

SCHOOL CHOICE MATTERS

Iowa Policy Report

Introduction

PURPOSE

A combination of well-designed policies give all students access to the broadest range of educational opportunities, including key core policies and helpful policy enhancers. The purpose of this document is to provide insight to how well your state is doing at implementing the Ecosystem of School Choice Policies. This state report summarizes evidence across the seven policy buckets, with each policy component detailed in individual cells.

CORE POLICIES

Key policies expand student opportunities.



[Open Enrollment](#)



[Charter Schools](#)



[Private School Choice](#)



[Homeschooling](#)

POLICY ENHANCERS

Supporting policies enhance those opportunities.



[Part-time Enrollment/Course Access](#)



[Learn Everywhere](#)



[Transportation](#)

CORE POLICIES



Open Enrollment in Iowa

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Transfers Between Districts</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Mandatory policy requiring districts to accept all students where capacity exists</p>	<p>Iowa Code, in authorizing and creating requirements regarding open enrollment, provides that it is the “the intent that this section be construed broadly to maximize parental choice and access to educational opportunities which are not available to children because of where they live.” Open enrollment is broadly authorized with language that permits a parent or guardian residing in a school district to enroll the parent’s or guardian’s child in a public school in another school district” in accordance with provisions established in the Code and unless the receiving district has insufficient classroom space for the pupil. Every district is required to adopt a policy defining “insufficient classroom space” for that district.</p> <p>The receiving district approves or denies the open enrollment request.</p> <p>A denial of a request by the board of a receiving district is not subject to appeal. In a district subject to court-ordered desegregation, a request for transfer may be denied if the superintendent finds that enrollment or release of a pupil will adversely affect the district’s implementation of the desegregation order. An exception is made if a transfer is requested by a pupil whose sibling is already participating in open enrollment to another district.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state board is required to adopt rules to implement Section 282.18, as needed. <p>Information published by the Iowa Department of Education indicates that appeals of open enrollment decisions should be filed as an original action in Iowa District Court.</p> <p>(Iowa Dept of Education, Open Enrollment Handbook)</p>

		<p>Independent Private Instruction Administrative Code specifically prohibits the participation of Independent Private Instruction students in open enrollment. (IA Admin Code 281-31.11 - Independent private instruction)</p>
<p>Transfers Within Districts</p>	<p>NO No policy</p>	<p>Iowa Code and Administrative Rules regarding open enrollment do not extend to intradistrict open enrollment. Districts are not required to have an intradistrict open enrollment policy. (See Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment)</p>
<p>Year-round Transfer Window</p>	<p>LIMITED Restricted transfer window</p>	<p>Iowa Code establishes that for the open enrollment of a pupil in a district that is not the district of residence, the parent or guardian must send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district of intent to enroll a child in a public school in another district. Statutory submission deadlines are by “March 1 of the preceding school year for students entering grades one through twelve, or by September 1 of the current school year for students entering kindergarten or for prekindergarten students enrolled in special education program...” After the March 1 deadline, a parent or guardian may send notification to the resident and receiving districts that good cause exists (based on a statutory definition of good cause) for the failure to meet the deadline. A local board of the receiving district may adopt a policy giving the superintendent the authority to approve open enrollment applications submitted after the deadline and the board must approve the request if good cause exists. An application for open enrollment may be granted at any time with approval of the resident and receiving districts. (Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment)</p>
<p>Tuition-Free Public Schools</p>	<p>YES Prohibition on parent tuition</p>	<p>Administrative Code provides that open enrollment options “shall be made available for pupils at no instructional cost to their parents/guardians. Open enrollment pupils shall be considered enrolled resident pupils in the resident district and shall be included in the certified enrollment count of that district for generating school foundation aid. (IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.10 - Method of finance) Iowa Code creates an exception to the general rule regarding reporting of enrollment for school foundation aid for student transfers to a laboratory school. Such students are not permitted to be included in the basic enrollment of the district of residence.</p>

		(Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment)
School Capacity Transparency	NO No transparency policy	<p>Iowa Code and Administrative Rule requires that each district board adopt a policy defining the term “insufficient classroom space” for the district and establishing a basis for the district to make determinations on the acceptance or denial of an open enrollment request.</p> <p>There is no requirement that school districts publicly report capacity by school and grade level.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment; IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.6 - Restrictions to open enrollment requests)</p>
Transfer Data Transparency	NO No transparency in data reporting	There is no requirement that the state collect and publicly report district-level open enrollment data.
Transparent Appeal Process	LIMITED Restrictive appeal process	<p>Iowa Code establishes that, as a general rule, the denial of an open enrollment request by the board of a receiving district is not subject to appeal.</p> <p>A parent or guardian whose request has been denied because of the district’s implementation of the desegregation order may appeal the decision of the superintendent to the board of the district in which the request was denied. The board may either uphold or overturn the superintendent’s decision. A board decision to uphold the request's denial is subject to appeal to the district court in the county where the district's primary business office is located.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment)</p> <p>Administrative Code establishes a process for the submission and consideration of applications.</p> <p>(IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.3 - Application process)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment](#)

Administrative Code

[IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.3 - Application process](#)

[IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.6 - Restrictions to open enrollment requests](#)

State Department of Education

[Iowa Dept of Education, Open Enrollment](#)

[Iowa Dept of Education, Open Enrollment Handbook](#)



Charter Schools in Iowa

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Multiple Charter Authorizers</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>No real authorizer options</p>	<p>All charter applicants must apply to the state board of education. The state board is the only authorizer.</p> <p>Iowa Code and Administrative Rule provide that a charter school may be established by either a district school board’s founding group (i.e., School Board-State Board Model) or an independent founding group (i.e., Founding Group-State Board Model).</p> <p>The two options are described in Administrative Rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School board-state board model. A school board may create a founding group to apply to the state board for approval to establish and operate a charter school within and as a part of the school district by establishing a new attendance center, creating a new school within an existing attendance center, or converting an existing attendance center to charter status. [Note: This model is described in Iowa Code as “Charter Schools and Innovation Zone Schools”] • Founding group-state board model. A founding group may apply to the state board for approval to establish and operate a charter school within the boundaries of the state that operates as a new attendance center independently from a public school district. <p>(Iowa Code Chapter 256E Charter Schools - School Board and Founding Group Models; Iowa Code Chapter 256F Charter Schools and Innovation Zone Schools; IA Admin Code Chapter 19 - Charter Schools)</p>
<p>Charter Appeal Process</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>No appeals process</p>	<p>Administrative Rule establishes that an unsuccessful applicant may subsequently reapply to the state board. There is no independent appeals process.</p> <p>(IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.6 - General application provisions)</p> <p>With the “School board-state board model”, a school board is required to vote by approving or denying an application. A school board’s decision to deny an application for a conversion to a charter school may be appealed to the state board. Upon approval of an application, the school board is to submit the application to the state board.</p>

		<p>(Iowa Code Chapter 256F Charter Schools and Innovation Zone Schools)</p>
<p>Charter Regulatory Flexibility</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Some or no exemptions</p>	<p>School Board and Founding Group Model</p> <p>Iowa Code requires an application submitted for this model of charter school to provide details on the specific statutes and administrative rules with which the charter school does not intend to comply.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 256E.4 School board-state board model)</p> <p>Iowa Code establishes that a charter school established under this model (Chapter 256E) “is exempt from all state statutes and rules and any local rule, regulation, or policy, applicable to a noncharter school, except that the charter school shall do all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meet all applicable federal, state, and local health and safety requirements and laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, ancestry, or disability. If approved under section 256E.4, the charter school shall be subject to any court-ordered desegregation in effect for the school district at the time the charter school application is approved, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the desegregation order. b. Operate as a nonsectarian, nonreligious school. c. Be free of tuition and application fees to Iowa resident students between the ages of five and twenty-one years. d. Be subject to and comply with chapters 216 and 216A relating to civil and human rights. e. Provide special education services in accordance with chapter 256B. f. Be subject to the same financial audits, audit procedures, and audit requirements as a school district. The audit shall be consistent with the requirements of sections 11.6, 11.14, 11.19, and 279.29, and section 256.9, subsection 20, except to the extent deviations are necessary because of the program at the school. The department, the auditor of state, or the legislative services agency may conduct financial, program, or compliance audits. g. Be subject to and comply with the requirements of section 256.7, subsection 21, and the educational standards of section 256.11, unless specifically waived by the state board during the application process. h. Provide instruction for at least the number of days or hours required by section 279.10, subsection 1, unless specifically waived by the state board as part of the application process. i. Comply with the requirements of this chapter. <p>(Iowa Code Section 256E.7 General operating powers and duties)</p>

Charter Schools and Innovation Zone Schools

Iowa Code requires and Administrative Rule details the exemption of a charter school or innovation zone school from all statutes and rules applicable to a school, a school board, or a school district, “except that the charter school or innovation zone school shall do all of the following:

- a. Meet all applicable federal, state, and local health and safety requirements and laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, ancestry, or disability. A charter school or innovation zone school located within the boundaries of a school district subject to court-ordered desegregation at the time the charter school or innovation zone school application is approved shall be subject to the desegregation order unless otherwise specifically provided for in the desegregation order.
- b. Operate as a nonsectarian, nonreligious public school.
- c. Be free of tuition and application fees to Iowa resident students between the ages of five and twenty-one years.
- d. Be subject to and comply with chapters 216 and 216A relating to civil and human rights.
- e. Provide special education services in accordance with chapter 256B.
- f. Be subject to the same financial audits, audit procedures, and audit requirements as a school district. The audit shall be consistent with the requirements of sections 11.6, 11.14, 11.19, 256.9, subsection 20, and section 279.29, except to the extent deviations are necessary because of the program at the school. The department, the auditor of state, or the legislative services agency may conduct financial, program, or compliance audits.
- g. Be subject to and comply with chapter 284 relating to the student achievement and teacher quality program. A charter school or innovation zone school that complies with chapter 284 shall receive state moneys or be eligible to receive state moneys calculated as provided in section 257.10, subsections 9 and 10, and section 257.37A as if it did not operate under a charter school or innovation zone school contract.
- h. Be subject to and comply with chapters 20 and 279 relating to contracts with and discharge of teachers and administrators.
- i. Be subject to and comply with the provisions of chapter 285 relating to the transportation of students.
- j. Meetings and records of the advisory council are subject to the provisions of chapters 21 and 22.”

[\(Iowa Code Chapter 256E Charter Schools — School Board and Founding Group Models\)](#)

Iowa Code requires all such charter schools to “employ or contract with necessary teachers and administrators...who hold a valid license with an endorsement for the type of service for which the teacher or administrator is employed...The school board or innovation zone consortium, as specified in the application, in

		<p>consultation with the advisory council, shall decide matters related to the operation of the charter school or innovation zone school, including budgeting, curriculum, and operating procedures.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 256F.7 Employment and related matters)</p> <p>An application to the state board for the approval of a charter school or innovation zone school must provide, among other things, the specific statutes, administrative rules, and school board policies with which the charter school or innovation zone school does not intend to comply.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 256F.5 Application - definition; IA Admin Code Chapter 19 - Charter Schools)</p>
<p>Equitable Charter Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Disparities exist</p>	<p>Iowa Code and Administrative Rules detail annual appropriation from the general fund to the department of education to pay all applicable amounts detailed in the code to charter schools established under this model, and that the school district of residence must pay to the charter school, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an amount equal to the sum of the state cost per pupil for the previous school year plus the teacher leadership supplement state cost per pupil, any moneys received for the student as a result of the non-English speaking weighting multiplied by the state cost per pupil for the previous year • the actual costs incurred in providing the appropriate special education. <p>Administrative Rule further establishes that if a charter school is eligible for federal funds, those federal funds will be calculated and distributed based on relevant federal statute and regulation.</p> <p>(IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.12 - Funding)</p>
<p>Charter Facilities Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Some or no facilities funding</p>	<p>State legislation SF 2368 (HF 2543), signed into law by Governor Reynolds in May 2024, enhances funding equity for public charter schools and improves access to school facilities, among other things.</p> <p>It requires that if the board of directors of a school district “offers to sell real property that contains a building or structure, and an educational institution offers to purchase such real property for a purchase price that represents the highest bid the board of directors of the school district received for the real property, then the board of directors of the school district shall sell the real property to the educational institution for such purchase price.” Educational institutions are defined to include charter schools.</p> <p>(Senate File 2368, Iowa Legislature (2024))</p>

<p>Options for High-Performing Charters</p>	<p>LIMITED No opportunities for high-performing charter schools</p>	<p>The state does not provide high-performing charter schools with any incentives or regulatory flexibility.</p>
<p>Charter Zoning Exemptions</p>	<p>LIMITED Less than full protections</p>	<p>No information was located regarding exemptions from local zoning and ordinances provided to charter schools.</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education	Other Resources
<p>Iowa Code Section 256E.4 School board-state board model</p> <p>Iowa Code Chapter 256E Charter Schools — School Board and Founding Group Models</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 256E.7 General operating powers and duties</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 256E.8 Funding</p> <p>Iowa Code Chapter 256F Charter Schools and Innovation Zone Schools</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 256F.5 Application — definition</p> <p>Iowa Code Chapter 256F.4 General operating requirements</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 256F.7 Employment and related matters</p>	<p>IA Admin Code Chapter 19 - Charter Schools</p> <p>IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.6 - General application provisions</p> <p>IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.7 - School board-state board model</p> <p>IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.8 - Founding group-state board model</p> <p>IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.12 - Funding</p>	<p>Iowa Dept of Education, Charter Schools</p>	<p>NAPCS Model Law: Iowa</p> <p>NAPCS, New Law Expands Funding and Access to High-Quality Charter Schools in Iowa (Press Release, May 17, 2024)</p>



Private School Choice in Iowa

POLICY	OVERALL RATING		PROGRAM OVERVIEW
<p>Universal Eligibility</p>	<p>YES</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off % of all students served</i></p>	<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>School Tuition Organization Tax Credit Iowa Code establishing the School Tuition Organization Tax Credit limits participation by defining “eligible student” as one who is a member of a household having a total annual prior year income that does not exceed four times the most recently published federal poverty guidelines.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.115 School tuition organization tax credit)</p>
		<p>YES</p>	<p>(Beginning in 2025–2026)</p> <p>Education Savings Account Program Iowa Code establishes student eligibility criteria limiting participation in the Education Savings Account Program. There are separate eligibility provisions for students seeking to participate in the program during the budget year beginning July 1, 2023, the budget year beginning July 1, 2024, and school budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2025 with initial income caps on resident pupils who were enrolled in a nonpublic school for the immediately preceding school year, and eventually opening eligibility to all resident students, as follows:</p> <p>Budget year beginning July 1, 2023: Students attending a nonpublic school for that budget year are eligible to receive an ESA payment if the student is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a resident pupil eligible to enroll in kindergarten; 2. a resident pupil who is eligible to enroll in grades 1-12 and not enrolled in a nonpublic school for the immediately preceding school year; and 3. a resident pupil who is eligible to enroll in grades 1-12 and was enrolled in a nonpublic school for the immediately preceding school year, if the pupil’s household has an annual income less than or equal to 300 percent of the most recently revised poverty income guidelines.

			<p>For the school budget year beginning July 1, 2024: the household income cap for a resident pupil who is eligible to enroll in grades 1-12 and was enrolled in a nonpublic school for the immediately preceding school year is increased to 400 percent of the most recently revised poverty income guidelines.</p> <p>For school budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2025: the household income cap for a resident pupil eligible to enroll in grades 1-12 and enrolled in a nonpublic school for the preceding school year is eliminated.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program)</p>
<p>Comparable Student Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Funding below 90%</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Education Savings Account Program)</i></p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code provides for a tax credit for parents of students in public and private schools that covers educational expenses. This opportunity is available for all taxpaying families with students in the state.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.12 Deductions from computed tax)</p>
		<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>School Tuition Organization Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code defines “Tuition grant” to mean grants to students to cover all or part of the tuition at a qualified school.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.11S School tuition organization tax credit)</p>
		<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>Education Savings Account Program</p> <p>Iowa Code establishes that “[E]ach education savings account payment shall be equal to the regular program state cost per pupil for the same school budget year.” [Emphasis added]</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program)</p>
			<p>Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit</p> <p>The Tax credit is equal to 25% of the first \$2,000 for which the taxpayer has paid to others for their students in grades K-12 for tuition and textbooks.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.12 Deductions from computed tax)</p>

<p>Uncapped Student Access</p>	<p>YES</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Education Savings Account Program)</i></p>	<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>School Tuition Organization Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code does not establish a cap on the number of students who can enroll in a school under the program, nor does it establish a specific funding cap, except through the definition of “Tuition grant” pursuant to which a grant is made to students to cover “all or part of the tuition at a qualified school.”</p> <p>Iowa Code does limit the “total approved tax credits” that the Iowa Department of Education may authorize a school tuition organization to issue for contributions made to the organization. The tax credit certificates available for issue by a school tuition organization are determined using criteria set out in the code. This requires dividing the “total approved tax credits” available by the total participating certified enrollment to determine the per student tax credit available, then multiplying the per student tax credit by the total participating certified enrollment of each school tuition organization.</p> <p>Beginning on or after January 1, 2022, the “total approved tax credits” amount is \$20 million.</p> <p>A “school tuition organization” must allocate at least ninety percent of its annual revenue in tuition grants.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.11S School tuition organization tax credit)</p>
		<p>YES</p>	<p>Education Savings Account Program</p> <p>Iowa Code directs appropriations from the general fund of the state to be credited to the Iowa Department of Education, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2023, and thereafter. The amount to be credited to the fund is “the amount necessary to pay all education savings account payments approved for that fiscal year.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Iowa Department of Education is authorized to adopt rules for administering the fund and accounts within it.
		<p>YES</p>	<p>Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code does not provide for an enrollment or funding cap on this program.</p>

Extended Application Window	YES <i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Education Savings Account Program)</i>	YES School Tuition Organization Tax Credit No information is provided in state policy on the application period or process for families.
		YES Education Savings Account Program Iowa Code limits program approval to one school year. Applications must be submitted annually for payments in subsequent years. The amount of the pupil’s ESA payment is required to be deposited into the pupil’s individual account on July 15 or thirty days following submission of an application, whichever is later. While a rolling application period is not expressly required, this timeline suggests that an application may be submitted at any time. (Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program)
		LIMITED Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit This private school choice program is limited to applying for the tax credit when a parents’ taxes are filed. (Iowa Code Section 422.12 Deductions from computed tax)
Student Testing Options	LIMITED Rigid mandates, multiple tests, or no accountability <i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Education Savings Account Program)</i>	LIMITED School Tuition Organization Tax Credit Iowa Code does not establish requirements for student testing or accountability.
		LIMITED Education Savings Account Program Iowa Code requires each pupil participating in the program to take all applicable state and federally required student assessments, the results of which must be provided to the pupil’s parents or guardians and reported to the Iowa Department of Education. (Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program)
		LIMITED Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit The Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit does not provide for assessment requirements.

<p>School Autonomy</p>	<p>YES</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Education Savings Account Program)</i></p>	<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>School Tuition Organization Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code does not establish any specific protections regarding the autonomy of schools that may receive funding under this program. “Qualified school” is defined as “a nonpublic elementary or secondary school in this state which is accredited under section 256.11 and adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and chapter 216.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.11S School tuition organization tax credit)</p>
		<p>YES</p>	<p>Education Savings Account Program</p> <p>Iowa Code creates protections regarding private school autonomy, including an express statement that the section establishing the program must not be construed to authorize the state to exercise authority over any nonpublic school or otherwise require a nonpublic school to modify its academic standards for admission or educational program. It further prohibits the imposition of any state regulations on nonpublic schools that are not necessary to implement the program. Any rules adopted by the Iowa Department of education to implement the program are invalid to the extent to which they impose an undue burden on a nonpublic school. A participating nonpublic school “shall be given the maximum freedom possible to provide for the educational needs of the school’s students, consistent with state and federal law.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program)</p>
		<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit</p> <p>The Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit does not include provisions relating to private school autonomy.</p>
<p>Accessible School Participation</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Accreditation requirement</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Education Savings Account Program)</i></p>	<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>School Tuition Organization Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code limits choice options by defining “qualified school” to mean a nonpublic elementary or secondary school in this state which is accredited under section 256.11 and adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and chapter 216.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.11S - School tuition organization tax credit.)</p>

		<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>Education Savings Account Program Iowa Code, for purposes of the Education Savings Account Program limits choice options by using a definition of “nonpublic school” under which any such school must be “accredited by the department of education as provided in section 256.11 and nonpublic institutions which comply with state board of education standards for providing special education programs.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 285.16 “Nonpublic school” defined)</p>
		<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit The Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit program requires participating schools to be accredited or approved under Iowa Code 256.11 Educational standards which provides for accreditation of nonpublic schools.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.12 Deductions from computed tax)</p>

ESAs and Parent-Directed Spending

<p>Freedom to Customize</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Must attend private school, or spending options limited</p>	<p>Education Savings Account Program Iowa Code limits program participants to resident pupils “attending a nonpublic school” for specified budget years.</p> <p>It defines “qualified educational expenses” to include “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.”</p> <p>Parents and guardian are required to “first use education savings account payments for all qualified educational expenses that are tuition and fees for which the parent or guardian is responsible for payment at the pupil’s nonpublic school prior to using the education savings account for other qualified educational expenses.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program)</p>
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<p>Freedom to Access</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Education Savings Account Program Information published by the Iowa Department of Education indicates that after tuition and fees are paid each semester, remaining ESA funds of active ESA participants may be used in the marketplace to pay for eligible expenses.</p> <p>(Iowa Dept of Education, ESA Questions and Answers)</p> <p>ESA Funds must first be used to pay accredited nonpublic school tuition and fees. Beyond tuition and fees, examples of eligible expenses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Office and Adobe products • Laptops, desktops, and tablets • Textbooks • Tutoring • Course materials <p>(Iowa Dept of Education, ESA PowerPoint for Families; see also Iowa Dept of Education, ESA Eligible and Ineligible Expenses) (full list of eligible expenses))</p> <p>Note: Iowa Code expressly excludes student transportation costs, the cost of food or refreshments consumed by the pupil, clothing for the pupil and disposable materials (i.e., paper, pencils, art supplies).</p>
<p>Carry-Over Funding</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Education Savings Account Program Iowa Code establishes that moneys remaining in a pupil’s ESA account at the end of a fiscal year are to remain in the account and may be used for the payment of qualified educational expenses in future years during which the pupil participates in the program. Moneys remaining in an ESA account when a pupil graduates from high school or turns 21, whichever occurs first, must be transferred by the Iowa Department of Education for deposit in the state’s general fund.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 257.11B, Education savings account program)</p>

Tax Credits

Full Tax Credit	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Credit value below 100%</p> <p><i>State's largest private school choice program does not qualify as a Tax Credit. Score is based off the largest Tax Credit program. (Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit)</i></p>	<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>School Tuition Organization Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code establishes that a tax credit is equal to 75% of the contribution (voluntary cash or noncash contribution) made by the taxpayer during a tax year, subject to the statewide cap of \$20 million, subject to the total dollar value of the School Tuition Organization's tax credit certificates which reflect the number of participating students served.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.11S School tuition organization tax credit)</p>
		<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit</p> <p>Iowa Code provides for a tax credit for parents of students in public and private schools that covers educational expenses. The tuition credit is equal to 25% of the first \$2,000 which the taxpayer has paid for tuition and textbooks.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 422.12 Deductions from computed tax)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

<p>Statutes</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 285.16 "Nonpublic school" defined</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 422.11S School tuition organization tax credit</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 257.11B Education savings account program</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 422.12 Deductions from computed tax</p>	<p>State Department of Education</p> <p>Iowa Dept of Education, Students First Education Savings Accounts</p> <p>Iowa Dept of Education, ESA Questions and Answers</p> <p>Iowa Dept of Education, ESA PowerPoint for Families</p> <p>Iowa Dept of Education, ESA Eligible and Ineligible Expenses</p>	<p>Other Resources</p> <p>Iowa Legislature, Legislative Services Agency – Fiscal Note - SF 572 – Tax Education Support Modifications Bill (LSB2542SV)</p>
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Homeschooling in Iowa

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Homeschool without Prior Approval</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>No permission required</p>	<p>Iowa Code does not require a parent, guardian or legal custodian to receive permission from a local board or other body to start homeschooling under any of three options authorized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent Private Instruction by Licensed Practitioner; • Competent Private Instruction by Parent, Guardian or Legal Custodian; and • Independent Private Instruction <p>(See Iowa Code Section 299A.2 Competent private instruction by licensed practitioner; Iowa Code Section 299A.3 Competent private instruction by parent, guardian, or legal custodian; Iowa Code Section 299A.1 Competent private instruction and independent private instruction)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state board’s rules, required by statute to be adopted to implement chapter 299A, do not require approval.
<p>No Extra Homeschool Notifications</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>Annual notification</p>	<p>Iowa Code and Administrative Rules establish an annual reporting requirement for any parent intending to provide or arrange for competent private instruction (CPI), with different provisions regarding each of the two CPI options.</p> <p>With both CPI options, a report is required for each school year. These requirements do not extend to the parent of a child obtaining independent private instruction.</p> <p>Competent Private Instruction by Licensed Practitioner</p> <p>Iowa Code establishes an annual reporting requirement for this option if a Competent Private Instruction is provided through a Home School Assistance Program operated by a school district or accredited nonpublic school. The report must, among other things, specify the period during the school year in which the child has been or will be under competent private instruction by the home school assistance program.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 299.4 Reports as to private instruction;</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.2 Competent private instruction by licensed practitioner)</p>

Competent Private Instruction by Parent, Guardian, or Legal Custodian

Iowa Code establishes an annual report which must, among other things, specify the period of time during which the child will be under competent private instruction for the year, an outline of the course of study, and texts used.

([Iowa Code Section 299.4 Reports as to private instruction](#);

[Iowa Code Section 299A.3 Competent private instruction by parent, guardian, or legal custodian](#))

Independent Private Instruction

Iowa Code does not require that a parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a pupil engaged in Independent Private Instruction provide annual notification to local or state officials. However, upon written request from the local district superintendent, or the Iowa Department of Education, the parent, guardian, or legal custodian must provide a report identifying the primary instructor, location, name of the authority responsible for the independent private instruction, and the names of the students enrolled.

([Iowa Code Section 299A.1 Competent private instruction and independent private instruction](#))

- The state board is required to adopt rules to implement chapter 299A.

Through Administrative Rule, it is established that the required annual CPI report is also to seek the following:

- An indication of whether and to what extent dual enrollment of the child in the public school is desired;
- An indication of whether the child is currently identified as a child requiring special education pursuant to the rules of special education;
- An indication of which form of annual assessment, if applicable, is to be administered to the child and which test, if known, is desired.

(See [IA Admin Code Chapter 31 – Private Instruction and Dual Enrollment](#))

<p>No Certification to Homeschool</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>Certification requirement</p>	<p>Iowa Code does require private instruction (homeschool parents) to possess teacher certification with one of the three authorized private instruction options. Only the option of Competent Private Instruction (CPI) Provided By or Under the Supervision of a Licensed Practitioner requires teacher certification. However, the parent or guardian may meet this requirement if appropriately licensed or may fulfill the requirement through enrollment of the pupil in the resident district’s optional home school assistance program (HSAP) or instruction by an appropriately licensed teacher that is privately retained by the family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state board is required to adopt rules to implement chapter 299A. <p>Through Administrative Rule, additional detail on the requirement of supervision by a licensed practitioner, as follows:</p> <p>“A person who provides instruction to or instructional supervision of a student receiving competent private instruction shall be either the student’s parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian or a person who possesses a valid Iowa teaching certificate or practitioner license, including a substitute teacher’s license or a substitute authorization, which is appropriate to the grade level of the student.”</p> <p>(IA Admin Code Chapter 31 – Private Instruction and Dual Enrollment)</p>
<p>Flexible Assessment Options</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Flexible academic accountability</p>	<p>Iowa Code and Administrative Rules establish different assessment and progress monitoring requirements with flexibility for both Competent Private Instruction (CPI) homeschool options.</p> <p>Competent Private Instruction by Parent, Guardian, or Legal Custodian</p> <p>Iowa Code establishes that a pupil receiving Competent Private Instruction by Parent, Guardian, or Legal Custodian must either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be evaluated annually using a nationally recognized standardized achievement evaluation or other assessment tool chosen by the child’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian from a list of approved evaluations or assessment tools provided by the Iowa Department of Education; or • In lieu of annual achievement evaluations, a parent, guardian, or legal custodian may submit, as evidence of adequate academic progress, a list of statutorily specified items, including a written record indicating the subjects taught and activities in which the child has been engaged; a portfolio of the child’s work; and completed assessment evaluations, if administered. All such evidence must be reviewed by a qualified, licensed, Iowa practitioner selected by the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and approved by the local district. The Iowa Department of Education must provide, as part of approval procedures for these evaluations, a mechanism which permits the introduction and approval of new or alternate methods of educational assessment.

In addition, a parent, guardian, or legal custodian must ensure that the results of the child’s annual evaluation are reported to the school district of residence of the child and to the department of education by a date not later than August 1 of the year following the school year in which the child was under competent private instruction.

([Iowa Code Section 299A.3 Competent private instruction by parent, guardian, or legal custodian](#); [Iowa Code Section 299A.4 Annual achievement evaluations — requirements and procedure](#);

[Iowa Code Section 299.4 Reports as to private instruction](#))

Competent Private Instruction by Licensed Practitioners

Iowa Code exempts CPI Provided by Licensed Practitioners from Sections 299A.3 through 299A.7. However, the annual reporting requirement regarding Competent Private Instruction by Parent, Guardian, or Legal Custodian also applies to Competent Private Instruction by Licensed Practitioners that is not part of a home school assistance program (HSAP) offered through an accredited nonpublic school or public school district.

([Iowa Code Section 299A.2 Competent private instruction by licensed practitioner](#))

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education
<p>Iowa Code Chapter 299A - Private Instruction</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.1 Competent private instruction and independent private instruction</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.2 Competent private instruction by licensed practitioner</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.3 Competent private instruction by parent, guardian, or legal custodian</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.4 Annual achievement evaluations — requirements and procedure</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299.4 Reports as to private instruction</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.6 Failure to make adequate progress</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.7 Notice to parents — remediation</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 299A.12 Home school assistance program</p>	<p>IA Admin Code Chapter 31 – Private Instruction and Dual Enrollment</p>	<p>Iowa Dept of Education, Home Schooling (Private Instruction)</p> <p>Iowa Dept of Education, Private Instruction Handbook - 2021-2022 School Year Homeschool or Enrollment in a Non-Accredited “School”</p>

POLICY ENHANCERS



Part-time Enrollment in Iowa

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Resident Course Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>By type of student, type of course, or district policy</p>	<p>Competent Private Instruction by Parent, Guardian, or Legal Custodian</p> <p>Iowa Code establishes that a parent, guardian, or legal custodian providing competent private instruction (CPI) may also register the child in a public school for dual enrollment purposes and, if so registered, the child must be permitted to participate in any academic activities in the district and, on the same basis as public school children, in any extracurricular activities available to children in the child’s grade or group.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 299A.8 Dual enrollment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state board is required to adopt rules to implement chapter 299A. <p>Through Administrative Rules, additional dual enrollment requirements and details are provided, including a limitation that a child under dual enrollment must receive at least one-quarter of the child's instruction by way of competent private instruction and no more than three-quarters by way of the district's academic programs.</p> <p>Additional provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian desiring dual enrollment shall notify the district of residence of the child not later than September 15 of the school year for which dual enrollment is sought. If the child is not of compulsory school attendance age, the parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian is only required to provide the name of the child, age of the child, contact information for the person requesting the dual enrollment, and a listing of the programs or services for which dual enrollment is requested. A child under dual enrollment may participate in academic or instructional programs of the district on the same basis as any regularly enrolled student.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A child under dual enrollment is eligible to enroll in courses that offer secondary and postsecondary credit on the same basis as any regularly enrolled student. • A child under dual enrollment may participate in any extracurricular activity offered by the district on the same basis as regularly enrolled students. • A child under dual enrollment is eligible to receive the services and assistance of the appropriate area education agency on the same basis as are children otherwise enrolled in the district. <p>(IA Admin Code Chapter 31 – Private Instruction and Dual Enrollment, Section 31.6 Dual enrollment)</p> <p>Independent Private Instruction Administrative Code establishes that a public school district must offer or make certain courses and programs available to all resident students receiving independent private instruction on an equal basis with students enrolled in the district, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an approved course in driver education; • concurrent enrollment programs, also known as district-to-community college sharing (subject to the terms of Iowa Code section 261E.8 and rule 281-22.11(261E)). <p>Unless specifically required by statute, no other services may be provided to a child receiving independent private instruction. This prohibition extends to the provision of instructional materials, assistance from a home school assistance program, dual enrollment, open enrollment, and special education services.</p> <p>(IA Admin Code 281-31.11 Independent private instruction; see also Iowa Code Section 256.46 Rules for participation in extracurricular activities by certain children)</p>
<p>Nonresident Course Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Districts only serve resident students or can impose other restrictions</p>	<p>Iowa Code and Administrative Rule establishes that the parent, guardian, or legal or actual custodian of a child receiving competent private instruction (CPI) may request open enrollment to another school district, subject to established procedures and unless the receiving district has insufficient classroom space for the pupil.</p> <p>A district receiving a nonresident open enrollment student who is under CPI may not bill the resident district for the costs of instructing the student unless the receiving district complies with the applicable provisions of rules 281-31.3 (299,299A) and 281-31.4 (299,299A).</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment; IA Admin Code Chapter 31 – Private Instruction and Dual Enrollment, Section 31.7 Open Enrollment)</p>

		<p>Independent Private Instruction Students receiving Independent Private Instruction are excluded from participation in open enrollment.</p> <p>(IA Admin Code 281-31.11 - Independent private instruction)</p>
<p>Virtual Course Access</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>The state has one or more fully accessible virtual providers</p>	<p>Online Learning Offered by School Districts Iowa Code requires that the state board adopt rules for online learning which permit a school district to develop and offer to students enrolled in the district “educational instruction and course content for delivery primarily over the internet.” Such rules must require that online learning coursework offered by school districts, accredited nonpublic schools, and area education agencies to be, among other things, taught by a teacher licensed under chapter 272 who has specialized training or experience in online learning, including but not limited to an online learning for Iowa educators professional development project offered by area education agencies, a teacher preservice program, or comparable coursework.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 256.7 Duties of state board)</p> <p>Administrative Rule authorizes a school district to “provide individual courses it developed, or any other courses developed pursuant to this chapter (including courses developed by private providers), delivered primarily over the Internet to pupils who are participating in open enrollment under Iowa Code section 282.18.”</p> <p>(IA Admin Code Chapter 15 - Online and Virtual Learning, Rule 281-15.9 - Open enrollment)</p> <p>The Iowa Department of Education Online Learning Platform Iowa Department of Education guidance notes that: “[T]he online learning platform offered by the Department may deliver services to students receiving independent private instruction, competent private instruction, or private instruction... Students must register with their resident district to receive services...School districts and accredited nonpublic schools must cover the costs of the private provider or the district-developed courses (281—IAC 15.16(1))”</p> <p>FAQs include: “If a district offers approved online course content to its resident students, may it offer that course content to students that are open enrolled into the district? Yes, the district may offer the online course content to students open enrolled into the district.”</p> <p>(Iowa Dept of Education, Online Learning Guidance)</p> <p>Iowa e-Learning Central is the state’s online exchange. It has a Resource Library, Course Repository (with course and unit content that can be used online or in the classroom), and a Student/Course Exchange which facilitates</p>

		<p>sharing of online courses so schools can offer their open seats to students in other schools or find seats needed for their students.</p> <p>(Iowa Dept of Education, e-Learning Central)</p>
<p>Extracurricular Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Access denied to some resident students, or students must take at least one class in a public school</p>	<p>Iowa Code requirements regarding open enrollment permit an open enrollment pupil to participate in cocurricular or extracurricular activities. The district of residence may deduct up to two hundred dollars per activity, for up to two activities, from the payment made for such students. A pupil may participate in additional extracurricular activities at the discretion of the resident district and subject to a participation fee.</p> <p>Similarly, a pupil participating in open enrollment for purposes of “receiving educational instruction and course content primarily over the internet...may participate in any cocurricular or extracurricular activities offered to children in the pupil’s grade or group and sponsored by the district of residence under the same conditions and requirements as the pupils enrolled in the district of residence. The pupil may participate in not more than two cocurricular or extracurricular activities during a school year unless the resident district approves the student’s participation in additional activities.”</p> <p>Iowa Code, except in specified circumstances, denies a student’s eligibility to participate in varsity interscholastic athletic contests and competitions during the pupil’s first ninety school days of enrollment if the pupil participates in open enrollment for purposes of attending any of grades 9 through 12 in a school district other than the district of residence.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment; see IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.8 - Requirements applicable to parents/guardians and students; Iowa Dept of Education, Open Enrollment Handbook)</p> <p>Iowa Department of Education FAQs on online learning explain that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students enrolled in one of the approved online schools may participate in co-curricular or extracurricular activities for up to two activities per school year. Additional activities are allowed at the discretion of the resident district (Iowa Code § 282.18(7)). • Limitations are placed on “open enrolled out student” participation in activities at their resident district. Only students open enrolled to districts with an online school for the purposes of receiving online instruction and course content may participate in activities at their resident district (Iowa Code § 282.18(11A)). <p>(Iowa Dept of Education, Online Learning Guidance)</p>

	<p>Iowa law is silent about charter eligibility and access.</p> <p>A 2024 bill (Sf 2368) amended the law to include charter school student access:</p> <p>Sec. 8. Section 280.13A, subsection 1, Code 2024, is amended to read as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a school district, nonpublic school, or charter school operating under section 256E.5 does not provide an interscholastic activity for its students, the board of directors of that school district the authorities in charge of the nonpublic school, or governing board of the charter school may complete an agreement with another school district, nonpublic school, or charter school operating under section 256E.5 to provide for the eligibility of its students in interscholastic activities provided by that other school district, nonpublic school, or charter school. <p>A 2025 law (HF 189) further improves access by requiring districts to allow all resident nonpublic school students to participate in an extracurricular athletic competition, if the nonpublic school has not provided that interscholastic sport for the past two school years. The requirement also extends to nonpublic school students residing in neighboring districts whose school and home district have not provided the interscholastic sport in the past two school years.</p>
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SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education
<p>Iowa Code Section 299A.8 Dual enrollment</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 256.46 Rules for participation in extracurricular activities by certain children</p> <p>Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment</p>	<p>IA Admin Code Chapter 31 – Private Instruction and Dual Enrollment, Section 31.6 Dual Enrollment</p> <p>IA Admin Code 281-31.11 - Independent private instruction</p> <p>IA Admin Code Chapter 15 – Online and Virtual Learning</p> <p>IA Admin Code Chapter 15 - Online and Virtual Learning, Rule 281-15.9 - Open enrollment</p>	<p>Iowa Dept of Education, Online Learning</p> <p>Iowa Dept of Education, e-Learning Central</p> <p>Iowa Dept of Education, Open Enrollment Handbook</p>

	IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.8 - Requirements applicable to parents/guardians and students	
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Learn Everywhere in Iowa

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
Provider Qualification Standard	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	Iowa has not established a Learn Everywhere program.
Course Credit Standard	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	
Core Course Opportunities	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	
Central State List	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	



Transportation in Iowa

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Open Enrollment Transit</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Less than equitable and/or for some students only</p>	<p>Iowa Code requirements regarding open enrollment establish that if the “pupil meets the economic eligibility requirements established by the department and state board of education, the sending district is responsible for providing transportation or paying the pro rata cost of the transportation to a parent or guardian for transporting the pupil to and from a point on a regular school bus route of a contiguous receiving district unless the cost of providing transportation or the pro rata cost of the transportation to a parent or guardian exceeds the average transportation cost per pupil transported for the previous school year in the district.”</p> <p>Otherwise, the parent or guardian is responsible for transporting the pupil without reimbursement to and from a point on a regular school bus route of the receiving district. Code establishes that a receiving district may send school vehicles into the district of residence of the pupil using the open enrollment option for the purpose of transporting the pupil to and from school in the receiving district, if the boards of both the sending and receiving districts agree to this arrangement.</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment; see IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.9 – Transportation)</p> <p>The Iowa Department of Education’s open enrollment resources provide that the parent or guardian is responsible for transporting the student to and from the receiving district, including if the student has an IEP and transportation is listed on the IEP. The family may apply for transportation assistance.</p> <p>(Iowa Dept of Education, Open Enrollment Handbook)</p>
<p>Fair Transportation Access</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>There is no state requirement that charter and private school students have access to transportation services on equivalent terms as district students.</p> <p>Iowa Code requires that an application to the state board for the approval of a charter school or innovation zone school must provide, among other things: “The means, costs, and plan for providing transportation for students enrolled in the charter school or innovation zone school.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 256F.5 Application — definition)</p>

		<p>Iowa Code requires that an application to the state board for the approval of a charter school established under the “founding group-state board model” must provide, among other things: “The charter school’s plans for providing transportation services, food service, and all other operational or ancillary services.”</p> <p>(Iowa Code Section 256E.4 School board-state board model); <i>see</i> IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.7 - School board-state board model;</p> <p>IA Admin Code Rule 281-19.8 - Founding group-state board model)</p>
<p>Vehicle Flexibility</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Administrative Rule establishes that any vehicle used, other than that used by individuals to transport their own children or other children on a not-for-hire basis, “is considered to be a school bus and must meet all requirements for the type of vehicle used, including semiannual inspection.”</p> <p>(IA Admin Code Rule 281-43.7 - Vehicle requirements)</p> <p>Rules do allow for the use of Type III vehicles, which are defined as follows: “Type III vehicles are not regular school buses but nonetheless are used to transport students in a school-related context and may be marked as a “school bus.” To qualify as a Type III vehicle, the vehicle must carry a maximum of 12 or fewer people, including the driver, and weigh 10,000 pounds or less. These vehicles will be subject to school bus inspections per Iowa Code and rule requirements.”</p> <p>(IA Admin Code Rule 281-44.2 - School bus-type classifications)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education
<p>Iowa Code Section 256E.4 School board-state board model</p>	<p>IA Admin Code Chapter 17 - Open Enrollment, Rule 281-17.9 - Transportation</p>	<p>Iowa Dept of Education, Open Enrollment Handbook</p>
<p>Iowa Code Section 256F.5 Application - definition</p>	<p>IA Admin Code Rule 281-43.7 - Vehicle requirements</p>	
<p>Iowa Code Section 282.18 Open enrollment</p>	<p>IA Admin Code Rule 281-44.2 - School bus-type classifications</p>	

