

**2018-19**

**FUNDING FOR FLORIDA SCHOOL**

**DISTRICTS**



The Funding for Florida School Districts publication details the state program for financing public schools in Florida. The report was prepared by the Office of Funding and Financial Reporting in the Bureau of School Business Services, Florida Department of Education. For additional information, call 850-245-0405.

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## OVERVIEW OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDING

Article IX, section 1 of the Florida Constitution establishes the State of Florida's commitment to funding kindergarten through grade 12 education, as follows: "The education of children is a fundamental value of the people of the State of Florida. It is, therefore, a paramount duty of the state to make adequate provision for the education of all children residing within its borders. Adequate provision shall be made by law for a uniform, efficient, safe, secure and high quality system of free public schools that allows students to obtain a high quality education..."

In 1973 the Florida Legislature enacted the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) and established the state policy on equalized funding to guarantee to each student in the Florida public education system the availability of programs and services appropriate to his or her educational needs that are substantially equal to those available to any similar student notwithstanding geographic differences and varying local economic factors.

To equalize educational opportunities, the FEFP formula recognizes: (1) varying local property tax bases; (2) varying education program costs; (3) varying costs of living; and (4) varying costs for equivalent educational programs due to sparsity and dispersion of the student population.

The FEFP is the primary mechanism for funding the operating costs of Florida school districts. As will be noted, there are other sources of funding; however, the FEFP is the foundation for financing Florida's K-12 educational programs. A key feature of the FEFP is that it bases financial support for education upon the individual student participating in a particular educational program rather than upon the number of teachers or classrooms. FEFP funds are primarily generated by multiplying the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students in each of the funded education programs by cost factors to obtain weighted FTE students. Weighted FTE students are then multiplied by a base student allocation and by a district cost differential to determine the base funding from state and local FEFP funds. Program cost factors are determined by the Florida Legislature and represent relative cost differences among the FEFP programs. In addition to the base funding allocation, two major allocations within the FEFP are the Supplemental Academic Instruction Allocation and Exceptional Student Education (ESE) Guaranteed Allocation, which are explained on pages 18 and 19.

Scholarship payments for education are available pursuant to the provisions of four programs.

- (1) McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program – This program provides parents of students with disabilities the option to enroll their children in another public school within or adjacent to their home district or to apply for a scholarship to attend a participating private school. Participants must have been reported for funding in a school district during the prior October and February FTE surveys in order to be eligible.

Scholarship amounts are based on the lesser of the amount the student would have generated for district funding or the amount of applicable private school fees.

- (2) Gardiner Scholarship Program – The Gardiner Scholarship Program is designed to provide the option for a parent to better meet the individual educational needs of his or her child with a disability. The scholarship provides eligible students funds that can be used to purchase approved services or products, including tuition or fees associated with enrollment in an eligible private school, eligible postsecondary educational institution, private tutoring program, virtual program offered by a private online provider approved by the Florida Department of Education (department), the Florida Virtual School (FLVS) as a private paying student or approved online course. Attending a public school in the prior year is not a requirement to receive a Gardiner Scholarship.
- (3) Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program – These scholarships are funded directly by private voluntary contributions to nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations for students who qualify for free or reduced-price school lunches under the National School Lunch Act and students in foster care. In

accordance with section 1002.395, Florida Statutes (F.S.), \$873,565,674 in tax credits for participating corporations is authorized for 2018-19. In order to be eligible for Florida Tax Credit Scholarships, a student must have been reported for funding in a school district during the prior October and February surveys or received a scholarship from an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization during the previous school year.

- (4) Hope Scholarship Program - Beginning with the 2018-19 school year, a student enrolled in a Florida public school in kindergarten through grade 12 who has been subjected to an incident of battery, harassment, hazing, bullying, kidnapping, physical attack, robbery, sexual offenses, assault, threat, intimidation or fighting at school has the opportunity to transfer to another public school or enroll in an approved private school under the Hope Scholarship.

A tax credit limited to a single payment of \$105 per motor vehicle purchased at the time registration is available under s. 212.1832(1), F.S. The maximum scholarship amount awarded to a student enrolled in an eligible private school is 88 percent of the unweighted FTE funding amount for that state fiscal year for a student in kindergarten through grade 5, 92 percent for a student in grade 6 through grade 8, and 96 percent for a student in grade 9 through grade 12. The maximum scholarship amount awarded to a student who enrolls in a public school located outside of the district in which the student resides shall be \$750.

**Source of Funds for School Districts** – The following paragraphs provide background information regarding financial support for kindergarten through grade 12 education in Florida. School districts in 2016-17 received 40.51 percent of their financial support from state sources, 48.03 percent from local sources (including the Required Local Effort portion of the FEFP) and 11.46 percent from federal sources.

**State Support** – Funds for state support to school districts are provided primarily by legislative appropriations. The major portion of state support is distributed through the FEFP. State funds appropriated to finance the 2018-19 FEFP total \$8,682,278,487. Included in this total is \$8,130,194,152 from the General Revenue Fund, \$519,245,433 from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund and \$32,838,902 from the State School Trust Fund. Although taxes from a number of sources are deposited in the General Revenue Fund, the predominant tax source is the 6 percent sales tax on goods and services. In addition to these funds, \$3,110,424,650 is provided in the class size reduction allocation for operations. Included in this amount is \$2,920,487,196 from the General Revenue Fund, \$103,776,356 from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund and \$86,161,098 from the State School Trust Fund.

The Florida Legislature established the Education Enhancement Trust Fund, which includes the net proceeds of the Florida Lottery and the tax proceeds on slot machines in Broward and Miami-Dade counties. The amount of \$134,582,877 was appropriated from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund for the District Lottery and School Recognition Program. Lottery proceeds were also used to fund the \$101,307,519 appropriation that provides the cash and debt service requirements for the Classrooms First and 1997 School Capital Outlay Bond Program, \$133,524,413 for debt service for the Class Size Reduction and Educational Facilities Lottery Revenue Bond Program and \$87,972,686 for school district workforce education, as defined in section 1004.02(25), F.S.

Article IX, section 1 of the Florida Constitution establishes a limit of 18 students in prekindergarten through grade 3 classrooms, 22 students in grades 4-8 classrooms and 25 students in grades 9-12 classrooms. The Class Size Reduction categorical was established to fund this requirement exclusively from state funds.

The Florida Constitution authorizes certain revenues to be used by the school districts for capital outlay purposes. Article XII, section 9(d) of the Florida Constitution guarantees a stated amount for each district annually from proceeds of licensing motor vehicles, referred to as Capital Outlay and Debt Service, or CO&DS, funds. Additionally, Article XII, section 9(a)(2) of the Florida Constitution provides that school districts may share in the proceeds from gross receipts taxes, referred to as Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) funds, as provided by legislative appropriation.

Minor state funding sources include the sales tax distribution, which is collected by the Florida Department of Revenue and divided equally among Florida counties, in accordance with Article VII, section 7 of the Florida Constitution. The allocation of these funds is to the counties, which may share the funds with school districts. Other funding sources are tax receipts from state forests, provided to certain school boards in accordance with section 589.08, F.S., and proceeds from mobile home licenses, which are deposited into the License Tax Collection Trust Fund and distributed to local governments pursuant to section 320.081, F.S.

**Local Support** – Local revenue for school support is derived almost entirely from property taxes levied by Florida’s 67 counties, each of which constitutes a school district.

Each school board participating in the state allocation of funds for the current operation of schools must levy the millage set for its required local effort from property taxes. The Florida Legislature set the amount of \$7,712,537,754 as adjusted required local effort for 2018-19. Each district’s share of the state total required local effort is determined by a statutory procedure that is initiated by certification of the property tax valuations of each district by the Florida Department of Revenue. This certification occurs no later than two working days prior to July 19. No later than July 19, the Florida Commissioner of Education (commissioner) certifies each district’s required local effort millage rate. These rates are primarily determined by dividing the dollar amount of required local effort by 96 percent of the aggregated taxable value for school purposes of all districts. Certifications vary due to the use of assessment ratios designed to equalize the effect on the FEFP of differing levels of property appraisal in the counties. Millage rates are also adjusted because required local effort may not exceed 90 percent of a district’s total FEFP entitlement.

Based on the 2018 tax roll provided by the Florida Department of Revenue, the commissioner certified the required millage of each district on July 17, 2018. The state average millage was set at 4.075 and certifications for the 67 school districts varied from 4.222 (Gadsden) to 1.560 mills (Monroe) due to the assessment ratio adjustment and the 90 percent limitation. The 90 percent limitation reduced the required local effort of six districts. The districts and their adjusted millage rates were: Collier (2.819), Franklin (3.699), Monroe (1.560), Sarasota (3.752), Sumter (3.402) and Walton (2.417).

In accordance with section 1011.62(4)(e), F.S., the department is required to calculate the Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage (PPFAM), which is levied by a school district if, in a prior year, the full amount of required local effort funds were not collected due to changes in property values, or if a prior year’s final taxable value has not been certified for the 2018 tax levy. The commissioner calculates the amount of the unrealized required local effort funds from the prior period and the millage required to generate that amount. This levy is in addition to the required local effort millage certified by the commissioner, but does not affect the calculation of the current year’s required local effort. The funds generated by this levy are not included in the district’s FEFP allocation.

School boards may set discretionary tax levies of the following types:

- (1) Current operation – The Florida Legislature set the maximum discretionary current operating millage for 2018-19 at 0.748 mills, pursuant to section 1011.71(1), F.S. If the revenue from 1.5 mills is insufficient to meet the payments due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board or to meet other critical district fixed capital outlay needs, the board may levy an additional 0.25 mills for fixed capital outlay in lieu of levying an equivalent amount of the discretionary mills for operations, pursuant to section 1011.71(3), F.S.
- (2) Capital outlay and maintenance – School boards may levy up to 1.5 mills as prescribed in section 1011.71(2), F.S. Eligible charter schools will receive 1.5 mill capital outlay funding based on the per-student value of 1.5 mills for the entire district. Charter schools serving 75 percent or more free or reduced-price school lunch students, or 25 percent or more students with disabilities, are eligible for additional capital outlay funds pursuant to section 1013.62(2)(b), F.S.

For the 2018-19 fiscal year, charter school funds shall be received through the state-funded Charter School Capital Outlay Allocation in the 2018-19 General Appropriations Act. Beginning in 2019-20, if the funds appropriated through the Charter School Capital Outlay Allocation are less than the average charter school capital outlay funds per unweighted full-time equivalent student for the 2018-19 fiscal year, multiplied by the estimated number of charter school students for the applicable fiscal year and adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index, charter schools will also receive a portion of the revenue from the 1.5 discretionary millage levied by the school district.

Section 1011.71(2)(a)-(k), F.S., authorizes school boards to expend the funds raised by the 1.5-mill capital outlay levy for the following:

- **The educational plant** – Costs of construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance and repair of the educational plant. This also includes the maintenance, renovation and repair of leased facilities to correct deficiencies.
- **Expenditures that are directly related to the delivery of student instruction** – Purchase, lease or lease-purchase of equipment, educational plants and construction materials directly related to the delivery of student instruction.
- **Conversion of space** – Rental or lease of existing buildings or space within existing buildings, originally constructed or used for purposes other than education, for conversion to use as educational facilities.
- **A new school's library media center collection** – Opening day collection for the library media center of a new school.
- **School buses** – Purchase, lease-purchase or lease of school buses or the payment to a private entity to offset the cost of school buses.
- **Servicing of payments related to lease-purchase agreements** – Servicing of payments related to lease-purchase agreements issued for any purpose under authority of prior enactments of this law. Costs associated with the lease-purchase of equipment, educational plants and school buses may include the issuance of certificates of participation and the servicing of payments related to such certificates. Only three-fourths of the proceeds from this millage can be obligated to lease-purchase agreements, unless the lease-purchase agreements were entered into before June 30, 2009.
- **Equipment, computers, enterprise resource software** – Purchase or lease of new and replacement equipment: enterprise resource software applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least five years and are used to support district-wide administration or state-mandated reporting requirements; computer hardware, including electronic hardware and other hardware devices necessary for gaining access to or enhancing the use of electronic content and resources.

In addition, section 1011.71(5), F.S., authorizes school boards to expend up to \$150 per unweighted FTE student from revenue generated by the 1.5 mill capital outlay millage levy for:

- (a) The purchase, lease-purchase or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment.
- (b) Payment of the cost of premiums, as defined in section 627.403, F.S., for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure school district educational and ancillary plants. As used in this

paragraph, casualty insurance has the same meaning as in section 624.605(1)(d), (f), (g), (h) and (m). This means that casualty insurance may only be for burglary and theft, glass, boiler and machinery, leakage and fire extinguishing equipment and elevators. Operating revenues that are made available through the payment of property and casualty insurance premiums from revenues generated under this subsection may be expended only for nonrecurring operational expenditures of the school district.

Violation of these expenditure provisions will result in an equal dollar reduction of FEFP funds in the year following an audit citation.

Pursuant to section 1011.71(3), F.S., if revenue from the 1.5 mill levy is insufficient to make payments due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into prior to June 30, 2009, by a district school board, an amount up to 0.25 mills of the taxable value for school purposes within the school district shall be legally available for such payments, notwithstanding other restrictions on the use of such revenues imposed by law. This additional levy must be made in lieu of levying an equivalent amount of the 0.748 discretionary operating millage for operations authorized in section 1011.71(1), F.S.

In addition to levies established by the school board, qualified electors may vote an additional millage levy for operations and/or capital outlay purposes for a period not to exceed two years, pursuant to Article VII, section 9 of the Florida Constitution and section 1011.73(1), F.S.

Sections 1011.71(9) and 1011.73(2), F.S., provide for an additional levy, not to exceed four years, for operational purposes to be authorized by the electorate through a local referendum or in conjunction with a general election. This voted levy and the levies established by the school board must not exceed 10 mills in total. This levy is distinguished from the constitutional authority for voted millage noted in the previous paragraph because it is for operations only, may be approved for up to four years instead of two years, and is included in the 10-mill limit established by the state constitution.

School districts are authorized to sell bonds for capital outlay projects to be repaid from local property taxes. The authority for the issuance of the bonds and the repayment from local property taxes is Article VII, section 12 of the Florida Constitution, section 200.001(3)(e), F.S., and sections 1010.40 through 1010.55, F.S.

Budgeted revenues from local taxes are determined by applying millage levies to 96 percent of the school taxable value of property. School board adoption of millage levies is governed by the advertising and public meeting requirements of chapter 200, F.S. (Determination of Millage).

### SCHEDULE OF MILLAGES

Type of Millage	Statutory Authority	Established By	Uses
Required Local Effort	Section 1011.62(4), F.S.	Commissioner	Operating
Prior Period Funding Adjustment	Section 1011.62(4)(e), F.S.	Commissioner	Operating
Current Operating Discretionary – Maximum 0.748 Mills	Section 1011.71(1), F.S.	School Board	Operating
Local Capital Improvement – Maximum 1.50 Mills	Section 1011.71(2), F.S.	School Board	Capital improvements
Capital Improvement Discretionary – Maximum	Section 1011.71(3), F.S.	School Board	Lease-purchase payments or to meet other critical fixed



0.25 Mills			capital outlay needs in lieu of operating discretionary millage
Operating or Capital (Not to Exceed Two Years)	Section 1011.73(1), F.S.	Voter Referendum	Not specified
Additional Millage (Not to Exceed Four Years)	Section 1011.73(2), F.S.	Voter Referendum	Not specified
Debt Service	Section 200.001(3)(e), F.S.; Article VII, section 12 of the Florida Constitution	Voter Referendum	Debt service

School boards are authorized under section 212.055(6), F.S., to levy a sales surtax of up to 0.5 percent for capital outlay purposes if approval is obtained by referendum. This surtax may take effect on the first day of any month, but may not take effect until at least 60 days after the date of approval by the electors. The resolution providing for imposition of the surtax shall set forth a plan for use of the proceeds for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction or improvement of school facilities and campuses that have a useful life expectancy of five or more years. The plan shall address any land acquisition, land improvement, design and related engineering costs. Additionally, the plan shall include the costs of retrofitting and providing for technology implementation, including hardware and software, for the various sites within the school district.

Surtax revenues may be used for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness to finance authorized projects and any interest that accrues thereto may be held in trust to finance such projects. Neither the proceeds of the surtax nor any interest accrued thereto shall be used for operational expenditures. The Florida Department of Revenue distributes the surtax revenue to the school board imposing the tax.

The governing authority in each county is authorized under section 212.055(2), F.S., to levy a discretionary sales surtax of 0.5 percent or 1 percent, if approval is obtained by referendum. If the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county’s population adopt uniform resolutions establishing the rate of the surtax and calling for a referendum on the surtax, the levy of the surtax shall be placed on the ballot and shall take effect if approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in the referendum on the surtax. The surtax may not be levied for more than 15 years. The proceeds of the surtax authorized by this subsection and any accrued interest shall be expended by the school district to finance, plan and construct infrastructure.

Developmental research schools (lab schools) at state universities are classified for funding as special school districts, as is the Florida Virtual School (FLVS). Because these special districts have no taxing authority, the state provides the same dollar amount per student for the 0.748 discretionary operating millage revenues as is generated for district students by the tax base of the district where the school is located. For 2018-19, the contribution for the discretionary operating millage is \$20,956,081 (2018-19 FEFP Second Calculation). There is no required local effort for special school districts; therefore, special districts are funded entirely with state funds.

**Federal Support** – The Florida State Board of Education may approve plans for cooperating with the federal government in carrying out any phase of the education program and must provide for the proper administration of funds apportioned to the state from federal appropriations. The commissioner recommends policies for administering funds appropriated from federal sources to the state for any education purpose and provides for the execution of plans and policies.

School districts receive funds from the federal government directly and through the state as an administering agency. School districts may receive federal funds from various agencies such as the Department of Labor, Veterans Administration, Department of Interior, Department of Education, Department of Defense and Department of Agriculture.

Federal funding also supports the Every Student Succeeds program, which establishes accountability measures for public schools to ensure that students in all schools are reaching proficiency in reading and math (replaced No Child Left Behind program effective for the 2017-18 school year); Individuals with Disabilities Education Act programs, which support education services for students with physical and mental challenges; Workforce Investment Act entitlement programs (for detail regarding Workforce Development Education programs, see page 29); and Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act programs, which improve the quality of career and technical education in Florida.

Federal funds are typically used to supplement state and local funds authorized by the Florida Legislature to support various education programs.

## **FLORIDA EDUCATION FINANCE PROGRAM (FEFP)**

**LEGAL AUTHORIZATION** Part II of chapter 1011, F.S.; chapter 2018-9, Laws of Florida (L.O.F.) (2018-19 General Appropriations Act); chapter 2018-3, L.O.F.; chapter 2018-10, L.O.F.

**2018-19 FEFP APPROPRIATION** \$11,927,286,014

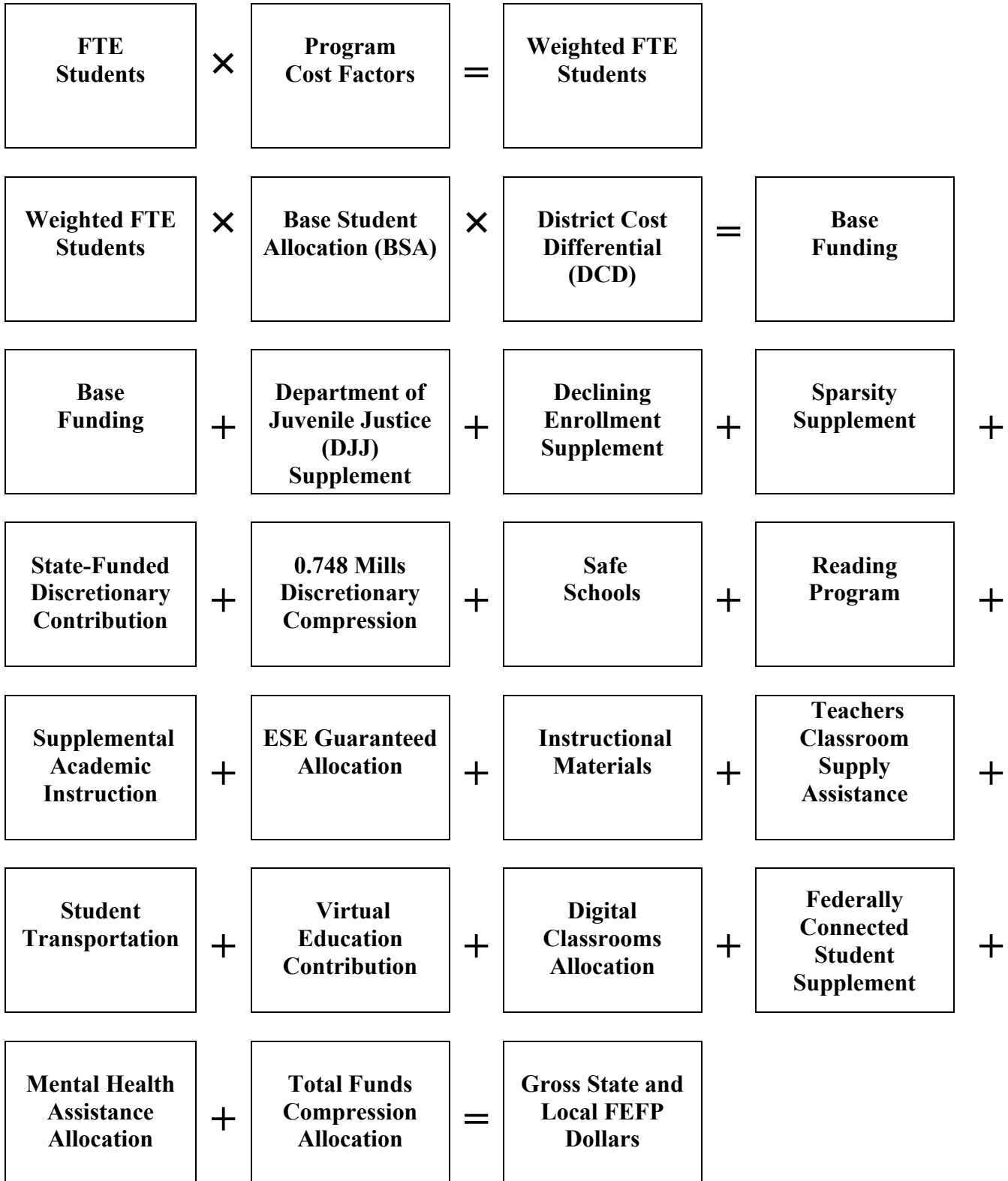
### **REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION**

Each district participating in the state appropriations for the FEFP must provide evidence of its effort to maintain an adequate school program throughout the district and must meet at least the requirements cited below:

- (1) Maintain adequate and accurate records, including a system of internal accounts for individual schools, and file with the department, in correct and proper form, on or before the date due, each annual or periodic report that is required by the Florida Administrative Code.
- (2) Operate all schools for a term of 180 actual teaching days or the equivalent on an hourly basis. Upon written application, the Florida State Board of Education may prescribe procedures for altering this requirement.
- (3) Provide written contracts for all instructional personnel.
- (4) Expend funds for salaries in accordance with a salary schedule or schedules adopted by the school board, in accordance with Florida Statutes and the Florida Administrative Code.
- (5) Observe all requirements of the Florida State Board of Education relating to the preparation, adoption and execution of budgets for the district school system.
- (6) Levy the required local effort millage rate on the taxable value for school purposes of the district (see page 20 for a description of Required Local Effort).
- (7) Maintain an ongoing, systematic evaluation of the education program needs of the district and develop a comprehensive annual and long-range plan for meeting those needs.

**DISTRIBUTING STATE DOLLARS**

**Overview** – The amount of Gross State and Local FEFP Dollars for each school district is determined in the following manner:



The Net State FEFP Allocation for the support of school district education activities is derived from Gross State and Local FEFP dollars in the following manner:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Gross State and} \\ \text{Local FEFP} \\ \hline \end{array}
 -
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Required} \\ \text{Local} \\ \text{Effort} \\ \hline \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Gross State} \\ \text{FEFP} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Gross State} \\ \text{FEFP} \\ \hline \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Adjustments} \\ \hline \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Net State} \\ \text{FEFP} \\ \text{Allocation} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The Gross State and Local FEFP dollars, less the Required Local Effort, result in the Gross State FEFP dollars. Adjustments, whether positive or negative, are then added to obtain the Net State FEFP Allocation.

The Total State Allocation for the support of school district education activities is derived from the Net State FEFP Allocation in the following manner:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Net State} \\ \text{FEFP} \\ \text{Allocation} \\ \hline \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Categorical} \\ \text{Program} \\ \text{Funds} \\ \hline \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Total} \\ \text{State} \\ \text{Funding} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Categorical program funds, which include Florida School Recognition, District Discretionary Lottery and Class Size Reduction funds, and any special allocations are added to the Net State FEFP Allocation to obtain the Total State Funding.

The following sections describe each component of the funding formula.

The last section of this document presents the 2018-19 FEFP Second Calculation Funding Summary as an example of the FEFP calculation.

### **FTE Students**

An FTE student for FEFP funding purposes is one student in membership in one or more FEFP programs for a school year or its equivalent. The time equivalent for a school year is listed below by grade group.

- (1) Standard school
  - (a) Student in grades 4 through 12 – 900 hours of instruction
  - (b) Student in kindergarten through grade 3 or in an authorized prekindergarten Exceptional Student Education (ESE) program – 720 hours of instruction

Funding for FTE membership in programs scheduled beyond the regular 180-day term is limited, as described later in this section.

For purposes of calculating the FTE student membership, a student is considered in membership until he or she withdraws or until the eleventh consecutive school day of his or her absence. A student is eligible for FTE student membership reporting if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The student is in program membership at least one day during the survey period in an approved course of study as defined in the Course Code Directory, excluding non-instructional activities as defined in the Florida Administrative Code; and
- (2) The student is in attendance at least one day during the survey period or one of the six scheduled meetings preceding the survey period when students were in attendance in school.

Note: For year-round schools, if the student's track is out of school during survey week, the last week the track was in session becomes survey week.

The FTE generated by a student for the purposes of FEFP funding is limited to 1.0 FTE during the 180-day school year. For information on how to report FTE for students in all programs, please see the 2018-19 FTE General Instructions manual available at <http://www.fldoe.org/fefp> under "FTE Information."

Dual enrollment is the enrollment of an eligible secondary student or home education student in a postsecondary course earning credit toward completion of high school and a career certificate, or toward an associate or baccalaureate degree (section 1007.271, F.S.). Dual enrollment courses may be taught at Florida public secondary or postsecondary schools, or eligible Florida private secondary or postsecondary schools. Credit must be earned at both institutions. The course must offer credit leading to a high school diploma and a career certificate or an associate or baccalaureate degree. Career education dual enrollment is available for secondary students seeking a degree or certificate from a complete job preparatory program, but is not intended to sustain student enrollment in isolated career courses. Early admission is a form of dual enrollment through which eligible secondary students enroll in an eligible postsecondary institution on a full-time basis in courses that are creditable toward the high school diploma and the associate or baccalaureate degree. Participation in the early admission program is limited to students who have completed a minimum of six semesters of full-time secondary enrollment, including studies undertaken in the ninth grade. Dual enrollment students earn the Grades 9-12 Basic Cost Factor at the home school while dually enrolled elsewhere. Each of these forms of dual enrollment is included in the calculation of FTE students.

Section 1007.271(21)(n), F.S., requires school districts to pay public postsecondary institutions the standard tuition rate per credit hour when dual enrollment course instruction takes place on a postsecondary institution's campus and the course is taken during the fall or spring term. When dual enrollment course instruction is provided at a high school site by postsecondary institution faculty, school districts must reimburse postsecondary institutions the proportion of salary and benefits used to provide the instruction.

School districts are not responsible for any costs to postsecondary institutions for dual enrollment courses that are offered by postsecondary institutions but provided on high school sites by school district faculty.

Students in kindergarten through grade 12 who are enrolled for more than six semesters in practical arts courses or exploratory courses, designed to expose them to a broad range of occupations to guide their academic and occupational plans, as defined in section 1003.01(4)(a), F.S., shall not be counted as FTE students for such instruction. Students in grades 6-8 who are enrolled in career education courses shall be counted as Basic Grades 6-8. Only students in grades 9-12 who are enrolled in career education courses are reported in Program 300, Career Education.

Rule 6A-1.0451(4), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), provides that, during the year, at least four FTE student membership surveys be conducted under the administrative direction of, and on the schedule provided by, the commissioner. In addition to the four surveys, Survey 5 collects end-of-year student academic data. Section 1011.62(1)(a), F.S., specifies that the number of FTE student membership surveys shall not exceed nine in a fiscal year. The commissioner has established four FTE student enrollment surveys for the 2018-19 school year and these surveys are scheduled for July 9-13, 2018; October 8-12, 2018; February 4-8, 2019; and June 10-14, 2019.

The commissioner has the authority to establish for any school district or school an alternate period for an FTE student membership survey within nine weeks subsequent to the regular statewide survey period. Evidence must be submitted by the school district indicating that an abnormal fluctuation in student membership may occur at the time of the statewide survey period to warrant an alternate survey period. The commissioner must limit consideration of “abnormal fluctuation” to changes of more than 25 percent in any school or 5 percent in any district between the FTE student membership at the time of the regular statewide survey and the alternate survey period. The “abnormal fluctuation” must be caused by factors such as major student boycotts; civil disturbances; in- or out-migration in agricultural, industrial or federal installations or contractors; or providential causes beyond the control of the district school board. Consistent with rule 6A-1.0451, F.A.C., district school boards are required to request alternate FTE surveys for DJJ programs experiencing fluctuations in student enrollment. Any request for an alternate survey period must be made prior to the original survey period.

Classification for special program FTE requires: (1) proper qualification of students, (2) proper qualification of teachers and (3) appropriate subject matter in accordance with the Florida Administrative Code.

#### **FTE Recalibration and the Common Student Identifier**

All FTE student enrollment is capped at 1.0 FTE per student for the year except FTE reported by DJJ students beyond the 180-day school year. School districts report all FTE student enrollment, and the department combines all FTE student enrollment reported for the student by all school districts, including the FLVS. The department then recalibrates all reported FTE student enrollment for each student to 1.0 FTE if the total reported FTE exceeds 1.0.

When a student is served by multiple school districts or moves from one district to another, that student should retain the same student identifier in every school district.

The process for calculating FTE within a single survey has the following provisions:

1. If a student identifier is reported by more than one school district, then all reported FTE is gathered, recalibrated and funded.
2. If a student identifier is reported by only one school district, and there is no student record with similar demographics, then the FTE is recalibrated and funded only to the reporting school district.
3. If a student identifier is reported by only one school district, and there is a student record with similar or matching demographics reported by another school district, and at least one of the school districts reported less than 0.2 FTE, then all reported FTE is gathered, recalibrated and funded.
4. If a student identifier is reported by only one school district and there is a student record with similar or matching demographics reported by another school district, none of the school districts reported less than 0.2 FTE, and the student identifiers do not have entry codes during survey week, then the FTE will be recalibrated and funded separately.
5. If a student identifier is reported by only one school district and there is a student record with similar or matching demographics reported by another school district, none of the school districts reported less

than 0.2 FTE, and at least one of the student identifiers has an entry code during survey week, then all reported FTE is gathered, recalibrated and funded.

The process for calculating FTE across multiple surveys has the following provisions: If a student identifier is reported in both surveys 2 and 3, then the FTE for the student identifier is processed in a manner similar to that for a single survey. For a student identifier that is not reported in both surveys 2 and 3, the FTE for that student identifier is gathered, recalibrated to 0.5 FTE and funded.

**Program Cost Factors and Weighted FTE**

Program cost factors assure that each program receives an equitable share of funds in relation to its relative cost per student. Through the annual program cost report, districts report the expenditures for each FEFP program. The cost per FTE student of each FEFP program is used to produce an index of relative costs, with the cost per FTE of Basic, Grades 4-8, established as the 1.000 base. In order to minimize the fluctuation in program cost factors, the Florida Legislature typically uses a three-year average in computing cost factors.

Multiplying the FTE students for a program by its cost factor produces “weighted FTE.” This calculation weights the FTE to reflect the relative costs of the programs, as represented by the program cost factors. Program cost factors established for use in 2018-19 are as follows:

	<u><b>2018-19 Cost Factors</b></u>
(1) Basic Programs	
<b>101</b> – Kindergarten and Grades 1, 2 and 3	1.108
<b>102</b> – Grades 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	1.000
<b>103</b> – Grades 9, 10, 11 and 12	1.000
(2) Programs for Exceptional Student Education	
<b>111</b> – Kindergarten and Grades 1, 2 and 3 with ESE Services	1.108
<b>112</b> – Grades 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 with ESE Services	1.000
<b>113</b> – Grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 with ESE Services	1.000
<b>254</b> – Support Level 4	3.619
<b>255</b> – Support Level 5	5.642
(3) <b>130</b> – English for Speakers of Other Languages	1.185
(4) <b>300</b> – Programs for Grades 9-12 Career Education	1.000

ESE students in Levels 4 and 5 are reported with the appropriate cost factor (weight) for their respective levels. ESE students who are not classified in Level 4 or 5 are reported in the applicable Basic Program “with ESE services.” Additional funding for these students is provided by the ESE Guaranteed Allocation component of the FEFP formula.

To provide for the planned use of FEFP funds, the Florida Legislature has established the following combination of programs during the 180-day regular school year and summer school:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Program Group Title</u>
1	Basic Education Programs
2	Exceptional Student Education for Support Levels 4 and 5 English for Speakers of Other Languages Grades 9-12 Career Education Programs



Prekindergarten through grade 12 courses offered beyond the regular 180-day school year, including intersessions, except DJJ programs, Juveniles Incompetent to Proceed programs, and Florida Virtual School courses, are not funded through the FEFP. The FTE for intersession and summer school courses is reported, even though the FTE does not earn FEFP funds.

For the purpose of course completion and credit recovery pursuant to sections 1002.45 and 1003.498, F.S., virtual instruction programs and virtual charter schools may operate beyond the regular 180-day school year, in accordance with section 1011.61(1)(c)2., F.S., and may report FTE for funding through the FEFP. For more detailed reporting instructions, please refer to Appendix E of the 2018-19 FTE General Instructions manual available at <http://www.fldoe.org/fefp> under “FTE Information.”

### **Weighted FTE Cap**

Program Group 2 has an enrollment ceiling (cap) that is established based on each district’s estimates of FTE in each FEFP program. District estimates are reviewed and approved by a state enrollment estimating conference. The appropriated FTE in each program is multiplied by the program’s cost factor. The resulting weighted FTE, aggregated by program group, establishes the group cap. After actual FTE is reported, Group 2 FTE in excess of the cap receive a program cost factor of 1.0. A statewide cap of 390,357 weighted FTE was set for Group 2 for the 2018-19 fiscal year.

### **Additional Weighted FTE**

**All FTE provided in this section is in addition to the recalibrated FTE calculation described on page 11.**

#### Small District ESE Supplement

Supplemental funding is provided for districts that have fewer than 10,000 FTE and fewer than three FTE students in ESE Support Levels 4 and 5. This supplement is limited to the statewide value of 43.35 weighted FTE. The commissioner shall set the value of the supplemental FTE based on documented evidence of the difference in the cost of the service and the FEFP funding. The supplemental value for a district shall not exceed three FTE for each of these support levels (ESE Support Levels 4 and 5).

#### Small, Isolated High School Supplement

Pursuant to section 1011.62(1)(h), F.S., high schools with at least 28 students and no more than 100 students in grades 9-12 and that are no closer than 28 miles to the nearest high school may qualify for an isolated school supplement. A district elementary school may also qualify if:

1. The school serves a primary configuration of kindergarten through grade 5, but may also include prekindergarten or grades 6 through 8;
2. The school is located at least 35 miles by the shortest route from another elementary school within the district;
3. The school has been serving students primarily in basic studies;
4. The school has a student population in which at least 75 percent of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch; and
5. The school has a membership of at least 28, but not more than 100.

Districts with qualifying schools must levy the maximum discretionary operating millage in order to receive the supplement.

### Bonus FTE Programs

An additional value of 0.16 FTE shall be reported by school districts for each student in Advanced Placement (AP) classes who earns a score of three or higher on each College Board Advanced Placement Subject examination, provided he or she has been taught in an AP class in the prior year. A value of 0.16 additional FTE is to be calculated for each student enrolled in an International Baccalaureate (IB) course who receives a score of four or higher on the subject examination. An Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE) student earns an additional 0.16 if he or she receives a score of “E” on a full-credit subject exam or an additional 0.08 FTE if he or she is enrolled in a half-credit class and earns a score of “E” or higher on the subject exam. A value of 0.3 FTE should be calculated for each student who receives an IB or AICE diploma.

From the funding generated by the bonus FTE of these programs, sections 1011.62(1)(l), (m), (n) and (o), F.S., require districts to distribute bonuses to certain classroom teachers as follows:

- (l) International Baccalaureate – A bonus of \$50 is earned by an IB teacher for each student in each IB course who receives a score of four or higher on the International Baccalaureate examination. An additional bonus of \$500 is earned by the IB teacher in a school designated with a performance grade category of “D” or “F” who has at least one student scoring four or higher on the IB subject examination. Bonuses awarded under this paragraph shall be in addition to any regular wages or other bonuses the teacher received or is scheduled to receive.
- (m) Advanced International Certificate of Education – A teacher earns a \$50 bonus for each student in the full-credit AICE course who receives a score of “E” or higher on the subject exam and a \$25 bonus for each student in each half-credit AICE course who receives a score of “E” or higher on the subject examination. Additional bonuses of \$500 and \$250 for full-credit and half-credit courses, respectively, shall be awarded to AICE teachers in a school designated with a performance grade category of “D” or “F” who have at least one student passing the subject examination in that class.
- (n) Advanced Placement – A \$50 bonus is earned by an AP teacher for each student in each AP course who receives a score of three or higher on the College Board AP Examination. An additional bonus of \$500 is earned by the AP teacher in a school designated with a performance grade category of “D” or “F” who has at least one student scoring three or higher on the College Board AP subject examination. Bonuses awarded under this paragraph shall be in addition to any regular wages or other bonuses the teacher received or is scheduled to receive.
- (o) Career and Professional Education Act (CAPE)

Pursuant to section 1011.62(1)(o), F.S., additional FTE shall be calculated as follows:

- A value of 0.025 FTE shall be calculated for CAPE Digital Tool certificates earned by students in elementary and middle school grades.
- A value of 0.1 or 0.2 FTE shall be calculated for each student who completes a career-themed course as defined in section 1003.493(1)(b), F.S., or courses with embedded CAPE industry certifications and who is issued an industry certification identified annually on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List approved in accordance with rule 6A-6.0573, F.A.C. A value of 0.2 FTE student membership shall be calculated for each student who is issued a CAPE Industry Certification that has a statewide articulation agreement for college credit approved by the State Board of Education. For CAPE industry certifications that do not articulate for college credit, the department shall assign an FTE value of 0.1 for each certification.
- A value of 0.3 FTE student membership shall be calculated for student completion of the courses and the embedded certifications identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List and approved by the commissioner pursuant to sections 1003.4203(5)(a) and 1008.44, F.S.

- A value of 0.5 FTE student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications that articulate for 15 to 29 college credit hours.
- A value of 1.0 FTE student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications that articulate for 30 or more college credit hours. These include CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications approved by the commissioner pursuant to sections 1003.4203(5)(b) and 1008.44, F.S.

Middle grades students who earn additional FTE membership for a CAPE Digital Tool certificate may not use the previously funded examination to satisfy the requirements for earning an industry certification. Additional FTE membership for an elementary or middle grades student shall not exceed 0.1 FTE for certificates or certifications earned within the same fiscal year. The State Board of Education shall include the assigned values on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List, in accordance with the Florida Administrative Code. Such value shall be added to the total FTE student membership for grades 6 through 12 in the subsequent year. CAPE industry certifications earned through dual enrollment must be reported and funded pursuant to section 1011.80, F.S. Nevertheless, if a student earns a certification through a dual enrollment course, and the certification is not a fundable certification on the postsecondary certification funding list, or the dual enrollment certification is earned as a result of an agreement between a school district and a nonpublic postsecondary institution, the bonus value shall be funded in the same manner as other nondual enrollment course industry certifications. In such cases, the school district may provide for an agreement between the high school and the technical center, or the school district and the postsecondary institution may enter into an agreement for equitable distribution of the bonus funds.

Section 1011.62(1)(o), F.S., provides for the following teacher bonuses:

- \$25 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of an industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.1 FTE.
- \$50 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of an industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.2 FTE.
- \$75 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of an industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.3 FTE.
- \$100 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of an industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.5 or 1.0 FTE.

Bonuses awarded pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to teachers who are employed by the school district in the year in which the additional FTE student membership calculation is included in the calculation. Any bonus awarded to a teacher under this paragraph is in addition to any regular wages or other bonuses the teacher received or is scheduled to receive.

### Early High School Graduation

Section 1011.62(1)(p), F.S., authorizes the addition of 0.25 FTE to each district's total FTE for each student who earns 24 credits and graduates one semester in advance of the student's cohort pursuant to section 1003.4281, F.S., and an additional 0.50 FTE for each student who earns 24 credits and graduates one year or more in advance of the student's cohort pursuant to section 1003.4281, F.S.

## Base Student Allocation

The base student allocation from state and local funds is determined annually by the Florida Legislature and is a component in the calculation of Base Funding. For the 2018-19 fiscal year, the base student allocation is \$4,204.42.

## District Cost Differential

Section 1011.62(2), F.S., requires the commissioner to annually compute District Cost Differentials (DCDs) by adding each district's Florida Price Level Index for the most recent three years and dividing the sum by three. The result is multiplied by 0.800 and divided by 100, and 0.200 is added to the product to obtain the DCD. This serves to limit the factor's adjustment to 80 percent of the index (i.e., the approximate percentage of district salary costs to total operating costs). The three-year averaging reduces the immediate impact on districts of fluctuations in the index. The following DCDs were established for 2018-19:

Alachua	0.9726	Liberty	0.9311
Baker	0.9754	Madison	0.9255
Bay	0.9673	Manatee	0.9872
Bradford	0.9709	Marion	0.9509
Brevard	0.9875	Martin	1.0113
Broward	1.0219	Monroe	1.0271
Calhoun	0.9335	Nassau	0.9894
Charlotte	0.9822	Okaloosa	0.9896
Citrus	0.9491	Okeechobee	0.9769
Clay	0.9918	Orange	1.0054
Collier	1.0405	Osceola	0.9868
Columbia	0.9495	Palm Beach	1.0430
Miami-Dade	1.0180	Pasco	0.9858
DeSoto	0.9720	Pinellas	1.0026
Dixie	0.9302	Polk	0.9708
Duval	1.0106	Putnam	0.9616
Escambia	0.9729	St. Johns	1.0013
Flagler	0.9537	St. Lucie	0.9952
Franklin	0.9291	Santa Rosa	0.9713
Gadsden	0.9511	Sarasota	1.0058
Gilchrist	0.9470	Seminole	0.9940
Glades	0.9770	Sumter	0.9625
Gulf	0.9391	Suwannee	0.9338
Hamilton	0.9282	Taylor	0.9266
Hardee	0.9621	Union	0.9623
Hendry	0.9895	Volusia	0.9643
Hernando	0.9704	Wakulla	0.9515
Highlands	0.9483	Walton	0.9721
Hillsborough	1.0074	Washington	0.9373
Holmes	0.9374	FAMU	0.9714
Indian River	1.0001	FAU – Palm Beach	1.0430
Jackson	0.9325	FAU – St. Lucie	0.9952
Jefferson	0.9491	FSU - Broward	1.0219
Lafayette	0.9190	FSU – Leon	0.9714
Lake	0.9776	UF	0.9726
Lee	1.0105		
Leon	0.9714	Florida Virtual School	1.0000
Levy	0.9458		

## **Base Funding**

Base Funding is derived from the product of the weighted FTE students, multiplied by the Base Student Allocation and the District Cost Differential.

## **Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Supplement**

The total kindergarten through grade 12 weighted FTE student membership in juvenile justice education programs in each school district shall be multiplied by the amount of the state average class-size reduction factor multiplied by the district's cost differential. An amount equal to the sum of this calculation shall be allocated in the FEFP to each school district to supplement other sources of funding for students in juvenile justice education programs.

## **Declining Enrollment Supplement**

The declining enrollment supplement is determined by comparing the unweighted FTE for the current year to the unweighted FTE of the prior year. In those districts where there is a decline in unweighted FTE, 25 percent of the decline is multiplied by the prior-year base funding per unweighted FTE. This amount is the declining enrollment supplement for the district.

## **Sparsity Supplement**

The FEFP recognizes the relatively higher operating cost of smaller districts due to sparse student populations through a statutory formula in which the variable factor is a sparsity index. This index is computed by dividing the FTE of the district by the number of permanent senior high school centers. For districts with FTE student memberships between 20,000 and 24,000, the number of high school centers is reduced to four. The number of high school centers is reduced to three for districts with fewer than 20,000 FTE students. By General Appropriations Act proviso, participation is limited to districts of 24,000 or fewer FTE students. There are four adjustments to the initial sparsity computation, including a wealth adjustment. This supplement is limited to \$52,800,000 statewide for the 2018-19 fiscal year.

## **State-Funded Discretionary Contribution**

Developmental research schools (lab schools) and the FLVS are established as separate school districts for purposes of FEFP funding. Section 1002.32(9), F.S., authorizes the calculation and allocation of funds for the lab schools in lieu of discretionary local tax revenue that is generated for district students by the tax base of the district where the school is located. The FLVS discretionary contribution is calculated by multiplying the maximum allowable nonvoted discretionary millage for operations pursuant to section 1011.71(1), F.S., by the value of 96 percent of the current year's taxable value for school purposes for the state; dividing this product by the total FTE student membership of the state; and multiplying this quotient by the FTE student membership of the school. Funds for the discretionary contribution are appropriated from state funds in the General Appropriations Act.

## **0.748 Mills Discretionary Compression**

If any school district levies the full 0.748 mill levy, and it generates an amount of funds per unweighted FTE student that is less than the state average amount per unweighted FTE student, the school district shall receive a discretionary millage compression supplement that, when added to the funds generated by the district's 0.748 mill levy, shall be equal to the state average as provided in section 1011.62(5), F.S.

## **Safe Schools**

The General Appropriations Act and chapter 2018-003, L.O.F., provide a total of \$161,956,019 for Safe Schools activities in the 2018-19 fiscal year. These funds guarantee each district a minimum of \$250,000, which is a \$187,340 increase over the prior year. This growth in the minimum, along with an additional \$83,824,180, was provided in chapter 2018-003, L.O.F., for a total of \$97,500,000 to be used exclusively for employing or contracting for school resource officers, which shall be in addition to the number of officers employed or contracted for in the prior fiscal year. From the remaining amount, 67 percent shall be allocated based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and 33 percent shall be allocated based on each district's share of the state's total unweighted student enrollment. Safe Schools funds are to be used by school districts to help them comply with sections 1006.07 through 1006.1493, F.S., with priority given to establishing a school resource officer program pursuant to section 1006.12, F.S.

## **Reading Program**

Funds in the amount of \$130,000,000 are provided for a K-12 comprehensive, district-wide system of research-based reading instruction for the 2018-19 fiscal year. The amount of \$115,000 shall be allocated to each district, and the remaining balance shall be allocated based on each district's proportion of the total K-12 base funding. These funds shall be used to provide an additional hour of intensive reading instruction for each day of the entire school year for the students in the 300 lowest performing elementary schools based on the state reading assessment pursuant to sections 1008.22(3) and 1011.62(9), F.S. The additional hour may be provided within the school day. This additional hour of instruction must be provided by teachers or reading specialists who are effective in teaching reading. Students enrolled in these schools who have level 5 reading assessment scores may choose to participate in the additional hour of instruction on an optional basis. ESE centers shall not be included in the 300 schools. Pursuant to section 1008.32, F.S., the Florida State Board of Education shall withhold funds from a school district that fails to comply with this requirement.

## **Supplemental Academic Instruction**

The Supplemental Academic Instruction (SAI) component of the FEFPP formula provides funding of \$717,712,763 (as of Second Calculation of FEFPP) for the 2018-19 fiscal year. Each school district with one or more of the 300 lowest performing elementary schools based on a three-year average of the state reading assessment data must use that school's portion of the allocation to provide an additional hour of intensive reading instruction for the students in the school. This additional hour of instruction must be provided by teachers or reading specialists who are effective in teaching reading, or by a kindergarten through grade 5 mentoring reading program that is supervised by a teacher who is effective at teaching reading. Students enrolled in these schools who have level 4 or 5 reading assessment scores may choose to participate in the additional hour of instruction on an optional basis. ESE centers shall not be included in the 300 schools.

The funds for the SAI allocation shall consist of a base amount with a workload adjustment based on changes in FTE. An additional amount is provided for districts with schools on the list of the 300 lowest-performing elementary schools, based on each district's level of per-student funding in the reading instruction allocation and the SAI categorical fund, and on the total FTE for each of the schools.

## **Exceptional Student Education (ESE) Guaranteed Allocation**

ESE services for students whose level of service is less than Support Levels 4 and 5 are funded through the ESE Guaranteed Allocation. The students generate FTE funding using the appropriate Basic Program weight for their grade level. This allocation provides for the additional services needed for exceptional students. District allocations from the appropriation of \$1,067,088,437 for the 2018-19 fiscal year are recalculated during the year, based on actual student membership from FTE surveys. School districts that have provided education services in 2017-18 for exceptional education students who are residents of other districts shall not discontinue providing such services without the prior approval of the department.

## **Instructional Materials**

Funds in the amount of \$232,934,691 are provided to purchase instructional materials, including \$12,300,210 for library media materials, \$3,362,057 for science lab materials and supplies, \$10,427,596 for dual enrollment instructional materials and \$3,114,572 for digital instructional materials for students with disabilities.

## **Florida Teachers Classroom Supply Assistance Program**

This appropriation provides an allocation to each school district based on the prorated total of each school district's share of the total kindergarten through grade 12 unweighted FTE student enrollment. Pursuant to section 1012.71, F.S., the funds are to be used only by classroom teachers for the purchase of classroom instructional materials and supplies for use in teaching students. An appropriation of \$54,143,375 is allocated for the Florida Teachers Classroom Supply Assistance Program in 2018-19.

## **Student Transportation**

To provide the equitable distribution of funds for safe and efficient transportation services in school districts in support of student learning, \$443,043,407 is appropriated for Student Transportation in 2018-19. The formula for allocating the funds is outlined in section 1011.68, F.S., and contains the following provisions in the state allocation for student transportation: (1) students with special transportation needs earn a higher rate of funding than base students; (2) base funding for each district is established by the district's proportionate share of the total statewide students eligible for transportation; and (3) indices are applied that modify the base funding amount to reward more efficient bus utilization, compensate for rural population density and adjust funding based on the cost of living.

## **Virtual Education Contribution**

The virtual education contribution shall be allocated pursuant to the formula provided in section 1011.62(11), F.S. The contribution shall be based on \$5,230 per FTE student.

## **Digital Classrooms Allocation**

Funds in the amount of \$70,000,000 are provided to school districts to support school district and school efforts to integrate technology in classroom teaching and learning to ensure students have access to high-quality electronic and digital instructional materials and resources, and empower classroom teachers to help students succeed. The amount of \$500,000, or \$300 per FTE student, whichever is less, shall be allocated to each district, and the remaining balance shall be allocated based on each school district's share of the total kindergarten through grade 12 unweighted FTE student enrollment. Twenty percent of the funds provided may be used for professional development, including in-state conference attendance or online coursework, to enhance the use of technology for digital instructional strategies. Other eligible uses include acquiring and maintaining items on the eligible services list authorized by the federal E-rate program, and acquiring computer and device hardware and associated software that complies with the requirements of section 1001.20(4)(a)1.b., F.S.

## **Federally Connected Student Supplement**

The amount of \$12,998,722 is provided for the Federally Connected Student Supplement for 2018-19. The Federally Connected Student Supplement was created to provide supplemental funding for school districts to support the education of students connected with federally owned military installations, National Aeronautics and Space Administration property, and Indian lands. To be eligible for this supplement, the district must be eligible for federal Impact Aid Program funds under s. 7003 of Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The student allocation is calculated based on the number of students reported for federal Impact Aid Program funds who meet specific criteria described in section 1011.62(13), F.S. The total number of qualifying federally connected students is multiplied by a percentage of the base student allocation as

determined annually in the FEFP Conference Report. The total number of students with disabilities is multiplied by an additional percentage of the base student allocation. The exempt property allocation is equal to the tax-exempt value of federal impact aid lands multiplied by the capital outlay millage authorized and levied under section 1011.71(2), F.S.

### **Mental Health Assistance Allocation**

Funds in the amount of \$69,237,286 are provided to help establish or expand school-based mental health care. Each school district will receive a minimum of \$100,000, and the remaining balance will be distributed proportionally to districts based on their total unweighted student enrollment.

Pursuant to section 1011.62(16), F.S., before receiving funds, school districts are required to annually develop and submit a plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures to their school boards for approval. Charter schools are eligible to receive a proportionate share of the district's allocation by submitting a plan to their governing body for approval and providing the approved plan to their district. The department will distribute the district's allocated funds upon the district's submission of an approved plan, including approved plans of all charter schools. The allocated funds may not supplant funds that are provided for mental health assistance from other operating funds and may not be used to increase salaries or provide bonuses. At least 90 percent of the district's allocation must be spent to provide mental health assessment, diagnosis intervention, treatment and recovery services to students with one or more mental health or co-occurring substance abuse diagnoses and students at high risk of such diagnoses; and coordination of such services with a student's primary care provider and other mental health providers involved in the student's care.

### **Funding Compression Allocation**

The amount of \$56,783,293 was appropriated for the Funding Compression Allocation in 2018-19 to provide additional funding for school districts whose funds per unweighted FTE student in the prior fiscal year were less than the statewide average. Funds shall be allocated based on the requirements of section 1011.62(17), F.S. For the 2018-19 allocation, 25 percent of the difference between the district's prior-year funds per FTE student and the state average shall be used to determine the allocation. A district's allocation shall not be greater than \$100 per FTE student.

### **Required Local Effort**

The district required local effort is subtracted from the state and local FEFP dollars. The amount of required local effort that each district must provide to participate in the FEFP is calculated as described in the following paragraphs.

Adjusted required local effort from ad valorem taxes for 2018-19 was set in the Second Calculation at \$7,713,404,630. Using the certified 2018 tax roll from the Florida Department of Revenue, the commissioner computed and certified the required local effort millage rate for each district. For the current fiscal year FEFP calculation, each district's contribution for required local effort is the product of the certified mills multiplied by 96 percent of the taxable value for school purposes of the district. Section 1011.62(4), F.S., directs the commissioner to adjust required local effort millage rates if the millage would produce more than 90 percent of a district's total FEFP entitlement. As previously noted in the discussion about local support on pages 2-3, the certified millage rates of six districts were reduced in accordance with this provision.

The amount produced by applying the average computed required local effort millage rate of 4.075 to the certified tax roll is adjusted by an equalization factor for each district in accordance with section 1011.62(4)(b), F.S. The purpose of this adjustment is to offset variations among districts in the level of assessment of property. The Florida Department of Revenue provides the commissioner with its most recent determination of the assessment level of the prior year's assessment roll for each district and for the state. A millage rate is computed based on the positive or negative variation of each district from the state average assessment level. The millage



rate resulting from application of this equalization factor is added to the state average required local effort millage. The sum of these two rates becomes each district's certified required local effort millage (see page 3, Local Support).

As explained on page 6, developmental research schools and the FLVS have no taxing authority. Therefore, state funds are used to provide the required local effort, as well as equivalent discretionary local revenue, for these schools.

### **Adjustments**

The department is authorized to make adjustments in the allocation of funds to a district for adjudication of litigation, arithmetical errors, assessment roll change, FTE student membership errors or allocation errors revealed in an audit report. An under-allocation in a prior year caused by a school district's error may not be the basis for a positive allocation adjustment for the current year.

If state revenue collections are not sufficient to fund the amount appropriated for the FEFP, a special session may be held to reduce the appropriation and allocations. If the program calculates an amount that exceeds the appropriation, a proration of available funds will be deducted from districts' calculated funding in proportion to each district's relative share of state and local FEFP dollars. This procedure preserves equity in the distribution of available dollars.

If appropriated funds for the FEFP were inadvertently omitted in the FEFP Conference Report, these funds will be added in a later calculation as an additional allocation. The allocation of these funds will be determined by the Florida Education Finance Program Appropriation Allocation Conference, as authorized in section 1011.65, F.S.

### **Categorical Program Funds**

Categorical program funds are added to the FEFP allocation that is distributed to districts. Categorical programs include the Class Size Reduction Program and the District Discretionary Lottery and Florida School Recognition Program.

### **Class Size Reduction**

As a result of the voter-approved amendment to Article IX, section 1, of the Florida Constitution, regarding class size reduction, additional operating and capital outlay funds were appropriated to assist districts in their efforts to not exceed the class size maximums. Beginning with the 2010-11 school year, Florida classrooms could have no more than 18 students in prekindergarten through grade 3, 22 students in grades 4-8 and 25 students in grades 9-12. If a district school board determines that it is impractical, educationally unsound or disruptive to student learning, students who enroll after the October student membership survey may be temporarily assigned to a class that exceeds the maximums cited above. Up to three students may be assigned to a teacher in the kindergarten through grade 3 group. Up to five students may be assigned to a teacher in the grades 4-8 and 9-12 groups.

For 2018-19, the class size reduction appropriation is \$3,110,424,650 for operations. These funds are used by districts primarily to hire teachers to meet class size requirements. The class size reduction allocation factors for the 2018-19 fiscal year for the operating categorical program are as follows: \$1,321.39 (grades PreK-3), \$901.32 (grades 4-8) and \$903.50 (grades 9-12) per weighted FTE student.

## **District Discretionary Lottery and Florida School Recognition Program Funds**

An amount of \$134,582,877 was appropriated for school recognition funds and district discretionary lottery funds for the 2018-19 fiscal year. The first priority in the use of the funds is the Florida School Recognition Program, which is authorized by section 1008.36, F.S. The Florida School Recognition Program provides monetary awards to schools that earn an “A” grade, improve at least one performance grade from the previous year or sustain the previous year’s improvement of more than one letter grade. The Florida Legislature provided for awards of up to \$100 per student for the 2018-19 school year, which are to be used for nonrecurring bonuses to the faculty and staff, nonrecurring expenditures for educational equipment or materials, or for temporary personnel to assist the school in maintaining or improving student performance. The school's staff and school advisory council (SAC) must decide to spend these funds for one or any combination of these three purposes. If the school’s staff and SAC cannot reach agreement by February 1, the awards must be equally distributed to all classroom teachers currently teaching in the school.

District Discretionary Lottery and Florida School Recognition Program funds remaining after funding the Florida School Recognition Program are allocated to school districts based on each district’s proportionate share of the FEFP base funding entitlement (WFTE x BSA x DCD). School boards must allocate up to \$5 per unweighted FTE student to be used at the discretion of the SAC or, in the absence of such a council, at the discretion of the staff and parents of the school. These moneys may not be used for capital improvements or for any project or program that has a duration of more than one year; however, an SAC or parent advisory committee may independently determine that a program or project funded in a prior year should receive funds in a subsequent year. If there are insufficient funds remaining to fully fund the SAC’s priorities, then the funds are prorated to the SACs. Also, see sections 24.121(5)(c) and 1001.452, F.S., relative to SACs and expenditure of these funds.

No funds shall be released for any purpose from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to any school district in which one or more schools do not have an approved school improvement plan pursuant to section 1001.42(18), F.S., or do not comply with SAC membership composition requirements pursuant to section 1001.452(1), F.S.

## **FEFP CALCULATION SCHEDULE**

The FEFP is calculated five times throughout the year to arrive at each year's final appropriation. These calculations are as follows:

- (1) First Calculation – This calculation is completed by the Florida Legislature. District allocations for July 10 are based on this calculation.
- (2) Second Calculation – This calculation is made upon receipt of the certified tax roll from the Florida Department of Revenue as provided for in section 1011.62(4), F.S. District allocations for July 26 through January are based on this calculation.
- (3) Third Calculation – This calculation is made upon receipt of districts' October survey FTE counts. District allocations for January through April are based on this calculation. (District current-year July and October and prior-year June FTE amounts are summed with a February estimate derived from annualization factors provided by each school district.)
- (4) Fourth Calculation – This calculation is made upon receipt of districts' February FTE counts and estimated June FTE. District allocations for April through June are based on this calculation.
- (5) Final Calculation – This calculation is made upon receipt of districts' June FTE counts. Prior-year adjustments in the following fiscal year are completed based on a comparison of this Final Calculation to the Fourth Calculation.

With each calculation, districts are sent a detailed report of the input data and results. Summary pages from the 2018-19 Second Calculation are included at the end of this publication.

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY (PECO) FUNDS**

### **Background**

Pursuant to Article XII, section 9(a)(2) of the Florida Constitution, the Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) and Debt Service Trust Fund consists of revenues derived from the collection of the gross receipts tax on utilities, including transfers from the Communications Services Tax, and through the issuance of bonds supported by these revenues. School districts, Florida colleges, state universities and other education agencies receive PECO funds to construct new facilities or to perform maintenance, renovation and/or repairs on existing facilities. These funds are also used for site acquisitions and improvements.

### **Survey-Recommended Needs**

Each year, Florida public school districts complete a Five-Year District Facilities Work Plan identifying the need for construction of new education facilities, as well as major additions, renovations or repairs necessary to extend the useful life of buildings. Each public school district has local control over the allocation of funds to meet public school district facility needs. The projects to be funded by the district must be included in the district's educational plant survey, as approved by the department. A portion of the PECO appropriation is allocated to the university developmental research (lab) schools and represents the local millage equivalent to be used for fixed capital outlay purposes.

### **Legal Authorization**

Section 1002.32(9)(e), F.S., and section 1013.64(3), F.S.

Specific Appropriation 22, chapter 2018-9, L.O.F. (2018-19 General Appropriations Act)

### **2018-19 Appropriation**

\$6,194,326 appropriated to university developmental research schools

### **Maintenance, Repair and Renovation**

School districts receive a portion of PECO funds for remodeling, renovation, maintenance, repairs and site improvements for existing satisfactory facilities. These funds assist school districts in expanding or upgrading educational plants to prolong the useful life of the facilities. Charter schools meeting the criteria in section 1013.62, F.S., also receive PECO funds for capital outlay needs from this appropriation category.

### **Legal Authorization**

Sections 1013.62(1)(a) and (b) and 1013.64(1), F.S.

Specific Appropriation 21, chapter 2018-9, L.O.F. (2018-19 General Appropriations Act)

### **2018-19 Appropriation**

\$145,286,200 appropriated to charter schools

\$50,000,000 appropriated to public schools

### **Special Facilities**

PECO funds may be appropriated to school districts lacking sufficient resources to meet urgent construction needs. The proposed projects must be deemed a critical need and must be recommended for funding by the Special Facilities Construction Committee, consisting of representatives from the department, the Governor's Office, district school boards and district superintendents. The school districts must adopt a resolution committing available local capital outlay revenue to the project for a three-year period.

**Legal Authorization**

Section 1013.64(2), F.S.

Specific Appropriation 25 and section 99, chapter 2018-9, L.O.F. (2018-19 General Appropriations Act)

**2018-19 Appropriation**

\$33,392,727 appropriated for the following projects:

\$ 2,000,000	Gilchrist County School District (first of three years of funding)*
\$19,059,807	Jackson County School District (second of three years of funding)
\$ 6,060,895	Liberty County School District (second of three years of funding)
\$ 6,272,025	Taylor County School District (third and final year of funding)

\*General Revenue appropriation from section 99, chapter 2018-9, L.O.F.

## **CAPITAL OUTLAY AND DEBT SERVICE (CO&DS) FUNDS**

### **Background**

Pursuant to Article XII, section 9(d), of the Florida Constitution, the first proceeds from the tax on motor vehicle licenses are available to school districts and Florida colleges for capital outlay purposes. The number of instruction units determines the annual allocation of these funds for each school district and Florida college. For school districts, each instruction unit for the base year equals \$600 and each growth unit, or the increase in instruction units of the current year over the base year, is valued at \$800. Both base instruction units and growth instruction units for Florida colleges are worth \$400. A school district or Florida college may elect to bond its allocation or receive the funds as cash, in which case it is commonly referred to as “flow-through” funds. CO&DS funds may be used for capital outlay projects included on a school district’s or college’s Project Priority List, which is developed from the educational plant survey as approved by the department.

### **Legal Authorization**

Article XII, section 9(d), Florida Constitution.

Specific Appropriation 27, chapter 2018-9, L.O.F. (2018-19 General Appropriations Act)

### **2018-19 Appropriation**

\$98,000,000 appropriated for both school districts and Florida colleges.

**SPECIAL FACILITIES FUNDS APPROPRIATED  
FROM GENERAL REVENUE**

**Stoneman Douglas Memorial**

Pursuant to section 38 of chapter 2018-3, L.O.F., \$1,000,000 is appropriated for the design and construction of a memorial honoring those who lost their lives on February 14, 2018, at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County.

**Legal Authorization**

Section 38, chapter 2018-3, L.O.F. (2018-19 Public Safety)

**2018-19 Appropriation**

The amount of \$1,000,000 is appropriated to Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County School District.

**Stoneman Douglas Building**

Pursuant to section 39 of chapter 2018-3, L.O.F., \$25,262,714 is appropriated to replace Building 12 at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County.

**Legal Authorization**

Section 39, chapter 2018-3, L.O.F. (2018-19 Public Safety)

**2018-19 Appropriation**

The amount of \$25,262,714 is appropriated to Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County School District.

**Educational Facilities Security Grant**

Pursuant to section 44 of 2018-3, L.O.F., \$98,962,286 is appropriated to the Florida Department of Education to implement a grant program that will provide awards to schools to fund, in whole or in part, the fixed capital outlay costs associated with improving the physical security of school buildings as identified by a security risk assessment by a school district or charter school.

**Legal Authorization**

Section 44, chapter 2018-3, L.O.F. (2018-19 Public Safety)

**2018-19 Appropriation**

The amount of \$98,962,286 is appropriated to school districts and charter schools.

## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION FUND

**Note:** Workforce Development Education Fund programs are administered by the Division of Career and Adult Education.

### Requirements for Participation

Funds appropriated must be used for the delivery of Workforce Development Education Fund programs by school districts and shall be used for no other purpose. Workforce Development Education programs include adult general education programs, technical certificate programs, applied technology diploma programs and apprenticeship programs. State funds may not be spent on continuing workforce education programs.

### Distributing State Dollars

The distribution of funds for 2018-19 was identified with a specific appropriation for each school district.

Lifelong Learning may be offered at the discretion of the district, but is not to be reported for funding under the Workforce Development Education Fund or under the FEFP. Such courses and activities may be supported by: (1) a fee sufficient to pay part or all of the costs; (2) local funds; or (3) a combination of fees and state and local funds. “Lifelong Learning” means a noncredit course or activity offered by a school district that seeks to address community social and economic issues related to health and human relations, government, parenting, consumer economics and senior citizens (section 1004.02(17), F.S.). Lifelong Learning includes making school media centers and school athletic facilities available for public use during after-school hours.

### **Legal Authorization**

Specific appropriation items 12, 121A and 123, chapter 2018-9, L.O.F. (2018-19 General Appropriations Act); section 1011.80, F.S.

### **2018-19 Appropriations**

\$366,340,160 Workforce Development Funds  
 \$ 4,500,000 Performance-Based Incentive Funds

### Adult Fees

In accordance with sections 1009.22(c)-(d), F.S., the following schedule reflects current fees:

<b>Workforce Education Program</b>	<b>Tuition Range Per Contact Hour</b>
<b>Resident:</b> Career Certificate (Postsecondary Adult Vocational - PSAV) or Applied Technology Diploma	\$2.22 to \$2.44
<b>Tuition Plus Out-of-State Fee for Non-Residents:</b>	\$8.86 to \$9.78
<b>Resident:</b> Adult General Education	\$30 per semester or \$45 per half year

### **Adult General Education Block Tuition**

Effective July 1, 2014, section 1009.22(3)(c), F.S., was amended to include the following language:

For adult general education programs, a block tuition of \$45 per half year or \$30 per term shall be assessed. Each district school board and Florida College System institution board of trustees shall adopt policies and procedures for the collection of and accounting for the expenditure of the block tuition. All



funds received from the block tuition shall be used only for adult general education programs. Students enrolled in adult general education programs may not be assessed the fees authorized in subsection (5), subsection (6) or subsection (7).

### **Fees for Continuing Workforce Education**

Effective July 1, 2010, section 1009.22(3)(b), F.S., was amended to include the following language:

Fees for continuing workforce education shall be locally determined by the district school board or Florida College System institution board. Expenditures for the continuing workforce education program provided by the Florida College System institution or school district must be fully supported by fees. Enrollments in continuing workforce education courses may not be counted for purposes of funding FTE enrollment.

Districts will be required to report fiscal and enrollment information on students in Continuing Workforce Education.

### **Fee (Tuition) Statutes**

The following statutory references pertain to workforce fees:

- Section 1009.21, F.S., Determination of resident status for tuition purposes
- Section 1009.22, F.S., Workforce education postsecondary student fees
- Section 1009.25, F.S., Organizes all fee exemptions for all sectors
- Section 1009.26, F.S., Organizes all fee waivers for all sectors
- Section 1009.27, F.S., Organizes references to fee deferrals for all sectors
- Section 1011.80(10), F.S., Includes language on fee exemption for coenrolled adult education students

### **Standard Tuition for Career Certificate/Applied Technology Diploma Programs**

Standard tuition shall be \$2.33 per contact hour for programs leading to a career certificate or an applied technology diploma. Each district school board may adopt a tuition amount that varies within the range of 5 percent below to 5 percent above the standard tuition and out-of-state fee, if applicable (section 1009.22(3)(d), F.S.). For career certificate programs, the out-of-state fees must be charged to students classified as nonresidents for tuition purposes, in addition to the tuition.

### **Residency for Tuition Purposes**

Section 1009.22(3)(a), F.S., provides for the following:

Except as otherwise provided by law, fees for students who are nonresidents for tuition purposes must offset the full cost of instruction. **Residency of students shall be determined as required in section 1009.21 (emphasis added).** Fee-nonexempt students enrolled in vocational-preparatory instruction shall be charged fees equal to the fees charged for adult general education programs. Each Florida College System institution that conducts college-preparatory and vocational-preparatory instruction in the same class section may charge a single fee for both types of instruction.

For all students in career certificate and applied technology diploma programs, a determination of residency for tuition purposes must be made according to the requirements in section 1009.21, F.S. Districts must identify students as residents for tuition purposes in the Workforce Development Information System data reporting system using the Adult Fee Status data element.

## **Financial Aid Fee**

School districts are permitted to collect, for financial aid purposes, up to an additional 10 percent of the student fees collected for workforce development education programs as stated in section 1009.22(5), F.S. This fee may not be collected for adult general education programs (section 1009.22(3)(c), F.S.).

## **Capital Improvement Fee**

School districts are permitted to collect a separate capital improvement fee for capital improvements, technology enhancements or equipping buildings, which may not exceed 5 percent of the tuition fee for resident students or 5 percent of the tuition and out-of-state fee for nonresident students. For additional information, see section 1009.22(6), F.S. This fee may not be collected for adult general education programs (section 1009.22(3), F.S.).

## **Technology Fee**

School districts are permitted to collect a separate technology fee in accordance with section 1009.22(7), F.S. According to the statute, "Each district school board and Florida College System institution board of trustees is authorized to establish a separate fee for technology, not to exceed 5 percent of tuition per credit hour or credit-hour equivalent for resident students and not to exceed 5 percent of tuition and the out-of-state fee per credit hour or credit-hour equivalent for nonresident students. Revenues generated from the technology fee shall be used to enhance instructional technology resources for students and faculty and shall not be included in any award under the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program." This fee may not be collected for adult general education programs (section 1009.22(3)(c), F.S.).

## **Other Fees**

Section 1009.22, F.S., states, in subsections (8) and (9):

(8) Each district school board and Florida College System institution board of trustees is authorized to establish specific fees for workforce development instruction not reported for state funding purposes or for workforce development instruction not reported as state funded FTE students. District school boards and Florida College System institution boards of trustees are not required to charge any other fee specified in this section for this type of instruction.

(9) Florida College System institution boards of trustees and district school boards are not authorized to charge students enrolled in workforce development programs any fee that is not specifically authorized by statute. In addition to tuition, out-of-state, financial aid, capital improvement, and technology fees, as authorized in this section, Florida College System institution boards of trustees and district school boards are authorized to establish fee schedules for the following user fees and fines: laboratory fees; parking fees and fines; library fees and fines; fees and fines relating to facilities and equipment use or damage; access or identification card fees; duplicating, photocopying, binding, or microfilming fees; standardized testing fees; diploma replacement fees; transcript fees; application fees; graduation fees; and late fees related to registration and payment. Such user fees and fines shall not exceed the cost of the services provided and shall only be charged to persons receiving the service.

## **Fee Exemptions**

Most fee exemptions are defined in section 1009.25, F.S. Included in this statute are exemptions for:

- A student enrolled in a dual enrollment or early admission program pursuant to section 1007.271, F.S.;
- A student enrolled in an approved apprenticeship program, as defined in section 446.021, F.S.;

- A student in the custody of the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) or adopted from DCF, under certain conditions; and
- A student who is homeless.

**Additional Exemptions Include:**

- A student who is a dependent of a deceased or disabled veteran pursuant to section 295.01, F.S., through section 295.05, F.S.;
- A student who is a dependent of a deceased special risk member pursuant to section 112.19(3), F.S., and section 112.191(3), F.S.; and
- A student who was a victim of wrongful conviction under section 961.06(1)(b), F.S.

**Out-of-state fee waivers are provided for certain students, as follows:**

- Students who are undocumented for federal immigration purposes, who meet the certain condition (section 1009.26(12), F.S.);
- An honorably discharged veteran of the United States Armed Forces, the United States Reserve Forces, or the National Guard who physically resides in this state while enrolled in the institution; or persons who are entitled to and use educational assistance provided by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs for a quarter, semester or term beginning after July 1, 2015, who physically reside in this state while enrolled in the institution (section 1009.26(13), F.S.); and
- A person who is an active-duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States or stationed outside of this state. Tuition and fees charged to a student who qualifies for this out-of-state waiver may not exceed the tuition and fees charged to a resident student (section 1009.26(14), F.S.).

**Fee Exemption for Welfare Transition Participants**

Section 1009.25(1)(e), F.S., allows for the exemption of payment of tuition and fees, including lab fees, for students enrolled in welfare transition programs. The exemption applies to the student for tuition and fees for career certificate, applied technology diploma and adult general education programs. The law specifies that, while the student is exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, the local workforce development board is required to pay the institution for the costs incurred for the welfare transition program participants. Welfare transition participants are individuals who are receiving temporary cash assistance from DCF and are required to complete work activity. The school district must receive appropriate documentation that demonstrates the individual is an active participant in the welfare transition program in order to report the exemption to the department in data reporting required in the Workforce Development Information System (WDIS).

**Fee Waivers**

Fee waivers are defined in section 1009.26, F.S. School districts may waive fees for any fee-nonexempt student. The total value of the fee waivers granted by the school district may not exceed the amount established annually in the General Appropriations Act. Waivers for fee-nonexempt students for programs funded through Workforce Development Education appropriations may not exceed 8 percent of the fee revenues that would otherwise be collected (chapter 2018-9, L.O.F.).

**Differential Out-of-State Fee**

Section 1009.22(4), F.S., provides that a district school board that has a service area that borders another state may implement a plan for a differential out-of-state fee.

### **Applied Academics for Adult Education**

The Applied Academics for Adult Education program is designed to prepare students for academic, technical and personal success. It includes career assessment, basic skills-related instruction, workforce readiness instruction and competency training. The department considers Applied Academics to be an adult education course. Students receiving this instruction must be charged the adult general education block tuition.

### **Certification by the Superintendent of Data Reporting for Enrollment and Performance**

The following language was added to the proviso for the specific appropriations for Workforce Development Funds in the General Appropriations Act:

District superintendents shall certify that workforce education enrollment and performance data used for funding allocations to districts is accurate and complete in accordance with reporting timelines established by the department. Upon certification, the district data shall be considered final for purposes of use in state funding formulas. After the final certification, the department may request a supplemental file in the event that a district has reported a higher level of enrollment or performance than was actually achieved by the district.

## FUNDS FOR STUDENT TRANSPORTATION

### Overview

The student transportation funding formula provides funds to 67 school districts based on each district's pro rata share of eligible state-transported students. Eligible transported charter school students are reported in the student membership surveys authorized in rule 6A-1.0451(4), F.A.C. The formula includes an additional weight for the transportation of students with disabilities requiring specialized transportation services. In addition to students transported by public school buses, the funding formula includes students transported to and from school on local general purpose transportation systems (public transit). The formula also includes students transported to and from school in private passenger cars and boats when the transportation is for certain isolated students or for students with disabilities, when the need is documented on the student's Individual Education Plan (IEP). Adjustments to each district's share of state transportation funds are made for cost-of-living differences, the percentage of population outside of urban centers and efficiency (as defined by average bus occupancy or the average number of students transported per day, per bus).

### Requirements for Participation

A school district must participate in the FEFP to be eligible to receive funds from the state student allocation for transportation of eligible school district or charter school students.

### **Legal Authorization**

Section 1011.68, F.S.

Specific Appropriation 92, chapter 2018-9, L.O.F. (2018-19 General Appropriations Act)

Sections 1006.21-1006.27, F.S.

### **2017-18 Appropriation**

\$443,043,407

### Students Eligible for Transportation Funding

Students in membership in kindergarten through grade 12 and in Exceptional Student Education (ESE) programs are eligible for transportation funding if one of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The student lives two or more miles from the school.
- (2) The student is classified as a student with a disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), regardless of distance (excluding gifted students). Students in kindergarten through grade 12 who live less than two miles from their assigned school are eligible only if transportation services are required by the student's IEP.
- (3) The student/parent or infant is enrolled in the Teenage Parent Program (TAP), regardless of distance.
- (4) The student is enrolled in a state-funded prekindergarten program (IDEA or TAP), regardless of distance from home to school. Prekindergarten children not enrolled in IDEA programs, or whose parent or parents are not enrolled in a TAP program, are not eligible for state transportation funding. Prekindergarten students in the following programs are **ineligible** for transportation funding under section 1011.68, F.S., unless the students are also disabled or in a TAP program. These ineligible groups include, but are not limited to, students in Prekindergarten Title I, federally funded Prekindergarten Migrant Programs, Prekindergarten Early Intervention, Head Start, Voluntary Prekindergarten and Readiness Coalition programs.

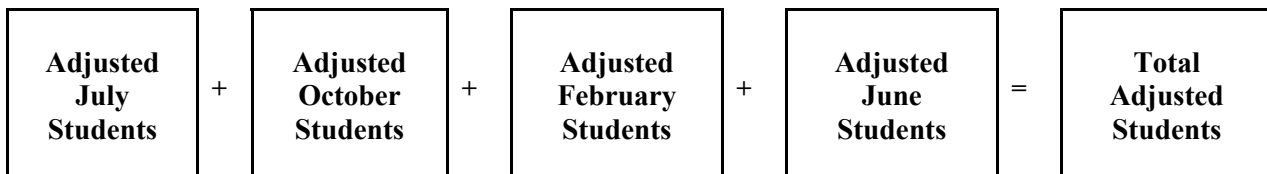
- (5) The student is a career or exceptional student being transported from one school center to another where appropriate programs are provided. Dually enrolled students, as defined by section 1011.68(1)(d), F.S., who attend a university, state college or career center, are included.
- (6) The student meets the criteria for hazardous walking as stated in section 1006.23, F.S. Only elementary school students are eligible for funding under the hazardous walking category.
- (7) Summer transportation funding is only available for non-residential DJJ students and students with disabilities requiring extended school year services, as documented on their IEPs.

**DISTRIBUTING STUDENT TRANSPORTATION DOLLARS**

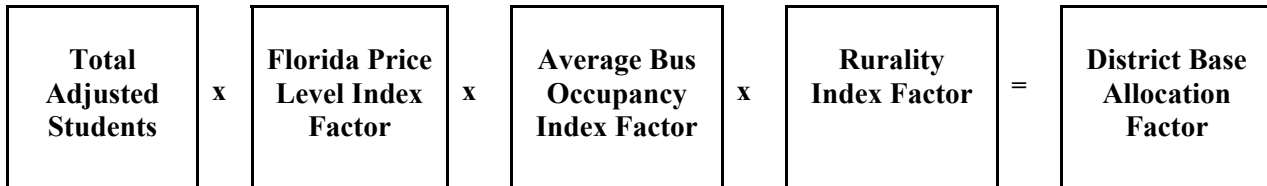
The two major components of the state transportation funding formula are the district’s base allocation factor and the district’s ESE allocation factor. These factors are determined in the following manner:

**District Base Allocation Factor**

**Base Allocation Students**



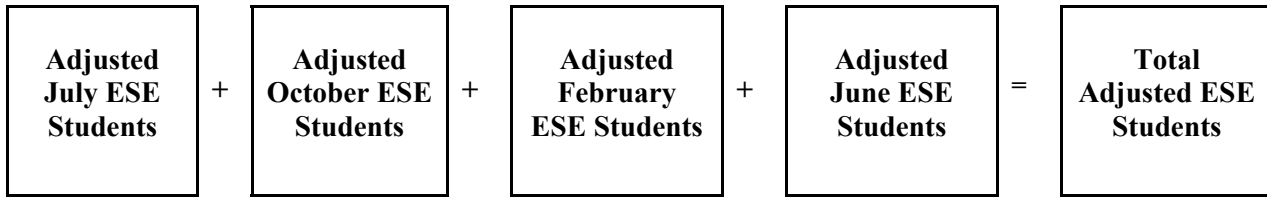
The adjusted student count is determined by applying an adjustment factor to the number of transported students equal to the number of days in term divided by 180 days.



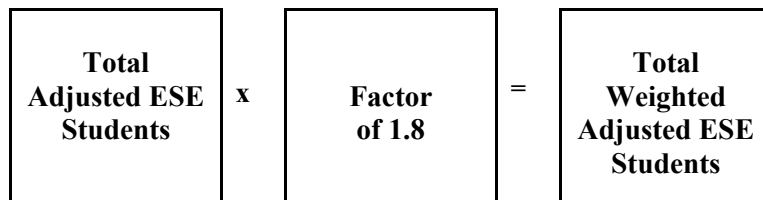
The district base allocation factor is determined by multiplying the district’s total adjusted transported students by factors that make adjustments for the district’s Florida Price Level Index (FPLI), the district’s Average Bus Occupancy Index (ABO) and the district’s Rurality Index. Each factor is designed to affect the base allocation factor by no more or less than 10 percent.

**District Exceptional Student Education Allocation Factor**

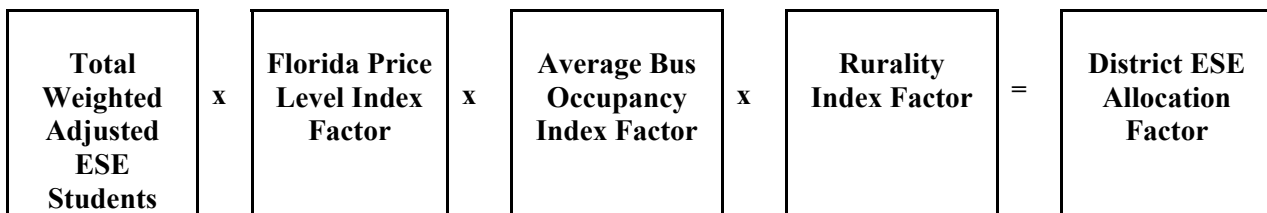
**Exceptional Student Education Allocation**



The student count for the Exceptional Student Education allocation is determined by applying an adjustment factor to the number of transported students equal to the number of days in term divided by 180 days.

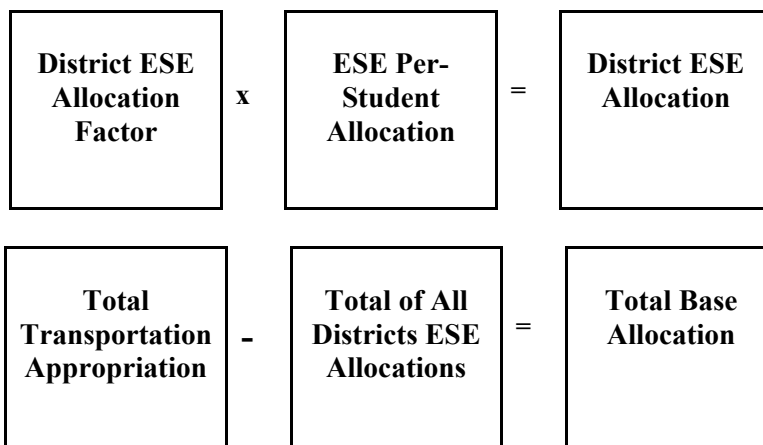


The district's total weighted adjusted transported ESE students are determined by multiplying the district's total adjusted ESE students by a factor of 1.8.

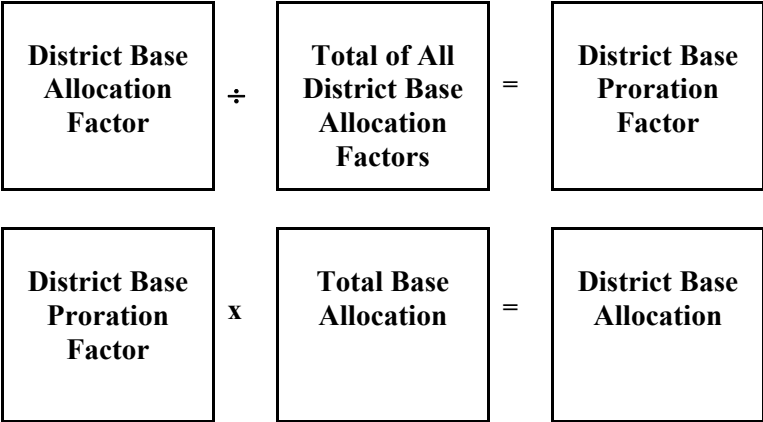


The district ESE allocation factor is determined by multiplying the district's total weighted adjusted transported ESE students by factors that make adjustments for the district's FPLI, the district's ABO and the district's Rurality Index. Each factor is designed to affect the district base allocation by no more or less than 10 percent.

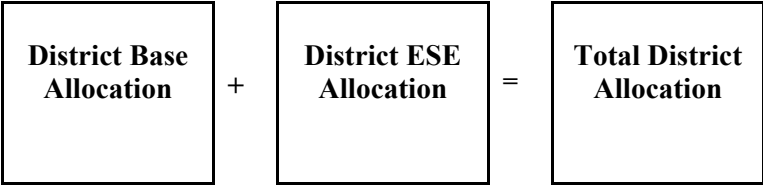
Using these major components, the amount of transportation dollars for each school district is calculated as follows:



The district’s ESE transportation allocation is determined by multiplying the district’s allocation factor by an average per-student allocation amount, as determined by the Florida Legislature. The sum of the districts’ ESE allocations is then subtracted from the total transportation appropriation to determine the total base allocation.



The district’s base proration factor is determined by dividing the district’s base allocation factor by the total state base allocation factor. To determine the district base allocation, the total base allocation is multiplied by the district base proration factor.



The total district allocation is determined by adding the district base allocation to the district ESE allocation.



## STUDENT TRANSPORTATION CALCULATION SCHEDULE

The transportation calculation is performed four times throughout the year in order to establish each school district's transportation categorical allocation. These calculations are scheduled as follows:

- (1) First Calculation – This calculation is completed immediately after the annual legislative session. It is based on each school district's number of eligible students transported from the transportation surveys for July, preceding fiscal year; October, preceding fiscal year; February, preceding year; and June, second preceding fiscal year.
- (2) Second Calculation – This calculation is completed upon receipt of the transported student count for the October survey. It is based on each school district's number of eligible students transported from the transportation surveys for July, current fiscal year; October, current fiscal year; and June, preceding fiscal year. The October transported student count is used for the February count.
- (3) Third Calculation – This calculation is completed upon receipt of the transported student count for the February survey. It is based on each school district's number of eligible students transported from the transportation surveys for July, current fiscal year; October, current fiscal year; February, current fiscal year; and June, preceding fiscal year.
- (4) Final Calculation – This calculation is completed upon receipt of the transported student count for the June survey. It is based on each school district's number of eligible students transported from the transportation surveys for July, current fiscal year; October, current fiscal year; February, current fiscal year; and June, current fiscal year.

Upon request, districts are sent a detailed report of the input data and results.

2018-19 FEFP Second Calculation  
 Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 1

District	2018-19	2018-19	\$4,204.42	District	Base	Declining	Sparsity	State	0.748
	Unweighted	Funded	Times						
	FTE	FTE <sup>1</sup>	FTE	Differential		Supplement	Supplement	Contribution	Compression
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-
1 Alachua	29,459.97	31,751.52	133,496,726	0.9726	129,838,916	0	0	0	3,707,537
2 Baker	4,940.56	5,207.24	21,893,424	0.9754	21,354,846	0	724,542	0	1,856,267
3 Bay	27,598.24	31,131.18	130,888,556	0.9673	126,608,500	0	0	0	1,752,764
4 Bradford	3,248.67	3,448.58	14,499,279	0.9709	14,077,350	0	1,056,744	0	952,120
5 Brevard	72,705.55	79,540.96	334,423,603	0.9875	330,243,308	0	0	0	7,487,945
6 Broward	270,661.68	294,837.73	1,239,621,649	1.0219	1,266,769,363	0	0	0	0
7 Calhoun	2,179.21	2,335.28	9,818,498	0.9335	9,165,568	24,877	1,720,785	0	807,920
8 Charlotte	15,422.21	16,872.98	70,941,095	0.9822	69,678,344	5,018	0	0	0
9 Citrus	15,196.12	16,252.23	68,331,201	0.9491	64,853,143	0	2,108,211	0	731,845
10 Clay	37,518.43	40,730.29	171,247,246	0.9918	169,843,019	0	0	0	10,949,379
11 Collier	46,763.61	51,759.95	217,620,569	1.0405	226,434,202	0	0	0	0
12 Columbia	10,013.11	10,533.24	44,286,165	0.9495	42,049,714	69,840	1,412,328	0	3,133,403
13 Miami-Dade	349,654.00	379,584.70	1,595,933,504	1.0180	1,624,660,307	102,269	0	0	0
14 DeSoto	4,865.83	5,119.18	21,523,183	0.9720	20,920,534	37,190	742,150	0	1,201,617
15 Dixie	2,272.70	2,430.52	10,218,927	0.9302	9,505,646	0	1,105,175	0	796,013
16 Duval	128,736.07	139,434.10	586,239,519	1.0106	592,453,658	100,798	0	0	17,313,714
17 Escambia	39,499.31	42,835.25	180,097,382	0.9729	175,216,743	425,130	0	0	6,822,321
18 Flagler	12,994.00	13,697.47	57,589,917	0.9537	54,923,504	0	1,260,635	0	0
19 Franklin	1,275.36	1,399.38	5,883,581	0.9291	5,466,435	0	188,926	0	0
20 Gadsden	4,884.18	5,249.77	22,072,238	0.9511	20,992,906	88,315	753,587	0	1,406,546
21 Gilchrist	2,578.44	2,851.90	11,990,585	0.9470	11,355,084	0	1,932,664	0	757,314
22 Glades	1,716.82	1,823.97	7,668,736	0.9770	7,492,355	0	1,036,958	0	413,324
23 Gulf	1,926.09	2,121.27	8,918,110	0.9391	8,375,561	0	1,238,114	0	0
24 Hamilton	1,645.54	1,738.28	7,308,459	0.9282	6,783,712	0	1,017,100	0	252,755
25 Hardee	5,200.85	5,471.10	23,002,802	0.9621	22,130,996	11,228	655,246	0	1,499,613
26 Hendry	7,201.39	7,714.70	32,435,839	0.9895	32,095,263	0	2,038,609	0	2,220,693
27 Hernando	22,298.87	24,077.74	101,232,932	0.9704	98,236,437	117,643	2,264,899	0	4,450,408
28 Highlands	12,386.68	13,083.81	55,009,832	0.9483	52,165,824	7,549	2,735,282	0	2,643,813
29 Hillsborough	215,995.68	235,525.10	990,246,441	1.0074	997,574,265	0	0	0	37,717,166
30 Holmes	3,111.23	3,247.09	13,652,130	0.9374	12,797,507	36,028	2,447,239	0	1,243,434
31 Indian River	17,318.95	18,667.90	78,487,692	1.0001	78,495,541	178,769	0	0	0
32 Jackson	6,251.55	6,824.41	28,692,686	0.9325	26,755,930	66,737	3,346,971	0	2,038,380
33 Jefferson	693.09	748.34	3,146,336	0.9491	2,986,187	39,526	468,483	0	0
34 Lafayette	1,190.91	1,277.97	5,373,123	0.9190	4,937,900	0	902,333	0	410,709
35 Lake	42,918.08	46,603.54	195,940,856	0.9776	191,551,781	0	0	0	5,664,328
36 Lee	92,803.40	100,102.08	420,871,187	1.0105	425,290,334	0	0	0	0
37 Leon	34,215.90	37,105.91	156,008,830	0.9714	151,546,977	0	0	0	4,834,022
38 Levy	5,483.22	5,932.89	24,944,361	0.9458	23,592,377	19,087	3,224,835	0	1,379,468
39 Liberty	1,368.34	1,560.85	6,562,469	0.9311	6,110,315	796	1,023,623	0	510,651
40 Madison	2,731.53	2,862.31	12,034,353	0.9255	11,137,794	0	1,082,940	0	886,081
41 Manatee	48,685.63	52,232.20	219,606,106	0.9872	216,795,148	0	0	0	0
42 Marion	42,956.87	45,768.18	192,428,651	0.9509	182,980,404	0	0	0	8,298,838
43 Martin	18,759.08	20,910.28	87,915,599	1.0113	88,909,045	0	0	0	0
44 Monroe	8,172.93	8,838.18	37,159,421	1.0271	38,166,441	0	0	0	0
45 Nassau	12,118.19	12,946.60	54,432,944	0.9894	53,855,955	0	2,542,965	0	0
46 Okaloosa	31,895.68	34,760.54	146,147,910	0.9896	144,627,972	0	0	0	3,106,958
47 Okeechobee	6,353.68	6,711.47	28,217,839	0.9769	27,566,007	36,448	616,429	0	1,798,091
48 Orange	209,000.00	233,032.77	979,767,639	1.0054	985,058,384	0	0	0	5,697,340
49 Osceola	69,394.87	75,720.94	318,362,635	0.9868	314,160,248	0	0	0	16,409,111
50 Palm Beach	192,600.01	213,841.04	899,077,545	1.0430	937,737,879	0	0	0	0
51 Pasco	73,645.30	80,169.83	337,067,637	0.9858	332,281,277	0	0	0	16,665,195
52 Pinellas	98,930.29	107,492.08	451,941,851	1.0026	453,116,900	1,159,977	0	0	0
53 Polk	104,739.87	111,981.06	470,815,408	0.9708	457,067,598	0	0	0	27,172,664
54 Putnam	10,809.27	11,406.32	47,956,960	0.9616	46,115,413	0	3,011,327	0	2,706,857
55 St. Johns	40,653.68	44,502.67	187,107,916	1.0013	187,351,156	0	0	0	974,469
56 St. Lucie	39,985.46	42,600.07	179,108,586	0.9952	178,248,865	0	0	0	4,148,092
57 Santa Rosa	27,921.64	30,445.35	128,005,038	0.9713	124,331,293	0	0	0	6,872,912
58 Sarasota	43,094.34	47,762.77	200,814,745	1.0058	201,979,471	0	0	0	0
59 Seminole	67,964.73	73,420.43	308,690,324	0.9940	306,838,182	0	0	0	9,440,981
60 Sumter	8,527.00	9,008.23	37,874,382	0.9625	36,454,093	0	0	0	0
61 Suwannee	5,925.21	6,265.69	26,343,592	0.9338	24,599,646	56,004	2,159,220	0	1,640,691
62 Taylor	2,569.65	2,829.93	11,898,214	0.9266	11,024,885	75,163	1,142,723	0	315,887
63 Union	2,288.80	2,427.01	10,204,169	0.9623	9,819,472	0	1,096,550	0	999,473
64 Volusia	62,392.97	68,034.88	286,047,210	0.9643	275,835,325	0	0	0	5,080,660
65 Wakulla	5,166.07	5,527.20	23,238,670	0.9515	22,111,595	0	675,944	0	1,710,331
66 Walton	9,613.87	10,127.24	42,579,170	0.9721	41,391,211	0	0	0	0
67 Washington	3,297.38	3,556.95	14,954,912	0.9373	14,017,239	25,085	2,078,772	0	1,046,193
69 FAMU Lab School	624.24	646.78	2,719,335	0.9714	2,641,562	0	495,242	236,525	88,193
70 FAU - Palm Beach	1,145.67	1,173.25	4,932,836	1.0430	5,144,948	0	591,524	856,423	0
71 FAU - St. Lucie	1,421.24	1,515.14	6,370,285	0.9952	6,339,708	0	0	591,861	147,439
72 FSU Lab - Broward	690.25	739.13	3,107,613	1.0219	3,175,670	0	0	375,972	0
73 FSU Lab - Leon	1,713.14	1,797.15	7,555,973	0.9714	7,339,872	0	1,023,322	649,109	242,032
74 UF Lab School	1,155.70	1,224.76	5,149,405	0.9726	5,008,311	0	877,603	455,727	145,445
75 Virtual School	34,691.44	35,463.13	149,101,893	1.0000	149,101,893	0	0	17,790,464	255,329
Total	2,847,829.52	3,098,371.96	13,026,857,034		13,037,661,214	2,683,477	52,800,000	20,956,081	240,804,731

1. Additional Weighted FTE for the Small District Supplement, Isolated Schools, Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, Advanced International Certificate of Education, Early High School Graduation and Industry Certified Career Education Supplement Additional FTE are included in the Weighted FTE.  
 2. Weighted FTE x BSA x DCD (column 2 x column 3 x column 4)

2018-19 FEFP Second Calculation  
 Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 2

District	Safe Schools	ESE Guaranteed Allocation	Supplemental Academic Instruction	Reading Allocation	DJJ Supplemental Allocation	Instructional Materials	Transportation	Teachers Classroom Supply Assistance
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-
1 Alachua	1,911,224	12,063,965	8,411,987	1,324,890	197,528	2,498,806	4,029,013	567,005
2 Baker	459,085	1,176,764	1,811,966	313,993	0	404,146	1,232,848	95,089
3 Bay	1,733,390	9,413,206	7,873,395	1,294,787	142,992	2,249,486	4,000,688	531,173
4 Bradford	399,602	1,346,320	1,021,836	246,178	0	300,349	731,950	62,526
5 Brevard	4,036,685	29,694,855	20,061,705	3,192,336	159,748	6,049,770	10,540,657	1,399,335
6 Broward	14,373,552	95,634,228	60,187,087	11,919,250	422,861	21,735,680	33,508,062	5,209,320
7 Calhoun	337,378	868,074	493,489	200,408	0	181,604	458,661	41,942
8 Charlotte	1,009,525	6,235,063	3,431,141	764,290	0	1,314,069	3,304,790	296,825
9 Citrus	954,571	6,982,781	3,344,189	719,327	212,519	1,238,054	3,797,381	292,474
10 Clay	1,891,874	12,299,926	9,849,736	1,697,663	107,949	3,087,786	6,930,629	722,103
11 Collier	2,313,541	22,060,142	10,734,122	2,225,002	149,244	3,912,850	7,224,365	900,041
12 Columbia	759,216	4,220,133	3,844,523	506,836	0	802,559	2,045,104	192,718
13 Miami-Dade	20,086,093	138,120,519	117,823,519	15,254,217	598,049	27,335,723	20,683,898	6,729,655
14 DeSoto	490,131	2,200,577	1,922,589	309,946	40,818	403,035	792,578	93,651
15 Dixie	359,284	619,923	506,399	203,577	0	210,320	546,219	43,742
16 Duval	7,469,174	49,757,712	32,494,509	5,635,714	409,197	10,260,753	19,746,457	2,477,733
17 Escambia	2,479,301	14,796,527	10,608,165	1,747,738	210,805	3,103,949	8,853,685	760,228
18 Flagler	860,027	6,245,240	2,820,878	626,799	0	1,107,700	2,596,245	250,090
19 Franklin	307,226	454,562	283,511	165,938	0	107,858	451,199	24,546
20 Gadsden	467,461	1,612,298	1,414,819	310,620	0	387,352	1,565,244	94,004
21 Gilchrist	345,819	1,047,332	570,603	220,811	0	224,552	453,899	49,626
22 Glades	323,044	606,123	424,737	184,817	0	140,617	268,786	33,043
23 Gulf	337,759	218,014	389,723	193,047	0	155,047	366,478	37,071
24 Hamilton	330,057	565,389	357,406	178,213	57,730	142,781	441,175	31,671
25 Hardee	479,185	1,936,799	1,151,242	321,225	0	415,258	1,133,762	100,099
26 Hendry	582,077	2,393,213	1,871,366	414,076	0	599,395	1,515,583	138,602
27 Hernando	1,314,498	9,783,260	5,335,701	1,030,405	77,254	1,811,413	5,117,541	429,178
28 Highlands	893,495	4,236,935	2,493,082	601,101	0	999,449	2,720,222	238,402
29 Hillsborough	9,965,653	83,767,026	50,626,561	9,410,785	561,935	17,340,964	31,324,769	4,157,185
30 Holmes	383,652	1,047,399	679,914	234,252	0	252,911	732,292	59,881
31 Indian River	1,083,060	5,516,665	3,840,351	846,452	0	1,401,650	3,991,069	333,331
32 Jackson	545,475	2,278,163	1,262,386	364,322	46,410	515,418	1,601,664	120,321
33 Jefferson	293,922	181,022	295,810	142,827	0	55,753	222,402	13,340
34 Lafayette	298,421	271,229	206,153	161,013	0	104,329	174,737	22,921
35 Lake	2,299,749	15,347,876	9,941,346	1,899,954	0	3,454,163	8,521,998	826,028
36 Lee	4,555,910	40,397,055	22,243,129	4,078,021	274,208	7,578,371	23,841,277	1,786,151
37 Leon	2,528,167	17,858,654	9,924,110	1,527,174	198,686	2,722,138	5,697,859	658,540
38 Levy	525,446	1,970,233	1,273,227	334,843	0	441,672	1,592,350	105,533
39 Liberty	300,948	523,641	285,724	171,938	185,324	110,299	266,785	26,336
40 Madison	387,883	1,314,417	741,009	218,786	87,356	232,083	584,742	52,573
41 Manatee	2,641,119	20,669,036	12,316,387	2,135,182	268,967	3,969,787	7,705,779	937,033
42 Marion	2,401,133	16,381,677	13,114,317	1,820,083	254,120	3,437,724	10,428,825	826,774
43 Martin	1,120,065	7,231,421	4,115,646	943,489	35,122	1,683,657	2,876,526	361,049
44 Monroe	698,655	3,150,729	1,786,299	470,650	0	647,197	948,842	157,301
45 Nassau	782,025	3,602,174	2,682,939	616,851	0	1,053,372	3,172,817	233,234
46 Okaloosa	1,782,097	13,290,313	8,915,170	1,462,700	265,423	2,694,236	6,709,000	613,884
47 Okeechobee	573,333	2,893,222	2,061,910	371,871	240,289	519,552	1,562,681	122,287
48 Orange	11,408,806	58,811,599	49,392,723	9,294,157	441,084	17,867,005	30,391,604	4,022,542
49 Osceola	3,404,424	18,783,795	15,280,255	3,042,467	86,918	6,270,967	11,480,041	1,335,616
50 Palm Beach	10,384,575	73,691,588	43,275,730	8,853,206	267,186	15,561,440	27,033,899	3,706,897
51 Pasco	3,725,606	30,310,495	19,960,859	3,211,326	162,809	5,991,178	16,155,856	1,417,422
52 Pinellas	6,179,580	45,283,239	23,834,733	4,337,320	391,765	8,002,326	12,308,413	1,904,073
53 Polk	5,218,692	39,251,838	27,051,740	4,374,134	379,352	8,825,878	23,094,947	2,015,888
54 Putnam	790,222	3,523,684	3,191,818	544,721	0	856,503	2,409,950	208,042
55 St. Johns	2,006,131	12,903,562	7,950,544	1,860,811	216,721	3,450,147	9,655,014	782,446
56 St. Lucie	2,126,045	17,232,801	9,979,271	1,775,992	184,217	3,310,266	10,163,344	769,585
57 Santa Rosa	1,414,387	10,534,006	8,083,042	1,273,567	0	2,426,253	6,730,657	537,397
58 Sarasota	2,399,310	23,294,862	8,800,924	1,997,123	0	3,676,521	6,344,650	829,420
59 Seminole	3,498,098	20,777,918	16,379,802	2,974,238	0	5,442,097	11,385,195	1,308,091
60 Sumter	650,667	3,935,267	1,728,496	454,693	0	713,692	1,003,125	164,116
61 Suwannee	524,196	579,861	1,247,472	344,229	0	479,144	1,258,480	114,040
62 Taylor	389,434	1,038,322	563,684	217,734	0	218,841	642,377	49,457
63 Union	340,349	612,232	510,969	206,502	46,660	189,129	480,763	44,052
64 Volusia	3,700,769	24,003,714	16,990,142	2,685,341	231,516	5,090,930	10,804,539	1,200,853
65 Wakulla	475,024	1,603,987	967,771	321,044	0	424,184	1,534,876	99,429
66 Walton	704,896	2,959,908	1,924,756	500,699	49,336	905,483	2,230,375	185,034
67 Washington	395,263	803,967	952,946	245,618	228,392	280,325	921,769	63,463
69 FAMU Lab School	272,986	38,536	340,885	139,615	0	57,307	0	12,014
70 FAU - Palm Beach	292,186	113,039	299,574	162,943	0	256,741	0	22,050
71 FAU - St. Lucie	302,333	196,679	423,994	174,076	0	110,830	0	27,354
72 FSU Lab - Broward	275,417	170,580	143,540	144,592	0	52,967	0	13,285
73 FSU Lab - Leon	313,081	334,845	289,150	183,396	0	141,592	0	32,972
74 UF Lab School	292,555	235,485	302,130	161,669	0	104,036	0	22,243
75 Virtual School	0	397,526	0	1,504,390	0	2,833,272	0	0
Total	161,956,019	1,065,705,167	717,712,763	130,000,000	7,890,490	232,934,691	443,043,407	54,143,375

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 Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 3

District	Virtual Education Contribution	Digital Classrooms Allocation	Federally Connected Student Supplement	Mental Health Assistance Allocation	Total Funds Compression Allocation	Gross State & Local FEFP	Required Local Effort Taxes	Net State FEFP
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-
1 Alachua	76,694	867,963	0	748,625	1,887,832	168,131,985	61,812,053	106,319,932
2 Baker	973	561,709	0	208,777	77,896	30,278,901	3,816,618	26,462,283
3 Bay	0	844,710	874,829	707,635	368,174	158,395,729	68,812,384	89,583,345
4 Bradford	2,590	540,577	0	171,526	0	20,909,668	4,006,382	16,903,286
5 Brevard	23,304	1,408,113	2,321,212	1,700,769	1,203,540	419,523,282	164,269,963	255,253,319
6 Broward	0	3,880,642	0	6,059,199	186,258	1,519,885,502	787,789,127	732,096,375
7 Calhoun	14,787	527,219	0	147,980	0	14,990,692	1,801,571	13,189,121
8 Charlotte	0	692,628	0	439,553	0	87,171,246	72,629,434	14,541,812
9 Citrus	4,558	689,804	0	434,575	794,594	87,158,026	39,115,580	48,042,446
10 Clay	32,250	968,616	456,918	926,049	1,825,928	221,589,825	45,011,213	176,578,612
11 Collier	0	1,084,091	0	1,129,601	0	278,167,201	250,338,712	27,828,489
12 Columbia	22,400	625,067	0	320,460	418,513	60,422,814	11,654,941	48,767,873
13 Miami-Dade	0	4,867,278	83,292	7,798,385	0	1,984,143,204	1,285,782,109	698,361,095
14 DeSoto	1,216	560,776	0	207,132	0	29,923,940	7,114,981	22,808,959
15 Dixie	3,262	528,387	0	150,038	0	14,577,985	2,090,527	12,487,458
16 Duval	0	2,107,950	1,503,714	2,934,402	665,417	745,330,902	267,244,294	478,086,608
17 Escambia	79,298	993,358	1,734,136	969,662	1,925,848	230,726,894	77,061,417	153,665,477
18 Flagler	54,085	662,299	0	386,091	983,920	72,777,513	38,272,954	34,504,559
19 Franklin	0	398,538	0	128,080	0	7,976,819	7,179,919	796,900
20 Gadsden	3,774	561,005	0	207,536	0	29,865,467	6,401,444	23,464,023
21 Gilchrist	3,888	532,205	0	156,770	0	17,650,567	3,178,101	14,472,466
22 Glades	659	521,443	259,139	137,799	0	11,842,844	2,535,922	9,306,922
23 Gulf	0	524,057	0	142,407	0	11,977,278	7,304,657	4,672,621
24 Hamilton	7,500	514,215	0	136,230	0	10,815,934	3,174,163	7,641,771
25 Hardee	10,750	564,960	0	214,508	220,956	30,845,827	6,562,438	24,283,389
26 Hendry	219	589,947	0	258,554	0	44,717,597	8,207,684	36,509,913
27 Hernando	78,324	778,519	0	590,958	612,083	132,028,521	39,108,967	92,919,554
28 Highlands	54,643	654,713	0	372,719	1,014,500	71,831,729	20,633,034	51,198,695
29 Hillsborough	0	3,197,848	1,154,824	4,855,610	4,110,432	1,255,765,023	415,700,838	840,064,185
30 Holmes	37,326	538,860	0	168,500	0	20,659,195	1,984,658	18,674,537
31 Indian River	0	716,319	0	481,314	0	96,884,521	72,634,321	24,250,200
32 Jackson	9,391	578,084	0	237,641	0	39,767,293	6,646,987	33,120,306
33 Jefferson	0	216,584	0	115,260	0	5,031,116	2,626,177	2,404,939
34 Lafayette	3,996	372,148	0	126,220	0	7,992,109	1,129,031	6,863,078
35 Lake	29,651	1,036,059	0	1,044,934	2,856,267	244,474,134	91,323,641	153,150,493
36 Lee	0	1,659,141	58,750	2,143,266	0	533,905,613	341,305,302	192,600,311
37 Leon	33,375	927,366	0	853,337	597,043	199,907,448	70,767,198	129,140,250
38 Levy	2,990	568,487	0	220,725	0	35,251,273	8,031,399	27,219,874
39 Liberty	151	427,593	0	130,127	0	10,074,251	1,063,753	9,010,498
40 Madison	3,313	534,117	0	160,141	0	17,423,235	2,955,066	14,468,169
41 Manatee	8,581	1,108,097	0	1,171,919	1,384,794	271,111,829	152,252,589	118,859,240
42 Marion	146,811	1,036,543	0	1,045,788	3,979,573	246,152,610	76,298,677	169,853,933
43 Martin	0	734,306	0	513,022	0	108,523,348	93,021,140	15,502,208
44 Monroe	0	602,082	924,128	279,945	0	47,832,269	43,045,171	4,787,094
45 Nassau	4,548	651,360	0	366,808	0	69,565,048	35,901,144	33,663,904
46 Okaloosa	12,924	898,386	2,442,599	802,252	0	187,623,914	74,147,731	113,476,183
47 Okeechobee	17,662	579,359	0	239,890	0	39,199,031	8,282,331	30,916,700
48 Orange	0	3,110,470	0	4,701,585	3,776,236	1,183,973,535	553,941,178	630,032,357
49 Osceola	72,057	1,366,762	0	1,627,877	5,028,020	398,348,558	109,526,186	288,822,372
50 Palm Beach	0	2,905,629	23,095	4,340,504	0	1,127,781,628	781,846,422	345,935,206
51 Pasco	116,242	1,419,851	0	1,721,460	1,443,952	434,583,528	116,639,284	317,944,244
52 Pinellas	0	1,735,667	23,153	2,278,163	0	560,555,309	330,622,220	229,933,089
53 Polk	56,730	1,808,231	0	2,406,074	7,727,859	606,451,625	145,973,783	460,477,842
54 Putnam	14,072	635,011	0	337,989	212,108	64,557,717	15,230,570	49,327,147
55 St. Johns	0	1,007,776	0	995,078	1,581,657	230,735,512	108,683,990	122,051,522
56 St. Lucie	20,370	999,430	0	980,366	999,351	230,937,995	90,983,003	139,954,992
57 Santa Rosa	23,933	848,749	1,138,933	714,755	822,295	165,752,179	42,419,403	123,332,776
58 Sarasota	0	1,038,261	0	1,048,815	0	251,409,357	226,296,623	25,112,734
59 Seminole	59,663	1,348,899	0	1,596,390	4,765,313	385,814,867	140,440,605	245,374,262
60 Sumter	0	606,505	0	287,740	0	45,998,394	41,402,505	4,595,889
61 Suwannee	43,036	574,007	0	230,456	590,544	34,441,026	7,552,373	26,888,653
62 Taylor	0	532,096	0	156,576	0	16,367,179	5,684,003	10,683,176
63 Union	683	528,588	0	150,393	0	15,025,815	1,052,471	13,973,344
64 Volusia	54,740	1,279,306	0	1,473,715	4,407,873	352,839,423	147,340,244	205,499,179
65 Wakulla	5,326	564,526	0	213,742	303,762	31,011,541	5,395,401	25,616,140
66 Walton	0	620,080	0	311,670	0	51,783,448	46,597,239	5,186,209
67 Washington	9,611	541,185	0	172,599	0	21,782,427	3,749,384	18,033,043
69 FAMU Lab School	0	195,069	0	113,744	0	4,631,678	0	4,631,678
70 FAU - Palm Beach	0	358,011	0	125,224	0	8,222,663	0	8,222,663
71 FAU - St. Lucie	0	444,124	0	131,292	10,755	8,900,445	0	8,900,445
72 FSU Lab - Broward	0	215,696	0	115,197	0	4,682,916	0	4,682,916
73 FSU Lab - Leon	7,331	521,398	0	137,718	0	11,215,818	0	11,215,818
74 UF Lab School	2,216	361,145	0	125,445	0	8,094,010	0	8,094,010
75 Virtual School	9,950,893	0	0	0	0	181,833,767	0	181,833,767
Total	11,222,796	70,000,000	12,998,722	69,237,286	56,783,293	16,388,533,512	7,713,404,630	8,675,128,882

2018-19 FEFP Second Calculation  
Prekindergarten through Grade 12 Funding Summary - Page 4

District	Net State FEFP	Lottery and School Recognition <sup>1</sup>	Class Size Reduction Allocation	Total State Funding	Required Local Effort Taxes	0.748 Discretionary Local Effort	Total Local Funding	Total State and Local Funding
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-
1 Alachua	106,319,932	1,384,730	30,903,724	138,608,386	61,812,053	11,616,939	73,428,992	212,037,378
2 Baker	26,462,283	297,666	5,306,056	32,066,005	3,816,618	713,708	4,530,326	36,596,331
3 Bay	89,583,345	1,477,279	30,865,137	121,925,761	68,812,384	12,603,248	81,415,632	203,341,393
4 Bradford	16,903,286	124,511	3,543,752	20,571,549	4,006,382	737,758	4,744,140	25,315,689
5 Brevard	255,253,319	3,502,153	79,278,167	338,033,639	164,269,963	30,331,753	194,601,716	532,635,355
6 Broward	732,096,375	14,382,419	307,398,446	1,053,877,240	787,789,127	147,427,137	935,216,264	1,989,093,504
7 Calhoun	13,189,121	88,055	2,201,922	15,479,098	1,801,571	325,659	2,127,230	17,606,328
8 Charlotte	14,541,812	565,926	16,686,392	31,794,130	72,629,434	13,250,443	85,879,877	117,674,007
9 Citrus	48,042,446	273,832	15,537,245	63,853,523	39,115,580	7,172,948	46,288,528	110,142,051
10 Clay	176,578,612	1,600,009	40,080,850	218,259,471	45,011,213	8,567,020	53,578,233	271,837,704
11 Collier	27,828,489	2,901,578	54,414,778	85,144,845	250,338,712	66,425,455	316,764,167	401,909,012
12 Columbia	48,767,873	340,924	10,434,746	59,543,543	11,654,941	2,075,195	13,730,136	73,273,679
13 Miami-Dade	698,361,095	18,788,843	391,843,909	1,108,993,847	1,285,782,109	231,360,360	1,517,142,469	2,626,136,316
14 DeSoto	22,808,959	218,559	5,178,416	28,205,934	7,114,981	1,329,504	8,444,485	36,650,419
15 Dixie	12,487,458	3,713	2,384,687	14,875,858	2,090,527	386,198	2,476,725	17,352,583
16 Duval	478,086,608	7,919,334	144,803,175	630,809,117	267,244,294	49,651,945	316,896,239	947,705,356
17 Escambia	153,665,477	1,202,971	42,264,998	197,133,446	77,061,417	13,724,271	90,785,688	287,919,134
18 Flagler	34,504,559	488,468	13,165,164	48,158,191	38,272,954	6,881,771	45,154,725	93,312,916
19 Franklin	796,900	36,678	1,362,651	2,196,229	7,179,919	1,451,900	8,631,819	10,828,048
20 Gadsden	23,464,023	242,539	5,168,704	28,875,266	6,401,444	1,134,126	7,535,570	36,410,836
21 Gilchrist	14,472,466	194,953	2,790,230	17,457,649	3,178,101	583,940	3,762,041	21,219,690
22 Glades	9,306,922	58,727	1,894,236	11,259,885	2,535,922	479,734	3,015,656	14,275,541
23 Gulf	4,672,621	37,731	2,074,497	6,784,849	7,304,657	1,399,919	8,704,576	15,489,425
24 Hamilton	7,641,771	2,650	1,634,489	9,278,910	3,174,163	603,220	3,777,383	13,056,293
25 Hardee	24,283,389	293,267	5,459,667	30,036,323	6,562,438	1,205,773	7,768,211	37,804,534
26 Hendry	36,509,913	147,270	7,845,625	44,502,808	8,207,684	1,525,304	9,732,988	54,235,796
27 Hernando	92,919,554	853,016	23,585,788	117,358,358	39,108,967	7,148,951	46,257,918	163,616,276
28 Highlands	51,198,965	339,631	12,704,108	64,242,434	20,633,034	3,799,485	24,432,519	88,674,953
29 Hillsborough	840,064,185	9,107,802	242,880,079	1,092,052,066	415,700,838	74,638,557	490,339,395	1,582,391,461
30 Holmes	18,674,537	143,506	3,069,789	21,887,832	1,984,658	374,974	2,359,632	24,247,464
31 Indian River	24,250,200	507,140	19,020,229	43,777,569	72,634,321	13,484,853	86,119,174	129,896,743
32 Jackson	33,120,306	402,906	6,493,479	40,016,691	6,646,987	1,213,558	7,860,545	47,877,236
33 Jefferson	2,404,939	1,167	730,825	3,136,931	2,626,177	468,267	3,094,444	6,231,375
34 Lafayette	6,863,078	1,929	1,187,714	8,052,721	1,129,031	208,780	1,337,811	9,390,532
35 Lake	153,150,493	1,503,150	46,500,814	201,154,457	91,323,641	16,660,996	107,984,637	309,139,094
36 Lee	192,600,311	3,573,670	102,459,416	298,633,397	341,305,302	61,665,789	402,971,091	701,604,488
37 Leon	129,140,250	2,241,477	36,800,706	168,182,433	70,767,198	12,964,454	83,731,652	251,914,085
38 Levy	27,219,874	9,217	5,676,325	32,905,416	8,031,399	1,472,784	9,504,183	42,409,599
39 Liberty	9,010,498	2,387	1,359,786	10,372,671	1,063,753	201,134	1,264,887	11,637,558
40 Madison	14,468,169	101,692	2,696,705	17,266,566	2,955,066	534,815	3,489,881	20,756,447
41 Manatee	118,859,240	2,133,544	52,703,656	173,696,440	152,252,589	27,892,465	180,145,054	353,841,494
42 Marion	169,853,933	1,761,381	43,910,927	215,526,241	76,298,677	14,046,618	90,345,295	305,871,536
43 Martin	15,502,208	1,334,746	21,468,190	38,305,144	93,021,140	16,966,548	109,987,688	148,292,832
44 Monroe	4,787,098	410,875	9,343,721	14,541,694	43,045,171	20,639,608	63,684,779	78,226,473
45 Nassau	33,663,904	660,289	13,013,041	47,337,234	35,901,144	6,602,915	42,504,059	89,841,293
46 Okaloosa	113,476,183	2,236,298	34,732,656	150,445,137	74,147,731	13,484,683	87,632,414	238,077,551
47 Okeechobee	30,916,700	122,607	6,515,634	37,554,941	8,282,331	1,506,977	9,789,308	47,344,249
48 Orange	630,032,357	8,899,052	238,795,768	877,727,177	553,941,178	103,020,388	656,961,566	1,534,688,743
49 Osceola	288,822,372	2,167,559	74,938,252	365,928,183	109,526,186	19,688,918	129,215,104	495,143,287
50 Palm Beach	345,935,206	9,778,547	223,155,871	578,869,624	781,846,422	143,973,689	925,820,111	1,504,689,735
51 Pasco	317,944,244	3,759,374	79,522,423	401,226,041	116,639,284	21,643,807	138,283,091	539,509,132
52 Pinellas	229,933,089	3,586,003	109,338,279	342,857,371	330,622,220	62,230,856	392,853,076	735,710,447
53 Polk	460,477,842	3,584,133	111,609,704	575,671,679	145,973,783	27,310,753	173,284,536	748,956,215
54 Putnam	49,327,147	447,712	11,376,443	61,151,302	15,230,570	2,915,911	18,146,481	79,297,783
55 St. Johns	122,051,522	3,063,799	44,100,741	169,216,062	108,683,990	20,172,611	128,856,601	298,072,663
56 St. Lucie	139,954,992	2,497,249	42,808,117	185,260,358	90,983,003	16,651,648	107,634,651	292,895,009
57 Santa Rosa	123,332,776	1,433,619	30,070,282	154,836,677	42,419,403	7,651,245	50,070,648	204,907,325
58 Sarasota	25,112,734	2,611,384	47,984,848	75,708,966	226,296,623	45,114,572	271,411,195	347,120,161
59 Seminole	245,374,262	3,842,343	72,466,994	321,683,599	140,440,605	25,912,573	166,353,178	488,036,777
60 Sumter	4,595,889	517,001	8,961,115	14,074,005	41,402,505	9,103,196	50,505,701	64,579,706
61 Suwannee	26,888,653	415,720	5,948,316	33,252,689	7,552,373	1,441,484	8,993,857	42,246,546
62 Taylor	10,683,176	4,307	2,650,448	13,337,931	5,684,003	1,020,800	6,704,803	20,042,734
63 Union	13,973,344	169,304	2,408,265	16,550,913	1,052,471	191,126	1,243,597	17,794,510
64 Volusia	205,499,179	2,191,636	66,878,099	274,568,914	147,340,244	27,374,690	174,714,934	449,283,848
65 Wakulla	25,616,140	277,780	5,409,171	31,303,091	5,395,401	976,945	6,372,346	37,675,437
66 Walton	5,186,209	560,747	10,159,167	15,906,123	46,597,239	14,420,660	61,017,899	76,924,022
67 Washington	18,033,043	79,593	3,245,814	21,358,450	3,749,384	669,022	4,418,406	25,776,856
69 FAMU Lab School	4,631,678	1,032	659,479	5,292,189	0	0	0	5,292,189
70 FAU - Palm Beach	8,222,663	114,133	1,221,183	9,557,979	0	0	0	9,557,979
71 FAU - St. Lucie	8,900,445	143,899	1,640,657	10,685,001	0	0	0	10,685,001
72 FSU Lab - Broward	4,682,916	69,042	892,162	5,644,120	0	0	0	5,644,120
73 FSU Lab - Leon	11,215,818	172,224	1,678,025	13,066,067	0	0	0	13,066,067
74 UF Lab	8,094,010	114,221	1,129,776	9,338,007	0	0	0	9,338,007
75 Virtual School	181,833,767	58,249	0	181,892,016	0	0	0	181,892,016
State	8,675,128,882	134,582,877	3,110,424,650	11,920,136,409	7,713,404,630	1,460,427,333	9,173,831,963	21,093,968,372

1. Distributed under revenue code 3344 for Discretionary Lottery and revenue code 3361 for School Recognition. Not considered FEFP for reporting and funds distribution.