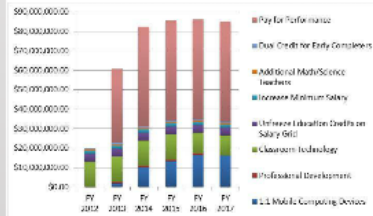


Where We Are Today...

- In the 2012 General Election, the Students Come First laws were repealed.
- There are many unknowns...

Investments in Education Reform



What was in the Propositions?

Proposition 1

- Funding via "bonus"
- Two-year rolling teacher contracts
- Teacher dismissed
- Parent input on teacher evaluations
- Teacher evaluations tied to student achievement
- Elimination of "programs"
- Collective bargaining limited to salaries and benefits
- Minority representation on union representative
- Negotiations in open session
- Principals being authority
- Repeal of Early Retirement Incentive Program

Proposition 2

- Revenues for growth and achievement, hard to fill, and leadership

Proposition 3

Proposition 3 repeals the Students Come First laws which were enacted by the voters in the 2012 election. The laws were intended to improve student achievement and teacher quality by providing incentives for high-performing students and teachers, and by increasing the number of students who are advanced and dual-enrolled. The laws were also intended to increase transparency in the education system and to improve the quality of education by providing for more data-driven decision-making. The laws were intended to improve the quality of education by providing for more data-driven decision-making. The laws were intended to improve the quality of education by providing for more data-driven decision-making.



Implications of the Repeal of Students Come First

Tom Luna
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Policy Implications of the Referendum

Proposition 1



Proposition 2



Proposition 3



Fiscal Implications of the Referendum

- #### Repealed Budget Items for FY13
- Teacher \$4,500,000 on to standard
 - Math/Science Teachers \$4,000,000
 - Dual Credit to Ret. Complete \$25,000
 - One-to-One Laptop Program for One \$2,000,000
 - Finance Grid \$4,000,000
 - Dual Credit to Ret. Complete \$1,000,000

NET LOSS
\$22,387,700

Restored Budget Items Effecting Local School District Funding

- Repeal of item 11 (repealed)
- Repeal of item 12 (repealed)
- Repeal of item 13 (repealed)

TOTAL GAINED - \$18,500,200

Original FY 2014 Budget

- 1.5% increase in state funding
- \$22,888 increase in average teacher compensation
- 1.5% increase in state funding
- \$22,888 increase in average teacher compensation



Implications of the Repeal of Students Come First

Tom Luna

Superintendent of Public Instruction

What was in the Propositions?

Proposition 1

- Phasing out "tenure"
- Two-year rolling teacher contracts
- Seniority eliminated
- Parent input on teacher evaluations
- Teacher evaluations tied to student achievement
- Elimination of "evergreen"
- Collective bargaining limited to salaries and benefits
- Majority representation in order to negotiate
- Negotiations in open session
- Principal hiring authority
- Repeal of Early Retirement Incentive Program

Proposition 2

- Bonuses for growth and achievement, hard-to-fill, and leadership

Proposition 3

- Up to 12 dual credits paid for by the state for early completers
- \$4.8 million in funding for math and science teachers for graduation requirement
- \$9 million in advanced classrooms technology
- \$4 million in professional development
- One-to-one mobile computing devices
- SBOE to consider an online course requirement
- Raise in minimum teacher salary
- Expanded use-it-or-lose-it flexibility
- Annual district fiscal report card
- Budgets and master agreements posted online
- Parents can enroll students in online courses with or without district permission
- Fractional ADA
- MTI course counted as transcribed credit
- IDLA funding floor of \$3.5 million for FY13 and FY14
- College and universities can open charter high schools.

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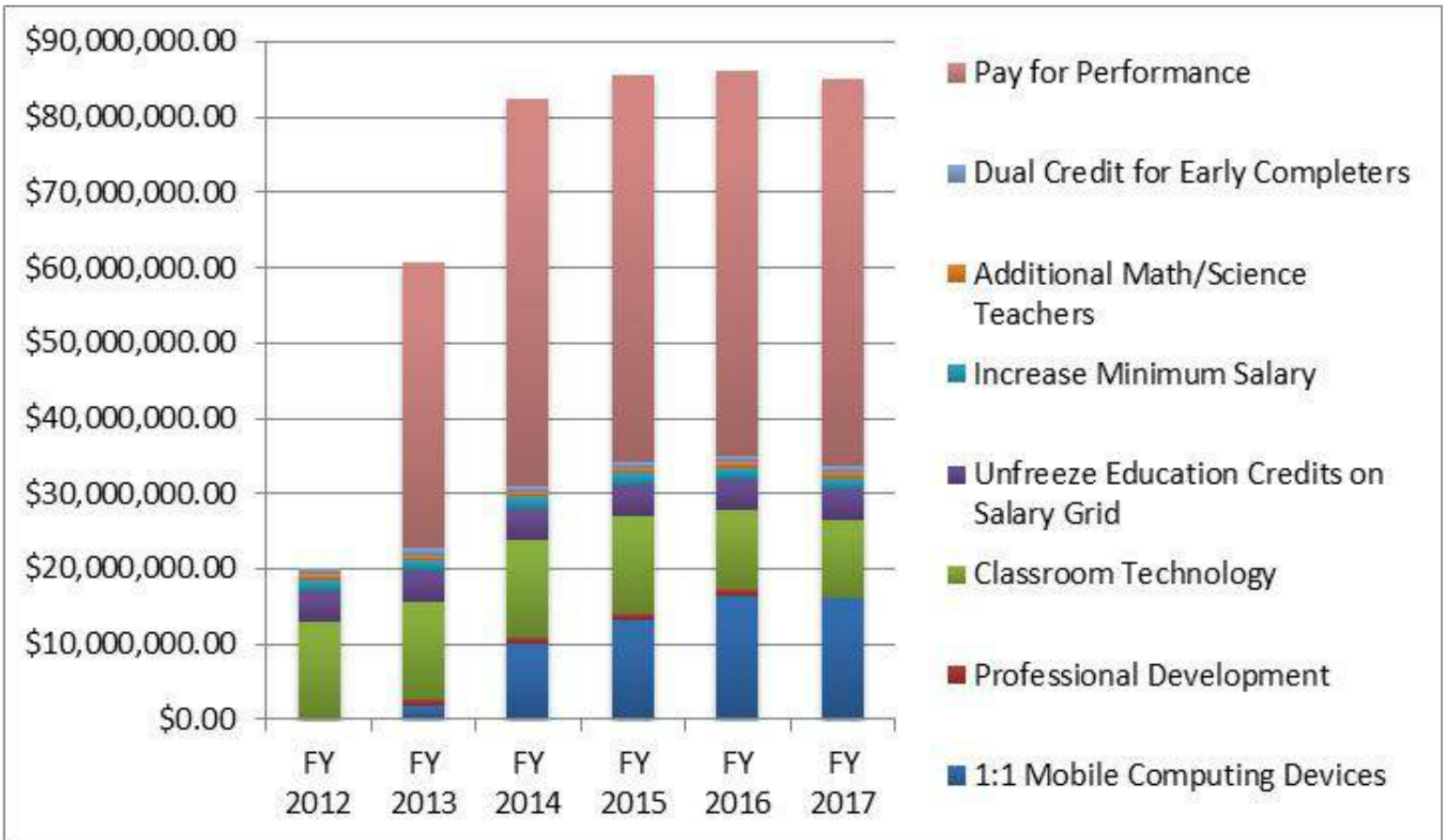
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Investments in Education Reform



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Policy Implications of the Referendum

Proposition 1



Proposition 2



Proposition 3



Proposition 1

"Tenure"

- Contracts for this school year remain in effect until amended, re-negotiated, or terminated.
- Tenure is reinstated.
- Up to three years of teachers will receive tenure this year.

Master Agreements and Evergreen Clause

Evergreen will be back for 2013 negotiations.

Seniority and Reduction in Force

Return to 2010 law that allows RIF decisions based on seniority.

Early Retirement Bonuses

- Awaiting AG's opinion on whether the state must pay bonuses to teachers who retired after 2010-2011 school year and would have qualified under the old law.
- Teachers retiring in 2013 will now be eligible for Early Retirement bonuses.

Teacher Evaluation

Parent input will not be part of a teacher's evaluation next year and going forward.

Teacher Evaluation

- Student achievement and multiple measures like parent input were both requirements of ESEA waiver
- Creates uncertainty with ESEA waiver

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Pay-for-Performance

Money for next year's budget
is uncertain moving forward.

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Proposition 3

Use-it-or-lose-it Flexibility

- No "Use-it-or-lose-it" flexibility, except for the return to 5K Virtual "Use-it-or-lose-it."
- There will be a \$25 million impact this year and going forward.

One-Year Freeze on Education Salary Grid

Education freeze reinstated for new credits that were applied July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011.

Classroom Technology Funding

- Uncertain what districts could do with funds received for technology but not yet spent.
- Money yet to be distributed will not be distributed.

Dual Credit for Early Completers

- Department paid all Fall 2012 district reimbursements on Nov. 20th, based on data submitted.
- The state will not be able to pay out for second semester dual credit courses.

Funding for Math and Science Teachers

Current funding uncertain. Future funding goes away.

Online Graduation Requirement

- State Board of Education repealed this requirement
- Goes before the Legislature in January

Online Clearinghouse

The funds for development and maintenance of online course clearinghouse become null and void.

Minimum Teacher Salaries


Students Come First increased from \$29,655 to \$30,000. It was subsequently increased again in 2012 to \$30,500. Minimum teacher salary will remain at \$30,500.

One-to-One Mobile Computing

- No state program to create one-to-one ratios in Idaho's schools
- 85% of high schools volunteered to be part of the first-third

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Fiscal Implications of the Referendum

Repealed Budget Items for FY13

- Technology-\$4,036,700 not yet be distributed
- Math/Science Teachers- \$4,850,000
- Dual Credit for Early Completers- \$842,400
- One-to-One Laptop Program, Year One- \$2,558,800
- Education Credits Lost- \$4,000,000
- Use It or Lose It Flexibility- \$24,600,000

TOTAL LOST FOR SCHOOLS- \$40,887,900

NET LOSS
\$22,387,700

Restored Budget Items Effecting Local School District Funding

- Includes return of re-allocated "5th Factor" funds to salary-based apportionment- \$14,789,200

TOTAL GAINED- \$18,500,200

Original FY 2014 Budget

- 5.1% increase in state funding
- \$2,000 increase on average in teacher compensation
 - 1.67% increase base salaries, offsetting FY2012 shift in salary-based apportionment- \$14.8 million
 - Restore one year of experience on salary grid- \$6.2 million
 - Pay-for-performance funding for leadership duties and hard-to-fill positions and addition of classified staff- \$61 million
 - Increase to deploy one-to-one laptop devices to high school students in the first one-third of high schools selected statewide- \$8.4 million
 - Increase district IT staff support at the local level- \$1 million

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