**CALL TO ACTION UDATE**

**Education Savings Accounts (Vouchers), Charter Schools and   
Diversity Plans/Open Enrollment Bills Are Not for Iowa**

**January 28, 2021**

**School Choice Discussions Move in the Senate – Over to the House. Some items of concern were amended out of the bill in the Senate, but our major objections to vouchers, charters and elimination of diversity plans remain. Here’s what you need to know:**

[**SF 159**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=89&ba=sf159) **Governor’s Education Plan.** This bill has many provisions that RSAI opposes that are not for Iowa. To dig deeply into the details, see a [detailed section by section description of the bill](https://www.iowaschoolfinance.com/system/files/members/Public/UEN/Section%20Analysis%20of%20Governor%20Ed%20Omnibus%20SSB%201065%20-%2001.21.2021.docx). This bill was approved by the Senate Thursday, Jan. 28, 26-21, with Republican Senators Shipley, Klimesh, and Sweeney joining the Democrats in opposition and two senators excused (Nunn and Brown). The bill will move over to the House, with its first stop likely in the House Education Committee (membership below).

[**SF 160**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=89&ba=sf160)**: Parent Choice for full-Time:** Parent choice for full time in-person instruction was approved in both chambers this evening and passed on to the Governor. One key provision of the amendment was the effective date, which is now stated as the first Monday at least two weeks after the Governor signs the bill. See the UEN weekly report for details of that bill, which we expect the Governor to sign very soon, as early as tomorrow.

When talking about school choice expansion, remember t**here is already much school choice in Iowa; open enrollment within district, virtual program within district, regulated open enrollment out of the district, good nonpublic schools (with significant tuition assistance for low-income families provided by school tuition organizations), competent private instruction (home school with support) or independent private instruction (home school without support.) The additional benefit of one more choice for a few parents has larger negative consequences for students who remain in the school, for taxpayers and for the rest of the community.**

**Vouchers: SF 159** (formerly SSB 1065) includes “Student First Scholarships” called education savings accounts for resident students in schools in need of comprehensive support and improvement (some urban, some rural).

Here are some talking points to use regarding vouchers:

* **Use public dollars for public schools. Period.** The public’s investment should be used to support public community schools which are open to all students regardless of race, religion, gender, socio-economic status and disability, not for a new entitlement program for parents who choose private education.
* **Public funds require public accountability and transparency.** Public schools are overseen by a publicly elected citizen governing board, are required to report academic results to the general public, have an annual public financial audit, and be transparent with all expenditures and decision-making. Private and religious schools are not held to that same public standard. Taxpayers have a right to know how their funds are being used, but are left in the dark about the use and impact of voucher funds.
* **A slippery slope toward a costly and expansive voucher program:**This voucher program may start small, but as we've seen in other states, once a program is established, it is easy to expand. This will pull more resources away from public schools.
* **Vouchers don’t deliver improved student learning:** Recent Federal Department of Education review of the DC Voucher plan after three years showed no improvement of learning for any subgroup. Funding the $10 million in High Needs schools grants originally included in Bi-partisan Education Reform Legislation in

2013 would be a good start. Considering a poverty factor in the funding formula for districts with concentrated poverty would also improve results.

* **Vouchers provide no additional options for most rural school students:** this [Map of Private Schools in Iowa](https://www.ia-sb.org/main/downloads/Advocacy/toolkits/ESA/NonpublicSchools.pdf) from IASBs web site shows where private schools are located and which legislative district they are in. Show your legislators that rural students will not benefit from a voucher program and public schools are their best and only choice. The National Coalition Factsheet on Rural Schools and Vouchers states: Vouchers don’t provide an actual choice for students living in rural areas who have little, if any, access to private schools. If students are able to use a voucher, they are generally required to endure long, costly commutes. And, vouchers are especially harmful to the public school systems serving large rural areas because the schools are forced to spread the same costs for facilities, transportation, administration, and instruction over a smaller revenue stream. Find the whole document on their website [here](https://www.ncpecoalition.org/ruralvouchers#:~:text=Vouchers%20don't%20provide%20an,to%20endure%20long%2C%20costly%20commutes.).

**Voluntary Diversity Plan Restrictions (Division III in SF 159 and HF 86)**

The goals of voluntary diversity plans are to preserve a mix of diversity and prevent segregation of schools in these five districts (Davenport, Des Moines, Postville, Waterloo, and West Liberty.) These bills would eliminate the ability of five school boards to regulate open enrollment out of their districts based on their diversity plan. RSAI opposes Division III of SF 159, now in the House, and this same provision wholly contained in [HF 228](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ba=HF%20228&ga=89) which was approved by the House Education Committee on party lines and is now on the House Calendar.

Here are some talking points to use regarding diversity plans:

* **Solid research shows a concentration of poverty hits a tipping point at 50-60%, increasing the costs and challenge of educating every student in the system to success. Classrooms with diversity of socio-economic backgrounds do better for students. Likewise, segregated schools with concentrated minority populations, almost always accompanied by concentrated poverty, negatively impacts student achievement, economic growth and workforce diversity for such communities.** [**https://www.legis.iowa.gov/committees/committee?ga=89&groupID=686**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/committees/committee?ga=89&groupID=686)
* **There is already much school choice in Iowa; open enrollment within district, virtual program within district, regulated open enrollment out of the district, good nonpublic schools (with significant tuition assistance for low-income families provided by school tuition organizations), competent private instruction (home school with support) or independent private instruction (home school without support.) The additional benefit of one more choice for a few parents has larger negative consequences for the rest of the community.**
* **Low income and minority students are already allowed to open enroll out and the sending school pays for transportation.**
* **Voluntary diversity plans have served districts with large minority populations well, perhaps staving off ugly court challenges that could order district desegregation efforts. Without this practice, the concentration of poverty and minority would increase among those remaining in the district and court challenges become more likely.**
* **Higher concentrations of poverty and minority elevate the cost of education and the challenges of success and opportunities for students. The health of the inner city becomes the economic development driver of the broader community in the wrong direction. The Washington Center for Equitable Growth has this piece on the impact of segregation on economic growth:** <https://equitablegrowth.org/school-segregation-undermines-u-s-economic-mobility-and-dynamism/>
* **Suburban districts already struggle with hefty property tax bonds to keep up with residential enrollment growth. This additional enrollment would add to suburban property tax challenges.**

**Charter Schools**, [SF](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=88&ba=hsb213) [159](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=89&ba=sf159), Division II, allows two kinds of charter schools; charter schools with school boards initiating the charter approved by the State Board of Education, or charter schools founded by private entities if approved by the State Board of Education, without local board approval or support. RSAI opposes this provision.

Talking points on Charter Schools:

* The intended purpose of this legislation sounds exactly like what public schools would like to be able to do: innovative instruction, freedom from regulation, better methods of measuring student achievement, innovative budget practices, staff ownership and responsibility, etc. With almost 30 years of charter school history in our country with mixed results, shouldn’t public schools be able adopt those practices that have worked without sacrificing the local control of school boards and risking the closure and disruption of failed charter schools without accountability?
* Rural school district economies of scale would be at further risk if charter schools drain students, resulting in less opportunity and choices for those remaining in the public school.
* Urban center politics, responding to tight budgets or changes in attendance center boundaries to balance socio-economic status, or closing an attendance center for efficiency (to live within the budget) would all create motivational entries for some impacted parents and staff into charter school status. This is the opposite of local control and good stewardship of our tax dollars provided by locally elected school board members.

**Open Enrollment Changes:** *The provision of SF 159 creating a separate open enrollment deadline for students open enrolling out of an ESSA identified school was amended out of the bill during the Senate floor debate*. The bill adds to the good cause exceptions to the open enrollment deadline the inability of the resident district to adequately address a consistent failure to reasonably respond to a student’s failure to meet basic academic standards after notice provided by a parent or guardian, with criteria to be determined by the state Board of Education. The bill, as amended, removes the 90-day waiting period for students to participate in extracurricular activities only due to a good cause open enrollment or due to a school board action to eliminate the activity in which they wanted to participate. The amendment requires that athletic ineligibility in one district will apply to the student in a district to which they open enroll. The amendment in the Senate removed the ability of buses to go into neighboring districts to pick up students and take them to their open enrolled school without the resident district’s consent. The bill increases the eligibility of students to have transportation to the receiving districts up to 200% of the federal poverty level. RSAI has no major objections to this provision as amended.

**Expansion of Tuition and Textbook Tax Credits:** the bill adds home school expense to the tax code eligibility for the tuition and textbook tax credit, increases the amount of allowed expenses from $1,000 to $2,000; doubles the credit to 50% of eligible expenses, and makes the credit refundable. These provisions primarily benefit home school and private school parents who spend more on allowable expenses than public school parents.

Talking points on Expansion of Tuition and Textbook Tax Credits:

* Currently, this tax credit costs the state $15.1 million. We’ll have to see the fiscal note, but doubling the limit, doubling the percentage, expanding to home school, and making the tax credit refundable, we expect a cost of $45 million or more in reduced revenues to the state.
* Expansion of STO’s (scholarships for private school) and allowing private school expenditures to be pretax through 529 plans already creates tax advantages for private school parents. Making this credit refundable expands that benefit further.
* The state already provides over $65 million to support private school families and students.

**Enrollment Count Date for Budgeting:** the bill originally created an April 1 first enrollment count, but the amendment strikes that provision and instead sets up a School District Enrollment Study Group, including a representative from the RSAI and a representative of a district appointed by the RSAI among its membership. The group is to study on-time funding, budget guarantee, and which funds should follow student open enrollment to a receiving district. RSAI supports this provision.

**Flexible Student and School Support Program:** this provision allows school districts flexibility in adopting innovative programs, such as those focused on STEM, STEAM and work-based learning experiences. Also allows excess TSS and TCL balances to be transferred to the flexibility account and allows the flexibility account to pay for the program. RSAI supports this provision, which includes freedom from certain state mandates, rewards innovative approaches and provides funding flexibility.

**House Education and Ways and Means Committee Members**

The following links will take you to each committee member’s legislative page, with email address and often home or cell phone number so you can easily connect with them. Remember to be respectful and explain the impact these bills would have on your school and education for your students. *Also be sensitive to using school email when contacting legislators who may prefer you use your personal email rather than school property for advocacy purposes.*

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| House Education Members (Oppose SF 159)  * [**Dustin D. Hite**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=27034)**(R, District**[**79**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925062.pdf)**), Chair** * [**Skyler Wheeler**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=18040)**(R, District**[**4**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/924985.pdf)**), Vice Chair** * [**RasTafari Smith**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=18048)**(D, District**[**62**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925045.pdf)**), Ranking Member** * [Jacob Bossman](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=25497) (R, District [6](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/924987.pdf)) * [Holly Brink](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=27035) (R, District [80](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925063.pdf)) * [Sue Cahill](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=30660) (D, District [71](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925054.pdf)) * [Cecil Dolecheck](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=88) (R, District [24](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925007.pdf)) * [Molly Donahue](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=27031) (D, District [68](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925051.pdf)) * [Tracy Ehlert](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=27032) (D, District [70](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925053.pdf)) * [Joel Fry](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=9409) (R, District [27](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925010.pdf)) * [Ruth Ann Gaines](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=9413) (D, District [32](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925015.pdf)) * [Garrett Gobble](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=30649) (R, District [38](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925021.pdf)) * [Chad Ingels](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=30653) (R, District [64](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925047.pdf)) * [David Kerr](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=18051) (R, District [88](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925071.pdf)) * [Mary Mascher](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=46) (D, District [86](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925069.pdf)) * [Thomas Jay Moore](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=17112) (R, District [21](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925003.pdf))   To call and leave a message at the statehouse during Session, the House switchboard operator number is 515.281.3221 and the Senate switchboard operator number is 515.281.3371. You can ask if they are available, leave a message for them to call you back, or leave a short message to “oppose SF 159 Governor’s School Choice bill.” Legislators are typically back home over the weekend. | House Ways and Means Members (Oppose SF 159)  * [**Lee Hein**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=9398)**(R, District**[**96**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925079.pdf)**), Chair** * [**Carter Nordman**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=30647)**(R, District**[**19**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925001.pdf)**), Vice Chair** * [**Dave Jacoby**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=320)**(D, District**[**74**](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925057.pdf)**), Ranking Member** * [Michael R. Bergan](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=18044) (R, District [55](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925038.pdf)) * [Jane Bloomingdale](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=18043) (R, District [51](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925034.pdf)) * [Brooke Boden](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=30648) (R, District [26](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925009.pdf)) * [Timi Brown-Powers](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=14805) (D, District [61](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925044.pdf)) * [Eric Gjerde](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=30659) (D, District [67](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925050.pdf)) * [Martin L. Graber](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=30655) (R, District [83](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925066.pdf)) * [Dustin D. Hite](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=27034) (R, District [79](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925062.pdf)) * [Charles Isenhart](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=6575) (D, District [100](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/924992.pdf)) * [Lindsay James](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=27039) (D, District [99](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925082.pdf)) * [Megan Jones](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=10747) (R, District [2](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/924983.pdf)) * [Bobby Kaufmann](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=10756) (R, District [73](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925056.pdf)) * [Monica Kurth](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/legislator?ga=89&personID=18614) (D, District [89](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/DMP/925072.pdf)) * [Brian K. 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