

**In the Supreme Court of the United States**



ST. ISIDORE OF SEVILLE CATHOLIC VIRTUAL SCHOOL,  
*Petitioner,*

v.

GENTNER DRUMMOND, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OKLAHOMA,  
EX REL. OKLAHOMA,  
*Respondent.*

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OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD, ET AL.,  
*Petitioners,*

v.

GENTNER DRUMMOND, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OKLAHOMA,  
EX REL. OKLAHOMA,  
*Respondent.*

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**On Writs of Certiorari to the Oklahoma Supreme Court**

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**BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE  
THE WOLFF FAMILY  
IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONERS**

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## **INTEREST OF THE AMICUS CURIAE<sup>1</sup>**

The Wolff family is a Catholic family residing in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Thomas A. Wolff, husband, father, and President of the Catholic Homeschool Educators of the Diocese of Tulsa and Eastern Oklahoma along with his wife, Mary, strive to homeschool their children to the best of their ability. Had the contract with St. Isidore not been rescinded, the opportunity would have presented the Wolff family with the additional choice of enrolling their children in a virtual school from their own home. They represent many families of faith in God who believe that if public funds and benefits are extended to other private institutions operating charter schools, it is unconstitutional to deny those same benefits to families like theirs solely because they adhere to a Catholic, Christian, Jewish, or Muslim faith.

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Rule 37.6 of this Court, no party or counsel representing a party has authored the brief in whole or in part, and no party or counsel representing a party has made a monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of this brief. No person other than Amicus Curiae or its counsel, have made a monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of this brief.



## INTRODUCTION

On February 29, 1892, this Court, in *Church of the Holy Trinity v. United States*, 143 U.S. 457 (1892), declared that “this is a religious nation.” The United States, even in contemporary times, continues to maintain its foundation as a nation with religious principles, upholding the constitutional rights of families under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to direct the upbringing and education of their children according to their religious beliefs and personal convictions.

“Parents have a fundamental constitutional right to rear their children, including the right to determine who shall educate and socialize them.” *Pierce v. Soc’y of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925)

The greatest degree of local control remains a parent’s ability to choose one school over another. Choice basically means options, and in the state of Oklahoma we have five options that allow families to attend their school of choice. They include charter schools, virtual charter schools, homeschools, and scholarship opportunities to attend private schools.

Oklahoma State Department of Education homepage, <https://oklahoma.gov/education.html>.

“In Oklahoma, we value parents as the cornerstone of student success.” Oklahoma State Department of Education homepage.

This case is important to every parent who cares to assert their right to determine and choose to educate their children whether by homeschool, virtual school,



public, private or parochial school, including how they deem what they believe is right even from a religious or sectarian view. The Oklahoma Supreme Court's decision in rescinding the *contract* with St. Isidore of Seville Catholic Virtual School ("St. Isidore") unconstitutionally prohibits parents of faith and their children's rights to access the *same* benefits the State grants to nonsectarian private institutions.



## SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

The Oklahoma Charter School Act Section 3-136 (A)(2) and Article 2, Section 5 of the Oklahoma Constitution are both unconstitutional as applied in the context of this particular case, as each expressly prohibit public money to be used for the benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination or system of religion yet expressly permit such use of public funds for other private organizations to perform the same public educational services.

The Oklahoma Charter School Act ("Act") Section 3-136(A)(2) *prohibits* a religious or sectarian organization from entering into a "*contract*" to operate a virtual charter school. Likewise, Article 2, Section 5 of the Oklahoma Constitution prohibits use of public funds directly or indirectly for the use of a church or denomination.

Yet, in Oklahoma public funds are used both directly and indirectly in the form of vouchers, scholarships and tax credits that are paid and used for private *religious* schools.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court's decision is a distinction without a difference between direct and indirect funding of private religious schools. The Oklahoma Court focused on the term *direct* and ignored the term *indirect* use, payments and benefits to private **religious** schools.

If the indirect funding of private religious schools is not violative of this section, then surely direct public funds being used to operate a private religious virtual charter school should not violate this same express section.

The Oklahoma Act makes a public contractual benefit available to other private organizations but prohibits the same contractual rights to sectarian and religious organizations such as St. Isidore and is a prohibition under the Free Exercise Clause.

This Court has held that “government fails to act neutrally when it proceeds in a manner of religious beliefs or restricts practices because of their religious nature.” *Fulton v. City of Philadelphia*, 141 S. Ct. 1868 (2021). It is clear, here, that both the Act and Article 2, Section 5 are not neutral because each restrict the right to contract solely because of religious beliefs.

In *Masterpiece Cakeshop, Ltd. v. Colorado C.R. Comm'n*, 138 S. Ct. 1719 (2018), this Court explained that the government, if it is to respect the Constitution's guarantee of free exercise, it cannot impose regulations that are hostile to the religious beliefs of affected citizens.

The decision and opinion of the Oklahoma Supreme Court and of Attorney General Drummond and his views of First Amendment jurisprudence have been rejected

by this Court in *Espinoza v. Montana Department of Revenue*, 140 S. Ct. 2246 (2020) and *Carson v. Makin*, 141 S. Ct. 1665 (2021).

Accordingly, this Court should reverse the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

## **I. The Relevant Sections of the Oklahoma Charter School Act**

### **A. The Purpose of the Act is to Improve Student Learning and Provide Academic Choices for Parents and Students**

The Act's Section 70-3-131(A) expressly states:

The purpose of the Oklahoma Charter Schools Act is to:

1. *Improve* student learning;
2. *Increase* learning opportunities for students;
3. *Encourage* the use of different and innovative teaching methods;
4. Provide additional academic choices *for parents and students*; . . .

The express purpose of the Act is to improve student learning and provide additional academic choices for parents. Thus, it is a parental choice Act.

### **B. The Act Expressly States That It Is a Contractual Relationship**

The Act expressly states that it is a *contractual* relationship between an organization and the State Charter School Board that contractually permits the organization to operate a virtual charter school.

The Act's Section 3-136(A) expressly states it is a written *Contract*:

a written contract entered into between the Statewide Charter School Board . . . and the governing board of a . . . statewide virtual charter school or a written contract entered into between a sponsor and the governing board of a charter school shall ensure compliance . . .

The Act's Section 3-134(C) expressly states it is a *Contract*:

A board of education of a public school district, public body, public or private college or university, private person, or private organization may contract with a sponsor to establish a charter school or virtual charter school.

**C. The Act Expressly Grants Private Colleges, Private Persons and *Private Organizations* the *Right* to Enter Into a *Contract* to Operate a Virtual Charter School**

The Act's Section 3-134(C) expressly grants private organizations:

A board of education of a public school district, public body, public or *private college or university*, *private person*, or *private organization* may *contract* with a sponsor to establish a charter school or *virtual charter school*. A private school shall not be eligible to contract for a charter school or

virtual charter school under the provisions of the Oklahoma Charter Schools Act.

**D. The Act Expressly Prohibits Sectarian and Religious Organizations from Entering Into a Contract to Operate a Virtual Charter School**

The Act's Section 3-136(A)(2) expressly prohibits sectarian or religious institutions:

A charter school *shall be nonsectarian* in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. A sponsor may not authorize a charter school or program that is *affiliated* with a nonpublic *sectarian school* or *religious institution*;

**II. Article 2, Section 5 of the Oklahoma Constitution Expressly Prohibits Public Money for the Support of a Sect, Church, Denomination or System of Religion Whether *Directly* or *Indirectly***

The language of Article 2, Section 5 expressly prohibits public money to be used, directly or indirectly for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination or system of religion.

No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary, or sectarian institution as such.

### III. Public Funds Paid to Operate a Private Virtual Charter School Does Not Violate Article 2, Section 5

The Oklahoma Supreme Court applied Article 2, Section 5 and found that public funds cannot be used to *directly* support a virtual charter school such as St. Isidore due to its *affiliation* with a church. For this reason, the Court determined that the funds directed to St. Isidore as a virtual charter school are allegedly an indirect benefit or support of a sect, church, denomination or religious leader such as a priest, preacher, or minister.

St. Isidore is not a church, it is not sect, it is not a denomination. It is a public charter school that has contracted with the charter school board to manage and operate a virtual online school.

Are these public funds being directed to a church or denomination? Or are these funds being used *directly* to support a *private entity* — St. Isidore — that has *contracted* with the State to provide a primary and secondary virtual school for the benefit of the public as a whole?

Amicus maintains that these public funds are not directly used to support a sect, a church, denomination or priest, preacher or minister. There is no express provision in the Act that appropriates specific tax dollars to a particular church or denomination. St. Isidore is merely a private institution that will teach reading, writing, arithmetic and faith in God. It is affiliated with the Catholic church — but it is not a church.

**IV. To the Extent that the Application of Article 2, Section 5 Discriminates and is Not Neutral Then Article 2, Section 5 is Unconstitutional**

The Oklahoma Supreme Court's decision that the contract be rescinded because it violates Article 2, Section 5 is an infringement on St. Isidore's constitutional right of Free Exercise of religion and that this section is thus unconstitutional under *Espinoza v. Montana Department of Revenue*, 140 S. Ct. 2246 (2020) and *Carson v. Makin*, 141 S. Ct. 1665 (2021)

**V. Article 1, Section 5 of Oklahoma Constitution**

The language of Article 1, Section 5 expressly provide that provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools.

Provisions shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of the state and free from sectarian control

This has been accomplished. There is, in Oklahoma, a system of public schools that are free of tuition and free from sectarian control. Any parent may send their child to a free public school free from sectarian control because there is a system of *independent public* schools in Oklahoma (over 500 independent school districts) that are open to all the children of the state and free from sectarian control.

Thus, Oklahoma is in compliance with the plain language of Article 1, Section 5.

However, the language does *not* expressly prohibit use of public tax dollars to fund virtual charter schools affiliated with a church by written contract as long as

the sectarian or religious organization follows the compliance protocol like any of the other non-sectarian virtual charter schools.

## **VI. Not a Violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment**

Contrary to the Oklahoma Supreme Court's decision, the contract with St. Isidore is not a violation of the Establishment Clause. The Act does not establish a religion. The Act does not create a state religion. The Act does not require state employees to subscribe under oath to Catholicism. The Act is not a compulsory tax in support of a particular religion or denomination. And, there is no compulsion or statutory mandate that a parent use St. Isidore as the only statewide virtual charter school.

Entering into a written contract with a religious organization to provide services to the public is not an establishment of religion. The Act does not mandate the creation of a religious institution to operate a virtual charter school. The Act does not mandate that government officials, such as Attorney General Drummond, subscribe to or join a specific religion as a requirement to hold a government office. It does not mandate that all virtual charter schools be Catholic. It does not mandate nor compel all children to attend St. Isidore. It does not even create a virtual charter school. The Act provides *choices*.

By the express terms of the Act, it merely provides that a private institution may apply to enter into a contract to operate a virtual charter school that is open to parents and children. The purpose of the Act is to provide an improved education and grant parents more *choices*. The fact that public funds may be paid



to a religious organization as it does to a non-sectarian private organization to provide educational services to the public — that may be better quality than what the government can provide — is not a violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.

The slippery slope that the Oklahoma Supreme Court fears is non-existent. (Decision, ¶ 12). Public tax dollars have been and continue to be used by religious affiliated organizations in Oklahoma. Oklahoma hospitals affiliated with the Catholic church are benefitted in the public tax dollars by the Medicaid program. Oklahoma private religious schools benefit from public tax dollars in the form of vouchers, scholarships and tax credits used for parents to send their children to religious schools.

On the contrary, the slippery slope in the eyes of American parents like the Wolffs is the downward trajectory of government run public schools and the mainstream ideology which is being promoted there. Such a slippery slope exists in places like Colorado where legislation such as House Bill 1003, which *removes parental rights* regarding their *child's mental health* in the public schools and places those decisions in the hands of the state, is under consideration.

Colorado Senate Bill 189, which was recently signed into law by Colorado's governor allows a *minor child* access to “contraceptive procedures, supplies, or information” without parent's knowledge.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Colorado House Bill 1003, School Mental Health Assessment, if passed, will allow for government-controlled mental health assessments for children in public schools, grades 6-12. If intervention is needed, children will be referred for mental health treatment under the government's “IMatter” program.

The Wolffs and families that share their same beliefs understand that they must stand up to protect their parental right to educate their children in an educational program that they choose — free from the harmful gender and socialist ideologies that have made their way into the public schools.

The Wolffs also point out that whether it is St. Isidore or another religious affiliated school who may desire to enter into a contract, that school must agree to comply with the exact same terms as any other private institution.

There may be religious schools or organizations that do not want the so-called strings attached to the government funded contract — their choice — they do not have to apply for a contract for a virtual charter school. Here, however, it is clear that St. Isidore does not have a problem with the compliance program outlined in the Act; and, is contractually willing to abide by the compliance program — just like the other seven private institutions that operate virtual charter schools in Oklahoma.

Accordingly, the Oklahoma Supreme Court's Establishment Clause exegesis is flawed and should be reversed.

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Senate Bill 189, Increasing Access to Reproductive Health Care. *Opinion: Rep. Bradley: In Colorado, parents are barriers to legislate around*, THE COLORADO SUN, May 6, 2023. <https://coloradosun.com/2023/05/06/colorado-parents-rights-mental-health-contraception-opinion/>

## **VII. Oklahoma Supreme Court and Attorney General Drummond Cannot Reconcile this Decision with Public Funds Being Used to Support Oklahoma Religious Private Schools Through its Voucher and Tax Credit Programs**

Oklahoma has a scholarship, tax credit and voucher program wherein parents are legislatively granted permission to use public funds to pay tuition at private *religious* schools that teach a curriculum of reading, writing, arithmetic and *faith in God*. Millions of public dollars are spent every year in the form of tax credits, scholarships, and vouchers.

The Oklahoma Attorney General and the Oklahoma Supreme Court either ignore these publicly funded programs, or they rationalize these programs as “indirect” payment of public funds rather than “direct” payment of public funds that benefit sectarian and religious schools. But either direct or indirect use would mean even these programs would fail under the same provision on which the Oklahoma Court relies here. Under the Oklahoma Supreme Court’s flawed opinion, all programs, vouchers, tax credits, payments of state Medicaid, and all contracts with any religious affiliated entity to engage in any public service in Oklahoma should be rescinded.

The bottom line for the Oklahoma parent is that there is public provision of public tax dollars which are spent in Oklahoma that benefit private sectarian education. There is no reconciliation nor rationalization that the Attorney General can create.

The Oklahoma Department of Education website explains:

Vouchers allow some of the tax dollars designated for a child’s education to be used by a parent to pay for tuition at a private school for that child . . . Oklahoma offers a voucher program for certain students via the Lindsey Nicole Henry (LNH) scholarship program.<sup>3</sup>

The Appendix to this amicus brief provides a list of private schools, some of which are clearly faith-based, which received public tax funds through the LNH scholarship fund in the 2023-2024 academic year. The Oklahoma Supreme Court is familiar with the names on this list, although it has grown since it was reviewed in 2016 when the Court heard *Oliver v. Hofmeister*. The Court opined in paragraph 22 of its decision,

Because the *parent* receives and directs the funds to the private school, *sectarian or non-sectarian*, we are satisfied that the State is not actively involved in the adoption of sectarian principles or directing monetary support to a sectarian institution . . .

*Oliver v. Hofmeister*, 2016 OK 15, 368 P.3d 1270

These “public funds” are taxpayer dollars, paid in by hardworking Oklahomans in order to fund quality education for students, among other priorities. Oklahoma government sends taxpayer funds to many private entities in order to provide better services to the public — including funds for road and bridge construction and repair, funds for scholarships for

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<sup>3</sup> Website: *School Choice – What are Vouchers?*, Oklahoma Department of Education, <https://oklahoma.gov/education/services/school-choice.html>

qualifying students at private colleges and universities, funds for medical care for low-income Oklahomans, funds for faith-based PreK programs, and more.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to the tax money spent on the LNH scholarship program, public tax dollars are spent pursuant to the Oklahoma Parental Choice Tax Credit.<sup>5</sup> Title 70 O.S. § 28-101 et seq. This program provides parents of students in private schools (including religious and sectarian private schools) a refundable tax credit (public tax dollars) ranging from a minimum of \$5,000 up to a maximum of \$7,500 per child to cover the cost of private school tuition and fees without regard as to whether the child attends a sectarian school of their choice. This same program also provides parents of students in a home school a refundable tax credit of \$1,000 to cover the cost of unbundled educational expenses. According to the Oklahoma Tax Commission's website, the Parental Choice Tax Credits paid out in tax year 2024 totaled \$150 million.<sup>6</sup> All Oklahoma parents, including parents using these tax dollars to directly support religious schools are eligible for a refundable tax credit under this program supported by government public tax revenues.

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<sup>4</sup> Website: *Oklahoma School Choice* Oklahoma Department of Education, <https://oklahoma.gov/education/services/school-choice.html>

<sup>5</sup> Website: *Oklahoma Parental Choice Tax Credit*, Oklahoma Department of Education, <https://oklahoma.gov/tax/individuals/parental-choice-tax-credit.html>

<sup>6</sup> Website: *Oklahoma Tax Commission: Parental Choice Tax Credit (PCTC) Report – 70 O.S. § 28-101K*, Oklahoma Department of Education, [https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/tax/documents/resources/reports/pctc/PCTC\\_Report\\_2024.pdf](https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/tax/documents/resources/reports/pctc/PCTC_Report_2024.pdf)

There are also public funds in the form of grants being paid to the University of Tulsa through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers. These programs receive funding from public tax dollars. The University of Tulsa is not a public institution it is a private institution. Its program has 250 youth scholars that participate to improve academic achievement and better engage students and their families.<sup>7</sup>

There is also the Oklahoma Equal Opportunity Education Scholarship Act.<sup>8</sup> Title 68 O.S. § 2357.206. This Oklahoma statute provides tax dollar credits for donations to private nonprofits that coordinate private school scholarships including and without limitation to religious affiliated schools.

The above programs demonstrate the flaws in both the Oklahoma Supreme Court and the Attorney General's exegesis. Both rely on a distinction without difference of indirect versus direct public funds paid to benefit parents and the private religious and sectarian schools to which they send their children.

### **VIII. Private Virtual Charter Schools of Oklahoma**

There are listed on the Oklahoma Department of Education website seven “virtual” charter schools all *privately* operated and under a *written contract* with

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<sup>7</sup> Website: *21st Century Community Learning Centers*, Oklahoma Department of Education, <https://oklahoma.gov/education/services/family-community-engagement/21st-century-community-learning-centers/grantee-list.html>

<sup>8</sup> Website: *Oklahoma Opportunity Scholarship Fund*, Oklahoma Department of Education, <https://osfkids.org/about/#about-section-how-it-works>

the Statewide Charter School Board: Dove Virtual Charter School, Epic Virtual Charter School, E-School Virtual Charter Academy, Insight School of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Virtual Charter Academy, and Virtual Preparatory Academy.

These private institutions are all granted public funds to perform a public service of state wide educational opportunities for parents and their children. All of these schools are operated by private organizations with a written contract with the State Board of Charter Schools.<sup>9</sup>

There is no evidence in the Oklahoma Supreme Court decision that suggest any of these schools are affiliated with a church. Thus, contracts are granted to these organizations, yet not to St. Isidore, to provide the same or similar educational services — even though St. Isidore may provide additional or more beneficial services by providing children with a *faith in God* based education. Is that a bad thing? If it were, then consumer demand would vanish for private parochial education. Thus, because it remains in American society — private parochial education — credence must be granted to those who have and continue to pay tuition for private parochial education for their children.

By its historical longevity, a Catholic primary and secondary education obviously works and appeals to parents. Catholic education has historically provided an educational alternative to parents of all faiths or of no faith other than the belief that their children will receive a better education than what the government

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<sup>9</sup> Website: *Oklahoma Virtual Charter Schools Program*, Oklahoma Department of Education, <https://oklahoma.gov/education/services/assessments/oklahoma-virtual-charter-schools.html>

can provide. This is true even if they, as parents, do not subscribe to the Catholic faith. The parent, in their mind, feels assured that their children will be educated according to what they believe is right.

How much more would a Catholic virtual charter school without tuition appeal to 21st century American parents? A case can be made that parents of any faith might enroll their children in such a program. Indeed, St. Isidore may be the first in the nation — but it may be only the beginning of a shift in giving parents more school choices — because is that not the purpose of the Act — parental choice?

Every child deserves the best education available, regardless of their zip code. However, for generations, our government-assigned education system has failed millions of parents, students, and teachers. This Executive Order begins to rectify that wrong by opening up opportunities for students to attend the school that best fits their needs.<sup>10</sup>

*The White House Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Expands Educational Opportunities for American Families*, January 30, 2025.

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<sup>10</sup> Source: *The White House Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Expands Educational Opportunities for American Families*, White House, January 30, 2025 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/01/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-expands-educational-opportunities-for-american-families/>





## CONCLUSION

This Supreme Court should reverse the Oklahoma Supreme Court's decision rescinding the St. Isidore contract. The Oklahoma Supreme Court's decision is an unconstitutional infringement upon the rights of religious institutions and the parents who would choose religious and faith based virtual charter schools. These express prohibitions against religious institutions should be held unconstitutional under the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

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March 11, 2025

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Lindsey Nicole Henry Scholarship Program Recipients, Academic Year 2023-2024.....	1a
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**LINDSEY NICOLE HENRY SCHOLARSHIP  
PROGRAM RECIPIENTS,  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-2024**

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All Saints Catholic School – Broken Arrow  
All Saints Catholic School – Norman  
Altus Christian Academy  
Antioch Christian Academy  
Augustine Christian Academy  
Bishop John Carroll School  
Bishop Kelley High School  
Bishop McGuinness Catholic High School  
Christ the King School  
Christian Heritage Academy  
Claremore Christian School  
Colere Academy  
Corn Bible Academy  
Cornerstone Christian Academy  
Cristo Rey Oklahoma City Catholic High School  
Crossover Preparatory Academy  
Destiny Christian School  
Eagle Point Christian Academy  
Emmanuel Christian School  
Evergreen Academy  
Family of Faith Christian School  
First Lutheran School

App.2a

For Heaven's Sake  
Christian Child Development Center, Inc.  
Global Harvest Christian School  
Glory Christian School OK, INC.  
Good Shepherd Catholic School  
Good Shepherd Lutheran School  
Happy Hands Education Center  
Hillsdale Christian School  
Holland Hall  
Holy Family Cathedral School  
Holy Trinity Catholic School  
Holy Trinity Lutheran School  
Immanuel Lutheran Christian Academy  
Infinity Generation Preparatory School  
James Caraway Christian Academy  
Keystone Adventure School and Farm  
King's Gate Christian School  
Lakewood Christian School  
Legacy Christian School  
Life Christian Academy  
Light Christian Academy  
Marquette Catholic School  
Messiah Lutheran School  
Metro Christian Academy  
Mingo Valley Christian School

App.3a

Mission Academy High School

Mizel JCDS

Monte Cassino Catholic School

Mount St. Mary Catholic High School

Mt. Olive Lutheran School

Muskogee Seventh-Day Adventist Christian Academy

Oak Hall Episcopal School

Oklahoma Bible Academy

Oklahoma Christian Academy

Oklahoma Christian School

Paths to Independence

Positive Tomorrows, Inc

Prosper Academy

Redbud Farm School

Rosary Catholic School

Sacred Heart Catholic School – El Reno

Sacred Heart Catholic School – Oklahoma City

Saints Peter and Paul Catholic School

School of Saint Mary

SNU Lab School

Special Care, Inc.

St. Catherine School

St. Charles Borromeo Catholic School

St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic School

St. James the Greater Catholic School

App.4a

St. John Catholic School

St. John Nepomuk Catholic School

St. John's Lutheran School

St. Joseph Catholic School – Enid

St. Joseph Catholic School – Muskogee

St. Mary's Catholic School

St. Paul's Lutheran School

St. Philip Neri Catholic School

St. Pius X School

Stillwater Christian School

Stonebridge Academy

Summit Christian Academy

Terra Verde Discovery School

Texoma Autism and Behavior Intervention School

The Academy of Classical Christian Studies

The Catholic School of St. Eugene

Town and Country School

Trinity School

Tulsa Hope Academy

Undercroft Montessori School

Victory Christian School

Victory Family School

Wesleyan Christian School

William Bradford Christian School

Woven Life, Inc.

## App.5a

Wright Christian Academy

Source: <https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/osde/documents/services/special-education/lnh-scholarship/lnh-annual-data-report/FY24%20Data%20Table.pdf>