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- In the 2012 General Election, the Students Come First laws were repealed.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

Policy Implications of the Referendum

Proposition 1
- [Details of Proposition 1]

Proposition 2
- [Details of Proposition 2]

Proposition 3
- [Details of Proposition 3]

Fiscal Implications of the Referendum

Implications of the Repeal of Students Come First

Tom Luna
Superintendent of Public Instruction
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**
- Kyle to Kol dual credit paid for by the state for early completion
- Dual credit in meeting the math and science standards for graduation requirements
- AP in liberal arts and sciences toward an associate degree
- Authority to employ professional development
- "One-to-one" ratio in computer science
- AP/IB to maintain an online course warehouse
- All AP and IB courses are available online
- Average district final report card
- Hedge to sell premature agency property without limit
- Parent and student may engage in online course with or without their district permission
- Principal funded ADA
- MTI means reserved as constitutional funds
-$title funding floor for $5 million for P15 and P
c - College and university courses open to charter high schools
Proposition 1

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Proposition 2

- Bonuses for growth and achievement, hard-to-fill, and leadership
Proposition 3

- Up to 32 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 classroom 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 transcripted credit
- IDLA funding floor of $3.5 million for FY13 and FY 14
- College and universities can open charter high schools.
Investments in Education Reform

- Pay for Performance
- Dual Credit for Early Completers
- Additional Math/Science Teachers
- Increase Minimum Salary
- Unfreeze Education Credits on Salary Grid
- Classroom Technology
- Professional Development
- 1:1 Mobile Computing Devices
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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, renegotiated, 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 2009-2011 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.
Pay-for-Performance

Money for next year's budget is uncertain moving forward.
Proposition 3

**Use-it-or-lose-it Flexibility**
- The measure requires flexibility regarding the return of Virtual "Use-it-or-Lose-it" funds. There will be a deadline for reporting this year and going forward.

**One-Year Freeze on Education Salary Grid**
- Education funds expended for year credits that were applied July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011.

**Classroom Technology Funding**
- Classroom technology could be funded with funds reserved for technology (not yet spent).
- Money will be distributed within the next fiscal year.

**Dual Credit for Early Completers**
- Dual credit paid Fall 2012 dual enrollment students on Dec. 31, 2013, based on data submitted.
- The state will no longer be able to pay 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**
- Statewide teacher salaries increased from $29,500 to $32,000. It was subsequently increased again by 2022 to $34,000. Minimum teacher salary will remain at $30,000.

**One-to-One Mobile Computing**
- A state program to ensure one-to-one ratios in Idaho's schools.
- 40% of high schools mandated to be part of the initiative.
Use-it-or-lose-it Flexibility

- No "Use-it-or-lose-it" flexibility, except for the return to 5% 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.
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Current funding uncertain. Future funding goes away.
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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
Fiscal Implications of the Referendum

Repealed Budget Items for FY13

- Technology-$4,036,700 not yet be distributed
- Math/Science Teachers- $4,830,000
- 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

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- $14,789,200
  - 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

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
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  - Increase district IT staff support at the local level- $1 million