

VOUCHER WATCH

This chart contains information about voucher proposals in Congress and in the 50 state legislatures.
Click on the bill number for a link to the full bill text.

Updated as of June 15, 2017

STATE	BILL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Federal	<u>HR 610</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeals the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) and redirects federal K-12 funds from public schools to private and religious school vouchers. Lowers nutrition standards in schools No provisions protecting the rights of voucher students with disabilities or requiring voucher schools serve low-income or homeless students or English language learners 	In January 2017, introduced and referred to House Committee on Education and the Workforce
Federal	<u>S 148</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revises the Internal Revenue Code to allow tax credits (up to \$4,500 for individuals and \$100,000 for corporations) for amounts paid to non-profit organizations for K-12 private school tuition for low- and moderate-income families (up to 250% of poverty). Prohibits use of funds to provide FAPE* Requires schools receiving funds to comply with state laws against discrimination 	In January 2017, introduced and referred to Senate Committee on Finance
Arizona	<u>SB 1431/HB 2349</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expands current voucher program to universal (all K-12 students eligible), phased in from 2017 to 2020, and reallocates to vouchers “the monies that would otherwise be allocated to a recipient's prior school district” 	Modified to cap new vouchers at 5,500 per year; passed by the legislature and signed by the governor in April 2017. Legislative session ended

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students Does not require schools receiving funds to obey laws against discrimination 	
Arkansas	<u>HB 1222/SB 746</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a universal (all K-12 students eligible) voucher program and reallocates to vouchers "the monies that would otherwise be allocated to a recipient's prior school district" No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students. Does not require schools receiving funds to obey laws against discrimination Revised bill (SB 746) would have capped vouchers at \$3 million in the first year 	In March 2017, House voted down HB 1222, and Senate passed revised bill, SB 746. House then voted down SB 746. Legislative session ended
Connecticut	<u>HB 6814</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current introductory text is a placeholder, not an actual bill 	Introduced in January 2017; no action to-date
Florida	<u>SB 1572</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds an additional voucher program, administered by State Departments of Education and Financial Services, to current voucher programs; uses state tax dollars to partly fund private school tuition, including online schools, private tutoring, home schooling, etc., and requires parents to pay costs above amount of voucher No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students. Does not require schools receiving voucher funds to obey laws against discrimination. Students may return to public school at any time 	Introduced in March 2017 and referred to two Senate Committees, Education and Appropriations. No further action taken, and session ended May 5

<p>Florida</p>	<p>HB 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies two of Florida’s three existing voucher programs by expanding eligibility of home-school and private-school students, increasing the dollar value of vouchers, and increasing eligibility for moderate income families. Does not require schools receiving voucher funds to obey laws against discrimination in their admissions, etc. 	<p>Passed by both houses of the legislature</p>
<p>Georgia</p>	<p><u>HB 217</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands existing voucher program, which primarily benefits well-to-do families using religious schools, by increasing dollar amount of cap that redirects former state tax revenues to vouchers via tax credits • No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students. Voucher schools may discriminate based on race, ethnicity, religion, etc. 	<p>Introduced in February 2017, different versions in House and Senate not reconciled by end of legislative session on March 30; bill died</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p><u>HB 0443</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes voucher program, administered by State Board of Education, for students in 10% of schools with lowest test scores • Reallocates public school funding to non-public schools; voucher amount varies by family income • No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students. Voucher schools not required to comply with anti-discrimination laws 	<p>In January 2017, introduced and referred to House Elementary & Secondary Education Committee; motion to pass bill out of committee failed 11-6. Regular legislative session ended May 31</p>
<p>Iowa</p>	<p><u>Senate File 29</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminates State Board of Education and Department of Education; transfers authority to Department of Management, various state agencies, "area education agencies," and community colleges to administer charter or "innovation" schools in "merged areas," and to local school boards • Creates vouchers for all private and public school preK-12 students for private instruction (e.g., school, online, or 	<p>Introduced in January 2017 and referred to Education Committee. Legislative session ended in April</p>

		<p>tutoring) in the amount of average, regular state foundation aid per pupil, which no longer goes to students' school districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects private provider autonomy and does not prohibit discrimination in admissions, etc. 	
Iowa	<u>House File 9</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a voucher program administered by the Department of Management to close low-test-score schools on parental request and pay part of private school tuition up to 75% of per-pupil spending for students from these schools • No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students. No provision prohibiting discrimination 	Introduced in January 2017. Legislative session ended in April
Maryland		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, Maryland established a \$5 million voucher program for the 2016-17 school year, which requires reauthorization each year • Governor wanted increase to \$10 million 	Legislature limited increase to \$5.5 million. Legislative session ended in April
Minnesota	<u>HF 0386/SF 256</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes vouchers administered by Commissioner of Revenue for private or religious K-12 schools for low- and moderate-income families • Reduces state tax revenue by 70% of the value of donations by individuals and corporations to fund vouchers; up to \$35 million for 2018 • Up to 5% of donations may be used for administrative expenses • No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students. No provision prohibiting discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, etc. 	Introduced in January 2017; Senate passed in April, companion bill referred to House committees. In May, legislature added these provisions to a larger bill, trying to avoid governor's promised veto of a voucher bill. Governor vetoed the larger bill.
Mississippi	<u>HB 1406</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands vouchers for students with dyslexia to include grades 1-12 	Passed by the legislature and signed by the governor

<p>Missouri</p>	<p><u>HB 773</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vouchers, administered by the state treasurer, to all students who have attended a public school, on a first-to-apply basis, and reduces state revenues up to \$30 million in the first year through individual and corporate tax credits to fund vouchers • No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English learners or "at-risk" students 	<p>Introduced in January 2017 and referred to Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. No action taken. Session ended May 12</p>
<p>Montana</p>	<p><u>HB 423</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vouchers, administered by Superintendent of Public Instruction, to students with disabilities aged 5 through 18, and removes students' rights to FAPE* and an IEP*; paid for with funds that would otherwise be allocated to the local school district • Ensures autonomy of private schools accepting vouchers, including discrimination in admissions, and requires parents to pay any balance due above amount of voucher • No provision requiring voucher schools serve English language learners or "at-risk" students 	<p>Referred to House Education Committee. Hearing held in February 2017. No further action. Session ended April 28. Convenes next in January 2019</p>
<p>Nebraska</p>	<p><u>LB 118</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vouchers, administered by Department of Revenue, and reduces revenues through taxpayer tax credits to fund vouchers 	<p>Introduced in January 2017 and referred to Revenue Committee. Legislative session Scheduled to end June 2</p>
<p>Nebraska</p>	<p><u>LC 188</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vouchers, administered by the Department of Revenue, to low- and moderate-income families for students to attend private schools; reduces revenues through taxpayer tax credits equal to full amount contributed for vouchers up to statewide total of \$10 million in 2018 • States that voucher schools must not discriminate on the basis of race, color or national origin • No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students 	<p>Introduced in January 2017 and referred to Revenue Committee. Legislative session ended May 23</p>

<p>Nevada</p>	<p><u>SB 359 / 506</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides \$25 million in first year, \$35 million in second year from General Fund for vouchers for up to 5% of Nevada students; establishes new state office to administer vouchers and reduces state funds to public schools • No provision requiring voucher schools to serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students 	<p>Introduced in March 2017, not enacted</p>
<p>New Hampshire</p>	<p><u>SB 193</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vouchers, administered by the Department of Education, to all public or charter or home school K-12 students; shifts funding from public schools to vouchers to pay for a wide variety of education-related expenses • Parents responsible for any balance over amount of voucher • Provides additional 5% to new voucher organizations for administrative expenses 	<p>Introduced in January in Senate and passed in March, then introduced in House and referred to Education Committee.</p>
<p>New Jersey</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor proposes funding for a pilot voucher program every year in State Budget; Legislature removes appropriation 	<p>Legislative session ends and State Budget must be signed into law by June 30, 2017</p>
<p>Ohio</p>	<p><u>SB 85</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes and greatly expands current voucher programs to make approximately 75% of Ohio students eligible, with sliding scale value of voucher based on family income • Requires public school districts to provide unfunded transportation for most voucher students • No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students • Most Ohio vouchers currently go to religious schools 	<p>Introduced in March 2017. Ongoing hearings in Senate Education Committee</p>
<p>Oklahoma</p>	<p><u>HB 2295</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vouchers for all public school students to use at private or religious schools, with sliding scale values 	<p>Introduced in February 2017 in the House and referred to Rules</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> depending on family income and student disability status No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students See summary of Senate bill, below 	Committee
Oklahoma	<u>SB 461</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides \$2,000 tax-exempt vouchers per year, administered by State Treasurer, to fund educational or extracurricular activities, such as online curriculum, tutoring, technology, or athletics, with all students in public, charter, or online schools eligible No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or other "at-risk" students. No provision prohibiting discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, etc. 	Introduced in Senate in February and referred to Education Committee then to Appropriations Committee
Pennsylvania	<u>Hearing Notice</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing to review other states' implementation of vouchers for students enrolled in schools with low test scores (that is low-income students) and/or students with disabilities 	Senate and House Education Committees will hold joint hearing on Wednesday, May 24th, even though no legislator has filed a bill
Tennessee	<u>HB 126/SB 0161</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides vouchers, administered by Department of Education, to low-income students in 5% of schools with lowest test scores Shifts state and local funding that would otherwise go to student's local school district Awards 5,000 vouchers first year; growing to 20,000 in fourth year No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students 	Introduced in January 2017; recommended for passage by both education committees, and referred to government operations committees. Legislature voted against bill in April. No further action this session

<p>Texas</p>	<p><u>SB 3</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides two voucher programs, administered by the State Comptroller, for students with disabilities (who thereby lose their rights under IDEA*) or students from families below a certain income level; limited to students in non-rural counties; vouchers to attend private or religious schools or pay for online courses, tutoring, and other expenses • Funds for one voucher program would otherwise go to student's local school district; second voucher program would reduce state tax revenues through tax credits for specified companies that support program 	<p>Introduced in January 2017. Senate passed a scaled-down version March 30; House did not vote and indicated in budget votes that it would not support vouchers this session. Governor called a special session in which vouchers will be considered.</p>
<p>Texas</p>	<p>HR 21</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds Texas public schools for the upcoming school year. • Late in the process of considering this bill, a Senate amendment added a voucher program 	<p>The session ended May 29 without this bill. So, no vouchers passed but also no increase in school funding or improvements in the funding formula, both in this bill</p>
<p>West Virginia</p>	<p><u>HB 2689/SB 273</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a universal voucher program (all K-12 students eligible) administered by the State Treasurer; reduces state revenues through a parental tax credit • Students may return to public school at any time • Parents who do not apply for a voucher can claim a \$2,500 tax credit • Appears to require that the local school district serve all students with disabilities 	<p>Introduced in February 2017 and referred to House Committee on Education. Legislature adjourned without action on bills. A special session for the budget is expected, but likely will not consider other matters</p>
<p>Wyoming</p>	<p><u>HB 228</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vouchers administered by State Superintendent of Public Instruction for K-12 students; reduces tax revenue through tax credits to fund vouchers 	<p>Introduced in January 2017, referred to Education Committee;</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No provision requiring voucher schools serve students with disabilities, English language learners or "at-risk" students. 	<p>did not pass out of committees. Session ended</p>
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Notes:

*IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) is the federal law requiring public schools to find, evaluate, and serve students with disabilities through appropriate programs and services. IDEA protects student rights regarding IEPs, FAPE, and LRE.

*FAPE is a "Free Appropriate Public Education" as guaranteed by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

*LRE is a "least restrictive environment" as guaranteed by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

*IEP is an "Individualized Education Program" as required by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).