

# **Digest of the 2014 Legislative Session Actions Impacting Iowa Public School Districts**

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## ISFIS

ISFIS is a comprehensive school finance information service for school leaders in Iowa. We have district-specific financial data, enrollment and budget projections, expert consultation on Iowa school finance, videos and other informational materials explaining the school finance formula and responsive one on one consultation. ISFIS services cater to the needs of superintendents and school business officials in all aspects of school finance, communications, and district office operations. We are dedicated to providing school leaders with the unbiased information **you** need, when **you** need it to make the best possible decisions on the behalf of your school children and communities.

In that spirit, this Digest of the 2014 Legislative Session is offered to all school districts, regardless of ISFIS subscription status. Please call us with any questions, suggestions for additional services that would help school leaders in your district, or with suggestions to improve our services for Iowa school leaders.

Best Regards,  
Margaret and Larry

The 2013 Legislative Session drew to a close on May 1, 2014 in the House, with the Senate adjourning sine die (without a reconvening date certain) on May 2. Although 10 days past the expiration of per diem payments for legislators, the timing was an improvement on the 2011 Session's June 30, 2011 adjournment and last year's May 23<sup>rd</sup> adjournment. Although nearly 4,900 pieces of legislation were introduced in the Iowa Legislature this Session, 140 made it to the Governor's desk.

This Digest details legislation enacted by the 2014 Legislature and signed or vetoed by the Governor. In preparation for next year, we include a listing and explanation of some of the significant education and tax policy bills that moved through the process, but ultimately did not pass, but may return in the future as ideas from former legislatures resurface. The information section of this digest includes data and background on issues such as those discussed without final action this last Session as well as others of key interest to Iowa schools. The 2014 Session was the second of the two-year biennium of the 85<sup>th</sup> Iowa General Assembly. During the 2014 Legislative Session, bills that were introduced in 2013 and moved partially through the process (approved during floor debate in the chamber of origin in the prior year) remained eligible for consideration. The following two bills are examples of bills that were left in committee at the conclusion of the 2013 Session but were ultimately amended and approved this last Session:

- [SF 220](#) Early Retirement Incentives from Management Fund
- [SF 366](#) Radon Information, Testing Plans and Reporting

**Process for Signature:** The Governor is given 30 days to review all legislation passed by the Legislature in the closing days of the Session:

- Bills received by the Governor during the last three calendar days of session (except Sundays) must be signed or vetoed within 30 calendar days.
- The Governor may exercise three types of vetoes: the veto, item veto, and pocket veto.
  - **Veto** indicates the Governor's disapproval of an entire bill.
  - **Item veto** may be used only for bills which appropriate funds. This action strikes a specific item of an appropriations bill.
  - **Pocket veto** occurs when the Governor fails to take action within 30 calendar days on a bill received within the last three calendar days of session (except Sundays). The entire bill fails to become law in this situation.

## Executive Summary

In the past two sessions, the Legislature enacted major education reform policy. The major efforts of 2012 ([SF 2284](#)) included a literacy focused initiative, requiring third-grade retention of students not proficient in reading beginning in school year 2016-2017; creation of the Iowa Reading Research Center; and new efforts in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). During the 2013 Session, Education Reform Legislation ([HF 215](#)) made sweeping policy changes detailed in last year's Digest including a new teacher leadership/compensation system that approved districts are just now beginning to implement for the 2014-15 school year. This year, the legislature passed a budget but aside from some minor technical corrections, did not undertake many education policy changes. The same is true of property tax reform, with large changes made in 2013 followed by no action in the 2014 Session. Though required by law, the State Cost per Pupil was not set during the 2014 Legislative Session. However, continued commitment to implementation of education reform from the prior two sessions is evident in the Education Appropriations efforts detailed below. A few policy bills impacting sharing and reorganization incentives and inappropriate relationships between staff and students, early retirement incentives and a technical fix to instructional days/hours made it to the governor's desk. There was a concerted effort by the Governor's office to move anti-bullying and anti-harassment legislation and broadband Internet access incentives through the legislative process, but neither of those bills received a consensus position between the House and Senate.

**Budget Summary: Upon completion of the governor's approval and veto action:** The state General Fund Budget, (net appropriations and expenditures, including reversions) for FY 2015 is \$6,974.4 billion for FY 2015, which is an increase of \$496.6 million compared to FY 2014 net adjusted appropriations. The FY 2015 appropriated amount is \$660.0 million under the 99% expenditure limitation (the maximum allowed under Iowa law) and will result in a deposit of an additional \$734.9 million into the state's ending balance after all appropriations. These calculations include the Governor's line-item vetoes and came from the LSA's Fiscal Update, June 11, 2014, found [here](#).

**Estimated Position of State's Cash Balance for FY 2015:** The state's Cash Reserve Fund, which is limited by law to a maximum of 7.5% of total budget, is calculated to be full at \$522.3 million. The Economic Emergency Fund, after significant transfers of surplus to the General Fund, Taxpayer Trust Fund, and others, is also full, leaving an estimated ending balance of \$174.1 million, which is the maximum 2.5% allowed in Iowa law (according to the draft [LSA end of session balance sheet](#)). The LSA [Fiscal Update Special Edition End of Session](#), May 14, 2014, provides a detailed explanation of the 2014 Legislative Session appropriations and fund balances.

**Summary Statement about State of Iowa Fund Balances:** Iowa State General Fund Surplus for FY 2015 is \$612.6 million in addition to the fully funded Economic Emergency Fund and Cash Reserve Fund balances noted above. Conversations referring to a "structural deficit", a term defined as an expenditure level in excess of revenues received in a single fiscal year, typically ignore reference to surpluses.

**May 2014 Revenue Dip:** Year-to-date revenues have dropped below the REC estimate, down \$350 million compared to FY 2013, according to the LSA's monthly revenue memo, [video edition](#). Jeff Robinson, Senior Fiscal Analyst, LSA, describes the drivers of the decrease, \$212 million of which can be easily quantified due to legislative policy changes:

- 1) \$100 million decrease due to deposit of cigarette and tobacco taxes previously in the state general fund directly into another fund
- 2) \$32 million due to expansion of the earned income tax credit
- 3) \$80 million deposit into the taxpayer trust fund

The fourth driver is likely behavior changes as taxpayers made financial decisions toward the end of 2012 calendar year, impacting 2013 tax revenues, as they anticipated federal tax law changes. Jeff explains in the memo why these are one-time events:

“1) The payback from the 2013 income surge is over, 2) the Iowa tax credit changes are now fully implemented, and 3) income tax withholding receipts as well as tax revenue from sales and use tax continue to expand at a reasonable pace.”

At the conclusion of the memo, the LSA analysis sums it up:

“Although it appears unlikely that Iowa general fund revenue will finish FY 2014 at the projected level, the reasons for the underperformance appear to be very much one-time events that have run their course. As long as wage growth in Iowa continues, the translation of FY 2014 negatives into 2015 negatives should not be automatic.”

The June 11, 2014 edition of the LSA’s Fiscal update also includes a reference to historical changes in school finance funding provisions. The LSA has updated the document to reflect legislative action that occurred during the 2014 Legislative Session for changes to early retirement incentive programs, shared operational functions supplementary weighting and whole grade sharing and reorganization incentives. The document provides a brief summary of the provisions from 1971 to present and is available on the LSA website at:

[https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/LSAReports/k12Education/PublicSchlFunding\\_LawChanges\\_1971\\_to\\_Present.pdf](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/LSAReports/k12Education/PublicSchlFunding_LawChanges_1971_to_Present.pdf)

**Enrolled Bills:** The following bills impacting Education have been signed by the Governor unless there is a note detailing veto action. The Enrolled bills explained below are organized into Appropriations and Policy Acts (although some policy changes to impact appropriations.) A list of bills that received significant action but were not enacted follows under the Near Misses & Pending Issues section of this Digest. For access to the complete text and effective dates of all legislation approved or vetoed by the Governor, check the [enrolled bills](#) link on the legislative website.

## **APPROPRIATIONS ACTS**

### **2014 Funding/Appropriations Bills Impacting Education**

[SF 2347 Education Appropriations](#) See tables below for all appropriations and allocations impacting PK-12 Education in the bill. Significant issues of interest to schools include:

- **Literacy Tracking Tools:** Provides a \$2.0 million increase to Department of Education (DE) General Administration as well as specific policy language directing the DE to administer and distribute, free to school districts, an early warning assessment system to screen and monitor PK-6 student literacy skills. DE rules (Chapter 62), first in effect in March of 2014, mandate district use of a screening and tracking tool that meets standards approved by the DE. This appropriation was originally included in the Iowa Reading Research Center appropriation request.

- **Iowa Core:** Eliminates the \$1.0 million appropriation to the DE to support Iowa Core implementation but increased AEA's appropriation by \$1.0 million (this appropriation is in addition to another \$1.0 million to AEA's for their support for Teacher Leadership grant recipient districts). There is no language directing expenditure of the \$1.0 million added to the AEAs.
- **Iowa Reading Research Center:** Appropriates a total of \$1.0 million for FY 2015, which is a decrease of \$331,000 compared to FY 2014. The bill requires the Center to collaborate with the AEAs and allows the Center to retain unencumbered or unobligated funds at the close of the fiscal year that would otherwise revert to the State General Fund until July 1, 2016. The bill requires the Center to annually, by January 15 of each year, submit a detailed annual financial report, a description of the center's activities for the prior fiscal year, and a statement of its proposed and projected activities.
- **Other Significant Appropriation Increases:** The following are presented as net increases compared to FY 2014 and if they represent a new appropriation, it is noted.
  - \$50 million for the first year of implementation of Teacher Leadership and Compensation System grants (new appropriation). A table at the conclusion of this section of the Digest details specific allocations required to be made from the total Teacher Quality/Student Achievement appropriation of \$ 56,791,351.
  - \$1.5 million for the Iowa Online Learning Initiative (new appropriation).
  - \$1.3 million for the new Teach Iowa Scholars Program administered by the College Student Aid Commission (new appropriation).
  - \$1 million for a new Administrator Mentoring/Coaching Support System, to provide mentoring for beginning administrators and to develop and implement a coaching and support system for administrators in school districts approved to implement teacher leader and compensation framework. The bill requires the coaching first target administrators participating in the TLC grant, but beginning July 1, 2017 and beyond, requires the coaching to be available to any school district whether or not the school district has been approved to participate in the TLC grant (new appropriation).
  - \$1.0 million to DE for an AEA Support System to provide support to school districts implementing teacher career paths, leadership roles and a compensation framework (new appropriation).
  - \$1.0 million to DE for AEAs, but no specific purpose is articulated in the bill (new appropriation).
  - \$992,913 for Regional Telecommunication Councils (although this is an increase in the education appropriations bill, it's level funding for the RTCs which were funded for the FY 2013 and FY 2014 fiscal years in the Administration and Regulation Budget).
  - \$500,000 for English-Language Literacy for All Grant Program, (ELL Pilots) including a priority for the grants to be granted to school districts with the highest percentage of student identified as Limited English Proficient, school districts that have large numbers of students determined to be Limited English Proficient, or to school districts that have a diversity of languages of origin spoken by students determined to be Limited English Proficient (new appropriation).

- \$500,000 to the DE for Attendance Center Performance / General Web Site and Data System Support. Requires DE to develop criteria and a process to administer data collection and evaluation. Requires school districts to establish specific performance goals. Requires DE to evaluate the performance of each attendance center operated by the school district in order to arrive at an overall school performance grade and report card for each attendance center as required in HF 215 Education Reform 2013 Session (new appropriation).
- \$200,000 for expanded Early Head Start projects.
- \$50,000 for Nonpublic School Textbooks.
- \$30,000 for Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) program.
- \$50,000 to the DE for Task Force, Commission and Council Support for the costs of providing DE support to the education reform task forces, commissions and councils authorized in HF 215 Education Reform enacted in the 2013 Session.
- **Other significant appropriations maintained at the FY 2014 level:**
  - \$8.0 million to the DE for distribution to school districts for implementation of the Successful Progression for Early Readers requirements (early literacy supports enacted in Iowa Code 279.68, subsection 2, included in SF 2284, Education Reform, 2012).
  - \$5.2 million to UNI for continuation of the STEM Collaborative included in SF 2284 Education Reform enacted in the 2012 Session, for purposes of the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics collaborative initiative established in Iowa Code 268.7.
  - \$425,000 for Competency Based Instruction pilot projects, including writing model competencies, plans and templates, developing the assessment validation rubric and model assessments, and designing PD in accordance with Task Force recommendations.
  - \$2,176,797 for School Food Service to provide required state matching funds.
  - All Early Childhood Iowa (ECI) programs (General Aid for the Early Childhood Iowa Fund \$5,386,113, ECI Preschool Tuition Assistance \$5,428,877, ECI Family Support and Parent Education \$12,364,434, and ECI Birth to Age Three Services \$1,721,400).
  - \$481,849 to University of Iowa to continue the Iowa Online AP Academy STEM Initiative.

#### **Studies and Intent/Policy Requirements**

- **DE Anti-bullying Report:** The bill requires the DE to submit a report detailing anti-bullying programming and current and projected expenditures for FY 2015 by January 15, 2015.
- **DE Assessment:** The bill requires the DE to administer and distribute to school districts and accredited nonpublic schools, at no cost to the school districts, an early warning assessment system that allows teachers to screen and monitor student literacy skills from PK – 6<sup>th</sup> grade (the DE anticipates that the appropriation of \$2.0 million will combine with federal and other funds to provide the FAST screening and progress monitoring tools as detailed above).
- **UNI Math and Science Collaborative:** Specifies uses for the funds and requires the funds support salaries, staffing, institutional support, activities directly related to recruitment of K-12



math and science teachers, and for ongoing math and science programming for K-12 students. The bill requires UNI to work with community colleges to develop STEM PD for community college instructors and STEM curriculum development. The bill requires not less than \$500,000 be used to provide technology education opportunities to high school, career academy and community college students through a public-private partnership charged with providing opportunities for students/faculties to secure broad-based information technology certification.

- **Settlement Agreements:** Prohibits the entities funded in HF 604 Education Appropriations, FY 2014, including the College Student Aid Commission, the DE, the Iowa Board of Regents, and the Board of Educational Examiners, from paying a personnel settlement that includes a confidentiality provision intended to prevent public disclosure of the agreement or terms.
- **ELL Standards:** Requires the State Board of Education to adopt rules to establish standards for the identification, selection and use of research-based education and instructional models for English-language Learner (ELL) students and standards for the PD of the instructional staff responsible for implementation of those models.
- **AEA Background Checks:** Requires the AEAs to conduct background checks and rechecks as required for schools. The bill states that Iowa Code Section 279.69 applies to AEAs including part-time, substitute or contract employees of the AEA who provide services to a school district.
- **ELL Weighting:** The bill did not change the existing 0.22 weighting or eligibility period, but specifies that the 5-year eligibility period is cumulative years of service, rather than 5 years from the initial date of enrollment in the ELL program as currently calculated.
- **TLC supplement to follow Open Enrolled:** Requires the district of residence to pay to the per pupil supplement to the receiving district if the pupil is open enrolled under section 282.18 and both the sending and receiving districts are participating in the TLC grant.
- **DE Support for TLC:** The bill requires the DE develop a delivery system in collaboration with AEAs to assist in implementing the Teacher Leadership and Compensation System (TLC) roles defined in HF 215, Education Reform, enacted in the 2013 Session.

**Student Achievement/Teacher Quality Allocations Required:**

<b>Student Achievement Teacher Quality Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Teacher Leadership and Compensation Grants			\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000
National Board Certification	\$ 500,000	\$ 846,250	846,250	0
Ambassador to Education	85,000	85,000	85,000	0
Mentoring and Induction	2,463,590	3,537,875	4,021,875	484,000
Career Dev/Evaluator Training	600,000	786,816	786,816	0
Teacher Development Academies	1,136,410	1,136,410	1,136,410	0
High-needs Schools Provision* Delays \$10 million allocation from SA/TQ until the school year beginning July 1, 2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,785,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,307,351</b>	<b>\$ 56,791,351</b>	<b>\$50,484,000</b>



## Education Appropriations Tracking SF 2347

The following table tracks appropriations included in SF 2347, Education Appropriations, with comparison columns of the current year, department request, Governor's recommendation, and final legislative action. Line-items highlighted below indicate funds appropriated for the purposes of implementing an element of the Education Reform efforts undertaken in the prior two Sessions.

	Estimated FY 2014	Dept Request FY 2015	Gov Rec FY 2015	SF 2347 Final Action	Final Action vs. FY14
Teacher Shortage Loan Forgiveness	\$ 392,452	\$ 392,452	\$ 392,452	\$ 392,452	\$ 392,452
<b>Teach Iowa Scholars*</b>	0	0	2,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
DE Administration	6,304,047	7,692,747	6,304,047	8,304,047	2,000,000
Vocational Education Administration	598,197	598,197	598,197	598,197	0
Vocational Education Secondary	2,630,134	2,630,134	2,630,134	2,630,134	0
Food Service	2,176,797	2,176,797	2,176,797	2,176,797	0
ECI (Early Childhood Iowa) General Aid	5,386,113	5,386,113	5,386,113	5,386,113	0
ECI Preschool Tuition Assistance	5,428,877	5,428,877	5,428,877	5,428,877	0
ECI Family Support and Parent Ed	12,364,434	12,364,434	12,364,434	12,364,434	0
Special Ed. Services Birth to 3	1,721,400	1,721,400	1,721,400	1,721,400	0
Nonpublic Textbook Services	600,214	600,214	600,214	650,214	50,000
Iowa Core	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
<b>Student Achievement/Teacher Quality</b>	6,307,351	6,800,000	6,307,351	56,791,351	50,484,000
Jobs For America's Grads	670,000	670,000	670,000	700,000	30,000
<b>Education Reform</b>	6,840,000	72,000,000	57,100,000	0	-6,840,000
<b>Iowa Reading Research Center</b>	1,331,000	2,000,000	3,931,000	1,000,000	-331,000
Midwestern Higher Education Compact	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Early Head Start Projects	400,000	400,000	400,000	600,000	200,000
<b>Successful Progression for Early Readers</b>	8,000,000	18,200,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	0
<b>Competency-Based Education</b>	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	0
<b>Iowa Learning Online Initiative</b>	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
Regional Telecommunications Councils	0	992,913	992,913	992,913	992,913
Bullying Prevention	0	0	25,000	0	0
Administrator Mentoring			0	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>English Language Learner Pilots</b>			0	500,000	500,000
<b>TeachIowa Job Board/Licensure System</b>			0	250,000	250,000
<b>Attendance Center/Data Systems</b>			0	500,000	500,000
<b>Council and Task Force Support</b>			0	50,000	50,000
<b>AEA Support System Teacher Leadership</b>			0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Area Education Agencies				1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>UI - IA Online Advanced Placement Acad.</b>	481,849	497,268	481,849	481,849	0
<b>UNI - Math and Science Collaborative</b>	5,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	0
ISD/IBS - Licensed Classroom Teachers	82,049	85,331	82,049	82,049	0

\*Those titles **highlighted** and in **bold font** include programs or support for education reform initiatives included in education reform legislation enacted during the 2013 and 2014 Legislative Sessions. The DE Request and Governor's recommendation included funding under Education Reform for Iowa Learning Online, support for ongoing Councils and Task Forces, Extended Learning Time Pilots, English-Language Learner Pilot Projects, Principal Academy and Administrative Mentoring Program, TeachIowa Job Board and Licensure System, and an Attendance Center Performance Indicator System but did not include \$10 million for High Needs Schools in FY 2015.

## Other Appropriations Bills Impacting Schools

[HF 2463 Health and Human Services Appropriations](#): This bill creates a new Healthiest Children Initiative. The bill requires the DHS to create a task force to develop an implementation plan supporting the goal of Iowa children becoming the healthiest children in the nation by January 1, 2020. The implementation plan, including findings, recommendations, performance benchmarks, data collection provisions and others, is due December 15, 2014. The task force is directed to work in the following focus areas:

- Physical health,
- Dental health
- Emotional well-being
- Behavioral health
- Mental health and wellness
- Food security and appropriate nutrition
- Safe and quality childcare
- Safe and stable housing, neighborhoods and home environments
- Promotion of healthy, active lifestyles by addressing adverse childhood events
- Reducing exposure to environmental toxins
- Decreasing exposure to violence
- Advancing tobacco-free and drug abuse-free living
- Increasing immunization rates
- Improving family well-being

The governor vetoed this section in its entirety. His veto message stated:

“I am unable to approve the item designated as Division XIX, in its entirety. This duplicates the work of the Healthiest State Initiative by creating the Healthiest Children Initiative. My administration’s goal is to make Iowa the Healthiest State by 2016. The Healthiest State Initiative is privately led and publicly endorsed and encourages all Iowans to improve their overall health and well-being. Making Iowa the healthiest state in the nation is not only critical to the economic viability of our state, but also critical to the quality of life for all Iowans. Iowans have made great strides in improving their health and continue to work toward my goal of becoming the healthiest state in the nation by 2016. The Healthiest State Initiative has and will continue to assist Iowans, including children, in learning about and applying proven methods to live longer, happier, and healthier lives. There is no need to duplicate programs or grow bureaucracy when a private sector led initiative is working.”

[HF 2473 Standings Appropriations](#): This bill makes adjustments to appropriations that otherwise stand without legislative action, with a total standing appropriation amount of \$3.3 billion, of which \$2.9 billion is state supplemental school aid. The bill continues the appropriation of \$12,606,196 for Child Development Block Grants (no change from FY 2014 level). The bill continues the \$15 million reduction to the AEAs below the amount the school aid formula would otherwise generate and requires the reduction be prorated based on the reduction each AEA received in Fiscal Year 2013-14. The [LSA’s NOBA](#) DETAIL states: “In addition to the \$15,000,000 State aid reduction for FY 2015, the AEAs have an annual statutory reduction of \$7,500,000. The State aid reduction to the AEAs will total \$22,500,000 for FY 2015.” The bill also appropriates \$8.6 million for nonpublic school transportation. The [LSA’s NOBA](#) NOTE states: “Funding for nonpublic school transportation is not impacted by this Bill. The language is simply repeated here as a function of amending legislation from the 2013 Legislative Session.” The bill makes no reductions to the various property tax credits, so allows full standing appropriations for the Ag Land Tax Credit (\$39.1 million), the Homestead Tax Credit (\$135 million), the Elderly and Disabled tax Credit (\$26 million), the Commercial and Industrial Tax Credit (\$70.5 million) and the Business Property Tax Credit (\$50 million).



[SF 2363 One-time Bonding/Savings](#): Appropriates \$79.8 million in FY 2014 supplemental appropriations, of which \$1.0 million is to reimburse school districts for radon-testing. The Governor vetoed the entire bill, stating in his veto message:

“Senate File 2363 attempts to use one-time dollars to pay for special projects and pay down bonds. In total, it contains nearly \$140 million dollars in one-time spending. Currently, the State of Iowa has a healthy ending balance. However, the most recent state revenue projection, which occurred since the legislature adjourned, shows significant decline in projected revenues. This information was not available to the legislature during the time this legislation was approved. With this new information, it is very important we continue to be prudent with taxpayer dollars.

In 2013, the legislature and I made multi-year commitments with the \$4.4 billion property tax cut and education reform that included investing in our teachers and students. These were historic commitments to the people of Iowa and commitments we must keep to Iowa taxpayers, schools and local governments. Signing this spending bill could jeopardize our ability to fund those commitments in the future.”

### **Policy Bills Impacting PK-12 Education**

[HF 2109 Alternative Nicotine Products](#): This bill adds alternative nicotine products and vapor products to the list of tobacco products regulated by Iowa law. The bill defines the terms and prohibits sale or distribution to children and prohibits distribution of samples within 500 feet of a school. **Please note:** Although the bill does not require school districts to include such alternative products in their tobacco-free school environment policies, boards might consider such an addition to policy.

[HF 2170 Instructional Time](#): This bill allows nonpublic schools to have a waiver to start school prior to the first Monday in the week in which Sept. 1 occurs. The waiver opportunity was inadvertently omitted for nonpublic schools in the 2013 Education Reform bill, HF 215. HF 215 also inadvertently deleted the ability of public schools to have a day that was less than 6 hours under the 180-day calendar option. The bill reinstates the previous language allowing one day less than 6 hours under certain circumstances (emergency delay or early release due to weather or other emergency condition) or a day under 6 hours if five consecutive days including that day meet or exceed 30 hours (professional development or parent teacher conferences.) **Please note:** A Public Hearing is now required for both the annual approval of the proposed calendar and any change from 180 days of instruction to 1,080 hours of instruction. Minutes from the board meeting during which the public hearing occurs should reflect holding the public hearing and the calendar or instructional days/hours consideration. Reporting to the DE takes place during the Spring BEDS data submission.

[HF 2172 PERB E-filing](#): This bill provides for the use of an electronic filing and notice system by the public employment relations board. The bill requires PERB to establish an electronic filing system by rule, allowing the board to notwithstanding (disregard) provisions requiring filing via mail.

[HF 2271 Shared Operational Functions](#): This bill replaces last year’s effort at establishing supplementary weighting for shared operational functions of school districts and area education agencies with new supplementary weightings, effective March 26, 2014 upon the Governor’s signature. The bill rewrites



the requirements for weightings due to shared operational functions. **Eligible Positions:** the new law would allow the sharing of a curriculum director or school counselor and also the management functions of superintendent, business, human resources, transportation or operations and maintenance, for at least 20% of the school year (the bill eliminates the potential of receiving weighting for sharing a librarian, school nurse or school administration manager). **Calculation of the weighting:** the weighting is calculated as an equivalent number of students; 8 pupils for shared superintendent, 3 pupils for curriculum or school counselor, and all other eligible positions at 5 pupils. The bill limits the maximum total shared weighting for all positions to no more than 21 students, or a maximum of \$133,686 (FY 2015 Cost per Pupil of \$6,366 X 21 = \$133,686). **Other details:** the shared position doesn't have to provide the same duties to both school districts sharing. The weighting applies to both preexisting and new agreements and is available for the budget year beginning July 1, 2014 through the budget year July 1, 2019. The bill requires the DE to pass rules to set criteria for determining qualification to share through consideration of increased student opportunities (as it removes last year's requirement to quantify long term savings). **AEAs too:** the bill also sets the range of sharing revenues for AEAs to a minimum of \$30,000 and a maximum of \$200,000.

**HF 2388 Foster Care Transition:** This bill encourages Iowa AEA's to employ a child welfare liaison to support continuity of learning for students in foster care or adjudicated under the juvenile justice law and requires school districts to work with the AEA liaison if there is one (though it does not mandate the AEA's have a liaison). It also requires districts to develop a program of continuity of education to ease the transition for the student. Through this bill, the school district is required to develop procedures for awarding credit for coursework completed in another school district and provide intensive services and supports for students affected by foster care transition who are not proficient in elementary school. It also requires districts to establish practices that encourage access to extracurricular programs, summer programs and credit transfer services for these students. The districts are also required to establish procedures to lessen the impact of the enrollment transfer on the students, enter into a memorandum of understanding with the DHS regarding exchange of information appropriate to facilitate the enrollment of the student, and, to provide other assistance as identified by the AEA child welfare liaison, if there is one.

**HF 2389 Code of Conduct:** This bill requires the BOEE to include in the educators' code of conduct a prohibition of sexual or romantic relationship between a licensed staff member and a student they taught, supervised, or coached for at least 90 days after the student graduates or leaves the school. The bill echoes rules that the BOEE put into place that would have moved forward anyway unless the legislature passed a resolution nullifying the proposed rules, although the original draft of BOEE proposed rules requested a 180-day waiting period (rules revision shortened the window to 90 days.)

**HF 2474 Coach/Student Relationship Criminal Conduct:** This bill expands the criminal offense for sexual exploitation to include persons issued a school coaching authorization in response to Nicoletto Supreme Court Decision. In Nicoletto, the Supreme Court overturned a guilty verdict of an Iowa coach who had a relationship with a 16-year-old student, for which he was sentenced to 5 years. Upon appeal, the court stated that Iowa Code 709.15(1)(f) didn't apply to him because he wasn't a "professional practitioner" as defined in Iowa Code 272.1. This bill specifically includes coaches in the criminal code section. Access the Nicoletto decision is found here:

[http://www.iowacourts.gov/About the Courts/Supreme Court/Supreme Court Opinions/Recent Opinions/20140411/12-1862.pdf](http://www.iowacourts.gov/About%20the%20Courts/Supreme%20Court/Supreme%20Court%20Opinions/Recent%20Opinions/20140411/12-1862.pdf)



[SF 220 Early Retirement from Management Fund](#): This bill relates to retirement incentive programs offered by school districts, was effective 4-3-14 and retroactive to early retirement incentive programs in place on or after July 1, 2013. This bill addresses early retirement and the Management Fund, which currently pays for the costs of retirement incentives for employees participating in the program who are at least 55 years old but not more than 65. Without the legislative approval to use the Management Fund, the benefits for any teachers or administrators participating in an early retirement program must be paid out of the school general fund. This bill allows the Management Fund to cover the costs of retirees over age 65 that elect to participate in the program and is retroactive to early retirement programs in existence on or after July 1, 2013. **Please Note:** A court ruling prohibited school districts from setting an upper age limit on participants. Find the ruling, *Jankovitz v. Des Moines. Independent School District*, No. 04-3401 (8th Cir. 2005.), [here](#). This bill implements state funding policy consistent with the Jankovitz court ruling.

[SF 366 Radon Reporting](#): This bill requires the DE to send information to public and nonpublic schools about dangers of radon, and requires districts and nonpublic schools to report to the DE by year end if the district has a plan to test and mitigate radon in place or if they don't have such a plan, whether they intend to implement one. The DE is required to report to the General Assembly by January 1, 2015, on status of schools actions reported. A fiscal note was written on the bill which details the costs of testing and mitigation, if districts were to undertake mitigation.

[SF 2056 Whole Grade Sharing and Reorganization Incentives](#): This bill extends whole grade sharing/reorganization incentives to 2019, for up to three years for the whole grade sharing period and then another three years following reorganization. The fiscal impact is estimated at \$1.6 million for FY 2015. The bill also strikes Iowa Code section 257.11, subsection 5, Code 2014, which effectively duplicates another code section 257.11(2) (d), which provided regional academy supplementary weighting.

[SF 2228 School Special Drivers' License and Sharing](#): This bill allows a person with a special minor's license to drive to a school for the purpose of participating in extracurricular activities conducted under a sharing agreement with the student's school of enrollment.

[SF 2230 DE Code Corrections](#): This bill specifies data reporting requirements for the DE related to core academic indicators and changes references to modified allowable growth to "modified supplemental amount." It also replaces a reference to a now nonexistent organization (north central association of colleges and schools) with a reference to a higher learning commission, allows for a reorganization petition to include a vote on a revenue purpose statement for sales tax revenue to be voted on at the reorganization election, reinstates the state board of education's authority to adopt rules to administer teacher mentoring and induction, and changes publication requirements from two publications to just one for disposal of property that has a resale value of less than \$5,000. The bill also requires proceeds from sales of funds be deposited into the fund from which the property was originally purchased and provides for sale or disposition of real property to be deposited into the PPEL if the original fund of purchase is unknown and proceeds from sale of any property other than real property into the general fund. This bill further requires that proceeds from sale of student constructed-structures reimburse the program, unless the board discontinues the program, at which time funds would go to the general fund.



[SF 2310 Underage Alcohol Possession/Consumption:](#) This bill prohibits a property owner or lessee from knowingly allowing a person under the age of 18 to possess or consume an alcoholic beverage on their property. Persons under the age of 18 may consume alcohol in a private home with a parent present and with the parent's consent or if administered by a physician or dentist. Violations are misdemeanors subject to fines, and driving privileges of minors may be suspended for the third offense. A fiscal note estimates there are approximately 5,000 underage alcohol convictions per year and about 3.0% of the convictions involve supplying alcohol to an underage person under current law; the fiscal note estimates an unknown increase in the number of convictions due to this law. See the fiscal note here. [https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/FiscalNotes/85\\_5618SVv1\\_FN.pdf](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/FiscalNotes/85_5618SVv1_FN.pdf)

[SF 2319 Dyslexia and Early Literacy:](#) This bill relates to improving student literacy skills, including addressing dyslexia, and providing teacher assistance to better understand and address these concerns. The bill requires the Reading Research Center to work with the DE and AEAs to provide no cost professional development to early elementary teachers so they can improve skills of all students in reading, conditional on an appropriation in the budget. Since there is not a direct appropriation specifically dedicated to this provision, await DE guidance on which appropriations were meant to fund PD for early elementary teachers at no cost. The bill requires districts to provide assistance to students including but not limited to strategies that formally address dyslexia, when appropriate. The bill defines dyslexia as a specific and significant impairment in the development of reading, including but not limited to phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension not solely accounted for by intellectual disability, sensory disability or impairment, or lack of appropriate instruction. A [fiscal note](#) details the costs of the bill including development and delivery of training. The fiscal note assumes 5,802 teachers in each of two grades levels will receive professional development lasting five days in each of the next two years, with a total cost to the state of \$2.8 million. The fiscal note also estimates that school districts will pay for the cost of substitute teachers to replace the teachers participating in the 5 days of training, estimated to cost school district \$3.2 million statewide for FY 2015 and FY 2016.

[SF 2337 Child and Dependent Care Credit:](#) This bill changes the existing Iowa Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by modifying the requirement that the Iowa credit be calculated as a function of the federal tax credit. Under the federal calculation, the tax credit can be limited by a lack of federal tax liability for the taxpayer. This change will allow the taxpayer to benefit from the full Iowa tax credit even in instances where they were not allowed the full calculated federal credit due to insufficient federal tax liability. Effective January 1, 2015. This change to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit is projected to reduce annual net General Fund revenue by \$2.6 million beginning in FY 2016.

[SF 2339 Tax Credits for Abandoned School Buildings:](#) This bill allows the buyer of an abandoned school, city or county building to apply for redevelopment tax credits and requires the Iowa Economic Development Authority to determine criteria and an annual application process. The tax credit certificate redevelopment program is repealed June 30, 2021.





## Near Misses and Pending Issues:

### Bills Receiving Some Action But Not to the Governor

**Per Pupil Funding for FY 2015-16.** This action is required to be enacted in the year prior to the budget year, within 30 days of the release of the Governor's budget. Iowa Code Section 257.8 subsection 1 addresses the state percent of growth. Subsection 2 states the same requirement regarding categorical supplements. The subsection text is highlighted here with bills addressing school funding detailed below:

#### **257.8 State percent of growth — supplemental state aid.**

1. State percent of growth. The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2012, is two percent. The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2013, is two percent. The state percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2014, is four percent. **The state percent of growth for each subsequent budget year shall be established by statute which shall be enacted within thirty days of the submission in the year preceding the base year of the governor's budget under section 8.21.** The establishment of the state percent of growth for a budget year shall be the only subject matter of the bill which enacts the state percent of growth for a budget year.

- **SF 2079:** Sets 6% increase to the state cost per pupil (formerly known as allowable growth) for FY 2016, passed on partisan vote all Senate Democrats in favor and all Senate Republicans opposed. The bill received no attention in the House Education Committee. **SF 2077:** Sets 6% growth for categorical supplements (PD, TSS and early intervention/class size) for FY 2016, same status as above.
- **SF 2078: Property Tax Replacement Payments:** The bill makes permanent the state's replacement of the property tax impact of allowable growth/state supplemental assistance, passed unanimously in the Senate (49-0). The bill received no attention in the House Education Committee.
- **HF 2194: Procedure Change for Setting Cost Per Pupil:** This bill, as originally approved in the House, would set the state cost per pupil for two years at a time, in the odd numbered year (for example, in 2015 Session, the cost per pupil would be set for the years beginning July 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016). The Senate Education Committee recommended an overhaul amendment [S-5059](#) to replace the language in this bill by instead setting a 6% increase in the state cost per pupil for the 2015-16 school year. This bill remained on the Senate Calendar with amendment recommended. A fiscal note was filed on HF 2194 as amended with 6% increase in the state cost per pupil, showing a total cost to the state estimated to be \$175.4 million in FY 2016. See the fiscal note [here](#).

Other significant bills that received consideration but did not ultimately pass:

- **Anti-Bullying and Anti-Harassment SF 2318:** Between the Governor's bill and the Senate and House versions, there were many differences including whether a new division of the DE should be created to oversee a grant program to improve culture and climate or the range of

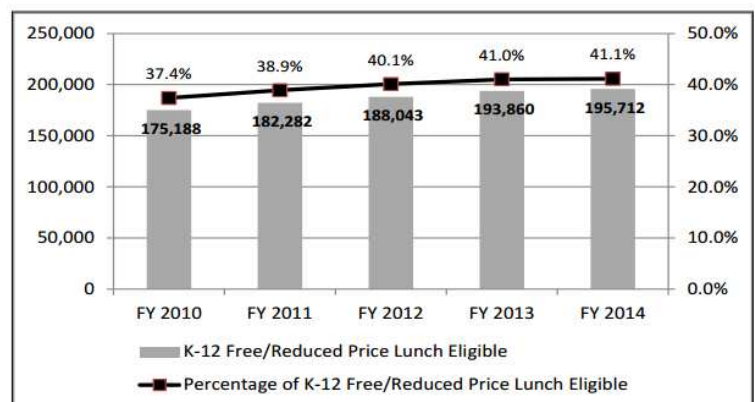


investment in training from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000. The [fiscal note](#) written to the House amendment [S-5187](#) of the SF 2318 describes the last iteration of the discussion. The major areas of policy addressed in various versions of the bill reflecting some commonality but by no means, consensus, include:

- Definition of anti-bullying and anti-harassment that included an element of social media or electronic bullying
  - Training support for school employees
  - Reporting requirements to notify parents of victims and of students alleged to have engaged in bullying or harassing behavior unless the safety of the student was at risk
  - Including completion of anti-bullying/anti-harassment training for teacher and administrator license renewal
  - Authority for schools to investigate allegations of bullying occurring off school grounds if that bullying creates an objectively hostile school environment
  - Allowing a pupil open enrolling into a district following a founded incident of harassment or bullying confirmed by the district residence
- **At-Risk Student Weighting [SF 2226](#):** This bill establishes a low-income program supplement for school districts to provide programs serving low-income pupils. The bill set an additional weighting of 0.04 multiplied by the number of low-income students paid entirely by state aid without a property tax component. The 0.4 weighting multiplied by the FY 2015 cost per pupil of \$6,366 is \$2,546 additional dollars to support the needs of each free and reduced lunch eligible student in the district. The bill required the funds to be used to develop or maintain programs for low-income pupils, including but not limited to before and after school education programs, summer education programs, individual instructional assistance programs, tutoring and mentoring programs, programs to reduce or waive student fees required as part of the school district's education program, or other programs or assistance approved by the DE. The bill was approved in the Senate but experienced no action in the House Education Committee. The [Fiscal Note](#) estimated a cost to the state of \$49.8 million beginning in FY 2016.

Funding programs to meet the needs of students at-risk of not succeeding in school is a priority issue for many school leaders. Two of the Education Coalition Funding Facts of the Week, included in links in the additional information section of this Digest, specifically addressed Iowa's relatively low investment in the education of students from families with low income compared to the growth in this population in the state and compared to the rest of the nation.

This table from the Fiscal Note illustrates the growth of students eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, both in percentage and numerical terms:





- **Preschool flexibility [HF 2390](#) and Preschool Expansion [SF 2268](#):** Both bills included flexibility language for 10% administrative cost and an expanded definition of expenses to include rent, outreach, and transportation in earlier versions of standings appropriations bill. The House reinstated a 95% pass through to community providers which did not allow public school preschools to access 10% administration funds. This action would set up an inequitable funding system for public preschools. The Senate Preschool Expansion bill created financial incentives to expand preschool access for four-year-olds in addition to the flexibility language. Preschool opportunities for three and four-year old students remains a priority for many school leaders and advocacy groups.
- **Other bills not enacted:**
  - **[HF 2472](#) Broadband Access:** The bill creating tax incentives to expand internet access for rural Iowa proved the example of the rare instance where a bill dies for lack of votes during debate on the floor of the House. Issues of ICN access and property and income tax incentives were unresolved.
  - **[SF 2129](#) Student Philanthropy Account:** The bill authorizes the establishment of a philanthropy account within an agency fund established by a school corporation. The bill was approved in the Senate but did not move out of the House Education Committee.
  - **[SF 2286](#) Fine Arts Standards:** The bill created a Fine Arts standards task force required to recommend inclusion of fine arts standards in academic standards, specified membership of the task force, and required a report due January 15, 2015. The bill was approved in the Senate but did not move out of the House Education Committee.
  - **[HF 2180](#) Transitional Coaching:** The bill created a process regulated by the BOEE for a transitional coaching license for one year for an individual at least 18 years of age who has not completed coursework required for a coaching authorization but has an offer from a school or consortium of schools to coach. The bill was approved in the House but did not move out of the Senate Education Committee.

## **Education Coalition Funding Fact of the Week**

The following publication is the final 2014 Session issue of the Our Children, Our Future Education Coalition, dated April 24, 2014. The coalition is a joint effort of the Iowa Association of School Boards, School Administrators of Iowa, Iowa Areas Education Agencies, Iowa State Education Association, and Urban Education Network. This final edition includes links to every weekly call for adequate and timely funding for Iowa schools that was shared with school advocates, Iowa legislators and the governor's office during the 2014 Legislative Session.

The in depth analysis in each issue provides relevant Iowa Code references, fiscal analysis, explanations of funding related to student needs, and Iowa's relative position in the nation, both economically and in terms of an investment in education. School leaders and advocates are encouraged to access the earlier publications from the links provided and inform the public, stakeholders, staff and legislative candidates about the rationale for adequate and timely funding to support the education of Iowa students. District specific details can be added and information shared with media. The Legislature and Governor should determine the 2015-16 cost per pupil very early in the 2015 Session. Advocacy work done prior to the Session will help make a strong case for quick action at a sufficient level.



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The April 24, 2014 edition follows and can be accessed electronically here and includes links to all prior editions:

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Apr. 24, 2014



## Education Funding Fact of the Week:

### Legislature Should (Have) Set the 2015-16 Cost per Pupil Before 2014 Adjournment

The legislature and the governor should establish the cost per pupil according to the law, within 30 days of the release of the governor's budget in the year prior to the budget year, to give school districts adequate time to thought fully plan and focus on school improvement. Here's what Iowa law says about the deadline: ***Iowa Code 257.8 (1) State percent of growth — supplemental state aid.***

The state percent of growth for each subsequent budget year shall be established by statute which shall be enacted within thirty days of the submission in the year preceding the base year of the governor's budget under section 8.21.

**During the 2014 legislative session, the Iowa Education Coalition has shared the following details through the weekly funding fact. Each alone is important, but when combined, these facts accumulate a substantial case for this legislature and the governor to set the cost per pupil before adjourning the 2014 Legislative Session:**



- [Jan. 6: Iowa Expenditures per Pupil Lag the Nation](#) - showing Iowa's meager 37<sup>th</sup> in the nation ranking, with Iowa total expenditures per student at \$1,514 below the national average.
- [Jan. 13: Student Need Increasing While Funding Lags: The Poverty Example](#) – while the percentage of students in poverty now exceeds 40% based on free and reduced lunch participation and has doubled in the last ten years, Iowa's funding for low-income students, at less than 9% of the state cost per student, is well below the national average of 29% additional funding.
- [Jan. 20: Special Education Deficits](#) – growth in the shortfall of special education resources to cover services for special education is staggering, closing in on \$70 million. An LSA Issue Review states: "An allowable growth rate of 0.0% in FY 2012 impacted FY 2012 balances negatively." This means low supplemental state aid (formerly allowable growth) impacts [property taxes](#) negatively as well since special education deficits are paid by property taxes.
- [Jan. 27: Growth in English-Language Learner Students Not Supported by Iowa Funding Levels](#): highlights the findings of the Iowa ELL Task Force, which show Iowa's meager weighting of 0.22 falls well short of the national average of a 39% weighting for programs for ELL students.
- [Feb. 3: Iowa's Per Pupil Expenditures](#) - compared NCES and NEA data on per pupil expenditures, with both showing a significant downward trend compared to the rest of the nation.
- [Feb. 10: Timing/Affordability of Adequate Education Funding and NAEP Rankings](#) – compared Iowa's relatively low cost of living (ranking 15-16 in the nation) and a strong upward trend in per capita personal income, above USA average since 2011, as indicators that Iowans can afford to invest in education. This issue also showed Iowa's NAEP rankings for reading and mathematics, with other state's students making gains as Iowa's relative funding level has slipped.
- [Feb. 17: Across-the-Board History and Rationale for Timely School Funding Decision](#) – provided a history of ATB cuts, the rationale for prioritizing school funding. The Cedar Rapids Gazette editorial **Lawmakers should follow laws**, Feb. 6, 2014, says it best. "The not quite 20-year-old state law directs the Legislature to set state per-pupil funding two years in advance, and within 30 days of receiving a governor's budget. The goals are pretty simple. Make school funding a top priority, give school districts ample time to plan ahead and make it less likely that critical school bucks will get tangled up in all the budgetary horse-trading that happens late in a session."
- [Feb. 24: Education as a Percent of the State Budget: A Measure of Priority](#) - referenced *The National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) annual [State Expenditure Report](#)*. They report Iowa 2012 State Spending by Function, as a Percent of Total State Expenditures, was 16.8% of total state spending, well below the national average of 20.0%.



- [Mar. 3: It's All About the Timing](#) – reported the bargaining and budget deadlines that schools must follow, even if the legislature doesn't follow the law to set the cost per pupil within 30 days of the Governor's budget. The result is lots of scenario [planning](#) and unnecessary reductions that harm staff morale and student program opportunities.
- [Mar. 10: Ending Balances and Revenues](#) – shared the extent of state cash reserve and economic [emergency](#) funds, currently full to statutory maximum, and ending balance surpluses sufficient to pay for a reasonable 6 percent increase in the cost per pupil. Also provided several other indicators of economic growth and stability to show Iowa's good economic horizon.
- [Mar. 25: School Budget Cuts Show Stress of Low State Funding, REC Estimate, and Impact of HF 2194 on ATB Cuts](#) – The Revenue Estimating Conference met Thursday, March 20, 2014 and discussed the condition of the state revenue picture, anticipating a solid 4.5% growth in FY 2015. Despite the state's recovery, there are many school districts with significant budget cuts being reported in the news. This issue also discussed the hypothetical impact of a two-year budget plan laid out in HF 2194 and seriously doubted fewer ATB cuts, unless the legislature were to set very low or no increases in school funding.
- [Mar. 31: Overdue Notice](#) – sent a notice to the legislature that they were 46 days past due on the state cost per pupil decision, which Iowa law requires to be enacted within 30 days of the release of the governor's budget (see *Iowa Code* 257.8).
- [Apr. 8: Iowa's Per Pupil Expenditure Gap Widens](#) – more recent data shows that Iowa's spending gap is now \$1,657 below the national average, still ranked 37<sup>th</sup> for the 2012-13 school year.
- [Apr. 15: Increase in Iowa Per Pupil Funding Since 2008: Is it Really More Than 10%?](#) – takes a close look at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Sept. 2013, which reported that most states' funding for schools is less than before the 2008 recession. The Center showed Iowa experienced an increase greater than 10% in school formula funding. The study specifically did not consider categorical funds, and they cite that assumption in the study. This analysis excluded the accounting change of teacher salary, professional development and early intervention class size supplements as they rolled into the formula in 2010, which accounts for \$648 per pupil. Adjustment for this item alone would show Iowa's per pupil funding formula adjusted for inflation at a reduction of \$96 per student since 2008, not the \$552 increase cited in the report. **Note:** the Center's research and report is solid and we agree with their conclusions. Our point was and still is, that policy makers should consider all expenditures per pupil when drawing conclusions about adequate support for education.
- [April 21: Late Decision on Cost Per Pupil Impacts Dropout Prevention](#) – shows once again the timing impact of delayed action on the cost per pupil, which impacts budgets for dropout prevention programs which must be requested the December prior to the budget year. With over \$104 million dedicated to dropout prevention in 304 districts in 2014-15, delayed action,



even if set next February at 4% increase in the cost per pupil, means a loss of \$4.2 million for support of this critical population.

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**The legislature and the governor should set the 2015-16 cost per pupil before adjourning the 2014 Legislative Session to confirm that education is the priority, to allow school districts time to plan and meet imposed bargaining and budgeting deadlines and to reverse the downward trend in Iowa's commitment to funding students.**

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**Sources:** See each [Education Funding Fact of the Week](#) for citations pertinent to each subject area.

*Brought to you by the joint efforts of Iowa Association of School Boards, School Administrators of Iowa, Iowa Area Education Agencies, Iowa State Education Association, and the Urban Education Network of Iowa in support of adequate and timely school funding.*

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## **Additional Information: Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AEA	Area Education Agency	These are intermediate educational service agencies that provide support to local school districts in educational services like professional development, special education, and media.
ATB	Across the Board	This is generally used when referring to cuts and the only option required for the Governor to reduce budgets when the legislature isn't in session. If there is a 10% ATB cut, then the budgets of all programs, unless specifically exempted, will be cut by 10%.
DE	Department of Education	This is the state agency that regulates education in Iowa. The Governor appoints and the Senate confirms the Director. Brad Buck was confirmed as the new DE director March 17, 2014
DOM	Department of Management	This is the state agency that regulates school budgets and property taxes
DOR	Department of Revenue	This is the state agency that regulates and collects taxes
DPH	Department of Public Health	This is the state agency that regulates public health issues and programs
FTE	Full Time Equivalent	This is used when referring to employee positions in a business/organization.
FY	Fiscal Year	July 1 through June 30 is the budget year for Iowa schools.
HF	House File	A bill generated in the House of Representatives.
IASB	Iowa Association of School Boards	This is an organization representing school boards in Iowa.
ILO	Iowa Learning Online	This is the organization in Iowa charged with providing on-line learning to Iowa K-12 students.
ISEA	Iowa State Education Association	This is an organization representing teachers in Iowa.
NCLB	No Child Left Behind	This is the most recent reauthorization of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act which provides schools funding for programs like Title I.
PD	Professional Development	Adult learning for school staff.
PK	Pre-Kindergarten	Refers to students who have not yet begun kindergarten.
RPSC	Regular Program State Cost	Cost per pupil set by the legislature annually pursuant to allowable growth percentage increase
SAI	School Administrators of Iowa	This is an organization representing school administrators in Iowa.
SBRC	School Budget Review Committee	This group hears appeals from Iowa School Districts regarding requests for additional unspent budget authority.
SF	Senate File	A bill generated in the Senate
TLC	Teacher Leadership and Compensation	Term used to describe the education reform frameworks for teacher career advancement from HF 215 enacted in 2013 Session.
UEN	Urban Education Network	An organization serving Iowa's largest school districts with two high schools or urban tendencies



**FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report**  
Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
ADAIR-CASEY	357.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,187,033	\$ -	\$ 2,187,033	328.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,090,594	\$ 118,309	\$ 2,208,903	\$ 21,870	1.0%
ADEL-DESOTO-MINBURN	1,459.7	\$ 6,141	\$ 8,964,018	\$ -	\$ 8,964,018	1,481.0	\$ 6,386	\$ 9,457,666	\$ -	\$ 9,457,666	\$ 493,648	5.5%
AGWSR	616.8	\$ 6,231	\$ 3,843,281	\$ 99,463	\$ 3,942,744	596.2	\$ 6,476	\$ 3,860,991	\$ 20,723	\$ 3,881,714	\$ (61,030)	-1.5%
A-H-S-T	592.8	\$ 6,178	\$ 3,662,318	\$ 21,067	\$ 3,683,385	596.6	\$ 6,423	\$ 3,831,962	\$ -	\$ 3,831,962	\$ 148,577	4.0%
AKRON-WESTFIELD	511.8	\$ 6,172	\$ 3,158,830	\$ -	\$ 3,158,830	520.0	\$ 6,417	\$ 3,336,840	\$ -	\$ 3,336,840	\$ 178,010	5.6%
ALBERT CITY-TRUESDALE	213.0	\$ 6,202	\$ 1,321,026	\$ -	\$ 1,321,026	202.0	\$ 6,447	\$ 1,302,294	\$ 31,942	\$ 1,334,236	\$ 13,210	1.0%
ALBIA	1,182.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,239,919	\$ 1,776	\$ 7,241,695	1,182.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,528,432	\$ -	\$ 7,528,432	\$ 286,737	4.0%
ALBURNETT	558.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,417,966	\$ -	\$ 3,417,966	544.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,466,287	\$ -	\$ 3,466,287	\$ 48,321	1.4%
ALDEN	264.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,619,005	\$ -	\$ 1,619,005	260.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,659,616	\$ -	\$ 1,659,616	\$ 40,611	2.5%
ALGONA	1,344.1	\$ 6,154	\$ 8,271,603	\$ 74,486	\$ 8,346,089	1,324.2	\$ 6,399	\$ 8,473,556	\$ -	\$ 8,473,556	\$ 127,467	1.5%
ALLAMAKEE	1,207.9	\$ 6,203	\$ 7,492,604	\$ -	\$ 7,492,604	1,176.9	\$ 6,448	\$ 7,588,651	\$ -	\$ 7,588,651	\$ 96,047	1.3%
ALTA	502.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,077,639	\$ -	\$ 3,077,639	510.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,246,660	\$ -	\$ 3,246,660	\$ 169,021	5.5%
AMES	4,228.7	\$ 6,211	\$ 26,264,456	\$ -	\$ 26,264,456	4,246.6	\$ 6,456	\$ 27,416,050	\$ -	\$ 27,416,050	\$ 1,151,594	4.4%
ANAMOSA	1,238.1	\$ 6,138	\$ 7,599,458	\$ -	\$ 7,599,458	1,247.0	\$ 6,383	\$ 7,959,601	\$ -	\$ 7,959,601	\$ 360,143	4.7%
ANDREW	273.3	\$ 6,186	\$ 1,690,634	\$ 8,901	\$ 1,699,535	272.3	\$ 6,431	\$ 1,751,161	\$ -	\$ 1,751,161	\$ 51,626	3.0%
ANKENY	9,386.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 57,453,542	\$ -	\$ 57,453,542	9,901.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 63,035,495	\$ -	\$ 63,035,495	\$ 5,581,953	9.7%
APLINGTON-PARKERSBURG	842.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,153,882	\$ -	\$ 5,153,882	809.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,150,094	\$ 55,327	\$ 5,205,421	\$ 51,539	1.0%
AR-WE-VA	299.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,833,852	\$ -	\$ 1,833,852	285.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,816,856	\$ 35,334	\$ 1,852,191	\$ 18,339	1.0%
ATLANTIC	1,428.8	\$ 6,125	\$ 8,751,400	\$ -	\$ 8,751,400	1,433.9	\$ 6,370	\$ 9,133,943	\$ -	\$ 9,133,943	\$ 382,543	4.4%
AUDUBON	533.1	\$ 6,200	\$ 3,305,220	\$ 61,167	\$ 3,366,387	525.3	\$ 6,445	\$ 3,385,559	\$ -	\$ 3,385,559	\$ 19,171	0.6%
AURELIA	257.1	\$ 6,188	\$ 1,590,935	\$ -	\$ 1,590,935	242.4	\$ 6,433	\$ 1,559,359	\$ 47,485	\$ 1,606,844	\$ 15,909	1.0%
BALLARD	1,540.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 9,431,849	\$ -	\$ 9,431,849	1,600.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 10,187,510	\$ -	\$ 10,187,510	\$ 755,661	8.0%
BATTLE CREEK-IDA GROVE	647.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,962,735	\$ -	\$ 3,962,735	648.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,130,897	\$ -	\$ 4,130,897	\$ 168,162	4.2%
BAXTER	353.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,162,549	\$ 170,334	\$ 2,332,883	359.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,287,940	\$ -	\$ 2,287,940	\$ (44,943)	-1.9%
BCL-UW	582.7	\$ 6,202	\$ 3,613,905	\$ 33,702	\$ 3,647,607	578.5	\$ 6,447	\$ 3,729,590	\$ -	\$ 3,729,590	\$ 81,983	2.2%
BEDFORD	496.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,037,852	\$ 94,478	\$ 3,132,330	472.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,006,025	\$ 62,205	\$ 3,068,231	\$ (64,099)	-2.0%
BELLE PLAINE	576.5	\$ 6,125	\$ 3,531,063	\$ 45,497	\$ 3,576,560	557.6	\$ 6,370	\$ 3,551,912	\$ 14,462	\$ 3,566,374	\$ (10,186)	-0.3%
BELLEVUE	568.6	\$ 6,178	\$ 3,512,811	\$ -	\$ 3,512,811	579.7	\$ 6,423	\$ 3,723,413	\$ -	\$ 3,723,413	\$ 210,602	6.0%
BELMOND-KLEMMIE	765.5	\$ 6,126	\$ 4,689,453	\$ -	\$ 4,689,453	796.4	\$ 6,371	\$ 5,073,864	\$ -	\$ 5,073,864	\$ 384,411	8.2%
BENNETT	196.0	\$ 6,252	\$ 1,225,392	\$ -	\$ 1,225,392	194.3	\$ 6,497	\$ 1,262,367	\$ -	\$ 1,262,367	\$ 36,975	3.0%
BENTON	1,492.6	\$ 6,186	\$ 9,233,224	\$ 150,981	\$ 9,384,205	1,496.0	\$ 6,431	\$ 9,620,776	\$ -	\$ 9,620,776	\$ 236,571	2.5%
BETTENDORF	4,045.8	\$ 6,195	\$ 25,063,731	\$ 106,343	\$ 25,170,074	4,010.9	\$ 6,440	\$ 25,830,196	\$ -	\$ 25,830,196	\$ 660,122	2.6%
BONDURANT-FARRAR	1,466.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,977,671	\$ -	\$ 8,977,671	1,595.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 10,159,499	\$ -	\$ 10,159,499	\$ 1,181,828	13.2%
BOONE	2,184.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 13,369,488	\$ -	\$ 13,369,488	2,142.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 13,641,065	\$ -	\$ 13,641,065	\$ 271,577	2.0%
BOYDEN-HULL	628.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,849,497	\$ -	\$ 3,849,497	608.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,873,711	\$ 14,281	\$ 3,887,992	\$ 38,495	1.0%
BOYER VALLEY	443.4	\$ 6,129	\$ 2,717,599	\$ -	\$ 2,717,599	432.7	\$ 6,374	\$ 2,758,030	\$ -	\$ 2,758,030	\$ 40,431	1.5%
BROOKLYN-GUERNSEY-MALCOM	517.4	\$ 6,136	\$ 3,174,766	\$ 69,903	\$ 3,244,669	533.2	\$ 6,381	\$ 3,402,349	\$ -	\$ 3,402,349	\$ 157,680	4.9%
BURLINGTON	4,655.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 28,498,764	\$ -	\$ 28,498,764	4,636.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 29,515,959	\$ -	\$ 29,515,959	\$ 1,017,195	3.6%
CAL	275.4	\$ 6,291	\$ 1,732,541	\$ -	\$ 1,732,541	264.4	\$ 6,536	\$ 1,728,118	\$ 21,748	\$ 1,749,866	\$ 17,325	1.0%
CALAMUS-WHEATLAND	467.4	\$ 6,180	\$ 2,888,532	\$ -	\$ 2,888,532	450.0	\$ 6,425	\$ 2,891,250	\$ 26,167	\$ 2,917,417	\$ 28,885	1.0%
CAM	441.1	\$ 6,171	\$ 2,722,028	\$ -	\$ 2,722,028	444.9	\$ 6,416	\$ 2,854,478	\$ -	\$ 2,854,478	\$ 132,450	4.9%
CAMANECHE	894.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,472,174	\$ 80,923	\$ 5,553,097	891.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,672,106	\$ -	\$ 5,672,106	\$ 119,009	2.1%
CARDINAL	590.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,613,838	\$ 105,198	\$ 3,719,036	601.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,825,966	\$ -	\$ 3,825,966	\$ 106,930	2.9%
CARLISLE	1,787.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 10,940,063	\$ -	\$ 10,940,063	1,845.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 11,745,270	\$ -	\$ 11,745,270	\$ 805,207	7.4%



**FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report**  
Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guaranteee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guaranteee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
CARROLL	1,690.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 10,347,551	\$ 72,537	\$ 10,420,088	1,675.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 10,665,596	\$ -	\$ 10,665,596	\$ 245,508	2.4%
CEDAR FALLS	4,862.4	\$ 6,128	\$ 29,796,787	\$ -	\$ 29,796,787	4,859.1	\$ 6,373	\$ 30,967,044	\$ -	\$ 30,967,044	\$ 1,170,257	3.9%
CEDAR RAPIDS	16,651.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 101,921,383	\$ -	\$ 101,921,383	16,864.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 107,360,680	\$ -	\$ 107,360,680	\$ 5,439,297	5.3%
CENTER POINT-URBANA	1,317.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,065,030	\$ -	\$ 8,065,030	1,318.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 8,392,934	\$ -	\$ 8,392,934	\$ 327,904	4.1%
CENTERVILLE	1,382.9	\$ 6,180	\$ 8,546,322	\$ -	\$ 8,546,322	1,370.0	\$ 6,425	\$ 8,802,250	\$ -	\$ 8,802,250	\$ 255,928	3.0%
CENTRAL	472.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,889,724	\$ 11,682	\$ 2,901,406	467.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,973,559	\$ -	\$ 2,973,559	\$ 72,153	2.5%
CENTRAL CITY	489.5	\$ 6,182	\$ 3,026,089	\$ -	\$ 3,026,089	479.3	\$ 6,427	\$ 3,080,461	\$ -	\$ 3,080,461	\$ 54,372	1.8%
CENTRAL CLINTON	1,487.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 9,105,600	\$ 133,197	\$ 9,238,797	1,477.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 9,406,402	\$ -	\$ 9,406,402	\$ 167,605	1.8%
CENTRAL DECATUR	672.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,117,597	\$ -	\$ 4,117,597	682.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,344,158	\$ -	\$ 4,344,158	\$ 226,561	5.5%
CENTRAL LEE	832.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,096,345	\$ -	\$ 5,096,345	802.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,110,625	\$ 36,684	\$ 5,147,308	\$ 50,963	1.0%
CENTRAL LYON	696.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,263,277	\$ 67,921	\$ 4,331,198	688.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,384,901	\$ -	\$ 4,384,901	\$ 53,703	1.2%
CENTRAL SPRINGS	865.2	\$ 6,147	\$ 5,318,384	\$ -	\$ 5,318,384	843.6	\$ 6,392	\$ 5,392,291	\$ -	\$ 5,392,291	\$ 73,907	1.4%
CHARITON	1,361.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,331,293	\$ 35,325	\$ 8,366,618	1,343.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 8,553,358	\$ -	\$ 8,553,358	\$ 186,740	2.2%
CHARLES CITY	1,579.7	\$ 6,181	\$ 9,764,126	\$ -	\$ 9,764,126	1,589.3	\$ 6,426	\$ 10,212,842	\$ -	\$ 10,212,842	\$ 448,716	4.6%
CHARTER OAK-UTE	304.6	\$ 6,138	\$ 1,869,635	\$ 57,756	\$ 1,927,391	293.6	\$ 6,383	\$ 1,874,049	\$ 14,283	\$ 1,888,331	\$ (39,060)	-2.0%
CHEROKEE	959.2	\$ 6,172	\$ 5,920,182	\$ -	\$ 5,920,182	975.1	\$ 6,417	\$ 6,257,217	\$ -	\$ 6,257,217	\$ 337,035	5.7%
CLARINDA	947.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,797,811	\$ -	\$ 5,797,811	938.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,975,764	\$ -	\$ 5,975,764	\$ 177,953	3.1%
CLARION-GOLDFIELD	922.8	\$ 6,156	\$ 5,681,009	\$ 22,031	\$ 5,703,040	944.9	\$ 6,401	\$ 6,048,305	\$ -	\$ 6,048,305	\$ 345,265	6.1%
CLARKE	1,435.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,787,308	\$ -	\$ 8,787,308	1,448.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 9,218,605	\$ -	\$ 9,218,605	\$ 431,297	4.9%
CLARKSVILLE	339.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,079,916	\$ 72,349	\$ 2,152,265	340.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,169,533	\$ -	\$ 2,169,533	\$ 17,268	0.8%
CLAY CENTRAL-EVERLY	345.0	\$ 6,249	\$ 2,155,905	\$ 245,928	\$ 2,401,833	371.0	\$ 6,494	\$ 2,409,274	\$ -	\$ 2,409,274	\$ 7,441	0.3%
CLAYTON RIDGE	628.8	\$ 6,213	\$ 3,906,734	\$ 62,551	\$ 3,969,285	621.1	\$ 6,458	\$ 4,011,064	\$ -	\$ 4,011,064	\$ 41,779	1.1%
CLEAR CREEK-AMANA	1,671.3	\$ 6,157	\$ 10,290,194	\$ -	\$ 10,290,194	1,797.6	\$ 6,402	\$ 11,508,235	\$ -	\$ 11,508,235	\$ 1,218,041	11.8%
CLEAR LAKE	1,263.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,733,271	\$ 79,977	\$ 7,813,248	1,236.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,872,832	\$ -	\$ 7,872,832	\$ 59,584	0.8%
CLINTON	3,965.5	\$ 6,167	\$ 24,455,239	\$ 314,827	\$ 24,770,066	3,859.5	\$ 6,412	\$ 24,747,114	\$ -	\$ 24,747,114	\$ (22,952)	-0.1%
COLFAX-MINGO	731.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,477,512	\$ 199,164	\$ 4,676,676	742.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,727,392	\$ -	\$ 4,727,392	\$ 50,716	1.1%
COLLEGE	4,568.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 27,960,728	\$ -	\$ 27,960,728	4,685.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 29,826,620	\$ -	\$ 29,826,620	\$ 1,865,892	6.7%
COLLINS-MAXWELL	470.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,876,870	\$ 156,666	\$ 3,033,536	487.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,105,335	\$ -	\$ 3,105,335	\$ 71,799	2.4%
COLO (NESCO)	500.4	\$ 6,144	\$ 3,074,458	\$ -	\$ 3,074,458	528.0	\$ 6,389	\$ 3,373,392	\$ -	\$ 3,373,392	\$ 298,934	9.7%
COLUMBUS	826.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,057,170	\$ 389,860	\$ 5,447,030	815.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,192,110	\$ -	\$ 5,192,110	\$ (254,920)	-4.7%
COON RAPIDS-BAYARD	393.6	\$ 6,268	\$ 2,467,085	\$ 181,258	\$ 2,648,343	401.1	\$ 6,513	\$ 2,612,364	\$ -	\$ 2,612,364	\$ (35,979)	-1.4%
CORNING	422.0	\$ 6,168	\$ 2,602,896	\$ 31,081	\$ 2,633,977	417.9	\$ 6,413	\$ 2,679,993	\$ -	\$ 2,679,993	\$ 46,016	1.7%
CORWITH-WESLEY	115.0	\$ 6,296	\$ 724,040	\$ -	\$ 724,040	109.1	\$ 6,541	\$ 713,623	\$ 17,657	\$ 731,280	\$ 7,240	1.0%
COUNCIL BLUFFS	8,944.6	\$ 6,190	\$ 55,367,074	\$ 10,926	\$ 55,378,000	8,995.9	\$ 6,435	\$ 57,888,617	\$ -	\$ 57,888,617	\$ 2,510,617	4.5%
CRESTON	1,407.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,613,471	\$ -	\$ 8,613,471	1,425.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 9,074,733	\$ -	\$ 9,074,733	\$ 461,262	5.4%
DALLAS CENTER-GRIMES	2,139.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 13,097,716	\$ -	\$ 13,097,716	2,247.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 14,305,039	\$ -	\$ 14,305,039	\$ 1,207,323	9.2%
DANVILLE	483.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,956,443	\$ -	\$ 2,956,443	485.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,088,783	\$ -	\$ 3,088,783	\$ 132,340	4.5%
DAVENPORT	15,940.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 97,569,964	\$ 201,400	\$ 97,771,364	15,981.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 101,735,683	\$ -	\$ 101,735,683	\$ 3,964,319	4.1%
DAVIS COUNTY	1,195.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,318,880	\$ -	\$ 7,318,880	1,182.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,524,612	\$ -	\$ 7,524,612	\$ 205,732	2.8%
DECORAH	1,419.1	\$ 6,135	\$ 8,706,179	\$ -	\$ 8,706,179	1,393.6	\$ 6,380	\$ 8,891,168	\$ -	\$ 8,891,168	\$ 184,989	2.1%
DELWOOD	204.3	\$ 6,296	\$ 1,286,273	\$ 75,430	\$ 1,361,703	212.0	\$ 6,541	\$ 1,386,692	\$ -	\$ 1,386,692	\$ 24,989	1.8%
DENISON	2,068.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 12,661,901	\$ -	\$ 12,661,901	2,047.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 13,031,202	\$ -	\$ 13,031,202	\$ 369,301	2.9%
DENVER	717.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,389,369	\$ 61,836	\$ 4,451,205	699.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,450,471	\$ -	\$ 4,450,471	\$ (734)	0.0%
DES MOINES	32,062.1	\$ 6,189	\$ 198,432,337	\$ -	\$ 198,432,337	32,413.2	\$ 6,434	\$ 208,546,529	\$ -	\$ 208,546,529	\$ 10,114,192	5.1%



# FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report

Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
DIAGONAL	112.0	\$ 6,132	\$ 686,784	\$ -	\$ 686,784	101.0	\$ 6,377	\$ 644,077	\$ 49,575	\$ 693,652	\$ 6,868	1.0%
DIKE-NEW HARTFORD	846.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,182,651	\$ -	\$ 5,182,651	880.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,605,263	\$ -	\$ 5,605,263	\$ 422,612	8.2%
DUBUQUE	10,513.3	\$ 6,128	\$ 64,425,502	\$ -	\$ 64,425,502	10,578.6	\$ 6,373	\$ 67,417,418	\$ -	\$ 67,417,418	\$ 2,991,916	4.6%
DUNKERTON	476.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,917,269	\$ -	\$ 2,917,269	464.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,953,824	\$ -	\$ 2,953,824	\$ 36,555	1.3%
DURANT	565.4	\$ 6,167	\$ 3,486,822	\$ 88,491	\$ 3,575,313	565.6	\$ 6,412	\$ 3,626,627	\$ -	\$ 3,626,627	\$ 51,314	1.4%
EAGLE GROVE	834.2	\$ 6,239	\$ 5,204,574	\$ -	\$ 5,204,574	833.3	\$ 6,484	\$ 5,403,117	\$ -	\$ 5,403,117	\$ 198,543	3.8%
EARLHAM	617.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,778,493	\$ -	\$ 3,778,493	644.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,104,160	\$ -	\$ 4,104,160	\$ 325,667	8.6%
EAST BUCHANAN	558.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,417,966	\$ -	\$ 3,417,966	560.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,566,870	\$ -	\$ 3,566,870	\$ 148,904	4.4%
EAST MARSHAL	652.6	\$ 6,205	\$ 4,049,383	\$ 5,035	\$ 4,054,418	609.3	\$ 6,450	\$ 3,929,985	\$ 159,892	\$ 4,089,877	\$ 35,459	0.9%
EAST MILLS	556.1	\$ 6,185	\$ 3,439,479	\$ 1,911	\$ 3,441,390	545.1	\$ 6,430	\$ 3,504,993	\$ -	\$ 3,504,993	\$ 63,603	1.8%
EAST SAC COUNTY	916.4	\$ 6,134	\$ 5,621,198	\$ -	\$ 5,621,198	925.2	\$ 6,379	\$ 5,901,851	\$ -	\$ 5,901,851	\$ 280,653	5.0%
EAST UNION	490.9	\$ 6,145	\$ 3,016,581	\$ -	\$ 3,016,581	515.8	\$ 6,390	\$ 3,295,962	\$ -	\$ 3,295,962	\$ 279,381	9.3%
EASTERN ALLAMAKEE	377.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,307,617	\$ 19,811	\$ 2,327,428	364.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,317,224	\$ 13,469	\$ 2,330,693	\$ 3,265	0.1%
EASTON VALLEY	671.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,110,252	\$ 65,178	\$ 4,175,430	655.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,169,730	\$ -	\$ 4,169,730	\$ (5,700)	-0.1%
EDDYVILLE-BLAKESBURG-FREMO	886.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,423,206	\$ -	\$ 5,423,206	857.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,456,299	\$ 21,139	\$ 5,477,438	\$ 54,232	1.0%
EDGEWOOD-COLESBURG	430.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,632,642	\$ 162,090	\$ 2,794,732	414.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,635,524	\$ 23,444	\$ 2,658,968	\$ (135,764)	-4.9%
ELDORA-NEW PROVIDENCE	645.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,952,330	\$ -	\$ 3,952,330	631.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,016,946	\$ -	\$ 4,016,946	\$ 64,616	1.6%
EMMETSBURG	667.5	\$ 6,244	\$ 4,167,870	\$ -	\$ 4,167,870	668.8	\$ 6,489	\$ 4,339,843	\$ -	\$ 4,339,843	\$ 171,973	4.1%
ENGLISH VALLEYS	466.9	\$ 6,194	\$ 2,891,979	\$ 158,827	\$ 3,050,806	458.8	\$ 6,439	\$ 2,954,213	\$ -	\$ 2,954,213	\$ (96,593)	-3.2%
ESSEX	215.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,317,239	\$ 84,672	\$ 1,401,911	236.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,507,469	\$ -	\$ 1,507,469	\$ 105,558	7.5%
ESTHERVILLE-LINCOLN CENTRAL	1,351.0	\$ 6,139	\$ 8,293,789	\$ -	\$ 8,293,789	1,376.8	\$ 6,384	\$ 8,789,491	\$ -	\$ 8,789,491	\$ 495,702	6.0%
EXIRA ELK HORN KIMBALLTON	446.8	\$ 6,205	\$ 2,772,187	\$ 118,921	\$ 2,891,108	436.3	\$ 6,450	\$ 2,814,135	\$ -	\$ 2,814,135	\$ (76,973)	-2.7%
FAIRFIELD	1,694.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 10,372,647	\$ 1,984	\$ 10,374,631	1,660.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 10,568,833	\$ -	\$ 10,568,833	\$ 194,202	1.9%
FARRAGUT	211.2	\$ 6,207	\$ 1,310,918	\$ 62,516	\$ 1,373,434	197.2	\$ 6,452	\$ 1,272,334	\$ 51,693	\$ 1,324,027	\$ (49,407)	-3.6%
FOREST CITY	1,107.7	\$ 6,128	\$ 6,787,986	\$ 305,683	\$ 7,093,669	1,105.4	\$ 6,373	\$ 7,044,714	\$ -	\$ 7,044,714	\$ (48,955)	-0.7%
FORT DODGE	3,711.8	\$ 6,148	\$ 22,820,146	\$ -	\$ 22,820,146	3,729.9	\$ 6,393	\$ 23,845,251	\$ -	\$ 23,845,251	\$ 1,025,105	4.5%
FORT MADISON	2,268.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 13,883,652	\$ -	\$ 13,883,652	2,226.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 14,172,626	\$ -	\$ 14,172,626	\$ 288,974	2.1%
FREMONT-MILLS	446.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,733,639	\$ -	\$ 2,733,639	449.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,858,334	\$ -	\$ 2,858,334	\$ 124,695	4.6%
GALVA-HOLSTEIN	444.0	\$ 6,152	\$ 2,731,488	\$ -	\$ 2,731,488	464.4	\$ 6,397	\$ 2,970,767	\$ -	\$ 2,970,767	\$ 239,279	8.8%
GARNER-HAYFIELD	785.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,804,985	\$ -	\$ 4,804,985	800.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,097,256	\$ -	\$ 5,097,256	\$ 292,271	6.1%
GEORGE - LITTLE ROCK	456.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,791,176	\$ 57,499	\$ 2,848,675	442.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,814,409	\$ 4,679	\$ 2,819,088	\$ (29,587)	-1.0%
GILBERT	1,296.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,934,652	\$ -	\$ 7,934,652	1,321.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 8,410,759	\$ -	\$ 8,410,759	\$ 476,107	6.0%
GILMORE CITY-BRADGATE	129.0	\$ 6,288	\$ 811,152	\$ 4,936	\$ 816,088	112.0	\$ 6,533	\$ 731,696	\$ 87,568	\$ 819,264	\$ 3,176	0.4%
GLADBROOK-REINBECK	610.8	\$ 6,221	\$ 3,799,787	\$ 68,107	\$ 3,867,894	601.5	\$ 6,466	\$ 3,889,299	\$ -	\$ 3,889,299	\$ 21,405	0.6%
GLENWOOD	2,023.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 12,385,844	\$ -	\$ 12,385,844	1,960.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 12,480,543	\$ 29,159	\$ 12,509,702	\$ 123,858	1.0%
GLIDDEN-RALSTON	305.1	\$ 6,124	\$ 1,868,432	\$ 102,987	\$ 1,971,419	293.3	\$ 6,369	\$ 1,868,028	\$ 19,089	\$ 1,887,116	\$ (84,303)	-4.3%
GMG	318.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,948,314	\$ -	\$ 1,948,314	316.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,011,656	\$ -	\$ 2,011,656	\$ 63,342	3.3%
GRAETTINGER - TERRIL	350.0	\$ 6,136	\$ 2,147,600	\$ 58,046	\$ 2,205,646	354.0	\$ 6,381	\$ 2,258,874	\$ -	\$ 2,258,874	\$ 53,228	2.4%
GREENE COUNTY	1,323.2	\$ 6,195	\$ 8,197,210	\$ 106,730	\$ 8,303,940	1,303.5	\$ 6,440	\$ 8,394,540	\$ -	\$ 8,394,540	\$ 90,600	1.1%
GRINNELL-NEWBURG	1,670.7	\$ 6,144	\$ 10,264,781	\$ 340,657	\$ 10,605,438	1,625.8	\$ 6,389	\$ 10,387,236	\$ -	\$ 10,387,236	\$ (218,202)	-2.1%
GRISWOLD	593.4	\$ 6,186	\$ 3,670,772	\$ -	\$ 3,670,772	573.8	\$ 6,431	\$ 3,690,108	\$ 17,372	\$ 3,707,480	\$ 36,708	1.0%
GRUNDY CENTER	637.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,901,525	\$ 60,558	\$ 3,962,083	624.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,976,840	\$ -	\$ 3,976,840	\$ 14,757	0.4%
GUTHRIE CENTER	466.9	\$ 6,145	\$ 2,869,101	\$ 14,090	\$ 2,883,191	465.8	\$ 6,390	\$ 2,976,462	\$ -	\$ 2,976,462	\$ 93,271	3.2%
H L V	313.7	\$ 6,221	\$ 1,951,528	\$ 89,946	\$ 2,041,474	324.9	\$ 6,466	\$ 2,100,803	\$ -	\$ 2,100,803	\$ 59,329	2.9%



# FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report

Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
HAMBURG	259.0	\$ 6,262	\$ 1,621,858	\$ -	\$ 1,621,858	247.3	\$ 6,507	\$ 1,609,181	\$ 28,895	\$ 1,638,077	\$ 16,219	1.0%
HAMPTON-DUMONT	1,199.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,339,079	\$ -	\$ 7,339,079	1,217.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,749,332	\$ -	\$ 7,749,332	\$ 410,253	5.6%
HARLAN	1,449.0	\$ 6,161	\$ 8,927,289	\$ -	\$ 8,927,289	1,424.8	\$ 6,406	\$ 9,127,269	\$ -	\$ 9,127,269	\$ 199,980	2.2%
HARMONY	360.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,203,560	\$ -	\$ 2,203,560	348.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,218,551	\$ 7,045	\$ 2,225,596	\$ 22,036	1.0%
HARRIS-LAKE PARK	324.4	\$ 6,192	\$ 2,008,685	\$ -	\$ 2,008,685	328.0	\$ 6,437	\$ 2,111,336	\$ -	\$ 2,111,336	\$ 102,651	5.1%
HARTLEY-MELVIN-SANBORN	632.3	\$ 6,168	\$ 3,900,026	\$ -	\$ 3,900,026	619.5	\$ 6,413	\$ 3,972,854	\$ -	\$ 3,972,854	\$ 72,828	1.9%
HIGHLAND	659.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,037,412	\$ -	\$ 4,037,412	649.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,134,717	\$ -	\$ 4,134,717	\$ 97,305	2.4%
HINTON	529.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,242,906	\$ -	\$ 3,242,906	546.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,479,656	\$ -	\$ 3,479,656	\$ 236,750	7.3%
HOWARD-WINNESHIEK	1,320.8	\$ 6,244	\$ 8,247,075	\$ 49,187	\$ 8,296,262	1,297.1	\$ 6,489	\$ 8,416,882	\$ -	\$ 8,416,882	\$ 120,620	1.5%
HUBBARD-RADCLIFFE	426.7	\$ 6,233	\$ 2,659,621	\$ -	\$ 2,659,621	436.8	\$ 6,478	\$ 2,829,590	\$ -	\$ 2,829,590	\$ 169,969	6.4%
HUDSON	692.0	\$ 6,296	\$ 4,356,832	\$ -	\$ 4,356,832	670.0	\$ 6,541	\$ 4,382,470	\$ 17,930	\$ 4,400,400	\$ 43,568	1.0%
HUMBOLDT	1,164.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,127,905	\$ -	\$ 7,127,905	1,189.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,572,357	\$ -	\$ 7,572,357	\$ 444,452	6.2%
IKM - MANNING	731.5	\$ 6,222	\$ 4,551,393	\$ 1,847	\$ 4,553,240	706.8	\$ 6,467	\$ 4,570,876	\$ 26,031	\$ 4,596,907	\$ 43,667	1.0%
INDEPENDENCE	1,381.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,453,713	\$ -	\$ 8,453,713	1,391.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 8,856,379	\$ -	\$ 8,856,379	\$ 402,666	4.8%
INDIANOLA	3,409.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 20,868,937	\$ -	\$ 20,868,937	3,402.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 21,662,225	\$ -	\$ 21,662,225	\$ 793,288	3.8%
INTERSTATE 35	908.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,562,153	\$ -	\$ 5,562,153	886.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,642,822	\$ -	\$ 5,642,822	\$ 80,669	1.5%
IOWA CITY	12,774.4	\$ 6,138	\$ 78,409,267	\$ -	\$ 78,409,267	13,159.9	\$ 6,383	\$ 83,999,642	\$ -	\$ 83,999,642	\$ 5,590,375	7.1%
IOWA FALLS	1,087.0	\$ 6,126	\$ 6,658,962	\$ -	\$ 6,658,962	1,087.5	\$ 6,371	\$ 6,928,463	\$ -	\$ 6,928,463	\$ 269,501	4.0%
IOWA VALLEY	560.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,431,433	\$ 101,530	\$ 3,532,963	557.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,549,682	\$ -	\$ 3,549,682	\$ 16,719	0.5%
JANESVILLE	358.5	\$ 6,196	\$ 2,221,266	\$ 8,219	\$ 2,229,485	374.8	\$ 6,441	\$ 2,414,087	\$ -	\$ 2,414,087	\$ 184,602	8.3%
JESUP	901.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,517,469	\$ -	\$ 5,517,469	881.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,612,266	\$ -	\$ 5,612,266	\$ 94,797	1.7%
JOHNSTON	6,269.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 38,372,549	\$ -	\$ 38,372,549	6,409.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 40,799,694	\$ -	\$ 40,799,694	\$ 2,427,145	6.3%
KEOKUK	1,996.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 12,223,025	\$ -	\$ 12,223,025	1,969.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 12,537,200	\$ -	\$ 12,537,200	\$ 314,175	2.6%
KEOTA	341.8	\$ 6,165	\$ 2,107,197	\$ -	\$ 2,107,197	345.8	\$ 6,410	\$ 2,216,578	\$ -	\$ 2,216,578	\$ 109,381	5.2%
KINGSLEY-PIERSON	461.3	\$ 6,224	\$ 2,871,131	\$ 14,108	\$ 2,885,239	456.0	\$ 6,469	\$ 2,949,864	\$ -	\$ 2,949,864	\$ 64,625	2.2%
KNOXVILLE	1,818.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 11,133,487	\$ 192,723	\$ 11,326,210	1,797.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 11,440,975	\$ -	\$ 11,440,975	\$ 114,765	1.0%
LAKE MILLS	591.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,622,408	\$ -	\$ 3,622,408	609.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,881,987	\$ -	\$ 3,881,987	\$ 259,579	7.2%
LAMONI	309.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,896,898	\$ 190,513	\$ 2,087,411	322.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,053,672	\$ -	\$ 2,053,672	\$ (33,739)	-1.6%
LAURENS-MARATHON	321.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,964,841	\$ 41,353	\$ 2,006,194	313.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,993,195	\$ -	\$ 1,993,195	\$ (12,999)	-0.6%
LAWTON-BRONSON	625.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,825,625	\$ -	\$ 3,825,625	607.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,864,162	\$ -	\$ 3,864,162	\$ 38,537	1.0%
LE MARS	2,093.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 12,811,253	\$ -	\$ 12,811,253	2,087.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 13,289,662	\$ -	\$ 13,289,662	\$ 478,409	3.7%
LENOX	403.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,469,824	\$ 13,978	\$ 2,483,802	452.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,879,978	\$ -	\$ 2,879,978	\$ 396,176	16.0%
LEWIS CENTRAL	2,595.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 15,887,668	\$ -	\$ 15,887,668	2,549.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 16,231,390	\$ -	\$ 16,231,390	\$ 343,722	2.2%
LINN-MAR	6,879.9	\$ 6,122	\$ 42,118,748	\$ -	\$ 42,118,748	6,943.0	\$ 6,367	\$ 44,206,081	\$ -	\$ 44,206,081	\$ 2,087,333	5.0%
LISBON	678.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,153,099	\$ -	\$ 4,153,099	699.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,453,017	\$ -	\$ 4,453,017	\$ 299,918	7.2%
LOGAN-MAGNOLIA	569.0	\$ 6,127	\$ 3,486,263	\$ 482	\$ 3,486,745	553.9	\$ 6,372	\$ 3,529,451	\$ -	\$ 3,529,451	\$ 42,706	1.2%
LONE TREE	425.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,602,037	\$ -	\$ 2,602,037	404.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,575,047	\$ 53,010	\$ 2,628,057	\$ 26,020	1.0%
LOUISA-MUSCATINE	760.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,652,572	\$ -	\$ 4,652,572	770.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,907,549	\$ -	\$ 4,907,549	\$ 254,977	5.5%
LU VERNE	76.0	\$ 6,296	\$ 478,496	\$ -	\$ 478,496	76.0	\$ 6,541	\$ 497,116	\$ -	\$ 497,116	\$ 18,620	3.9%
LYNNVILLE-SULLY	435.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,667,532	\$ 35,678	\$ 2,703,210	432.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,755,205	\$ -	\$ 2,755,205	\$ 51,995	1.9%
MADRID	676.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,138,408	\$ -	\$ 4,138,408	650.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,141,720	\$ 38,072	\$ 4,179,792	\$ 41,384	1.0%
MANSON-NORTHWEST WEBSTER	632.1	\$ 6,181	\$ 3,907,010	\$ -	\$ 3,907,010	671.0	\$ 6,426	\$ 4,311,846	\$ -	\$ 4,311,846	\$ 404,836	10.4%
MAPLE VALLEY ANTHON OTO	695.2	\$ 6,228	\$ 4,329,706	\$ 50,958	\$ 4,380,664	673.1	\$ 6,473	\$ 4,356,976	\$ 16,027	\$ 4,373,003	\$ (7,661)	-0.2%
MAQUOKETA	1,377.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,432,290	\$ 76,156	\$ 8,508,446	1,352.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 8,610,652	\$ -	\$ 8,610,652	\$ 102,206	1.2%



# FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report

Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
MAQUOKETA VALLEY	719.5	\$ 6,153	\$ 4,427,084	\$ -	\$ 4,427,084	691.1	\$ 6,398	\$ 4,421,658	\$ 49,697	\$ 4,471,355	\$ 44,271	1.0%
MARCUS-MERIDEN-CLEGHORN	451.4	\$ 6,156	\$ 2,778,818	\$ -	\$ 2,778,818	433.2	\$ 6,401	\$ 2,772,913	\$ 33,693	\$ 2,806,606	\$ 27,788	1.0%
MARION	1,864.8	\$ 6,223	\$ 11,604,650	\$ -	\$ 11,604,650	1,864.0	\$ 6,468	\$ 12,056,352	\$ -	\$ 12,056,352	\$ 451,702	3.9%
MARSHALLTOWN	5,308.2	\$ 6,162	\$ 32,709,128	\$ -	\$ 32,709,128	5,388.5	\$ 6,407	\$ 34,524,120	\$ -	\$ 34,524,120	\$ 1,814,992	5.5%
MARTENSDALE-ST MARYS	531.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,252,699	\$ -	\$ 3,252,699	530.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,377,163	\$ -	\$ 3,377,163	\$ 124,464	3.8%
MASON CITY	3,751.1	\$ 6,193	\$ 23,230,562	\$ 54,917	\$ 23,285,479	3,724.7	\$ 6,438	\$ 23,979,619	\$ -	\$ 23,979,619	\$ 694,140	3.0%
MEDIAPOLIS	754.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,617,070	\$ 355,989	\$ 4,973,059	737.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,691,742	\$ -	\$ 4,691,742	\$ (281,317)	-5.7%
MELCHER-DALLAS	315.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,928,115	\$ -	\$ 1,928,115	314.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,998,924	\$ -	\$ 1,998,924	\$ 70,809	3.7%
MFL-MAR MAC	797.1	\$ 6,158	\$ 4,908,542	\$ 61,638	\$ 4,970,180	794.2	\$ 6,403	\$ 5,085,263	\$ -	\$ 5,085,263	\$ 115,083	2.3%
MIDLAND	555.0	\$ 6,210	\$ 3,446,550	\$ -	\$ 3,446,550	554.0	\$ 6,455	\$ 3,576,070	\$ -	\$ 3,576,070	\$ 129,520	3.8%
MID-PRAIRIE	1,222.5	\$ 6,145	\$ 7,512,263	\$ -	\$ 7,512,263	1,246.0	\$ 6,390	\$ 7,961,940	\$ -	\$ 7,961,940	\$ 449,677	6.0%
MISSOURI VALLEY	877.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,368,117	\$ -	\$ 5,368,117	859.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,469,667	\$ -	\$ 5,469,667	\$ 101,550	1.9%
MOC-FLOYD VALLEY	1,343.3	\$ 6,161	\$ 8,276,071	\$ -	\$ 8,276,071	1,377.3	\$ 6,406	\$ 8,822,984	\$ -	\$ 8,822,984	\$ 546,913	6.6%
MONTEZUMA	528.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,232,500	\$ -	\$ 3,232,500	550.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,507,029	\$ -	\$ 3,507,029	\$ 274,529	8.5%
MONTICELLO	1,015.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,215,876	\$ -	\$ 6,215,876	1,020.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 6,497,140	\$ -	\$ 6,497,140	\$ 281,264	4.5%
MORAVIA	340.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,084,201	\$ 42,002	\$ 2,126,203	352.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,246,561	\$ -	\$ 2,246,561	\$ 120,358	5.7%
MORMON TRAIL	239.4	\$ 6,195	\$ 1,483,083	\$ 44,106	\$ 1,527,189	249.1	\$ 6,440	\$ 1,604,204	\$ -	\$ 1,604,204	\$ 77,015	5.0%
MORNING SUN	220.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,347,232	\$ -	\$ 1,347,232	221.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,406,886	\$ -	\$ 1,406,886	\$ 59,654	4.4%
MOULTON-UDELL	224.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,371,104	\$ -	\$ 1,371,104	231.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,476,275	\$ -	\$ 1,476,275	\$ 105,171	7.7%
MOUNT AYR	617.0	\$ 6,124	\$ 3,778,508	\$ -	\$ 3,778,508	629.4	\$ 6,369	\$ 4,008,649	\$ -	\$ 4,008,649	\$ 230,141	6.1%
MOUNT PLEASANT	2,028.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 12,417,673	\$ -	\$ 12,417,673	1,964.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 12,508,553	\$ 33,296	\$ 12,541,850	\$ 124,177	1.0%
MOUNT VERNON	1,064.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,513,356	\$ -	\$ 6,513,356	1,095.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 6,971,407	\$ -	\$ 6,971,407	\$ 458,051	7.0%
MURRAY	281.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,723,062	\$ -	\$ 1,723,062	270.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,722,640	\$ 17,653	\$ 1,740,293	\$ 17,231	1.0%
MUSCATINE	5,299.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 32,438,240	\$ -	\$ 32,438,240	5,344.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 34,022,450	\$ -	\$ 34,022,450	\$ 1,584,210	4.9%
NASHUA-PLAINFIELD	652.4	\$ 6,233	\$ 4,066,409	\$ -	\$ 4,066,409	646.4	\$ 6,478	\$ 4,187,379	\$ -	\$ 4,187,379	\$ 120,970	3.0%
NEVADA	1,505.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 9,215,166	\$ -	\$ 9,215,166	1,547.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 9,853,295	\$ -	\$ 9,853,295	\$ 638,129	6.9%
NEW HAMPTON	1,003.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,139,975	\$ 45,892	\$ 6,185,867	982.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 6,252,049	\$ -	\$ 6,252,049	\$ 66,182	1.1%
NEW LONDON	521.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,193,326	\$ -	\$ 3,193,326	525.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,346,606	\$ -	\$ 3,346,606	\$ 153,280	4.8%
NEWELL-FONDA	456.2	\$ 6,210	\$ 2,833,002	\$ 49,925	\$ 2,882,927	480.7	\$ 6,455	\$ 3,102,919	\$ -	\$ 3,102,919	\$ 219,992	7.6%
NEWTON	3,005.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 18,399,114	\$ 2,718	\$ 18,401,832	3,002.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 19,115,188	\$ -	\$ 19,115,188	\$ 713,356	3.9%
NODAWAY VALLEY	672.2	\$ 6,158	\$ 4,139,408	\$ 58,107	\$ 4,197,515	677.3	\$ 6,403	\$ 4,336,752	\$ -	\$ 4,336,752	\$ 139,237	3.3%
NORTH BUTLER	610.0	\$ 6,208	\$ 3,786,880	\$ -	\$ 3,786,880	634.1	\$ 6,453	\$ 4,091,847	\$ -	\$ 4,091,847	\$ 304,967	8.1%
NORTH CEDAR	854.9	\$ 6,162	\$ 5,267,894	\$ 205,977	\$ 5,473,871	859.8	\$ 6,407	\$ 5,508,739	\$ -	\$ 5,508,739	\$ 34,868	0.6%
NORTH FAYETTE	826.5	\$ 6,243	\$ 5,159,840	\$ 78,203	\$ 5,238,043	833.0	\$ 6,488	\$ 5,404,504	\$ -	\$ 5,404,504	\$ 166,461	3.2%
NORTH IOWA	454.8	\$ 6,230	\$ 2,833,404	\$ 107,125	\$ 2,940,529	462.6	\$ 6,475	\$ 2,995,335	\$ -	\$ 2,995,335	\$ 54,806	1.9%
NORTH KOSSUTH	301.0	\$ 6,158	\$ 1,853,558	\$ -	\$ 1,853,558	287.8	\$ 6,403	\$ 1,842,783	\$ 29,310	\$ 1,872,094	\$ 18,536	1.0%
NORTH LINN	680.5	\$ 6,170	\$ 4,198,685	\$ 129,382	\$ 4,328,067	698.2	\$ 6,415	\$ 4,478,953	\$ -	\$ 4,478,953	\$ 150,886	3.5%
NORTH MAHASKA	535.4	\$ 6,288	\$ 3,366,595	\$ -	\$ 3,366,595	492.6	\$ 6,533	\$ 3,218,156	\$ 182,105	\$ 3,400,261	\$ 33,666	1.0%
NORTH POLK	1,360.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,329,457	\$ -	\$ 8,329,457	1,415.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 9,011,710	\$ -	\$ 9,011,710	\$ 682,253	8.2%
NORTH SCOTT	2,978.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 18,231,399	\$ -	\$ 18,231,399	2,948.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 18,772,697	\$ -	\$ 18,772,697	\$ 541,298	3.0%
NORTH TAMA	523.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,203,119	\$ -	\$ 3,203,119	491.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,131,435	\$ 103,715	\$ 3,235,150	\$ 32,031	1.0%
NORTH UNION	447.3	\$ 6,191	\$ 2,769,383	\$ 28,969	\$ 2,798,352	435.0	\$ 6,436	\$ 2,799,660	\$ -	\$ 2,799,660	\$ 1,308	0.0%
NORTH WINNESHIEK	293.3	\$ 6,228	\$ 1,826,672	\$ -	\$ 1,826,672	292.6	\$ 6,473	\$ 1,894,000	\$ -	\$ 1,894,000	\$ 67,328	3.7%
NORTHEAST	549.2	\$ 6,241	\$ 3,427,557	\$ -	\$ 3,427,557	544.1	\$ 6,486	\$ 3,529,033	\$ -	\$ 3,529,033	\$ 101,476	3.0%





# FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report

Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
NORTHEAST HAMILTON	230.0	\$ 6,291	\$ 1,446,930	\$ -	\$ 1,446,930	212.0	\$ 6,536	\$ 1,385,632	\$ 75,767	\$ 1,461,399	\$ 14,469	1.0%
NORTHWOOD-KENSETT	499.4	\$ 6,247	\$ 3,119,752	\$ -	\$ 3,119,752	519.3	\$ 6,492	\$ 3,371,296	\$ -	\$ 3,371,296	\$ 251,544	8.1%
NORWALK	2,434.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 14,898,514	\$ -	\$ 14,898,514	2,516.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 16,020,676	\$ -	\$ 16,020,676	\$ 1,122,162	7.5%
ODEBOLT-ARTHUR	336.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,058,492	\$ -	\$ 2,058,492	333.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,122,424	\$ -	\$ 2,122,424	\$ 63,932	3.1%
OELWEIN	1,284.9	\$ 6,162	\$ 7,917,554	\$ 148,014	\$ 8,065,568	1,272.8	\$ 6,407	\$ 8,154,830	\$ -	\$ 8,154,830	\$ 89,262	1.1%
OGDEN	609.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,727,689	\$ 218,029	\$ 3,945,718	618.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,934,825	\$ -	\$ 3,934,825	\$ (10,893)	-0.3%
OKOBOJI	941.4	\$ 6,135	\$ 5,775,489	\$ -	\$ 5,775,489	919.6	\$ 6,380	\$ 5,867,048	\$ -	\$ 5,867,048	\$ 91,559	1.6%
OLIN	230.0	\$ 6,133	\$ 1,410,590	\$ -	\$ 1,410,590	235.4	\$ 6,378	\$ 1,501,381	\$ -	\$ 1,501,381	\$ 90,791	6.4%
ORIENT-MACKSBURG	191.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,169,723	\$ 66,723	\$ 1,236,446	199.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,267,471	\$ -	\$ 1,267,471	\$ 31,025	2.5%
OSAGE	935.5	\$ 6,178	\$ 5,779,519	\$ -	\$ 5,779,519	938.1	\$ 6,423	\$ 6,025,416	\$ -	\$ 6,025,416	\$ 245,897	4.3%
OSKALOOSA	2,388.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 14,616,948	\$ -	\$ 14,616,948	2,423.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 15,425,455	\$ -	\$ 15,425,455	\$ 808,507	5.5%
OTTUMWA	4,531.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 27,735,475	\$ -	\$ 27,735,475	4,577.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 29,139,728	\$ -	\$ 29,139,728	\$ 1,404,253	5.1%
PANORAMA	749.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,585,853	\$ -	\$ 4,585,853	727.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,628,719	\$ 2,993	\$ 4,631,712	\$ 45,859	1.0%
PATON-CHURDAN	180.6	\$ 6,288	\$ 1,135,613	\$ 10,648	\$ 1,146,261	192.0	\$ 6,533	\$ 1,254,336	\$ -	\$ 1,254,336	\$ 108,075	9.4%
PCM	1,025.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,277,086	\$ -	\$ 6,277,086	1,069.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 6,806,527	\$ -	\$ 6,806,527	\$ 529,441	8.4%
PEKIN	630.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,861,127	\$ 34,890	\$ 3,896,017	624.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,972,384	\$ -	\$ 3,972,384	\$ 76,367	2.0%
PELLA	2,190.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 13,406,826	\$ -	\$ 13,406,826	2,131.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 13,571,675	\$ -	\$ 13,571,675	\$ 164,849	1.2%
PERRY	1,848.3	\$ 6,122	\$ 11,315,293	\$ -	\$ 11,315,293	1,836.3	\$ 6,367	\$ 11,691,722	\$ -	\$ 11,691,722	\$ 376,429	3.3%
PLEASANT VALLEY	4,230.0	\$ 6,254	\$ 26,454,420	\$ -	\$ 26,454,420	4,288.6	\$ 6,499	\$ 27,871,611	\$ -	\$ 27,871,611	\$ 1,417,191	5.4%
PLEASANTVILLE	636.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,894,180	\$ -	\$ 3,894,180	641.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,082,516	\$ -	\$ 4,082,516	\$ 188,336	4.8%
POCAHONTAS	703.5	\$ 6,256	\$ 4,401,096	\$ 889	\$ 4,401,985	704.2	\$ 6,501	\$ 4,578,004	\$ -	\$ 4,578,004	\$ 176,019	4.0%
POSTVILLE	608.2	\$ 6,134	\$ 3,730,699	\$ -	\$ 3,730,699	659.3	\$ 6,379	\$ 4,205,675	\$ -	\$ 4,205,675	\$ 474,976	12.7%
PRAIRIE VALLEY	606.0	\$ 6,241	\$ 3,782,046	\$ 102,236	\$ 3,884,282	581.4	\$ 6,486	\$ 3,770,960	\$ 48,906	\$ 3,819,866	\$ (64,416)	-1.7%
PRESCOTT	89.6	\$ 6,296	\$ 564,122	\$ -	\$ 564,122	84.8	\$ 6,541	\$ 554,677	\$ 15,086	\$ 569,763	\$ 5,641	1.0%
RED OAK	1,206.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,386,823	\$ -	\$ 7,386,823	1,166.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,425,939	\$ 34,752	\$ 7,460,691	\$ 73,868	1.0%
REMSSEN-UNION	392.4	\$ 6,142	\$ 2,410,121	\$ -	\$ 2,410,121	388.7	\$ 6,387	\$ 2,482,627	\$ -	\$ 2,482,627	\$ 72,506	3.0%
RICEVILLE	291.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,784,884	\$ -	\$ 1,784,884	301.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,920,622	\$ -	\$ 1,920,622	\$ 135,738	7.6%
RIVER VALLEY	419.7	\$ 6,130	\$ 2,572,761	\$ -	\$ 2,572,761	422.0	\$ 6,375	\$ 2,690,250	\$ -	\$ 2,690,250	\$ 117,489	4.6%
RIVERSIDE	678.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,154,323	\$ -	\$ 4,154,323	713.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,538,958	\$ -	\$ 4,538,958	\$ 384,635	9.3%
ROCK VALLEY	688.3	\$ 6,162	\$ 4,241,305	\$ -	\$ 4,241,305	675.2	\$ 6,407	\$ 4,326,006	\$ -	\$ 4,326,006	\$ 84,701	2.0%
ROLAND-STORY	966.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,915,334	\$ -	\$ 5,915,334	977.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 6,220,855	\$ -	\$ 6,220,855	\$ 305,521	5.2%
RUDD-ROCKFORD-MARBLE ROCK	472.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,889,724	\$ -	\$ 2,889,724	453.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,886,344	\$ 32,277	\$ 2,918,621	\$ 28,897	1.0%
RUTHVEN-AYRSHIRE	244.0	\$ 6,135	\$ 1,496,940	\$ 21,848	\$ 1,518,788	243.0	\$ 6,380	\$ 1,550,340	\$ -	\$ 1,550,340	\$ 31,552	2.1%
SAYDEL	1,201.2	\$ 6,189	\$ 7,434,227	\$ -	\$ 7,434,227	1,162.3	\$ 6,434	\$ 7,478,238	\$ 30,331	\$ 7,508,569	\$ 74,342	1.0%
SCHALLER-CRESTLAND	380.2	\$ 6,188	\$ 2,352,678	\$ -	\$ 2,352,678	377.4	\$ 6,433	\$ 2,427,814	\$ -	\$ 2,427,814	\$ 75,136	3.2%
SCHLESWIG	300.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,838,748	\$ 36,528	\$ 1,875,276	288.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,833,408	\$ 23,727	\$ 1,857,135	\$ (18,141)	-1.0%
SERGEANT BLUFF-LUTON	1,342.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 8,219,891	\$ -	\$ 8,219,891	1,356.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 8,632,933	\$ -	\$ 8,632,933	\$ 413,042	5.0%
SEYMOUR	237.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,453,125	\$ -	\$ 1,453,125	263.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,679,351	\$ -	\$ 1,679,351	\$ 226,226	15.6%
SHELDON	982.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,012,658	\$ -	\$ 6,012,658	1,009.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 6,429,023	\$ -	\$ 6,429,023	\$ 416,365	6.9%
SHENANDOAH	986.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,037,142	\$ -	\$ 6,037,142	975.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 6,210,670	\$ -	\$ 6,210,670	\$ 173,528	2.9%
SIBLEY-OCHEYEDAN	755.1	\$ 6,151	\$ 4,644,620	\$ -	\$ 4,644,620	771.2	\$ 6,396	\$ 4,932,595	\$ -	\$ 4,932,595	\$ 287,975	6.2%
SIDNEY	327.2	\$ 6,133	\$ 2,006,718	\$ 84,261	\$ 2,090,979	322.6	\$ 6,378	\$ 2,057,543	\$ -	\$ 2,057,543	\$ (33,436)	-1.6%
SIGOURNEY	530.0	\$ 6,129	\$ 3,248,370	\$ 126,651	\$ 3,375,021	532.9	\$ 6,374	\$ 3,396,705	\$ -	\$ 3,396,705	\$ 21,684	0.6%
SIOUX CENTER	1,061.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,498,054	\$ -	\$ 6,498,054	1,114.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,096,180	\$ -	\$ 7,096,180	\$ 598,126	9.2%





# FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report

Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
SIoux CENTRAL	483.1	\$ 6,136	\$ 2,964,302	\$ 62,234	\$ 3,026,536	495.2	\$ 6,381	\$ 3,159,871	\$ -	\$ 3,159,871	\$ 133,335	4.4%
SIoux CITY	13,929.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 85,264,918	\$ -	\$ 85,264,918	14,132.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 89,965,585	\$ -	\$ 89,965,585	\$ 4,700,667	5.5%
SOLON	1,258.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,705,727	\$ -	\$ 7,705,727	1,258.7	\$ 6,366	\$ 8,012,884	\$ -	\$ 8,012,884	\$ 307,157	4.0%
SOUTH CENTRAL CALHOUN	941.5	\$ 6,154	\$ 5,793,956	\$ 155,281	\$ 5,949,237	911.4	\$ 6,399	\$ 5,832,049	\$ 19,847	\$ 5,851,896	\$ (97,341)	-1.6%
SOUTH HAMILTON	662.3	\$ 6,183	\$ 4,095,001	\$ 45,185	\$ 4,140,186	653.9	\$ 6,428	\$ 4,203,269	\$ -	\$ 4,203,269	\$ 63,083	1.5%
SOUTH O BRIEN	657.8	\$ 6,174	\$ 4,061,257	\$ 8,580	\$ 4,069,837	671.0	\$ 6,419	\$ 4,307,149	\$ -	\$ 4,307,149	\$ 237,312	5.8%
SOUTH PAGE	215.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,319,688	\$ 2,824	\$ 1,322,512	196.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,250,919	\$ 81,966	\$ 1,332,885	\$ 10,373	0.8%
SOUTH TAMA COUNTY	1,462.0	\$ 6,141	\$ 8,978,142	\$ -	\$ 8,978,142	1,466.5	\$ 6,386	\$ 9,365,069	\$ -	\$ 9,365,069	\$ 386,927	4.3%
SOUTH WINNESHIEK	573.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,509,781	\$ 130,462	\$ 3,640,243	564.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,592,970	\$ -	\$ 3,592,970	\$ (47,273)	-1.3%
SOUTHEAST POLK	6,399.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 39,172,564	\$ -	\$ 39,172,564	6,616.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 42,123,185	\$ -	\$ 42,123,185	\$ 2,950,621	7.5%
SOUTHEAST WARREN	550.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,370,223	\$ -	\$ 3,370,223	561.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,577,055	\$ -	\$ 3,577,055	\$ 206,832	6.1%
SOUTHEAST WEBSTER - GRAND	528.6	\$ 6,250	\$ 3,303,750	\$ 63,698	\$ 3,367,448	543.3	\$ 6,495	\$ 3,528,734	\$ -	\$ 3,528,734	\$ 161,286	4.8%
SPENCER	1,926.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 11,793,331	\$ -	\$ 11,793,331	1,933.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 12,307,388	\$ -	\$ 12,307,388	\$ 514,057	4.4%
SPIRIT LAKE	1,167.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,143,819	\$ 118,483	\$ 7,262,302	1,158.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,372,465	\$ -	\$ 7,372,465	\$ 110,163	1.5%
SPRINGVILLE	377.0	\$ 6,163	\$ 2,323,451	\$ 38,576	\$ 2,362,027	373.1	\$ 6,408	\$ 2,390,825	\$ -	\$ 2,390,825	\$ 28,798	1.2%
ST ANSGAR	641.9	\$ 6,147	\$ 3,945,759	\$ -	\$ 3,945,759	630.5	\$ 6,392	\$ 4,030,156	\$ -	\$ 4,030,156	\$ 84,397	2.1%
STANTON	182.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,114,022	\$ -	\$ 1,114,022	180.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,145,880	\$ -	\$ 1,145,880	\$ 31,858	2.9%
STARMONT	635.0	\$ 6,135	\$ 3,895,725	\$ -	\$ 3,895,725	616.9	\$ 6,380	\$ 3,935,822	\$ -	\$ 3,935,822	\$ 40,097	1.0%
STORM LAKE	2,168.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 13,275,225	\$ -	\$ 13,275,225	2,256.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 14,366,789	\$ -	\$ 14,366,789	\$ 1,091,564	8.2%
STRATFORD	160.3	\$ 6,296	\$ 1,009,249	\$ 16,863	\$ 1,026,112	162.2	\$ 6,541	\$ 1,060,950	\$ -	\$ 1,060,950	\$ 34,838	3.4%
SUMNER FREDERICKSBURG	828.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,071,249	\$ -	\$ 5,071,249	858.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,463,938	\$ -	\$ 5,463,938	\$ 392,689	7.7%
TIPTON	846.2	\$ 6,172	\$ 5,222,746	\$ -	\$ 5,222,746	886.9	\$ 6,417	\$ 5,691,237	\$ -	\$ 5,691,237	\$ 468,491	9.0%
TREYNOR	596.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,648,116	\$ -	\$ 3,648,116	580.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,693,553	\$ -	\$ 3,693,553	\$ 45,437	1.2%
TRI-CENTER	678.2	\$ 6,153	\$ 4,172,965	\$ -	\$ 4,172,965	684.0	\$ 6,398	\$ 4,376,232	\$ -	\$ 4,376,232	\$ 203,267	4.9%
TRI-COUNTY	271.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,658,791	\$ -	\$ 1,658,791	260.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,655,160	\$ 20,219	\$ 1,675,379	\$ 16,588	1.0%
TRIPOLI	444.0	\$ 6,160	\$ 2,735,040	\$ 71,144	\$ 2,806,184	435.0	\$ 6,405	\$ 2,786,175	\$ -	\$ 2,786,175	\$ (20,009)	-0.7%
TURKEY VALLEY	381.3	\$ 6,288	\$ 2,397,614	\$ 20,748	\$ 2,418,362	355.2	\$ 6,533	\$ 2,320,522	\$ 101,069	\$ 2,421,590	\$ 3,228	0.1%
TWIN CEDARS	375.8	\$ 6,171	\$ 2,319,062	\$ 79,094	\$ 2,398,156	374.7	\$ 6,416	\$ 2,404,075	\$ -	\$ 2,404,075	\$ 5,919	0.2%
TWIN RIVERS	169.0	\$ 6,296	\$ 1,064,024	\$ -	\$ 1,064,024	175.0	\$ 6,541	\$ 1,144,675	\$ -	\$ 1,144,675	\$ 80,651	7.6%
UNDERWOOD	721.4	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,415,689	\$ 39,153	\$ 4,454,842	693.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,417,367	\$ 42,478	\$ 4,459,846	\$ 5,004	0.1%
UNION	1,212.9	\$ 6,203	\$ 7,523,619	\$ 75,070	\$ 7,598,689	1,214.4	\$ 6,448	\$ 7,830,451	\$ -	\$ 7,830,451	\$ 231,762	3.1%
UNITED	327.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,002,179	\$ -	\$ 2,002,179	339.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,161,894	\$ -	\$ 2,161,894	\$ 159,715	8.0%
URBANDALE	3,386.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 20,730,603	\$ -	\$ 20,730,603	3,375.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 21,489,070	\$ -	\$ 21,489,070	\$ 758,467	3.7%
VALLEY	412.0	\$ 6,144	\$ 2,531,328	\$ 179,809	\$ 2,711,137	394.1	\$ 6,389	\$ 2,517,905	\$ 38,736	\$ 2,556,641	\$ (154,496)	-5.7%
VAN BUREN	628.4	\$ 6,122	\$ 3,847,065	\$ 144,169	\$ 3,991,234	631.8	\$ 6,367	\$ 4,022,671	\$ -	\$ 4,022,671	\$ 31,437	0.8%
VAN METER	590.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,612,002	\$ -	\$ 3,612,002	578.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,679,548	\$ -	\$ 3,679,548	\$ 67,546	1.9%
VENTURA	227.7	\$ 6,250	\$ 1,423,125	\$ 182,898	\$ 1,606,023	213.5	\$ 6,495	\$ 1,386,683	\$ 50,674	\$ 1,437,356	\$ (168,667)	-10.5%
VILLISCA	334.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,044,414	\$ 150,278	\$ 2,194,692	329.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,094,414	\$ -	\$ 2,094,414	\$ (100,278)	-4.6%
VINTON-SHELLSBURG	1,648.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 10,089,244	\$ 136,286	\$ 10,225,530	1,584.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 10,086,290	\$ 103,846	\$ 10,190,136	\$ (35,394)	-0.3%
WACO	498.0	\$ 6,245	\$ 3,110,010	\$ 74,053	\$ 3,184,063	481.5	\$ 6,490	\$ 3,124,935	\$ 16,175	\$ 3,141,110	\$ (42,953)	-1.3%
WALNUT	190.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,164,214	\$ 54,049	\$ 1,218,263	162.2	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,032,565	\$ 143,291	\$ 1,175,856	\$ (42,407)	-3.5%
WAPELLO	726.4	\$ 6,144	\$ 4,463,002	\$ -	\$ 4,463,002	687.0	\$ 6,389	\$ 4,389,243	\$ 118,389	\$ 4,507,632	\$ 44,630	1.0%
WAPSIE VALLEY	713.3	\$ 6,167	\$ 4,398,921	\$ -	\$ 4,398,921	717.4	\$ 6,412	\$ 4,599,969	\$ -	\$ 4,599,969	\$ 201,048	4.6%
WASHINGTON	1,767.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 10,818,868	\$ -	\$ 10,818,868	1,784.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 11,360,764	\$ -	\$ 11,360,764	\$ 541,896	5.0%



**FY 2015 Regular Program New Authority Report**  
Based on 4 percent State Percent of Growth

District	FY 2014					FY 2015						
	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Budget Enrollment	District Cost Per Pupil	Regular Program District Cost	Budget Guarantee	Regular Program District Cost w/Adjustment	Change in Total Regular Program District Cost	Percent Change in RPDC
WATERLOO	10,803.7	\$ 6,121	\$ 66,129,448	\$ -	\$ 66,129,448	10,992.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 69,976,982	\$ -	\$ 69,976,982	\$ 3,847,534	5.8%
WAUKEE	7,721.3	\$ 6,121	\$ 47,262,077	\$ -	\$ 47,262,077	8,288.6	\$ 6,366	\$ 52,765,228	\$ -	\$ 52,765,228	\$ 5,503,151	11.6%
WAVERLY-SHELL ROCK	1,968.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 12,051,637	\$ -	\$ 12,051,637	1,984.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 12,632,054	\$ -	\$ 12,632,054	\$ 580,417	4.8%
WAYNE	558.9	\$ 6,144	\$ 3,433,882	\$ -	\$ 3,433,882	534.9	\$ 6,389	\$ 3,417,476	\$ 50,745	\$ 3,468,221	\$ 34,339	1.0%
WEBSTER CITY	1,572.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 9,625,885	\$ -	\$ 9,625,885	1,549.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 9,863,480	\$ -	\$ 9,863,480	\$ 237,595	2.5%
WEST BEND-MALLARD	312.0	\$ 6,173	\$ 1,925,976	\$ 60,921	\$ 1,986,897	325.0	\$ 6,418	\$ 2,085,850	\$ -	\$ 2,085,850	\$ 98,953	5.0%
WEST BRANCH	814.6	\$ 6,153	\$ 5,012,234	\$ -	\$ 5,012,234	813.3	\$ 6,398	\$ 5,203,493	\$ -	\$ 5,203,493	\$ 191,259	3.8%
WEST BURLINGTON	483.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,961,952	\$ -	\$ 2,961,952	481.1	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,062,683	\$ -	\$ 3,062,683	\$ 100,731	3.4%
WEST CENTRAL	296.2	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,813,040	\$ -	\$ 1,813,040	278.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,775,477	\$ 55,693	\$ 1,831,170	\$ 18,130	1.0%
WEST CENTRAL VALLEY	931.3	\$ 6,187	\$ 5,761,953	\$ 70,976	\$ 5,832,929	931.9	\$ 6,432	\$ 5,993,981	\$ -	\$ 5,993,981	\$ 161,052	2.8%
WEST DELAWARE	1,576.2	\$ 6,124	\$ 9,652,649	\$ -	\$ 9,652,649	1,545.4	\$ 6,369	\$ 9,842,653	\$ -	\$ 9,842,653	\$ 190,004	2.0%
WEST DES MOINES	9,102.9	\$ 6,121	\$ 55,718,851	\$ -	\$ 55,718,851	9,054.4	\$ 6,366	\$ 57,640,310	\$ -	\$ 57,640,310	\$ 1,921,459	3.4%
WEST FORK	709.0	\$ 6,177	\$ 4,379,493	\$ 34,945	\$ 4,414,438	680.1	\$ 6,422	\$ 4,367,602	\$ 55,686	\$ 4,423,288	\$ 8,850	0.2%
WEST HANCOCK	613.4	\$ 6,139	\$ 3,765,663	\$ 128,059	\$ 3,893,722	592.1	\$ 6,384	\$ 3,779,966	\$ 23,353	\$ 3,803,320	\$ (90,402)	-2.3%
WEST HARRISON	415.0	\$ 6,291	\$ 2,610,765	\$ 98,594	\$ 2,709,359	381.5	\$ 6,536	\$ 2,493,484	\$ 143,389	\$ 2,636,873	\$ (72,486)	-2.7%
WEST LIBERTY	1,199.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 7,339,079	\$ 177,785	\$ 7,516,864	1,203.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 7,664,027	\$ -	\$ 7,664,027	\$ 147,163	2.0%
WEST LYON	859.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 5,257,939	\$ -	\$ 5,257,939	888.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 5,653,008	\$ -	\$ 5,653,008	\$ 395,069	7.5%
WEST MARSHALL	858.7	\$ 6,128	\$ 5,262,114	\$ 62,626	\$ 5,324,740	863.5	\$ 6,373	\$ 5,503,086	\$ -	\$ 5,503,086	\$ 178,346	3.3%
WEST MONONA	698.9	\$ 6,130	\$ 4,284,257	\$ 61,328	\$ 4,345,585	682.3	\$ 6,375	\$ 4,349,663	\$ -	\$ 4,349,663	\$ 4,078	0.1%
WEST SIOUX	738.1	\$ 6,144	\$ 4,534,886	\$ -	\$ 4,534,886	755.1	\$ 6,389	\$ 4,824,334	\$ -	\$ 4,824,334	\$ 289,448	6.4%
WESTERN DUBUQUE	2,977.2	\$ 6,176	\$ 18,387,187	\$ -	\$ 18,387,187	2,949.6	\$ 6,421	\$ 18,939,382	\$ -	\$ 18,939,382	\$ 552,195	3.0%
WESTWOOD	544.2	\$ 6,150	\$ 3,346,830	\$ -	\$ 3,346,830	521.0	\$ 6,395	\$ 3,331,795	\$ 48,503	\$ 3,380,298	\$ 33,468	1.0%
WHITING	196.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 1,200,328	\$ -	\$ 1,200,328	171.3	\$ 6,366	\$ 1,090,496	\$ 121,835	\$ 1,212,331	\$ 12,003	1.0%
WILLIAMSBURG	1,141.7	\$ 6,137	\$ 7,006,613	\$ -	\$ 7,006,613	1,143.6	\$ 6,382	\$ 7,298,455	\$ -	\$ 7,298,455	\$ 291,842	4.2%
WILTON	772.6	\$ 6,121	\$ 4,729,085	\$ 62,750	\$ 4,791,835	762.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 4,850,892	\$ -	\$ 4,850,892	\$ 59,057	1.2%
WINFIELD-MT UNION	375.0	\$ 6,151	\$ 2,306,625	\$ -	\$ 2,306,625	377.7	\$ 6,396	\$ 2,415,769	\$ -	\$ 2,415,769	\$ 109,144	4.7%
WINTERSET	1,705.8	\$ 6,121	\$ 10,441,202	\$ -	\$ 10,441,202	1,714.9	\$ 6,366	\$ 10,917,053	\$ -	\$ 10,917,053	\$ 475,851	4.6%
WOODBINE	432.5	\$ 6,121	\$ 2,647,333	\$ 34,057	\$ 2,681,390	443.8	\$ 6,366	\$ 2,825,231	\$ -	\$ 2,825,231	\$ 143,841	5.4%
WOODBURY CENTRAL	589.1	\$ 6,121	\$ 3,605,881	\$ 20,421	\$ 3,626,302	565.5	\$ 6,366	\$ 3,599,973	\$ 41,967	\$ 3,641,940	\$ 15,638	0.4%
WOODWARD-GRANGER	850.2	\$ 6,213	\$ 5,282,293	\$ -	\$ 5,282,293	912.3	\$ 6,458	\$ 5,891,633	\$ -	\$ 5,891,633	\$ 609,340	11.5%
Minimum	76.0	\$ 6,121	\$ 478,496	\$ -	\$ 478,496	76.0	\$ 6,366	\$ 497,116	\$ -	\$ 497,116	\$ (281,317)	-10.5%
Maximum	32,062.1	\$ 6,296	\$ 198,432,337	\$ 389,860	\$ 198,432,337	32,413.2	\$ 6,541	\$ 208,546,529	\$ 182,105	\$ 208,546,529	\$ 10,114,192	16.0%
Average (Mean)	1,408.8	\$ 6,153	\$ 8,655,678	\$ 32,960	\$ 8,688,637	1,416.9	\$ 6,398	\$ 9,052,769	\$ 9,384	\$ 9,062,153	\$ 373,516	3.2%
Median	669.5	\$ 6,124	\$ 4,113,925	\$ -	\$ 4,139,297	669.4	\$ 6,369	\$ 4,309,498	\$ -	\$ 4,309,498	\$ 114,924	2.9%
Count > 0	338.0	338	\$ 338	\$ 129	\$ 338	338	338	\$ 338	\$ 66	\$ 338	\$ 301	301
Total	476,162.9		\$ 2,925,619,046	\$ 11,140,394	\$ 2,936,759,440	478,920.9		\$ 3,059,835,950	\$ 3,171,868	\$ 3,063,007,818	\$ 126,248,378	

## Successful Progression for Early Readers

In HF 604, Education Appropriations for 2013-14 school year, \$8.0 million was appropriated to DE for FY 2014 to provide intensive instructional services, curricula, initiatives, programs and supports in accordance with section 279.68 subsection 2. During the 2014 Session, SF 2346 Education Appropriations continued the \$8.0 million appropriation for early literacy and directed the DE to distribute the funds to school districts. The following Code Section, originally enacted in SF 2284, Education Reform, in the 2012 Legislative Session, spells out the requirements for schools, including eventual third grade retention of students not proficient in reading under some circumstances.

[Iowa Code 279.68](#) subsection 2

2. *Successful progression for early readers.* If funds are appropriated by the General Assembly for purposes of implementing this subsection, a school district shall do all of the following:

a. Provide students who are identified as having a substantial deficiency in reading under subsection 1, paragraph “a”, with intensive instructional services and supports, free of charge, to remediate the identified areas of reading deficiency, including a minimum of ninety minutes daily of scientific, research-based reading instruction and other strategies prescribed by the school district which may include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Small group instruction.
- (2) Reduced teacher-student ratios.
- (3) More frequent progress monitoring.
- (4) Tutoring or mentoring.
- (5) Extended school day, week, or year.
- (6) Summer reading programs.

b. At regular intervals, apprise the parent or guardian of academic and other progress being made by the student and give the parent or guardian other useful information.

c. In addition to required reading enhancement and acceleration strategies, provide parents of students who are identified as having a substantial deficiency in reading under subsection 1, paragraph “a”, with a plan outlined in a parental contract, including participation in regular parent-guided home reading.

d. Establish a reading enhancement and acceleration development initiative designed to offer intensive accelerated reading instruction to each kindergarten through grade three student who is assessed as exhibiting a substantial deficiency in reading. The initiative shall comply with all of the following criteria:

- (1) Be provided to all kindergarten through grade three students who exhibit a substantial deficiency in reading under this section. The assessment initiative shall measure phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension.

- (2) Be provided during regular school hours in addition to the regular reading instruction.
- (3) Provide a reading curriculum that meets guidelines adopted pursuant to section 256.7, subsection 31, and at a minimum has the following specifications:
  - (a) Assists students assessed as exhibiting a substantial deficiency in reading to develop the skills to read at grade level.
  - (b) Provides skill development in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension.
  - (c) Includes a scientifically based and reliable assessment.
  - (d) Provides initial and ongoing analysis of each student's reading progress.
  - (e) Is implemented during regular school hours.
  - (f) Provides a curriculum in core academic subjects to assist the student in maintaining or meeting proficiency levels for the appropriate grade in all academic subjects.
- e. Offer each summer, beginning in the summer of 2017, unless the school district receives a waiver from this requirement from the department of education for the summer of 2017, an intensive summer literacy program for students assessed as exhibiting a substantial deficiency in reading. The program shall meet the criteria and follow the guidelines established pursuant to [section 256.9](#), subsection 53, paragraph "c", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (g). (Recommendations of the Iowa Reading Research Center program criteria and guidelines for implementation established through State BOE Rules)
- f. Report to the department of education the specific intensive reading interventions and supports implemented by the school district pursuant to this section. The department shall annually prescribe the components of required or requested reports.

## Fact Trail on Minimum Teacher Salaries and Teacher Leadership and Compensation System Implementation

### **Iowa Code 284.7 Iowa teacher career path defines minimum teacher pay:**

To promote continuous improvement in Iowa's quality teaching workforce and to give Iowa teachers the opportunity for career recognition that reflects the various roles teachers play as educational leaders, an Iowa teacher career path is established for teachers employed by school districts. A school district shall use funding calculated and paid pursuant to section 257.10, subsection 9, to raise teacher salaries to meet the requirements of this section. The Iowa teacher career path and salary minimums are as follows:

1. The following career path levels are established and shall be implemented in accordance with this chapter:

a. Beginning teacher.

(1) A beginning teacher is a teacher who meets the following requirements:

- (a) Has successfully completed an approved practitioner preparation program as defined in section 272.1 or holds an intern teacher license issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272.
- (b) Holds an initial or intern teacher license issued by the board of educational examiners.
- (c) Participates in the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program as provided in this chapter.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2008, the minimum salary for a beginning teacher shall be **\$28,000**.

b. Career teacher.

(1) A career teacher is a teacher who holds a statement of professional recognition issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272 or who meets the following requirements:

- (a) Has successfully completed the beginning teacher mentoring and induction program and has successfully completed a comprehensive evaluation as provided in this chapter.
- (b) Is reviewed by the school district as demonstrating the competencies of a career teacher.
- (c) Holds a valid license issued by the board of educational examiners.
- (d) Participates in teacher professional development as set forth in this chapter and demonstrates continuous improvement in teaching.

(2) Beginning July 1, 2008, the minimum salary for a first-year career teacher shall be **\$30,000**.

### **From HF 215 Education Reform, new minimum set for district receiving TLC grant funding:**

HF 215 Sec. 55 Section 257.10, Code 2013, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

**NEW SUBSECTION.** 12. *Teacher leadership supplement cost per pupil and district cost.*

a. The teacher leadership supplement district cost per pupil amount for the budget year beginning July 1, 2014, shall be calculated by the department of management by dividing the allocation amount for the budget year beginning July 1, 2014, in section 284.13, subsection 1, paragraph "0e", subparagraph (5), by one-third of the statewide total budget enrollment for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2015, and succeeding budget years, the teacher leadership supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year is the teacher leadership supplement program district cost per pupil for the base year plus the teacher leadership supplement supplemental state aid amount for the budget year.

b. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2015, and succeeding budget years, if the department of management determines that the unadjusted teacher leadership supplement district cost of a school district for a budget year is less than one hundred percent of the unadjusted teacher leadership

supplement district cost for the base year for the school district, the school district shall receive a budget adjustment for that budget year equal to the difference.

c. (1) The unadjusted teacher leadership supplement district cost is the teacher leadership supplement district cost per pupil for each school district for a budget year multiplied by the budget enrollment for that school district.

(2) The total teacher leadership supplement district cost is the sum of the unadjusted teacher leadership supplement district cost plus the budget adjustment for that budget year.

d. For the budget year beginning July 1, 2014, and succeeding budget years, the use of the funds calculated under this subsection shall comply with the requirements of chapter 284 and shall be distributed to teachers pursuant to section 284.15. The funds shall be used only to increase the payment for a teacher assigned to a leadership role pursuant to a framework or comparable system approved pursuant to section 284.15; to increase the percentages of teachers assigned to leadership roles; to increase the minimum teacher starting salary to **\$33,500**; to cover the costs for the time mentor and lead teachers are not providing instruction to students in a classroom; for coverage of a classroom when an initial or career teacher is observing or co-teaching with a teacher assigned to a leadership role; for professional development time to learn best practices associated with the career pathways leadership process; and for other costs associated with a framework or comparable system approved by the department of education under section 284.15 with the goals of improving instruction and elevating the quality of teaching and student learning.

HF 215 Education Reform strikes existing teacher minimum salaries from Iowa Code in 2016. From HF 215 Sec. 64. Section 284.7, Code 2013, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

NEW SUBSECTION. **6. This section is repealed July 1, 2016.**

From HF 215 Sec. 60. Section 284.3A, subsection 2, paragraph a, Code 2013, is amended to read as follows: . . . If a school district or area education agency uses a salary schedule, a combined salary schedule shall be used for regular wages and for distribution of payments under sections 257.10 and 257.37A, **incorporating the salary minimums required in section 284.7, or required under a framework or comparable system approved pursuant to section 284.15.**

These two sections combined may effectively eliminate the \$28K and 30K minimum and replace with \$33.5K as the new minimum effective July 1, 2016, depending on the DE's interpretation of **"approved pursuant to section 284.15"**



## Analysis of Early Intervention/Class Size Block Grant Including

### March 2013 Iowa Department of Education Report Iowa Early Intervention Block Grant Program (Class Size) 2012-13

A number of legislators have always questioned whether school districts were using Early Intervention Class Size funds properly. They have expressed their understanding of the intent of the program, created back in 1999, to reduce class sizes for K-3 grades to a goal of 17 students per teacher for these grades. The following description of the program, the DE report, and current economics of teacher pay and educational costs should help school leaders better understand and advocate for repeal of the sunset of the program authority.

### From DE's report: Appropriation History

#### STATE CLASS SIZE REDUCTION ALLOCATIONS FOR IOWA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Fiscal Year	State Allocation
FY 2000	\$10 million
FY 2001	\$20 million
FY 2002	\$30 million
FY 2003	\$30 million
FY 2004	\$29.325 million*
FY 2005	\$29.250 million
FY 2006	\$29.250 million
FY 2007	\$29.250 million
FY 2008	\$29.250 million
FY 2009	\$29.250 million
FY 2010	\$29.250 million <sup>1</sup>
FY 2011	\$29.8 million
FY 2012	\$29.9 million
FY 2013	\$30.3 million

Note the appropriation was scaled up to \$30 million by FY 2002. Since then, the appropriation has been fairly constant, at \$30 million, while teacher salaries and other costs of education continued to increase. The appropriation hasn't kept pace with those costs. It was actually lowered due to an across-the-board cut in FY 2004 and wasn't restored until it was rolled into the formula in FY 2011, when it received its first allowable growth increase in the history of the block grant.

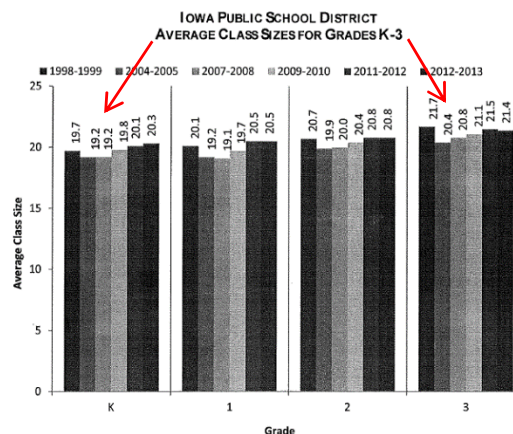
At a very conservative average cost of \$60,000 per classroom (salaries, benefits, curriculum and support), it would take at least an additional \$7.8 million to achieve the average goal of 17 students per classroom on a statewide basis. That estimate is calculated by

dividing the FY2013 K-3 total enrollment by 17 and does not account for any classrooms already below the goal of 17 students per teacher, so should be considered a conservative estimate.

### Class Size History

Class sizes in K-3 dropped prior to 2004 (see chart from the DE report to the right.) This was directly after the appropriation reached its highest amount of \$30 million. After that, with increasing cost of staff (salaries, benefits, IPERS) but level funding, it should be no surprise that class sizes began to creep back up.

Figure 1



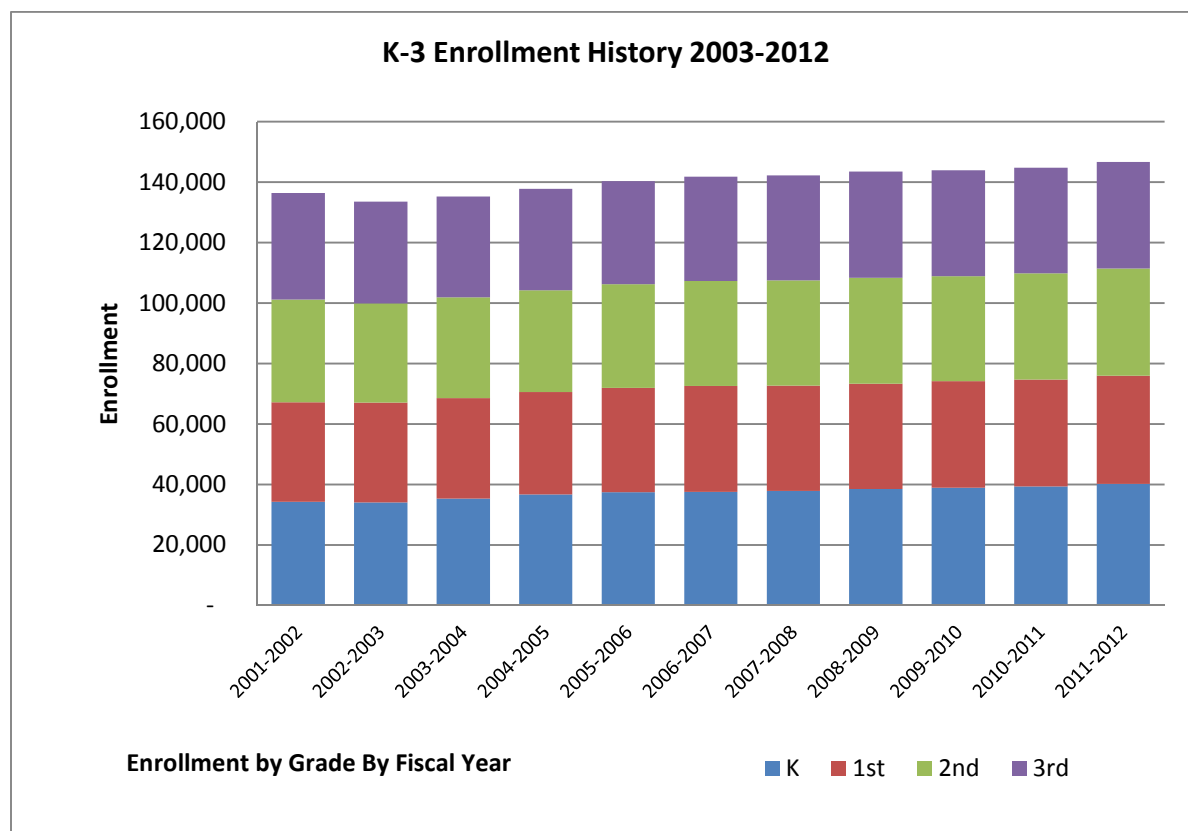
Source: Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Information and Analysis Services, Basic Educational Data Survey, Class Size Survey File



## Enrollment History – K-3 student growth exceeded 7.7% during time of 1% increase in Block Grant appropriation.

From 2001-02 through 2011-12, during which the appropriation varied from \$29.3 to \$30.3 million, K-3 enrollments grew by 10,352 students. To deliver a class size of 17 students per teacher for just these additional students, districts would have had to add 608 classrooms. The Block Grant appropriation would have required an increase of an additional 7.7% (another \$2.3 million) just to keep pace with growing enrollment, assuming no other increases in cost. Please note, there may not be enough classrooms in some school facilities to accommodate additional classrooms – those costs are not included in this estimate. The following K-3 enrollment history is compiled from the DE web site at

[http://educateiowa.gov/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=cat\\_view&gid=561&Itemid=1563](http://educateiowa.gov/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=561&Itemid=1563)



## Grant was Flexible, not Exclusive to Class Size Reduction

The original block grant was intended to be flexible and allocated locally to whatever districts decided was the best way to increase reading outcomes. For some districts, that was lowering class size. In others, there were reading coaches and paraprofessionals hired to lower the class size during reading time, but that wouldn't show on the teacher FTE to student ratio used to determine class size. With limited resources, the early intervention block grant goals listed in the Code may compete with each other for resources. Districts prioritized what they knew would work. Also note that the class size goal was in the basic skills instruction time and not in the generic sense of class sizes. The DE data reported may not be reflecting the correct

measure, since it was from the BEDS file and didn't distinguish number of students receiving instruction during reading. See the three goals in 256D:

*256D.1 Iowa early intervention block grant program established — goals.*

1. *An Iowa early intervention block grant program is established within the department of education. The program's goals for kindergarten through grade three are to provide the resources needed to reduce class sizes in basic skills instruction to the state goal of seventeen students for every one teacher; provide direction and resources for early intervention efforts by school districts to achieve a higher level of student success in the basic skills, especially reading skills; and increase communication and accountability regarding student performance.*

## Cost Increases: Teacher Pay

Fourth, Iowa teacher pay has increased 34.6% since 2002. The Early Intervention Block Grant was lowered, eventually restored after the ATB cut, but over the same time has increased only 1%. It is important to note that some of the teacher pay increase was due to direct appropriation through increases in the teacher salary supplement and rolling that into the formula.

**Table 1<sup>5</sup>** provides annual data on average salaries for teachers, superintendents, and other administrators from FY 2002 through FY 2012.

**Table 1**  
**Average Regular Salary of Full-Time Iowa Public PK-12 Teachers and Administrators**  
**FY 2002 – FY 2012**

	Teachers		Other Administrators		Superintendents	
	Avg Salary	% Change	Avg Salary	% Change	Avg Salary	% Change
FY 2002	\$ 37,240		\$ 62,740		\$ 84,148	
FY 2003	37,976	1.97%	63,662	1.47%	87,124	3.54%
FY 2004	38,358	1.01%	64,744	1.70%	90,608	4.00%
FY 2005	39,248	2.32%	66,632	2.92%	94,163	3.92%
FY 2006	40,835	4.04%	68,893	3.39%	97,725	3.78%
FY 2007	42,880	5.01%	71,555	3.87%	101,902	4.27%
FY 2008	45,379	5.83%	79,611	11.26%	105,986	4.01%
FY 2009	48,390	6.64%	82,770	3.97%	111,333	5.05%
FY 2010	49,407	2.10%	84,693	2.32%	115,006	3.30%
FY 2011	49,691	0.58%	85,428	0.87%	117,320	2.01%
FY 2012	50,116	0.85%	86,900	1.72%	120,984	3.12%
<b>Ten-Year Total % Change</b>		<b>34.57%</b>		<b>38.51%</b>		<b>43.78%</b>
<b>Average Annual % Change</b>		<b>3.01%</b>		<b>3.31%</b>		<b>3.70%</b>

Source: Iowa Department of Education, Basic Educational Data Survey (BEDS), Staff File

<sup>5</sup> The percentage in Table 1 for administrators in FY 2008 may result from a change in the organization of administrative position codes in the staff file.

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/LSA/IssReview/2013/IRRKM001.PDF> (teacher salary change data from this LSA Issue Review.)

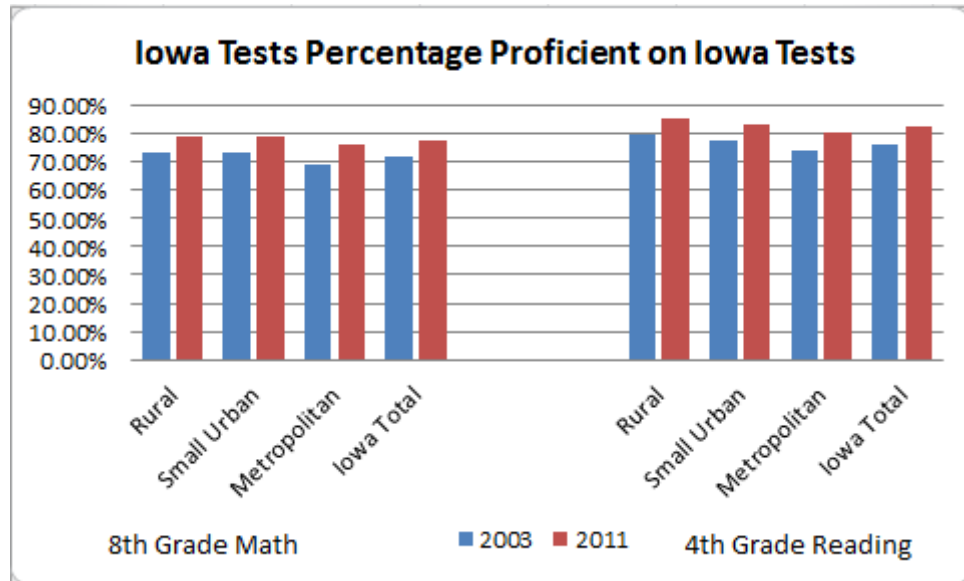
## K-3 Class Size Increases Very Modest Since 1998

Meanwhile, class size has increased between a high of 3% in kindergarten to a low of a decrease at third grade of 1.4%. This very small increase in class sizes for early elementary should be celebrated given the larger percentage increases in K-3 Enrollments and teacher pay and benefits costs during years of historic low allowable growth increases.

Early Elementary Class Size Change				
Grade	1998-99	2011-12	Change	Percent Change
K	19.7	20.3	0.6	3.0%
1	20.1	20.5	0.4	2.0%
2	20.7	20.8	0.1	0.5%
3	21.7	21.4	-0.3	-1.4%

## Proficient Increases Despite Increased Poverty

Free and Reduced Lunch Eligible Students, total percent of enrollment has increased from 28% in 2001 to 40.3% in 2013. Yet, the percent proficient in 4<sup>th</sup> grade reading has increased in every category since 2003. Data for the following chart came from *Iowa Kids Count 2011, Trends in the Well-Being of Iowa Children*:



## Background Check Requirements for School Districts

Special thanks to Darcy Lane, Attorney, BOEE and Marsha McBee, Child Care Licensing, DHS for assistance in understanding application of background check requirements.

### 2013 Law Text: SF 452 & ISFIS Notation

#### Division XVII of [SF 452](#) Standing Appropriations

##### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES — BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS

Sec. 137. NEW SECTION. 279.69 School employees — background investigations.

1. Prior to hiring an applicant for a school employee position, a school district shall have access to and shall review the information in the Iowa court information system available to the general public, the sex offender registry information under section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under section 235A.14, and the central registry for dependent adult abuse information established under section 235B.5 for information regarding the applicant. A school district shall follow the same procedure by June 30, 2014, for each school employee employed by the school district as of July 1, 2013. A school district shall implement a consistent policy to follow the same procedure for each school employee employed by the school district on or after July 1, 2013, at least every five years after the school employee's initial date of hire. A school district shall not charge an employee for the cost of the registry checks conducted pursuant to this subsection. A school district shall maintain documentation demonstrating compliance with this subsection.

2. Being listed in the sex offender registry established under chapter 692A, the central registry for child abuse information established under section 235A.14, or the central registry for dependent adult abuse information established under section 235B.5 shall constitute grounds for the immediate suspension from duties of a school employee, pending a termination hearing by the board of directors of a school district. A termination hearing conducted pursuant to this subsection shall be limited to the question of whether the school employee was incorrectly listed in the registry.

3. For purposes of this section, "school employee" means an individual employed by a school district, including a part-time, substitute, or contract employee. "School employee" does not include an individual subject to a background investigation pursuant to section 272.2, subsection 17, section 279.13, subsection 1, paragraph "b", or section 321.375, subsection 2.

**Changes in 2014: SF 2347, Education Appropriations, 2014 Session, specifically requires that AEAs are subject to background check requirements above, Iowa Code Chapter 279.69.**

District must check registries and court records prior to hiring employees, beginning July 1, 2013.

District must be able to document that existing employees were checked by June 30, 2014.

District must have a consistent policy for the same procedure to recheck every 5 years, based on employees initial date of hire, can't charge the employee for the check, and must have documentation.

If there's a positive hit on one of the registries, it constitutes grounds for immediate suspension of duties, pending a termination hearing. Defines school employee: individual employed by the district, including part-time, substitute or contract employee. Exempts employees under Iowa Code chapters 272.2(17) (BOEE governed regulated applicants for licensure), 279.13(1)(b) (licensed teachers that aren't initial teachers but are required to be checked upon hire by the district, administrators, substitute teachers, non-teaching coaches), and bus drivers (because they are regulated under another Code section). Requires rechecks every five years based on anniversary date of hire.

**Note about BOEE licensure exception Code 272.2(17):** BOEE rechecks for licensure are done for initial applicants and licensure renewal for teachers, substitute teachers (both licensed and authorized), administrators, school business officials, school administration managers, paraprofessionals and non-teaching coaches. These are the positions that are not required to be rechecked every five years at the district level, since they are subject to BOEE authorization under 272.2(17) for either initial licensure or renewal. Teachers on permanent professional license do not go through a renewal process so are not exempted via Chapter 272.2(17). We advise they be checked by June 30, 2014 and every five years based on their anniversary date of hire.

## **Relevant Code Sections and FAQ from BOEE web site regarding background checks follows:**

### **Iowa Code 272.2(17) BOEE background check requirements**

17. Adopt rules to require that a background investigation be conducted by the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety on all initial applicants for licensure. The board shall also require all initial applicants to submit a completed fingerprint packet and shall use the packet to facilitate a national criminal history background check. The board shall have access to, and shall review the sex offender registry information under section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under chapter 235A, and the dependent adult abuse records maintained under chapter 235B for information regarding applicants for license renewal.

### **Iowa Code 279.13 Contracts with teachers — automatic continuation — initial background investigations.**

1. a. Contracts with teachers, which for the purpose of this section means all licensed employees of a school district and nurses employed by the board, excluding superintendents, assistant superintendents, principals, and assistant principals, shall be in writing and shall state the number of contract days, the annual compensation to be paid, and any other matters as may be mutually agreed upon. The contract may include employment for a term not exceeding the ensuing school year, except as otherwise authorized.
- b. (1) Prior to entering into an initial contract with a teacher who holds a license other than an initial license issued by the board of educational examiners under chapter 272, the school district shall initiate a state criminal history record check of the applicant through the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, submit the applicant's fingerprints to the division for submission to the federal bureau of investigation for a national criminal history record check, and review the sex offender registry information under section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under section 235A.14, and the central registry for dependent adult abuse information established under section 235B.5 for information regarding the applicant for employment as a teacher

### **Iowa Code 321.375 (2) Bus Driver Background Check Requirements**

2. Prior to hiring an applicant for a school bus driver position, including a contract position, an employer shall have access to and shall review the information in the Iowa court information system available to the general public, the sex offender registry information under section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under section 235A.14, and the central registry for dependent adult abuse information established under section 235B.5 for information regarding the applicant. An employer shall follow the same procedure every five years upon the renewal of an employee's or contract employee's school bus driver's license issued by the department of transportation valid for the operation of a school bus. An employer shall pay for the cost of the registry checks conducted pursuant to this subsection. An employer shall maintain documentation demonstrating compliance with this subsection

The following table describes the various levels of background check required and the relevant Code section which applies. Although not all levels of check are mandated for all positions, BOEE suggests it is good practice for school districts to also conduct a check for hiring purposes (question 7 highlighted below in BOEE FAQ). For information about the ISFIS background check service, contact Sean Gibson at [sean.gibson@isfis.net](mailto:sean.gibson@isfis.net) or [Click Here](#) to visit our background check web site.





<b>Position</b>	<b>Iowa Code Section</b>	<b>District Check on Initial Hire</b>	<b>May Charge Employee for Check</b>	<b>Fingerprint Required by the District</b>	<b>Registry Check Required</b>	<b>Iowa Criminal Court Records</b>	<b>National Criminal History Check</b>	<b>Recheck Mandated</b>
Teacher with initial license (1-2 years)	272.2(17)	Not Mandated (best practice)		No	Not Mandated, but best practice	Not Mandated, but best practice	Not Mandated, but best practice	n/a
Teacher with standard license	272.2(17) 279.13(1)(b)	Yes	allowed	Yes	yes	yes	yes	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal
Master Teacher with standard license	272.2(17) 279.13(1)(b)	Yes	allowed	Yes	yes	yes	yes	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal
Teacher with permanent professional license	Unclear	yes on new hire	allowed	yes on new hire	yes on new hire	yes on new hire	yes on new hire	Yes: BOEE doesn't do a renewal check, and No: if district did a finger-print and check upon initial hire, then IC 279 exemption applies
Substitute Teacher (either license or authorization)	272.2(17)	must if offered 279 contract, best practice for all	allowed if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal for either sub license or authorization
School Nurse with SPR	272.2(17)	yes if offered a 279 contract	allowed if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	must if offered a 279 contract	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal for either sub license or authorization
School Nurse without SPR	279.69	Yes	prohibited	No	yes	yes	Not mandated, but best practice	Yes, every 5 years in anniversary year of employment
Paraprofessional	272.2(17)	Yes		No	yes	yes	Not mandated, but best practice	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal
Non-teacher Coaches	272.2(17)	Not mandated, but best practice		No	Not mandated, but best practice	Not mandated, but best practice	Not mandated, but best practice	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal
Bus Driver	321.375	Yes	prohibited	No	yes	yes	Not mandated but best practice	Every 5 years, district does recheck when license is renewed pursuant to 321.375





Position	Iowa Code Section	District Check on Initial Hire	May Charge employee for check	Fingerprint Required	Registry Check Required	Iowa Criminal Court Records	National Criminal History Check	Recheck Mandated
Administrators	272.2(17)	Not Mandated, but best practice		No	Not Mandated, but best practice	Not Mandated, but best practice	Not Mandated, but best practice	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal
Preschool Teacher	272.2(17), 279.13(1)(b) and DHS rules 441.109.9	Yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal
All preschool employees other than teachers ( <i>If preschool is licensed by DHS</i> )  If not licensed by DHS, new requirements and timelines apply.	DHS rules 441.109.9 and 279.69	If answer yes to any of 3 questions if person: is in ratio? direct responsibility for a child? has potential to be alone with a child?	prohibited	Yes: DHS form 595-1396 check must be done on initial hire and fingerprinted every 4 years.	Yes – different intervals if DHS licensed facility.	Yes: Rechecked every two years if PK is a DHS licensed facility.	Yes: Rechecked every four years if PK is a DHS licensed facility.	Every 5 years if person is a district employee and facility isn't licensed by DHS.
School business official or school administration manager*	256.7(30) and 272.2(17)	Not Mandated, but best practice		No	*for those SBO's and SAMs working toward certification, a district-generate background check is recommended.			No – BOEE rechecks w/renewal
Subcontracted employees/services	272.2(17) may apply	Unclear definition of how “subcontracted employees” differs from subcontracted services. DE is advising schools to contact their attorneys.						
Including, but not limited to: cooks, custodians, secretaries, painters, mechanics, bus monitors, substitute or temporary employees, nurse without SPR	279.69	Yes	prohibited	No	yes	yes	Not mandated but best practice	Every 5 years in anniversary year of employment



Position	Iowa Code Section	District Check on Initial Hire	May Charge employee for check	Fingerprint Required	Registry Check Required	Iowa Criminal Court Records	National Criminal History Check	Recheck Mandated
Volunteers	Not regulated	Not Mandated, but best practice (consider connection to the school and opportunity to be alone with students)	Consider thoughtfully – no law regulates volunteers	No	Not mandated but best practice	Not mandated but best practice	Not mandated but best practice	Not mandated but best practice
Student Teachers	Covered by university prior to practicum experience (and they are not an employee of the district, so no district mandate to investigate)							



### ➔ **Operational Function Sharing Guidance by the Iowa Department of Education**

This document covers the differences between the original operational function sharing language found in Iowa Code 257.11 (2013) and language in the enacted House File 2271. House File 2271 was retroactively effective on July 1, 2013.

The opportunity to include shared operational functions for supplementary weighting was and is available up to five years. The original time period was 2007-2008 to 2012-2013. The time period in the updated legislation is 2013-2014 to 2018-2019. While some sharing opportunities existed previously, since this is effectively a new sharing period, all approved sharing opportunities will start over with a fresh five-year period starting in the 2014-2015 budget year.

The shared operational functions that originally qualified for supplementary weighting were:

- Superintendent Management
- Business Management
- Human Resources Management
- Transportation Management
- Operations and Maintenance Management

HF 2271 includes the above, as well as:

- Curriculum Director
- School Counselor

The positions which were included in HF472: (School Administration Manager [SAM], Social Worker, School Nurse, and School Librarian) were not included in the enacted legislation in HF2271.

The original requirement of a 20% phase out each year was not included in the new legislation. The original requirement that sharing partners be contiguous was changed to state districts did not need to be contiguous.

Sharing agreements can occur between any two or more political subdivisions, including school districts, cities, townships, counties, merged areas (community colleges), area education agencies, institutions governed by the State Board of Regents, or any other governmental subdivision.

Districts will request supplementary weighting through the Fall BEDS submission. If districts were sharing under the previous statute, they will receive the last year of funding for those sharing opportunities during the 2013-2014 fiscal year. Any requests for sharing under the new statute were submitted for BEDS counts last fall, and the first funding will be received under the new statute in the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

The original requirement for demonstration of cost savings did not remain in the amended legislation. Districts should continue to be sure to file the Fall BEDS data collection each year by the deadline so that the district or AEA can be eligible for requesting operational function sharing supplementary weighting.

The calculation of the supplementary weighting has changed retroactive to July 1, 2013. The original calculation was 0.02 times the certified enrollment with the resulting FTE being a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 40; and with the AEA being a minimum of \$50,000 and maximum of \$200,000.

The new calculation of the supplementary weighting FTE is now a fixed number for each position shared: Superintendent Management is eight FTEs; Business Management, Human Resources Management, Transportation Management, and Operations and Maintenance Management are each five FTEs; and Curriculum Director and School Counselor are each three FTEs. The minimum for districts was removed, and the maximum was set at 21 FTEs. The AEA minimum is now \$30,000 and the maximum remains at \$200,000. The requirement that each district have at least 20 percent of the normal, full-time contract hours for the position has not changed.

## **➔ Questions and Answers**

**Q1 – Will districts A and B qualify for supplementary weighting if district A shares part of their school counselor with district B, and district B shares part of their school counselor with district A?**

A – No. This arrangement seems to be an attempt to generate additional funding to cover existing staff members. That was not the intent of the legislation, and is prohibited by rule.

**Q2 – If a district had been sharing a business manager for 4 years under the old law, under the new law would that district be eligible to request supplementary weighting for 5 years or only one more year?**

A – The old law ended and was replaced by new language. The district would have the opportunity to continue the supplemental weighting for five years.

**Q3 – Two districts that didn't have a school counselor before entered into an agreement to share a school counselor who would be hired by one of the districts. Since this would be an increase in opportunities for students, would this arrangement qualify for supplementary weighting?**

A – Yes. Each district would get supplementary weighting, provided each district is sharing at least 20 percent of the normal, full-time contract hours for the position.

**Q4 – If a district shares a business manager in year one and in the second year shares a school counselor, will the district qualify for supplementary weighting for six years total, five for the business manager and five for the school counselor?**

A – No. Districts may qualify for supplementary weighting for five years total, no matter what positions are shared or when the sharing began. Each sharing agreement is discrete and funding for sharing each year is generated by the prior year's fall BEDS submission. If a district adds sharing after the first year, the supplementary weighting still ends at five years from the 2014-2015 budget year.

**Q5 – In October 2012, a district included an operational function sharing arrangement for supplementary weighting and will get funding during 2013-2014. Is 2013-2014 the district's first of five years of weighting under the new legislation?**

A – No. The district is receiving the final year of funding from the prior legislation in 2013-2014. The weighting requested in 2013 fall BEDS will generate the first year of funding under the new statute in 2014-2015.

**Q6 – If sharing is for a maximum of five years, is that measured from the first year that the district requested sharing supplementary weighting or is it a total of five years of requesting any supplementary weighting for sharing during the time period of the new legislation?**

A – It is for a total of five years of requesting any supplementary weighting for sharing during the time period of the legislation. It is still possible for districts to have a break where they don't share and then renew sharing after a gap, as long as they are still within the time period of this legislation.

**Q7 – Under the previous legislation, sharing a superintendent, using the .02 times certified enrollment, a district would qualify for the maximum weighting of 40 FTEs. Since the maximum has changed, would the district now get the 21 FTEs?**

A – No. The new legislation states that the FTE allowed for a superintendent is eight.

**Q8 – The Aid & Levy Worksheet was distributed to districts with preliminary operational function sharing supplementary weighting included on line 3.9. Will that be adjusted?**

A – The new legislation is retroactive to July 1, 2013. Once the BEDS data are analyzed in light of the new legislation, the operational function sharing supplementary weighting on the Aid & Levy Worksheet will be aligned to the new legislation. For example, if a district sharing only a school business manager previously qualified for a weighting of 30, the amount of weighting included on line 3.9 of the Aid & Levy will be adjusted from the 30 to five for this position by the Department of Management.

**Q9 – With the legislation being enacted retroactively to July 1, 2013, does that mean that our 2013-2014 funding for operational function sharing supplementary weighting will be reduced in the current year?**

A – No. The first year of funding under the new legislation will be the 2014-2015 budget year.

**Q10 – If the total of all of a district's eligible operational function sharing supplementary weighting exceeds 21, how will the Department adjust this?**

A – The Department will total all of the qualifying operational function sharing FTEs and reduce that total to 21 FTEs if the total exceeded 21 FTEs.

**Q11 – If the district qualifies for sharing of a superintendent in the fall of 2013, is the district guaranteed five years of sharing based on the sharing it had in 2013-2014, or does the district have to qualify for sharing of the superintendent in each of the five years to receive five years of weighting?**

A – The district would have to be sharing a superintendent in each of five years to receive five years of weighting and would have to submit that shared position on the fall BEDS report each year.

**Q12 – If the district is sharing a school administration manager (SAM) and that person has financial duties, can the district request sharing for that position under business management?**

A – No. A SAM is a specific position in the district, and that position does not qualify under business management.

**Q13 – In our fall of 2013 BEDS report, we indicated we were sharing a librarian. The initial aid and levy worksheet included that position as shared. Will we still get that sharing funded for next year?**

A – No. The positions removed from the statute per HF 2271 were School Administration Manager (SAM), Social Worker, School Nurse, and School Librarian. Any of these shared positions listed in the BEDS report last fall will not generate funding next year.

### **➡ Process Moving Forward**

The Department will adjust the rules proposed last fall by filing emergency rules at the May 2014 State Board meeting. The adjustments proposed will simply align the rules proposed last fall to the new statute in HF 2271.

Funding for next year will still be driven by the information submitted in the fall BEDS report filed last October. All of the positions included in HF 2271 were included in the BEDS report last fall. As a result, the DE will move forward with use of those BEDS data and will work with the Department of Management on adjustments to the FTEs for the preliminary, revised Aid and Levy in mid-May and the final Aid and Levy worksheet in June.

If you believe there are documented errors in your data submission on last fall's BEDS or that there is a special circumstance you want considered as we are working on final operational sharing FTEs for the aid and levy, please submit that information to Jeff Berger ([jeff.berger@iowa.gov](mailto:jeff.berger@iowa.gov)) at the Department for consideration by COB Friday, April 11. Any special circumstance needs to include: the districts sharing the position, what individual is being shared, the FTE and position shared, what district holds the contract and a folder number for the individual, if available. If your sharing was originally denied because your FTE increased under the old rules, you will now be funded and we will adjust that automatically if the shared position is permissive. There is no need to ask about that issue. If this new legislation resulted in a change in property taxes as published, you will not have to republish because this is a legislative action and not a board decision.



## **Instructional Days and Hours *Guidance by the Iowa Department of Education***

### **Overview**

Effective **July 1, 2014**, districts and accredited nonpublic schools have the option to choose between 180 days or 1,080 hours of instruction according to Iowa Code section 256.7(19). School boards and authorities in charge of an accredited nonpublic school are authorized to determine the days or hours of their school calendars; however, public schools must hold a public hearing prior to adoption. This guidance includes changes adopted in House File 2170 and signed by the governor on March 7, 2014. References to accredited nonpublic schools include independently accredited schools.

### **Guidance**

#### **1. Who must meet the 1,080 hours or 180 days of instruction?**

Districts and accredited nonpublic schools must meet the 1,080 hours or 180 days requirement. Specially accredited schools are not required to meet this requirement.

#### **2. When are districts and accredited nonpublic schools required to submit calendar information to the Department of Education?**

The district/school's decision on 1,080 hours or 180 days will be reported in Spring BEDS.

#### **3. Where does the 6 hour minimum come from?**

House File 215 struck the 5.5 minimum hours in favor of 6 hours per day for 180 days or 1,080 hours.

#### **4. Must a calendar based on 1,080 hours include a minimum of 6 hours in a day?**

No. For districts and accredited nonpublic schools using the 1,080 hours of instruction, the district does not need to meet the 6-hour minimum day. For districts/schools using the 1,080 hours of instruction there is no minimum or maximum day length. Day length is a local district/school decision and may vary. The number to be reported is the annual sum of hours districts and accredited nonpublic schools have documented to meet 1,080 hours.

#### **5. How does this relate to an early start date waiver?**

The district's request for early start date will be submitted in Spring BEDS. This is a separate and distinct process from hours/days, but is included in Iowa Code section 279.10.

#### **6. How does this relate to an innovative calendar waiver?**

The district's request for an innovative calendar is a separate and distinct process. The application is due November 1 of the preceding school year. The request is only available for districts/schools following the instructional days model according to Iowa Code section 279.10(3).

#### **7. Is a public hearing required before a school district establishes a calendar?**

Yes. School districts are required to hold a public hearing for the calendar. This hearing may include start date and hours vs. days. Accredited nonpublic schools are not required to hold a public meeting. The public hearing must be conducted prior to certifying Spring BEDS.

#### **8. If parent-teacher conferences are held will the time count as instructional time?**

Yes. The law states, "Time spent on parent-teacher conferences shall be considered instructional time." If the district/school is using hours, the time may apply to the hours. If a district/school is using days, a 6-hour parent-teacher conference day will count as one day toward the 180 days.



**9. Can schools still have a school day that is less than 5.5 hours of instruction if the previous 5 consecutive days equals 27.5 hours?**

No. Due to changes in House File 2170, districts or schools which select days may use the following: If the total hours of instructional school time for grades one through twelve for any five consecutive school days equal a minimum of **30 hours**, even though any one day of school is less than the minimum instructional hours because of a staff development opportunity provided for the professional instructional staff or because parent-teacher conferences have been scheduled beyond the regular school day, then the school can have a day of school less than the 6 hours. If the total hours of instructional time for the first four consecutive days equal at least **30 hours** because parent-teacher conferences have been scheduled beyond the regular school day, a school or school district may record zero hours of instructional time on the fifth consecutive school day as a minimum school day.

**10. What happens if a district/school encounters inclement weather?**

According to HF 2170: School districts and accredited nonpublic schools that are using day, may record a day of school with less than the minimum instructional hours as a minimum school day if emergency health or safety factors require the late arrival or early dismissal of students on a specific day for districts or schools that designated 180 days per year. Districts or schools using hours may not count the time missed due to health or safety factors.

**11. May a district or accredited nonpublic school count professional development toward the 1,080 hours of instruction or 6 hours toward 180 days?**

No.

**12. May a district or accredited nonpublic school count lunch toward the 1,080 hours of instruction or 6 hours toward 180 days?**

No.

**13. May a district/school count passing time toward the 1,080 hours of instruction or 6 hours toward 180 days?**

Yes.

**14. If a district/school has multiple attendance centers, which center is used to determine minutes of instruction per day to meet the 1,080 hours of instruction or 6 hours toward 180 days?**

The center (grades 1-12) that meets the least amount of time per day will be the one that will be used to count toward the 1,080 hours or 6-hour minimum per day for districts/schools looking at 180 days.

**15. Can a district with multiple buildings put some buildings on hours and some on days?**

No.

**16. May a district or accredited nonpublic school using the 180-day calendar that exceeds the 6-hour minimum count the extra hours toward one of the 180-day count?**

No. A district or accredited nonpublic school using the 180-day calendar must meet 180 days for at least 6 hours.

**17. When will these changes take effect?**

July 1, 2014.

**18. Is there a requirement that lunch must be served if the school is in session for a certain amount of time?**

Iowa Administrative Code section 281-58.7 states a district shall provide a lunch program for all students if the school is in session for 4 or more hours.

**19. Would time for students transported to a different building for class and back during the school day count toward instructional time?**

No.

## *Issue Brief*

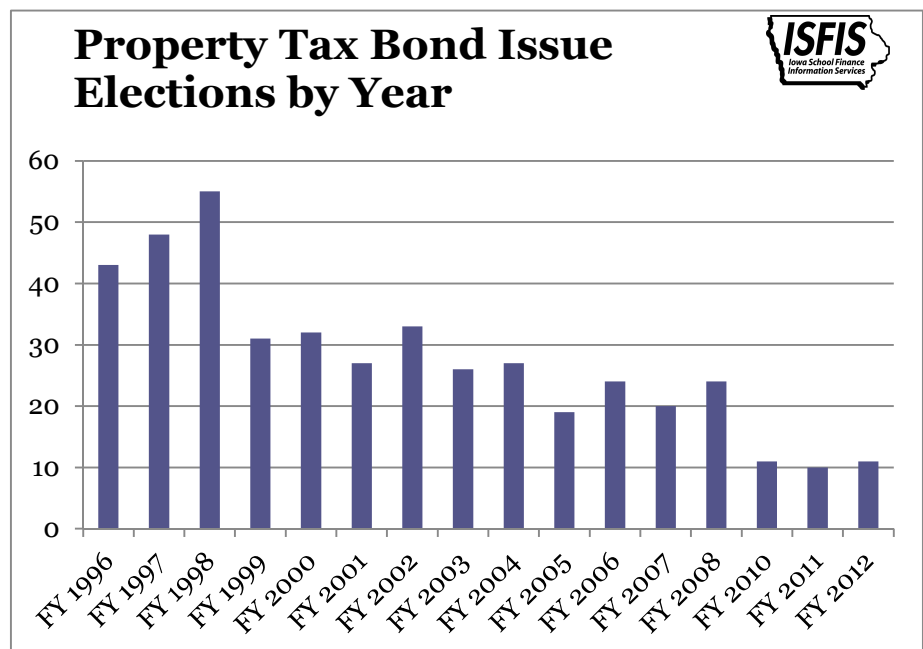
### **Repeal of the State Penny for School Infrastructure Sunset**

When the State Penny for School Infrastructure was created in 2008, the legislation put in place a December 31, 2029 sunset. That was a legitimate 20-year timeframe that matched the typical bonding period for property-tax backed construction projects.

- Seven years later, schools are starting to feel the pinch of a shortened bonding period:
  - With only 14 years of bonding capacity, the shortened bonding stream – already approximately \$700 million dollars of borrowing capacity, is unavailable compared to if schools had a full 20 years.
  - With low interest rates and unmet needs, this is the wrong time to turn to property taxes rather than sales taxes to continue facilities repair and construction.
  - Fallback will always be property taxes. Inequity in valuations means that some districts will utilize PPEL/Debt Service property taxes bearing no relationship to enrollment or need. Iowa will get right back into infrastructure mess we were in with inadequate facilities and unequal student resources.
- State penny has helped schools address the age-old problem of equity and adequacy for school facilities. Use of the local option tax from 1998-2008 and the state penny sales tax for school infrastructure since has:
  - Funded technology expansions in districts (such as 1:1 initiatives)
  - Elevated student learning (such as science labs in middle schools to support STEM)
  - Resulted in fewer days lost due to extreme temps and returned saved energy dollars to the program
  - Equalized infrastructure funding per student
  - Reduced property taxes

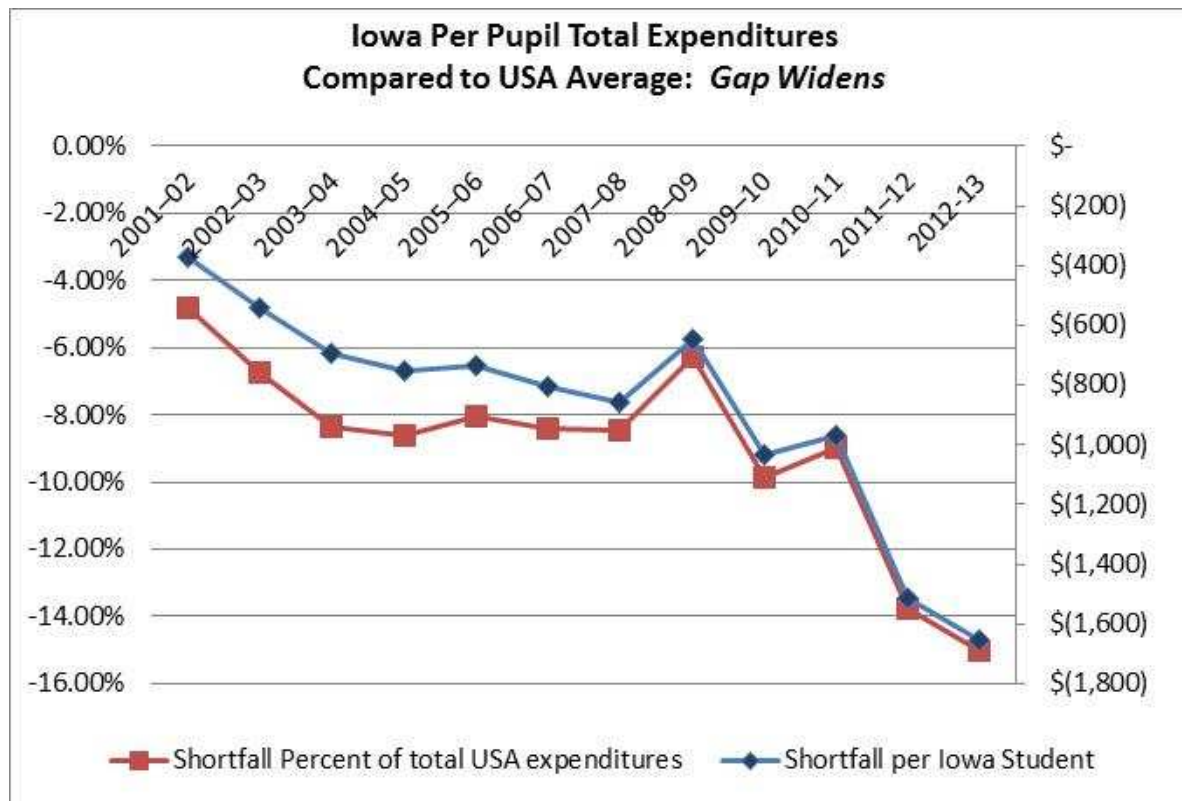
This history of the number of bond issues approved by voters annually from FY 1996 through FY 2012 proves the point: fewer bond issues have been passed every year since the start of the state penny. That track record will continue if the penny can be bonded against for the full 20 years. Absent that action, as the time frame shortens, the number of bond issues backed by property taxes will escalate.

The legislature could consider extending the state penny, either with a rolling forward sunset date or complete repeal of the sunset provision.



ISFIS Maps, Data and other Source Comparisons: The following maps, charts and graphs, many of which provided supportive documentation for the Education Coalition Funding Fact weekly publication, provide understanding of finance issues and help fuel conversations with stakeholders and candidates during the interim.

Iowa total expenditures per pupil have fallen in recent years, compared to the rest of the nation. In just twelve months, Iowa fell from 31st to 37th in per pupil spending in 2011-12 as compared to the national average. Although Iowa maintained its 37<sup>th</sup> in the nation ranking for the 2012-13 school year, Iowa per pupil expenditures continued the downward trend, falling to \$1,657 below the national average. This shortfall is a full 15.0% below the US average despite the fact that Iowa's per capita personal income is above the national average. See the [March 10, 2014 Funding Fact of the Week](#) for information on the state's ending balances and ability to pay for school funding. The following chart shows the widening gap over the last 12 years:



Source data: Iowa Legislative Services Agency 2013 FACTBOOK  
<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FCT/2014/25037/25037.pdf>

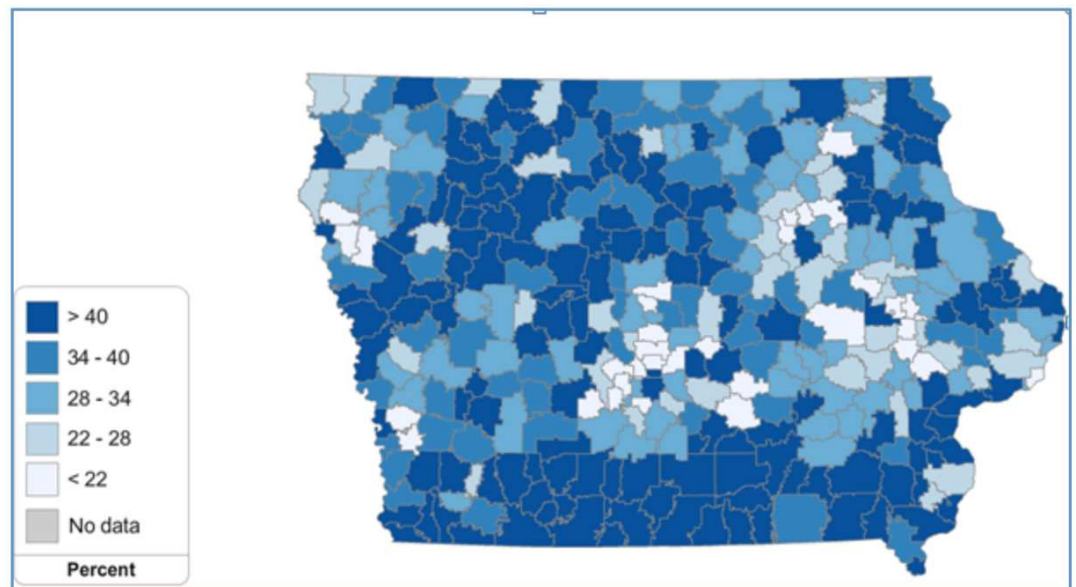
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**Impacting Iowa Public Schools**

This next map shows poverty concentration, more than 40% of students in a district eligible for free and reduced lunch, is a statewide challenge in the 2012-13 school year, in rural and urban districts alike.

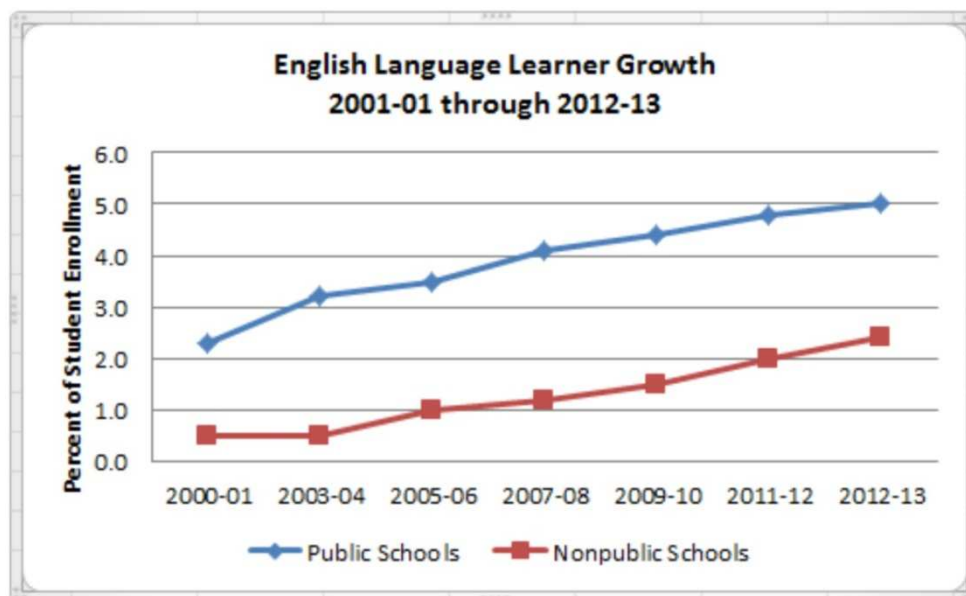
Iowa's funding for at-risk students and dropout prevention resources, combined with targeted grant funds for high-needs schools soon to be appropriated in July 2015, translates into a 9.8% additional funding commitment for these students. Meanwhile, other states invest resources in educating needy students. The national average investment is an additional 29% funding per pupil beyond the base for low-income students. Most states provide an additional 20-25%.

Source data: *Free and Reduced Lunch Percentage Count* data from [Iowa Department of Education BEDS data collection](#).

National statistics from *American Institutes for Research, Study of New Funding Method for Nevada Public Schools*, Sept. 25, 2012.



This next chart shows the growth in ELL students for both public and nonpublic schools: During the 2013 interim, an ELL task force met and studied needs of students, best practice and funding considerations.



In their report, they recommended "weighted funding closer to the national average by increasing from .22 to .39 through a phase-in formula over a three-year period." The weighting provides resources for curriculum, individualized instruction, professional development for teachers, lower class sizes for ELL students, translators, software programs, assessment and other specific supports to help student reach proficiency in

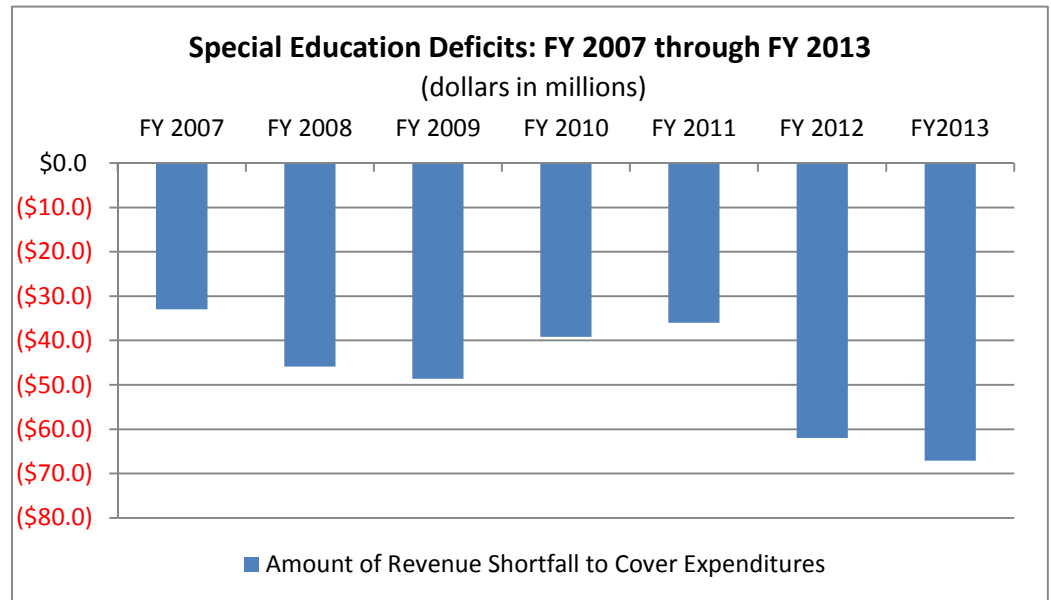
English. This weighting is applied to the cost per pupil set by the state every year, so it's critical that the base is sufficient from the beginning.

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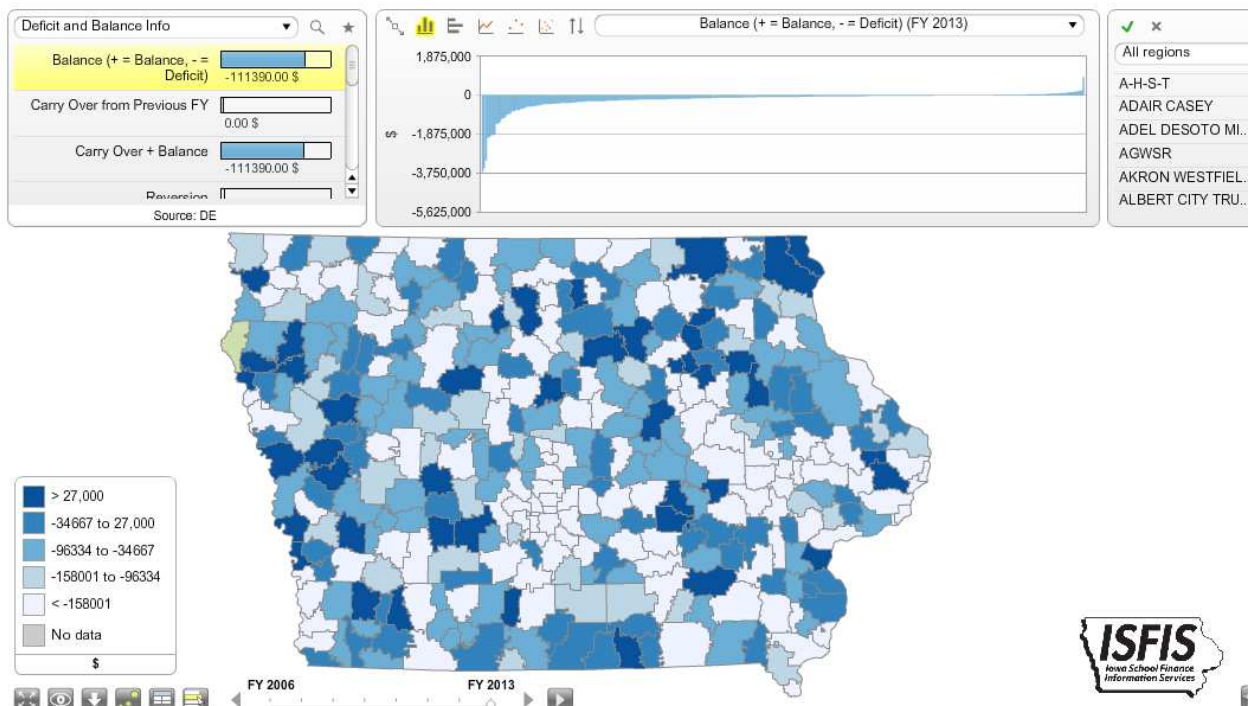
The next issue we address is increasing special education deficits, funded with property taxes, to pay for special education services required in students' Individual Education Plans (IEPs). It's important to note: in Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, Iowa schools received federal stimulus funds dedicated for special education services which partially offsetting some deficits, explaining the slight relief from the trend of increasing deficits, but that funding is gone.

To quote the recent LSA Issue Review: "An allowable growth rate of 0.0% in FY 2012 impacted FY 2012 balances negatively." The addition of FY 2013 special education deficits in the following chart shows the trend continues.

**Source Data:** Legislative Services Agency, Fiscal Division, Issue Review, Dec. 12, 2013, *State School Aid Funding for Special Education*

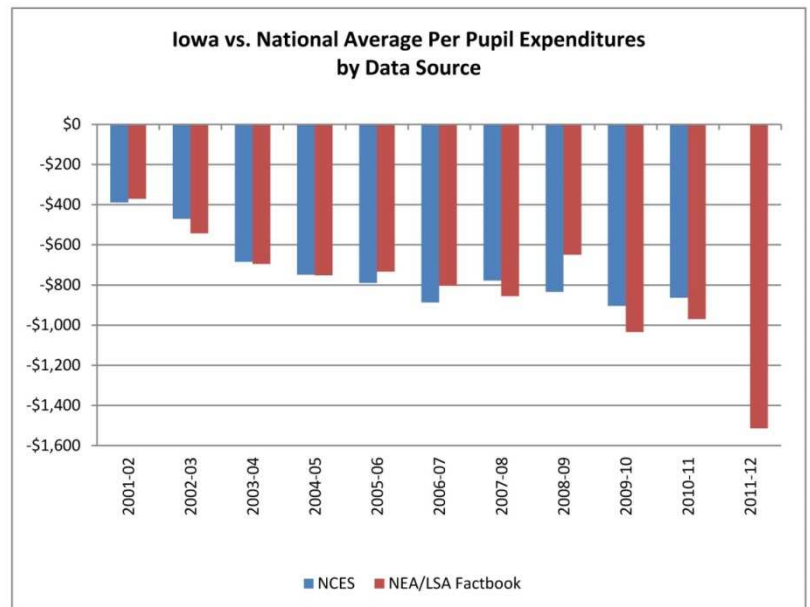


This map shows both the range of special education deficits/surpluses and the geographic dispersion the dollar amounts for FY 2013.

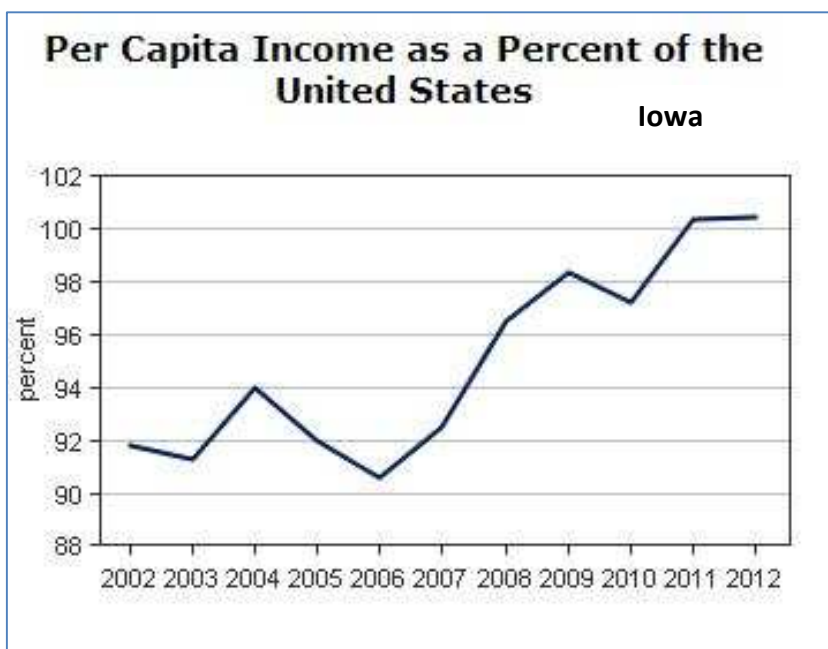




Iowa total expenditures per pupil continued to be a topic of conversation as the Session progressed. During the 2014 Legislative Session, some legislators' communications indicated that data from the LSA Factbook, which is based on NEA data comparisons, may be suspect and instead suggested National Commission of Education Statistics (NCES) as a reliable source. One of the differences in ranking estimates has to do with the years compared; NCES, current through 2010-11, ranked Iowa 28th in the nation (31st according to NEA for the same year.) Other assumptions can make a difference in the dollars and rankings, but the trend regardless of source is inescapable. This chart shows comparisons of NEA and NCES expenditures per pupil, remarkably similar over time. Additionally, with zero allowable growth in 2011-12, it's not surprising to see Iowa's per pupil spending gap widen.



Sources: LSA 2012 FACTBOOK and NCES Table 217. Current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by state or jurisdiction [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2012menu\\_tables.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/2012menu_tables.asp) and NCES Table 236.65 . Current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by state or jurisdiction, [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d13/tables/dt13\\_236.65.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d13/tables/dt13_236.65.asp)



This chart shows **Iowa Per Capita Personal Income**, historically below the national average, has surpassed the average (at the 100% bar) for two consecutive years.

Source Data: Bureau of Economic Analysis, per capita personal income history by state [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov)



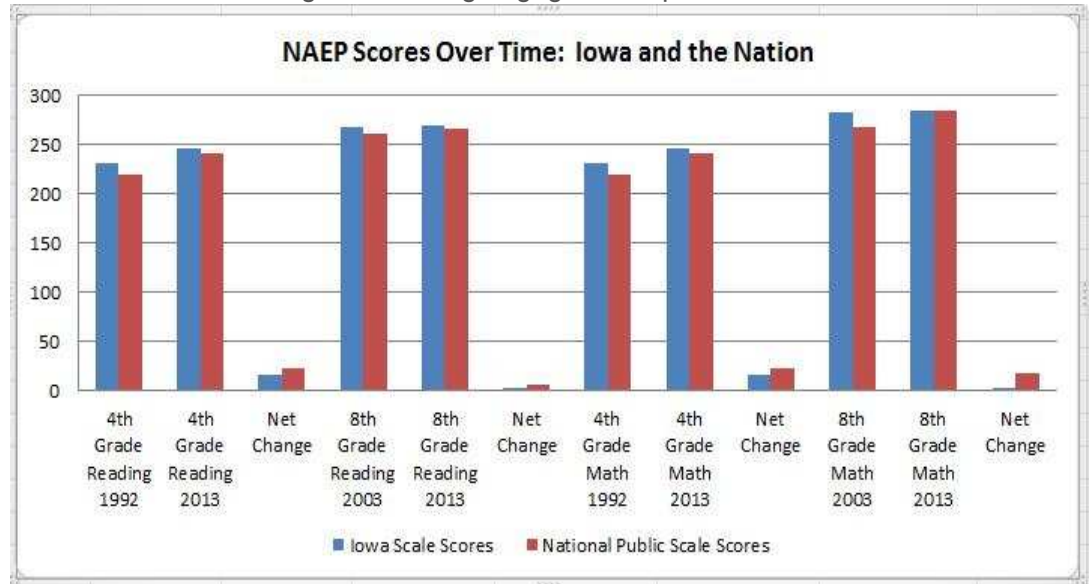
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**Student Achievement:** Although money doesn't mean everything, we know that other states have gained ground on Iowa's rankings in National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math and reading at exactly the same time that our investment in education ranking has slipped (see last week's funding fact for per pupil expenditure state ranking data.). We have accountability provisions in state and federal law and research-based strategies are being engaged to improve outcomes for students. Iowa

education leaders will continue to invest our resources well with the intention of improving opportunities for students. We believe a world class education is important and possible for Iowa students, but can't be done on the cheap. This chart shows net change in NAEP scores for Iowa and the nation over time.

Source data:

<http://nationsreportcard.gov/> Official site of the National Assessment of Educational Progress



**Across the Board (ATB) Cut History:** This chart from the nonpartisan legislative staff Legislative Services Agency (LSA) Fiscal Topics, shows the history of Executive Orders issued by Iowa governors to enact ATB

Executive Order	Budget Year	Governor	% Reduction	Estimated Dollar Reduction
#38	FY 1981	Ray	3.60%	\$66.1M
#40	FY 1981	Ray	1.00%	\$18.4M
#4	FY 1984	Branstad	2.80%	\$56.9M
#19	FY 1986	Branstad	3.85%	\$85.2M
#42	FY 1992	Branstad	3.25%	\$107.2M
#43	FY 1992	Branstad	0.62%	\$19.8M
#24	FY 2002	Vilsack	4.30%	\$200.0M
#31	FY 2004	Vilsack	2.50%	\$82.5M *
#10	FY 2009	Culver	1.50%	\$89.1M
#19	FY 2010	Culver	10.00%	\$564.4M

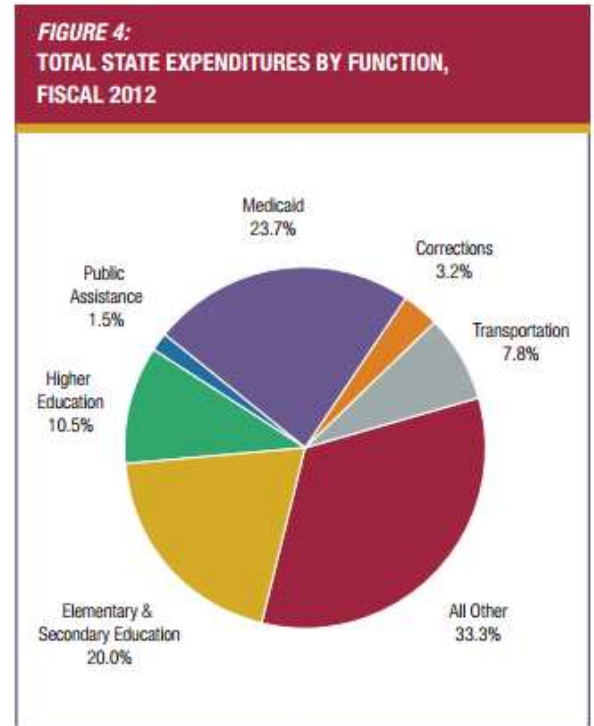
\* Governor Vilsack issued Executive Order 34 on June 25, 2004, that rescinded 10% of the across-the-board reduction issued in Executive Order 31. This action added back \$8.3 million in State General Fund appropriations.

reductions to state appropriations in the middle of the fiscal year. This is the only option available to the Governor and may be reversed by legislative action to increase revenue or alter the reductions based on priorities. There were ATB orders in eight of the 33 years shown.

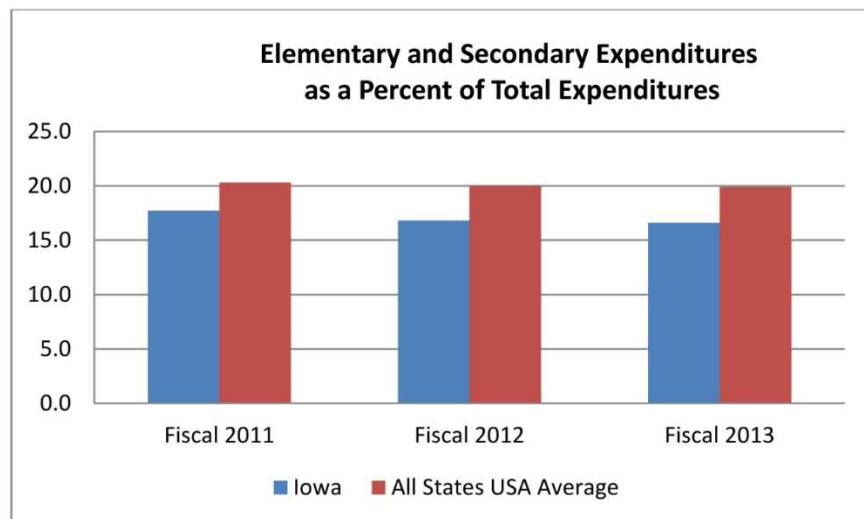
**Apples to Apples State Expenditures as a Percent of Total Spending:** The National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) published their annual [State Expenditure Report](#) analyzing all state expenditures excluding bonds (not just general fund.) In their analysis on Table 5, page 11, titled State Spending by Function, as a Percent of Total State Expenditures, Fiscal 2012, they report the following percentages:

Iowa Elementary and Secondary Education for FY 2012 was **16.8% of total state spending**. That compares with an average of 18.9% in the plain states region in which Iowa is categorized and well below the national average of 20.0% for all states.

Also worthy to note: The State Expenditure Report concludes that Iowa dedicates 25% of total state spending to Higher Education, which is well above the national average of 10.5%. Although Iowa is fortunate to have three regents' institutions, including higher education in total educational expenditures masks Iowa's lower investment in K-12 compared to the nation. Although the detail isn't shown in the report, this analysis may be further complicated since University of Iowa's hospital system may be categorized as Higher Education Expenditures that others might consider to be health care. This graphic, from page 4 of the Report, shows the total state expenditures (aggregated nationally) by function for Fiscal 2012, delineating K-12 and higher education for the nation:



The history of Iowa's percentage of total state funds compared to the nation includes data from the Report as follows:

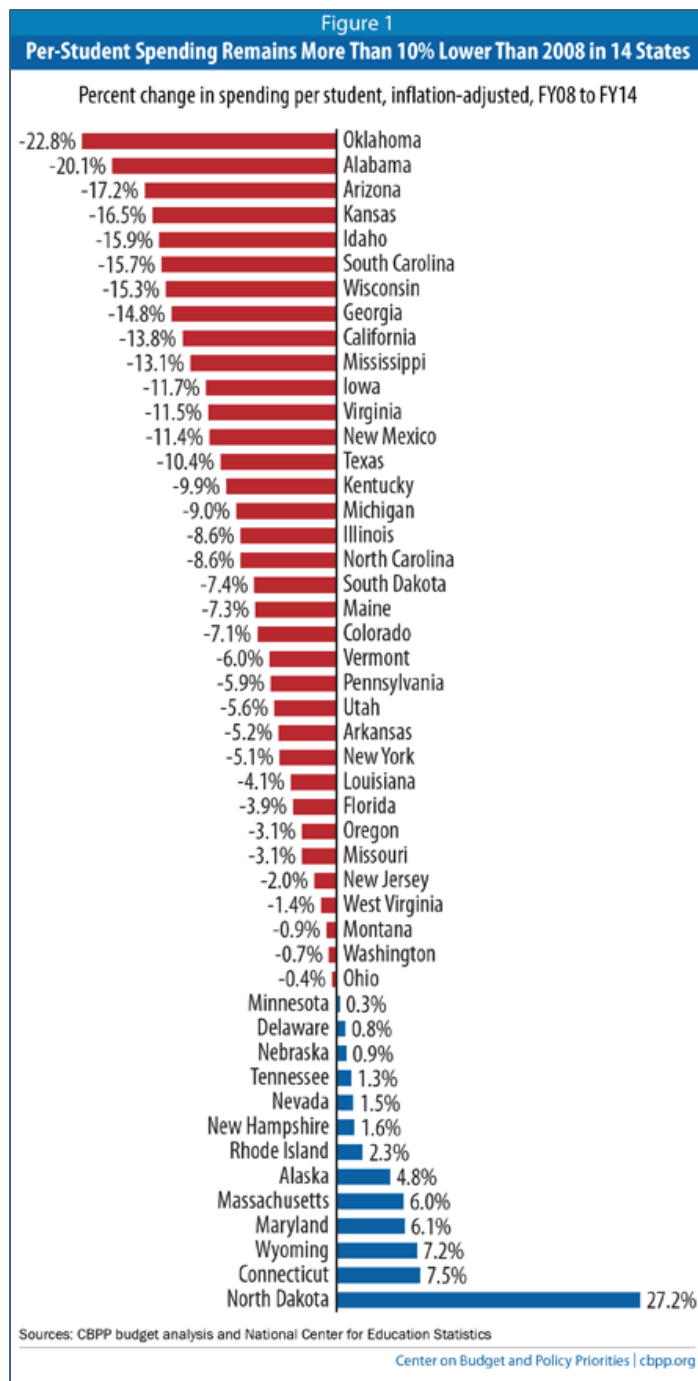


**Changes in Spending Per Student, inflation-adjusted, FY2008 to FY 2014:** The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities further analyzed changes in spending per student, with the following statistics specific to Iowa reported in the May 20, 2014 analysis:

- Iowa experienced -11.7% change in spending per student, inflation-adjusted, since 2008.
- Only 10 states lowered spending more than Iowa on a percentage basis (Oklahoma, Alabama, Arizona, Kansas, Idaho, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Georgia, California, and Mississippi.)
- Study reports that Iowa has lost \$641 per student, inflation-adjusted, since 2008.
- Increases in per student spending this year don't fully compensate for the prior cuts: Iowa's change in spending per student, inflation-adjusted, FY2013 to FY2014 is \$23.

The study concludes: ***“Restoring school funding should be an urgent priority. The steep state-level K-12 spending cuts of the last several years have serious consequences for the nation.”*** One of the consequences specifically mentioned is certainly applicable to Iowa as education reform unfolds:

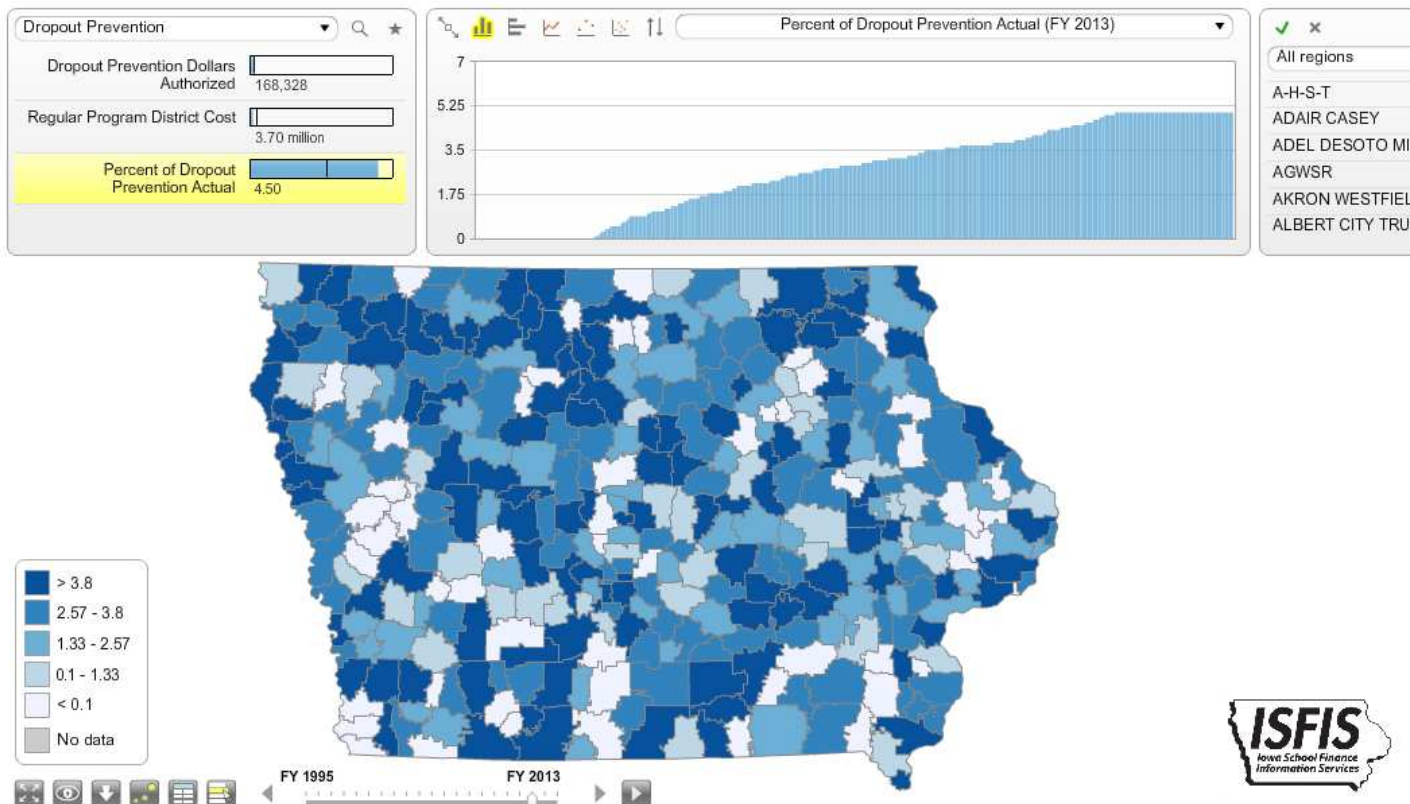
***“The cuts undermine education reform and hinder school districts’ ability to deliver high-quality education, with long-term negative consequences for the nation’s economic competitiveness.*** Many states and school districts have undertaken important school reform initiatives to prepare children better for the future, but deep funding cuts hamper their ability to implement many of these reforms. At a time when producing workers with high-level technical and analytical skills is increasingly important to a country’s prosperity, large cuts in funding for basic education threaten to undermine the nation’s economic future.”



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, May 20, 2014  
<http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=4011>

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**Impacting Iowa Public Schools**

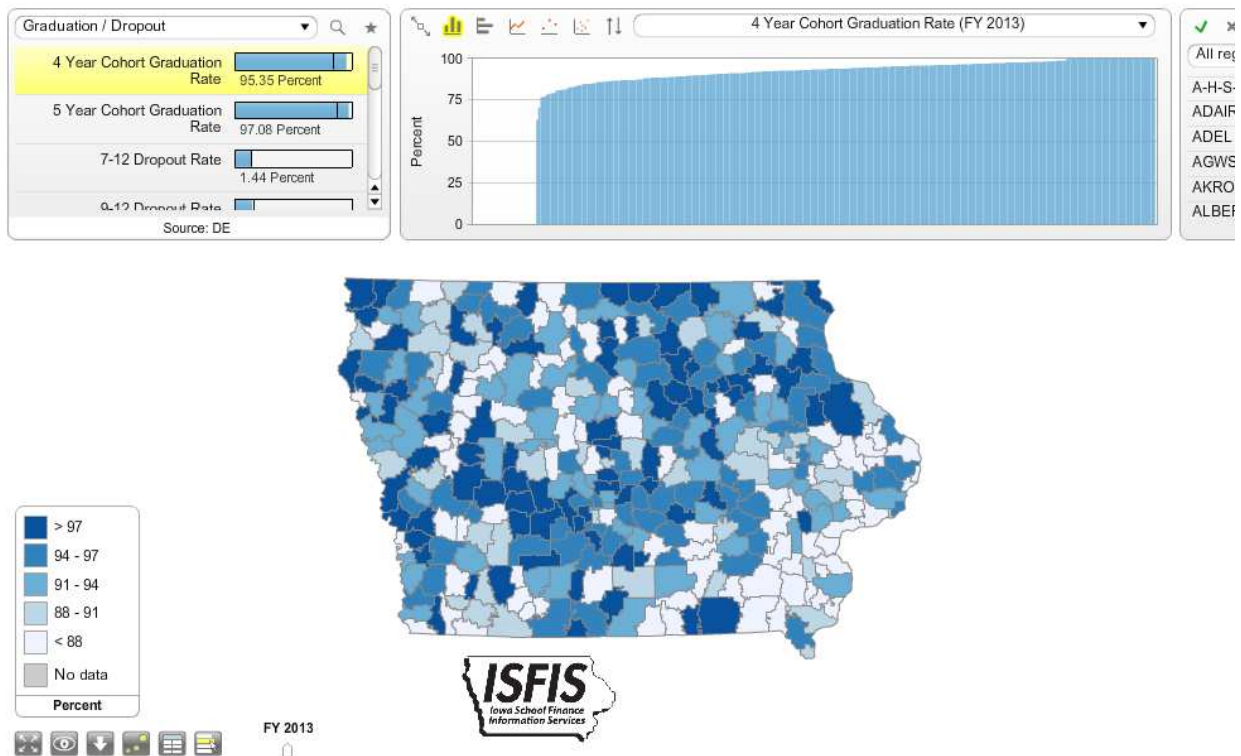
**Dropout Prevention:** The following map shows the range of Dropout Prevention actual percentage of regular program district cost accessed by school districts to provide services to students meeting strict at-risk criteria defined in Iowa law. The ceiling in the law is either 2.5% of regular program budget for the fiscal year or a percentage that historically exceed 2.5% (as high as 5% was authorized in law prior to 2013) in any year from July 1, 2009 through July 1, 2013. The funding is stipulated in Iowa Code 257.41. Click [here](#) for DE's annual report, June 2013, on dropout prevention activities.



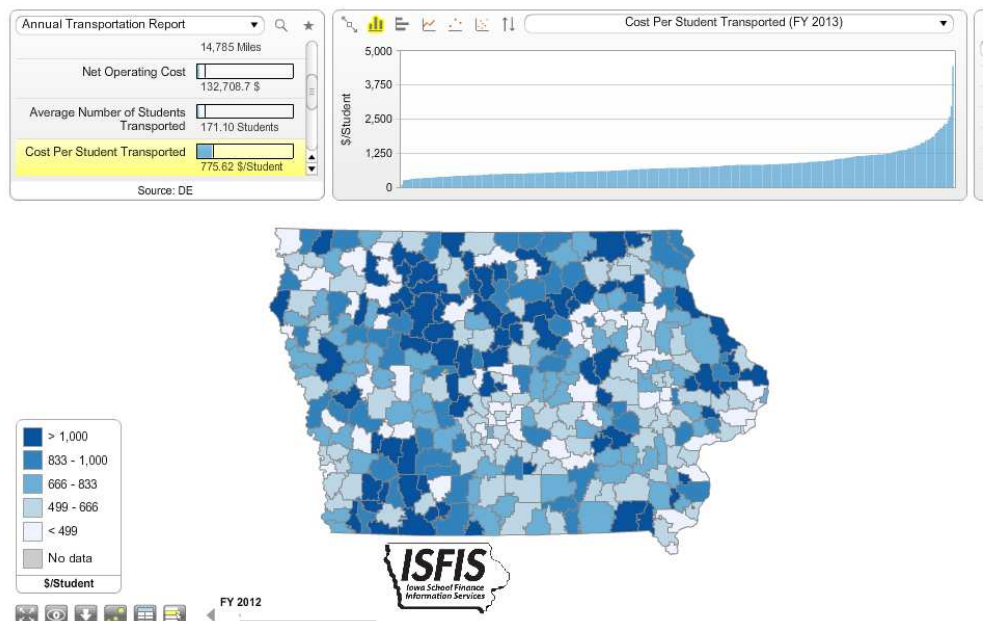


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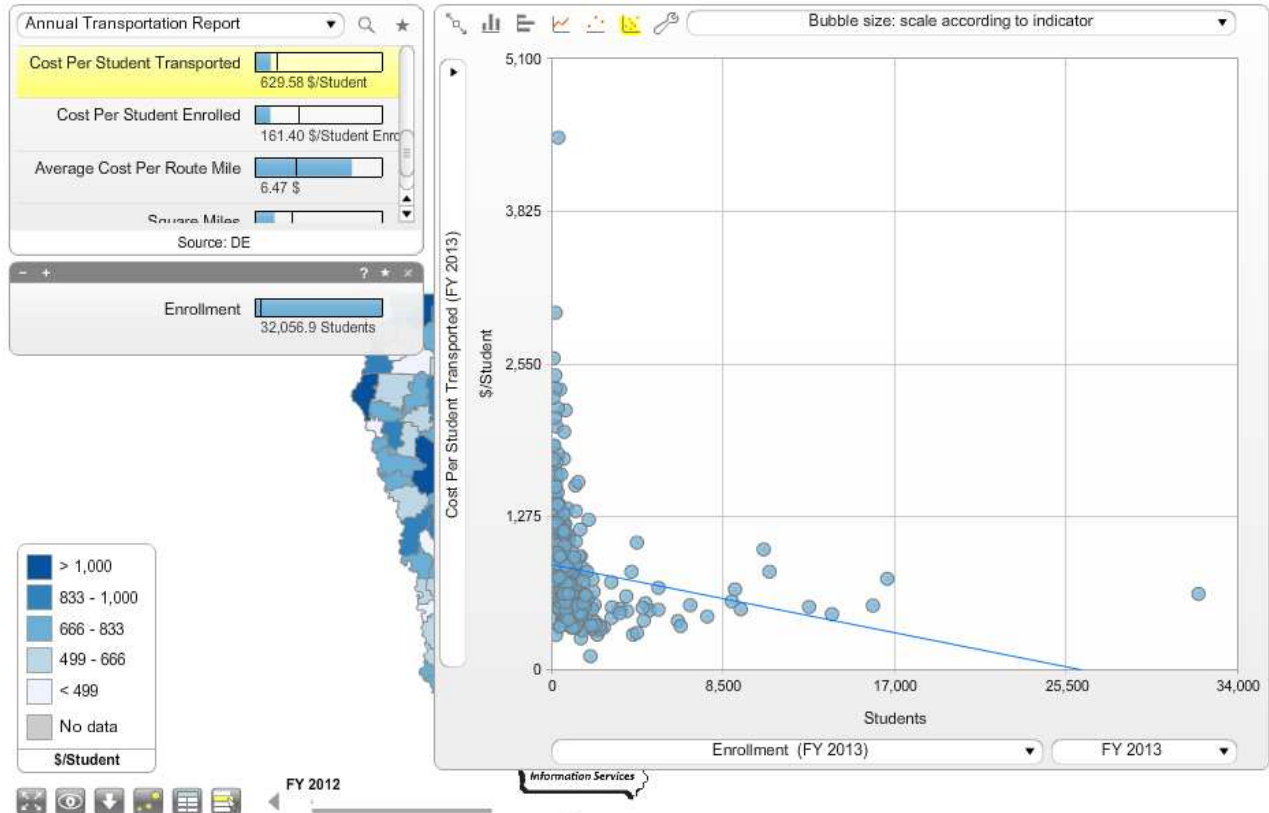
This next map shows the variance in graduation rates for a 4-year cohort, with variance among Iowa districts from a low of 63.2% to a high of 100%.



**Transportation Expenditures:** Iowa has no weighting for transportation or population sparsity. The FY 2013 range of transportation cost per student enrolled varies from a low of \$29.60 to a high of \$1,121.19, (average of \$418.08.) Since this expense is a general fund expense, it takes away from the cost per pupil in the school district's general fund that otherwise provides for educational expenses. Those districts with very high transportation costs per student have less resource available for teachers, courses, curriculum, professional development, utilities, and all other general fund expenditures.



**Transportation and Enrollment:** This next scatterplot shows the relationship between the total enrollment of the district and the average cost per student transported. As district enrollment increases, cost per student transported decreases, although there are outliers.



**The Instructional Support Levy** was enacted in the mid-90s to provide funds the school board and voters could use to support improved instruction. Most school districts use the ISL as the following data indicates:

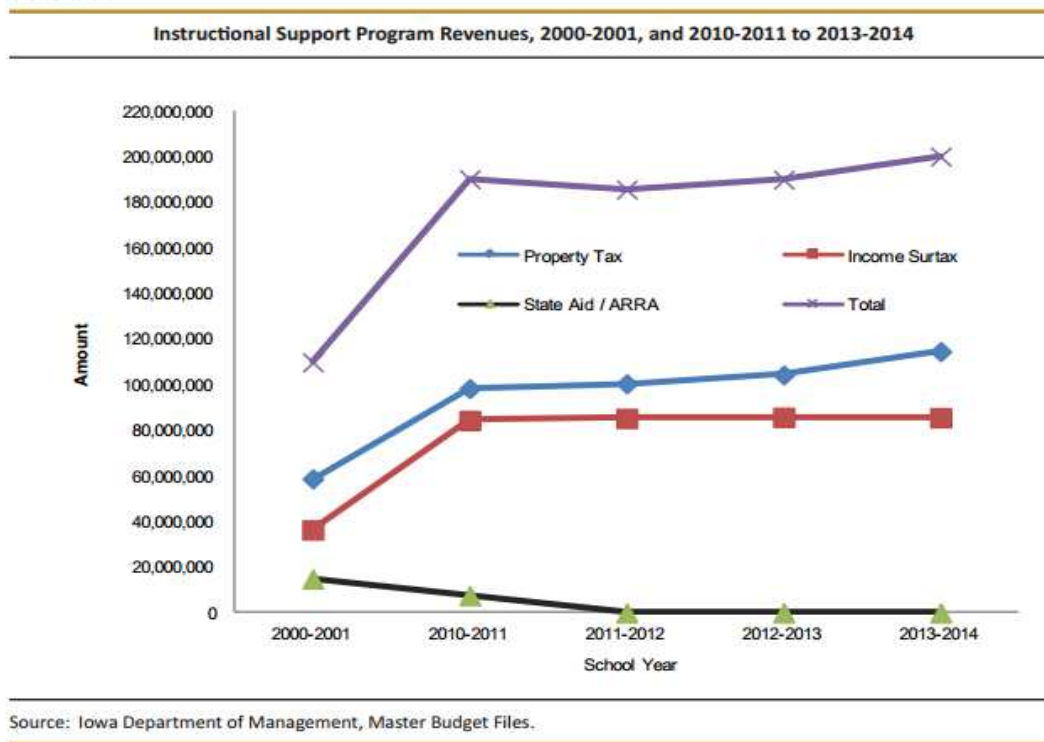
- ▶ 335 out of 346 districts have some form of the ISL (97%) in FY 2014 (only 11 districts do not have the ISL in FY 2014).
- ▶ 276 districts use income surtax to fund ISL to some degree.
- ▶ ISL provides from a low of \$70 per student to a high of \$657 per student. The average statewide is \$451 per student.
- ▶ Property tax rates to fund the ISL average 53 cents per \$1,000, with a high of \$1.97 per \$1,000.

Although the original intent in legislation specified the state would provide a 25% match to help equalize local effort and address property tax valuation differences, the legislature capped the amount at \$14 million for several years, then during the recent economic downturn, eliminated the state appropriation altogether. The following chart from the Iowa DE **Annual Condition of Education Report**, November 2013, demonstrates the total funding for Instructional Support and the gradual elimination of the state's contribution.

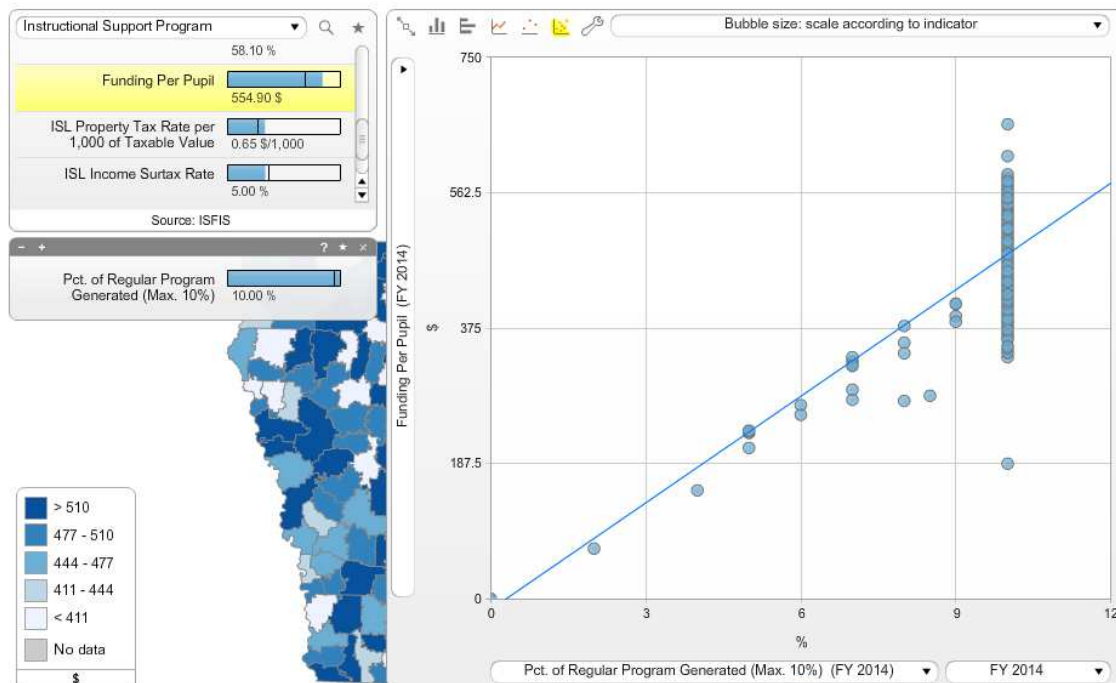


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Figure 7-5

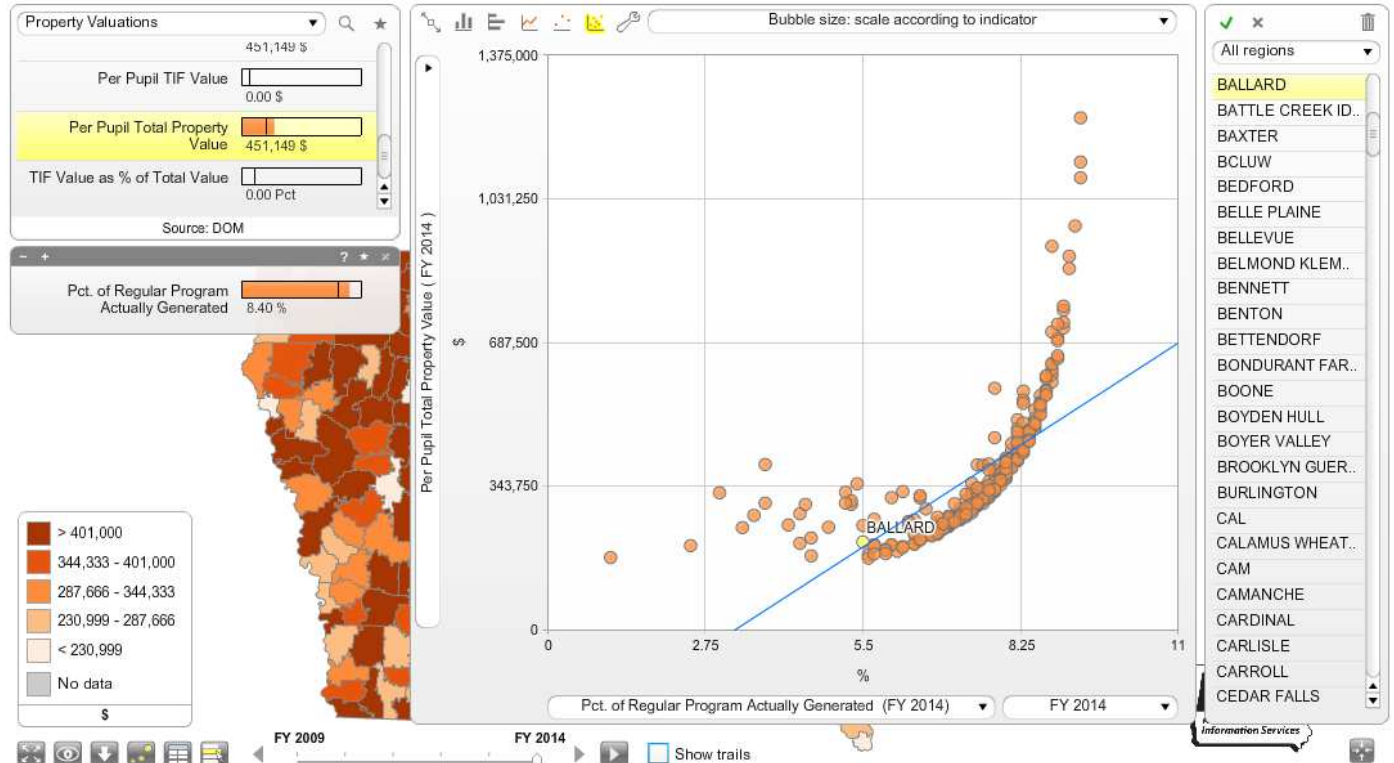


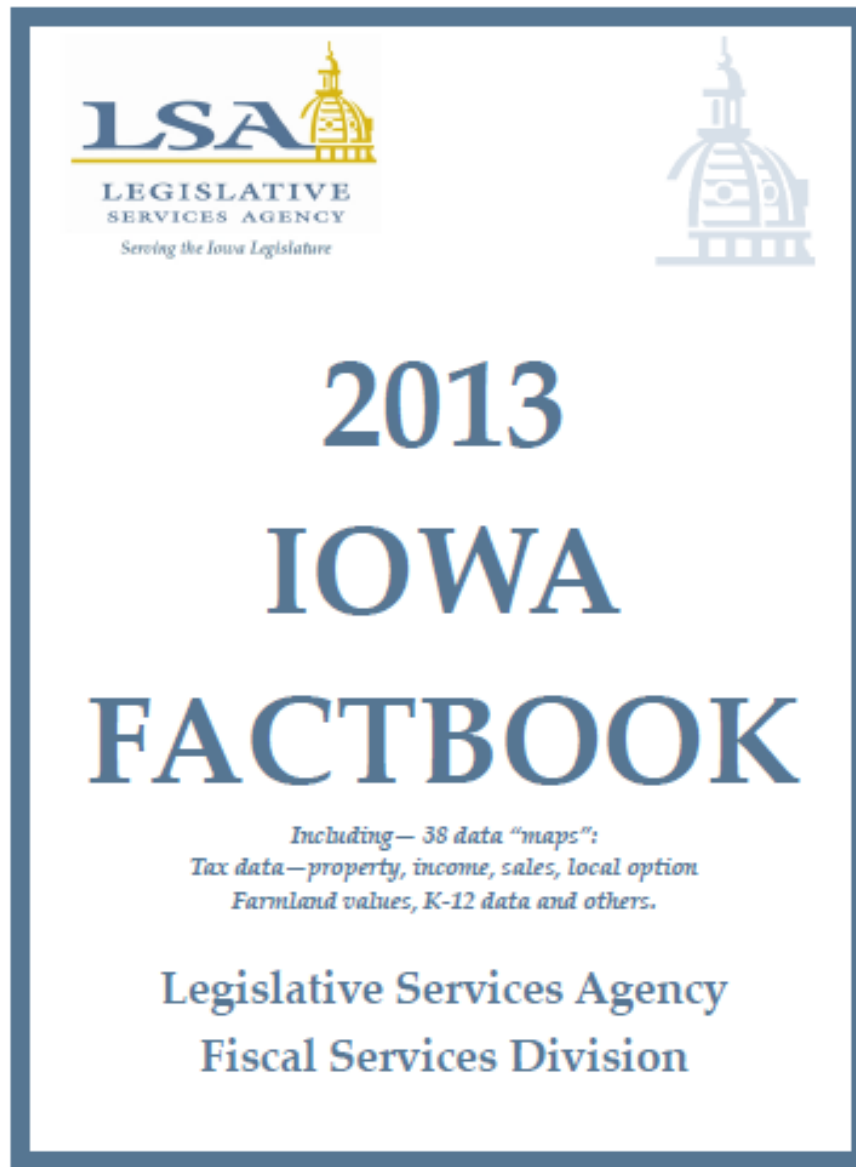
The loss of state funding is not merely an adequacy issue, but also furthers concerns of student equity. The state funding was originally designed to promote taxpayer equity, with property poor districts receiving more assistance from the state and district with higher property value per pupil receiving less. The lack of state contribution results in a large disparity per pupil in resources available for instructional support. The following chart shows the variance per pupil.



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Another way to consider the disparity created by the ISL proration formula is to consider the relationship of ISL revenues to property value supporting each student. Although the vast majority of districts (and their voters) have elected to receive the full 10% of regular program district cost in their instructional support program, those with lower property value supporting each student are held to a much lower amount (as low as 5.5% in the case of Ballard Community Schools which has a property valuation per pupil of \$163,142.)





The following charts and tables are included in the LSA's 2013 Iowa FACTBOOK, published in February 2014.

Access the entire LSA FACTBOOK which is posted on the legislative web site here:

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/LSA/FCT/2012/FCTMMT000.pdf>

## Economic Indicators: Iowa and the Nation

The following statistics and rankings are included in the LSA's 2013 Iowa FACTBOOK, published in February 2014. Access the entire LSA FACTBOOK which is posted on the legislative web site here:

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/LSA/FCT/2012/FCTMMT000.pdf>

<b>2011 State Government Expenditures (1)</b>					
	Expenditures in billions	Per Capita Expenditures	Rank	Per Capita Expenditures as % of Per Capita Personal Income	Rank
Iowa	\$20	\$6,537	26	16.7%	28
National	\$2,004.0	\$6,492		16.2%	

<b>2012 National Per Capita Income (2)</b>					
	2012 Amount	% of National Average	2012 Rank	2011 Rank	2010 Rank
Iowa	\$43,935	100.5%	24	25	28
National	\$43,735	100.0%			

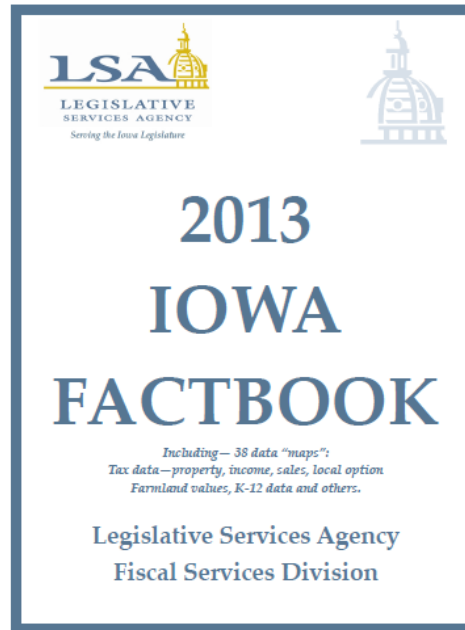
<b>State Living Standards (3)</b>							
	Cost of Living 2013	% of population not covered by Health Insurance	Livability of the State				
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	2013 Score	2013 Rank	2012 Rank
Iowa	91.3	9	11.0	41	32.39	6	6

<b>Percentage of Persons in Poverty Two-Year Average Rate by State (4)</b>							
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Rank 2012
Iowa	9.6%	9.2%	10.1%	10.5%	10.4%	10.4%	6
USA	12.4%	12.9%	13.8%	14.7%	15.1%	15.1%	

<b>Median Household Income (5)</b>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 Rank
Iowa	\$43,042	\$45,086	\$47,489	\$49,262	\$50,774	\$50,422	\$50,504	\$51,322	24
USA	\$44,473	\$46,037	\$48,200	\$50,233	\$51,297	\$50,618	\$50,328	\$51,027	

The following sources were included in the 2013 FACTBOOK:

- **2011 State Government Expenditures (1) Sources:** 2011 State Government Expenditures and 2011 Population Estimates (both U.S. Census Bureau). 2011 Per Capita Personal Income (U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis). All data accessed October 2011.
- **2012 National Per Capita Income (2) Source:** Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
- **State Living Standards (3) Sources:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Morgan Quitno Press, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage 2011*, CQ's State Rankings 2013, and MERIC Cost of Living Data Series 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2013
- **Percentage of Persons in Poverty Two-Year Average Rate by State (4) Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements
- **Median Household Income (5) Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Median Household Income by State*



## ***ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION***

The following charts and tables are included in the LSA's 2013 Iowa FACTBOOK, published in February 2014, Elementary and Secondary Education section. These provide additional information on the mix of Iowa school revenue sources, annual changes in school revenue, revenues by program area, national comparative data, changes in object and function expenditures, student performance indicators, salary data and school district and AEA enrollment information. Access the entire LSA FACTBOOK which is posted on the legislative web site here:

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/LSA/FCT/2012/FCTMMT000.pdf>

### Elementary and Secondary Education Funding Amounts for Iowa

	Uniform Property Taxes		Additional Property Taxes		Instructional Support Levy		State Foundation Aid		Other State Aid		Income Surtaxes		Other Miscellaneous		Total Funds
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount
FY 2000	\$ 480.6	15.3%	\$ 378.7	12.1%	\$ 50.6	1.6%	\$ 1,998.5	54.1%	\$ 167.5	5.3%	\$ 38.2	1.2%	\$ 322.6	10.3%	\$ 3,136.7
FY 2001	500.1	15.3%	405.2	12.4%	59.0	1.8%	1,747.3	53.5%	173.9	5.3%	36.3	1.1%	343.1	10.5%	3,264.9
FY 2002	522.2	15.6%	425.2	12.7%	64.4	1.9%	1,725.1	51.8%	203.1	6.1%	42.1	1.3%	360.8	10.8%	3,342.9
FY 2003	536.2	15.5%	465.5	13.4%	68.5	2.0%	1,784.1	51.5%	178.2	5.1%	47.3	1.4%	386.5	11.2%	3,466.3
FY 2004	548.7	15.7%	476.3	13.6%	73.9	2.1%	1,776.7	50.7%	167.3	4.8%	47.0	1.3%	414.9	11.8%	3,504.8
FY 2005	532.5	14.6%	499.3	13.7%	77.7	2.1%	1,881.2	51.5%	169.1	4.6%	47.0	1.3%	443.2	12.1%	3,650.0
FY 2006	543.7	14.2%	509.2	13.3%	79.4	2.1%	1,963.9	51.3%	203.8	5.3%	58.0	1.5%	473.2	12.4%	3,831.2
FY 2007	570.6	14.1%	521.5	12.9%	83.6	2.1%	2,048.3	50.8%	253.5	6.3%	64.8	1.6%	493.6	12.2%	4,035.9
FY 2008	584.1	13.7%	536.8	12.6%	89.2	2.1%	2,145.6	50.2%	338.1	7.9%	70.2	1.6%	507.6	11.9%	4,271.6
FY 2009	618.3	13.4%	561.5	12.1%	91.2	2.0%	2,151.1	46.5%	414.7	9.0%	76.4	1.7%	708.9	15.3%	4,622.1
FY 2010	648.4	14.6%	575.6	13.0%	95.9	2.2%	2,146.5	48.5%	63.7	1.4%	81.9	1.9%	814.9	18.4%	4,426.9
FY 2011	676.8	14.0%	573.4	11.8%	98.8	2.0%	2,476.6	51.1%	70.7	1.5%	84.5	1.7%	868.0	17.9%	4,848.8
FY 2012	703.6	14.6%	611.0	12.7%	100.9	2.1%	2,631.2	54.6%	40.4	0.8%	85.4	1.8%	843.2	13.4%	4,815.7
FY 2013	729.4	15.1%	581.1	12.0%	104.8	2.2%	2,661.1	54.9%	40.4	0.8%	85.9	1.8%	843.2	13.3%	4,846.2
FY 2014	759.3	15.1%	578.6	11.5%	115.0	2.3%	2,725.6	54.2%	118.1	2.4%	85.7	1.7%	843.2	12.8%	5,025.5

### Elementary and Secondary Education Funding Amounts for Iowa - Annual Changes

	Uniform Property Taxes		Additional Property Taxes		Instructional Support Levy		State Foundation Aid		Other State Aid		Income Surtaxes		Other Miscellaneous		Total Funds
	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change	% Change	Change
FY 2001	\$ 19.5	4.1%	\$ 26.5	7.0%	\$ 8.4	16.6%	\$ 48.8	2.9%	\$ 6.4	3.8%	\$ -1.9	-5.0%	\$ 20.5	6.4%	\$ 128.2
FY 2002	22.1	4.4%	20.0	4.9%	5.4	9.2%	-22.2	-1.3%	29.2	16.8%	5.8	16.0%	17.7	5.2%	78.0
FY 2003	14.0	2.7%	40.3	9.5%	4.1	6.4%	59.0	3.4%	-24.9	-12.3%	5.2	12.4%	25.7	7.1%	123.4
FY 2004	12.5	2.3%	10.8	2.3%	5.4	7.9%	-7.4	-0.4%	-10.9	-6.1%	-0.3	-0.6%	28.4	7.3%	38.5
FY 2005	-16.2	-3.0%	23.0	4.8%	3.8	5.1%	104.5	5.9%	1.8	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	28.3	6.8%	145.2
FY 2006	11.2	2.1%	9.9	2.0%	1.7	2.2%	82.7	4.4%	34.7	20.5%	11.0	23.4%	30.0	6.8%	181.2
FY 2007	26.9	4.9%	12.3	2.4%	4.2	5.3%	84.4	4.3%	49.7	24.4%	6.8	11.7%	20.4	4.3%	204.7
FY 2008	13.5	2.4%	15.3	2.9%	5.6	6.7%	97.3	4.8%	84.6	33.4%	5.4	8.3%	14.0	2.8%	235.7
FY 2009	34.2	5.9%	24.7	4.6%	2.0	2.2%	5.5	0.3%	76.6	22.7%	6.2	8.8%	201.3	39.7%	350.5
FY 2010	30.1	4.9%	14.1	2.5%	4.7	5.2%	-4.6	-0.2%	-351.0	-84.6%	5.5	7.2%	106.0	15.0%	-195.2
FY 2011	28.4	4.4%	-2.2	-0.4%	2.9	3.0%	330.1	15.4%	7.0	11.0%	2.6	3.2%	53.1	6.5%	421.9
FY 2012	26.8	4.0%	37.6	6.6%	2.1	2.1%	154.6	6.2%	-30.3	-42.9%	0.9	1.1%	-224.8	-25.9%	-33.1
FY 2013	26.1	3.7%	-29.9	-4.9%	3.9	3.9%	29.9	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	30.5
FY 2014	29.6	4.1%	-2.5	-0.4%	10.2	9.7%	64.5	2.4%	77.7	192.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	179.3

"Other Miscellaneous" funding includes federal funds; tuition, textbook, and transportation fees; and other miscellaneous income.

Sources: Department of Education and Department of Management

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**ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**  
**K-12 BUDGETED REVENUES BY PROGRAM AREA**  
**IOWA SCHOOL YEAR 2013-2014**  
(dollars in millions)

Source of Funds	State Aid	Local Taxes	Total	Percent	Number of Districts	% of Districts
<b>Local Education Agency (LEA) General Fund Revenues</b>						
Regular Program	\$ 1,791.5	\$ 1,134.7	\$ 2,926.1	55.5%	346	100.0%
Budget Guarantee	0.0	11.2	11.2	0.2	133	38.4
Teacher Salary Supplement (LEA)	252.1	0.0	252.1	4.8	346	100.0
Professional Development Supplement (LEA)	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.5	346	100.0
Early Intervention Supplement (LEA)	31.1	0.0	31.1	0.6	346	100.0
Supplementary Weighting	58.2	8.6	66.8	1.3	346	100.0
Special Education Weighting	339.3	50.0	389.3	7.4	346	100.0
AEA Sharing Supplementary Weighting	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0	0.0
AEA Media Services	0.0	25.5	25.5	0.5	346	100.0
AEA Education Services	0.0	28.2	28.2	0.5	346	100.0
AEA Special Education Support Services	114.4	30.9	145.3	2.8	346	100.0
AEA Special Education Support Services Adj.	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	202	58.4
AEA Pro-rata State Aid Reduction	-22.5	0.0	-22.5	-0.4	346	100.0
AEA Teacher Salary Supplement	14.2	0.0	14.2	0.3	346	100.0
AEA Professional Development Supplement	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	346	100.0
Adjusted Additional Property Tax Levy State Aid	32.7	-32.7	0.0	0.0	78	22.5
Property Tax Replacement Payment	8.3	-8.3	0.0	0.0	346	100.0
Dropout Prevention Program	0.0	97.2	97.2	1.9	298	86.1
Other Property Tax Adjustments	10.0	-10.1	0.0	0.0	346	100.0
Enrollment Audit Adjustment	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	174	50.3
Preschool State Aid	66.1	0.0	66.1	1.2	66	19.1
Adjusted Property Tax Repayment	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	7	2.0
Instructional Support	0.0	200.0	200.0	3.8	335	96.8
Educational Improvement	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	5	1.4
<b>General Fund Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 2,725.6</b>	<b>\$ 1,538.6</b>	<b>\$ 4,264.2</b>	<b>80.9%</b>		
<b>Other Revenue Sources</b>						
Regular PPEL	\$ 0.0	\$ 48.2	\$ 48.2	0.9%	335	96.8%
Voter Approved PPEL	0.0	113.6	113.6	2.2	243	70.2
Management Levy	0.0	150.7	150.7	2.9	338	97.7
Educational and Recreational Levy (Playground)	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	19	5.5
Bonds/Debt Service Levy	0.0	148.2	148.2	2.8	181	52.3
State Sales/Use Tax for School Infrastructure	430.0	0.0	430.0	8.2	346	100.0
Other State Appropriations	116.2	0.0	116.2	2.2	346	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,271.8</b>	<b>\$ 2,001.6</b>	<b>\$ 5,273.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		

**NOTES:**

- 1) State aid for the Instructional Support Program was not funded in FY 2014.
- 2) The amount for the Educational and Recreational Levy includes the Amana Library Levy.  
The State Sales/Use Tax for School Infrastructure is estimated and does not include money deposited in the Property Tax Equity and Relief (PTER) Fund used for school aid property tax reductions in FY 2014.
- 3) Other State Appropriations are based on FY 2013 appropriations for the following programs:  
  - Early Child - Family Support & Parent Education
  - Student Achievement/Teacher Quality
  - Early Child - Community Empowerment
  - Early Child - Special Education Services Birth to Age 3
  - Child Development
  - Education Reform
  - Early Literacy
FY 2013 General Fund Supplemental Appropriations (one-time funding) School districts in FY 2014

AEA = Area Education Agency

LEA = Local Education Agency (school district)

Sources: Iowa Department of Management, Department of Revenue, and Legislative Services Agency

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# ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

## NATIONAL COMPARATIVE DATA

### K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL RATES

State	Estimated 2010 Public High School Graduation Rate		2010 High School Drop Out Rate		Percent of Population* Graduated From High School (2008-2010)	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	71.8%	43	1.8%	6	82.0%	46
Alaska	75.5%	37	6.9%	47	91.5%	3
Arizona	74.7%	42	7.8%	51	85.0%	35
Arkansas	75.0%	41	3.6%	29	82.5%	44
California	78.2%	29	4.6%	40	80.7%	49
Colorado	79.8%	24	5.3%	45	89.5%	17
Connecticut	75.1%	40	3.0%	23	88.5%	21
Delaware	75.5%	37	3.9%	32	87.2%	27
Florida	70.8%	44	2.3%	13	85.4%	34
Georgia	69.9%	45	3.8%	31	84.1%	39
Hawaii	75.4%	39	5.2%	44	90.2%	9
Idaho	84.0%	10	1.4%	2	88.4%	22
Illinois	81.9%	16	2.9%	22	86.5%	31
Indiana	77.2%	30	1.6%	3	86.6%	30
<b>IOWA</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>8</b>
Kansas	84.5%	8	2.1%	7	89.5%	16
Kentucky	79.9%	23	3.2%	25	81.7%	48
Louisiana	68.8%	46	4.8%	43	81.8%	47
Maine	82.8%	13	4.2%	34	90.1%	11
Maryland	82.2%	15	2.7%	18	87.9%	24
Massachusetts	82.6%	14	2.8%	21	89.0%	18
Michigan	75.9%	36	4.3%	37	88.6%	20
Minnesota	88.2%	4	1.6%	3	91.4%	4
Mississippi	63.8%	49	7.4%	50	80.7%	50
Missouri	83.7%	12	3.5%	28	86.8%	29
Montana	81.9%	16	4.3%	37	91.7%	2
Nebraska	83.8%	11	2.2%	10	90.1%	12
Nevada	57.8%	51	4.5%	39	84.1%	37
New Hampshire	86.3%	7	1.2%	1	91.3%	5
New Jersey	87.2%	6	1.6%	3	87.7%	26
New Mexico	67.3%	48	6.9%	47	83.1%	43
New York	76.0%	35	3.6%	29	84.5%	36
North Carolina	76.9%	32	4.7%	42	84.1%	38
North Dakota	88.4%	3	2.2%	10	90.1%	10
Ohio	81.4%	19	4.2%	34	87.7%	25
Oklahoma	78.5%	27	2.4%	14	85.8%	33
Oregon	76.3%	34	3.4%	26	88.8%	19
Pennsylvania	84.1%	9	2.1%	7	88.0%	23
Rhode Island	76.4%	33	4.6%	40	84.0%	40
South Carolina	68.2%	47	3.0%	23	83.7%	41
South Dakota	81.8%	18	2.6%	16	89.9%	13
Tennessee	80.4%	21	2.7%	18	83.2%	42
Texas	78.9%	25	2.7%	18	80.3%	51
Utah	78.6%	26	2.6%	16	90.5%	7
Vermont	91.4%	1	2.4%	14	91.1%	6
Virginia	81.2%	20	2.1%	7	86.2%	32
Washington	77.2%	30	4.2%	34	89.7%	15
West Virginia	78.3%	28	4.0%	33	82.5%	45
Wisconsin	91.1%	2	2.2%	10	89.9%	14
Wyoming	80.3%	22	6.0%	46	92.2%	1
District of Columbia	59.9%	50	7.0%	49	87.0%	28
<b>National Rate</b>	<b>78.2%</b>		<b>4.1%</b>		<b>85.3%</b>	

\*Persons age 25 and older (Table 15, NCES Digest of Education Statistics).

NOTE: Graduation rates are calculated by the NCES and are estimated based on average freshman graduation rates.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), and U.S. Bureau of Census

# ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

## NATIONAL COMPARATIVE DATA K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE

2012 - 2013 Per Pupil Expenditures*				2012 -13 % of Revenue by Source		
State	Total	% of Average	Rank	State	Local	Federal
Alabama	\$ 8,779 *	79%	42	56.1%	32.0%	11.9% *
Alaska	18,192 *	164%	4	61.6 *	23.5	14.9
Arizona	6,949 *	63%	51	53.3	38.9	7.8 *
Arkansas	13,215 *	119%	15	49.1	37.2	13.7 *
California	9,202 *	83%	39	57.0	32.3	10.7 *
Colorado	10,199 *	92%	29	41.5	49.8	8.7
Connecticut	16,272 *	147%	7	36.7 *	55.9	7.4 *
Delaware	14,890 *	135%	11	61.9 *	30.8	7.3 *
District of Columbia	14,406 *	130%	13	0.0 *	89.1	10.9 *
Florida	8,637 *	78%	44	39.6	48.6	11.7
Georgia	9,654 *	87%	34	41.9 *	47.8	10.3 *
Hawaii	11,569 *	105%	20	87.6	2.2	10.3
Idaho	8,528 *	77%	45	72.9 *	17.9	9.2 *
Illinois	12,927 *	117%	16	20.5 *	65.9	13.6 *
Indiana	11,129 *	101%	23	46.4	34.4	9.2
<b>IOWA</b>	<b>9,411 *</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Kansas	9,689 *	88%	33	55.3 *	36.8	7.9 *
Kentucky	9,891 *	89%	32	46.9	37.1	16.0
Louisiana	10,310 *	93%	28	45.0 *	39.6	15.4 *
Maine	10,414 *	94%	25	36.1 *	52.0	11.8 *
Maryland	15,287 *	138%	9	44.3 *	48.9	6.8 *
Massachusetts	15,211 *	137%	10	42.7	52.0	5.4
Michigan	13,686 *	124%	14	68.3	18.7	13.0
Minnesota	11,632 *	105%	19	81.7 *	12.8	5.5 *
Mississippi	9,427 *	85%	36	50.9 *	33.7	15.4 *
Missouri	10,093 *	91%	30	29.8 *	59.4 *	10.8 *
Montana	10,645 *	96%	24	48.1 *	38.9	13.0 *
Nebraska	9,621 *	87%	35	36.1 *	55.9	8.1 *
Nevada	8,501 *	77%	46	35.6 *	56.2	8.3 *
New Hampshire	15,394 *	139%	8	32.8 *	61.7	5.5 *
New Jersey	19,291 *	174%	3	33.1 *	63.8	3.1 *
New Mexico	10,397 *	94%	26	65.1	17.5	17.4
New York	19,523 *	176%	2	44.8 *	46.0	9.2 *
North Carolina	8,433 *	76%	48	56.0	32.8	11.2
North Dakota	8,849 *	80%	41	41.1	49.3	9.5
Ohio	9,941 *	90%	31	46.0 *	44.3	9.7 *
Oklahoma	8,481 *	77%	47	44.7 *	36.2	19.2 *
Oregon	11,254 *	102%	22	45.3 *	41.4	13.3 *
Pennsylvania	14,467 *	131%	12	39.6 *	54.6	5.8 *
Rhode Island	17,666 *	160%	5	30.0 *	62.8 *	7.2 *
South Carolina	8,898 *	80%	40	42.6 *	45.2 *	12.2 *
South Dakota	9,347 *	84%	38	30.1 *	53.3 *	16.7 *
Tennessee	8,695 *	79%	43	46.8	38.6	14.5 *
Texas	7,886 *	71%	49	38.6 *	50.1 *	11.2 *
Utah	7,129 *	64%	50	5.0 *	38.2 *	10.6 *
Vermont	19,752 *	178%	1	87.6 *	4.6 *	7.8 *
Virginia	11,457 *	104%	21	38.0 *	55.6 *	6.4 *
Washington	10,313 *	93%	27	57.0 *	30.3 *	12.8 *
West Virginia	12,116 *	109%	18	59.3 *	26.8 *	13.9 *
Wisconsin	12,555 *	113%	17	41.6 *	43.7 *	14.7 *
Wyoming	16,577 *	150%	6	51.7 *	39.8 *	8.4 *
National Average	\$ 11,068			45.8%	44.2%	10.1%

\* Estimated by National Education Association.

Source: National Education Association, *Rankings of the States 2012 and Estimates of School Statistics 2013*

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# ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

## NATIONAL COMPARATIVE DATA AVERAGE K-12 TEACHER SALARY AND NUMBER OF DISTRICTS

State	2012-13 Average Teacher Salary			2012-13 Number of Districts
	Dollars	% of Average	Rank	
Alabama	\$ 47,949	85%	39	134
Alaska	65,468	116%	7	54
Arizona	49,885 *	88%	30	627 *
Arkansas	46,632 *	83%	45	255
California	69,324 *	123%	5	1042 *
Colorado	49,844 *	88%	32	178 *
Connecticut	69,766 *	124%	4	199 *
Delaware	59,679 *	106%	12	37 *
District of Columbia	70,906 *	126%	3	41 *
Florida	46,944	83%	44	67 *
Georgia	52,880	94%	23	198
Hawaii	54,300	96%	21	1
Idaho	49,734 *	88%	33	137 *
Illinois	59,113 *	105%	13	866 *
Indiana	51,456	91%	26	371
<b>IOWA</b>	<b>51,528 *</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>348</b>
Kansas	47,464	84%	42	286 *
Kentucky	50,326	89%	28	174 *
Louisiana	51,381 *	91%	27	126 *
Maine	48,119	85%	37	288 *
Maryland	65,265	116%	8	24
Massachusetts	73,129	130%	2	519
Michigan	61,560	109%	11	855
Minnesota	56,268 *	100%	17	521 *
Mississippi	41,994 *	74%	50	151
Missouri	47,517 *	84%	41	524 *
Montana	49,999 *	89%	29	422 *
Nebraska	48,931	87%	35	256
Nevada	55,957 *	99%	18	17 *
New Hampshire	55,599 *	99%	19	175 *
New Jersey	68,797 *	122%	6	605
New Mexico	46,573 *	83%	46	89
New York	75,279 *	134%	1	696 *
North Carolina	45,947	81%	48	115
North Dakota	47,344 *	84%	43	181
Ohio	58,092 *	103%	15	1016 *
Oklahoma	44,128	78%	49	521
Oregon	58,758	104%	14	197 *
Pennsylvania	63,521 *	113%	9	500 *
Rhode Island	63,474 *	113%	10	49 *
South Carolina	47,924 *	85%	40	87
South Dakota	39,580	70%	51	151
Tennessee	48,289 *	86%	36	137
Texas	48,110	85%	38	1234
Utah	49,393 *	88%	34	41 *
Vermont	52,526 *	93%	24	352 *
Virginia	49,869 *	88%	31	136
Washington	53,571 *	95%	22	295
West Virginia	46,405 *	82%	47	55 *
Wisconsin	55,171 *	98%	20	424
Wyoming	57,920	103%	16	48
Total				15,822
National Average	\$ 56,383			

\*Estimated by National Education Association.

Source: National Education Association, *Rankings of the States 2012 and Estimates of School Statistics 2013*

# ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

## PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES IN IOWA

### Total Public Elementary and Secondary Expenditures

### Object Expenditures as a Percentage of General Fund Expenditures

	Amount		Expenditures Per Pupil		Object Expenditures as a Percentage of General Fund Expenditures			
	Amount (in Millions)	Percentage Change	Expenditures Per Pupil	Percentage Change	Salaries and Benefits	Purchased Services	Supplies and Equipment	Other
FY 1997	\$ 2,869.7	4.8%	\$ 5,706	4.7%	80.00%	9.90%	9.80%	0.30%
FY 1998	2,986.5	4.1%	5,961	4.5%	80.30%	9.80%	9.50%	0.40%
FY 1999	3,103.5	3.9%	6,229	4.5%	80.20%	10.10%	9.30%	0.40%
FY 2000	3,255.6	4.9%	6,547	5.1%	80.40%	10.30%	8.90%	0.40%
FY 2001	3,421.9	5.1%	6,912	5.6%	80.10%	10.30%	9.30%	0.30%
FY 2002	3,549.7	3.7%	7,305	5.7%	81.80%	10.20%	7.60%	0.40%
FY 2003	3,632.6	2.3%	7,533	3.1%	81.70%	10.30%	7.60%	0.40%
FY 2004	3,672.0	1.1%	7,631	1.3%	81.50%	10.50%	7.70%	0.30%
FY 2005	3,813.2	3.8%	7,972	4.5%	80.80%	10.60%	8.30%	0.30%
FY 2006	4,041.7	6.0%	8,360	4.9%	80.80%	10.80%	8.00%	0.40%
FY 2007	4,236.4	4.8%	8,769	4.9%	80.40%	11.30%	7.90%	0.40%
FY 2008	4,495.7	6.1%	9,267	5.7%	80.46%	11.22%	7.93%	0.39%
FY 2009	4,732.7	5.3%	9,707	4.7%	81.32%	11.23%	7.13%	0.32%
FY 2010	4,796.3	1.3%	9,763	0.6%	81.51%	11.36%	6.86%	0.26%
FY 2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.47%	11.77%	7.54%	0.22%
FY 2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.59%	11.86%	7.32%	0.23%

### Function Expenditures as a Percentage of General Fund Expenditures

	Student		Administration and Central		Operations and		Other
	Instruction	Support	Staff Support	Services	Maintenance	Transportation	
FY 1997	68.30%	3.80%	4.00%	9.50%	9.30%	4.00%	1.10%
FY 1998	68.60%	3.80%	3.90%	9.70%	9.10%	3.80%	1.10%
FY 1999	69.10%	3.70%	4.00%	9.60%	8.80%	3.90%	0.90%
FY 2000	69.20%	3.80%	3.90%	9.60%	8.70%	3.90%	0.90%
FY 2001	69.00%	3.80%	4.00%	9.50%	9.20%	3.80%	0.70%
FY 2002	70.00%	3.80%	3.70%	9.70%	8.40%	3.60%	0.80%
FY 2003	70.10%	3.80%	3.40%	9.60%	8.70%	3.60%	0.80%
FY 2004	70.20%	3.80%	3.40%	9.50%	8.60%	3.70%	0.80%
FY 2005	68.90%	3.40%	3.60%	10.90%	9.00%	4.00%	0.20%
FY 2006	69.10%	3.40%	3.50%	11.00%	8.90%	4.00%	0.10%
FY 2007	64.80%	5.90%	5.10%	11.70%	8.50%	3.70%	0.30%
FY 2008	65.26%	5.93%	4.90%	11.56%	8.46%	3.75%	0.15%
FY 2009	66.14%	5.92%	4.90%	11.19%	8.21%	3.51%	0.13%
FY 2010	66.54%	6.01%	4.96%	11.01%	7.90%	3.47%	0.12%
FY 2011	66.57%	5.84%	5.19%	10.82%	7.86%	3.62%	0.11%
FY 2012	66.53%	5.78%	5.12%	10.92%	7.79%	3.75%	0.10%

#### NOTE:

Total public elementary and secondary expenditures are based on the total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary education from the National Center of Education Statistics (NCES). Additional expenditures per pupil are based on the NCES expenditure figure divided by the enrollment figure submitted by the state to the NCES. Object and function expenditures are based on Department of Education calculations.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, Iowa Department of Education, Annual Condition of Education Report, and Certified Annual Financial Report Files

**PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR IOWA  
DROPOUT RATES, GRADUATION RATES, AND AVERAGE  
DAILY ATTENDANCE RATE**

School Year	Grade 7-12 Dropouts	Grade 7-12 Dropout Rate	Grade 9-12 Dropout Rate	Number of Graduates	Graduation Rate	Average Daily Attendance Rate
1998-1999	4,023	1.7%	2.6%	34,378	88.2%	95.9%
1999-2000	4,027	1.8%	2.6%	33,834	88.7%	96.1%
2000-2001	4,220	1.9%	2.7%	33,774	89.2%	95.8%
2001-2002	3,711	1.6%	2.4%	33,789	89.4%	95.8%
2002-2003	3,036	1.3%	2.0%	34,858	90.4%	95.6%
2003-2004	3,626	1.6%	2.4%	34,339	89.8%	95.9%
2004-2005	3,319	1.4%	2.1%	33,547	90.7%	95.8%
2005-2006	3,383	1.5%	2.1%	33,693	90.8%	95.8%
2006-2007	3,617	1.6%	2.3%	34,140	90.5%	95.8%
2007-2008	4,442	2.0%	2.9%	34,573	88.7%	95.9%
2008-2009	4,807	2.2%	3.2%	33,926	87.2%	95.8%
2009-2010	5,149	2.3%	3.4%	34,462	88.8%	95.5%
2010-2011	5,070	2.3%	3.4%	33,853	88.3%	95.6%
2011-2012	4,733	2.2%	3.2%	30,367	89.3%	96.1%

**NOTES:**

- 1) Prior to the 2007-2008 school year, graduation rates were calculated based on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) leaver rate formula. The formula was modified beginning in 2007-2008 and is based on the National Governor's Association (NGA) cohort rate formula.
- 2) Average daily attendance rate is based on grades K-8.

Source: Iowa Department of Education, State Report Card for No Child Left Behind



# ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

## PUBLIC FULL-TIME TEACHER AVERAGE SALARY

Iowa School District Enrollment Size Category

School Year Ending	Minimum Salary	<250	250-399	400-599	600-999	1,000-2,499	2,500-7,499	7,500+	AEA	Iowa	U.S.
2003	\$ 24,500	\$ 30,239	\$ 31,742	\$ 33,543	\$ 35,031	\$ 37,457	\$ 39,864	\$ 42,038	\$ 38,801	\$ 38,000	\$ 45,891
2004	24,500	30,576	31,808	34,097	35,633	37,967	40,214	42,200	38,892	38,381	46,826
2005	24,500	31,543	32,743	34,921	36,456	38,965	41,140	43,111	40,397	39,284	47,750
2006	24,500	32,891	34,281	35,941	37,911	40,614	42,541	44,827	42,359	40,877	48,106
2007	25,500	34,408	36,053	37,838	40,018	42,747	45,064	46,499	44,739	42,922	50,758
2008	26,500	36,358	38,259	40,133	42,492	45,211	47,453	49,113	48,807	45,463	52,308
2009	28,000	38,715	41,486	42,863	45,792	48,121	50,689	52,001	52,846	48,490	54,319
2010	28,000	39,887	42,211	43,572	46,286	49,112	51,926	53,285	52,279	49,473	55,202
2011	28,000	39,916	42,293	44,121	46,521	49,362	52,527	53,441	53,880	49,794	55,623
2012	28,000	39,977	42,583	44,470	46,828	49,830	52,653	53,875	54,685	50,218	56,643
2013	28,000	40,243	42,658	45,407	47,305	50,382	53,725	54,465	58,480	50,914	

NOTE:

- 1) United States average salary is estimated and based on the National Education Association (NEA) survey of Rankings and Estimates. (Summary Table G.)
- 2) Minimum salary is the statutory required minimum salary level for a public full-time teacher.
- 3) Average salary is based on the regular salary amounts reported to the Iowa Department of Education.

## IOWA FULL-TIME LICENSED STAFF AVERAGE SALARY

School Year Ending	Number of Teachers	Average Salary	% Change in Average Salary	Number of Principals	Average Principal Salary	% Change in Average Principal Salary	Number of Supt.	Average Supt. Salary	Average Supt. Salary	Number of Staff	Staff Average Salary	AEA Admin. Staff Average Salary
2003	33,425	\$ 38,000	2.0%	1,091	\$ 67,768	2.4%	342	\$ 87,010	3.6%	2,287	\$ 46,363	1.4%
2004	33,688	38,381	1.0%	1,069	69,885	3.1%	332	90,487	4.0%	2,300	47,384	2.2%
2005	33,661	39,284	2.4%	1,225	71,670	2.6%	325	94,029	3.9%	2,328	48,966	3.3%
2006	34,175	40,877	4.1%	1,166	74,353	3.7%	322	97,725	3.9%	2,371	50,773	3.7%
2007	34,444	42,922	5.0%	1,140	77,548	4.3%	326	101,902	4.3%	2,342	53,065	4.5%
2008	34,823	45,463	5.9%	1,141	80,403	3.7%	322	105,986	4.0%	2,317	56,616	6.7%
2009	34,744	48,490	6.7%	1,158	83,329	3.6%	319	111,333	5.0%	2,334	60,905	7.6%
2010	34,643	49,473	2.0%	1,164	85,526	2.6%	314	115,054	3.3%	2,373	62,116	2.0%
2011	33,916	49,794	2.0%	1,173	86,410	2.6%	301	117,320	3.3%	2,353	62,564	0.7%
2012	33,938	50,218	0.9%	1,158	87,952	1.8%	301	120,947	3.1%	2,219	63,397	1.3%
2013	34,226	50,914	1.4%	1,155	90,306	2.7%	300	124,743	3.1%	2,158	65,397	3.2%

AEA = Area Education Agency

NOTES:

- 1) Average salary is based on the regular salary amounts reported to the Iowa Department of Education.
- 2) Full-time licensed staff with multiple positions are included in each of those positions.

Sources: Iowa Department of Education, Basic Educational Data Survey (BEDS), Licensed Staff file

NEA Rankings and Estimates data

Legislative Services Agency (LSA) analysis and calculations

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# PUBLIC SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS STATE OF IOWA

Fiscal Year	Elementary (K-6)	Secondary (7-12)	Other	Total Enrollment	% Change Total Enrollment	Special Education Enrollment	% Change Special Education Enrollment	Special Education as a % of Total Enrollment
1992	262,225	207,948	21,278	491,451	1.7%	47,176	3.4%	9.6%
1993	259,854	214,157	21,331	495,342	0.8%	48,756	3.4%	9.8%
1994	256,067	219,708	21,234	497,009	0.3%	49,876	2.3%	10.0%
1995	255,340	225,443	19,809	500,592	0.7%	52,048	4.4%	10.0%
1996	254,401	230,039	20,065	504,505	0.8%	54,705	5.1%	10.4%
1997	253,397	231,603	20,523	505,523	0.2%	56,996	4.2%	10.8%
1998	250,854	231,295	22,984	505,130	-0.1%	58,976	3.5%	11.3%
1999	250,148	231,737	20,649	502,534	-0.5%	60,419	2.4%	11.7%
2000	250,293	229,779	18,535	498,607	-0.8%	61,880	2.4%	12.0%
2001	248,692	228,235	17,364	494,291	-0.9%	62,742	1.4%	12.4%
2002	246,772	228,637	14,114	489,523	-1.0%	63,397	1.0%	12.7%
2003	240,802	227,121	19,098	487,021	-0.5%	65,327	3.0%	13.0%
2004	241,777	228,912	14,322	485,011	-0.4%	64,267	-1.6%	13.4%
2005	242,443	229,768	11,124	483,335	-0.3%	64,283	0.0%	13.3%
2006	244,149	232,507	6,449	483,105	0.0%	63,551	-1.1%	13.3%
2007	244,461	229,906	7,117	482,084	-0.2%	62,695	-1.3%	13.2%
2008	245,825	226,803	7,981	480,609	-0.3%	61,215	-2.4%	12.7%
2009	248,113	222,424	6,482	477,019	-0.7%	59,924	-2.1%	12.6%
2010	249,001	219,672	5,554	474,227	-0.6%	59,323	-1.0%	12.5%
2011	250,340	218,349	4,804	473,493	-0.2%	59,508	0.3%	12.6%
2012	252,340	216,759	4,405	473,504	0.0%	58,400	-1.9%	12.3%
2013	256,006	217,608	2,631	476,245	0.6%	56,806	-2.7%	11.9%

## NOTES:

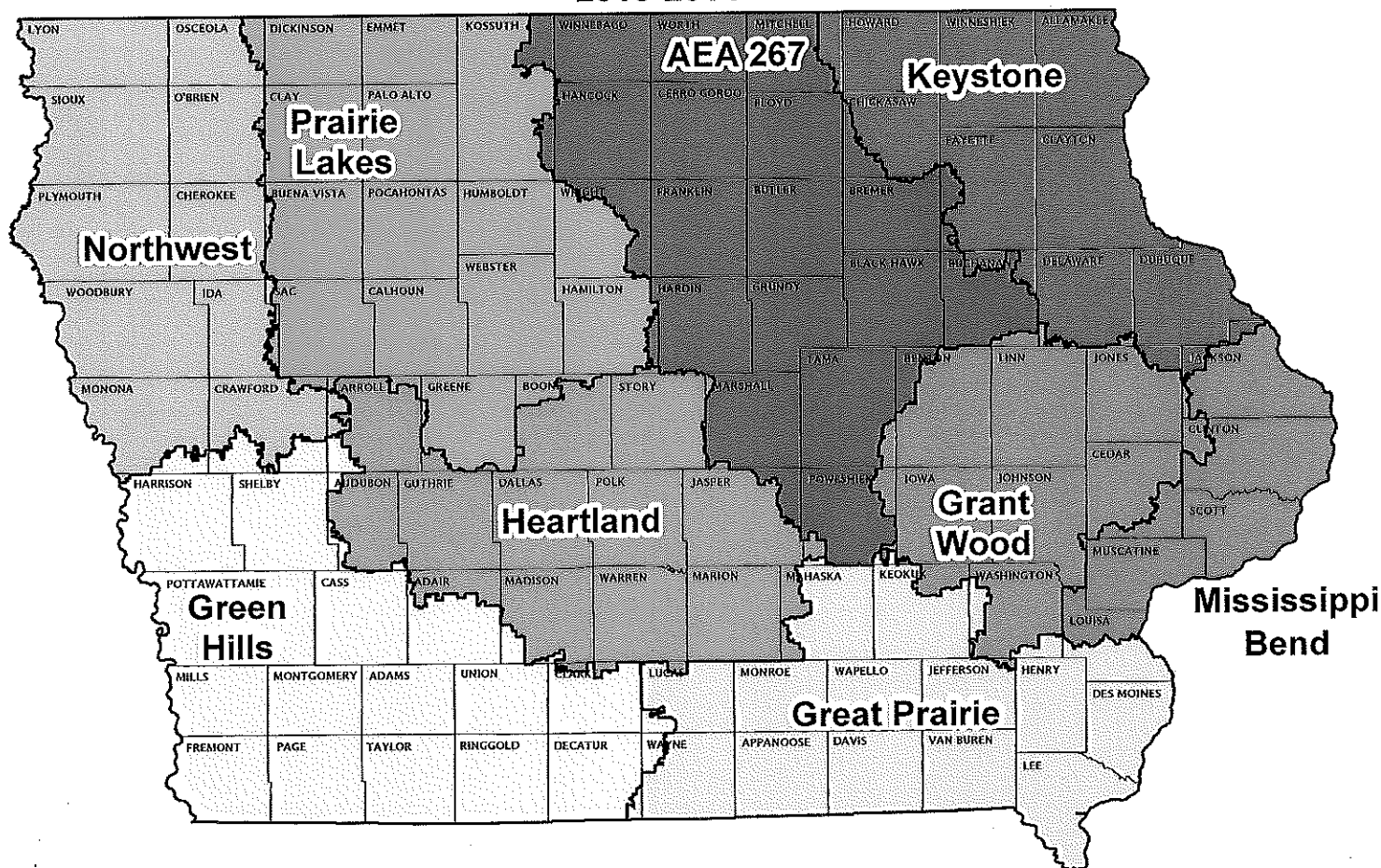
- 1) Enrollments reflect certified enrollment reported as of October 1 (or the first Monday in October if the 1st falls on a weekend).
- 2) "Other" refers primarily to special education students not associated with a given grade level. This is not a count of the number of special education students in the State.
- 3) Special education enrollments are based on special education weightings from the Department of Management's Aid and Levy worksheet.

Sources: Department of Management Aid and Levy Worksheet; Department of Education, Public School Enrollments file

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# ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

## AREA EDUCATION AGENCIES 2013-2014



## SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND ENROLLMENTS BY AEA DISTRICT 2013 - 2014

AEA	Number of School Districts	Percent of School Districts	K-12 Public Enrollment	Percent of Public Enrollment	AEA Enrollment Served	Percent of AEA Enrollment Served
Keystone AEA 1	24	6.9%	29,300	6.2%	33,630	6.6%
AEA 267	56	16.2	62,643	13.2	65,957	12.9
Prairie Lakes AEA 8	44	12.7	29,923	6.3	32,218	6.3
Mississippi Bend AEA 9	21	6.1	47,272	9.9	50,206	9.9
Grant Wood AEA 10	32	9.2	66,663	14.0	71,082	13.9
Heartland AEA 11	53	15.3	128,033	26.9	136,809	26.8
Northwest AEA	35	10.1	38,261	8.0	43,188	8.5
Green Hills AEA 13	48	13.9	38,435	8.1	39,571	7.8
Great Prairie AEA 15	33	9.5	35,716	7.5	36,915	7.2
Total	346	100.0%	476,245	100.0%	509,576	100.0%

### NOTES:

- Enrollments are based on the October 2012 certified enrollment counts.
- AEA reorganizations include:
  - AEAs 2, 6, and 7 merged to form AEA 267 in 2003.
  - AEAs 4 and 12 merged to form Northwest AEA in 2006.
  - AEAs 15 and 16 merged to form Great Prairie AEA beginning in FY 2008.
  - AEAs 13 and 14 merged to form Green Hills AEA beginning in FY 2011.

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LEGISLATIVE  
SERVICES AGENCY

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# 2013 IOWA FACTBOOK

*Including— 38 data “maps”:*

*Tax data—property, income, sales, local option*

*Farmland values, K-12 data and others.*

Legislative Services Agency  
Fiscal Services Division

## TOURISM AND RECREATION

### STATE FAIR STATISTICS

#### Operating and Special Revenue (dollars in thousands)

State Fair Authority Revenues	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Admissions	\$ 5,813.0	\$ 6,335.8	\$ 6,428.9	\$ 6,513.6	\$ 7,032.7	\$ 6,012.9
Concessions	2,187.1	2,926.8	2,870.4	2,969.2	3,352.5	3,425.9
Grandstand and Racetrack	1,584.1	1,752.7	2,100.4	2,573.2	3,055.6	2,995.3
Other	3,782.8	4,769.9	4,893.3	5,016.0	5,197.9	6,400.2
Interim Events	1,599.9	1,735.4	1,673.6	1,760.8	1,999.4	2,278.4
Total Operating Revenues	<u>\$ 14,966.9</u>	<u>\$ 17,520.6</u>	<u>\$ 17,966.6</u>	<u>\$ 18,832.8</u>	<u>\$ 20,638.1</u>	<u>\$ 21,112.7</u>

#### Special Revenue Fund

State Appropriations - Capitals	\$ 3,000.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 5,500.0	\$ 2,500.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 250.0
Contributions	2,970.0	1,915.9	3,334.0	3,319.5	1,689.4	3,306.1
Other	678.0	768.5	671.4	706.4	757.4	634.2
Total	<u>\$ 6,648.0</u>	<u>\$ 2,684.4</u>	<u>\$ 9,505.4</u>	<u>\$ 6,525.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,446.8</u>	<u>\$ 4,190.3</u>

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Vendor Sales	Unaudited Attendance
1994	\$ 7,201,782	\$ 6,014,251	913,000
1995	6,437,826	5,439,547	790,000
1996	8,676,311	6,733,142	918,000
1997	8,721,165	7,148,260	946,000
1998	8,882,179	7,338,439	941,000
1999	10,473,274	7,874,921	969,000
2000	10,417,274	8,125,805	979,000
2001	10,706,254	7,730,715	986,000
2002	13,368,569	8,296,370	1,008,000
2003	13,350,962	8,426,499	1,012,000
2004	14,743,748	9,983,544	1,054,000
2005	14,191,542	9,727,970	1,005,000
2006	15,436,587	10,143,976	1,014,000
2007	14,966,864	9,595,751	1,002,000
2008	17,520,625	11,079,318	1,109,000
2009	17,966,604	10,834,108	1,006,000
2010	18,832,776	10,736,443	967,000
2011	20,638,067	12,173,913	1,081,000
2012	21,112,711	12,806,935	1,097,000

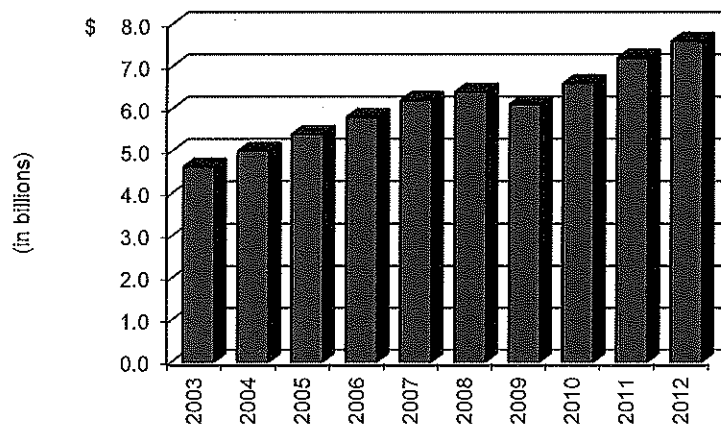
#### NOTES:

- 1) State Fair fiscal years run November 1 to October 31. State capital appropriations are reflected in the prior fiscal year. For example, for SFY 2006 the State appropriated \$750,000 for capitals. This is reflected in the State Fair's fiscal year 2005.
- 2) Other revenue includes campground fees, attractions, commercial exhibitors, sales of promotional items, and miscellaneous sources.
- 3) Vendor Sales are as reported by vendors and include food, beer, and merchandise. The State Fair receives a varying percentage of vendor proceeds.
- 4) For FY 2001, the number for vendor sales does not include beer sales. In FY 2001, the State Fair changed the payment method used by vendors on beer sales. Vendors paid a flat rate of \$125 per keg rather than 25.0% of sales.

Sources: State Auditor's Reports and State Fair Reports

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## DOLLARS GENERATED THROUGH TOURISM



Year	Requests for Travel Guides	Unique visitors to traveliowa.com	Annual Number of Travel Parties at the Welcome Centers	Calendar Year Travel Expenditures (in billions)
2003	178,947	n/a	264,554	\$ 4.6
2004	192,507	n/a	257,353	5.0
2005	182,683	n/a	224,837	5.4
2006	166,161	252,503	217,678	5.8
2007	197,625	268,777	206,730	6.2
2008	168,629	435,054	192,018	6.4
2009	162,628	346,832	202,149	6.1
2010	126,262	398,219	196,303	6.6
2011	85,391	396,323	231,571	7.2
2012	118,700	405,679	170,612	7.6

## NOTES:

- 1) Dollars generated through tourism were provided by the Travel Industry Association in Washington, D.C., and represent expenditures by U.S. residents traveling in Iowa.
- 2) Amana and Amana I-80 Welcome Centers closed in 2005.
- 3) Beginning in 2011, the Tourism Office no longer has a presence at the State Fair distributing travel guides, and requests for travel guides in advance of publication were handled differently.

Source: Economic Development Authority



# POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

## STATE OF IOWA PROFILE

### CY 2010 AND PROJECTIONS FOR CY 2030 AND CY 2040

Category	CY 2010	Est. CY 2030	Est. CY 2040
Total Population (in thousands)	3,050.2	3,309.0	3,441.2
0 to 19 Years	819.1	896.6	925.0
20 to 64 Years	1,777.4	1,735.0	1,835.3
65 Years and Older	453.7	677.4	680.8
Caucasian Population	2,726.4	2,736.5	2,685.2
African American Population	102.8	157.2	196.1
Hispanic Population	152.6	310.6	436.1
Asian & Pacific Islander	58.6	91.9	110.0
Other Populations	9.7	12.8	13.8
Median Age of Population (Years)	38.1	38.9	38.2
Total Employment (in thousands of jobs)	1,953.1	2,328.6	2,561.0
Farm	92.4	75.8	69.4
Agricultural Services, Other	14.5	23.2	28.0
Mining	3.9	4.7	5.3
Utilities	7.1	6.3	6.2
Construction	102.2	128.9	142.8
Manufacturing	207.5	193.5	181.1
Wholesale Trade	71.2	81.4	85.3
Retail Trade	216.5	261.8	287.4
Transportation and Warehousing	71.4	93.5	107.3
Information	32.9	34.5	36.6
Finance and Insurance	129.0	146.2	158.8
Real Estate/Rental/Lease	55.9	65.8	72.4
Professional and Technical	70.9	98.4	114.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	13.8	24.8	31.1
Administrative and Waste Services	90.9	139.4	172.5
Educational Services	44.6	60.3	69.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	210.3	289.3	345.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	34.3	45.0	50.8
Accommodation and Food Services	119.6	152.2	169.5
Other Services, Except Public Admin.	97.0	112.6	122.1
Federal Civilian Government	19.2	19.0	19.0
Federal Military	13.0	12.8	12.9
State and Local Government	234.8	259.2	272.9
Persons Per Household (People)	2.4	2.4	2.4
Retail Sales Per Household (in 2004 dollars)	\$ 30,020	\$ 36,993	\$ 41,740
Mean Household Income (in 2004 dollars)	\$ 83,191	\$ 112,548	\$ 136,419
Mean Household Income (current dollars)	\$ 92,415	\$ 230,453	\$ 397,081
Number of Households (in thousands)	1,223.2	1,353.7	1,378.7
Total Retail Sales (in millions - 2005 dollars)	\$ 36,719.5	\$ 50,076.9	\$ 57,546.8
Motor Vehicles and Parts Dealers	6,305.0	9,442.5	11,057.1
Furniture and Home Furnishings	578.4	829.2	991.3
Electronics and Appliance Stores	676.8	810.0	925.2
Bldg. Materials, Garden Equip., and Supplies	3,005.9	4,235.7	5,009.9
Food and Beverage	4,621.4	5,091.7	5,285.2
Health and Personal Care	2,012.7	3,281.4	4,306.2
Gasoline Stations	6,044.8	7,595.2	7,941.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories	1,109.5	1,428.2	1,590.5
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music	642.0	701.1	720.0
General Merchandise Stores	5,881.6	7,499.8	8,648.6
Misc. Store	691.9	1,002.0	1,179.3
Nonstore Retailers	2,078.1	4,030.5	5,208.7
Eating and Drinking	3,071.5	4,129.6	4,683.5

NOTE: This is an estimated projection prepared by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., Washington D.C., 2013 State Profile

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## **2010 CENSUS INFORMATION FOR IOWA**

### **NATIONAL COMPARISON**

- Iowa had an estimated 3,046,355 residents in 2010 according to the U.S. Census Bureau, a gain of 120,031 compared to the 2000 census. This gain of 4.1% was less than the growth rate for the nation (9.7%).
- With the exception of Illinois, surrounding state populations grew at a rate greater than Iowa in the last decade. However, their growth rates were also less than the national average.
- Ten states, (Michigan, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Ohio, New York, West Virginia, Vermont, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Pennsylvania) had a slower growth rate than Iowa.
- Six states accounted for 54.0% of the total national population growth: Texas, California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Arizona.
- Iowa's population increased by 10.5% since 1960. Only two states, North Dakota and West Virginia, had a smaller growth rate than Iowa during this time.
- Iowa's population growth of 27.0% during the last 100 years is the lowest growth rate in the nation during this time period.
- In 1910, Iowa was the 15th most populous of the 46 states and the District of Columbia. By 2010, Iowa ranked 30th in terms of population.

### **IOWA FACTS**

- The farm population decreased substantially while small towns remained relatively stable. The number of people living in the country, but not in small towns or on farms, increased throughout the last 55 years.
- The total number of people aged 75 years or older has increased each of the last five decades. Data from the 2010 Census indicates Iowa had more residents 75 years old or older than children under the age of 5. There are 21 other states where this occurred.
- Projections by Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., indicate that Iowa's population will continue to age and grow slowly.
- In 2010 Iowa had 947 incorporated places.
  - There were 663 places with less than 1,000 residents.
  - There were 124 places with between 1,000 and 1,999 residents.
  - There were 80 places with between 2,000 and 4,999 residents.
  - There were 42 places with between 5,000 and 9,999 residents.
  - There were 28 places with between 10,000 and 49,999 residents.
  - There were 10 places with greater than 50,000 residents.
- Twenty-two of Iowa's counties gained residents since 2000. Of these, 16 counties had increases greater than 1,000 people.
- Population gains for Polk, Dallas, Johnson, and Linn counties exceeded 10,000 people.
- Sixty-six counties experienced declining populations. Forty-four had population declines of at least 500 people. A total of 17 counties had declines greater than 1,000 people.
- Six counties had populations in excess of 100,000 people: Black Hawk, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Scott, and Woodbury. These six counties account for 38.4% of Iowa's total population.
- A total of 51.3% of Iowa's population is concentrated in 11 counties: Black Hawk, Clinton, Dallas, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Story, and Woodbury.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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# CRIME AND ENFORCEMENT

## AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER INMATE BY IOWA INSTITUTION

Fiscal Year	Ft. Madison	Anamosa	Oakdale	Mt. Pleasant	Clarinda	Rockwell City	Newton	Mitchellville	Ft. Dodge
1989	\$ 25,171	\$ 14,423	\$ 29,676	\$ 17,845	\$ 25,431	\$ 23,519	\$ 21,612	\$ 26,424	\$ 0
1990	24,729	11,873	25,130	16,973	21,157	18,765	20,687	21,249	0
1991	25,205	14,823	26,243	17,385	20,191	17,883	22,177	21,113	0
1992	24,152	11,037	21,388	13,966	18,896	17,043	18,595	22,484	0
1993	27,547	12,802	21,496	15,539	21,804	22,304	28,000	25,408	0
1994	29,117	12,904	19,447	16,004	23,674	16,545	21,794	19,474	0
1995	28,148	13,101	16,632	15,100	23,371	13,317	17,059	20,442	0
1996	29,181	12,925	15,415	15,016	26,622	12,548	19,192	17,590	0
1997	29,204	14,489	17,486	15,904	16,274	13,362	32,776	17,047	0
1998	30,552	15,938	18,699	17,256	15,949	13,873	21,924	15,898	0
1999	33,056	18,542	20,974	23,341	17,536	15,256	19,665	19,348	27,906
2000	32,975	19,124	25,463	21,136	21,462	18,760	22,441	30,282	26,616
2001	35,134	19,150	26,911	21,418	21,248	18,286	21,697	26,232	23,011
2002	34,565	18,533	26,855	21,891	21,234	16,332	21,098	24,257	20,475
2003	37,676	19,434	25,345	21,634	21,063	15,557	20,397	23,709	20,118
2004	37,664	20,367	31,285	20,673	24,055	16,626	20,274	24,029	20,866
2005	39,727	20,724	29,556	21,704	24,530	16,848	21,617	23,665	21,154
2006	43,123	22,008	31,620	23,269	24,033	18,464	22,041	24,753	23,841
2007	42,729	22,553	38,039	25,071	24,190	19,110	23,169	26,237	25,876
2008	43,482	24,203	52,134	26,393	25,973	20,545	25,203	28,640	27,644
2009	43,873	25,357	59,301	26,972	27,410	20,498	24,071	28,005	26,667
2010	40,598	27,876	60,860	26,784	26,292	19,059	23,884	28,660	24,482
2011	43,388	26,215	58,005	24,975	24,104	19,390	21,884	27,880	22,871
2012	44,197	26,817	58,313	26,553	26,375	20,509	22,140	29,760	24,209
2013	46,530	30,872	60,648	29,162	30,533	20,715	22,402	30,408	24,743

### NOTES:

- 1) Costs for certain Institutions are inflated for years that included one-time expansion costs that materially increased the average annual cost per inmate.
- 2) The average annual cost is based on all expenditures from all funding sources.
- 3) In FY 2013, the total budget for the prisons was \$271.9 million. Of this amount, 79.8% was spent on personnel; 12.2% on food, clothing, and medical expenses; 3.6% on equipment, maintenance, and facilities repair; and 4.4% on other support items.
- 4) From FY 1989 through FY 2013, the year-end prison population increased by 143.1%. During the same period, prison staffing, as measured by FTE usage, increased 79.8%.

Sources: Department of Corrections and Office of the Auditor of State

## IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (IPERS) MEMBERS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Active Members</u>	<u>Number of Retirees Receiving Benefits</u>	<u>Average Annual Payment</u>	<u>Employer Contributions</u>	<u>Employee Contributions</u>
2001	153,880	68,706	\$ 8,292	5.75%	3.7%
2002	158,469	71,715	8,293	5.75%	3.7%
2003	159,353	74,336	9,288	5.75%	3.7%
2004	160,034	76,961	9,996	5.75%	3.7%
2005	160,905	79,604	10,392	5.75%	3.7%
2006	163,091	82,204	10,836	5.75%	3.7%
2007	165,241	84,949	11,424	5.75%	3.7%
2008	167,850	87,490	11,952	6.05%	3.9%
2009	167,717	89,852	12,468	6.35%	4.1%
2010	165,660	93,692	13,020	6.65%	4.3%
2011	164,467	98,312	13,939	6.95%	4.5%
2012	164,200	101,677	14,441	8.07%	5.4%
2013	165,095	104,640	14,883	8.93%	6.0%

The employer contributions represent general member contribution rates. Protection occupation employees contribute 5.95% with an employer contribution of 8.93%, and sheriff and deputy employees contribute 9.88% with an employer contribution of 9.88%.

Source: June 30, 2013, Actuarial Report, IPERS



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