

District 16 Federal Education Issues

(from 2007 with
annotations for 2009)*

Charlotte
Highlands
Palm Beach

Glades
Martin
St. Lucie

Hendry
Okeechobee

* priorities taken from National School Boards Association, Florida
School Boards Association and Florida Association of District School
Superintendents, 2007

No Child Left Behind

Increase the federal investment in public education to fund fully at 100% (\$27 billion promised in 2002 dollars) the government's share of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (No Child Left Behind) and allow districts to focus those dollars on increasing achievement of the *highest* poverty students.

No Child Left Behind - Priorities

1. The development and appropriate use of alternative assessments and individualized measurements of progress---permit Florida or any other state that has the capacity and data requirements to substitute its state accountability system for the federal plan; *(done administratively 2008, concerns remain)*
2. The methodology for measuring and determining adequate yearly progress during the same year;
3. The design and appropriate use of sanctions including reordering levels of sanctions requiring school districts to provide Supplemental Education Services (SES) in year three—years one and two being designated “improvement” and year four requiring parental choice;

No Child Left Behind - Priorities

4. Applying sanctions only when AYP is not met by the “same group” on the “same indicator” in a subject for two or more consecutive years, rather than when different groups and/or different indicators are involved from year to year in that subject;
5. Restricting student transfers (parental choice) to those low achieving students who failed to meet their AYP targets in the same subject for two or more years and whose achievement did not improve after SES programs in year three;

No Child Left Behind - Priorities

6. Requiring states to observe a federal standard that, for up to three years, LEP (limited English proficiency) students may be provided an alternative assessment that is based on making specific, individually determined gains toward meeting state standards, as determined by the local school district;
7. Ending a district's financial transportation obligation when the sub-group to which a student belongs is no longer identified as not meeting AYP; and
8. Allowing school districts, regardless of AYP status, to provide Supplemental Education Services (SES) using Highly Qualified Teachers.

Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA)

Increase the federal investment in IDEA to the guaranteed level of 40% (currently 16-17%) of the increased costs to meet special education mandates.

*(\$13B increase pending
in stimulus package)*

E-Rate

Maintain the Universal Service Fund which has been the backbone of improvement for connecting students and teachers to on-line learning resources and opportunities.

Medicaid

Continue legislation and funding that school districts receive for administration and transportation expenses from the Medicaid program, largely related to IDEA student placement and required support services.

(stimulus package would extend CMMS moratorium from April to August, 2009)

Vouchers

Reject voucher and tuition tax subsidy proposals that result in public funds subsidizing private schools unless those tax dollars have the same accountability requirements as the dollars for public schools.

Emergency Shelter Costs

Provide federal funding for the extra operating and construction costs incurred by school districts in building and operating schools that serve as emergency shelters.

Florida Legislative Session 2009

Likely Issues This Session

- Charter Schools
- Employee-Dependent Health Care Records
- Differentiated Pay
- Flexibility
- Class-Size Reduction
- Virtual Learning
- VPK/Learning Coalitions

Senate Education Committee *Pre-K – 12 Appropriations*

2009 Regular Session

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

EDUCATION PRE-K - 12 APPROPRIATIONS

Senator Wise, Chair

Senator Siplin, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, February 10, 2009

TIME: 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

PLACE: Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Wise, Chair; Senator Siplin, Vice Chair; Senators Bullard, Detert, Garcia, and Richter

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Review and discussion of Fiscal Year 2009-2010 base funding: Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (VPK) State Board of Education (SBOE)		

Base Budget Review Methodology - Interim Project **Base Budget Review - Department of Education/PreK-12** *What Is the Base Budget?*

- Like many other state and local jurisdictions, Florida's approach to budgeting is incremental.
- This means that revisions to the budget are either increases or decreases from an agreed upon starting point and the net effect is the appropriation for the year budgeted.
- The base budget is this starting point. It is essentially the budget necessary to continue the current year's appropriations decisions into the next new fiscal year.
- The base budget is a consensus document agreed upon by staffs of the Governor, House and Senate and is developed as follows:

- The appropriations for the current year budget, as passed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act (GAA), are adjusted for:
 - a) Vetoes
 - b) Supplemental appropriations in substantive bills that have become law
 - c) Failed contingencies in the GAA, where, for example, the GAA provided an appropriation contingent upon enactment of substantive legislation, which legislation failed to become law
 - d) Agency reorganizations authorized by law but not included in the GAA
 - e) Distributions of funds in the "Administered Funds" section of the GAA pursuant to section 8 and other provisions

- The base budget is then developed by adjusting the current year budget as follows:
 - a) The non-recurring funding is removed
 - b) Increases or decreases in funding decisions that were enacted for a portion of the current year are annualized to reflect the full twelve month cost in the subsequent year
 - c) Interim budget amendments of a recurring nature are included
 - d) Technical corrections/adjustments are made

- As stated above, these adjustments implement the most recent legislative funding decisions, as adjusted for vetoes, that comprise the "base" from which to start the incremental decision-making for the ensuing year.

Federal Stimulus Package

Potential Stimulus Projects

- Blah
- Blah, Blah
- Blah, Blah, Blah
- Blah, blah, blah, blah
- Blah, b-blah, b-blah, b-blah

Potential Stimuli

- \$13 or \$10B – ESEA/Title I
- \$12.2 or \$11.5B – IDEA
- \$39B plus \$15B or \$54B – Stabilization
- Includes school modernization
- Waiver by US EdSec
- ESEA/IDEA - 2 Jahren FY10 and FY11
- Stabilization details murky as of anoche

Questions & Comments