



RSAI 2023

Legislative Digest

Published July 2023



RSAI LEADERSHIP

Visit the RSAI home page to find out more: www.rsaia.org

2022-23 RSAI Leadership Group:

- NE – Nick Trenkamp, Central CSD, Supt, nicholas.trenkamp@rsaia.org
(563) 245-1751 (term expires Sept. 2024)
- SE – (Secretary/Treasurer), Laurie Noll, Fairfield CSD, Supt, laurie.noll@rsaia.org
(641) 472-2655 (term expires Sept. 2023)
- SW – (Chair), Paul Croghan, CAM CSD/Nodaway Valley CSD, Supt, paul.croghan@rsaia.org
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- NW – Justin Daggett, Manson NW Webster CSD, Supt, justin.daggett@rsaia.org
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- At-Large – Kimberly Lingenfelder, Cherokee CSD, Supt, klingenfelder@ccsd.k12.ia.us
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- At-Large – Scott Williamson, Eddyville-Blakesburg-Fremont CSD, Supt, scott.williamson@rsaia.org
(641) 969-4226 (term expires Sept. 2023)
- At-Large – Dan Peterson, Central DeWitt CSD, Supt, dan.peterson@rsaia.org,
(563) 659-4705 (term expires Sept. 2024)

2022-23 RSAI Legislative Committee:

Serve one-year terms (without term limits) and supports RSAI’s policy development and advocacy.

- NE - Barb Schwamman, Osage CSD and Riceville CSD, Superintendent
- NE - Mike Kruger, West Fork CSD, Superintendent
- NW - Brian Johnson, Prairie Valley CSD and Southeast Webster Grand CSD, Superintendent
- NW - Ken Kasper, Garner Hayfield Venture CSD, Superintendent
- NW - Mike Pardun, Denison CSD and Schleswig CSD, Superintendent
- SE - Joel Pedersen, Cardinal CSD, Superintendent (Committee Vice-Chair)
- SE - Mike Van Sickle, Louisa-Muscatine CSD, Superintendent
- SE - Michelle Havenstrite, PCM CSD, Superintendent
- SE - Pam Ewell, Benton CSD, Superintendent
- SE - Janet Stutz, Grinnell-Newburg CSD, Superintendent
- SW - Deron Stender, Creston CSD, Superintendent
- SW - Sharon Dentlinger, Interstate 35 CSD, Superintendent
- At-Large - Dan Peterson, Central DeWitt CSD, Superintendent
- At-Large - Scott Williamson, Eddyville-Blakesburg-Fremont CSD, Superintendent (Committee Chair)
- At-Large - Kimberly Lingenfelder, Cherokee CSD, Superintendent

Professional Advocates:

- Margaret Buckton, margaret@iowaschoolfinance.com, (515) 251-5970 Ext. 1 (515) 201-3755 cell
- Dave Daughton, dave.daughton@rsaia.org, (641) 344-5205

RURAL SCHOOL ADVOCATES OF IOWA



Our Collective Voices are Stronger Together



2023-24

ABOUT RSAI

Rural School Advocates of Iowa (RSAI) was formed in 2014 by leaders from Iowa public school districts coming together to work collaboratively towards legislative solutions around needs and issues specific to rural public schools. While RSAI is often thought of as the association serving needs of *small* school districts, the reality is our priorities are focused on issues faced by *rural* schools, regardless of their enrollment size. Since our inception, membership has continued to grow. We invite you to join RSAI members and lend your voice to our movement for quality rural education in Iowa, because our collective voices are stronger together!

We will work to:

- **Educate** others about the value of rural education to the state's economy and future of Iowa as an educational leader in the nation and the world;
- **Build the capacity** and understanding of other groups with similar interests on legislative and educational issues to create a strong voice;
- **Share best practices** of great education programs while under the budget constraints of fewer students, how best to innovate, share and promote efficiency;
- **Secure adequate resources**, academic and financial, to provide first-class educational opportunities for students in rural communities;
- **Maintain local control** through the flexibility and authority of locally elected School Boards.

We will accomplish these goals:

- **Locally** through the advocacy of community individuals and groups with our Legislators at home.
- **At the Capitol** through the services of a Professional Advocate to organize our collective voice and keep members informed.

Our mission is to advocate for students in rural schools to assure a fair, equal and quality education.



RSAI is Iowa's state affiliate of the National Rural Education Association and a member of the Iowa Rural Development Council.

**IOWA RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL**

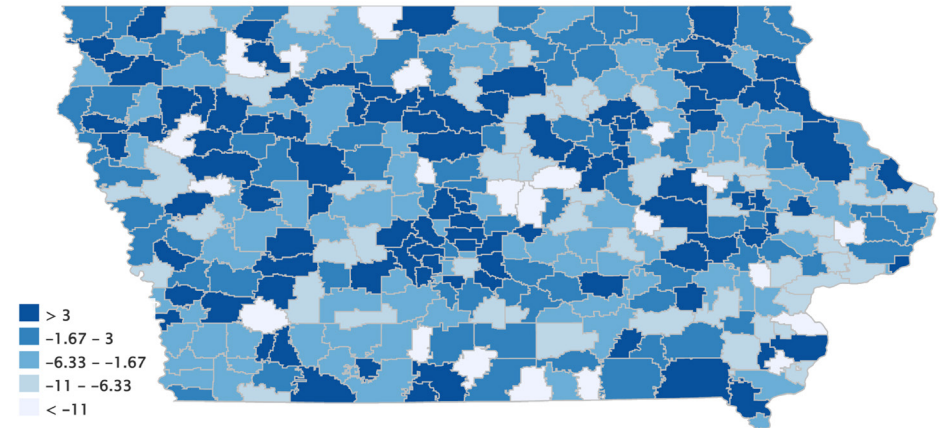
www.iowardc.org

www.nrea.net

RURAL TRENDS

The map below shows the 5-year percentage change in Certified Enrollment for FY 2024 looking back 5 years. Those districts in the bottom three quintiles experienced declining enrollment over time, losing between 1.7% and 20.8%.

Certified Enrollment (Row 7) – 5 Year Percentage Change (FY 2024)



- The Iowa school funding formula is enrollment based. Significant and persistent enrollment decline, compounded with low levels of per pupil funding growth, has strained school budgets and the ability to provide quality staff and programs for students.
- Due to consolidation, 47 Iowa school districts in 2003-04 no longer exist. They have been reorganized or dissolved, and they were all districts serving rural communities.
- RSAI advocacy for adequate funding, transportation reimbursement, operational sharing and increased staffing flexibility is critical to rural school district sustainability.
- Despite demographic changes, Iowa's rural school leaders remain hopeful and foster an all-hands-on-deck enthusiasm, ready to innovate, collaborate, and invigorate staff and communities to meet every student's need.



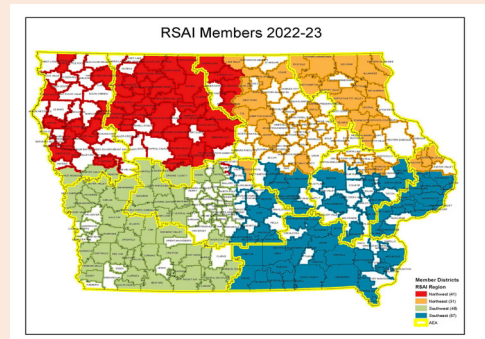
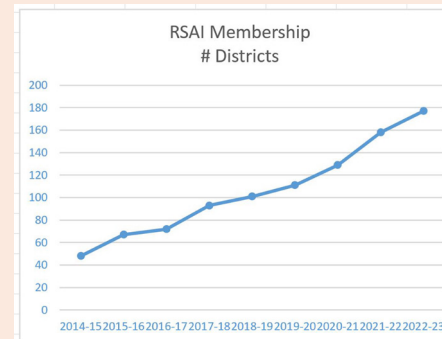
MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

RSAI offers many benefits to member school superintendents, board members, and school districts. Below are some membership benefit highlights:

- **RSAI Legislative Priorities:** Set by a truly grassroots process.
- **Advocacy Supports:** Position Papers associated with each legislative priority to share with legislators, board members, parent/advocacy groups or other organizations. Written and video reports on legislative actions and advocacy steps each week of the legislative session. Calls to Actions on priorities at key points during the session when advocacy action is required.
- **Testimony:** RSAI provides written and/or verbal testimony regarding proposed issues, rules and legislation to key legislative and executive branch decision-makers.
- **Representation:** RSAI Advocates, Margaret Buckton and Dave Daughton, represent RSAI member schools at the statehouse during the Legislative Session and work with the executive branch during the interim. RSAI also recruits participants for policy makers seeking rural school input.
- **Media:** RSAI engages media to connect with rural school leaders and helps inform the public and policy makers of needs of rural schools, creative approaches improving efficiency and effectiveness, and the amazing education rural schools deliver to students.
- **Networking:** RSAI is a member of the Iowa Rural Development Council, the Iowa affiliate of the National Rural Education Association (NREA) and the National Rural Education Advocacy Consortium (NREAC), which share federal actions important to rural schools, notices of grants and funding opportunities, and best practices.
- **Member-Only Programs:**
 - ***NASDTEC Licensure Checks:** RSAI members receive free licensure checks through the National Association of State Departments of Teacher Education and Credentials, which otherwise could cost \$100s of dollars.
 - ***TPRA Pipeline Grant Consortium:** Submission of a grant on behalf of RSAI member districts for Governor's Teacher Para-educator Registered Apprenticeship funding.
 - ***ISFIS Discount with Board/Policy Hosting Service:** ISFIS also provides a \$100 reduction to RSAI membership fees if schools use ISFIS Board/Policy Hosting Service.
- **ISFIS Support:** Iowa School Finance Information Services (ISFIS) provides RSAI association management and legislative advocacy functions, maintains the website and membership database, staffs meetings, and provides communications, school finance and legislative support services.

RSAI MEMBERS

RSAI membership is divided into four regions and continues to grow. Join your voices with other rural schools to strengthen rural education for Iowa students. RSAI appreciates our nine Area Education Agency partners, Iowa State University and the University of Iowa, who have all pledged support as associate members.



RSAI WEBSITE



Advocacy supports, tools, and information for members and others interested in issues important to rural education can be found on RSAI's website. Check out our weekly RSAI Capitol Recap videos for a quick update on activities each week during the legislative session. Visit us at www.rsaia.org.

LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM

The RSAI legislative priorities are established through a grassroots effort beginning at the summer RSAI Regional Meetings. RSAI's Legislative Committee recommends the platform for the upcoming legislative session, based on member input, for member approval at their Annual Meeting each October. Top Legislative Priorities from 2023 were:

- **Adequate School Resources:** The increase in SSA requires a consistent and sustainable commitment. To rebuild a **World-Class Education**, RSAI estimates an investment of at least 10% SSA. To **Sustain Current Status**, an investment of at least 5% would position school districts and AEAs to maintain current status with Iowa's competitive economy, high inflation and increased student needs. An investment of 2.5% would deliver continued erosion of Iowa public education. Iowa's school foundation formula must maintain balanced state and local resources, be predictable and assure adequate time for budget planning and staffing.
- **Education Staff Shortage:** In addition to sufficient SSA, strategies to rebuild Iowa's education workforce must address both recruitment (hiring incentives, grow-your-own educators, certifications and loan forgiveness) and retention (more flexibility in hiring, credentials and offer-and-teach requirements, rehire retirees without IPERS impact). In both the short and long term, legislation, policy and public support will not only provide improved compensation for educators but also foster respect for the education profession that is well deserved.
- **Public School Priority:** Public schools must be adequately funded and supported by the state. Investments in education savings accounts, voucher programs, school tuition organizations or homeschool, whether by tax credit or direct appropriation, remove resources from public schools. RSAI is opposed to all forms of education savings accounts/voucher programs/additional public funds appropriated for private or homeschool.
- **Sharing Incentives/Efficiencies** requires extension of Whole-Grade Sharing and Reorganization and Operational Sharing incentives. The 21-student cap should be expanded to allow access to new flexibility. Weightings should be sufficient to encourage and support sharing opportunities.

Other Legislative Priorities from 2023 included:

- **Quality Preschool**
- **Opportunity Equity for Low SES**
- **Student Mental Health**
- **Local School Board Authority / Local Control**
- **Formula and Transportation Equity**

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RSAI is proud of its grassroots lobbying efforts, connecting local school leaders to legislators resulting in many legislative accomplishments. Some of the recent accomplishments around rural equity, flexibility, local control and funding include:

- **More Board Authority:** through statutory home rule, locally-driven dropout prevention plans and board authority to redirect funds to needs of students, since one-size does not fit all. Most recently, TLC flexibility and proposed changes to Chapter 12 in the 2023 Session.
- **Transportation & Formula Equity:** funding is now incorporated in the formula and will grow by the SSA rate annually. Progress to close the district cost per pupil gap continues, but the pace must be accelerated.
- **Operational Sharing Incentives:** expanded and extended through 2035.
- **Staff Flexibility:** CTE options for hard-to-staff content, minimize the barrier of praxis testing, local offerings of online learning, and relaxed licensure requirements allowing rural schools to better work with the staff we have to support student learning. Most recently, compensation limits for IPERS eligible individuals were increased in 2022 and several other hiring and staffing barriers were removed in 2023.
- **Broadband Expansion:** state and federal investment to connect all areas to high-speed internet supporting education, telehealth, diversity of services, and a workforce that can connect virtually while enjoying a rural quality of life.



CONTACT US



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RSAI LEADERSHIP GROUP

Consists of a representative from each of 4 regions across the state, plus 3 at-large representatives, each serving a 3-year term

RSAI LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of representatives from each of 4 regions and 9 AEAs across the state, and also includes the 3 at-large Leadership Group members, each serving a 1-year term

See the RSAI Website for current Leadership Group and Legislative Committee members and their contact information.

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2023 List of Successes

Despite the overall funding and school choice policy defeats of the 2023 Legislative Session, there are some notable successes for urban schools and students worthy of mention and significant enough to include when thanking Legislators and the Governor for their service:

Teacher/Staff Shortage Policies:

- [HF 256 Educator License Minimum Age](#): allows the BOEE to issue a teaching or substitute license or paraeducator certificate to an individual at least 18 years of age, as long as all necessary degree and certification requirements for the license or certificate are completed.
- [HF 614 BOEE Out of State Licensing](#): allows educators from other states or countries to get an Iowa license under several conditions, expanding the pool of potential educators in Iowa.
- [SF 391 Chapter 12 Flexibility](#): expanded the possibilities for community college instructors to teach high school level courses and for both school teachers and community college instructors to teach sequential units of coursework in the same class period, both of which will help school districts maximize opportunities for students with efficient use of staff time.

Local Control/District Flexibility:

- [HF 68 Education Savings Accounts/School Choice](#): RSAI was registered against this bill, opposed to ESAs, however HF 68 included some provisions benefitting rural schools: 1) the ability to use Teacher Leadership and Compensation (TLC) and Talented and Gifted (TAG) funds for teacher salary supplement (TSS) purposes, 2) removed the mandate for districts to meet the requirements of Iowa Chapter 284 to receive TLC per pupil supplements, 3) extended operational sharing through 2035, and 4) allowed districts of residence to count students receiving an ESA for categorical funds, generating an average of \$1,208 per ESA. This last provision is estimated to generate \$52 million for some public schools. *(However, for some, this benefit may result in reduced resources. The LSA estimated a loss of over 9,600 students from public schools over the next three years, for a reduction of \$84.8 million.)*
- [SF 391 Chapter 12 Flexibility](#): allows school districts to include up to 5 days of virtual learning in their calendar (for make-up snow days or planned dates throughout the year), allowed districts to hire a public librarian for accreditation purposes, removed graduation requirements for a financial literacy credit (restoring graduation requirements to local district discretion), and created more flexibility regarding offer and teach mandates in fine arts and world languages. Overall, the theme of this bill respected the decisions of local leaders to determine how best to meet student needs.

School Funding/High Needs Schools:

- **Standing Limited Appropriation of \$10 million for High-Needs Schools**: in the 2013 Session, the education reform act created an ongoing (standing limited) annual appropriation of \$10 million for schools with high needs, which the DE defined as high poverty, high minority, high English-learner, and large achievement gaps for students. During every legislative session from 2014 through 2022, the legislature delayed the appropriation. This session, there was no action to delay, so the \$10 million will be available for the DE to use in supporting high needs schools to improve student learning.



RSAI Legislative Priority Action and Status in the 2023 Session

The following **2023 Legislative Priorities** originated as key priority issues during the RSAI 2022 Summer Regional Meetings. The Legislative Committee reviewed and refined the Regional Meeting activity, then submitted this language to the RSAI membership at the Annual Meeting. The members at the Annual Meeting approved the following slate of priorities on October 25, 2022. The RSAI 2023 Annual Meeting is scheduled for October 17, 2023, at the FFA Enrichment Center, DMACC Ankeny Campus, 4:30 p.m., including a working dinner. See the RSAI website for more information: <http://www.rsaia.org/>



Positive Action



Some Action, but More is Needed



No Progress or Negative Action

Adequate School Resources:



- **HF 68 Education Savings Accounts/School Choice** created a categorical funding per pupil for resident students receiving ESAs, averaging \$1,205 per pupil (TSS, PD, TLC and EICS per pupil amounts). Students will first be counted Oct. 1, 2023 for funding beginning July 1, 2024.
- **HF 718 Property Tax Reform** did NOT include additional property tax relief by lowering the uniform levy or limiting growth in property valuation. RSAI lobbied against both of these provisions that were in earlier bills, since additional property tax relief through the formula would be difficult for the state to sustain while also adequately funding public education in the future. However, HF 718 included a limitation of bond elections held only during November elections, which limits the ability of school districts to locally set the best timing for their infrastructure ballot/election conversations with voters.
- **SF 192 3% per pupil increase/SSA set an increase of 3%** on the state cost per pupil, also impacting per pupil categorical funds, AEA funding and growing the transportation equity fund by 3%. Although this falls short of RSAI's call for adequate funding akin to the inflation rate, and well short of what RSAI had suggested would adequately fund a world-class education, this 3% increase in the 2nd highest in 14 years.

Education Staff Shortage (RSAI registered in support of all of the following bills):



- **[HF 256](#) Minimum Age of BOEE Licensure:** requires BOEE to issue a license to an individual at least 18-years of age (current law is 21), if the individual has completed all requirements for the license or credential.
- **[HF 614](#) BOEE Licensure for individuals from Other State/Nations:** requires BOEE to grant licensure to an individual who has completed coursework and necessary requirements for license in another state, except for passing a test (e.g. PRAXIS) or can produce transcripts showing completion of coursework in another nation.
- **[HF 672](#) MA+ 10-years' Experience Teacher Licensure:** requires BOEE to renew licenses, including a background check for educators with at least a masters' degree and 10-years' experience without requiring continuing education units (CEUs). Requires the educator to complete their professional development plan with their evaluator. Still requires CEUs/training for evaluators.
- **[SF 250](#) Computer Science PD Disbursements:** allows recipients of computer science PD grants to use the funds in the fiscal year received plus the first quarter of the subsequent fiscal year.
- **[SF 318](#) Office of Apprenticeship:** establishes an Office of Apprenticeship to work with the Federal Department of Labor, Iowa DOL and Workforce Development in supporting apprenticeships (would modernize and standardize the requirements for and support of apprenticeships such as the Teacher and Paraeducator Registered Apprenticeship TPRA grant program).
- **[SF 391](#) Chapter 12 Flexibility:** several provisions of this bill supporting district flexibility include the ability of staff and courses to more flexibly meet offer and teach accreditation requirements.
- **[SF 392](#) Teacher Recruitment/Retention Omnibus:** including Management Fund for recruiting/retention plans and Intern Pathway to Licensure, was approved by the Senate Education Committee and the Senate Ways and Means Committee but was rereferred back to Senate Ways and Means at the end of the Session. This bill would have allowed school districts to establish a recruitment and retention plan, fund incentives with the school district's Management Fund, but prohibited funding for both an early retirement plan and recruitment and retention plan in the same year.



Public School Priority:



- **HF 68 Education Savings Accounts/School Choice** established universal access for all to Education Savings Accounts, phased in over a three-year period. This legislation is the opposite of RSAI's call for the priority of public schools. RSAI was registered opposed.
 - The new dollars invested in the 2023-24 school year, a standing unlimited appropriation, exceed the new dollars invested in public schools for the 3% SSA increase by tens of millions.
 - Private schools do not have to accept all students, in direct contrast to RSAI's call for a level playing field.
 - Funding left in an ESA does not return to the public school if the student returns to the public school.
 - Includes the requirement that ESA recipient students participate in state- and federally-mandated assessments, which is the only accountability provision in the legislation. RSAI supported this provision.
- **SF 572 Clean-up and Tax Credit Changes to ESAs** was the first look at clean-up legislation after HF 68 was enacted. This bill would have reduced the cap on School Tuition Organization (STO) Tax Credits, which fund private school scholarships. The bill required funding left in an ESA if the student leaves the private school to be returned to the state. RSAI also advocated for changes to public school administration and subsidization of private school transportation. This bill was approved by the Senate Ways and Means Committee and sent to the Senate Calendar. Upon adjournment of the 2023 Session, the bill was rereferred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee, where it remains alive for consideration in the 2024 Session. RSAI supported this bill.
- **HSB 138 Private School Testing Exemption:** this bill would have eliminated the requirement for ESA recipient students to participate in state- and federally-mandated assessments. RSAI opposed it. The bill received support of a subcommittee 2:1, but did not obtain approval of the House Education Committee. It remains in Committee for consideration in the 2024 Session.

Opportunity Equity:



- **SF 560 Education Appropriations** and **SF 578 Standings Appropriations** were both approved, with neither bill extending or eliminating the standing appropriation of \$10 million to the DE for high-needs schools. The state Board of Education’s definition for High Needs Schools included concentration of poverty, minority, ELL and students requiring special education services AND low relative student performance and large achievement gaps. RSAI supported the \$10 million standing appropriation in the 2013 Education Reform Legislation and every year since. 2023-24 will be the first time this appropriation has ever been funded.
- **SF 246 Dropout Prevention Equity** would have phased in all districts to the full 5% regular program district cost cap for dropout prevention modified supplement amount (MSA< or spending authority). This bill was approved by the Senate Education Committee and the Senate Ways and Means Committee, but was rereferred back to Senate Ways and Means at the end of the Session. RSAI has long included this equity policy in our legislative priorities. Companion bill, HF 380 was introduced and assigned to the House Education Committee but did not move forward.
- **HF 477 Poverty Work Group** was introduced in the House Education Committee but was offered too late to survive the first legislative funnel deadline. This bill would require the DE to convene a task force to study the impact of poverty on education and other state funding formulas to address the disparity of outcomes for low-income students.
- **HF 68 Education Savings Accounts/School Choice** gets (dis)honorable mention in this category since in other states, the existence of ESA private school programs has resulted in concentrated poverty in the public schools where private schools are located.

Quality Preschool:



- **HF 297 Preschool Weighting** Increase would have established a 1.0 weighting for PK students from low income or non-English speaking families (current weighting for all PK is 0.5). The bill was approved unanimously by a subcommittee of the House Education Committee, but did not advance.

Sharing Efficiencies and Incentives:



- **HF 68 Education Savings Accounts/School Choice** included an extension of Operational Sharing Incentives through the 2024-25 school year. RSAI supported this extension. The bill did not address the weightings or apply the incentives to any additional positions.
- **HF 459 Operational Sharing Weighting and Cap** would have repealed the roll-back of weightings currently in law (positions that would generate 3-student count only generate 2 and positions that would generate 5-student count only generate 4.) Iowa Code section 257.11(5)(d) limits the maximum amount of additional weighting for a school district to 21 additional pupils per year. The bill would have increased the maximum number of additional weightings a school district may receive from 21 to 25 pupils. The bill also added an information technology specialist to the positions that could generate weighting and increased the weighting associated with the special education director from 3 to 5 students. This bill was approved by the House Education Committee, but did not advance, so it was rereferred back to the Committee at the close of the Session. RSAI supported this bill.

Student Mental Health:



- **SF 560 Education Appropriations** maintained the current level of funding for Therapeutic Classroom Incentive Grants and Therapeutic Classroom Transportation, created a new appropriation of \$520,000 for the Mental Health Practitioner Loan Repayment program, and maintained the level of funding for the children's mental health school-based training and support line item at \$3.4 million, to be used by AEAs for mental health awareness training for educators and to provide mental health services and support for students. Additionally, **SF 253 and HF 244 Mental Health Professional Loan Repayment Program** would have established the program and defined parameters. These bills remain rereferred to the Senate and House Education Committees, respectively, but the appropriation included in SF 560 will get the program rolling. RSAI was registered in support of SF 253 and HF 244.

Local School Board Authority:



- **SF 391 Chapter 12 Flexibility** was the Governor's bill to grant additional flexibility to local school boards. The bill provided several mechanisms for local districts to more flexibly use staff to meet accreditation requirements and to flexibly meet the needs of students. RSAI supported this bill.
- **SF 482 Use of Bathroom by Gender** mandated that schools allow bathroom use only by the gender assigned at birth. This mandate may conflict with federal Title IX requirements and limits school board authority to determine how best to meet the needs of students, staff and community members locally. RSAI was opposed to this bill.
- **SF 496 Transparency and Parents' Rights included** several mandates regarding posting of information on district websites, limited curriculum and library content, and required school boards to have boards policies on parents and resident request to review instructional materials and parent requests to reconsider libraries. RSAI opposed the Governor's bill, but thanks the legislature for many amendments and improvements made along the way.
- **SF 251 Administration Expenditure Limitation** would have limited school district expenditures for school administration to 5% of general fund expenditures, with a new definition that significantly expanded what was to be included in administrative expenditures. This bill was approved by the Senate Education Committee and the full Senate, but died in the House Education Committee. RSAI opposed the bill, which would impact the ability of rural school districts to meet student needs and comply with many state mandates requiring administrative work.

Formula and Transportation Equity:



- **SF 192 3% per pupil increase/SSA** effectively increased the pot of transportation equity funding to school districts by 3% but did not additionally close the formula gap between the minimum state cost per pupil and the higher district cost per pupil funded with local property tax dollars in over 100 school districts. RSAI was undecided on this bill.



RSAI Legislative Action 2023 Session

Timelines for Implementation

There are several significant policy bills this year, including SF 496 Parents’ Rights/Transparency, HF 604 Discipline and Removal from the Classroom, SF 391 Chapter 12 Flexibility, SF 482 Bathroom Use by Gender, and HF 68 Education Savings Accounts, that require time, attention and interpretation by the State Board of Education and the DE.

The DE is also complying with Gov. Reynolds Executive Order #10 to review all administrative rules, which will require significant staff time at the Department and should include opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback. Only a few of the bills, such as HF 68 Education Savings Accounts and SF 482 Bathroom Use by Gender, were effective on enactment. Stay tuned to your email inbox for more information throughout the Summer and likely into Fall 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 (and cautionary reminder, as of this writing, they are not yet all signed by the Governor). 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 policy changes approved in the 2023 Legislative Session. [Find the Link to Tracker Here.](#)

Bills in the 2023 Session

Below is a list of bills enrolled and sent to the Governor RSAI was tracking. Page down to see detailed bill descriptions of all the bills sent to and signed by the Governor.

- HF 68 Education Savings Accounts/School Choice - *Signed 1/24/2023*
- HF 143 Ransomware Prohibited - *Signed 5/11/2023*
- HF 256 Minimum Age of BOEE Licensure - *Signed 5/3/2023*
- HF 430 Mandatory Reporter and BOEE Makeup - *Signed 5/26/2023*
- HF 602 Suicide prevention info on school ID cards – *Signed 6/1/2023*
- HF 604 Discipline and Removal from Classrooms - *Signed 5/26/2023*
- HF 614 BOEE Licensure for individuals from Other State/Nations - *Signed 5/26/2023*
- HF 672 MA+ Permanent Teacher Licensure - *Signed 5/26/2023*
- HF 707 Childcare Assistance Reform – *Signed 5/18/2023*
- HF 718 Property Tax Reform - *Signed 5/4/2023*
- SF 157 Drivers Ed Final Field Test Authorization - *Signed 3/22/2023*
- SF 181 Property Tax Valuation Error Correction - *Signed 2/20/2023*
- SF 192 3% SSA - *Signed 2/07/2023*
- SF 250 Computer Science PD Disbursements - *Signed 5/3/2023*
- SF 318 Office of Apprenticeship - *Signed 5/10/2023*
- SF 391 Chapter 12 Flexibility - *Signed 5/26/2023*
- SF 482 Use of Bathroom by Gender - *Signed 3/22/2023*

- SF 496 Transparency and Parents' Rights - *Signed 5/26/2023*
- SF 514 State Government Reorganization - *Signed 4/04/2023*
- SF 560 Education Appropriations – *Signed 6/1/2023*
- SF 578 Standings Appropriations – *Signed 6/1/2023*

Enrolled Bill Descriptions

HF 68 Education Savings Accounts/School Choice was approved in the House, 55:45. Republican Representatives Bergan, Best, Bloomingdale, Ingels, Lohse, G. Mohr, T. Moore, Sieck, and Siegrist voted no, along with all House Democrats. Republican Senators Evans, McClintock, and Shipley joined the Senate Democrats in voting no, with the final Senate vote 31:18. Governor Reynolds signed it on Jan. 24, 2023. The Bill includes:

- ESAs equal to the State Cost per Pupil to pay tuition and fees to accredited private schools and other expenses (\$7,598 based on the Governor's 2.5% SSA recommendation). *Note: SF 169 enacted a 3% SSA per pupil increase, for a State Cost per Pupil of \$7,635. The ESA accounts will be equal to this enacted State Cost per pupil.*
- Fund controlled by DE sets up the ESAs and allows a contract with a 3rd-party provider to manage the fund (application, eligibility, accounts, audits, and fraud prevention). If a parent commits fraud, DE is to recover funds and the parent is prohibited from participating.
- Allows unspent ESA money to be retained until graduation or age 20, whichever happens first. (*Note: SF 572, which remains alive for consideration in the 2024 Session, would require transfer of remaining funds back to the State if a student withdraws, is expelled or does not reenroll in an accredited nonpublic school in a subsequent year.*)
- Excludes the scholarships from income taxes (retroactive to Jan. 1, 2023).
- Requires recipients of an ESA to be tested by mandated state and federal assessments. The assessments for state and federal compliance posted on DE's webpage include: ISASP, DLM, ELPA21, ELPA 21 Screener. PK GOLD (doesn't apply, no ESAs for preschool), Early Literacy Universal Screener and Progress Monitor, ELAA for IEP Students, Diagnostic Lit Assessment, End-of-unit assessment for students taking ½ unit U.S. Government
- **Eligibility:** Students must be enrolled in an accredited private school to apply for ESA before June 30. Students in homeschool settings do not qualify for an ESA in this legislation unless they enroll in a private accredited school. ESAs will be available based on the following eligibility:
 - Year 1: School Year 2023-24
 - All entering kindergarten students
 - All students not enrolled in a private school for the prior two semesters (could be either homeschool, from a public school, or potentially new to the State).
 - A student enrolled in a private school with a household income at or below 300% of the federal poverty line, \$83,250 for a family of four.
 - Year 2: School Year 2024-25
 - All entering kindergarten students
 - All students not enrolled in a private school for the prior two semesters
 - A student enrolled in a private school with a household income at or below 400% of the federal poverty line, \$111,000 for a family of four.
 - A prior year recipient of an ESA

Year 3: School Year 2025-26

- All K-12 students in Iowa, regardless of income
- **Categorical Funds:** includes students receiving an ESA who are residents of a public school in the enrollment count for categorical funding purposes, an average of \$1,205 per student, for TSS, PD, EICS, and TLC. The exact amount will be determined by the district's aid and levy worksheet per pupil amounts. Such students will first be counted Oct. 1, 2023, with funds first available in the budget beginning July 1, 2024. This includes all ESA recipients, even if they have never attended the public school.
- **Qualified educational expenses:** includes tuition and fees at a nonpublic school, textbooks, fees or payments for educational therapies, including tutoring or cognitive skills training, curriculum fees, software, and materials for a course of study for a specific subject matter or grade level, tuition or fees for nonpublic online education programs, tuition for vocational and life skills education approved by the Department of education, education materials and services for pupils with disabilities from an accredited provider, including the cost of paraprofessionals and assistants who are trained in accordance with state law, standardized test fees, and advanced placement examinations or examinations related to postsecondary education admission or credentialing. Qualified educational expenses are limited to these items and rules adopted by DE to implement this section. Expenses made from the ESA are prohibited from including transportation costs for the pupil, the cost of food or refreshments consumed by the pupil, the cost of clothing for the pupil, or the cost of disposable materials, including but not limited to paper, notebooks, pencils, pens, and art supplies. Private school expenditures are not audited and likely could be used for transportation or any of these other items once tuition is paid to the private school.
- **Private School Authority:** Private school is not under any additional regulation. No required change in academic or enrollment requirements. Private school is to be given maximum freedom to meet the needs of students. No regulation on expenditures once the private school receives tuition and fees. No prohibition to raising tuition. The only requirement is state and federal assessments given to students with an ESA (eventually all who apply) see above.
- **Compliance requirements Chapter 284:** Requires any Teacher Salary Supplement (TSS) distributions to follow Chapter 284 provisions (TQ Committee, etc.), however, allows relief from the Teacher Leadership and Compensation (TLC) mandates in Chapter 284 if used for TSS. DE's [guidance document](#) describes the possibilities. This particular provision looks to be broader relief from the mandates than if the district just uses the funds for TSS (Language from HF 68 Sec. 17 on the right):

Sec. 17. Section 284.15, subsection 7, Code 2023, is amended to read as follows:

7. The department shall establish criteria and a process for application and approval of the framework established under subsection 1, and for comparable systems that meet the requirements of section 284.16 or 284.17, which a school district may implement pursuant to subsection 6 ~~in order to receive teacher leadership supplement foundation aid calculated under section 257.10, subsection 12.~~

This language states that districts may participate in the TLC plan but are not required to in order to receive TLC per pupil distributions. In addition to this new flexibility allowing TLC funds and/or ending balances to be used for TSS purposes, districts still retain authority to transfer TLC funds and/or ending balances to the Flexibility Account, to be directed by the school board for any general fund purpose or several other specific purposes.

- **Flexibility:** allows TLC, PD and TAG (Talented and Gifted) funds and/or ending balances to be used for any TSS purposes. (TLC and PD can both already be used via the flexibility account for any general fund purpose and a few others. This action does NOT allow TAG funds to be transferred to the flexibility account).
- **Operational Sharing:** extends Operational Sharing through 2034. (This action does not change the 21-student cap or repeal the supplementary weighting roll-back, so any position which would generate a 3-student count will continue to be lowered to a value of 2 students and a 5-student count position will generate a count equal to 4 students.)
- **Appropriation:** sets a standing, unlimited appropriation equal to the amount necessary to pay for the ESAs (and beginning July 1, 2024, state aid will include the amount for categorical funds for resident private school students.)

Reflections on the legislative process: The process was so shortened by procedural exceptions (committees of the whole rather than subcommittee meetings, allowing legislation from the Education Reform Committee to bypass consideration by Appropriations or Ways and Means Committees, and amending big policies on the floor rather than in Committee). The expedited process removed some opportunities for public and lobbying input that would otherwise have occurred. With so many new legislators in both the House and Senate following the November 2022 Election and little opportunity for input, it is important that education advocates continue to educate policymakers about the fiscal impact of this Bill on public school districts. RSAI was registered opposed to this legislation.

HF 143 Ransomware Prohibited: This Bill prohibits individuals from participating in unauthorized access to computers, known as ransomware. The Bill was approved by the House 97:1 and by the Senate 50:0 and the Governor signed it on 5/11/2023. Prohibits a person from the following:

- Accessing, attempting to access, causing to be accessed, or exceeding the person’s authorized access to all or a part of a computer network, computer control language, computer, computer software, computer system, or computer database.
- Copying, attempting to copy, possessing, or attempting to possess the contents of all or part of a computer database accessed as described above. A person is prohibited from committing the acts listed above with the following intent:
 - To cause the malfunction or interruption of the operation of all or any part of a computer, computer network, computer control language, computer software, computer system, computer service, or computer data.
 - To alter, damage, or destroy all or any part of data or a computer program stored, maintained, or produced by a computer, computer network, computer software, computer system, computer service, or computer database.

A person is also prohibited from intentionally, willfully, and without authorization engaging in the following activities:

- Possessing, identifying, or attempting to identify a valid computer access code.
- Publicizing or distributing a valid computer access code to an unauthorized person. A person is prohibited from committing an act prohibited by the Bill with the intent to interrupt or impact the functioning of various entities, as listed in the Bill. The Bill creates an exception for the use of ransomware for research purposes. However, a person is prohibited from knowingly possessing

ransomware with the intent to introduce it into the computer, computer network, or computer system of another person without the authorization of the owner. A violation of the provisions of the Bill is punishable as follows:

- A violation that causes pecuniary losses involving less than \$10,000 to the victim is an aggravated misdemeanor.
- A violation that causes pecuniary losses involving at least \$10,000 but less than \$50,000 to the victim is a Class D felony. Fiscal Note Fiscal Services Division 2
- A violation that causes pecuniary losses involving at least \$50,000 to the victim is a Class C felony.

The Bill also permits a person injured by a violation of the Bill to bring a civil action. RSAI was registered in support.

HF 256 Educator License Minimum Age: the Bill allows the Board of Educational Examiners (BOEE) to issue a teaching license or substitute license to an individual at least 18 years of age, as long as the individual has completed all necessary degrees and certification requirements for the license or certificate. It also applies to paraeducators, substitutes, and coaches. The House passed the Bill 95:0, Senate agreed 49:0. Signed by the Governor 5/03/2023. RSAI was registered in support.

HF 430 Mandatory Reporter and BOEE Board Makeup: establishes a process for investigations of employee conduct, hiring practices and changes membership of the Board of Education Examiners (BOEE), including the following provisions:

- Requires school employees to be mandatory reporters for children of all ages and applies to all employees over age 18 (mandate also applies to charter schools).
- Requires DE to develop and implement a process for reporting and investigating an employee's commission of a felony or violation of IC 272.15 (1) "a" regarding inappropriate relationship or contact with a student. Requires this process to:
 - Prohibit written or oral agreements between school districts and employees which prohibits the employer from discussing any employee behavior or incidents with officials or prospective employers as a condition of resigning.
 - Prohibit a written or oral agreement that waives liability of a licensed employee related to or arising from an incidents, past performance, action or allegations of wrongdoing.
 - Requires a school district to provide all documentation and information related to the incident to BOEE for investigation if a contracted employee resigns or the contract is terminated.
 - Requires school districts to complete an investigation for unlicensed employees no longer working for the district.
 - Requires the school district to review an applicant's employment history, including contacting the applicant's previous employers listed on the application for employment and by viewing the BOEE's public license information to determine if there is a case pending with a finding of probable cause or any licensure sanction. (This applies to all employees, regardless of contract status.)
 - Requires district to keep information on forms prescribed by the Department of Education (DE) and respond to any request from a potential employer (but not required to reveal information about

unfounded, closed investigations). Gives school leaders immunity from criminal or civil liability arising from disclosure as long as the shared information is not knowingly false.

- Requires BOEE to conduct a hearing if a licensed employee fails to follow this process or intentionally conceals information from any governmental agent, officer or potential employer.
- Requires an annual report by BOEE to the General Assembly with the number and types of disciplinary hearings, trends, and investigations related to administrator reporting of incidents or failure to follow this process.
- Requires BOEE to finalize an investigation, even if the practitioner resigns or surrenders their license.
- Requires BOEE to adopt rules that:
 - require collection and retention of written complaints. If a complaint is unfounded, requires all records associated with it be kept confidential.
 - notify the public if an ongoing investigation has a case pending with a finding of probable cause. (BOEE is not required to disclose unfounded, closed investigations.)
 - evaluate unfounded complaints if similar complaints are filed against the same practitioner.
 - require BOEE to investigate an administrator of a school that employs a licensed practitioner subject to investigation involving reporting of an employee incident, requiring the board to investigate whether the administrator failed to file a required written complaint or report to the BOEE.
- BOEE Membership is increased to 13 members:
 - Four are members of the general public with an interest in education but not a license, Two of the four are parents and one of those two shall have been or is a school board member,
 - Eight members are licensed practitioners. Three of these must be administrators and one must be from a nonpublic school. Remaining four are selected from among elementary or secondary teachers, special education teachers, counselors/special purpose practitioners, school service personnel.
 - One member shall be the DE director or designee.
 - Additional language specifies terms, quorum and other necessary conforming changes.

The Bill passed the Senate, 48:0, was approved in the House 92:1, and it was signed by the Governor 5/26/2023. RSAI was opposed to the original Bill, but with significant changes made in the Senate prior to final passage, changed our registration to support.

HF 602 Suicide Hotline: requires school districts to publish the phone number and website of a suicide hotline on Student ID Cards for grades 7-12 and may include them on ID cards for students in grades 5-6. Allows but does not require districts to use up existing card stock before being required to include the information. The Senate passed the Bill 48:0, the House concurred 94:1, and it was signed by the Governor 6/1/2023. RSAI is registered in support.

HF 604 Student Discipline Policies:

- Requires DE to produce a list of code/rule references for all required professional development (PD) and training. Requires schools districts to notify staff of the state/federal requirement for the PD (including Chapter 284 Teacher Quality).

- Requires school districts to give copy of Iowa Code [280.21](#) to teachers with an initial contract and annually with contract renewal. (*280.21 is the Corporal Punishment statute which identifies under what conditions it is appropriate for school employees to lay hands on students.*)
- Requires the student handbook provided annually to parents of students to include the discipline policy. Requires the parent to acknowledge receipt of the handbook, either in writing or electronically.
- Requires the Iowa State Ombudsman to investigate a complaint by a BOEE licensed individual related to violence in the classroom, including retaliation regarding reporting. The Ombudsman must provide a report to DE & BOEE and keep the complainants' identity secret.
- Requires classroom teachers to report threats or incidents of violence resulting in injury, property damage or assault by enrolled students to either the principal or a lead administrator within 24 hours. Allows the teacher to notify the parent of the offending student or the parent of a student threatened or injured. Requires principal/lead administrator to notify parents, of both offending the student and the student threatened or injured, within 24 hours after the classroom teacher reports the incident.
- Prohibits retaliation for disclosing information to any public official or law enforcement agency, including the Ombudsman, if the employee/contractor reasonably believes the information evidences a violation of law, rule, mismanagement, gross abuse of funds, abuse of authority, or substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. Defines "disciplinary action".
- Requires school boards to adopt, in collaboration with teachers and administrative staff, policies for different grade levels describing how the district may discipline a student for a threat of violence or causing such an incident. Requires board policy to include the following:
 - Strategies designed to correct the student's behavior.
 - Provide for a parent conference, counseling or mental health counseling sessions, when appropriate, including prior written parent consent for mental health counseling.
 - Must be consistent with special education law.
 - Provide for escalating levels of discipline.
 - Allows the district to select the appropriate level of discipline corresponding to the severity of the incident.
 - Allows the district to suspend the student, permanently remove the student from a particular class, expel, or place student in alternative learning environment, including a therapeutic classroom if appropriate and available.
 - Requires an Individual Education Plan (IEP) meeting if offending student has an IEP.
 - Requires the district to publish the policy on the school district's website.

The Bill as amended, was approved in the Senate, 49:0, the House concurred 94:0. The Governor signed it on 5/26/2023. RSAI was opposed to the Bill by the House, but with changes in the Senate prior to final passage, is now registered as undecided.

[HF 614 BOEE Out-of-State Licensing:](#) allows individuals from other states or countries to get an Iowa teaching license if the individual has any of the following: 1) a full license from another state or country that is not temporary or an emergency license, 2) verification from an institution in another state that the applicant completed all program and licensure requirements with the exception of any assessments required by the other State, and 3) transcripts indicating that the applicant completed a teacher preparation program located in another country. The Bill was approved by the House 95:0 and the Senate agreed, 49:0. It was signed by the Governor on 5/26/2023. RSAI is registered in support.

[HF 672 MA+ 10-Years Teacher License:](#) allows a license renewal for teachers with masters' degree or higher and at least ten years of experience without any requirement to complete Continuing Education Units (CEUs) contingent on a background check. Applies background check requirements to accredited private schools and

requires the BOEE to undergo a background check for these individuals every five years. Allows the BOEE to charge an appropriate fee. Still requires an evaluator licensure update every ten years. Approved by the House 98:0, by the Senate 49:0 and signed by the Governor on 5/26/2023. RSAI is registered in support.

HF 707 Childcare Assistance Requirements: establishes work and income requirements for state childcare assistance. Establishes income requirements for initial eligibility for State child care assistance at 155.0% of the federal poverty level (FPL) for a family with children needing basic care, 200.0% of the FPL for a family with children needing special needs care, or 85.0% of the State median gross monthly income. Modifies eligibility requirements for the CCA Program waitlist by increasing minimum hours of employment or participation in an approved training or educational program from 28 hours per week to 32 hours per week for a family with children needing basic care and 28 hours a week for families with special needs children. The Senate amended and approved the bill 48-0; House concurred 92:1, and signed the Governor on 5/18/2023. RSAI did not register on this Bill. The Governor signed it May 18, 2023. *This information is important for school districts to consider scheduling and hours of regular work for employees, to avoid inadvertently making a school employee ineligible for state Childcare Assistance.*

HF 718 Property Tax Reform: the House and Senate came to a compromise on property tax reform in the final days of the 2023 Session. The compromise includes the following:

- Changes budget certification for schools from April 15 to April 30.
- Changes budget appeal deadline from April 25 to May 10.
- Prohibits any new Public Education and Recreation Levy (PERL) votes but does not impact those currently in place.
- Creates a Taxpayer Statement that must be mailed to taxpayers and requires a public hearing on that notice. Schools must submit the information to Department of Management (DOM) by March 15 necessary for DOM to prepare the report.
- Requires DOM to prescribe the form for the above report, the statements required to be mailed to taxpayers, and the public hearing notice required to allow for public input.
- Taxpayer statements are provided to county auditors by DOM and required to be mailed to property owners by March 20.
- An additional public hearing must be held prior to adoption of the school district budget (schools must follow normal publication requirements of a 10 to 20-day window). Notice of the hearing shall also be posted and clearly identified on the school district's website for public viewing beginning on the date of the newspaper publication and shall be maintained on the district's website with all such prior year notices and copies of the statements mailed to taxpayers. If the school district has other social media accounts, the information must also be communicated via those social media accounts. Taxpayers can submit comments at the hearing or in writing.
- School districts must provide proof of publication of public hearing notice to the county auditor.
- The regular public hearing on the budget must still occur after the taxpayer statement hearing.
- Taxpayer statements are required to include the following:
 - Tax levy and tax rate for current fiscal year.
 - Effective property tax rate for the subdivision.
 - Property tax dollars for the budget year and the tax rate.
 - If the budget year amounts are higher, a detailed statement of the major reasons for the increase and the specific program or purpose.
 - Example with a residential property of \$100,000 value.
 - Example of a commercial property of \$100,000 value.
 - School's percentage of total property taxes.

- Detailed explanation of the reason for increase if it is greater than last year.
- Date and time of this public hearing.
- Public hearing is required per the date and time published in the taxpayer statement. The public hearing must allow oral and written testimony from residents or property owners. The public hearing must be separate from any other meeting on budget or any other school district purpose. The taxing authority can reduce levies at this point, but is prohibited from further increasing levies after the public hearing. Taxing authorities are prohibited from establishing a tax rate prior to mailing of the statements and holding the public hearing.
- Bond Issue Election Changes:
 - Bond issue elections will only be allowed during November elections (includes all Novembers, not just during the school board election). *Note: since this applies to all local governments, it is advised that school districts work with cities, counties and community colleges to coordinate bond elections and avoid conflicts or confusion for voters when possible.*
 - Auditor must send not less than 10 nor more than 20 days prior to the bond election, to each registered voter, a notice of election that includes the full text of the public measure that will be included on the ballot.
- Establishes a new Homestead tax exemption in addition to the homestead credit for an owner that has attained the age of sixty-five years by Jan. 1 of the assessment year, with the exemption equal to \$3,250 additional exemption for Jan. 1, 2023 assessments, which increases to \$6,500 additional exemption for Jan. 1, 2024 assessments. Increases the military exemption of \$4,000.
- *Note: the Bill in its final form does not lower the uniform school levy or limit growth of every taxing parcel to 3%, both of which were provisions in earlier versions of property tax reform.*

The Senate approved the Bill 49:0. The House agreed 94:1. Governor Reynolds signed it on May 5, 2023. RSAI was registered opposed to the original House file.

SF 181 Property Valuation Error Correction: This Bill corrects the property valuation error that miscalculated some residential property values associated with multi-residential property. The Bill extends the budget certification deadline to April 30 and allows for local governments to recertify if they previously certified their budget before these changes are implemented. The Senate approved the Bill 49:0 and the House agreed, 86:13. The Governor signed it on 2/20/2023. RSAI registered as undecided.

SF 192 SSA was approved by the Senate on Thursday, setting a 3% increase in the State Cost per Pupil. The Bill was approved 34:15 in the Senate. The House agreed, 59:40. The Governor signed it on Feb. 7, 2023. RSAI is registered as undecided on the Bill – even though it did not match our funding request, the 3% is the second highest in 14 years. The following information comes from the LSA [Fiscal Note](#):

The Bill has three provisions with a fiscal impact:

- Establishes a 3.00% State percent of growth rate to be applied to the State cost per pupil (SCPP) for FY 2024, for an SSA of \$222 per pupil.
- Establishes a 3.00% State percent of growth rate to be applied to each of the State categorical cost per pupil amounts for FY 2024.
- 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 2024. The Bill requires the additional levy portion of the FY 2024 SCPP amount to be frozen at \$685 per pupil, regardless of the per pupil increase for FY 2024.

The FY 2024 dollar amounts in the third column of the following chart (FY 2024 Supplemental State Aid) will be added to each district's (and AEA's) per pupil amounts from FY 2023:

Table 1 — SF 192**FY 2024 State Cost Per Pupil Calculations**

	FY 2023 State Cost Per Pupil	FY 2024 State Percent of Growth	FY 2024 Supplemental State Aid	FY 2024 State Cost Per Pupil
Regular Program	\$ 7,413	3.00%	\$ 222	\$ 7,635
Special Education Program	7,413	3.00%	222	7,635
AEA Special Education Services	323.87	3.00%	9.72	333.59
AEA Media Services	60.38	3.00%	1.81	62.19
AEA Education Services	66.63	3.00%	2.00	68.63

The same process applies to per pupil categoricals, with the dollar amounts from the FY 2024 Supplemental State Aid column added to the district's (and AEA's) FY 2023 per pupil amounts. Teacher Leadership and Compensation (TLC) is the only per pupil categorical amount consistent across districts.

Table 2 — SF 192**FY 2024 State Categorical Cost Per Pupil Calculations**

	FY 2023 State Cost Per Pupil	FY 2024 State Percent of Growth	FY 2024 Supplemental State Aid	FY 2024 State Cost Per Pupil
Teacher Salary – Districts	\$ 635.61	3.00%	\$ 19.07	\$ 654.68
Professional Development – Districts	71.99	3.00%	2.16	74.15
Early Intervention – Districts	78.41	3.00%	2.35	80.76
Teacher Leadership and Compensation – Districts	357.80	3.00%	10.73	368.53
Teacher Salary – AEAs	33.26	3.00%	1.00	34.26
Professional Development – AEAs	3.88	3.00%	0.12	4.00

The following table shows the fiscal impact to the state general fund and property taxpayers. *Note the \$114.3 million increase in state aid, which includes \$17.1 million more for AEAs which was later reduced. That is typically removed in the standings appropriations bill at the end of Session. This year, SF 578 Standings Appropriations, lowered the AEA amount by an additional \$5 million, for a total of \$22.1 million. Additionally, SF 181 Property Tax Error Correction detailed above changes both the state total (increase) and the local property tax total (decrease), but was not yet enacted at the time this fiscal note was written.*

Table 4 — SF 192

Legislative Services Agency: FY 2024 School Aid Estimates (Statewide Dollars in Millions)					
State Percent of Growth		3.00%	Statutory AEA Reduction	\$	7,500,000
State Supplemental Aid	\$	222	Additional AEA Reduction		0
State Cost Per Pupil	\$	7,635	Total AEA Reduction	\$	7,500,000
Program Funding:		FY 2023	Est. FY 2024	Est. Change	% Change
Regular Program District Cost	\$	3,605.1	\$ 3,719.3	\$ 114.3	3.17%
Regular Program Budget Adjustment		8.9	5.4	-3.4	-38.73%
Supplementary Weighting (District)		111.1	120.6	9.4	8.47%
Special Education Instruction (District)		501.0	525.0	24.0	4.80%
Teacher Salary Supplement (District)		308.3	317.9	9.6	3.12%
Professional Development Supplement (District)		34.9	36.0	1.1	3.10%
Early Intervention Supplement (District)		37.9	39.1	1.2	3.08%
Teacher Leadership Supplement (District)		174.0	179.4	5.5	3.14%
AEA Special Ed Support District Cost		179.2	185.3	6.0	3.37%
AEA Special Ed Support Adjustment		1.0	0.6	-0.4	-39.29%
AEA Media Services		31.4	32.3	1.0	3.17%
AEA Ed Services		34.6	35.7	1.1	3.16%
AEA Sharing		0.2	0.0	-0.2	-100.00%
AEA Teacher Salary Supplement		17.6	18.2	0.6	3.43%
AEA Professional Development Supplement		2.1	2.1	0.1	3.51%
AEA Statewide State Aid Reduction		-24.6	-7.5	17.1	-69.46%
Dropout and Dropout Prevention		139.9	139.9	0.0	0.00%
Combined District Cost	\$	5,161.8	\$ 5,349.5	\$ 187.7	3.64%
Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program	\$	88.3	\$ 90.2	\$ 1.9	2.21%

In this next section of Table 4, the Property Tax Relief Payment (PTRP) grows at 15.43% or \$15.3 million of the total State Aid amount. Additional excess from the state penny for school infrastructure, also known as SAVE, and the Foundation Base Supplement (FBS) are also property tax relief. Note the total percent change of State vs. local money. Table 4 Continued:

State Aid:	FY 2023	Est. FY 2024	Est. Change	% Change
Regular Program	\$ 2,118.7	\$ 2,155.4	\$ 36.7	1.73%
Supplementary Weighting	98.1	106.4	8.3	8.46%
Special Education Weighting	442.2	463.4	21.2	4.80%
Property Tax Adjustment Aid (1992)	6.9	6.5	-0.4	-5.45%
Property Tax Replacement Payment (PTRP)	99.4	114.8	15.3	15.43%
Adjusted Additional Property Tax - General Fund	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.00%
Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program	88.3	90.2	1.9	2.21%
State Aid from General Fund	\$ 3,568.6	\$ 3,692.5	\$ 123.9	3.47%
*Excess from SAVE Fund	23.4	24.7	1.2	5.28%
Foundation Base Supplement (FBS)	2.8	5.7	2.9	100.99%
Total State Aid (Includes Non-General Fund)	\$ 3,592.0	\$ 3,722.9	\$ 130.8	3.64%
Local Property Tax:	FY 2023	Est. FY 2024	Est. Change	% Change
Uniform Levy Amount	\$ 1,069.5	\$ 1,127.8	\$ 58.3	5.45%
Additional Levy	598.9	589.1	-9.9	-1.65%
Total Levy to Fund Combined District Cost	\$ 1,668.4	\$ 1,716.9	\$ 48.4	2.90%
Comm/Ind - Uniform Levy Adjustments	-6.1	0.0	6.1	-100.00%
Comm/Ind - Additional Levy Adjustments	-4.4	0.0	4.4	-100.00%

This last section of Table 4 from the Fiscal Note provides additional information: 3% SSA leaves 71 districts on budget guarantee. Lastly, the transportation equity fund grows by the SSA rate of 3%. *Again, the AEA statewide funding is overstated since the Standings Appropriations Bill, SF 578, later reduced the funding by \$22.1 million.*

Miscellaneous Information:	FY 2023	Est. FY 2024	Est. Change	% Change
Budget Enrollment	485,630	486,476	845	0.17%
State Cost Per Pupil	\$ 7,413	\$ 7,635	\$ 222	2.99%
Number of Districts with Budget Adjustment	81	71	-10	-12.35%
Percentage of Districts with Budget Adjustment	24.77%	21.85%		
Statewide Categoricals Total	\$ 574.7	\$ 592.7	\$ 18.0	3.13%
Property Tax Relief Payment Per Pupil	175	201	26	14.86%
Foundation Base Supplement Per Pupil	5	10	5	100.00%
Statewide AEA Funding	241.5	266.7	25.3	10.47%
Transportation Equity Fund	29.5	30.3	0.9	3.00%

What is not in this Bill? In the last several years, the Senate has insisted on a small amount (either \$5 or \$10 per pupil) to continue to close the gap in differences between the state cost per pupil and higher district costs per pupil. The current gap is \$140 per pupil. There are 224 districts at the state minimum and 103 at a higher DCP. Additional Transportation Equity funding has also been included by the Senate in years past, with an amount sufficient to reimburse all districts down at least to the state average. *It is unknown at this time of publication if the \$30.3 million is sufficient to accomplish that goal.*

Note: The FY 2024 increase of 3% per pupil is the second highest in 14 years, yet still well below (less than half) of the current year inflation rate.

SF 250 Computer Science Grants: allows recipients of computer science professional development grants to use the money in the fiscal year of the grant and into the subsequent fiscal year, through Sept. 30. Effective on enactment. The Senate passed the Bill 50-0, the House approved it 95:0. It was signed by the Governor 5/03/2023. RSAI registered in support.

SF 318 Office of Apprenticeship: Defines terms and establishes an Iowa Office of Apprenticeship within the Iowa Department of Workforce Development. Sets the purposes of the Office:

- 1) serve as the state registration agency
- 2) establish labor standards for quality pre-apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, registered apprenticeships and apprenticeships
- 3) to establish Administrative Rules regarding the registration of the above in the State when the sponsor of such programs chooses to certify or register the programs with the Office
- 4) to resolve disputes between parties to an apprenticeship agreement.

The Bill also establishes duties of the Office, creates an Iowa Apprenticeship Council and defines requirements for licensing authorities. Passed by the House 64:33 and the Senate 34:15. It was signed by the Governor May 10, 2023. RSAI registered as undecided.

SF 391 Chapter 12 Flexibility: This Bill includes many opportunities for local district flexibility and discretion, many of which were requested by RSAI over the last several years. The Bill includes the following six divisions:

Div. I: Eliminates the Comprehensive School Improvement Plan (CSIP). Districts will no longer be required to submit a CSIP to the DE and the DE will not be required to monitor or report on CSIPs. *However, many of the individual components of the CSIP, such as a school districts professional development (PD) plan, or early childhood plan or the requirement to set student learning goals for*

school improvement, to name just a few, are still required. Stay tuned for more information with the notice of requirements for accreditation as the DE implements this change.

Div. II: Teacher Librarian and Counselor Flexibility: allows school districts to hire a librarian previously employed as a public librarian, specifies the BOEE shall not require a masters' degree for a teacher librarian credential, and requires the state BOE to establish by rules, library standards including a collection and updating process. Also defines the counselors Job: "The program shall be designed to ensure that the guidance counselor can work collaboratively with students, teachers, support staff and admins to support the curricular goals of the school by offering responsive services that address the growth and development needs of students and the attainment of student competencies in academic, career and social areas."

Div. III: Virtual Learning Days: allows up to 5 days or 30 hours of virtual learning in the school calendar. These days may be used to make up for days canceled due to snow or other emergencies, or could be embedded throughout the year for other purposes. *RSAI requested this provision.*

Div. IV: Educational Standards – Agreements with Community Colleges

- Flexibility for a Community College instructor to teach any unit to meet offer and teach requirements – all courses under 256.11 (5).
- Strikes the requirement in Iowa Code to make a good faith effort to hire a teacher in that content area before allowing the Community College Instructor to teach it. *RSAI requested this provision.*
- Removes the requirement that it only applies to districts below 600 students and is limited to courses with fewer than 5 students participating. Specifies that students enrolled in that course do not count for supplementary weighting (concurrent enrollment) if the course is used to meet an offer and teach requirement.

Div. V: Sequential units in one classroom

- Allows an appropriately licensed teacher to teach two or more sequential units of one subject area in the same classroom at the same time in grades 9-12 (including AP if the teacher meets certification requirements). This would allow AP credit, community college credit and high school credit to be offered by the same teacher at the same time. *RSAI requested this provision.*
- Also allows a community college instructor to teach multiple sequential units.
- Requires the district to offer high school credit for the course.
- *RSAI requested this provision.*

Div. VI: Education Standards:

- Strikes from current standards:
 - Technology literacy from 21st Century learning skills.
 - Requirement to teach kindergarteners about role of family, sense of self and perception of others.
 - AIDS/HIV references throughout.
- Adds to career exploration a duty to facilitate career readiness and introduce students to career opportunities within the local community and across Iowa.
- Requires two sequential units of world languages and two units of fine arts (which may include any of: dance, music theater or visual art). Current law states four units.
- Mandates excusing a high school student from physical education requirements if:
 - Student is seeking waiver to enroll in academic courses otherwise not available, or enrolled in a work-based learning program or other educational program authorized by

the school which requires the student to leave the school premises for specified periods of time during the school day, or activity sponsored by the school which requires at least as much activity at 1/8th unit per week.

- Removes all of the process for principal in consult with counselor. States student shall be excused if parent requests and the student meets any of the above requirements.
- Does not alter the religious exemption process.
- Changes financial literacy: must offer ½ unit, which MAY be offered and taught through dedicated units of coursework or through units of coursework that also meet the requirements of the coursework required under other offer and teach areas (Science, Social Studies, ELA, Math first 4 units or Math 2 more unit, and CTE). District must still meet all of the financial literacy standards and may meet the requirements through any combination of courses. Strikes the requirement that a student complete a financial literacy course to graduate. *RSAI requested this provision.*
- Senate accepted the House's amendment on CPR certification, so current law remains and high school students must complete CPR certification to graduate. *RSAI supported the Governor's language to remove the CPR requirement.*

This Bill was changed significantly along the way. The Senate resisted the House's action to require 3 units of world languages and fine arts (current law requires 4 and the final Bill requires 2), and the House's action to remove PE flexibility from the Bill. The Senate accepted the House's amendment language on CPR, which means that students will still need to participate in CPR content at school or obtain a CPR certificate in order to graduate from high school. The Senate approved the Bill as amended, 34:16. The House concurred, 60:36, sending the Bill to the Governor, who signed it on 5/26/2023. The Bill is effective on Jul. 1, 2023. RSAI registered in support.

SF 482 Use of School Bathrooms by Birth Gender: The Bill was effective on enactment, which means when signed by the Governor, on March 22, 2023. The Bill does the following:

- Amends Iowa Civil Right Code to state that it is not discriminatory to regulate bathroom use. That may or may not be a factor that a judge would consider if there is a legal challenge, which we expect will happen. The court could grant an injunction prohibiting implementation until a decision is made, but until that happens, the Bill is the law of the land.
- Defines "multiple occupancy restroom or changing area" as an area in a school building designed or designated to be used by more than one person at a time, in which students may be in various stages of undress in the presence of other students or persons. Includes but not limited to restroom, locker room, changing room or shower room. Defines "school" means a public school or nonpublic school. Defines "sex" meaning biological sex as listed on an official birth certificate issued at or near the time of birth. Specifies that a "single occupancy restroom" is for one person at a time.
- Requires schools to designate multiple occupancy restrooms or changing areas only for and used by persons of the same sex. Prohibits a person from entering a multiple occupancy restroom or changing area, or a single occupancy restroom or changing area designated only for persons of the same sex, that does not correspond with the person's sex.
- Applies to any other school facility, facility used for extra-curricular activity, overnight accommodations, or any other setting where a student may be in various stages of undress in the presence of other students or persons, school personnel shall provide separate, private areas designated for use by students based on the students' sex.
- Accommodations: students desiring greater privacy, with written parent consent to school officials, may request access to alternative facilities. To the extent reasonable, the school official shall offer options (but cannot include an option for access to a restroom not aligned to sex at birth while students of the opposite sex are present or could be present.)

- The Act includes list of reasonable accommodations: 1) access to a single occupancy restroom or changing area, 2) access to a unisex single-occupancy restroom or changing area by only one student at a time, and 3) controlled use of faculty multiple occupancy restroom or changing area or a single occupancy restroom or changing area.
- Requires the district to adopt policies to accommodate disabled persons or young children in need of physical assistance. Permits access for custodial or maintenance purposes when such facility is not occupied by a member of the opposite sex, or for rendering medical assistance, for safety during a natural disaster, emergency or when necessary to prevent a serious threat to student safety.
- Allows Iowa citizens to file a complaint of a school not complying with the law, by providing written notice to the school describing the violation. If the school does not cure the violation within 3 business days, allows the citizen to file the complaint with the Iowa Attorney General. Requires the AG to investigate and allows the AG to initiate legal court action if warranted.

The Bill was approved in the Senate 33:16 and the House agreed 57:39. Gov. Reynolds signed it on 3/22/2023. RSAI registered opposed to the Bill, primarily because it is in conflict with federal Title IX requirements.

SF 496 Transparency and Parents’ Rights: includes the following:

- Prohibits any program, curriculum, test, survey, questionnaire, promotion, or instruction relating to gender identity or sexual orientation to students in K-6. Requires age-appropriate materials (defined below). The language specifically excludes private schools from these requirements.
- Deletes HIV and HPV/Vaccine from K-12 health curriculum (still requires instruction on STDs in grades 7-12). Does not prohibit such instruction, but removes it from the requirement that it must be taught.
- Requires districts to have a K-12 library program, consistent with educational standards, with age-appropriate materials, and supporting student achievement goals. (Note re: *SF 391 Chapter 12 Flexibility*. *SF 391 requires the state Board of Education to have administrative rules establishing library standards. It is unknown at this time if the State BOE will define “age-appropriate”, gender identity or sexual orientation content through the administrative rules process.*)
- Districts have until Jan. 1, 2024 before penalties regarding library provisions are effective. If a DE investigation determines the district or an employee has violated the provision prohibiting content in library books that was not age-appropriate, specifies these consequences:
 - First violation results in a written warning to the school board or employee.
 - Second and subsequent violation, if DE finds the district knowingly violated the requirements, subjects the Superintendent to a BOEE ethics investigation.
 - Second and subsequent violation, if pertains to a licensed employee which knowingly violated the requirements, subjects that employee to BOEE ethics investigation.
 - BOEE investigations could lead to disciplinary action.
 - *Note: there were no provisions in the Bill regarding a process to initiate a DE investigation into library materials. At this time, it is unknown if State BOE rules will further define a process.*
- Defines “Age-Appropriate” to mean topics, messages, and teaching methods suitable to particular ages or age groups of children and adolescents, based on developing cognitive, emotional, and behavioral capacity typical for the age or age group. “Age-appropriate” does not include any material with descriptions or visual depictions of a sex act as defined in section [702.17](#). *Note: The House version of this language prohibited “graphic descriptions or visual depictions of a sex act as defined in section 702.17”. The final version of the Bill did not include the adjective “graphic” to describe sex act, leaving school leaders, librarians and staff somewhat confused about the intent of the legislation.*
- Excludes human growth and development grades 7-12 (sex education classes) from the prohibition to describe a sex act. Requires research-based content and defines “research-based” according to Iowa Code [279.50](#), which includes the requirement that information is verified or supported by the weight of

research conducted in compliance with accepted scientific methods. . . and is free of racial, ethnic, sexual orientation and gender biases.

- Requires each school board to provide age-appropriate and research-based instruction in human growth and development including instruction regarding self-esteem, stress management, interpersonal relationships, and domestic abuse in grades 1-6.
- Prohibits schools from a formal examination or survey of a student designed to assess the students' mental, emotional or physical health that is not required by state or federal law without first getting written parent consent. Requires written notice to parents, at least 7 days prior, to administering an exam or survey required by state or federal law. Requires the notice to include a copy of the survey or link to where the parent can access it. Does not apply to vision or hearing exams and makes exceptions for emergent care situations and for cooperating in a child in need of assistance process.
- Requires schools to publish on the district's website:
 - A detailed explanation of the procedures or policies in effect for the parent of a student enrolled in the school district to request removal of a book, article, outline, handout, video or other education material available to students in the classroom or library. Requires the policy to be prominently displayed on the district's website.
 - A detailed explanation of procedures or policies to request a review of decisions made by the school board, including the petition process for a public hearing.
- Requires school board to adopt a policy describing how parents of an enrolled student or residents of the school district can review instructional materials used in classrooms. Requires that the policy be posted on the district's website and include the process for a parent to opt their child out of material. Access to the policy must be provided to parents annually in writing or electronically.
- Defines instructional materials as "printed or electronic textbooks and related core materials that are written and published primarily for use in elementary and secondary instruction and required by the state or district for use by students in the student's classes by the teacher of record." Excludes lesson plans.
- Requires posting a comprehensive list of books available to students in libraries. If the district does not use an e-catalog yet, the Bill allows the districts to request a waiver from the DE for school years before July 1, 2025.
- Requires identity of a parent requesting removal of materials from the classroom or library shall be confidential.
- Requires charter schools to be subject to these same requirements as public schools districts:
 - Restrictions on health screenings and formal examinations or surveys designed to assess a students' mental, emotional, or physical health.
 - Prohibitions related to gender identity.
 - Requirements relating to sexual orientation and gender ID instruction.
 - Restrictions prohibiting a student from serving on a reconsideration committee.
- Specifies parents' rights.
 - Prohibits the school district from knowingly giving false or misleading information to parents of a student regarding the student's gender identity. Defines gender identity per IC 216.2, subsection 10. "Gender identity" means a gender-related identity of a person, regardless of the person's assigned sex at birth.
 - If a student requests accommodation from a licensed practitioner to affirm gender identity, including use of a name or pronoun different than that on the school district's registration forms or records, the practitioner must inform an administrator who must inform the parent.
 - Specifies the same enforcement mechanism for violation of any of the above that applies to the library and age-appropriate regulations.
 - Requires DE to adopt rules to implement this section.

- Protection of student rights; requires written parent consent before requiring a student to take part in any survey, analysis, activity or evaluation that reveals personal information about the student or family and lists all of the personal information to which this applies, including the student's or family's political affiliations, mental problems, sexual behavior/orientation/beliefs, illegal, antisocial, self-incriminating or demeaning behavior, critical appraisals of close family relationships, privileged relationships, religion or income. There is an exception for income when needed for eligibility in a program.
- Requires prior written notice to the parent to include detailed information about the survey, including the person who sponsors it, how the information it generates is used, and how such information is stored.
- Requires prior written parent consent for an employee to answer any questions or share student information from the survey (except when developing or implementing an IEP).
- Allows students in homeschool (CPI) to receive special education services without the approval of AEA special education director and allows homeschool parents to request special education services for their children. Requires that the process must still follow federal and State law (chapter 256B and administrative rules for 256B.)
- States that parents have the ultimate responsibility to make decisions affecting their child. Makes exceptions for medical emergencies, child abuse assessment, court orders, and specifies that this law does not allow any illegal activity.
- Exempts this Bill from Iowa Code 25B.2 (state unfunded mandate law).
- IN an earlier version of the Bill, the House included policy language from several House bills that were not considered, so died, in the Senate Education Committee. IN the final version of the Bill, the Senate kept the following House policy language:
 - Includes the language from HF 429 on an open enrollment request within a district if a student is a victim of bullying or harassment. Allows a parent of a student to enroll their child in another attendance center in the district that offers classes at the student's grade level, if, as a result of viewing a recording created by a video surveillance system or report from a school district employee, and consistent with the requirements of FERPA, the school district determines that any student enrolled in the district has harassed or bullied the student. Requires the DE to have forms to process such a parent request. Requires the school district to enroll the student in another attendance center unless there is insufficient space. Requires the request is for a period of not less than one year, but allows the parent to return to the original attendance center at any time. Further regulates if the student requires special education, the attendance center must maintain a special education program appropriate to meet the student's needs and does not cause the size of the class or caseload in the special education program to exceed the maximums established in rules adopted by the state BOE. If the student would be assigned to a general education class, there must be sufficient classroom space. If the student has been suspended or expelled, they must fulfill the terms of their suspension or expulsion, but can then request open enrollment to a new attendance center in the district through this process. The decision of the school district may be appealed to the school board. The transferred student is immediately eligible to participate in varsity athletic contests. States that this policy does not prohibit transfer to another attendance center in the district pursuant to a policy adopted by the school board allowing transfer for reasons in addition to this action. Requires the state BOE to adopt rules to administer this section.
 - Allows a school district, following their anti-bullying/harassment policy, to notify parents in writing or by email within 24 hours after an employee witnesses, either directly or from viewing a recording from a video surveillance system, any student enrolled in the district harassing or bullying the student. Requires charter schools to have such a policy.
 - Requires charter schools to have an anti-bullying anti-harassment policy and procedure.

- These provisions on inter-district transfer open enrollment requests are effective on enactment. The State Board of Education is required to implement Administrative Rules to govern this section, which typically take about 180 days.

The Senate removed most of the education policy bill language that the House had amended on to this Bill, shortening the legislation from 38 to 18 pages. The Senate approved the Bill as amended, 34:16, on party lines. The House voted to concur, 57-38, with a few Republicans joining the Democrats in opposition. Governor Reynolds signed it on 5/26/2023. RSAI registered opposed to the Bill.

Note: Along the way, this Bill was improved measurably. Other improvements not mentioned above include: although included in the Governor’s original Bill, the final Bill did not include a graduation requirement for a high-stakes civics test. Advocates also shared concerns about the costs of a searchable database of all instructional classroom materials, which was removed along the way. The original Bill required lists of all contractors or others with whom students might be in contact be published on the district’s website. Many other provisions were eliminated or improved. We appreciate the strides made in the House and Senate to craft policy that is more easily understood, affordable and possible to implement.

SF 514 State Government Reorganization: this Bill consolidated much of the executive branch into fewer units of governance. The Bill was approved in the Senate 34:15. The House agreed 58:39. The Governor signed it on 4/04/2023. RSAI registered as undecided on the Bill. Makes the following changes of interest to school leaders:

Function/Division/Board	Former Location	New Location
Early Childhood Iowa	Department of Human Services	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Library Services/State Librarian	Department of Education (DE)	Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
Workers’ Compensation Division	Department of Labor	Department of Inspections, Appeals and Licensing (DIAL)
Fire Control Licensing and Building Code Regulation	Department of Public Safety (DPS) and State Fire Marshall	DIAL
School Infrastructure Fund \$\$ and Structure Evaluation	State Fire Marshall	DIAL
Administrative Law Judges (DE, special ed, BOEE and others)		DIAL
Management of State’s interest in arts, history & cultural matters	Department of Cultural Affairs	Iowa Economic Development Authority
Statewide Work-based Learning Intermediary Network Program	DE	Iowa Department of Workforce Development (IWD)
Vocational Rehabilitation	DE	IWD
Apprenticeship Training Program	DE	IWD
Future Ready Iowa	IDEA	IWD
Adult Ed/Literacy Programs	DE	IWD
STEM Initiative	University of Northern Iowa	NEW - Innovation Division DE: STEM
Community Colleges, Postsecondary Readiness, CTE/Perkins, College Student Aid Commission, BOEE	DE	NEW – Higher Education Division and Higher Ed Division Administrator

Education and Standings Appropriations Bills:

SF 560 Education Appropriations: the line-item appropriations in this Bill are mostly status quo appropriations equaling the FY 2023 level but for a few differences. The overall package increase was 2.65%. Community Colleges received 3.25% increase. Notable items include:

- I-JAG (Iowa Jobs for America's Graduates): \$9.1 million, which is an increase of \$1 million for the IJAG program (12% increase over last year.)
- No increase for Therapeutic Classrooms or Mental Health services/training through AEAs or for early childhood programs.
- Eliminates \$852,000 for nonpublic school textbooks. *Note: Districts with a carry-forward balance of nonpublic school textbook funding will be able to purchase textbooks for nonpublic schools during the FY 2024 school year. The obligation to provide textbook purchases to nonpublic schools is contingent on an appropriation, to the mandate on public schools to provide the textbooks is effectively eliminated.*
- Repeals the existing online job posting system (Teach Iowa IC 256.27) and requires Workforce Development, in consult with DE, to create an internet site for posting jobs openings. Requires DE, school districts, charter schools and AEAs to submit all job openings to the site. Allows accredited nonpublic schools to submit job openings to post. *Note: This provision was first considered in a last-minute amendment, which did not benefit from any subcommittee, committee, or stakeholder notice or involvement. We encourage the Governor and Legislature to have thorough conversations and/or longer phase-in times for implementation when significant changes are made.*
- Requires DE to convene a task force to study funding for At-Risk students and DoP. Must Consider:
 - how schools currently use state funding for programs for at-risk and DoP (*Note: DoP is locally funded not State funded, while At-Risk funding is through the formula which is a combination of state and local funds*).
 - the effectiveness of such programs.
 - whether and to what extent state funds should be reallocated to Jobs for America's Graduates (iJAG),
 - how to best utilize state funding for at-risk and DoP programs.
 - Requires a report of the task force due to the General Assembly by Dec. 31, 2023.

The Bill was approved in the Senate, 34:16. The House passed it 59:33. It was signed by the Governor on 6/1/2023. RSAI is registered as undecided.

SF 578 Standing Appropriations: makes changes to appropriations that would otherwise stand as previously enacted. The following provisions impact schools:

- Limits the FY 2024 General Fund appropriation to the DE for nonpublic school transportation to \$9.0 million. Requires the appropriation to be prorated if the claims exceed the appropriation.
- Suspends the General Fund FY 2024 standing appropriation of \$14.8 million to DE for the Instructional Support Program. (*Note: the State has contributed no state funding to ISL since 2011, despite the statutory requirement for 25% of the program to be State funded.*)
- Reduces the FY 2024 State school aid funding to AEAs by \$22.1 million. (*Note: There is an additional \$7.5 million statutory cut, so the total is \$29.6 million, which cuts \$5 million deeper than in FY 2023.*)
- Does not mention the \$10 million high-needs schools grant. If this stands, this would be the first time since the 2013 Education Reform Act first created it that this appropriation is funded.

The Bill was approved by the Senate 31:16. The House approved it 55:38, and it was signed by the Governor on 6/1/2023. RSAI registered opposed to the division cutting the AEAs.



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RSAI Legislative Action 2023 Dead Bills

The 2023 Session was the first of a two-year biennium, which means that any bills introduced in 2023 will initially be alive for consideration in the 2024 Session. Along the way, RSAI reported the status of these bills as dead, for failure to survive one of the funnel dates regulating the Legislature’s agenda. Advocates can work during the Interim to inform lawmakers of the potential impacts, both positive and negative, of the following bills listed below, separated by bills we supported and those we opposed or monitored. See the [RSAI Bill Registration Document](#) for bill status or other bills RSAI tracked during the 2023 Session.

Bills RSAI Supported (Educate/Advocate during the Interim regarding the benefits to your district/students):

- [SF 246](#) / [HF 380](#) Dropout Prevention Equity. RSAI supported.
- [SF 253](#) / [HF 244](#) Mental Health Professional Loan Repayment Program. RSAI supported.
- [SF 392](#) Teacher Recruitment/Retention Omnibus including management fund for recruiting/retention plans. RSAI supported.
- [SF 546](#) On-line Public Notice. RSAI supported.
- [SF 572](#) Clean-up and Tax Credit Changes to ESAs. RSAI supported.
- [HF 97](#) Management Fund Use to Pay Student Teachers. RSAI supported.
- [HF 297](#) PK Weighting 1.0 for low income. RSAI supported.
- [HF 370](#) / [SF 390](#) IASB Updates (Health Trainings Tax Force, Bonding, etc.) RSAI supported.
- [HF 459](#) Operational Sharing Weighting and Cap. RSAI supported.
- [HF 477](#) Poverty Work Group. RSAI supported.
- [HF 632](#) Cyber Security SAVE Spending. RSAI supported.

Bills RSAI Opposed (Educate/Advocate during the Interim regarding harm or concerns to district/students):

- [SF 247](#) Modified Supplement Amount if more than 35% Open Enrolled into the district. RSAI undecided.
- [SF 251](#) Administration Expenditure Limitation. RSAI opposed.
- [SF 483](#)/[HF 608](#) Seizure Disorder Training. RSAI opposed.
- [SF 485](#) / [HF 134](#) Open Enrollment Busing. RSAI opposed.
- [SF 543](#)/[HF 654](#) Guns on School Grounds. RSAI opposed.
- [HF 12](#) Social Studies Instruction Mandate. RSAI undecided.
- [HF 409](#) Public Comment Period Mandate at School Board Meetings. RSAI opposed.
- [HF 608](#)/[SF 483](#) Seizure Disorder Action Plans and Training. RSAI opposed.
- [HSB 138](#) Private School Testing Exemption for ESA Recipients. RSAI opposed.

Bill Declarations - 2023 End of Legislative Session

Bill	Bill	Bill	Short Title	Active/ Inactive	Committee Status	Other Comments	RSAI
HF 68	HF	68	ESAs	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Against
HF 143	HF	143	Ransomware Reg's	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
HF 181	HF	181	Property Valuation Fix	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
HF 256	HF	256	BOEE licensing Age	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
HF 430	HF	430	School Abuse	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
HF 602	HF	602	Suicide Hotline on ID	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
HF 604	HF	604	School Discipline Ombudsman	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
HF 614	HF	614	Out-of-state Licensing	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
HF 672	HF	672	MA+ 10 Year Educator License	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
HF 705	HF	705	Federal Block Grants	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
HF 718	HF	718	Property Tax Reform	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Against
HR 3	HR	3	Rules House Ed Reform Comm	Enacted		Adopted	Against
SF 157	SF	157	Drivers Ed Field Tester	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
SF 181	SF	181	Proper Tax Valuation Fix	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
SF 192	SF	192	3% SSA	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
SF 250	SF	250	Computer Science PD grants	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
SF 391	SF	391	Governor's Chapter 12 bill	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	For
SF 482	SF	482	School Bathrooms	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Against
SF 496	SF	496	Governor's Parent's Rights	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Against
SF 514	SF	514	State Government Reorg	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
SF 559	SF	559	Economic Development Appropriations	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
SF 560	SF	560	Education Appropriations	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Undecided
SF 578	SF	578	Standings Appropriations	Enacted		Signed by the Governor	Against
HF 132	HF	132	Social Studies Instruction	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education		Undecided
HF 134	HF	134	Open Enrollment Transport	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education		Against
HF 152	HF	152	Rural Security SRO Grants	In Committee	In House Ways and Means		For
HF 180	HF	180	Gender ID Parent Consent	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education		Against
HF 182	HF	182	Higher Ed Instruction	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education		Undecided
HF 204	HF	204	Cars/RR Crossing	In Committee	Referred to House Transportation Committee		Undecided
HF 206	HF	206	Above Ground Tanks	In Committee	Senate Calendar		Undecided
HF 244	HF	244	MH Practitioner Loan Repayments	In Committee	In House Appropriations		For
HF 272	HF	272	Adoptive Parents	In Committee	Rereferred to House Workforce		Undecided
HF 292	HF	292	Homeschool Tax Credits	In Committee	House Ways and Means		Against
HF 350	HF	350	Public Records Requests	In Committee	Rereferred to Senate State Government		Undecided
HF 360	HF	360	Information Tech Specialist Operational Share	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education	Successor to HF 123	For
HF 370	HF	370	School Matters (IASB bill)	In Committee	Senate Ways and Means Committee	Successor to SSB 118	For
HF 459	HF	459	Operational Sharing	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education	Successor to HSB 169	For
HF 534	HF	534	School Supplemental	In Committee	In House Appropriations Committee		For
HF 540	HF	540	County Buildings	In Committee	Senate Unfinished Business Calendar	Successor to HF 295	Undecided
HF 559	HF	559	Farm Education	In Committee	In House Appropriations	Successor to HF 389	For
HF 560	HF	560	Funding for Private Concurrent Enrollment	In Committee	In House Appropriations		Undecided
HF 608	HF	608	Seizure Action Plans/Training	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education		Against
HF 632	HF	632	Cyber Security SAVE spending	In Committee	Senate Ways and Means	Successor to HF 452	For
HF 654	HF	654	Guns on School Grounds	In Committee	Rereferred to Senate Judiciary	Successor HSB 153	Against
SF 186	SF	186	Adoptive Parents	In Committee	rereferred to House Workforce Committee		Undecided
SF 202	SF	202	Public Records	In Committee	Rereferred to Senate State Government		Undecided
SF 246	SF	246	Drop Out Prevention Equity	In Committee	Senate Ways and Means		For
SF 247	SF	247	Open Enrollment MSA	In Committee	Senate Ways and Means		For
SF 356	SF	356	Property Tax Relief (kills PERL)	In Committee	Senate Ways and Means		Against
SF 360	SF	360	Cars/RR Crossing	In Committee	Referred to House Transportation Committee		Undecided
SF 390	SF	390	School Matters (IASB bill)	In Committee	Senate Ways and Means		For
SF 392	SF	392	Teacher Recruitment Omnibus	In Committee	Senate Ways and Means		For
SF 483	SF	483	Seizure Action Plans/Training	In Committee	Rereferred to Senate Education Committee		Against
SF 484	SF	484	School Finance Interim	In Committee	Rereferred to House Education Committee		For
SF 507	SF	507	Invest Public Contracts	In Committee	Senate Unfinished Business Calendar		Undecided
SF 543	SF	543	Carrying Guns	In Committee	Rereferred to Senate Judiciary		Against
SF 546	SF	546	E-notices	In Committee	House Ways and Means		For
SF 552	SF	552	Income Tax Repeal	In Committee	Rereferred to Senate Ways and Means		Against
SF 569	SF	569	Property Tax Reform	In Committee	House Ways and Means		Against
SF 572	SF	572	ESA Clean-up	In Committee	Rereferred to Senate Ways and Means		For
HF 5	HF	5	Transparency	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 40	HF	40	World Language Pilot Program	Dead First Funnel			For

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Bill	Bill	Bill	Short Title	Active/ Inactive	Committee Status	Other Comments	RSAI
HF 73	HF	73	Gun Safety Education	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 97	HF	97	Management Fund Student T Pay	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 98	HF	98	Operational Sharing Extension	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 104	HF	104	Dyslexia Spec'l Grant	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 129	HF	129	Dylexia Providers	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 147	HF	147	2nd Amendment Preservation Act	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 166	HF	166	Strikes HPV Vaccine Minor Rghts and Instruction	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 187	HF	187	Strikes HPV vaccine instruction	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 190	HF	190	Remove Gender ID from Civil Rights	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 210	HF	210	Substitute Age	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 220	HF	220	Iowa College Grants Program	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 233	HF	233	ESA Enrollment Intention	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 234	HF	234	Teacher Salaries	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 294	HF	294	MSA Okoboji State Min	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 297	HF	297	PK Weighting	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 341	HF	341	Banning Margarine in School Lunch	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 361	HF	361	Obscene Materials in Schools	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 362	HF	362	Social Emotional Learning	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 372	HF	372	PE alternatives	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 375	HF	375	Hunting Near Schools	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 377	HF	377	School Lunch Proteins	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 380	HF	380	Dropout Funding	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 381	HF	381	PK 1.0 Weighting	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 383	HF	383	Student School Board Members	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 392	HF	392	Interscholastic Activities	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 454	HF	454	School Administrator Teaching	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 477	HF	477	Poverty Work Group Study	Dead First Funnel			For
HF 482	HF	482	School Bathrooms 2	Dead First Funnel			Against
HF 554	HF	554	Cyber Ransom Prohibited	Dead First Funnel		Successor to HSB 153	Undecided
HSB 15	HSB	15	Cyber Sec w/CIO	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HSB 86	HSB	86	Minor DL's	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HSB 89	HSB	89	Concussion Training	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HSB 112	HSB	112	Sanctions Racial Scapegoating	Dead First Funnel			Against
HSB 138	HSB	138	ESA state tests	Dead First Funnel			Against
HSB 222	HSB	222	Governor's Parent's Rights	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 23	SF	23	School Board Primary Election	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 31	SF	31	Electronic Publication Notice	Dead First Funnel			For
SF 49	SF	49	Bond Issue only at Nov Election	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 66	SF	66	Sexual Consent in HG&D	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 81	SF	81	Defined Concepts Civil Liability	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 83	SF	83	K8 Gender ID Curriculum Limit	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 85	SF	85	SEL Ban for DE & Survey ban	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 87	SF	87	Cardio Exam w/Physical	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 121	SF	121	Extra Curricular Formula	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 139	SF	139	SS Bible Class	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 159	SF	159	Gender ID Parent Consent	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 161	SF	161	PE Flexibility	Dead First Funnel			For
SF 179	SF	179	4H Excused Absence	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 199	SF	199	Robotics	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 258	SF	258	Student School Board Members	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 269	SF	269	Career Education	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 276	SF	276	Min. State Aid	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 296	SF	296	School MH training	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 302	SF	302	Chronic Absenteeism	Dead First Funnel			For
SF 303	SF	303	Free School Lunch	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
SF 305	SF	305	Obscene Materials in Schools	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 310	SF	310	PK enrollment budget	Dead First Funnel			For
SF 322	SF	322	Educativo Savings Plan Reporting	Dead First Funnel			For
SF 343	SF	343	Austism Absences	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 378	SF	378	Seizure Action Plans/Training	Dead First Funnel			Against
SF 416	SF	416	HS Athletic Association	Dead First Funnel			For
SF 467	SF	467	Preschool Funding	Dead First Funnel			For
SSB 1034	SSB	1034	Election Changes	Dead First Funnel			Undecided

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Bill	Bill	Bill	Short Title	Active/ Inactive	Committee Status	Other Comments	RSAI
SSB 1121	SSB	1121	Open Records/Meeting Complaints	Dead First Funnel			Undecided
HF 252	HF	252	Comprehensive Transition Scholarships	Dead Second Funnel	in Senate Education		For
HF 253	HF	253	Charter School Extracurriculars	Dead Second Funnel	In Senate Education		Undecided
HF 255	HF	255	Teaching Licenses (includes online)	Dead Second Funnel	in Senate Education		Against
HF 315	HF	315	School Bus Training	Dead Second Funnel			For
HF 323	HF	323	Paying Student Teachers	Dead Second Funnel			For
HF 333	HF	333	Open Records/Meeting Complaints	Dead Second Funnel			Undecided
HF 348	HF	348	Gender Instruction Prohibitions	Dead Second Funnel		Successor to HF 8	Against
HF 409	HF	409	Public Comment Period at School Board	Dead Second Funnel		Successor to HF 196	Against
HF 429	HF	429	School transfers	Dead Second Funnel		Successor to HF 17	Undecided
HF 447	HF	447	Public Fund Investment	Dead Second Funnel		Successor to HF 6	For
HF 464	HF	464	Home School Requirements	Dead Second Funnel		Successor to HF 283	Against
HF 597	HF	597	Education & Library Programs	Dead Second Funnel		Successor to HSB 219	Undecided
HF 610	HF	610	Autism Absences	Dead Second Funnel			Against
HF 611	HF	611	Physical Activity in Schools 30 minutes	Dead Second Funnel		Successor to HF 390	Against
HF 615	HF	615	Home School Diplomas	Dead Second Funnel			Against
HF 620	HF	620	Preferred Pronoun	Dead Second Funnel	House Calendar	Successor to HF 367	Against
HF 658	HF	658	Student Member on School Board	Dead Second Funnel		Successor HF 437	Against
SF 136	SF	136	Board Gender Balance removed	Dead Second Funnel			Undecided
SF 149	SF	149	Volunteer/Board Immunity Physical Contact	Dead Second Funnel			Undecided
SF 248	SF	248	Technology Impact Study	Dead Second Funnel			For
SF 251	SF	251	Administrator % limitation	Dead Second Funnel			Against
SF 253	SF	253	MH Practitioner Loan Repayments	Dead Second Funnel			For
SF 389	SF	389	Achievement Gap Study	Dead Second Funnel			For
SF 398	SF	398	Robotics	Dead Second Funnel			For
SF 485	SF	485	Open Enrollment Transport	Dead Second Funnel			Against
SF 495	SF	495	Cyber Security Defense	Dead Second Funnel		successor SSB 1095	Undecided
HF 1	HF	1	Property Tax Relief	Inactive		Now HF 718	Against
HF 2	HF	2	Public Investments	Inactive		Now HF 653	Undecided
HF 4	HF	4	Teacher Intern License (wOnline)	Inactive		Now HF 255	Against
HF 6	HF	6	Iowa Workforce Grant Program	Inactive		Now HF 447	For
HF 7	HF	7	Regents Ed Curriculum	Inactive		Now HF 182	Undecided
HF 8	HF	8	Prohibit Gender ID Instruction K-3	Inactive		Now HF 348	Against
HF 9	HF	9	Gender ID Parent Consent	Inactive		Now HF 180	Against
HF 10	HF	10	Mandatory Reporters	Inactive		Now HF 430	Undecided
HF 12	HF	12	Social Studies Instruction	Inactive		Now HF 132	Undecided
HF 16	HF	16	Transition Scholarships Disabilities	Inactive		Now HF 252	For
HF 17	HF	17	Interdistrict OE if Abuse	Inactive		Now HF 429	Undecided
HF 39	HF	39	Charter School Extracurriculars	Inactive		Now HF 253	Undecided
HF 41	HF	41	OE Transport	Inactive		Now HF 134	Against
HF 72	HF	72	OE Transport	Inactive		Now HF 134	Against
HF 95	HF	95	Alternative Licensure	Inactive		Now HF 626	Against
HF 99	HF	99	Bus Driver Courses	Inactive		Now HF 315	For
HF 100	HF	100	Licensure Age	Inactive		Now HF 258	For
HF 101	HF	101	Suicide Hotline on ID	Inactive		Now HF 602	Undecided
HF 123	HF	123	Operational Sharing Tech Specialist	Inactive		Now HF 360	For
HF 139	HF	139	Cyber Training ISU	Inactive		Now HF 698	For
HF 153	HF	153	Vacant School Demo Grants	Inactive		Now HF 339	For
HF 196	HF	196	Public Comment Period at School Board	Inactive		Now HF 409	Against
HF 221	HF	221	Out-of-state Licensing	Inactive		Now HF 615	For
HF 224	HF	224	Teacher Criminal History Checks	Inactive		Now HF 355	Undecided
HF 283	HF	283	Home School Requirements	Inactive		Now HF 464	Against
HF 285	HF	285	Autism Absences	Inactive		Now HF 610	Against
HF 295	HF	295	County Buildings	Inactive		Now HF 540	Undecided
HF 339	HF	339	School Building Demolition Fund	Inactive		Now HF 706	For
HF 355	HF	355	MA Teacher Training & Criminal History Checks	Inactive		Now HF 672	Undecided
HF 367	HF	367	Preferred Pronoun	Inactive		Now HF 620	Against
HF 379	HF	379	Seizure Disorder Training	Inactive		Now HF 608	Against
HF 389	HF	389	Farm Education	Inactive		Now HF 559	For
HF 390	HF	390	Physical Activity in Schools 30 minutes	Inactive		Now HF 611	Against

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Bill	Bill	Bill	Short Title	Active/ Inactive	Committee Status	Other Comments	RSAI
HF 391	HF	391	Homeschool Diplomas	Inactive		Now HF 625	Undecided
HF 393	HF	393	School Accreditation	Inactive		Now HF 606	Undecided
HF 437	HF	437	School Board Liaisons	Inactive		Now HF 658	Against
HF 452	HF	452	Cyber-Attack Spending	Inactive		Now HF 632	For
HF 526	HF	526	Child Social Media Restrictions	Inactive		Now HF 712	Undecided
HSB 1	HSB	1	ESA's	Inactive		Now HF 68	Against
HSB 13	HSB	13	Ransomware Reg's	Inactive		Now HF 143	Undecided
HSB 26	HSB	26	Drivers Ed Instructors	Inactive		Now HF 203	Undecided
HSB 31	HSB	31	House Rules	Inactive		Now HR3	Against
HSB 82	HSB	82	Apprenticeships	Inactive		Now HF 639	For
HSB 111	HSB	111	Student T Pay Authority	Inactive		Now HF 323	Undecided
HSB 117	HSB	117	SSA 3%	Inactive		Now HF 171	Undecided
HSB 118	HSB	118	IASB Updating Bill	Inactive		Now HF 370	For
HSB 119	HSB	119	Governor's Chapter 12	Inactive		Now HF 327	For
HSB 126	HSB	126	State Government Reorg	Inactive		Now HF 662	Undecided
HSB 144	HSB	144	Public Records	Inactive		Now HF 350	Undecided
HSB 145	HSB	145	Public Info Board Complaints	Inactive		Now HF 333	Undecided
HSB 154	HSB	154	Cyber Security Regs	Inactive		Now HF 553	Undecided
HSB 169	HSB	169	Operational Sharing	Inactive		Now HF 459	For
HSB 173	HSB	173	Carrying Guns	Inactive		Now HF 654	Against
HSB 206	HSB	206	Ombudsman Complaints	Inactive		Now HF 604	Against
HSB 208	HSB	208	Gender Bathrooms	Inactive		Now HF 622	Against
HSB 219	HSB	219	Library Program	Inactive		Now HF 597	Undecided
HSB 249	HSB	249	Economic Development Appropriations	Inactive		Now HF 725	Undecided
HSB 252	HSB	252	Standings Appropriations	Inactive		Now HF 729	Against
SF 9	SF	9	OE MSA >35%	Inactive		Now SF 247	For
SF 12	SF	12	Administrator % limitation	Inactive		Now SF 251	Against
SF 24	SF	24	DL 50 mile limit	Inactive		Now SF 381	Undecided
SF 29	SF	29	OE Transport	Inactive		Now SF 485	Against
SF 38	SF	38	Achievement Gap Study	Inactive		Now SF 389	For
SF 39	SF	39	Technology Impact Study	Inactive		Now SF 248	For
SF 53	SF	53	Drop Out Prevention Equity	Inactive		Now SF 246	For
SF 94	SF	94	ESAs	Inactive		Now HF 68	Against
SF 98	SF	98	Public Investment in China	Inactive		Now SF 418	Undecided
SF 167	SF	167	Youth Employment	Inactive		Now SF 452	Undecided
SF 177	SF	177	Seizure Disorder Trianing	Inactive		Now SF 483	Against
SF 264	SF	264	Robotics II	Inactive		Now SF 398	For
SF 318	SF	318	Apprenticeships	Inactive		See HF 639	Undecided
SF 335	SF	335	School Bathrooms	Inactive		Now SF 482	Against
SF 393	SF	393	School Finance Interim	Inactive		Now SF 484	Undecided
SF 480	SF	480	On-Line Notice Portal	Inactive		Now SF 546	For
SJR 13	SJR	13	Constitutional Amendment Right to Education	Inactive			For
SSB 1005	SSB	1005	Volunteer/Board Immunity Physical Contact	Inactive		Now SF 149	Undecided
SSB 1022	SSB	1022	ESAs Governor's Bill	Inactive		Now HF 68	Against
SSB 1023	SSB	1023	Computer Sci PD	Inactive		Now SF 250	For
SSB 1036	SSB	1036	Gender Board Balance	Inactive		Now SF 136	Undecided
SSB 1037	SSB	1037	Public Records	Inactive		Now SF 202	Undecided
SSB 1049	SSB	1049	Teacher Shortage Mgmt Fund	Inactive		Now sf 392	For
SSB 1056	SSB	1056	Valuation Error Fix	Inactive		Now SF 181	Undecided
SSB 1072	SSB	1072	Ransomware Reg's	Inactive		Now SF 203	For
SSB 1076	SSB	1076	Governor's Chapter 12	Inactive		Now SF 391	For
SSB 1081	SSB	1081	SSA 2%	Inactive		Now SF 192	Against
SSB 1086	SSB	1086	IA Office of Apprenticeship	Inactive		Now SF 318	Undecided
SSB 1094	SSB	1094	public contracts/social investment	Inactive		Now SF 507	Undecided
SSB 1095	SSB	1095	Cyber Sec defenses	Inactive		Now SF 495	Undecided
SSB 1111	SSB	1111	IASB Updating Bill	Inactive		Now SF 390	For
SSB 1124	SSB	1124	Property Taxes	Inactive		Now SF 386	Against
SSB 1126	SSB	1126	Income/Premium Taxes	Inactive	Senate Ways and Means	Now SF 552	Against
SSB 1145	SSB	1145	Governor's Parent's Rights	Inactive		Now SF 496	Against
SSB 1160	SSB	1160	Cyber Security Center	Inactive		Now SF 402	For
SSB 1168	SSB	1168	Carrying Guns	Inactive		NowSF 543	Against
SSB 1190	SSB	1190	On-Line Notice Portal	Inactive		Now SF 480	For

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Bill	Bill	Bill	Short Title	Active/ Inactive	Committee Status	Other Comments	RSAI
SSB 1208	SSB	1208	ESA Clean-up	Inactive		Now SF 572	For
SSB 1218	SSB	1218	Property Tax Reform	Inactive		Now SF 569	Against
HF 171	HF	171	SSA 3%	Withdrawn		SF 191 to Governor	Undecided
HF 327	HF	327	Governor's Chapter 12	Withdrawn		Now SF 391	For
HF 639	HF	639	Office of Apprenticeship	Withdrawn			For
HF 653	HF	653	public contracts/social investment	Withdrawn		Successor HF 253	Undecided
HF 662	HF	662	State Government Reorg	Withdrawn		SF 514 Substituted	Undecided
HF 725	HF	725	Economic Development Appropriations	Withdrawn			Undecided
SF 203	SF	203	Ransomware Attacks	Withdrawn			For