iowa Code sections 284.16 and 284.17, and for changes to Iowa Code section 284.11 (State Supplemental Assistance for High-Need Schools). The bill eliminates this reporting requirement. **RSAI was undecided.**

HF 2240 Harassment Related to Altered Explicit Images: expands the crime of harassment in Iowa Code 708.7(1)(a)(5) to include the dissemination, publication or posting, or cause of such act, of artificially generated pornographic images which make it appear that a person is in the state of full or partial nudity or engaged in a sex act. DE's letter to the field explains: "unlike sexual exploitation of a minor, harassment requires that the images be distributed and the person must have the intent to intimidate, harass, or alarm another. The crime applies to any victim regardless of age. A conviction under this section is an aggravated misdemeanor. If a school receives a complaint regarding such a real or artificially generated image of a student, teacher, or any other person, the matter should immediately be reported to local law enforcement. For further information, DE encourages school leaders to reach out to your county attorney". **RSAI did not register on or lobby this bill.**

HF 2278 Open Enrollment Transportation: allows a receiving district with fewer than 2,000 students to send a bus not more than 2 miles into the district of residence to pick up an open-enrolled student if the student lives closer to the school the student attends in the receiving district than the school the student would attend in their district of residence. Allows a receiving district of more than 2,000 students to send a bus into a contiguous district, only if that district is less than 2,000 students, and the district of residence has sent vehicles into the receiving district. The bill continues to allow receiving and sending school districts to reach transportation agreements regarding open enrolled students. The bill clarifies that the district of residence is not responsible for reimbursing the parent for transportation

costs if the receiving district is busing their students. **RSAI initially opposed an earlier version of this bill. When several caveats limited its application, RSAI switched our registration to undecided.**

HF 2393 Student Dental Exams: school districts, charter schools, and innovation zone schools are prohibited from conducting an invasive physical examination of a student, a student health screening not required by state or federal law, or a formal examination or survey of a student designed to assess the student's mental, emotional, or physical health that is not required by state or federal law, without first acquiring the written consent of the student's parent or guardian. School districts, charter schools, and innovation zone schools are also required to give written notice to a student's parent or guardian of an examination or survey of the student required by state or federal law that is designed to assess the student's mental, emotional, or physical health not less than seven days prior to the examination or survey. However, these prohibitions and requirements do not apply to hearing or vision examinations. The bill also exempts hearing or vision screenings and dental screenings and examinations from these prohibitions and requirements. **RSAI supported.**

HF 2398 Insurance for Public Officers Instead of Bond: allows a public officer that is required by law to obtain a bond (such as a school treasurer/SBO) to instead obtain an insurance policy in an amount not less than the amount of bond required. The insurance policy shall substantially comply with the requirements for official bonds, the State of Iowa shall be the beneficiary of the insurance policy, and the reasonable expenses of the insurance policy shall be paid by the local government that would otherwise pay for the reasonable expenses of a bond. Under prior law, action by a public officer in an official capacity without giving a required bond constituted grounds for removal from office. The bill instead allows a public officer without a required bond or insurance policy to be suspended from office until the bond or insurance policy is obtained. If the public officer fails to obtain a bond or insurance policy after a reasonable time following a suspension, the public officer may be removed from office. **RSAI supported.**

HF 2404 DHHS Provisions (including Mandatory Reporter Training Changes): Division IV makes changes to mandatory reporter training. Strikes the requirement that training be two hours and instead requires mandatory reporters to repeat core child abuse training curriculum and core dependent adult abuse training curriculum every three years. The bill strikes the provision that a one-hour course before the three-year period would extend the requirement for retraining another three years. Requires licensing bodies (such as BOEE) to require the completion of the core training curriculum as a condition for licensure. **RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.**

HF 2465 Agriculture Unit Requirements Flexibility: creates flexibility regarding offer and teach requirements for Agriculture, CTE, Math and Science. **Science:** allows up to two of the five units of required science instruction to be related to agriculture, taught either through dedicated units of coursework or coursework meeting the requirements of career and technical education (CTE) course offerings. Specifies that such courses meet the offer and teach requirements for both science and CTE. Requires State Board of Education rules to implement this requirement. **Mathematics:** Allows up to two additional units of math to include instruction related to applied sciences, technology, engineering, or manufacturing (ASTEM), including transportation, distribution, logistics, architecture, and construction, which may be offered and taught through dedicated units of coursework or through CTE courses. Specifies that this flexibility only applies to the two additional math courses, not to the four sequential math courses required, which must still be offered and taught for accreditation. Specifies that such courses meet the offer and teach requirements for both mathematics and ASTEM. Requires State BOE rules to implement this requirement. **Charter Schools:** prohibits the State BOE from waiving content

standards allowing the use of agriculture coursework to meet science or math offer and teach requirements and requires charter schools be subject to and comply with these course requirements. **RSAI supported.**

HF 2487 Mandatory Reporter Requirements: adds grooming behavior to the list of inappropriate relationships with students for purposes of licensure violation. Changes the language in Iowa Code 256.160 (1)(a) regarding reporting to BOEE of behavior leading to the nonrenewal or termination of employment from a romantic relationship to a sexual or physical relationship with a student or grooming behavior toward a student. Also adds being on the premises or at a school-sponsored activity involving students while under the influence of possessing, using, or consuming illegal drugs, unauthorized drugs, or alcohol, or abusing a student, to the list of offenses which a district, AEA or accredited nonpublic school must report to BOEE.

Definitions: defines “grooming behavior” as any behavior, in light of all relevant circumstances, which constitutes actions to entice or entrap a student or students with the intent to make such student or students engage in a sex act. Defines “inappropriate relationship” as any of the following: 1) an unprofessional relationship for an educator to have with a student, 2) a sexual relationship, 3) a relationship in which sexual harassment or any form of physical or sexual abuse occurs, 4) a relationship that is not in compliance with generally accepted educational practices. Defines “misconduct” as an action disqualifying an applicant for a license or requiring the license of a person to be revoked or suspended in accordance with the rules adopted by the BOEE.

Process for Complaints: the bill strikes the language from HF 430 enacted in the 2023 Session, requiring the DE to develop an investigation process to instead move the language to Iowa Code 256.146 which is the BOEE now under the DE pursuant to state government reorganization also enacted in the 2023 Session. **New Provisions:** adds personal information regarding the investigation of non-licensed employees also be kept confidential. Adds a new requirement that if investigative information in the possession of the BOEE or its employees or agents indicates a crime has been committed by either a licensee or a non-licensed school employee, the board is required to report the information to the proper law enforcement agency. **RSAI registered as undecided.**

HF 2515 Therapist, Counselor, Social Worker Authorization from Another Jurisdiction: Prohibits the Board of Social Work (BSW) from requiring that supervised clinical experience include live or recorded direct observation of client interaction for an authorization from another jurisdiction to be effective in Iowa. Requires the BSW to adopt rules allowing an applicant licensed as a marital and family therapist or licensed mental health counselor under the laws of another jurisdiction to file an application with the Board for licensure by endorsement. Requires the applicant to disclose any public or pending complaints against the applicant in any other jurisdiction. Requires certain conditions, such as verifying the licensure in the other jurisdiction and showing similar license requirements in the other jurisdiction. **RSAI did not register or lobby this bill.**

HF 2539 Open Meetings Violations: excludes the gathering of a local government body that is hosted or organized by a political party, political candidate or civic organization from the definition of an open meeting. **Penalties:** increases penalties for each member of a governmental body participating in an open meetings violation to at least \$500 and no more than \$2,500 (prior thresholds were no lower than \$100 and no higher than \$500). Increases the penalties for such members if they knowingly participated

in a violation, not less than \$5,000 or more than \$12,500 (prior thresholds for a knowing violation no lower than \$1,000 or higher than \$2,000).

Member Actions to Prevent Damages in Current Code: Section [21.6](#) subsection 3(a) states that a member of a local government body shall not be assessed damages if the member did any of the following: 1) voted against the closed session, 2) had good reason to believe and in good faith believed facts which, if true, would have indicated compliance with all requirements of the open meetings law, 3) reasonably relied upon a decision of a court, formal opinion of the Iowa public Information Board (IPIB), attorney general, or attorney for the governmental body, given in writing, or as memorialized in the minutes of the meeting at which a formal oral opinion was given, or an advisory opinion of IPIB , the AG or attorney for the governmental body, given in writing. **RSAI registered as undecided.** Governor Reynolds vetoed this bill. See the Governor’s veto message [here](#)

[HF 2545](#) Core Curriculum, Social Studies and Statewide Literacy Plan: includes Div. I Comprehensive Review of Education Standards, Div. II BOE Core Curriculum Process, Div. III BOE Social Studies Standards Review, and Division IV Education Standards (including Civics) for 7th and 8th grades.

Division I Comprehensive Review of Education Standards: requires DE Director to conduct a comprehensive review of high school graduation requirements, core curriculum, and education standards. **Recommendations and Report:** requires recommendations for policy changes in a report, which must include: 1) a plan to regularly review and revise ELA, math, science, and social studies standards, with a focus on US History, western civilization and civics, 2) a plan to make Iowa’s standards the best in the nation, 3) input from relevant stakeholders including parents and teachers, 4) a plan to increase the quality of the instructional curriculum, 5) a plan to maximize local flexibility in graduation requirements and course offerings while maintaining a goal that all high school graduates have necessary skills at graduation, 6) identification of opportunities to equip high school graduates with sufficient knowledge of civics and US history, including principles reflected in the Constitution, so that high school students are capable of discharging the responsibilities associated with US Citizenship, 7) a statewide literacy plan to increase student proficiency using systematic and sequential approaches to teaching phonetic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency and text comprehension, and a requirement that the statewide literacy plan shall address standards for practitioner preparation programs that promote evidence-based reading instruction and practical application that is direct, systematic, explicit, responsive, and consist of phonetic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency and text comprehension. Requires that standards shall not include instruction or practical application designed to teach students using the instructional model commonly known as the three-cuing system. Also requires the core curriculum and standards must comply with [Iowa Code 279.74](#) regarding race and sex scapegoating and stereotyping and certain prohibited defined concepts.

Process Requirements of the Review: requires the review to provide the opportunity for public and interested stakeholder comments at each committee meeting and requires the director to collect and compile the comments. Requires the director to convene committees to assist in the review and provide recommendations in the subject area standards. DE director is required to determine the membership of each committee, but must include four legislators as nonvoting members (one senator from each party and one representative from each party appointed by legislative leadership). Requires the director submit an initial report by Dec. 31, 2024. The final report including policy changes is due to the Governor and Legislature by July 1, 2025.

Division II State Board of Education (BOE) Core Curriculum Process: requires the State BOE to adopt a core curriculum but does not require the adoption go through the official administrative rules review process (according to DE staff, this change in Iowa Code 256.7(26)(a) conforms with current process). Requires that State BOE to use the administrative rules review process for adopting high school graduation requirements. Requires rules adopted before the effective date of this Division remain effective until modified or rescinded by action of the State BOE.

Division III State BOE Social Studies Standards Review: requires the State BOE to review and revise core state social studies standards, with a focus on US History, government, founding philosophies and principles, important historical figures, western civilization, and civics. Requires the revised standards include all of the following, at a minimum:

- 1) US federal and republican form of government, including branches and structure of the US federal government, division of power between branches and between federal and state governments, a comparison to alternative forms of government and the crimes against humanity that occurred under communist regimes since 1917.
- 2) Rights and responsibilities of US and Iowa citizens, including civic virtues displayed in the lives of exemplary Americans.
- 3) History of US and Iowa, including
 - political, diplomatic and military history of US (including exemplary Americans important to such events), beginning with the discovery of the western hemisphere through the present, including but not limited to the founding fathers, the American Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, World Wars I and II, the Vietnam War, the Korean War, and the War on Terrorism, including the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.
 - the founding of Iowa, famous Iowans and their involvement in important events in history.
 - secular and religious ideals and institutions of liberty, including political, religious, economic, social and cultural liberty, in western civilization, the US and the state of Iowa.
- 4) Exemplary figures and important events in western civilization, the US and the state of Iowa including but not limited to the history of ancient Israel, the free Greek city-states, the Roman Republic, the Roman Empire, medieval Europe, Columbus and the Age of Discovery, World Wars I and II and instruction related to the Holocaust and the Cold War.
- 5) Important historical and founding documents to the US and the State of Iowa, including but not limited to the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the US and amendments to the Constitution, the Federalist Papers, and the Emancipation Proclamation.

Requires the DE Director, or designee, to present the revised social studies standards to the State BOE for adoption on or before December 31, 2025.

Division IV Education Standards for Grades Seven and Eight: adds instruction related to civics in what must be taught in 7th and 8th grade social studies. This is the only mandate required of schools for the 2024-25 school year. *Any other actions that come out of State BOE will go through the normal public process. DE recommendations will most likely go back to a future legislature or through the State BOE before they can be enacted.*

RSAI was originally registered in support of the first version, which studied core curriculum and graduation requirements and was in support of another bill which included the removal of content standards from the Legislative Rules Review process. With the specific language in social studies and literacy, we changed our registration to undecided.

HF 2586 School Security Personnel/Armed School Staff: requires large districts (greater than 8,000 enrollment) to employ or retain the services of a school resource officer, a security officer employed by a private security business or by the district in schools serving 9th, 10th, 11th and/or 12th grade students, unless the school board votes not to. Encourages smaller districts to have such staff. Requires school security officers and staff to participate in annual live firearms scenario training and quarterly live firearms training approved by the Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS).

Armed School Staff: allows school employees to be issued a permit, after completing required firearms training. Requires school security staff to complete one-time in-person legal training on qualified immunity and receive annual emergency medical training and communication training approved by DPS. Also requires annual live scenario training and quarterly firearm training for these staff.

Immunity: gives school employees qualified immunity from criminal or civil liability for all damages incurred due to the application of reasonable force at the place of employment. Requires the employee's identification be confidential and not a public record. This bill was further amended by HF 2652 to require the DPS to adopt administrative rules to administer this legislation.

Note: *this bill does not authorize school staff to individually decide to carry weapons on school grounds, but applies only if a school board enacts a policy authorizing staff to carry on school grounds. RSAI was undecided on this bill.*

HF 2612 Education Omnibus, including AEA, SSA and TSS: contains the following Divisions regarding AEA reform, teacher pay, education support staff pay, and SSA percentage of 2.5%.

- **Division I DE Oversight:** creates a Division of Special Education in the DE. Requires the DE to develop and distribute to school districts, nonpublic schools and AEAs a list of evidence-based professional development services that AEAs may provide to schools. Requires DE to oversee the operations of AEAs to ensure compliance with all special education state and federal laws beginning July 1, 2024.

Recommendations of the Special Education Support for Students at Nonpublic Schools Task Force Report from 2022: requires DE to implement the following:

- Develop and distribute to school districts and accredited nonpublic schools a process to facilitate IEP development and assist IEP teaches with decisions regarding a free appropriate public education (FAPE) and placement for students enrolled in accredited nonpublic schools,
- professional learning and support materials and tools for IEP team participants,
- information to IEP teams that nonpublic school placement is appropriate unless the IEP requires another arrangement,
- provide professional learning, support materials and tools for IEP teams (including students, families, teacher service providers and administrators at public and nonpublic schools) for understanding and meaningful consultation,
- provide information to IEP teams and public agencies that nonpublic school shall be considered a placement option so long as the IEP does not require some other arrangement,
- develop and distribute to school district professional learning and other materials for meaningful consultation for representatives of AEAs, school district, and accredited nonpublic schools.
- establish sustainable accountability and data collection systems related to special education to meet federal and state legal requirements and encourage innovative models to meet student needs, and

- develop and distribute to public and nonpublic schools an implementation plan related to identifying, evaluating and promoting strategies and models for providing special education and related services with accredited nonpublic schools that improve experiences and outcomes for students with disabilities.

Division of Special Education Employees: defines the 13 FTEs in the DE’s Des Moines office and requires no more than 40 DE FTEs in AEAs for compliance for the FY 2024-25 school year. Requires, as determined by the Division of Special Education, state employees not exceeding 40 total FTEs to be distributed commensurate with school district enrollment in the AEAs to ensure compliance with all applicable federal and state laws related to special education. (See Education Appropriations Bill for final FTE count and appropriations to fund the Division.)

Division II General Provisions: adds to the AEA general intent statement the duty of the AEAs to improve student achievement and to close student achievement gaps. Establishes 9 AEAs throughout the state, under the general supervision of the DE director, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. Requires AEA Boards to be advisory. Allows districts to contract with an AEA for services. Allows AEAs to provide evidence-based professional development services either already on the list above or if the DE Director grants approval to the AEA. Makes conforming changes throughout Iowa Code 273 empowering or directing the AEA rather than the AEA board to provide services (e.g., AEA shall assist in facilitating interlibrary loans of materials between school districts and other libraries.) Allows AEAs to provide services to districts/nonpublic schools within their boundaries or from a contiguous AEA. Also allows districts that share a superintendent to access services in one AEA. Requires AEA to charge reasonable costs consistent with current market rates for education services, special education services, PD services and media services. Requires an annual report by Jan. 1 to districts and nonpublic schools about the AEA programs and services provided and the costs associated with purchasing those programs and services.

Duties and powers of AEA boards: requires AEA boards to advise and consult with the AEA on policies and procedures for providing programs and services. Retains AEA authority to receive and expend money for providing programs and services, provide data and reports as directed by the DE Director, provide for advisory committees as necessary, and be authorized, subject to state BOE rules, to provide directly or via contract for special education, media services and educational programs and services requested by local boards of education, including approving contracts. Allows AEAs to cooperate and contract with each other and to lease, purchase or lease-purchase, operate and maintain property.

Requires AEA administrators’ salaries to not exceed 125% of the average salary of all superintendents of school districts located within the boundaries of the AEA at the time an employment agreement is entered into or renewed. Requires the AEA board to submit the AEA budget to the Director of the DE by March 1 annually, who approves the budget, and by March 15 submits it to the state BOE for approval.

Requires the AEA to submit quarterly reports to school districts receiving services, including a monetary accounting of payments the AEA received from the district, special education services provided by the AEA to the district, services provided under Part C of IDEA, child find services, and services provided to nonpublic and charter schools.

Requires the director of special education to be an employee of the DE. Prohibits the special education director from being an employee of the AEA, receiving compensation from the AEA, supervising or managing employees of the AEA or providing special education services for the AEA. Defines the director of special education's primary job duties and responsibilities to provide oversight of the AEA's special education services.

Changes AEA Board membership, requiring a majority of the board members to reside in the AEA boundaries and be elected by area school districts by director district. Requires four board members to be superintendents in districts in the AEA, appointed by the majority vote of superintendents in the school districts in the AEA. Allows the superintendent appointed to designate any individual to serve for all or the remainder of the superintendent's term. Requires a director district convention be called to elect a new board member to fill a vacancy, unless the vacancy is a superintendent, in which case, the replacement is appointed by a majority vote of superintendent of school districts within the AEA boundaries.

If accreditation deficiencies are not corrected, requires the DE Director to take one of two actions: 1) merge the deficient program with another AEA's program or 2) contract with another AEA or public educational institution for purposes of the program delivery (this provision is effective July 1, 2025). Requires the State BOE, in consultation with the Division of Special Education of the DE, to develop AEA Accreditation Standards in eighteen articulated areas and rules for accreditation (this provision is effective July 1, 2025). See pages 16 and 17 of [HF 2612](#) for more details.

Continues the requirement for the DE to establish teacher development academies if funds are allocated and adds the requirement that the academies be for nonpublic school-based teams, in addition to public school-based teams of teachers and instructional leaders.

- **Division II Task Force:** requires the Legislative Council to convene an AEA Task Force to study AEA's and make recommendations related to how to improve the outcomes of students who utilize services provided by AEA, the amount of compensation paid to AEA administrators, core services provided by AEA's and how best to fund services, including: 1) crisis response services, 2) media services for nonpublic schools, 3) professional development services, 4) cooperative purchasing, 5) regional planning partnerships, 6) CTE/Perkins services, 7) ESSA services, 8) special education equipment services. The Task Force is also required to study and make recommendations related to: 1) AEA facilities and property, 2) media, educational and special education services provided by each AEA, 3) what services AEA's schools provide, 4) current accountability measures applied to AEA's, 5) special education provided by the DE Division of Special Education, AEA's and school districts, 6) overall organizational structure that determines how special education services are provided to students in Iowa, 7) how AEA operation is overseen, 8) Accreditation standards for AEA's, 9) timeline for modifications to staffing numbers of AEA and transition of responsibilities related to oversight of AEA's. Specifies voting members of the Task Force (including various stakeholders from districts of various sizes, and includes one member appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the DE Director, and the chief administrator of Heartland AEA). See page 19 of [HF 2612](#) for a detailed list of required Task Force members. Also includes Senators and Representatives that are ex officio, non-voting members. Requires the findings reported by Dec. 31, 2024 and requires the report to include an examination and evaluation of the impact on AEA's and their operations and services made by this Act.

Continuous Improvement: requires each AEA to submit a report to the DE Director and General Assembly on or before Jan. 1, 2025, that contains the following information: 1) progress the AEA has made in reducing expenditures associated with administration, including chief administrators, directors and department heads, regional administration and regional and zone coordinators, district coordinators, and human resources and personnel management by at least 30% by July 1, 2026, 2) a proposal for the reorganization of services provided by AEAs to centralize some services provided by the AEAs, including media services and to create centers of excellence for other services, 3) progress the AEA has made to improve outcomes achievement by students receiving special education services and a description of how the AEA is focusing the money it receives on providing service in the classroom.

Transition Provisions: an accredited AEA remains accredited until the Division of Special Education (DSE) acts to remove accreditation after a review. Also requires the DSE to give preference to qualified personnel employed by the AEAs in hiring the division of special education director within each AEA.

- **Division III Funding:** beginning July 1, 2025, requires districts to spend 90% of Special Education Services funding for special education services contracted from an AEA. The contract between the AEA and the district for special education services shall not require the districts to describe the specific services the district will receive and shall not be limited by the amount of funding the school districts provide to the AEA.

Beginning July 1, 2024, requires DOM to deduct from school districts and pay to respective AEAs: 1) special education support services, 2) 40% of media services, 3) AEA TSS, 4) 40% of educational services, 5) amount due to AEA for shared operational functions. Beginning July 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, DOM shall deduct from school districts and pay to respective AEAs: 1) AEA TSS, and 2) amount due to AEA for shared operational functions. Requires DOM to apportion the \$7.5 million statutory deduction applied to funds retained by school districts and those the AEA would otherwise receive under this section.

Requires for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2024, media services and educational services funds not required to be paid to an AEA may be used by the school district for any school district general fund purpose. Allows school districts to use media or educational services for special education support services. Eliminates the PD funding for AEAs. (Check Education Appropriations bill for the amount appropriated to DE to provide free mandated PD to school districts.)

The following chart summarizes the financial changes and timelines:

| | Effective July 1, 2024 | Effective July 1, 2025 and Beyond |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Special Education | No change | All to schools, but 90% must be spent on AEA special education services. Schools may spend 10% either with AEA or elsewhere. |
| Media Services | 60% to school districts and 40% to AEAs | 100% to school districts |
| Educational Services | 60% to school districts and 40% to AEAs | 100% to school districts |
| AEA TSS | 100% go AEAs | 100% to AEAs |
| AEA PD | To DE for free mandatory PD for teachers | To DE for free mandatory PD for teachers |
| Shared Operational Functions | Amount due to AEAs | Amount due to AEAs |
| \$7.5 Million Statutory Reduction | Applied proportionally to both AEAs and School districts amounts | |

- **Division IV Teacher Compensation and IPERS:**

IPERS Reemployment as a Teacher: allows teachers whose first month of retirement entitlement is July 2024 or later, but before July 1, 2027, to return to covered employment as a teacher after receiving one month of retirement benefits.

The Final Fiscal Note for HF 2612 includes the following background on IPERS and the bona fide retirement period:

“Background: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires public pension plans to impose a bona fide retirement (BFR) period. A BFR period is a set time when retirees demonstrate that they have ended their employment and are entitled to retirement benefits. The standard BFR period for IPERS is four months. For the first month, the retiree must not work, regardless of whether the job is covered by IPERS. A retiree also must stay out of an IPERS-covered job for an additional three months. The current requirement to wait four months before returning to IPERS-covered employment means that from a practical standpoint, a teacher typically must wait one school year before returning to work. However, reducing the four-month waiting period to one month would allow teachers to retire and return to work in covered employment the following school year.

All regular members contribute 6.29% (40.0% of the total rate) of pay and employers contribute 9.44% (60.0% of the total rate), for a total contribution rate of 15.73% of pay. This provides enough contributions to fund the ongoing accrual of benefits (the normal cost rate) of 10.62% and the scheduled paydown of the Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL) (the amortization rate) plus a 1.84% margin that helps pay down the UAL more quickly. However, the 10.62% normal cost rate is an average across all regular members. The normal cost rate varies by age at hire, sex, and employer type (education, State, and other).”

Minimum Teacher Pay

Sets minimum teacher pay for July 1, 2024 at \$47,500 and sets the minimum salary for a teacher with at least 12 years of teaching experience at \$60,000. Defines “teacher” for purposes of the higher salary to include career teacher, model teacher, mentor teacher, or lead teacher. *Does not limit the years of experience to Iowa or require the experience be in public schools.* Increases that minimum to \$50,000 beginning July 1, 2025 and increases the minimum salary for a teacher with at least 12 years of teaching experience at \$62,000.

Requires DOM to categorize all districts into no more than 10 tiers according to each school district’s actual enrollment. Requires DOM to strive to include districts serving over 3,500 students together in tiers. Requires DOM to calculate the TSS based in part on the average required for the tier to meet the costs of the two minimums and employer costs of FICA and IPERS associated with the minimums. If, however, the TSS calculated for the tier is not sufficient to meet a school district’s cost of implementation, it requires DOM to set the district’s TSS at an amount necessary to meet the district’s minimum salary requirements and associated costs.

Repeats the process for the year beginning July 1, 2025.

Note on Adjustments: additional language in the Standings appropriations bill directed the DOM to include in the cost of meeting salary minimums the number of FTE teachers with 11 years’ experience (per BEDS staff data reporting on Oct. 1, 2023). The DOM also considered the number of nurses and counselors meeting the licensure requirements in the cost of meeting salary minimums. Adjustment to district’s total TSS according to these changes added another \$5 million statement. These increases are not included in a district’s Aid and Levy worksheet for the FY 2024-25 school year, but will be included in payments of state aid from DE.

For the budget year beginning July 1, 2026 and future years, TSS will include the TSS state aid associated with the SSA rate for the year. The following chart shows the range of TSS per pupil after the adjustments have been included, ranging from a low of \$699 to a high of \$2,852 per pupil. The State Cost Per Pupil for FY 2025 is \$671.05. The growth associated with all future TSS beginning July 1, 2026 will be the SSA percentage applied to the state cost per pupil (for example, if \$671 is the SCPP and the SSA is 3.0%, the increase will be $\$671.05 \times .03 = \20.13 , so every district’s TSSPP will grow by \$20.13.) *Thanks to DOM for the updated information following the adjustment.*

| FY 2025 District Cost Per Pupil Amounts | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Regular Program | Teacher Salary Supplement | Professional Development Supplement | Early Intervention Supplement | Teacher Leadership Supplement | |
| State Cost Per Pupil (SCPP) | 7,826 | 671.05 | 76.00 | 82.78 | 377.74 | |
| Minimum | 7,826 | 699.19 | 49.95 | 55.18 | 377.74 | |
| Maximum | 7,966 | 2,852.23 | 104.70 | 126.80 | 377.74 | |
| Range | 140 | 2,153.04 | 54.75 | 71.62 | 0 | |
| Districts at or below SCPP | 223 | 0 | 178 | 208 | 325 | |
| Districts above SCPP | 102 | 325 | 147 | 117 | 0 | |

The historical reference, the following chart shows Iowa’s teacher pay minimum changes and appropriations since 1987:

| Year | Program | Salary Minimum(s) | Appropriations | Notes |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| FY 1987 | Educational Excellence | Increase from \$16,000 to \$18,000 | \$81 million standing appropriation | Funding minimums (Phase I) plus experienced teacher pay (Phase II) |
| FY 1998 | " | \$23,000 Minimum | \$11 million Phase I, \$42 million Phase II, \$27 million Phase III | Phase I for minimum pay. Phase II for experienced teacher pay. Phase III for PD. |
| FY 2001 | Student Achievement Teacher Quality | \$28,000 Minimum. | Appropriation started at \$30 million, growing to \$210 million by 2009. | Average salary grew by 15% over this time. Included old Phase II + Basic Teacher Quality Salary. Included performance pay and 10 PD days, both later eliminated/ stalled at 2 days. |
| FY 2009 | " | \$30,000 minimum | | TQ rolled into the formula (became TSS and PD per pupil calculated based on FTE, then translated into a PP amount.) |
| FY 2014 | Education Reform Act | \$33,500 minimum | Allocated \$50 million per year for grants beginning July 1, 2014, July 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016 | Voluntary participation. Included TLC with additional pay for teacher leaders up to \$10,000. |
| FY 2016 | " | " | | All districts participate and TLC per pupil is rolled into the formula. |
| FY 2025 | Teacher Pay, AEA and SSA HF 2612 | \$47,500 beginning-11 year teachers and \$60,000 12 year teacher + | \$68 million in FN + \$5 million in Standings = \$73 million | Based on tiers by enrollment, average TSS PP increase, adjustment if below in the tier, +\$5 million to include teachers with 11 years experience in Oct. 2023 BEDS that would need higher minimum in FY 2025. |
| FY 2026 | " | \$50,000 beginning-11 year teachers and \$62,000 12 year teacher + | \$101 million (FN + \$5 million) | Will repeat the process for FY 2026. |

- **Division VI State Percent of Growth:** sets the SSA per pupil increase at 2.5 percent. Continues the property tax replacement payment. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2024, sets the property tax replacement payment at \$153 plus the adjustment to the regular foundation base per pupil percentage. The [Final Fiscal Note for HF 2612](#) provides the following:

“**Division VI — State Percent of Growth:** The Bill modifies and establishes provisions related to the funding of school districts, including establishing an SSA amount based on a State percent of growth rate and the categorical State percent of growth rate for the budget year beginning July 1, 2024 (FY 2025), and provides for other changes to the school aid formula. Division VI has three provisions with a fiscal impact, as follows: • Establishes a 2.50% State percent of growth rate to be applied to the State cost per pupil (SCPP) for FY 2025, for an SSA of \$191 per pupil. The growth rate will also increase the amount of each Education Savings Account (ESA). • Establishes a 2.50% State percent of growth rate to be applied to each of the State categorical cost per pupil amounts for FY 2025.

Provides additional property tax replacement funding based on the per pupil increase that results from the establishment of the State percent of growth in FY 2025. The Bill requires the additional levy portion of the FY 2025 SCPP amount to be frozen at \$685 per pupil, regardless of the per pupil increase for FY 2025. The Bill specifies that the current requirements that allowable growth rates must be enacted within 30 days of the transmission of the Governor’s budget submission, which is required by February 1 during the regular legislative session, do not apply to the Act.”

The Fiscal Note also includes the following table:

Figure 5 — FY 2025 School Aid Estimates

(Statewide Dollars in Millions)

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| State Percent of Growth | | 2.50% | Statutory AEA Reduction | \$ | 7,500,000 |
| State Supplemental Aid | \$ | 191 | Additional AEA Reduction | | 25,000,000 |
| State Cost Per Pupil | \$ | 7,826 | Total AEA Reduction | \$ | 32,500,000 |
| Program Funding: | | FY 2024 | Est. FY 2025 | Est. Change | % Change |
| Regular Program District Cost | \$ | 3,719.3 | \$ 3,790.5 | \$ 71.2 | 1.91% |
| Regular Program Budget Adjustment | | 5.4 | 15.5 | 10.0 | 184.37% |
| Supplementary Weighting (District) | | 120.7 | 128.3 | 7.6 | 6.29% |
| Special Education Instruction (District) | | 524.9 | 536.8 | 11.9 | 2.26% |
| Teacher Salary Supplement (District) | | 317.9 | 394.3 | 76.4 | 24.02% |
| Professional Development Supplement (District) | | 36.0 | 38.0 | 2.0 | 5.50% |
| Early Intervention Supplement (District) | | 39.1 | 41.3 | 2.2 | 5.56% |
| Teacher Leadership Supplement (District) | | 179.4 | 189.2 | 9.8 | 5.47% |
| AEA Special Ed Support District Cost | | 185.3 | 188.9 | 3.6 | 1.95% |
| AEA Special Ed Support Adjustment | | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 44.03% |
| AEA Media Services | | 32.3 | 33.0 | 0.6 | 1.94% |
| AEA Ed Services | | 35.7 | 36.4 | 0.7 | 1.95% |
| AEA Sharing | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.47% |
| AEA Teacher Salary Supplement | | 18.2 | 18.6 | 0.4 | 2.22% |
| AEA Professional Development Supplement | | 2.1 | 0.0 | -2.1 | -100.00% |
| AEA Statewide State Aid Reduction | | -29.6 | -32.5 | -2.9 | 9.96% |
| Dropout and Dropout Prevention | | 144.2 | 144.2 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| Combined District Cost | \$ | 5,331.5 | \$ 5,523.5 | \$ 192.0 | 3.60% |
| Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program | \$ | 90.2 | \$ 91.4 | \$ 1.2 | 1.32% |
| State Aid: | | FY 2024 | Est. FY 2025 | Est. Change | % Change |
| Regular Program | \$ | 2,078.3 | \$ 2,105.4 | \$ 27.1 | 1.30% |
| Supplementary Weighting | | 103.4 | 110.5 | 7.1 | 6.82% |
| Special Education Weighting | | 463.3 | 473.8 | 10.5 | 2.27% |
| Property Tax Adjustment Aid (1992) | | 6.8 | 6.5 | -0.3 | -4.39% |
| Property Tax Replacement Payment (PTRP) | | 114.8 | 126.8 | 12.0 | 10.49% |
| Adjusted Additional Property Tax - General Fund | | 24.0 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program | | 90.2 | 91.4 | 1.2 | 1.32% |
| State Aid from General Fund | \$ | 3,667.4 | \$ 3,799.1 | \$ 131.6 | 3.59% |
| Transfer from Economic Emergency Fund | \$ | 21.9 | \$ 21.9 | \$ 0.0 | 0.00% |
| *Excess from SAVE Fund | | 25.3 | 29.0 | 3.7 | 14.45% |
| Foundation Base Supplement (FBS) | | 5.7 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 69.30% |
| Total State Aid (Includes Non-General Fund) | \$ | 3,720.1 | \$ 3,859.6 | \$ 139.6 | 3.75% |
| Local Property Tax: | | FY 2024 | Est. FY 2025 | Est. Change | % Change |
| Uniform Levy Amount | \$ | 1,091.5 | \$ 1,140.9 | \$ 49.3 | 4.52% |
| Additional Levy | | 592.4 | 593.6 | 1.2 | 0.20% |
| Total Levy to Fund Combined District Cost | \$ | 1,683.9 | \$ 1,734.5 | \$ 50.6 | 3.00% |
| Comm/Ind - Uniform Levy Adjustments | | 18.0 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 1.59% |
| Miscellaneous Information: | | FY 2024 | Est. FY 2025 | Est. Change | % Change |
| Budget Enrollment | | 486,476 | 483,699 | -2,777 | -0.57% |
| State Cost Per Pupil | \$ | 7,635 | \$ 7,826 | \$ 191 | 2.50% |
| Number of Districts with Budget Adjustment | | 71 | 140 | 69 | 97.18% |
| Percentage of Districts with Budget Adjustment | | 21.85% | 43.08% | | |
| Statewide Category Totals | \$ | 592.7 | \$ 681.4 | \$ 88.6 | 14.95% |
| Property Tax Relief Payment Per Pupil | | 201 | 223 | 22 | 10.95% |
| Foundation Base Supplement Per Pupil | | 2 | 10 | 8 | 400.00% |
| Statewide AEA Funding | | 244.9 | 245.4 | 0.5 | 0.22% |
| Transportation Equity Fund | | 30.3 | 31.1 | 0.8 | 2.50% |

Notes:

Totals may not sum due to data duplication and exclusion. For example, other funds are provided by State Aid but not included in the State Aid section because they are represented in the Program Funding section listed above. The Transportation Equity Program is not included in State Aid totals. The provision for minimum State Aid requires that the State provide at least \$300 per student.

Area Education Agencies (AEA)

*Secure an Advanced Vision for Education (SAVE) Fund

Sources: Department of Management (School Aid File), LSA analysis and calculations

- **Division VII Education Support Personnel Salary Supplement:** states that if funds are appropriated by the general assembly for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024 and ending July 1, 2025, funds shall be used to provide a funding supplement to each school district during the fiscal year to support education support personnel compensation. Requires school districts to report to the DE the number of education support personnel employed by the school district, as required by DE. Prorates the \$14 million appropriation by the quotient of the school districts' budget enrollment for the budget year beginning July 1, 2023, divided by the statewide total budget enrollment for the budget year beginning July 1, 2023. Defines "education support personnel" to mean regular and part-time employees of a school district who are not salaried. (See Standings Appropriations bill, which included the \$14 million appropriation for the year beginning July 1, 2024 only.) *Although it was included in an earlier version of the bill, this final version does not require a minimum hourly rate of pay for education support personnel.*
- **Division VIII:** specifies that the Iowa Code provisions of 25B.2 regarding unfunded mandates does not apply.
- To sum it up, with the increase in teacher pay and considering all investments in public schools, combined district cost grew by over \$192 million, which is a 3.6% increase.

HF 2612 AEA Reform was amended by [H-8237](#) and approved by the House, with 51 votes in favor, 42 opposed and 7 absent or not voting. (Republican Reps. Andrews, Cisneros, Dieken, Graber, Jeneary, G. Mohr, Rinker, Sorenson, C. Thomson voted no and two Republicans missed the vote.) The Senate agreed on March 26, 30 votes in favor and 18 opposed. (Republican Sens. Klimesh, Brown and McClintock joined the democrats to vote no and Sens. Salmon and Wahls were absent.) Governor Reynolds signed the bill on March 17.

RSAI Registration: RSAI was originally registered as opposed to the bill before the House amendment, despite the priority content for RSAI including a significant investment in teacher pay and additional changes to IPERS. With the reinstatement of education services and media services money to school districts, delayed timelines for implementation, a task force to study further implementation, and preservation of 100% of special education funds for AEAs in the 2024-25 school year and no less than 90% preserved for the 2025-26 school year, plus a significant investment in teacher pay and setting the SSA rate, RSAI changed our registration to undecided.

Additional Resources:

DE has a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document on their website regarding implementation of HF 2612 requirements, which answers questions about TSS Calculations, Use of TSS Funds, Teacher Experience and Data, Education Support Salary Supplement, Special Education, Education and Media Services Funding. Find that here: <https://educate.iowa.gov/media/10344/download?inline>

If additional implementation questions arise, call RSAI staff or reach out to the following executive branch staff:

Questions

Additional questions can be directed to the resources below.

| Topic | Name | Email | Phone |
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| DOM TSS Calculation | John Parker | john.parker@iowa.gov | 515-281-8485 |
| Appropriate Uses of TSS or ESPSS Funds | Song Luong Jina Brincks | song.luong1@iowa.gov jina.brincks@iowa.gov | 515-205-0259 515-313-5942 |
| Teacher Experience and Teacher Eligibility | Jay Pennington | jay.pennington@iowa.gov | 515-326-1017 |
| BEDS and ESPSS Data | Shelly Neese Wolterman | shelly.neese@iowa.gov | 515-336-3859 |
| School Finance | Kassandra Cline | kassandra.cline@iowa.gov | 515-326-2242 |

HF 2615 Postsecondary and Career Information: requires community colleges to publish a link to the Iowa student outcomes Internet site on the community college's website. (The Iowa student outcomes Internet site contains a compilation of data and information related to student success in secondary school, college readiness, postsecondary education, gainful employment, and adult literacy programs.)

Requires each school district to provide each student in grades 11 and 12 who has expressed an interest in postsecondary education with a link to the report prepared by the State Board of Regents that relates to the income and student loan debt of students who have completed a BA degree program at an institution of higher education under the control of the State Board of Regents and a link to the Iowa student outcomes Internet site. If the school district employs a college and career transition counselor or coordinator, such counselor or coordinator is responsible for providing these materials.

Provides that the supplementary weighting associated with a shared operational function in the area of a college and career transition counselor or coordinator shall not count toward the maximum amount of additional weighting for budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2024 (effectively exempts the college and career counselor or coordinator supplementary weighting from the 21-student cap.) Requires the state cost of any state mandate included in the bill is to be paid by a school district from state school foundation aid received by the school district under Iowa Code section 257.16 (this phrase basically invalidates the state's unfunded mandate statute without providing additional funding to pay for any costs associated with the legislation.) **RSAI was undecided.**

HF 2618 Literacy Initiative: Requires teacher preparation programs to administer the Foundations in Literacy test to students and report scores to the DE no later than by Aug. 1 annually. Requires the DE to compile a report and publish it on the DE's website. (Does not require students to have a passing score for either a diploma or license.) Requires schools to notify parents if their K-6 student is not proficient in reading, including the parent's authority to request retention of the student. Requires retention if the parent requests it. Requires the school to develop an individualized reading plan and continue with the plan until proficient through the 6th grade. **RSAI registered as undecided.**

HF 2652 School Security included new legislation regarding Radios, Safety, Firearms Detection, Security Officers and a Safety Task Force.

Radios: Authorizes schools to purchase mobile panic systems that can connect with public safety answering points and law enforcement (911). Requires schools to have a hand-held radio in each school building that can access public safety answering points.

Safety: Requires schools to do comprehensive safety reviews of school buildings. Requires safety reviews to be submitted to the state patrol and local police. Deems such reviews as confidential.

Firearms Detection: Allows SAVE fund to pay for gun detection technology. Requires that gun detection technology be certified as anti-terrorism technology by Homeland Security.

Guns: Instead of the grant program originally included, the final bill allows the use of professional development funds for training if a school board authorizes staff to carry guns.

Security Officers: Requires school board of districts with a total enrollment of at least 8,000 students to employ, or retain the services of, at least one private school security officer or school resource officer to guard each attendance center where students enrolled in grades 9, 10, 11 or 12 regularly attend classes, unless a majority of school board of directors of the school district vote to not employ or retain a private school security officer or a school resource officer. Requires those security personnel to participate in the annual live-scenario training and quarterly live-firearms training approved by the DPS.

Other: Requires the DPS, with the DE and the DHHS/DE, to establish a task force on school safety standards and requires a report by December 2024. Prohibits schools from issuing bonds for school building projects that are not in compliance with safety standards. Although the bill originally included an appropriation for a grant program, the final version allows the use of SAVE funds instead for technology and safety equipment but not for staff (which was already current law.) Requires schools to maintain infrastructure and requires infrastructure be approved as anti-terrorist. **RSAI was undecided.**

[HF 2653](#) Perry Use of Management Fund for Retention Incentive: in order to help Perry schools recover from a disastrous school shooting and further economic challenges of the closed Tyson plan, this bill allows the Perry Community School District to use no more than \$700,000 from the district's Management Fund balance, for teacher recruitment and retention during the 2024-25 school year. Prohibits the district from increasing the cash reserve levy in FY 2025 to recover the cash balance that is in the Management Fund. Repeals this special authority on July 1, 2025. Also waives multiple accreditation requirements for the district under the emergency declaration for the 2023-24 school year. **RSAI supported.**

[HF 2658](#) State Child Care Assistance Program Reimbursement Rates and Eligibility: requires DHHS to set half-day reimbursement rates for child care providers participating in the State Child Care Assistance (CCA) Program to at least the 65th percentile, but not more than the 80th percentile, of the 2023 market rate survey conducted by HHS to analyze and evaluate the market rate of child care services in Iowa. Also extended the HHS pilot program allowing children of certain full-time child care providers to qualify for the CCA Program until June 30, 2025. **RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.**

[HF 2708](#) Cyber Security State Responsibilities: this bill addresses a much larger range of state government cybersecurity policies, but those impacting schools are in Section 45. Eliminates the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), and authorizes the Chief Information Officer to be housed under the Iowa Department of Management (DOM), and requires the CIO and DOM to adopt various information technology policies and procedures:

- Requires state and local governments to work together to modernize approaches and adopt best practices regarding cyber safety.
- DOM is required to create a local government reporting system, including a hotline for reporting cyber incidents and a method of reporting protections in place (multifactor authentication, event logging, data encryption, system recovery, use of .gov internet domain and related practices.)
- Authorizes DOM to establish a grant system to assist local governments contingent on an appropriation and authorizes DOM to charge fees.

- Requires the DOM to prioritize the procurement of cloud computing solutions and other information technology related services not hosted by the State and establishes requirements related to the procurement and use of cloud computing solutions.
- Requires that any administrative rule, regulation, order, or directive from the OCIO will remain in effect until amended, repealed, or affirmatively replaced by the DOM.

RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.

Note for the next Session: Cyber safety, among other things, was included in the Governor’s staff’s rationale for a new state reporting system for schools, which was a standalone bill introduced by the Governor. Neither [HF 2542 Student Data System and Count Date](#) or [SF 2367](#) which was the Senate version advanced in the 2024 Session. **RSAI was registered opposed to these bills.**

SF 2096 Gender Balance Requirements for Appointed Bodies: Strikes Iowa Code 69.16A requiring gender balance on Iowa-appointed boards and commissions. Directly impacts the Iowa Autism Council, the Iowa Public Broadcasting Board and Advisory Committee, the Iowa Board of Educational Examiners, the TLC Commission and AEA Advisory boards. This bill does NOT strike this requirement for local boards: IC [69.16A](#) subsection 2:

“2. All appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of a political subdivision of the state that are established by the Code, if not otherwise provided by law, shall be gender balanced as provided by subsection 1 unless the political subdivision has made a good faith effort to appoint a qualified person to fill a vacancy on a board, commission, committee, or council in compliance with subsection 1 for a period of three months but has been unable to make a compliant appointment. In complying with the requirements of this subsection, political subdivisions shall utilize a fair and unbiased method of selecting the best qualified applicants. This subsection shall not prohibit an individual whose term expires prior to January 1, 2012, from being reappointed even though the reappointment continues an inequity in gender balance.”

RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.

SF 2109 Minor Driving Privileges: replaces the prior special minor’s license authorizing a license holder to drive to school and school-related activities, and to drive for farm-related work in certain circumstances, with the new special minor’s restricted license. Authorizes the DOT to issue a special minor’s restricted license that entitles a person between the ages of 14 and 18 (licensee) to drive between the licensee’s residence, school, and place of employment up to 25 miles, including for farm work and other work performed in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 92 (Child Labor) or more than 25 miles to attend a public school if the licensee resides within the public-school district. The DOT is required to prescribe a form for a licensee to be eligible to drive to work or alternative residences.

Requirements for eligibility:

- An applicant for a special minor’s restricted license must hold an instruction permit for at least six months,
- must have already successfully completed an approved driver education course prior to applying, and
- must submit a certification from the applicant’s school, including a public school, accredited nonpublic school, and both competent and independent private instruction providers, certifying the applicant is enrolled at the school for courses of instruction or extracurricular activities.

The DOT is prohibited from issuing a special minor's restricted license to an applicant if, during the six-month period immediately preceding the application, the applicant's driving privileges have been sanctioned, the applicant was at fault for causing an accident or collision, or the applicant has been convicted of a traffic violation. A licensee is generally not authorized to drive as part of the licensee's employment, but is authorized to drive for farm-related work. Prohibits a licensee from driving except for one hour before and after a school event or work shift, including farm work.

The special minor's restricted license retains previous prohibitions against transporting more than one unrelated minor as a passenger and using an electronic communication device or electronic entertainment device while driving. The DOT is required to suspend a special minor's restricted license for three months if the licensee violates the license restrictions, is at fault for causing an accident or collision, or is convicted of violating any other traffic law. The DOT is also prohibited from issuing an intermediate driver's license for three months beyond when a person would otherwise be eligible for the license, normally at age 16, under [Iowa Code Section 321.180B](#). Makes a violation of the license restrictions a moving violation. Moving violations may be considered for purposes of administrative suspension of a driver's license or to establish habitual offender status. A licensee who holds a special minor's license issued prior to July 1, 2024, may continue to operate a motor vehicle. However, a licensee is prohibited from driving to the person's place of employment until after the person's parent or guardian completes the newly required consent form.

A person who violates a restriction imposed on a special minor's restricted license commits a simple misdemeanor punishable by a \$70 scheduled fine. If a person is convicted of using an electronic communication device or electronic entertainment device and the violation results in injury or death, the person is subject to enhanced penalties. Under Iowa Code section 321.482A, if the violation causes a serious injury, a court could impose an additional fine of \$500 or suspend the person's driver's license for not more than 90 days, or both. If the violation causes a death, a court could impose an additional fine of \$1,000 or suspend the person's driver's license for not more than 180 days, or both.

RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.

SF 2331 Publication Requirements for Official Publications: Most of this requirement is on newspapers, with only some things impacting local governments. Requires local governments to deliver minutes to newspapers within 15 days (rather than stating that minutes must be published within 15 days.) This is the notice that requires the publication of all bills/claims. Requires the newspaper of notice to have been published for at least one year (current law requires two years) and that the newspaper post the official notices on their website at no cost to the public, if they have a website. The link to the public postings must be conspicuous.

Requires the paper to post to a statewide notice site, if such a site exists, at no cost. Requires a statewide newspaper organization to maintain such a site ([the Iowa Newspaper Association https://inaneews.com/](https://inaneews.com/)) Allows the Association to charge a subscriber fee for interested individuals wanting alerts and reports of proceedings. (This provision is effective July 1, 2025) Prohibits a newspaper from charging a fee to a government body, as defined in section 22.1, for proof of publication of a public notice. States that a **local government satisfies public notice requirements** for a publication that was untimely or inaccurately published, or not published at all, by a newspaper, **if the government body timely and accurately posted the public notice:**

- on the official internet site of the government body,
- on the official internet site of all counties in which notice is required to be given to any person, and
- on the statewide public notice internet site established pursuant to section 618.3A if such an internet site exists.
- allows a county to publish on the internet if no newspaper meeting the requirements for official publication exists in the county or if a newspaper refuses publication.

Requires the newspaper to refund any money paid for notices not published in a timely manner.

Requires the Iowa Public Information Board (IPIB) to resolve disputes about notice publication between governments and newspapers. All other provisions of the bill, except for the Iowa Newspaper Association’s statewide notice site, are effective on enactment. **RSAI supported this bill.**

SF 2340 Illegal Reentry by Aliens — Arrest Prohibitions — Enforcement Immunity and Indemnification:

provides that a person who is an alien commits an offense if the person enters, attempts to enter, or is at any time found within the state if the person has previously been denied admission to or has been excluded, deported, or removed from the US, or the person previously departed from the US while an order of exclusion, deportation, or removal was outstanding.

The offense is an aggravated misdemeanor, except that the offense is a class “D” felony if the person’s removal was subsequent to a conviction for the commission of two or more misdemeanors involving drugs, crimes against a person, or both; or several other violations. An offense is a class “C” felony if the person was removed subsequent to a conviction for the commission of a felony.

Prohibits a peace officer from arresting or detaining a person for purposes of enforcing a provision of the Act if the person is on the premises or grounds of: a public or private primary or secondary school for educational purposes; a church, synagogue, or other established place of religious worship; a health care facility, provided that the person is on the premises or grounds of the facility or office for the purpose of receiving medical treatment; or a facility that provides forensic medical examinations to sexual assault survivors provided that the person is on the premises or grounds of the facility for purposes of obtaining a forensic medical examination and treatment.

RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.

SF 2368 Charter Schools, Open Enrollment and Sale of School Property: this bill addresses the funding formula requirements for funding to follow students and the sale of real property by school districts.

Division I Funding Formula Following Students: requires money to follow students to charter schools (Iowa Code 256.E8) and via open enrollment (Iowa Code 282.18), including the current year state cost per pupil (SCPP). Current law requires the prior year state cost per pupil. Also requires current year categorical per pupil supplements of professional development supplement SCPP and early intervention supplement SCPP. (Teacher leadership and Compensation per pupil categorical funds follow students to charter school and receiving districts in current law, but PD and EICS are new requirements in this bill.) Requires ELL weighting generated by the student to be multiplied by the current year SCPP. Although the Governor’s bill also included a requirement for TSS to follow students, that was not included in the enacted version of the bill.

The following table shows which funds follow students either to charter schools or a neighboring school district via open enrollment:

| Current Law Funds that Follow Students | Funds Following Students per SF 2368 | Increase Compared to Current Law | Total \$ Following Students FY 2025 |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Prior Year State Cost PP | Current Year SCPP | \$191 | \$7,826 |
| TLC | | No Change | \$ 378 |
| HSAP (SCPP X 0.3=\$2,348) | | No Change | \$2,348 |
| | PD SCPP | \$ 76 | \$ 76 |
| | EICS SCPP | \$ 83 | \$ 83 |
| ELL Weighting (Intensive 0.26 or Intermediate 0.21) | | No Change | \$203 \$164 |
| Special Education Actual Costs | | No Change | Varies and includes special education transportation |
| Transportation | | No Change | Resident district may deduct transport cost for <200% FPL |
| Total Change Following OE/Charter Schools: | | \$350 per pupil change | |

Division II Sale of Property: requires school districts to post information on the district’s website including: 1) square footage of each school building owned by the school district, 2) enrollment capacity of each attendance center owned by the district, 3) how each school building owned by the school district is currently utilized by the district, and 4) school buildings owned by the district that are vacant. Prohibits a school board from entering into any agreement that prohibits the sale of real property to an educational institution.

Requires a school district to sell real property to an educational institution if the educational institution is the highest bidder. Defines “educational institution” to include: 1) a school district, 2) a nonpublic school, 3) a charter school, 4) a charter or innovation zone school, 5) an institution of higher education under the control of the state Board of Regents, 6) a community school, 7) a state training school, or 8) an accredited private college. Specifies that Iowa Code 25B.2 regarding unfunded mandates does not apply to this bill.

Division III Participation in Athletics: Virtual Charter Schools: specifies that students in virtual charter schools can participate in up to two extracurricular activities in their district of residence under the same conditions and requirements as the students enrolled in the district of residence. The district of residence may approve a student’s participation in additional activities. Requires the student to comply with the eligibility, conduct and other requirements relating to the activity that are required for any resident student who applies to participate or who is participating in the activity. Allows the district of residence to charge the virtual charter school up to \$250 per activity per semester. Specifies that for cocurricular activities, one semester equals one activity. Defines extracurricular activities to include interscholastic athletics, music, drama and any other activity with a general fund expenditure exceeding \$5,000 annually. Allows the district to charge the student a fee for participation equivalent to the fee charged to and paid in the same manner by resident students.

State Authorized Charter School Activities: allows a charter school that does not offer extracurricular activities to form an agreement with any public school, nonpublic school or other charter school to provide the activities to the charter school students. Requires a copy of the agreement to be sent to the appropriate organization defined in Iowa Code 280.13 not later than April 30 of the preceding year, unless exception is granted by the organization for good cause. Allows the organization to deny the agreement within 10 days of receipt. Requires the organization to determine whether an agreement would substantially prejudice the interscholastic activities of other schools. Allows an appeal of the denial by the charter school to the State Board of Education. The bill does not mandate that school districts partner with charter schools.

Charter School Boards: The legislature removed language included in the initial version of the bill which would have allowed non-Iowans to be charter school board members. RSAI supported removal of this provision.

RSAI opposed this bill.

SF 2370 Executive Rulemaking Process and Review: automatically rescinds administrative rules every five years unless the executive branch agency adopts the rules again. Requires a process of public notice and opportunity for oral comment. **RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.**

SF 2385 State Government Boards and Commissions Reorganization: Division IX (Elimination and Mergers) is summarized in the [Fiscal Note](#) - eliminates and merges various boards and commissions and transfers their authority accordingly. This includes the elimination of the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB), whose duties are being transferred to the Employment Appeals Board. This action eliminated the position of Executive Director of the PERB, who has a salary that ranges from \$73,000 to \$112,000. **RSAI did not lobby on this bill.**

Note: [SF 2432](#) Economic Development Appropriations provided an increase of \$6,173 and 3.75 FTE positions compared to estimated FY 2024 for PERB. The appropriation is used for implementing the provisions of the Public Employment Relations Act (PERA) and for adjudicating and conciliating labor/management disputes involving public employers and employee organizations throughout the State. Requires an allocation of \$15,000 for the maintenance of a searchable website containing collective bargaining information, which is status quo funding. Source: LSA's [NOBA](#) publication. **RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.**

SF 2391 Misbranded Food Product Policies: requires the DE and school boards to establish policies to prevent the purchase of a food product that is misbranded as a meat product or cultivated meat product defined in Iowa Code Section 137E.1 or an egg product as specified in Iowa Code Section 137A.4. **RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.**

SF 2411 Work-based Learning: RSAI followed two specific divisions of this bill.

Division II CTE Credit for Work-based Learning: provides that instructional programs under Iowa Code section 256.11(5)(h)(1) related to CTE may include work-based learning. Allows instructional programs that include work-based learning to be provided when school is not in session. Authorizes BOEE to establish career and technical education cluster endorsements in the areas of agriculture, industrial technology, business, family and consumer sciences, health sciences, and information solutions. (Please see the Department's [Career and Technical Education and Work-based Learning Fact Sheet.](#))

Division III Student Teaching: Allows a student participating in a 14-week student teaching experience to be credited between 1 week and 10 weeks for prior work experience as a substitute teacher or a para-educator, including prior experience under the TPRA grant program, if the following conditions are met:

- BOEE has issued a substitute license, substitute authorization, or para-educator certificate to the student,
- Student's prior work experience took place in the classroom of a cooperating teacher who is appropriately licensed in the subject area and grade level endorsement for which the student is being prepared, and
- Student bears the primary responsibility for planning, instruction, and assessment within the classroom during the student teaching experience.

Allows a student participating in a 14-week student teaching experience to be credited between 1 week and 14 weeks for work experience as a para-educator if the following conditions are met:

- BOEE has issued a para-educator certificate to the student,
- Student works as a para-educator for at least one-half of each school day during the student teaching experience,
- Student's work experience takes place in the classroom of a cooperating teacher who is appropriately licensed in the subject area and grade level endorsement for which the student is being prepared, and
- Student bears the primary responsibility for planning, instruction, and assessment within the classroom during the student teaching experience.

RSAI was registered in support of these two divisions and specifically requested the ability to provide teacher apprentices credit for classroom experience to offset the otherwise 14-week student teaching requirement in Iowa law.

Appropriations Bills Impacting PK-12 Education

SF 2443 Standings Appropriations: *this bill was introduced, processed through appropriations committees, and approved in both chambers, all after midnight on Friday, the final day of the 2024 Legislative Session. Due to the timing, RSAI did not lobby or register on this bill.* Here are the provisions impacting education:

- A new appropriation of \$14 million for the 2024-25 school year (one-time funding) for additional compensation for education support personnel defined according to HF 2612. Requires these funds to be miscellaneous income. HF 2612 requires that the district apply for this funding and provide information requested by DE about educational support staff. The funding is distributed per pupil based on budget enrollment.
- Continues current practice of limiting standing appropriations
 - \$8.997 million for nonpublic school pupil transportation
 - Zero for state contribution to instructional support
- Requires proration of the \$7.5 million statutory reduction to AEA s be apportioned to school districts and AEAs based on how those funds are allocated after changes to AEA funding. Also continues the reduction of \$15 million and an additional \$10 million to AEAs, also prorated to AEA and district allocations accordingly. *NOTE: in the past, reductions to AEAs were applied to AEA state funding, which is special education, but allowed AEAs to use media and education services funding for special education purposes. Since media and education services money goes in part to school districts in the 2024-25 school year (60%), and totally in the 2025-26 school year, these funds will necessarily result in reduced special education resources.*

- Specifies that the 12-years of experience benchmark for the higher teacher pay minimum (\$60,000 for FY 2024-25 and \$62,000 for FY 205-26) is based on 12 years of experience as of July 1, 2024 and July 1, 2025 respectively.

RSAI did not register on this bill.

SF 2435 Education Appropriations, as approved by both chambers and finished on the final day of the Session. The following information comes from the Legislative Services Agency’s Notes on Bills and Amendments, known as the **SF 2435 NOBA. Division II: 2024-25 Appropriations-Department of Education**

- **Department of Education:** Appropriates \$434.1 million from the General Fund and 418.4 FTE positions. This is an increase of \$22.8 million and 67.3 FTE positions (62 of which are for the new Division of Special Education).
DE provides oversight, supervision, and support for the State education system, including all of the following, the last four of which were added to DE’s area of authority in the 2023 State Government Reorganization bill:
 - Public elementary and secondary schools.
 - Community Colleges.
 - Area Education Agencies (AEAs).
 - Elementary and secondary schools under the purview of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
 - Nonpublic schools that receive State accreditation.
 - Teacher preparation programs.
 - *The Board of Educational Examiners.*
 - *The College Student Aid Commission.*
 - *The Iowa School for the Deaf Iowa.*
 - *Educational Services for the Blind and Visually Impaired (IESBVI).*
- The General Fund changes for appropriations to the DE and some status quo items include:
 - An increase of \$1,028,578 for the Department of Education Administration.
 - An increase of \$123,582 for Career and Technical Education Administration (serves as part of the overall maintenance-of-effort requirement to receive federal Perkins funding).
 - An increase of \$500,000 for Jobs for America’s Graduates (iJAG)
 - An increase of \$7,000,000 for General Aid for Community Colleges.
 - An increase of \$285,543 for the Iowa School for the Deaf.
 - An increase of \$119,851 for the Education Services for the Blind and Visually Impaired.
 - A new appropriation of \$10.0 million for a new Special Education Division under the Department of Education. (This provision was further amended by SF 2443 Standings Appropriations to state that the \$10 million and 62 FTEs for the Division of Special Education was for general supervision, oversight, compliance, employee salaries, support, maintenance and miscellaneous purposes within the AEA regions and DE main office.)
 - A new appropriation of \$2,176,458 for the establishment of the Professional Development fund in the DE to provide free mandated PD.
 - An increase of \$150,000 for the Future Ready Skills Workforce Grant Program
 - Maintains the current level of funding of \$3,383,936 to AEAs to provide mental health awareness training for educators and support mental health needs of students.
 - Maintains the current level of funding of \$650,000 to the Teach Iowa Scholar Program, which offers an income bonus or student loan repayment to recent graduates of teacher

prep programs who teach in eligible teaching fields, as designated by DE, at a school district or AEA for up to five years. To be eligible, teachers must graduate in the top 25% of their class within the teacher prep program and secure full-time employment in the coming school year at local school district or AEA in a designated teaching field.

- Maintains the current level of funding of \$23,927,005 for the Future Ready Iowa Skilled Workforce last-dollar scholarship program, which provides financial assistance to students attending community colleges or accredited private nonprofit institutions and enroll in program of study leading up to a postsecondary credential, aligned with a high-demand job as designated by Iowa Workforce Development or a community college (many teaching positions are on that list).
 - Maintains the current level of funding of \$520,000 to DE for the Mental Health Practitioner Loan Repayment Program.
 - Maintains the current level of funding of \$1,500,000 to UNI to recruit additional students to participate in educational opportunities that lead to teacher licensure.
- **Division IV Standing Appropriations including the Programs for At-Risk Children:** Limits the standing appropriation under Iowa Code section 279.51 for at-risk children to \$10,524,389 (overrides the General Fund appropriation of \$12,606,196 specified in Iowa Code section 279.51.) Prorates among the programs. (No change compared to FY 2024.)
 - **Division V State Program Allocation including the Student Achievement and Teacher Quality Program:** Maintains required allocations for FY 2025.
 - \$508,250 for issuance of National Board Certification awards per IC 256.44. Of this amount, not less than \$85,000 is used to administer the ambassador to education position per IC 256.45 (also known as the Iowa Teacher of the Year.)
 - \$728,216 for professional development requirements of chapter 284, including developing model evidence for teach quality committees and evaluator training (allows DE to use a portion of funds for administration of this requirement and up to 4 FTEs).
 - \$1,077,810 Teacher Development Academies.
 - \$50,000 Fine Arts Teacher Mentoring Program.
 - \$626,191 to DE for a Delivery System in conjunction with AEAs to assist with teacher career development and leadership (allows DE to use a portion of funds for administration of this requirements and up to 5 FTEs).
 - \$10,000,000 for High Needs Schools grants was again delayed a year, so requires appropriation beginning July 1, 2025 (allows no more than \$100,000 for DE administration and 1 FTE).

Other Policy Language

- **Division II:** requires the General Fund appropriation to DE for **Early Head Start** projects to be used for the implementation and expansion of Early Head Start pilot projects addressing the comprehensive cognitive, social, emotional, and developmental needs of children from birth to three years of age, including prenatal support for qualified families. Requires the projects to promote healthy prenatal outcomes and healthy family functioning, and to strengthen the development of infants and toddlers in low-income families.
- **Division II:** requires DE to provide **reading assessments** for prekindergarten through grade six to identify students not proficient in reading. Allows the DE to charge school districts for the cost of the assessment, which school districts may pay out of Early Intervention Funds. ([NOBA](#) states:

“Currently, the DE provides the assessments at no cost to schools. Local school districts use universal screening and progress monitoring assessments and store student performance data on a statewide database.”)

- **Division II:** allows unexpended monies from the **Iowa Reading Research Center**, from the nonpublic concurrent enrollment payments to community colleges, and from the Therapeutic Classroom Incentive Fund for FY 2025 to remain available for expenditure in FY 2026.
- **Division VI:** allows DE to transfer unencumbered or unobligated funds from the FY 2024 General Fund appropriation for the Therapeutic Classroom Transportation Claims Reimbursement to the **Therapeutic Classroom Incentive Fund** before the close of the fiscal year. Effective on enactment.

Division VII: Chronic Absenteeism Provisions: this division addresses chronic absenteeism and truancy.

- **Board Policy:** it requires school boards to have policies on truancy and attendance and either policies or rules regarding chronic absenteeism. Does not mandate that these concepts must be in the same policy. Allows attendance and truancy policies to be more stringent than required by Iowa Code. Requires the chronic absenteeism policies or rules to contain: 1) how the board of directors determines whether a child is chronically absent, 2) different interventions the board may use when a child is chronically absent, 3) different penalties associated with a child being chronically absent.
- **Exceptions:** requires the policies or rules not apply to students who have completed graduation requirements or attained a G.E.D, who are excused for sufficient reason by any court or record or judge, for absences while attending religious services or receiving religious instruction, who are unable to attend school due to a legitimate medical reason, or who have an IEP or 504 plan that affects attendance.
- **County Attorney:** requires the county attorney of the county where the school’s administrative office is located to be responsible for enforcement and requires any actions to be instituted in that county. Specifies that anyone who violates the terms of an absenteeism prevention plan or refuses to participate in a school engagement meeting commits a public offense. Does not allow truancy or chronic absenteeism to be the sole basis for a child in need of assistance (CINA) petition.
- **Definitions:** defines “truant” as a child of compulsory attendance age who has been absent from school, for any reason (after absences meeting exemptions are subtracted), for at least 20% of days or hours in the grading period. Defines “chronically absent” as absent from school for 10% of days or hours in a grading period established by the school (requires the local board policy or rules to not count absences meeting exemptions in calculating this 10% trigger for an individual student). “School official” means an employee of a public school whose job duties involve identifying children at risk for becoming chronically absent, creating interventions to limit the rate of student absenteeism and participating in the legal process related to student absenteeism.
- **Process for notification:** requires the school official to notify the county attorney (mail or email) and send notice by certified mail to child’s parent/guardian/legal custodian or to the emancipated minor, including information related to the child’s absences and the policies and disciplinary processes associated with additional absences. Specifies conditions under which the notice may be sent earlier, if the county attorney and school board agree on a number of absences to trigger the notification and if the number is included in the student handbook.
- **School Engagement Meeting:** if student is absent 15% or more of days/hours in the grading period (after subtracting absences that are exempt), requires the school official to attempt to find the cause for the absences and initiate and participate in a school engagement meeting, the

purpose of which is to identify barriers to attendance and determine appropriate interventions. Allows the school to initiate the meeting before 15%. Requires the child, the child's parent/guardian, and a school official to participate in the meeting.

Requires creation of the **absenteeism prevention plan** during this meeting, requires all to sign it, and get a copy. The plan must identify the causes and any future responsibilities for each participant. Requires the school official to monitor compliance, and requires the school official to contact the participants at least once each week during the remainder of the school calendar.

Allows the participants to initiate referrals to any series or counseling believed to be appropriate under the child's circumstances.

Allows the county attorney to initiate a proceeding if participants fail to enter into an absenteeism prevention plan, violate a term of the plan, or fail to participate in the school engagement meeting. Specifies that this process does not apply for students in home school (Independent Instruction or Competent Private Instruction).

- **Repeals Mediation Requirement:** Repeals Iowa Code 299.5A requirements for mediation agreement regarding truancy.
- **Unfunded mandate:** Specifies that districts must pay the cost of compliance with state foundation aid and states that no additional state foundation aid is necessary for full implementation.
- **Note:** *accredited nonpublic schools are required to have truancy and attendance policies but the provisions regarding chronic absenteeism do not apply to private schools or home school.*

Division VIII Open Enrollment: reinstates the March 1 open enrollment application deadline for 1-12 and Sept. 1 for kindergarten. Will apply to applications for open enrollment made after the enactment date of the bill (July 1, 2024). Adds truancy status as a reason for a receiving school board to discontinue an existing open enrollment and to further prohibit the truant student from open enrolling in the future. *Note: RSAI specifically requested reinstatement of the open enrollment deadline.*

Good Cause Exceptions: Specifies good cause exceptions (change in child's residence due to change in family residence, change in residence from one parent to another, change in the state in which the family residence is located, change in parents' marital status, guardianship or custody proceeding, placement in foster care, adoptions, foreign exchange program participation, initial placement of PK student in special education program requiring specially designed instruction, or participation in a substance use disorder or mental health treatment program, change in accreditation status of resident district, or permanent closure of a nonpublic school, revocation of a charter school contract, failure of negotiations or rejection of current whole grade sharing agreement or reorganization plan. Another code section creates exemptions from the deadline if a student is a victim of founded bullying or harassment in their district of residence). See DE's Open Enrollment Webpage for Circumstances which allow waiver of the application deadline <https://educate.iowa.gov/pk-12/educational-choice/open-enrollment>

DE's Open Enrollment Webpage <https://educate.iowa.gov/pk-12/educational-choice/open-enrollment> includes this list of good cause exemptions:

Good Cause Circumstances: The following circumstances are considered "good cause" and are acceptable conditions for a timeline waiver if the change occurred or began after March 1 (or September 1):

- Change in family district of residence
- Change in child's residence from one parent or guardian to the residence of a different parent or guardian
- Change in the state in which the family residence is located
- Change in the marital status of the student's parents resulting in a change in the resident district
- Change in guardianship or custody proceeding that results in a change in resident district
- Placement of the child in foster care resulting in a change of residence
- Adoption
- Participation in a foreign exchange program
- Initial placement of a preschool student in a special education program requiring SDI
- Participation in a substance abuse or mental health treatment program resulting in a change of residence
- Change in the status of a child's resident district such as removal of accreditation by the Iowa State Board of Education (State Board), surrender of accreditation, or permanent closure of a private school after March 1
- Revocation of a charter school contract as provided in section 256F.8
- Failure of district negotiations for whole grade sharing or the rejection of a whole grade sharing agreement after March 1*
- Failure of district negotiations for reorganization or rejection of a proposed reorganization plan after March 1*
- Failure of district negotiations for a dissolution agreement after March 1*
- Loss of accreditation or permanent closure of a private school after March 1

Circumstances not defined above that would be considered good cause (and subject to the approval of the board of the resident district and the board of the receiving district) include:

- Repeated student harassment that the resident district cannot adequately address or
- The child has a serious health condition that a school district cannot adequately address

Processes, Disputes and Appeals: Explains processes and requires DE mediation if there's a dispute. Parent may also appeal to the State Board of Education within 30 days of district denial to open enroll. The bill allows the parent to withdraw the open enrollment request at any time prior to the beginning of the school year, and allows student to return to the district of residence at any time during the school year.

Allows receiving district to prohibit a truant pupil from remaining enrolled and from enrolling in the district in the future. Requires the sending district to enroll that pupil.

Exempts requests to open enroll to virtual schools from the March 1 application deadline established in Division VIII.

DE's Open Enrollment Web Site <https://educate.iowa.gov/pk-12/educational-choice/open-enrollment> includes this chart which shows the new deadlines:

| Deadline | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Applications to Approved Online Schools | The deadline does not apply to parents/guardians applying for their student to attend a public school district with an approved online school by the Iowa Department of Education. |
| June 30, 2024 | Any application filed on or before June 30, 2024 will not require good cause for waiving the March 1 deadline. The receiving district may accept open enrollment applications for the 2024-2025 school year without approval from the resident school district. |
| July 1, 2024 | Senate File 2435 takes effect. Applications for students grades 1-12 will be denied unless the parent or guardian is able to demonstrate good cause. |
| September 1 | Application deadline for incoming preschool students who receive special education services requiring specially designed instruction (SDI) to open enroll for the current school year. |
| September 1 | Application deadline for incoming kindergarten students to open enroll for the current school year. |
| September 2 | Applications for incoming preschool students requiring SDI and kindergarten students will be denied unless the parent or guardian is able to demonstrate "good cause." |
| March 1 | Application deadline for students in grades 1-12 to open enroll for the upcoming school year. |
| March 2 | Applications for students grades 1-12 will be denied unless the parent or guardian is able to demonstrate good cause. |

** If a parent/guardian moves and wishes for their student to continue at the original resident district under open enrollment (often known as the "continuation rule"), requests cannot be denied due to insufficient classroom space policies.*

DE's Open Enrollment Web page <https://educate.iowa.gov/pk-12/educational-choice/open-enrollment> includes links to many resources, including the 2024-25 Open Enrollment Application <https://educate.iowa.gov/media/10175/download?inline>, the 2024-25 Open Enrollment Handbook <https://educate.iowa.gov/media/10193/download?inline> and the 2024-25 Open Enrollment Transportation Assistance Requirements <https://educate.iowa.gov/media/10174/download?inline>.

Division IX DEI: defines diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI); diversity, equity and inclusion office; and public institutions of higher learning governed by the State Board of Regents. Prohibits such public institutions, except as required by federal law or accreditation standards from certain DEI activities and

prohibits public institutions from expending moneys on DEI-related activities. *(This division does not apply to public school districts.)*

Division XIV Open Enrollment State Aid: creates the option for school districts for whom the percentage of students enrolled in the school district as a result of open enrollment is equal to or greater than 45.0% of the total number of students enrolled in the school district, to request modified supplemental amount (spending authority) from the SBRC. School districts may be granted a modified FY 2025 supplemental amount (MSA). An MSA cannot be granted in an amount that exceeds 50.0% of the net change in the following resulting from open enrollment: difference between the district’s regular program district cost per pupil minus the regular program State cost per pupil, TSS district cost per pupil, PD supplement district cost per pupil, and Early intervention/Class size supplement district cost per pupil.

Requires a public hearing and the publication of a notice of public hearing to be done prior to the request. Prohibits districts from increasing the combined property tax rate for FY 2026 due to an MSA if doing so would cause the school district levies’ for the budget year to exceed the combined property tax rate for FY 2025. A school district is not eligible for additional MSA if a majority of the students open enrolling into the district are students receiving online instruction from a private provider under Iowa Code section 256.43. Specifies school districts are only eligible for the open enrollment MSA in FY 2025.

The LSA estimates granting MSA associated with this request would increase school district spending authority statewide by an estimated total of \$1.9 million beginning with FY 2025.

RSAI was registered as undecided on this bill but had specifically lobbied in support of reinstating the open enrollment deadline, opposed another bill which included Chronic Absenteeism financial penalties, lobbied in support of the \$10 million annual appropriation for High Needs Schools and was registered in support of a bill which provided additional MSA for districts with significant open enrollment into the district.

Tax Bills

SF 2442 Income Tax Reduction: Division I Individual Income Tax accelerates the reduction of a flat tax rate and lowers the rate to 3.8% which first applies to the 2025 Tax Year. The individual income tax rates of SF 2442 are expected to reduce income taxes and state General Fund revenues and school income surtaxes as reported in the [Fiscal Note](#):

| Fiscal Year Impact | Income Tax / State General Fund Reduction | School Income Surtax Reduction |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| FY 2025 | \$382.5 million | \$8.1 million |
| FY 2026 | \$605.3 million | \$15.0 million |
| FY 2027 | \$97.0 million | \$2.4 million |
| FY 2028 | \$96.8 million | \$2.4 million |
| FY 2029 | \$99.5 million | \$2.5 million |
| FY 2030 | \$102.4 million | \$2.5 million |

School boards will have the option during the budgeting process to set a higher income surtax rate to generate the same revenue or to shift the impact to local property taxes. Income surtax are used to

offset what would otherwise be property taxes for the instructional support levy (ISL) or the physical plant and equipment levy (PPEL).

Division II Targeted Jobs Withholding Credit: estimated state general fund impact in FY 2025 of \$120,000 increasing to \$960,000 by FY 2023.

Division III Franchise Tax Changes: fiscal impact cannot be determined

Division IV Property Tax Procedures:

- Changes the deadline for political subdivisions to file report with DOM from March 15 at 4:00 p.m. to March 5 containing all necessary information for DOM to compile and calculate amounts required to be included in the statements sent out to property tax owners and taxpayers in that subdivision. If a city or county fails to meet the deadline, that city's or county's tax levy is limited to the previous year's budget amount.
- Changes the deadline for county auditors to send an individual statement containing information related to property taxes from March 20 to March 15.
- Changes the property tax statements examples to require assessment value of \$300,000 for residential property and 110% of residential and commercial property in the current fiscal year compared to budget year. Requires future statements to include a percent change in property taxes owed from the current fiscal year example to the budgeted year example. Requires all statements include a link to DOMs Internet site.

RSAI did not register on this bill.

SJR 2004 Proposed Constitutional Amendment Single Rate for Individual Income Taxes: proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa requiring a single rate for individual income taxes. Upon ratification of the Joint Resolution, a tax on income or based upon income for an individual shall be imposed at a single rate if imposed, and shall not be imposed at a graduated rate for individuals. The Joint Resolution will be published and then referred to the next General Assembly (91st which would include both the 2025 and 2026 Legislative Sessions) for adoption before being submitted to the electorate for ratification. **RSAI opposed this joint resolution.**

HJR 2006 Proposed Constitutional Amendment Two-Thirds Majority Vote Required for Certain Tax Law Changes: proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa for certain state tax law changes. Upon ratification of the Joint Resolution, a bill that increases the individual or corporate income tax rate, or the rate of any other type of tax based upon income or legal and special reserves, will require approval of two-thirds of members of both the Iowa House and Senate. A bill that proposes a new tax on any type of income or legal and special reserves imposed by the state would also require the 2/3rds vote. A lawsuit challenging the proper enactment of a bill increasing tax rates or enacting a new similar tax must be filed within one year of enactment. If a lawsuit is not filed within the one-year limit, the bill shall be considered properly enacted under the requirements of the Joint Resolution. The Joint Resolution will be published and then referred to the next General Assembly (91st which would include both the 2025 and 2026 Legislative Sessions) for adoption before being submitted to the electorate for ratification. **RSAI opposed this joint resolution.**

Connecting with Legislators and Candidates in an Election Year

Connecting with Legislators: Most legislators stop regularly checking their legislative email during the Interim, so it's important to get their home contact information to use from now until the 2025 Session starts. Find legislator contact information at home from the Legislative Website at: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators>. Find out who your legislators are through the interactive map or address search posted on the Legislative Website here: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/find>. the

Connecting with Candidates: Iowa Secretary of State's office recently published this final list of candidates on the ballot for the Nov. 5 General Election (all House of Representatives seats and about half of Senate seats). This listing includes addresses, phone numbers and emails for candidates.

- Iowa Sec. of State Candidates list:
<https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/pdf/Candidates/generalcandidatelist.pdf>

RSAI Advocacy Resources: Check out the RSAI Website at <https://www.rsaia.org/2024-legislative-session.html> to find Advocacy Resources such as Position Papers, RSAI Weekly Legislative Recap Reports and Videos, RSAI Calls to Action when immediate advocacy action is required, testimony presented to the State Board of Education, the DE or any legislative committee or public hearing, and links to fiscal information that may inform your work. Be sure to review the [2024 RSAI Advocacy Handbook](#), which is also available on the RSAI website.

Contact us with any questions, feedback or suggestions to better prepare your advocacy work:

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