



5/8/17

The purpose of this report is to provide Florida Charter School Alliance members with a summary of the 2017 Florida legislative session. This document contains an overview of the education policy that was enacted and its impact on charter schools. This report also includes the budget allocations for the next fiscal year (2017-2018).

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HB 293

The bill directs the Florida Department of Education to issue a competitive solicitation for a contract to conduct a comprehensive study of states with high-performing students in grades 6 through 8 in reading and mathematics, based on the states' performance on the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

The findings of the study and the recommendations to improve middle school study performance must be reported to the Governor, the State Board of Education, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 2017.

The study must include a review of the following general topics:

- Academic expectations and instructional strategies.
- Attendance policies and student mobility issues.
- Teacher quality.
- Middle school administrator leadership and performance.
- Parental and community involvement.

Public school students in grades 6, 7, or 8 must complete a career and education planning course as part of the requirements for middle grade promotion to high school. The bill deletes the requirement for middle grade students to complete the career and education planning course.

The bill is estimated to have a fiscal impact of \$50,000 to the Department of Education. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2017.

SB 392

High School Graduation Requirements; Citing this act as the "Dorothy L. Hukill Financial Literacy Education Act"; revising the requirements for the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards to include financial literacy; revising the required credits for a standard high school diploma to include one-half credit of instruction in personal financial literacy and money management and seven and one-half, rather than eight, credits in electives, etc.

Effective Date: 7/1/2017

SB 392 creates the “Personal Financial Literacy Education Act” to specify financial literacy standards and instruction for students entering grade 9 in the 2017-2018 school year.

Specifically, the bill revises:

- The Next Generation Sunshine State Standards to establish requirements for financial literacy distinct from the existing financial literacy requirements specified under the economics curricular content within the standards for social studies; and
- The requirements for a student to earn a standard high school diploma by:
 - Establishing a separate one-half credit requirement in personal financial literacy;
 - Deleting the requirement that the one-half credit in economics include financial literacy; and
 - Reducing the number of required elective credits from eight to seven and one-half.

The bill has no additional impact on state funds. School districts are provided funding for instructional materials through the instructional materials allocation within the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP). SB 2500, the Senate General Appropriations Act for the 2017-2018 Fiscal Year, appropriates \$242,053,499 for instructional materials in the FEFP. According to the Department of Education, depending on the manner in which the financial literacy course is implemented, the projected cost to school districts in the 2017-2018 fiscal year would be between \$140,296 and \$9,440,776.

SB 436

The bill creates the “Florida Student and School Personnel Religious Liberties Act,” and specifies that a school district may not discriminate against a student, parent, or school personnel on the basis of a religious viewpoint or religious expression.

The bill protects students from discrimination based on their religion in several ways.

Regarding coursework, the bill requires that students’ work be graded according to the expected academic standards, without regard for any religious content. Also, if students in a given school setting are permitted to wear clothing, jewelry, or accessories that display a secular message or symbol, then students may also wear items displaying religious messages or symbols. Moreover, the bill authorizes students to express themselves in a religious manner, and to engage in and organize religious activities to the same extent as secular expressions and activities are permitted.

The bill protects school personnel from discrimination in several ways. First, school districts may not discriminate against their employees on religious grounds. Also, school personnel may not be barred from joining in certain types of student-initiated religious activities. This protection includes several caveats, including that the activity must be on school grounds, occur at reasonable times before or after school, be voluntary, and not conflict with the duties of the employee joining the student-initiated activity.

The bill protects religious groups from discrimination by requiring school districts to permit these groups access to the same facilities for assembly that it permits such access to secular groups.

The bill requires school districts to adopt a policy establishing a “limited public forum” for student speakers at certain school events.

The bill specifies that the rights extended to students and school personnel may be enforced pursuant to chapter 761, relating to the “Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1998,” which includes entitlement to reasonable attorney’s fees and costs for the prevailing plaintiff in any action or proceeding to enforce the provisions of the Act.

SB 773

Education: Revises provisions relating to high school graduation requirements & designations, statewide assessment program, education personnel evaluation procedures, middle grades promotion, virtual education, district school board powers & duties, instructional materials, educator preparation & certification, Just Read, Florida! Office, charter schools, & teacher bonuses; creates study relating to specified assessments; provides appropriations.

Effective Date: July 1, 2017

The bill revises requirements related to the statewide assessment.

Specifically, the bill:

- revising the requirements related to the Algebra II end-of-course (EOC) assessment;
- revising assessment windows for statewide, standardized assessments to move administration later in the year and, for certain assessments, during the last 4 weeks of a district's school calendar;
- requiring results from the statewide, standardized English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics assessments to be provided timely in an easy-to-read report;
- moving the date by which the Commissioner of Education must publish the uniform assessment calendar each year from August to January so districts can adjust their calendars to administer assessments during the last 4 weeks and within the assessment windows;
- requiring the commissioner to publish statewide, standardized assessments every 3 years; and
- requiring the commissioner to contract for an independent study to determine whether the ACT and SAT can be used in lieu of certain statewide, standardized high school assessments and requires the commissioner to report findings and recommendations by January 1, 2018.

The bill also:

- requires third-party analysis of student learning growth data and development of a data visualization tool to help teachers and administrators understand and use the data;
- establishes a competency-based mentorship pathway for a professional educator certificate;
- streamlines the temporary certificate application process;
- provides for training in effective, evidence-based reading instruction and intervention strategies;
- requires teacher training on integrating content to develop student background knowledge;

- provides that all K-12 students, including home education and private school students, are eligible for full-time and part-time virtual instruction programs;
- expressly provides that school board members may visit a district school without an appointment;
- revises provisions related to the online course requirement for high school students;
- revises provisions relating to the use of instructional materials allocation funds;
- eliminates the middle grades career and education planning requirement;

- eliminates statutory caps on certain teacher bonuses;
- revises eligibility requirements for postsecondary dual enrollment program providers;
- repeals State Board of Education rulemaking authority related to competency-based education;
- clarifies when the controlled open enrollment process applies to charter schools; and
- revises requirements related to school improvement strategies.

The bill appropriates \$339,611 in nonrecurring General Revenue for the assessment study and appropriates recurring General Revenue as follows: \$1,247,251 for the assessment report; \$11.2 million to implement paper-based assessments for grades 3-6; \$3.4 million for student learning growth analysis; and \$3,085,978 for the release of assessments. Please see FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT, *infra*.

Except as otherwise provided in the bill, the bill takes effect July 1, 2017.

HB 781

The bill revises the number of students required to establish a school feeder pattern from 60 percent to a majority.

Designation of School Grades: Revises requirements for certain schools to receive school grade designation of K-3 feeder pattern school; provides majority of students must be scheduled to be assigned to certain school for feeder pattern to exist.

Effective Date: July 1, 2017

School grades are used to explain a school's performance in a familiar, easy-to-understand manner for parents and the public. School grades are also used to determine whether a school must select or implement a turnaround option or whether a school is eligible for school recognition funds as appropriated by the Legislature. School grades identify schools as having an A through F grade and are determined annually. Elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools each share a basic model for determining school grades, based on the percentage of total points earned by a school for each component in the grading model.

A school that serves any combination of K-3 students, that does not receive a school grade as a result of its students not being tested and included in the school grading system, receives the school grade of a K-3 feeder pattern school determined by the Department of Education and verified by the district. A school feeder pattern exists if at least 60 percent of the students are assigned to the graded school.

No fiscal impact to state government. The bill takes effect July 1, 2017.

SB 796

K-12 Public Schools; Providing eligibility criteria for high-impact school operators; requiring that high-impact schools be funded through the Florida Education Finance Program; establishing the High-impact Schools Revolving Loan Program, etc.

Effective Date: 7/1/2017

SB 796 creates the high-impact school operator designation, specifies eligibility requirements, and defines related terms.

Specifically, the bill:

- Defines high-impact school operator, high-impact schools, and persistently-low performing schools.
- Provides the authority and responsibility of school districts, high-impact operators, high-impact schools, and the State Board of Education with respect to high-impact school operators and high-impact schools.
- Outlines the State Board of Education's role and duties regarding the oversight and implementation of the high-impact school and high-impact operator requirements.
- Establishes a revolving loan program to assist high-impact operators meet school building construction needs, pay for expenses related to the start-up of a new high-impact school, and support the performance-based contract components of high-impact schools.

The bill has no impact on state revenues or expenditures. Funding for high impact schools is subject to appropriation in the General Appropriations Act.

SB 926

The bill modifies provisions related to K-12 student assessments and the minority teacher education scholars program. The bill also adds provisions related to early childhood development, intensive reading instruction, visitation of schools by individual school board members, exceptional student education, school board attendance policies, and teacher bonuses.

Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions related to K-12 student assessments:

- Shortening of the testing window: Requires, beginning with the 2017-2018 school year, the English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics assessments for the specified grades to be administered no earlier than the last 3 weeks of the school year, as determined by district school board policy.
- Reporting of assessment results: Requires assessment results for the statewide, standardized ELA and mathematics assessments and Algebra I and Biology I end-of-course (EOC) assessments to be made available to the school districts as soon as practicable. Additionally, requires a school district to provide student performance results on statewide, standardized assessments to students' parents and specified teachers in an easy-to-read and understandable format, and the report must include specified information. A school district must also provide student performance results on district-required local assessments to students' teachers within one week after administering such assessments.
- Determination of alternative assessments: Requires the Commissioner of Education (commissioner) to contract for an independent study to determine nationally recognized high school assessment alternatives for Florida Standards Assessment (i.e., grade 9 and grade 10 ELA) and Algebra I EOC assessments for high school students; and to submit a report on the findings of the study to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 2018.
- Determination of concordant and comparative scores: Requires the commissioner to identify, by the first day of the 2017-2018 school year, concordant or comparative scores on specified articulated acceleration mechanisms, which satisfy high school graduation requirements; and requires the scores of students who pass such assessment to be incorporated into the school grade calculations.
- Elimination of certain EOC assessments: Eliminates Geometry, Algebra II, and United States History EOC assessments for purposes of meeting high school graduation requirements and earning scholar designation on the standard high school diploma except that a student must take one statewide, standardized mathematics assessment in high school, which must be Algebra I, Geometry, or Algebra II. Additionally, the bill eliminates the Civics EOC assessment for purposes of middle grades promotion.

SB 926 continued

- Provision of non-electronic assessment option: Requires the commissioner to make available a non-electronic option for all statewide assessments to reduce the time spent on testing, increase instructional time for students, and ensure students demonstrate a mastery of standards assessed. Additionally, a district school superintendent must notify the commissioner that the district will use a non-electronic option for the entire district or for specific grade levels throughout the district by the beginning of the school year in which the non-electronic option is used.
- Student achievement levels: Requires the Department of Education (DOE) to study each of the achievement levels used for statewide, standardized assessments to better communicate the meaning of such levels to students, parents, and teachers.
- Criteria for personnel evaluation: For purposes of personnel evaluations, authorizes each school district to measure student learning growth using formulas developed by the commissioner.

Additionally, the bill:

- Eliminates the cap on bonuses awarded to teachers of International Baccalaureate, Advanced International Certificate of Education, Advanced Placement, and Career and Professional Education courses, whose students earn specified score on the applicable examination.
- Expands the minority teacher education scholars program (program) to authorize a student to use the program scholarship toward a graduate degree with a major in education, leading to an initial certification.
- Creates the Committee on Early Childhood Development (committee), within the DOE, to develop a proposal for establishing and implementing a coordinated system focused on developmental milestones and outcomes for the school readiness program, the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program, and the Kindergarten Readiness Screener. The committee must submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 1, 2017.
- Defines a public school prekindergarten provider to include a charter school that is eligible to deliver the school year prekindergarten program or summer prekindergarten program pursuant to law.
- Authorizes a school district to provide the required intensive reading instruction for a minimum of 90 minutes daily over the course of the school day to students who are retained

HB 989

General Instructional Materials: Revises district school board responsibilities relating to review & adoption of public K-12 instructional materials; authorizes county residents to challenge use or adoption of instructional materials; revises requirements relating to public hearing for adoption of such materials; revises annual allocation for purchase of instructional materials. Effective Date: July 1, 2017

The bill provides for greater transparency in the district-level adoption process and more opportunities to review and challenge materials made available to students.

Specifically, the bill:

- allowing parents and residents of the county to provide the district school board evidence that an instructional material for adoption by the district does not meet the state criteria, contains prohibited content, or is otherwise inappropriate or unsuitable;
- defining the terms “resident” and “purchase;”
- allowing county residents to contest the adoption of an instructional material and object to the use of a material made available to students;
- requiring the process for contesting the adoption of an instructional material to provide for an impartial hearing officer and to provide certain procedural protections;
- requiring school districts to discontinue use of a material found to be inappropriate or unsuitable;
- requiring school districts to provide access to library materials upon written request;
- requiring school districts to maintain a current list of purchased instructional materials on their websites;
- requiring that instructional materials purchased using the instructional materials allocation be on the state- adopted list unless purchased through a district instructional materials program;
- requiring that instructional materials purchased through a district instructional materials program meet the criteria for inclusion in the state-adopted list, be aligned to the state academic standards, and be consistent with course expectations and course descriptions;
- eliminating the requirement that 50 percent of the instructional materials allocation be used to purchase electronic or digital materials; and
- clarifying that a school district is responsible for the content of all materials made available to students, including those that may not meet the statutory definition of an instructional material.

The bill also specifies that an instructional material must be free of content that is pornographic or harmful to minors in order to be recommended for inclusion in the state-adopted list and that any material used in a classroom must also be free of such content. The bill does not have a fiscal impact to the state. The fiscal impact of the bill to school districts is indeterminate. The bill takes effect July 1, 2017.

SB 1362

K-12 Education; Removing a requirement that the Department of Education compare certain charter school student performance data to certain traditional public schools; authorizing certain entities to apply to the State Board of Education for designation as a High-Impact Charter Network; revising the exams each public high school is required to administer to all enrolled 10th grade students to include the preliminary ACT, rather than the ACT Aspire, etc.

Effective Date: 7/1/2017

The bill includes provisions related to traditional and high-performing charter schools, and high-performing charter school systems, as well as other general provisions.

Specifically, the bill:

- Adds the following provisions related to charter schools:
 - Revises the charter school application process and review for traditional charter schools and high-performing charter schools;
 - Authorizes an exemption from controlled open enrollment requirements for a charter school if such school is open to any student covered in an interdistrict agreement and any student residing in the school district in which the charter school is located;
 - Specifies that the waiver of sovereign immunity in cases of tort liability does not include any for-profit entity contracted by a charter school or its governing body;
 - Expands the purposes for forming charter school cooperative organizations to specify that such cooperatives may provide services to further education, operational, and administrative initiatives;
 - Modifies the criteria for designating a charter school system's governing board as a local educational agency;
 - Specifies that certain facilities may provide space to high-impact schools within their facilities under their preexisting zoning and land use designations without obtaining a special exception, rezoning, land use charter, or any other form of approval;
 - Requires every charter school to annually complete and submit a survey to rate the timeliness and quality of services provided by the district and requires the Department of Education to compile the results; and
 - Grants certain flexibilities to high-performing charter school systems, including a streamlined replication application and process

- Eliminates the requirement for the Department of Education to compare student performance data of charter schools within a school district with public schools within that district, and with the other charter schools in Florida as well as the posting of such information on each charter school's Internet website.
- Modifies the designation of school grades and school improvement ratings
- Requires school districts to provide Title I funds directly to all eligible schools
- Revises eligibility criteria for a private postsecondary institution to participate in dual enrollment
- Removes the requirement that online instruction portion of a blended learning course be in a classroom setting
- Replaces statutory references to the ACT Aspire test with the preliminary ACT.

HB 5103

Outlay Funding: Revises provisions relating to charter school capital outlay funding, school district discretionary millage, & Public Education Capital Outlay Debt Service Trust Fund. Effective Date: July 1, 2017

The bill specifies that both district schools and charter schools are eligible to receive the revenue generated from the discretionary 1.5 millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2), Florida Statutes and clarifies the authorized uses of such revenue.

The bill amends the eligibility criteria for charter schools to receive capital outlay funds to require the school to:

- Uses facilities that are:
 - Owned by a school district, political subdivision of the state, municipality, Florida College System institution, or state university;
 - Owned by an organization qualified as an exempt organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; or
 - Owned by and leased from a person or entity that is not an affiliated party of the charter school.
- Be in operation for 2 or more years;
- Not have more than two consecutive school grades lower than "B" unless the school serves a student population at least 50 percent of which is eligible for the National School Lunch Program;
- Have an annual audit with no financial emergency conditions.
- Have received final approval from its sponsor for operation during that fiscal year; and
- Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school sponsor.

The bill clarifies the calculation methodology for the Department of Education (DOE) to allocate state funds appropriated to eligible charter schools for capital outlay purposes. The bill also establishes the calculation methodology for DOE to determine the amount of the discretionary 1.5 millage revenue a school district must distribute to each eligible charter school.

The bill adjusts the capital outlay full-time equivalent (COFTE) calculations to be consistent with Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) full-time equivalent (FTE) membership calculations for facility space needs and COFTE determination procedures. Except for the section pertaining to capital outlay FTE calculation which takes effect upon becoming law, this bill takes effect July 1, 2017.

HB 5105

School Improvement: Revises provisions relating to school improvement plans, early warning systems, student intervention & support services, district-managed turnaround plans, & charter school corrective actions; creates schools of hope; creates Schools of Hope Revolving Loan Program.

Effective Date: July 1, 2017

The bill streamlines early warning system requirements and alleviates school improvement planning requirements by requiring a school improvement plan only for schools with a grade of “D” or “F.”

The bill also streamlines the school improvement process by:

- requiring the same level of intensive interventions and support strategies for “D” and “F” schools;
- requiring the school district to provide the SBE a district-managed turnaround plan by September 1 after a school earns a “D” or “F;”
- requiring the selection of another turnaround option after the school receives a third consecutive grade below a “C” unless the school is deemed likely to improve to a “C” and receives an additional year; and
- requiring another turnaround option be implemented after 2 years implementing the first plan unless the school is deemed likely to improve to a “C.”

The bill provides that an educational emergency exists in a school district when a school earns a “D” or “F” and requires the district to execute a memorandum of understanding with the collective bargaining agent concerning the selection, placement, and expectations of instructional personnel and school administrators at the school. The memorandum must also be submitted to the SBE by September 1 after a school earns a “D” or “F.”

The bill authorizes the establishment of “schools of hope” and designation of “hope operators” to provide students in areas of persistently low-performing schools with a high-quality education option designed to close the opportunity gap and increase student achievement. The bill:

- establishes criteria for schools of hope and hope operators;
- defines persistently low-performing schools as those subject to differentiated accountability for more than three years or closed as a result of school improvement requirements;
- authorizes the State Board of Education (SBE) to identify and designate hope operators who meet specified criteria;

HB 5105 Schools of Hope continued

- Removes barriers to hope operators by creating a new notice and agreement process that is exempt from the current charter law and state procurement laws. The process:
 - allows a hope operator to submit a notice of intent to establish a school of hope in a school district with one or more persistently low-performing schools;
 - requires the school district to enter into a performance based agreement with the hope operator which must include specified provisions;
 - provides a school of hope with specific exemptions from current law;
- provides provisions for facilities and funding for schools of hope;
- establishes a grant program to cover specified operational expenses; and
- Establishes the Schools of Hope Revolving Loan Program to help schools of hope cover school building construction and startup costs.

HB 7101

K-12 Education: **Revises provisions relating to charter school applications, appeals & disputes, funding, information disclosures, administrative fees, & student data.**

The bill has no fiscal impact to the state. The bill takes effect July, 1 2017.

Specifically, the bill:

- removes the cap on high-performing charter schools that wish to replicate in low-performing areas;
- provides a high-performing charter school whose application for replication has been denied a hearing through the Charter School Appeals Commission;
- provides for a streamlined application for a high-performing charter school system wishing to replicate schools;
- requires a high school to include, in its graduation rate, a student who transfers from the high school to a private school with which the school district has a contractual relationship;
- includes the charter school in the waiver of sovereign immunity in cases of tort liability;
- clarifies administrative fees for charter schools, high-performing charter schools and charter school systems;
- removes the requirement that the online learning portion of a blended learning model be in a classroom setting;
- clarifies that charter school cooperatives may form to further educational, operational and administrative initiatives;
- specifies that a not-for-profit or municipal entity operating a charter school may use unrestricted surplus or net assets of their charter school(s) for K-12 educational purposes in their other schools; extends the option for local education agency status to other charter schools by redefining “charter school system;”
- requires the DOE to develop and administer a survey for charter schools to report on the timeliness and effectiveness of administrative services provided by sponsors;
- changes the charter school application deadline from August 1 to February 1, beginning in 2018;

- deletes language regarding federal funds that conflicts with federal requirements for distribution of such funds;
- revises the distribution of Title I funds and the amount of Title I funds that a school district may withhold; and
- deletes the charter school student achievement comparison report.

Budget



Appropriations Conference Chairs

Public Education Capital Outlay **(Corrected)**

Thursday, May 4, 2017
2:00 p.m.
412 Knott Building

EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY			CONF RPT
FY 2017-18		Project Title	2017-18
1	Maintenance:		
2	Charter Schools		50,000,000
3	Public Schools		50,000,000
4	University Maintenance		45,562,241
5	Florida Colleges Maintenance		38,066,518
6	Total Maintenance		183,628,759
7	Special Facilities:		
8	Dixie County (Final Year)		8,900,000
9	Hamilton County (3rd Year of 3)		10,128,694
10	Taylor County (2nd Year of 3)		6,662,873
11	Liberty County (1st year of 3)		6,060,895
12	Jackson County (1st year of 3)		19,059,808
13	Bradford County (1st year of 3)		6,237,330
14			
15	Total Special Facilities		57,049,600
16	Other:		
17	University Lab Schools - Equivalent Millage		5,754,897
18	Florida School for the Deaf and Blind		2,210,366
19	Public Broadcasting		3,152,206
20			
21	Total Other		11,117,469
22	Additional Projects		
23	Flagler College		1,000,000
24	FSU Lab School - Arts & Sciences Building		7,500,000
25	City of Hialeah Education Academy (HB 3011)		1,800,000
26			
27	Total Additional		10,300,000
28	Universities:		
29	Florida A & M University	Student Affairs Building (CASS)	3,500,000
30	Florida Atlantic University	Jupiter STEM/Life Sciences Bldg.	9,850,000
31	Florida Atlantic University	Cooling Towers Replacement - Utility Infrastructure	3,500,000
32	Florida Gulf Coast University	Integrated Watershed and Coastal Studies	15,000,000
33	Florida International University	Engineering Building Phase I & II	10,000,000
34	Florida International University	School of International & Public Affairs	15,000,000
35	Florida Polytechnic University	Applied Research Center	2,000,000
36	Florida State University	Earth Ocean Atmospheric Sciences Building, Phase I	16,040,737
37	Florida State University	College of Business Building	5,000,000
38	Florida State University	Interdisciplinary Research Commercialization Building (IRCB)	8,000,000
39	Florida State University	Stem Teaching lab	5,000,000
40	Florida State University	Land acquisition	4,000,000
41	New College of Florida	Heiser Natural Science Addition	1,850,600
42	University of Florida	Music Building	7,000,000
43	University of Florida	Nuclear Science Building Reno/Addition (Engineering Nexus)	8,650,000
44	University of Florida	Norman Hall	17,400,000
45	University of North Florida	Schultz Hall Bldg. 9 Renovations	3,000,000
46	University of North Florida	Science & Engineering Bldg. 50 Renovations	6,390,000
47	University of South Florida	Morsani College of Medicine and Heart Health Institute	12,000,000
48	University of South Florida	Rem/Ren Davis Hall - St. Pete	3,100,000
49	University of West Florida	Laboratory Sciences Annex (Phase III)	4,460,000
50			
51	Total Universities:		160,741,337
52			
53	Florida Colleges:		
54	Chipola College	Ren/Chiller Underground Utilities-Marianna	526,541
56	College of Central Florida	Health Science Technology Education Ctr-Ocala	3,000,000

2017-2018 FEFP - CONFERENCE AGREEMENT, APRIL 30, 2017
Public Schools Funding Summary, Comparison with 2016-2017
Total All Districts

	2016-2017 4th Calculation	2017-2018 Conference Agreement	Difference	Percentage Difference
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-
<u>Major FEFP Formula Components</u>				
Unweighted FTE	2,805,188.49	2,829,107.39	23,918.90	0.85%
Weighted FTE	3,038,409.35	3,077,667.93	39,258.58	1.29%
School Taxable Value (Tax Roll)	1,771,785,134,372	1,900,475,414,389	128,690,280,017	7.26%
Required Local Effort Millage	4.638	4.322	(0.316)	-6.81%
Discretionary Millage	0.748	0.748	0.000	0.00%
Total Millage	5.386	5.070	(0.316)	-5.87%
Base Student Allocation	4,160.71	4,133.64	(27.07)	-0.65%
<u>FEFP Detail</u>				
WFTE x BSA x DCD (Base FEFP)	12,651,239,972	12,733,410,071	82,170,099	0.65%
Declining Enrollment Allocation	2,456,907	2,211,841	(245,066)	-9.97%
Sparsity Supplement	52,800,000	52,800,000	0	0.00%
State Funded Discretionary Contribution	17,360,486	18,577,829	1,217,343	7.01%
.748 Mill Compression	210,055,192	226,344,663	16,289,471	7.75%
Safe Schools	64,456,019	64,456,019	0	0.00%
Supplemental Academic Instruction	706,662,699	712,207,631	5,544,932	0.78%
Reading Instruction Allocation	130,000,000	130,000,000	0	0.00%
ESE Guaranteed Allocation	1,055,304,496	1,060,770,374	5,465,878	0.52%
DJJ Supplemental Allocation	7,610,925	7,456,003	(154,922)	-2.04%
Transportation	435,164,782	438,875,286	3,710,504	0.85%
Instructional Materials	228,792,422	230,743,258	1,950,836	0.85%
Teachers Classroom Supplies Allocation	45,286,750	45,286,750	0	0.00%
Virtual Education Contribution	15,464,738	15,245,664	(219,074)	-1.42%
Digital Classrooms Allocation	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	0.00%
Federally-Connected Student Supplement	12,136,893	12,805,373	668,480	5.51%
Additional Allocation	787,194	0	(787,194)	-100.00%
Total FEFP	15,715,579,475	15,831,190,762	115,611,287	0.74%
Less: Required Local Effort	7,605,418,567	7,605,379,015	(39,552)	0.00%
Gross State FEFP Funds	8,110,160,908	8,225,811,747	115,650,839	1.43%
Proration to Appropriation	(7,451,419)	0	7,451,419	-100.00%
Net State FEFP Funds	8,102,709,489	8,225,811,747	123,102,258	1.52%
<u>State Categorical Programs</u>				
Discretionary Lottery/School Recognition	134,582,877	134,582,877	0	0.00%
Class Size Reduction Allocation	3,071,776,008	3,097,734,706	25,958,698	0.85%
Total Categorical Funding	3,206,358,885	3,232,317,583	25,958,698	0.81%
Total State Funding	11,309,068,374	11,458,129,330	149,060,956	1.32%
<u>Local Funding</u>				
Total Required Local Effort	7,605,418,567	7,605,379,015	(39,552)	0.00%
.748 Mill Discretionary Local Effort	1,272,283,473	1,364,693,386	92,409,913	7.26%
Total Local Funding	8,877,702,040	8,970,072,401	92,370,361	1.04%
Total Funding	20,186,770,414	20,428,201,731	241,431,317	1.20%
Total Funds per FTE	7,196.23	7,220.72	24.49	0.34%
State Funds per FTE	4,031.48	4,050.09	18.61	
Local Funds per FTE	3,164.75	3,170.63	5.88	
Percent State Funds	56.02%	56.09%		
Percent Local Funds	43.98%	43.91%		

2017-2018 FEFP - CONFERENCE AGREEMENT, APRIL 30, 2017
Change in Funds and Funds per Student Compared to the 2016-2017 4th Calculation

District	K-12 Total Funds				K-12 Total Funds per FTE Student			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Difference	Percentage	2016-2017	2017-2018	Difference	Percentage
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-
1 Alachua	199,897,591	201,280,719	1,383,128	0.69%	6,992.99	6,973.85	(19.14)	-0.27%
2 Baker	34,637,202	34,517,443	(119,759)	-0.35%	7,146.70	7,159.50	12.80	0.18%
3 Bay	195,596,353	198,089,261	2,492,908	1.27%	7,147.52	7,159.24	11.72	0.16%
4 Bradford	23,426,948	23,462,653	35,705	0.15%	7,480.11	7,502.12	22.01	0.29%
5 Brevard	521,747,855	523,912,839	2,164,984	0.41%	7,196.71	7,180.72	(15.99)	-0.22%
6 Broward	1,938,094,685	1,962,744,881	24,650,196	1.27%	7,184.32	7,202.45	18.13	0.25%
7 Calhoun	16,720,548	16,675,975	(44,573)	-0.27%	7,728.47	7,740.28	11.81	0.15%
8 Charlotte	114,141,174	114,135,951	(5,223)	0.00%	7,374.10	7,398.22	24.12	0.33%
9 Citrus	105,460,768	105,520,765	59,997	0.06%	7,029.83	7,007.84	(21.99)	-0.31%
10 Clay	260,090,182	261,498,372	1,408,190	0.54%	7,046.82	7,061.08	14.26	0.20%
11 Collier	377,948,698	390,439,004	12,490,306	3.30%	8,229.51	8,391.23	161.72	1.97%
12 Columbia	71,265,695	70,258,409	(1,007,286)	-1.41%	7,091.11	7,105.34	14.23	0.20%
13 Dade	2,592,486,860	2,598,385,037	5,898,177	0.23%	7,343.65	7,372.49	28.84	0.39%
14 De Soto	36,027,746	36,042,016	14,270	0.04%	7,306.53	7,306.77	0.24	0.00%
15 Dixie	16,134,950	16,271,150	136,200	0.84%	7,424.65	7,413.47	(11.18)	-0.15%
16 Duval	922,926,047	931,269,296	8,343,249	0.90%	7,171.97	7,188.02	16.05	0.22%
17 Escambia	283,413,517	281,015,933	(2,397,584)	-0.85%	7,101.47	7,091.51	(9.96)	-0.14%
18 Flagler	88,438,465	89,335,075	896,610	1.01%	6,892.44	6,896.97	4.53	0.07%
19 Franklin	10,022,400	10,138,706	116,297	1.16%	7,860.34	7,966.67	106.33	1.35%
20 Gadsden	39,033,940	37,577,996	(1,455,944)	-3.73%	7,374.38	7,426.33	51.95	0.70%
21 Gilchrist	20,836,629	21,137,591	300,962	1.44%	7,892.24	7,857.61	(34.63)	-0.44%
22 Glades	13,311,773	14,175,617	863,844	6.49%	7,853.00	7,851.48	(1.52)	-0.02%
23 Gulf	14,555,453	14,630,951	75,498	0.52%	7,705.17	7,612.56	(92.61)	-1.20%
24 Hamilton	12,364,844	12,316,007	(48,837)	-0.39%	7,644.75	7,593.94	(50.81)	-0.66%
25 Hardee	36,956,186	36,902,234	(53,952)	-0.15%	6,997.09	7,007.95	10.86	0.16%
26 Hendry	52,499,772	53,558,251	1,058,479	2.02%	7,208.96	7,264.51	55.55	0.77%
27 Hernando	157,873,001	158,820,310	947,309	0.60%	7,108.20	7,117.97	9.77	0.14%
28 Highlands	85,145,913	84,672,159	(473,754)	-0.56%	6,931.91	6,918.08	(13.83)	-0.20%
29 Hillsborough	1,503,214,752	1,530,721,177	27,506,425	1.83%	7,127.68	7,168.51	40.83	0.57%
30 Holmes	23,834,842	23,367,762	(467,080)	-1.96%	7,514.04	7,562.70	48.66	0.65%
31 Indian River	126,902,066	127,627,959	725,893	0.57%	7,236.98	7,276.01	39.03	0.54%
32 Jackson	46,599,508	46,195,205	(404,303)	-0.87%	7,247.04	7,236.95	(10.09)	-0.14%
33 Jefferson	6,586,612	6,296,513	(290,099)	-4.40%	9,098.16	9,136.11	37.95	0.42%
34 Lafayette	9,233,426	9,241,259	7,833	0.08%	7,599.34	7,597.91	(1.43)	-0.02%
35 Lake	290,928,726	292,261,448	1,332,722	0.46%	6,949.36	6,951.97	2.61	0.04%
36 Lee	668,394,636	682,285,994	13,891,358	2.08%	7,333.01	7,358.60	25.59	0.35%
37 Leon	241,425,180	241,384,457	(40,723)	-0.02%	7,124.19	7,126.25	2.06	0.03%
38 Levy	40,866,683	40,623,595	(243,088)	-0.59%	7,517.09	7,525.47	8.38	0.11%
39 Liberty	11,183,299	11,206,716	23,417	0.21%	8,165.85	8,209.03	43.18	0.53%
40 Madison	19,714,205	19,919,767	205,562	1.04%	7,369.16	7,293.55	(75.61)	-1.03%
41 Manatee	343,126,183	347,186,264	4,060,081	1.18%	7,108.58	7,088.51	(20.07)	-0.28%
42 Marion	292,049,510	292,914,971	865,461	0.30%	6,863.14	6,842.54	(20.60)	-0.30%
43 Martin	141,366,448	144,141,455	2,775,007	1.96%	7,540.51	7,620.57	80.06	1.06%
44 Monroe	73,743,204	75,549,106	1,805,902	2.45%	8,982.13	9,223.37	241.24	2.69%
45 Nassau	83,683,948	85,456,005	1,772,057	2.12%	7,230.18	7,210.76	(19.42)	-0.27%
46 Okaloosa	223,827,582	227,313,799	3,486,217	1.56%	7,270.01	7,278.36	8.35	0.11%
47 Okeechobee	46,753,495	47,336,134	582,639	1.25%	7,218.24	7,256.57	38.33	0.53%
48 Orange	1,416,607,043	1,439,672,556	23,065,513	1.63%	7,123.39	7,151.78	28.39	0.40%
49 Osceola	430,969,229	446,535,219	15,565,990	3.61%	6,885.36	6,915.52	30.16	0.44%
50 Palm Beach	1,426,912,101	1,467,019,896	40,107,795	2.81%	7,536.87	7,634.83	97.96	1.30%
51 Pasco	513,356,823	525,092,620	11,735,797	2.29%	7,172.15	7,175.25	3.10	0.04%
52 Pinellas	731,253,172	730,765,432	(487,740)	-0.07%	7,237.16	7,249.35	12.19	0.17%
53 Polk	699,726,681	702,120,437	2,393,756	0.34%	6,919.10	6,911.12	(7.98)	-0.12%
54 Putnam	77,633,205	77,475,479	(157,726)	-0.20%	7,101.82	7,109.28	7.46	0.11%
55 St. Johns	268,095,808	278,953,849	10,858,041	4.05%	7,041.13	7,067.20	26.07	0.37%
56 St. Lucie	278,465,936	279,828,966	1,363,030	0.49%	7,039.04	7,069.68	30.64	0.44%
57 Santa Rosa	189,788,903	195,609,141	5,820,238	3.07%	7,041.82	7,059.69	17.87	0.25%
58 Sarasota	334,671,024	338,935,095	4,264,071	1.27%	7,849.71	7,893.80	44.09	0.56%
59 Seminole	464,516,841	469,231,915	4,715,074	1.02%	6,923.52	6,930.69	7.17	0.10%
60 Sumter	60,693,081	61,691,424	998,343	1.64%	7,289.33	7,329.75	40.42	0.55%
61 Suwannee	40,330,823	40,627,572	296,749	0.74%	6,734.95	6,714.91	(20.04)	-0.30%
62 Taylor	19,165,441	19,332,175	166,734	0.87%	7,258.62	7,412.98	154.36	2.13%
63 Union	16,863,548	16,706,689	(156,859)	-0.93%	7,368.69	7,398.27	29.58	0.40%
64 Volusia	434,414,920	435,255,743	840,823	0.19%	6,972.87	6,941.70	(31.17)	-0.45%
65 Wakulla	36,198,814	36,281,300	82,486	0.23%	7,040.39	7,034.71	(5.68)	-0.08%
66 Walton	68,173,586	71,065,119	2,891,533	4.24%	7,642.77	7,683.50	40.73	0.53%
67 Washington	23,653,553	23,392,728	(260,825)	-1.10%	7,546.75	7,551.30	4.55	0.06%
68 Washington Special	1,096,127	1,140,464	44,337	4.04%	6,703.73	6,633.30	(70.43)	-1.05%
69 FAMU Lab School	4,451,844	4,883,027	431,183	9.69%	8,704.70	8,605.51	(99.19)	-1.14%
70 FAU Lab - PB	9,078,682	9,179,923	101,241	1.12%	8,061.13	8,089.53	28.40	0.35%
71 FAU Lab - St. Lucie	10,131,740	10,181,383	49,643	0.49%	7,138.95	7,155.93	16.98	0.24%
72 FSU Lab - Broward	5,513,276	5,523,745	10,469	0.19%	7,990.14	8,001.25	11.11	0.14%
73 FSU Lab - Leon	12,389,850	12,570,223	180,373	1.46%	7,279.28	7,238.91	(40.37)	-0.55%
74 UF Lab School	8,870,207	8,941,974	71,767	0.81%	7,798.12	7,741.83	(56.29)	-0.72%
75 Virtual School	169,258,647	170,373,450	1,114,803	0.66%	5,256.50	5,258.69	2.19	0.04%
TOTAL	20,186,770,414	20,428,201,731	241,431,317	1.20%	7,196.23	7,220.72	24.49	0.34%

2017-2018 FEFP - CONFERENCE AGREEMENT, APRIL 30, 2017
Change in Students and Funds Compared to the 2016-2017 4th Calculation

District	K-12 Unweighted FTE Students				K-12 Total Funds			
	2016-2017 -1-	2017-2018 -2-	Difference -3-	Percentage Difference -4-	2016-2017 -5-	2017-2018 -6-	Difference -7-	Percentage Difference -8-
1 Alachua	28,585.43	28,862.23	276.80	0.97%	199,897,591	201,280,719	1,383,128	0.69%
2 Baker	4,846.60	4,821.21	(25.39)	-0.52%	34,637,202	34,517,443	(119,759)	-0.35%
3 Bay	27,365.63	27,669.05	303.42	1.11%	195,596,353	198,089,261	2,492,908	1.27%
4 Bradford	3,131.90	3,127.47	(4.43)	-0.14%	23,426,948	23,462,653	35,705	0.15%
5 Brevard	72,498.14	72,961.00	462.86	0.64%	521,747,855	523,912,839	2,164,984	0.41%
6 Broward	269,767.31	272,510.56	2,743.25	1.02%	1,938,094,685	1,962,744,881	24,650,196	1.27%
7 Calhoun	2,163.50	2,154.44	(9.06)	-0.42%	16,720,548	16,675,975	(44,573)	-0.27%
8 Charlotte	15,478.65	15,427.48	(51.17)	-0.33%	114,141,174	114,135,951	(5,223)	0.00%
9 Citrus	15,001.89	15,057.52	55.63	0.37%	105,460,768	105,520,765	59,997	0.06%
10 Clay	36,908.87	37,033.78	124.91	0.34%	260,090,182	261,498,372	1,408,190	0.54%
11 Collier	45,926.04	46,529.44	603.40	1.31%	377,948,698	390,439,004	12,490,306	3.30%
12 Columbia	10,050.01	9,888.11	(161.90)	-1.61%	71,265,695	70,258,409	(1,007,286)	-1.41%
13 Dade	353,024.11	352,443.52	(580.59)	-0.16%	2,592,486,860	2,598,385,037	5,898,177	0.23%
14 De Soto	4,930.90	4,932.69	1.79	0.04%	36,027,746	36,042,016	14,270	0.04%
15 Dixie	2,173.16	2,194.81	21.65	1.00%	16,134,950	16,271,150	136,200	0.84%
16 Duval	128,685.07	129,558.57	873.50	0.68%	922,926,047	931,269,296	8,343,249	0.90%
17 Escambia	39,909.14	39,627.08	(282.06)	-0.71%	283,413,517	281,015,933	(2,397,584)	-0.85%
18 Flagler	12,831.22	12,952.80	121.58	0.95%	88,438,465	89,335,075	896,610	1.01%
19 Franklin	1,275.06	1,272.64	(2.42)	-0.19%	10,022,409	10,138,706	116,297	1.16%
20 Gadsden	5,293.18	5,060.10	(233.08)	-4.40%	39,033,940	37,577,996	(1,455,944)	-3.73%
21 Gilchrist	2,640.14	2,690.08	49.94	1.89%	20,836,629	21,137,591	300,962	1.44%
22 Glades	1,695.12	1,805.47	110.35	6.51%	13,311,773	14,175,617	863,844	6.49%
23 Gulf	1,889.05	1,921.95	32.90	1.74%	14,555,453	14,630,951	75,498	0.52%
24 Hamilton	1,617.43	1,621.82	4.39	0.27%	12,364,844	12,316,007	(48,837)	-0.39%
25 Hardee	5,281.65	5,265.77	(15.88)	-0.30%	36,956,186	36,902,234	(53,952)	-0.15%
26 Hendry	7,282.57	7,372.59	90.02	1.24%	52,499,772	53,558,251	1,058,479	2.02%
27 Hernando	22,209.98	22,312.57	102.59	0.46%	157,873,001	158,820,310	947,309	0.60%
28 Highlands	12,283.18	12,239.26	(43.92)	-0.36%	85,145,913	84,672,159	(473,754)	-0.56%
29 Hillsborough	210,898.15	213,533.97	2,635.82	1.25%	1,503,214,752	1,530,721,177	27,506,425	1.83%
30 Holmes	3,172.04	3,089.87	(82.17)	-2.59%	23,834,842	23,367,762	(467,080)	-1.96%
31 Indian River	17,535.23	17,540.92	5.69	0.03%	126,902,066	127,627,959	725,893	0.57%
32 Jackson	6,430.14	6,383.24	(46.90)	-0.73%	46,599,508	46,195,205	(404,303)	-0.87%
33 Jefferson	723.95	689.19	(34.76)	-4.80%	6,586,612	6,296,513	(290,099)	-4.40%
34 Lafayette	1,215.03	1,216.29	1.26	0.10%	9,233,426	9,241,259	7,833	0.08%
35 Lake	41,864.08	42,040.08	176.00	0.42%	290,928,726	292,261,448	1,332,722	0.46%
36 Lee	91,148.70	92,719.58	1,570.88	1.72%	668,394,636	682,285,994	13,891,358	2.08%
37 Leon	33,888.07	33,872.57	(15.50)	-0.05%	241,425,180	241,384,457	(40,723)	-0.02%
38 Levy	5,436.50	5,398.15	(38.35)	-0.71%	40,866,683	40,623,595	(243,088)	-0.59%
39 Liberty	1,369.52	1,365.17	(4.35)	-0.32%	11,183,299	11,206,716	23,417	0.21%
40 Madison	2,675.23	2,731.15	55.92	2.09%	19,714,205	19,919,767	205,562	1.04%
41 Manatee	48,269.31	48,978.74	709.43	1.47%	343,126,183	347,186,264	4,060,081	1.18%
42 Marion	42,553.34	42,807.96	254.62	0.60%	292,049,510	292,914,971	865,461	0.30%
43 Martin	18,747.59	18,914.79	167.20	0.89%	141,366,448	144,141,455	2,775,007	1.96%
44 Monroe	8,209.99	8,191.05	(18.94)	-0.23%	73,743,204	75,549,106	1,805,902	2.45%
45 Nassau	11,574.25	11,851.18	276.93	2.39%	83,683,948	85,456,005	1,772,057	2.12%
46 Okaloosa	30,787.81	31,231.46	443.65	1.44%	223,827,582	227,313,799	3,486,217	1.56%
47 Okeechobee	6,477.13	6,523.21	46.08	0.71%	46,753,495	47,336,134	582,639	1.25%
48 Orange	198,866.96	201,302.62	2,435.66	1.22%	1,416,607,043	1,439,672,556	23,065,513	1.63%
49 Osceola	62,592.14	64,569.98	1,977.84	3.16%	430,969,229	446,535,219	15,565,990	3.61%
50 Palm Beach	189,324.26	192,148.39	2,824.13	1.49%	1,426,912,101	1,467,019,896	40,107,795	2.81%
51 Pasco	71,576.47	73,181.07	1,604.60	2.24%	513,356,823	525,092,620	11,735,797	2.29%
52 Pinellas	101,041.50	100,804.33	(237.17)	-0.23%	731,253,172	730,765,432	(487,740)	-0.07%
53 Polk	101,129.78	101,592.85	463.07	0.46%	699,726,681	702,120,437	2,393,756	0.34%
54 Putnam	10,931.45	10,897.80	(33.65)	-0.31%	77,633,205	77,475,479	(157,726)	-0.20%
55 St. Johns	38,075.68	39,471.63	1,395.95	3.67%	268,095,808	278,953,849	10,858,041	4.05%
56 St. Lucie	39,560.24	39,581.55	21.31	0.05%	278,465,936	279,828,966	1,363,030	0.49%
57 Santa Rosa	26,951.68	27,707.91	756.23	2.81%	189,788,903	195,609,141	5,820,238	3.07%
58 Sarasota	42,634.82	42,936.88	302.06	0.71%	334,671,024	338,935,095	4,264,071	1.27%
59 Seminole	67,092.59	67,703.53	610.94	0.91%	464,516,841	469,231,915	4,715,074	1.02%
60 Sumter	8,326.29	8,416.58	90.29	1.08%	60,693,081	61,691,424	998,343	1.64%
61 Suwannee	5,988.29	6,050.35	62.06	1.04%	40,330,823	40,627,572	296,749	0.74%
62 Taylor	2,640.37	2,607.88	(32.49)	-1.23%	19,165,441	19,332,175	166,734	0.87%
63 Union	2,288.54	2,258.19	(30.35)	-1.33%	16,863,548	16,706,689	(156,859)	-0.93%
64 Volusia	62,300.73	62,701.63	400.90	0.64%	434,414,920	435,255,743	840,823	0.19%
65 Wakulla	5,141.59	5,157.47	15.88	0.31%	36,198,814	36,281,300	82,486	0.23%
66 Walton	8,920.01	9,249.06	329.05	3.69%	68,173,586	71,065,119	2,891,533	4.24%
67 Washington	3,134.27	3,097.84	(36.43)	-1.16%	23,653,553	23,392,728	(260,825)	-1.10%
68 Washington Special	163.51	171.93	8.42	5.15%	1,096,127	1,140,464	44,337	4.04%
69 FAMU Lab School	511.43	567.43	56.00	10.95%	4,451,844	4,883,027	431,183	9.69%
70 FAU Lab - PB	1,126.23	1,134.79	8.56	0.76%	9,078,682	9,179,923	101,241	1.12%
71 FAU Lab - St. Lucie	1,419.22	1,422.79	3.57	0.25%	10,131,740	10,181,383	49,643	0.49%
72 FSU Lab - Broward	690.01	690.36	0.35	0.05%	5,513,276	5,523,745	10,469	0.19%
73 FSU Lab - Leon	1,702.07	1,736.48	34.41	2.02%	12,389,850	12,570,223	180,373	1.46%
74 UF Lab School	1,137.48	1,155.02	17.54	1.54%	8,870,207	8,941,974	71,767	0.81%
75 Virtual School	32,199.89	32,398.47	198.58	0.62%	169,258,647	170,373,450	1,114,803	0.66%
TOTAL	2,805,188.49	2,829,107.39	23,918.90	0.85%	20,186,770,414	20,428,201,731	241,431,317	1.20%



For more information about the 2017 Legislative session, please contact the Florida Charter School Alliance.

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