

ISSUE	2019-2020	HOUSE EDUCATION BUDGET PROPOSAL	SENATE EDUCATION BUDGET PROPOSAL
Unweighted FTE enrollment	2,858,138.67	2,889,354.57 +31,215.90	2,889,354.67 +31,215.90
Weighted FTE Enrollment	3,136,339.66	3,182,599.57 +46,259.91	3,182,599.57 +46,259.91
Base Student Allocation	\$4,279.49	\$4,329.49 +\$50.00	\$4,319.66 +\$40.17
Base FEFP WFTE X BSA X DCD	\$13,432,432,174	\$13,803,873,276 +\$371,441,102	\$13,757,432,518 +\$325,000,344
Increases in the Base FEFP contain money to pay for increases in student enrollment and provides new funds that school districts and other providers can use at their discretion. Notice the cost of growth and how it is calculated and how the impact of the increase in the BSA is calculated and notice that the increase in the BSA does not account for the increase in the Base FEFP. That is because the cost of growth consumes much of the Base FEFP increase.		<p>Increase in BSA X WFTE shows how much new "unencumbered" revenue is being provided.</p> $\$50.00 \times 3,182,599.67 = \$159,129,983.50$ <p>Increase in WFTE X BSA shows increase in Base FEFP to pay for "workload" increase.</p> $46,259.91 \times \$4,329.49 = \$200,281,818$ <p>Cost items like the increase in FRS employer rates must be paid for from within the revenue generated by the increase in the BSA X the WFTE or from district spending cuts.</p>	<p>Increase in BSA X WFTE shows how much new "unencumbered" revenue is being provided.</p> $\$40.17 \times 3,182,599.67 = \$127,845,029$ <p>Increase in WFTE X BSA shows increase in Base FEFP to pay for "workload" increase.</p> $46,259.91 \times \$4,319.66 = \$199,827,083$ <p>Cost items like the increase in FRS employer rates must be paid for from within the revenue generated by the increase in the BSA X the WFTE or from district spending cuts.</p>
Declining Enrollment Supplement	\$3,937,689	\$0.00 Saves: \$3,937,689	\$729,318 Saves \$3,208,371

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<p>Best and Brightest:</p> <p>Both the House and the Senate completely eliminate this bonus program. Neither chamber replaces it with a new program. The Governor recommended installing a new program. This appropriation decision means that both the Senate and the House had to fund almost \$300,000,000 less to pay for the new minimum classroom teachers salary.</p>	\$284,500,000	<p>\$0.00</p> <p>Saves: \$284,500,000</p>	<p>\$0.00</p> <p>Saves: \$284,500,000</p>
Sparsity Supplement:	\$52,800,000	\$52,800,000	\$55,500,000
State Funded Discretionary Contribution:	\$23,404,526	<p>\$19,445,781</p> <p>-\$3,958,745</p>	<p>\$24,737,605</p> <p>+\$1,333,079</p>
.748 Mills Discretionary Compression	\$253,655,781	<p>\$269,912,581</p> <p>+\$16,256,800</p>	<p>\$267,610,523</p> <p>+\$13,954,742</p>
RLE Millage: Both chambers used the rolled back rate for the RLE, and captured the value added to the tax base by new construction	<p>3.888 mills</p> <p>\$7,856,925,320</p>	<p>3.733 Mills</p> <p>\$8,015,387,999</p> <p>+\$158,462,679</p>	<p>3.733 mills</p> <p>\$8,016,310,630</p> <p>+\$159,385,310</p>
Discretionary Operating Millage	\$1,558,029,718 0.748 mills	<p>\$1,647,830,893 0.748 mills</p> <p>+\$89,801,175</p>	<p>\$1,647,830,893 0.748 mills</p> <p>+\$89,801,175</p>
DJJ Supplemental Allocation	\$6,347,192	\$6,282,739	\$6,284,387

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ESE Guaranteed Allocation: Increases pay for workload	\$1,079,590,794	\$1,087,000,852 +\$7,410,056	
Safe Schools Allocation	\$180,000,000	\$180,000,000	
Supplemental Academic Instruction: Increases pay for Workload	\$716,622,889	\$724,428,586 +\$7,805,697	
Reading Instruction	\$130,000,000	\$130,000,000	
Instructional Materials	\$233,951,826	\$236,506,991 +\$2,555,165	
Student Transportation: Increases pay for Workload	\$444,978,006	\$449,837,948 +\$4,859,942	
Teachers Classroom Supply Assistance	\$54,143,375	\$54,143,375	
Federally Connected Student Supplement	\$13,518,831	\$13,600,825 +\$81,994	
Virtual Education Contribution	\$11,326,500	\$4,646,864	
Digital Classrooms	\$20,000,000	\$0.00 The House Eliminated the Allocation	
Mental Health Assistance Allocation: Additional service and reporting requirements will accompany the increased appropriations.	\$75,000,000	\$100,000,000 +\$25,000,000	
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Funding Compression Allocation	\$54,190,616	\$0.00 The House Eliminated the Allocation	
Turnaround Supplemental Services Allocation	\$45,473,801	\$45,473,801	

Class Size Reduction – Operating	\$3,111,099,382	\$3,144,858,561 +\$33,759,179	
Teacher Salary Enhancement Allocation: See notes below:	\$0.00	\$650,000,000	
Lottery School Recognition	\$134,582,877	\$134,582,877	
Total FEFP Funding	\$21,881,800,173	\$22,750,579,095	
State	\$12,466,845,135	\$13,087,360,203	
Local	\$ 9,414,955,038	\$ 9,663,218,892	
FEFP Funds per UFTE	\$7,655.96	\$7,873.93 +\$217.97 +2.85%	

Both the House and the Senate have proposed a new FEFP categorical to enhance the salaries of classroom teachers. In the Senate, CS SB 62 contains some language that proposes how these funds will be distributed to districts and to classroom teachers. As of this time the House has not released specific bill language to prescribe how the Salary Enhancement funds will be distributed to school districts and then to teachers. Discussions in the subcommittees have helped provide insight into how these funds will be handled. Until we actually see GAA proviso language and language in implementing and conforming bills we will not be certain what each chamber is proposing. Of course, only after the GAA is published, passed by both chambers and signed by the Governor will we be certain what is being provided for Florida’s teachers.

The Senate Subcommittee Chair, Senator Stargel indicated that 80% of the salary allocation, or \$400 million would be reserved to increase the base salary of classroom teachers to as close to \$47,500 as possible. The other 20%, or \$100 million could be used for salary improvements for classroom teachers or other instructional personnel as determined through the collective bargaining process in each district. The language from CS SB 62 is provided below for your information.

(22) TEACHER SALARY INCREASE ALLOCATION.—The Teacher Salary Increase Allocation is created to increase teacher salaries and improve this state’s relative teacher salary position when compared with teacher salaries in other states.
(a) Subject to annual appropriation, funds may be provided for each school district to increase the minimum base salary for full-time classroom teachers as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a) or all instructional personnel as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a)-(d), plus certified prekindergarten teachers, but not including substitute teachers, by no less

than the amount designated in the General Appropriations Act. In addition, funds may also be provided in an amount designated in the General Appropriations Act for salary increases for all full-time instructional personnel as determined by the school board and the local bargaining unit.

(b) Funds for this purpose shall be allocated on each district's share of the base FEFP allocation. Funds for the minimum base salary increase may be provided in multiple years in order to achieve a particular salary goal. As used in this subsection, the term "minimum base salary" means the base annual salary before payroll deductions and excluding additional supplements.

The House Subcommittee Chair, Representative Latvala described how the Salary Enhancement Allocation will be distributed. He indicated that \$500 million of the \$650 million will be used to increase the base salary for classroom teachers to as close to \$47,500 as possible. He expressed optimism that the goal would be reached. The remaining \$150 million would be available to be bargained collectively to provide salary increases for classroom teachers as defined by law and for other instructional personnel.

Chair Latvala indicated that the entire GAA and related bills for the House would be available electronically by 8:00 AM January 31, 2020. The Senate Appropriations Chair, Senator Rib Bradley indicated that all of the Senate appropriations documents will be available to members and the public on January 31.

There are several other appropriations items that may be of interest. These items are provided below.

1. The House proposed \$412,750,785 for VPK. The Senate proposed \$404,033,453 for VPK.
2. The House proposed eliminating funding to Regional Educational Consortiums. Proposed level funding of \$1,750,000.
3. Both the House and the Senate proposed reducing the Schools of Hope appropriation from \$40 million to zero for this fiscal year. There are substantial funds that have been carried forward from previous years that were to be held without reversion for five years.
4. The Senate proposes increasing Gardiner "Scholarships" by \$42 million to \$189,901,004. The House proposed a \$20 million increase to \$167,901,004.
5. The House proposes a Community Schools Grant program of \$7,180,571. The Senate proposes \$10,000,000.
6. The Senate proposes total funding of \$506,212,483 for District Workforce programs. The House proposes \$521,633,483, including funding for several specific projects.