



HOUSE AND SENATE PROPOSED EDUCATION BUDGETS
SUMMARY COMPARISON - JANUARY 30, 2020

| Issue | 2019-2020 APPROPRIATIONS (3rd Calculation) | HOUSE EDUCATION BUDGET PROPOSAL 2020-2021 | SENATE EDUCATION BUDGET PROPOSAL 2020-2021 | NOTES |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Unweighted FTE Enrollment (UFTE) | 2,858,138.67 | 2,889,354.57 2,889,354.57 +31,215.90 | 2,889,354.57 2,889,354.67 +31,215.90 | |
| Weighted FTE Enrollment (WFTE) | 3,136,339.66 | 3,182,599.57 +46,259.91 | 3,182,599.57 +46,259.91 | |
| Base Student Allocation (BSA) | \$4,279.49 | \$4,329.49 +\$50.00 | \$4,319.66 +\$40.17 | |
| WFTE x BSA x DCD (Base FEFP) ===== | \$13,432,432,174 | \$13,803,873,276 +\$371,441,102 ===== | \$13,757,432,518 +\$325,000,344 ===== | <p>The 2020 - 2021 House and Senate Education Budget proposals include funds in the Base FEFP to pay for the cost of student enrollment growth as well as provide new funds that can be used at the discretion of school districts and other providers.</p> <p>Please note that the majority of the increase in the Base FEFP would be consumed by the cost of student enrollment growth.</p> <p>Any additional costs incurred must be paid for from the funds provided in the Base FEFP or from spending cuts by school districts. These additional costs include items like increased employer FRS rates and utility rate increases.</p> |
| <u>Funds for Growth</u> To calculate the amount of funds in the Base FEFP to pay for workload increase as a result of student growth, in each proposal multiply the BSA x the <u>increase of WFTE</u> . ===== | | <u>Funds for Growth</u> 46,259.91 X \$4,329.49 = \$200,281,818 ===== | <u>Funds for Growth</u> 46,259.91 X \$4,319.66 = \$199,827,083 ===== | |
| <u>Unencumbered funds</u> To calculate the amount of unencumbered funds in each proposal, multiply the proposed <u>increase of the BSA x WFTE</u> | | <u>Unencumbered funds</u> \$50.00 X 3,182,599.67 = \$159,129,983.50 | <u>Unencumbered funds</u> \$40.17 X 3,182,599.67 = \$127,845,029 | |
| Declining Enrollment Allocation | \$3,937,689 | \$0 Funding at zero frees up \$3,937,689 for use elsewhere | \$729,318 Funding at this reduced amount frees up \$3,208,371 for use elsewhere | |

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| Best and Brightest Teacher/Principal Allocation | \$284,500,000 | \$0 Funding at zero frees up \$284,500,500 for use elsewhere | \$0 Funding at zero frees up \$284,500,500 for use elsewhere | Both the House and the Senate completely eliminate this bonus program. Neither chamber replaces it with a new program. The Governor recommended instituting a replacement program. The elimination of this program frees nearly \$300,000,000 to fund the new minimum classroom teacher salary proposal. |
| Sparsity Supplement | \$52,800,000 | \$52,800,000 | \$55,500,000 | |
| State Funded Discretionary Contribution | \$23,404,526 | \$19,445,781 (-\$3,958,745) | \$24,737,605 +\$1,333,079 | |
| 748 Mill Discretionary Operating Millage Compression | \$253,655,781 | \$269,912,581 +\$16,256,800 | \$267,610,523 +\$13,954,742 | |
| .748 Mill Discretionary Operating Millage Compression Local Effort | 0.748 Mill \$1,558,029,718 | 0.748 mills \$1,647,830,893 +\$89,801,175 | 0.748 mills \$1,647,830,893 +\$89,801,175 | |
| Required Local Effort (RLE) | 3.888 Mills \$7,856,925,320 | 3.733 Mills \$8,015,387,999 +\$158,462,679 | 3.733 Mills \$8,016,310,630 +\$159,385,310 | Both chambers used the rolled back rate for the RLE, and captured the value added to the tax base by new construction |
| DJJ Supplemental Allocation | \$6,347,192 | \$6,282,739 | \$6,284,387 | |
| ESE Guaranteed Allocation | \$1,079,590,794 | \$1,087,000,852 +\$7,410,056 | \$1,093,408,792 +\$13,817,998 | Increased funds pays for increased workload. |
| Safe School Allocation | \$180,000,000 | \$180,000,000 | \$180,000,000 | |

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| Supplemental Academic Instruction | \$716,622,889 | \$724,428,586 +\$7,805,697 | \$724,428,586 +\$7,805,697 | Increased funds pays for increased workload. |
| Reading Instruction Allocation | \$130,000,000 | \$130,000,000 | \$130,000,000 | |
| Instructional Materials Allocation | \$233,951,826 | \$236,506,991 +\$2,555,165 | \$236,506,991 +\$2,555,165 | |
| Student Transportation Allocation | \$444,978,006 | \$449,837,948 +\$4,859,942 | \$449,837,948 +\$4,859,942 | Increased funds pays for increased workload. |
| Teachers Classroom Supplies Allocation | \$54,143,375 | \$54,143,375 | \$54,143,375 | |
| Federally-Connected Student Supplement | \$13,518,831 | \$13,600,825 +\$81,994 | \$13,597,698 +\$78,867 | |
| Virtual Education Contribution | \$2,960,499 | \$0 | \$6,802 | |
| Digital Classroom Allocation | \$20,000,000 | \$0 | \$20,000,000 | |
| Mental Health Assistance Allocation | \$75,000,000 | \$100,000,000 +\$25,000,000 | \$100,000,000 +\$25,000,000 | Additional Service and reporting requirements will accompany the increased appropriations. |
| Funding Compression Allocation | \$54,190,616 | \$0 | \$52,119,565 | House proposes to eliminate the allocation |
| Turnaround Supplemental Services Allocation | \$45,473,810 | \$45,473,810 | \$50,978,785 +\$5,504,975 | |

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| Class Size Reduction Categorical Operating | \$3,111,099,382 | \$3,144,858,561 +\$33,759,179 | \$3,144,864,076 +\$33,764,694 | |
| Salary Enhancement Supplement/ Teacher Salary Increase Allocation | \$0 | \$650,000,000 | \$500,000,000 | See notation at the end of this chart. |
| Lottery/School Recognition | \$134,582,877 | \$134,582,877 | \$134,582,877 | |
| Total FEFP Funding | \$21,881,800,173 | \$22,750,579,095 | \$22,644,600,739 | |
| State | \$12,466,845,135 | \$13,087,360,203 | \$12,980,459,216 | |
| Local | \$9,414,955,038 | \$9,663,218,892 | \$9,664,141,523 | |
| FEFP Funds per UFTE | \$7,655.96 | \$7,873.93 +\$217.97 +2.85% | \$7,837.25 +\$181.29 +2.37% | |

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 Rob 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.